

The Muslim West | Science and Knowledge

Applied sciences

Research into and knowledge of theoretical and applied sciences was actively encouraged in the Muslim West, with the latter disciplines during the time of the caliphate of Córdoba notably including medicine, surgery, pharmacopoeia and veterinary science, and producing some exceptional individuals, such as Abu al-Qasim and Ibn Baytar, both of whom wrote encyclopaedias.

**Name:**

Manuscript from the medical treatise *Kitab al-tasrîf liman ajaza an al-talîf fi al-tibb* by Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn 'Abbas al-Andalusi al-Zahrawi

Dynasty:

Hegira 610–9 / AD 1213–23 Almohad

Details:

General Library
Rabat, Morocco

Justification:

Abu al-Qasim wrote a monumental medico-surgical encyclopaedia that became an essential text in North African madrasas, and a classic medical text once it had been translated into Latin, Hebrew and Provençal.

**Name:**

Veterinary treatise *Kitâb fi al-inâya bi al-khayli wa sâiri-d-awâbbi al-rukub*

Dynasty:

Hegira 1126 / AD 1714 'Alawid; reign of Mulay Isma'il (r. AH 1082–1140 / AD 1672–1727)

Details:

Royal Library
Rabat, Morocco

Justification:

The use of images was a useful teaching resource that also demonstrated a scientist's ability to explain his knowledge.