# The Muslim West | Science and Knowledge

Madrasas: centres of higher learning

The scientific knowledge developed by the Muslims was considered the most advanced in the world. The conquest of the Byzantine and Sassanid empires and access to their libraries allowed Muslims to make translations and take on all of the knowledge of classical and Eastern antiquity recorded in the literature, and from there to develop all areas of their own knowledge, including religious studies, the basis of all scientific learning.



## Name:

Shamma'iya Madrasa

# **Dynasty:**

Hegira 634-47 / AD 1236-49 Hafsid

#### Details

Tunis, Tunisia

# **Justification:**

Classes in religion, law, philology, literature, medicine, mathematics and astronomy were all undertaken in a mosque school in classrooms that adjoined a courtyard and from which the prayer room and the rooms accommodating the students and teachers were also reached.



#### Name

Shamma'iya Madrasa

# **Dynasty:**

Hegira 634-47 / AD 1236-49 Hafsid

# **Details:**

Tunis, Tunisia

# **Justification:**

Classes in religion, law, philology, literature, medicine, mathematics and astronomy were all undertaken in a mosque school in classrooms that adjoined a courtyard and from which the prayer room and the rooms accommodating the students and teachers were also reached.



# Name:

Misbahiya Madrasa

# Dynasty:

Hegira 8th / AD 14th century, completed in AH 747 / AD 1346 Marinid

# **Details:**

Fez (Old Town / Medina), Morocco

# **Justification:**

Classes in religion, law, philology, literature, medicine, mathematics and astronomy were all undertaken in a mosque school in classrooms that adjoined a courtyard and from which the prayer room and the rooms accommodating the students and teachers were also reached.



# Name:

'Ubbad (mosque, madrasa and tomb of Abu Madyan or Sidi Bumadyan)

# **Dynasty:**

Hegira 739 / AD 1339 Marinid

#### **Details:**

Al-'Ubbad, Tlemcen, Algeria

# Justification:

Classes in religion, law, philology, literature, medicine, mathematics and astronomy were all undertaken in a mosque school in classrooms that adjoined a courtyard and from which the prayer room and the rooms accommodating the students and teachers were also reached.



#### Name:

'Ubbad (mosque, madrasa and tomb of Abu Madyan or Sidi Bumadyan)

# **Dynasty:**

Hegira 739 / AD 1339 Marinid

# **Details:**

Al-'Ubbad, Tlemcen, Algeria

## Justification:

Classes in religion, law, philology, literature, medicine, mathematics and astronomy were all undertaken in a mosque school in classrooms that adjoined a courtyard and from which the prayer room and the rooms accommodating the students and teachers were also reached.



# Name:

Madrasa Palace

# **Dynasty:**

Founded in hegira 750 / AD 1349 Nasrid

# **Details:**

Granada, Spain

# **Justification:**

Classes in religion, law, philology, literature, medicine, mathematics and astronomy were all undertaken in a mosque school in classrooms that adjoined a courtyard and from which the prayer room and the rooms accommodating the students and teachers were also reached.



# Name:

Madrasa Palace

# **Dynasty:**

Founded in hegira 750 / AD 1349 Nasrid

# **Details:**

Granada, Spain

# **Justification:**

Classes in religion, law, philology, literature, medicine, mathematics and astronomy were all undertaken in a mosque school in classrooms that adjoined a courtyard and from which the prayer room and the rooms accommodating the students and teachers were also reached.



Name:

Ibn Yusuf Madrasa

**Dynasty:** 

Hegira 972 / AD 1565 Sa'did

**Details:** 

Marrakesh, Morocco

# **Justification:**

Classes in religion, law, philology, literature, medicine, mathematics and astronomy were all undertaken in a mosque school in classrooms that adjoined a courtyard and from which the prayer room and the rooms accommodating the students and teachers were also reached.



Name:

Ibn Yusuf Madrasa

**Dynasty:** 

Hegira 972 / AD 1565 Sa'did

**Details:** 

Marrakesh, Morocco

# **Justification:**

Classes in religion, law, philology, literature, medicine, mathematics and astronomy were all undertaken in a mosque school in classrooms that adjoined a courtyard and from which the prayer room and the rooms accommodating the students and teachers were also reached.