

Arabic civilisation

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What was the ancient culture of mankind Culture means a way of life and a way of thinking. Since primitive man was busy cultivating and managing livestock and hunting the first explored art forms were tool making: tools made with pebbles, Ubaid sherds, and flints too have been recovered from archeological sites in Egypt and Arab nations. They were used to hunt, make dwellings, sculpting. Colors were made from tree extracts, flowers, and vegetables and used for painting. Ancient Arabic literature is rich in lyric and poetry. The Quran, word of God, is one of the ancient written sacred books. Later Arabic literature has gifted the world with 1001 Arabian nights which is even now one of the world of the best-sold book over. Story-telling was one of the major art forms.

All the three religions which branched out from the philosophy of One God brought discipline in the land: For if you didn't listen to the command of God you are condemned. In the name of God magnificent monuments were built. Wherever Islam traveled in later centuries it has left a mark with dome architecture (Mosques and tombs), miniature painting, and lyrical prose. All devoted to One God.

Creative and collective effort to innovate was one of the important qualities of the Arabic culture. Another unique quality of obeying the command and the will to handle rough terrain and explore the unexplored made conquerors and explorers come out the land and reach remote corners of the world. They also carried out research in numbers, geometry, mathematics, physics, and alchemy i. e chemistry. Two other important tools of explorations were a compass and geometric scales. Their mastery over geometry is visible in <https://assignbuster.com/arabic-civilisation/>

their architecture, domes and geometric patterns were the main feature of whatever they built. Last but not least they were connoisseurs of music and food. Even today Sufi music and Arabic food and wine are popular worldwide.

Being disciplined here that knowledge was structured and passed on to those who wish to learn and know. The oldest educational institution was Madrasa for Muslims like churches for Christians. Thus whatever structured institutions that we see in the modern world did exist from before 1000 A. D to 1900 and they later evolved to the present form. The basic training would begin with language, mathematics, sciences, and religion. Even women were allowed the pursuit of knowledge contrary to popular belief that they were assigned lesser duties and were oppressed.

Without contributions to ancient Arabic culture modern society would have been less rich in architecture, industry, science, technology, education, literature, art, music, and cuisine.