

## Introduction :

Abū ‘Alī al-Husayn ibn ‘Abd Allāh ibn Sīnā, known in the West as Avicenna, was a Persian philosopher and physician who lived from 980 to 1037 CE. He was considered as one of the most important thinkers of the Islamic Golden Age. His works had a huge influence on both Muslim and European countries for centuries.

He mastered many fields of knowledge as a young age. His contribution to medicine and philosophy made him famous. His book 'The Canon of Medicine' was a major medical textbook in both Europe and Islamic world for over 500 years.

This overview will explore his life , his education, his writing, and his groundbreaking ideas in philosophy and science. We will see how his legacy shaped the development of medicine and philosophy long after his death.

## Early life and Education :

Ibn Sīnā was born in 980 in a village called Afshana, near the great city of Bukhara, **in what is now Uzbekistan**. His family was Persian, and his dad was a government official '**tax collector**'. From a very young age, Ibn Sina demonstrated incredible intelligence. It is said that by age of 10, he had already memorized the entire Qur'an and a huge amount of Arabic poetry. His father recognized his talent, so he provided him with the best education available.

His desire to learn was huge, and he soon began studying advanced subjects on his own, reading the works of great Greek philosophers like Aristotle. By the time he was sixteen, he turned to medicine and mastered it. He quickly became so skilled that he began treating patients.

## Major works and contributions to knowledge :

Ibn Sīnā's most famous work is The Canon of Medicine. This massive, five-volume book organized all known medical knowledge of his time. The book showed how the human body functions, the cause of diseases, and detailed treatment using drugs and diet. For over 500 years, this was the main medical textbook in both Europe and Islamic world, which made it one of the most influential medical books that has ever been written.

Besides his medical books, he wrote 'The Book of Healing'. This book was not about medicine, but about "healing" the mind. It covered topics like logic, natural science, and philosophy. A key part of Ibn Sīnā's legacy was his insistence on using observation, reason, and practical experience as the basis for science and medicine and moving away from superstition and guesswork.

## Philosophical Thought and Influence:

Ibn Sina was one of the most important philosopher-physicians in the history of the Islamic world. He successfully blended the ideas of ancient Greek thinkers, especially Aristotle, with Islamic theology. He wrote on complex topics like the nature of the soul, how human mind works, and the existence of God. He is famous for his concept of God as the 'necessary beings', and God is the ultimate cause of everything in the universe.

His philosophical ideas were extremely influential and sparked debates for centuries. Major Islamic thinkers like al-Ghazālī and Averroes engaged deeply with his work, either to challenge or to defend it. Later, his books were translated into Latin and they significantly shaped the philosophy of European scholars. This influence is most evident in Saint Thomas Aquinas, who played a key role in bridging classical and medieval thought.

## Legacy in Medicine and Science :

A) Ibn Sīnā's legacy in medicine is immense. His great work, The Canon of Medicine, became the standard medical textbook in European universities for around 500 years, such as Montpellier and Padua, and was used for teaching until the 1600s. For centuries, its systematic and logical approach formed the basis of medical training across Europe.

B) His influence also extended geographically. His medical system spread widely across the Islamic world and into South Asia, where it formed the foundation of a major tradition of healing. His greatest contribution was shaping a unified understanding of health, focusing on the balance of the body's systems and the important connection between the physical body and the mind.

## Final Years and Death (1021 –1037CE):

### A) Political issues and leaving Hamadan:

After his supporter died in 1021(Shams al-Dawla), his situation in Hamadan became unstable. The new ruler did not trust him. He left Hamadan and traveled to Isfahan, which was safer. under the protection of Ala al Dawla Muhammad, the Kakuyid ruler. he served as a physician and scientific advisor to its ruler. He continued his scholarly work, writing and teaching until the very end. His life concluded during a military campaign with the ruler of Isfahan.

### B) Illness during the military campaign:

In 1037, Ibn Sina was in 'Ala al-Dawla on a military campaign against Hamadan. In this journey, he became very sick. he attempted to treat himself. However, his treatments, which were reportedly too strong, caused complications that worsened his condition. He suffered from a serious intestinal illness. he eventually died in the city of Hamadan in 1037 CE.

## Conclusion:

Ibn Sīnā's life is a powerful example of how much one person can achieve through knowledge and curiosity. He successfully combined the roles of a brilliant scientist and a deep philosopher. His medical work saved thousands of lives and educated physicians for centuries, while his philosophical ideas explored how the world truly works, the soul, and God.

He influenced both Islamic and Western thought, creating a bridge between religion, philosophy, and science.

## Name of members :

1)Mobina Khalil

2)Arya shad

3)Kiana Rahmat