

Al-I'tidhār fī al-adab al-‘Arabī - min ayyām al-Jāhiliyyah ilā nihāyat al-qarn al-rābi’ al-Hijrī

Dār Kunūz Ishbīlīyā - Description: al

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qarn al-rābi’ al-Hijrī

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Description: al

Thus began his pilgrimage to the Orient, from which he never was to return to his homeland.

Ḥayarat al

After the early exchange of only a few words, it is said, the mystical depth of the boy so overwhelmed the old philosopher that he became pale and, dumbfounded, began trembling.

Ḥayarat al

In 560 chapters, it is a work of tremendous size, a personal extending over all the esoteric sciences in as Ibn al-‘Arabī understood and had experienced them, together with valuable information about his own inner life. From Qonya he went on to and modern Ḥalab, Syria.

Ḥayarat al

It was during one of these trips that Ibn al-‘Arabī had a dramatic encounter with the great Aristotelian philosopher Ibn Rushd ; 1126—98 in the city of Córdoba. It was in Seville , then an outstanding centre of Islamic and learning, that he received his early education. By the time his long pilgrimage had come to an end at Damascus 1223 , his fame had spread all over the.

Ḥayarat al

It was during his Damascus days that one of the most important works in mystical in Islam, Fuṣūṣ al-ḥikam, was composed in 1229, about 10 years before his death. Get a Britannica Premium subscription and gain access to exclusive content.

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Venerated as the greatest spiritual master, he spent the rest of his life in Damascus in peaceful contemplation, teaching, and writing. Ah, how I wish I knew whether his hopes had been fulfilled! After Mecca, Ibn al-‘Arabī visited also in 1201 and then , where, in Qonya, he met Ṣadr al-Dīn al-Qūnawī, who was to become his most important follower and successor in the East. Ibn al-‘Arabī was born in the southeast of , a man of pure blood whose ancestry went back to the prominent Arabian tribe of Ṭā’ī.

Description: al

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Ḥayarat al

Ibn al-‘Arabī, in full Muḥyī al-Dīn Abū ‘Abd Allāh Muḥammad ibn ‘Alī ibn Muḥammad ibn al-‘Arabī al-Ḥātīnī al-Ṭā’ī Ibn al-‘Arabī, also called Al-Sheikh al-Akbar, born July 28, 1165, , Valencia—died November 16, 1240, Damascus , celebrated Muslim mystic-philosopher who gave the , mystical dimension of Islamic thought its first full-fledged philosophic expression.

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