

Abū al-Rayḥān al-Bīrūnī - a'zam 'aqīyah 'arafahā al-tārīkh

Dār al-Fikr al-'Arabī - Abū Rayḥān al-

Description: -

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Law -- Study and teaching (Higher) -- Ontario -- Toronto.
University of Toronto. -- Faculty of Law -- Curricula.
Soviet Union -- Military history
Soviet Union. -- Armia. -- Leib-gvardii kirasisirskii polk -- History
Japan -- Relations -- Korea (North).
Korea (North) -- Relations -- Japan.
Koreans -- Japan.
Chae Ilbon Chosöñin Ch'ong Yonhaphoe.
Pottery, Chinese.
United States -- Claims
Bills, Private -- United States
United States. -- Congress -- Private bills
Bīrūnī, Muḥammad ibn Aḥmad, -- 973?-1048. Abū al-Rayḥān al-Bīrūnī - a'zam 'aqīyah 'arafahā al-tārīkh

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A'lām al-fikr al-'Arabī Abū al-Rayḥān al-Bīrūnī - a'zam 'aqīyah 'arafahā al-tārīkh

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Muhammad ibn Ahmad Abū al-

It is arranged in the form of questions and answers. Abu Rayhan al-Biruni 973—1048 Geographer The Importance of Geography. In his works on geography al-Biruni discussed the roundness of the Earth and gave latitudes and longitudes of many places.

Abu Rayhan Al

Leiden-London, 190 ; Iran Society, Al-Bīrūnī commemoration Volume, A. The Russian translation by M.

Abu al-

Ahū Naṣr was a prince of this house Krause, p.

Abū Rayḥān al

For example, he was responsible for the earliest known practical application of the , which he applied to his measurement of the.

Muhammad ibn Ahmad Abū al-

While living in Ghazna, Al-Biruni performed his first ethnographic fieldwork on the topic of Hinduism in India. Several MSS exist see Boilot , but the text has not been published. In pursuit of this he early began studying languages.

Abu Rayhan al

The thirteenth question deals with , while the fourteenth concerns on different parts of. This is the Arabic text of RG 64, 15, 45, and 38, published by Osmania Oriental Publications Bureau Hyderabad-Dn.

Abu Rayhan al

The notion seems to have been developed by astrologers using non Ptolemaic astronomical doctrines described in documents no longer extant. With this Fakhrī sextant, named for the ruler, he observed meridian transits during 994.

Muhammad ibn Ahmad Abū al

Biruni began the debate by asking Avicenna eighteen questions, ten of which were criticisms of's , with his first question criticizing the for denying the existence of or in the , and the Aristotelian notion of being an of the heavenly bodies. The next chapter thirtyone pages describes the astrolabe, its theory and application.

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