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### Contribution of Islamic Civilization in Developing SDGs in European Countries

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#### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the contribution of Islamic civilization to the development of European countries, focusing on its influence in the fields of science, technology, art and philosophy. The process by which Islamic civilization entered Europe, especially through the Andalusian and Sicilian routes, shows how cultural and knowledge exchange can contribute to sustainable development. This research identifies the important role of Muslim scientists in the development of mathematics, astronomy and medicine, which not only influenced education in Europe but also supported the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to quality education and innovation. In addition, Islamic architecture and art, reflected in magnificent buildings such as the Cordoba Mosque and Al-Hamra Palace, enrich Europe's cultural heritage and support the goals of justice and equality. Islamic philosophical thought, pioneered by figures such as Ibn Sina and Ibn Rushd, also contributed to the development of European thought and sustainable development. Thus, this article emphasizes the importance of understanding the contributions of Islamic civilization in a historical context and their relevance to the achievement of sustainable development goals in the modern era.*

**Keywords:** Islamic Civilization, Development, Europe, SDGs, Improving Science



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### INTRODUCTION

Islam first entered Spain in 711 AD through the North African route. Spain before the arrival of Islam was known as Iberia / Asbania, then called Andalusia, when the fertile land was controlled by the Vandals. It was from this Vandal word that the Arabs called it Andalusia. (Rusniati, 2019). In the process of conquering Spain, there are three Islamic heroes who can be said to be the most meritorious in leading troop units there. They were Tharif ibn Malik, Tariq ibn Ziyad, and Musa ibn Nushair. Tharif can be called a pioneer and investigator. He crossed the strait between Morocco and the European continent with an army of five hundred horsemen, riding on four ships provided by Julian. He won and returned to North Africa with a large amount of booty. (Manan, 2023)

The victories achieved by Muslims seem so easy. This cannot be separated from the existence of external and internal factors. (Dahlan, 2016): (1) External Factors: At the time of the Muslim conquest of Spain, social, political and economic conditions were very poor,

characterized by power struggles among the elite and inter-religious conflicts that undermined tolerance. This situation was exacerbated by the decision of King Roderick, the last king to be defeated, to move the capital from Seville to Toledo, which caused discontent. (2) Internal Factors: On the other hand, the Islamic leaders and soldiers involved in the conquest of Spain had great strength and unity. The attitude of tolerance and brotherhood among the Muslims made the Spanish population welcome Islam positively. (Nugroho & Jannati, 2021)

The island of Sicily as one of the areas in Europe that was successfully conquered by Muslims made a significant contribution to the advancement of European civilization. Before Islam conquered Sicily, the island had been ruled by various dynasties and empires in turn. Starting from 734-241 BC the island was ruled by the Greeks and Carthians, then by the Roman Empire in 241 BC-436 AD, then by the Vandals and Ostrogoths (436-533 AD), and finally the Byzantines (533-827 AD). (Herawati, 2016). Geographically, the island of Sicily can be said to be very strategic because it can be a link between mainland Africa and mainland Europe. Thus, if Sicily could be conquered by Muslims, this would allow Islam to spread to other parts of Europe through the middle route. (Paus et al., 2021)

Husayn al-Kalbi (d.965 A.D.) he played a considerable role and was instrumental in overthrowing Abu Yazid. Since then, Sicily has been governed independently so that it can easily develop itself in several fields, among others. (1) Economic Development, Sicily is an island filled with vegetation and vast seas, mountainous and encircled by vast oceans that produce fresh air. Therefore, the water supply in the earth is quite a lot. The water was channeled through rivers that emptied into the open sea. The Kalbi dynasty that ruled after Aghlab built a hydraulic system imported from Persia, while the siphon system from Rome was retained (Ilyas et al., 2022). (2) Development of Science, In natural science, various sciences have developed, both general knowledge and especially religious knowledge. So many Islamic mosques became the center of Islamic science activities, even the teachers in charge of teaching were freed from the obligation to fight. The science of Tafsir and the science of Musthalah Hadith, Arabic language became a necessity to study it. (Rizal & Idris, n.d.)

The crusades (1095-1291), which lasted almost two centuries, had a great impact, especially on Europe, which had adapted to the Islamic civilization, which was in many ways much more advanced. the crusades created a relationship between two very different worlds. European society was lazy, reluctant to trade, and naïve about the business world. European society seemed orthodox and traditional. on the other hand, there was a Byzantine society full of urban vitality, wide economic freedom without condemning any particular ideology, and progressive trade. (Aniroh, 2021)

According to the influence of the Crusades on Islamic civilization in Europe are (a) Understanding of the Islamic World: The Crusades became a bridge for European countries to understand the Islamic world, facilitating the exchange of ideas and the advancement of science from east to west, which contributed to the Renaissance. (b) Trade and Economy: Before the Crusades, there was no trade between Europe and the east. Afterward, there were trade exchanges that accelerated the transformation of the European economy. (c) Transmission of Knowledge: The Crusades served as a means to transfer knowledge from the east to the west, including in various aspects of life such as medicine, agriculture, and technology. (d) Research and Innovation: Western countries conducted research into the arts, culture, and scientific discoveries of the east, which encouraged the development of agricultural and industrial systems. (e) Hatred: The Crusades destroyed infrastructure in the east and increased hatred between east and west, creating tensions that could potentially lead to division. (f) Instability of the Muslim Ummah: At the beginning of the Crusaders' arrival, Muslims were not united, with three major kingdoms in conflict with each other, making it easy for the Crusaders to attack. This emphasized the importance of unity among Muslims. (Nofrianti, 2021)

The SDGs are an important component of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aims to promote a more sustainable future. The agenda is designed to address a range of global issues, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation and justice (Aji & Kartono, 2022). The integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the context of the entry of Islamic civilization in Europe, particularly through the Andalusian and Sicilian routes, shows how cultural and knowledge exchange can contribute to sustainable development. One of the goals of the SDGs is to promote quality education and inclusive economic growth. The process of conquest undertaken by Muslims in Spain and Sicily not only brought political change, but also introduced better agricultural systems, technological innovations and more advanced science. This is in line with the SDGs' goal to improve the quality of education and encourage sustainable innovation.

The author is interested in delving deeper into the process of Islamic civilization's entry into Europe due to its significant impact on the social, economic and cultural development of the region. The Crusades, as the starting point of interaction between two different civilizations, created a bridge for the exchange of ideas and knowledge. In this context, I would like to explore how Islamic civilization, through the Andalusian and Sicilian routes, not only influenced Europe directly, but also contributed to the achievement of sustainable development goals relevant to education, economy, and international cooperation.

Furthermore, the author would also like to highlight the importance of a deeper understanding of the relationship between east and west, especially in this complex historical context. By understanding the dynamics that occurred during this period, the author hopes to provide greater insight into how intercultural interactions can shape the development of societies and create opportunities for better collaboration in the future. This research is expected to contribute to a better understanding of the importance of unity and cooperation in achieving sustainable development goals in today's globalized era.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The author uses research Descriptive research is a type of research that aims to describe the results of a study. As the name implies, this research aims to provide a description, explanation, and validation of the phenomenon being studied. (Ramdhan, 2021). This type of research is a literature study. Literature study is an analytical method that involves reviewing various sources, records, and reports related to the problem to be solved. This research was conducted by exploring sources that explain the differences between data collection techniques with quantitative and qualitative approaches, and provide an explanation of both separately. (Teguh et al., 2023)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Islamic civilization in the field of science and its development

#### a. Philosophy

In the field of philosophy, the periodization of the development of philosophy is clear, starting from Yunāni as the foundation of philosophy, but in its development it regressed for several centuries, then Islamic philosophers emerged, such as al-Kindi, al-Farābi, Ibn Sina, al-Ghazālī, Ibn Bājāh, Ibn Ṭufail, Ibn Rushd. These philosophers attempted to translate Yunāni's philosophical books which he then developed in depth and breadth.

The rise of the Renaissance in the West cannot be separated from the influence of Islamic philosophers, especially the influence of Ibn Rushd, known in the West as Averroes. By the middle of the 13th century all of Ibn Rushd's books were translated into Latin and had

been studied in various Colleges in Europe, especially in western Europe. Westerners cannot delve into Yunāni thought, without going through Islamic figures. (Huzain, 2018) (Amin, 2024)

According to (Amin, 2024) the Islamic philosophers who influenced Islamic civilization in western countries are:

- 1) Abu Bakr Muhammad bin al-Sayyigh, better known as Ibn Bajjah. Born in Saragossa, moved to Seville and Granada. Died of poisoning in Fez in 1138 AD at a young age. Like al-Farabi and Ibn Sina in the East, he practiced ethical and eschatological philosophy. Historians view him as a knowledgeable person who mastered no less than twelve fields of science. He is aligned with the philosophical figure Ibn Sina and can be categorized as the main and first figure in Spanish Arabic philosophy and the successor of his philosophical thought is Ibn Thufail.
- 2) Abu Bakr ibn Thufail, better known as Ibn Thufail. Born in a small hamlet, Wadi Asy, east of Granada and died at an advanced age in 1185 AD. He wrote extensively on medicine, astronomy and philosophy. His philosophical work, which is famous until now is Hay ibn Yaqzhan. (Matondang, 2021)
- 3) Ibn Rushd of Cordova. He was born in Cordova in 1126 AD and died in Morocco in 1198 AD. In the west he is known as Averoes. Ibn Rushd's greatness appears in his works which always divide his discussion into three forms, namely commentary, criticism and opinion. That is why he is known as an accomplished commentator and critic. He commented a lot on the works of his Muslim philosophical predecessors, such as al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ibn Bajjah and al-Ghozali. In particular, his criticism and commentary on the works of Aristotle made him very famous in Europe. So that his comments on Aristotle's philosophy had a major influence on the awakening of European scientists and could form a flow that was attributed to him, namely the flow of Averroism. (Thamrin, 2016)

#### b. Mathematics

A number of Muslim mathematicians such as Mahmud bin Musa Al- Khawaritzmi who first discovered calculation (al-Jabar), geometry and Trigonometry which is the basis for the development of the science of hishab. Similarly, Umar Al-Khayyam and Al-Thusi are Islamic scholars who discovered numbers starting from zero. In calculations, zero is an important requirement. If a unit, such as a number ten, is not present in a row, then these small circles are used to complete the row. These twenty numbers were used by Islamic scholars and then brought to Europe in 1202 AD. Therefore, the numbers 0,1,2 and 9 used today in arithmetic in Europe are derived from Arabic numerals. (Sianipar & Anwar, 2023)

#### c. Medicine

Medical science developed rapidly with many health experts and the establishment of pharmaceutical institutions both in Cordova and in Baghdad. in this science the Muslims followed Greek authors and then made rapid progress which influenced the Renaissance in Europe. (Nafi'i & Imtihanah, 2020)

One of the popular figures of his time who was an expert in the medical field was Ibn Sina who authored the book "Al-qanun fi at-thib" which is a discovery recognized by the world, especially in medical science. Al-qanuun fi al-thibb is a book containing findings that study medicine and about human organs as well as types of diseases, causes of disease and how to treat them. (Hermawansyah et al., 2024) Ibn Sina is a scientist and philosopher who studied a lot of science both physics, mathematics, medicine and law and philosophy. His real name is Abdullah Al-Hasan Bin Al Bin Sina who was born in 370H/980M precisely in the month of shafar in Persia, then died in 692H. (Taufiq et al., 2025)

Al-Qanun's work as a discovery that made a major contribution to medical science is still a reference for doctors today. For example, the discovery of Urology, which relates to medical science that discusses specifically about kidney and urinary tract diseases including reproductive organs. The figures who studied this science who were also doctors in their day

were Al-Razi, Ibnul Al-Jazzar, Al-Zahrawi and Ibn Sina. Then the discovery of cometherapy, chrometherapy and hirudotherapy, is also a Muslim discovery that became a legacy in medical science. These three inventions are used by doctors in treating dangerous diseases. For example, cometherapy is used by doctors to treat cancer. Cometherapy is a way for doctors to kill cancer cells using chemicals. (Hermawansyah et al., 2024)

Among the many most influential Islamic civilizations is medical science. There are several Islamic scholars who are experts in medicine: (Pandi et al., 2023)

- a) Abu Bakr Ibn Zakaria Al-Razi, known in the West as Rhases, Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Abul Cassis and Ibn Zohar. Their works have become a reference for medical studies in various universities translated into Latin, English, and other European languages, and have even been printed 40 times between 1498 and 1866.
- b) Ibn Sina (980-1037 AD), in the West known as Avicenna, has written a manual on medicine (Canun Fi l-Tib), the book contains five things namely; physiology, hygiene (hygiene), pathology, therapy and medicinal materials. He also wrote a book on the treatment of liver diseases, medicinal leaves containing 760 types of medicine. This book was printed in Rome in 1593 and was influential for the development of medical science in the Western world and was used until the 19th century in European universities.
- c) Abul Kasim Khalaf bin Abas, Ibn Zohar, a Muslim doctor in the Spanish region, the first surgeon to find a system of anesthesia with certain herbs, also found instructions in finding action on cases of sprains and fractures.
- d) Ali bin Isa has written a book on Memorandum on Oculis, which is about eye diseases and first performed cataract surgery in 1256 AD. Similarly, Al-Mahusin was the first to invent the curved clock to suture surgical scars and Muhyiddin Tatani was the first to discover the working system of the lungs.

One of the most popular sciences in the West is astronomy and mathematics. There are two most influential Muslim scientists such as:

- a) Al-Farrazi and Umar al-Khayyam were scholars of Islamic astronomy. They authored books on astronomy, which were translated into Latin to be taught in the West. Observatories were established in Seville and various cities in Andalusia. Umar Al-Khayyam's calendar was far more accurate than that of Gregory who made a difference of 1 day in 350 years. While Umar al-Khayyam made a difference of 1 day in 5000 years. (Wendi, 2016)
- b) Hassan Ibn Haitan (905-1039 AD), an astronomer and mathematician from Cairo, as the inventor of optics which served as the basis for finding binoculars and photography. Similarly, it became the basis for Western scientists, Roger Bacon and Kepler in inventing the telescope and microscope. (Sianipar & Anwar, 2023)

The integration of Islamic civilization in science, technology and the arts is highly relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in terms of quality education, innovation and reducing inequality. In the field of philosophy, Islamic philosophers such as Ibn Rushd (Averroes) were instrumental in transferring knowledge from the Greek tradition to Europe, which became one of the main drivers of the Renaissance. This is in line with SDG 4, which emphasizes the importance of inclusive and quality education. Through the translation and development of philosophical thought, Islamic civilization has made significant contributions to education in Europe, which in turn improved access and quality of education for the people.

In the field of mathematics, the discovery of the number zero and the algebraic system by Muslim scientists such as Al-Khwarizmi also showed great impact on the development of science in Europe. These discoveries not only facilitated advancements in mathematics, but also contributed to technological innovations that support economic growth, in accordance with SDG 8 which focuses on inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Thus, the contributions

of Muslim scientists in the fields of mathematics and technology are an important part of the history of scientific development that supports sustainable development goals.

In the field of medicine, the works of figures such as Ibn Sina and Al-Razi have become important references in the development of medical science in Europe. Their medical discoveries not only saved lives, but also improved the quality of public health, which is in line with SDG 3 on health and well-being. By establishing pharmaceutical institutions and hospitals, Islamic civilizations have demonstrated a commitment to public health, which is an important aspect in achieving sustainable development goals.

Thus, research on Islamic civilization in the fields of science, technology and arts is not only important to understand history, but also to identify how these contributions can support the achievement of SDGs. The author is interested in exploring more about the influence of Islamic civilization on the development of Europe, as well as how the transferred values and knowledge can contribute to sustainable development in the present.

## CONCLUSION

Islamic civilization has made significant contributions to the development of European countries, especially in the fields of science, technology, art, and philosophy. Through the development of sciences such as mathematics, astronomy, and medicine, Islamic civilization has not only influenced education in Europe, but also supported the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to quality education and innovation. Islamic architecture and art, seen in magnificent buildings such as the Cordoba Mosque and Al-Hamra Palace, enrich Europe's cultural heritage and support the goals of justice and equality. In addition, Islamic philosophical thought, pioneered by figures such as Ibn Sina and Ibn Rushd, has formed the basis of European thought and contributed to sustainable development. Thus, an understanding of the contributions of Islamic civilization is essential to identify ways in which the transferred values and knowledge can support sustainable development in the present.

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