

Islamic education During the Abbasid Period: the Glory of the Baitul Hikmah and It's Impact on the Islamic Word

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Abstract: This study aims to explore the role, contribution, and impact of Baitul Hikmah on the development of science and Islamic civilization during the Abbasid Dynasty. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach based on literature review to describe the phenomenon in depth. The researcher used a narrative approach to describe how the institution functioned as a center for translation, research, and scientific development during the period. The research results show that, as an intellectual institution, the institution not only became a symbol of the glory of Islamic science but also played a key role in shaping global civilization. The concept of integration between religion and science can be an inspiration in facing the challenges of modern education in the Islamic world.

Keywords: Baitul Hikmah, Abbasid Dynasty, Islamic education, Islamic civilization.

Introduction

The Abbasid period (750-1258 CE) is known as the golden era of Islamic civilization. One of the monumental achievements of this period was the establishment of Baitul Hikmah in Baghdad. This institution served as a scientific center that witnessed the integration of the Islamic scientific tradition with Greek philosophy, Persian science with Greek philosophy, Persian science, and Indian knowledge. The Baitul Hikmah was not only a center of translation, but also a place of research, scientific discussion, and deep education. (Hasanah & Verawati, n.d.; Irwansyah, 2023)

In context of Islamic education, the glory of Baitul Hikmah reflects a systematic attempt to harmonize revelation and reason in building an inclusive civilization. With the development of various disciplines, such as theology, medicine, mathematics, and philosophy, this institution proves the relevance of Islamic education in advancing knowledge.

Education during the Abbasid period was not only focused on religious sciences, but also included a variety of disciplines such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy, which shows the integration between science and religion (Karomah, n.d.). This is important to understand, considering the relevance of multicultural education. The relevance of multicultural education promoted by the Abbasids can provide valuable lessons for contemporary education in the world valuable lessons for contemporary education in the Islamic world today.

The discussion of Baitul Hikmah becomes relevant in the modern era, especially when Muslims are faced with the challenges of globalization. Muslims are faced with the challenges of globalization and rapid technological development. This opens up opportunities to learn from the intellectual heritage of the past as an effort to face the challenges of the present (Saputra et al., 2020).

Through its activities, Baitul Hikmah not only adapts Greek thought, but also develops Islamic intellectual traditions also develops the Islamic intellectual tradition. This process

became the foundation for progress of science in the Islamic world and made a major contribution to global civilization (Putri & Priyoyudanto, 2023).

By understanding the glories of the past through Baitul Hikmah, Muslims can learn to build a modern civilization based on religious values and to build a modern civilization based on religious values and progressive intellectual traditions.

Literature Review

1. The Rapid Development of Education Islamic Education during the Abbasid Period

The Abbasid Dynasty was the golden era of Islamic education which became the cornerstone of the progress of world civilization. Supported by political factors, an open intellectual culture, and the development of educational institutions, this period became an important milestone that had an impact on the modern era (Irwansyah, 2023).

a) Comprehensive Education System

Islamic education during the Abbasid period was not only limited to the teaching of religion, but also included various disciplines such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy, which showed the integration between science and religion (Haidar et al., 2021).

The balance between teaching of religious sciences (*ulum al-din*) and general sciences (*ulum al-'aqliyyah*) creates a comprehensive education. This show integration between religious and general sciences, which encourages the progress of the people (Anis et al., 2023).

b) Development of Educational Institutions

There were various types of educational institutions during the Abbasid Dynasty, ranging from *kuttabs* (elementary schools) that taught reading and writing, to *madrasas* that taught reading and writing. to madrasas that offered more formal and structured more formal and structured education. Madrasahs became an important center of education center, where students not only studied religious sciences, but also general sciences.

Educational institutions during the Abbasid period which became the center of scientific tradition and innovation, including namely:

- 1) Madrasahs and mosques that functioned as centers for teaching religious and general sciences.
- 2) A large library in Baghdad where manuscripts were collected and scientific discussions were held and scientific discussions.
- 3) Baitul hikmah, which was a center for translation, research, and development of science that integrates knowledge from Greek culture, Persia, and India

It was these institutions that provided a space for scholars to exchange ideas and develop innovations. Furthermore, the education system that developed during this time created a generation of intellectuals who were able to contribute to the advancement of Islamic civilization and the world as a whole

c) Support from the Caliphs

Caliphs of the Abbasid Dynasty gave great attention to education and created an environment conducive to scientific growth. Like Caliph Al-Makmun who was very education

and encouraged the translation of scientific works from foreign languages into Arabic. This not only enriched the treasury of Islamic knowledge, but also created a conducive environment for scientists to innovate and develop new thoughts. scientists to innovate and develop new thoughts (Haidar et al., 2021).

Among the attention and support of the Abbasid Caliphs can be seen from the following things the following, namely:

- 1) Translation project, which supports the translation of ancient Greek works such as Aristotle and Galen into Arabic.
- 2) Research funding, such as that of Caliph Harun al-Rashid and Caliph al-Ma'mun who provided a very large budget for scientific research and technological development.

This great political support became the main catalyst for the development of education during the Abbasid period (Irwansyah, 2023).

d) The Developing Literacy Culture

The culture of literacy during the Abbasid period reflected the high scientific spirit among the Muslim community. This can be seen from the following points, namely:

- 1) The establishment of libraries, such as in Baitul Hikmah which stored thousands of manuscripts and books.
- 2) The book market, namely the City of Baghdad became a center of book trade that actively supported the production and distribution of scientific works.
- 3) Scientific discussions and debates created an open intellectual environment encouraging collaboration and innovation.

This culture of literacy makes knowledge an important part of everyday life (Anis et al., 2023).

2. The Central Role of Baitul Hikmah in the Triumph of Science

Baitul Hikmah, or “House of Wisdom,” is one of the most influential institutions in the history of Islamic civilization, especially during the Abbasid dynasty. Founded in the 9th century in Baghdad, the Baitul Hikmah served as a center for research, translation, and education, playing a central role in the development of Islamic science and culture. In this context, Baitul Hikmah was not only a gathering place for scholars, but also served as a bridge between Eastern and Western knowledge, which enabled significant knowledge transfer during the Islamic golden age (A (Ahmad Yusuf Abdurrohman & Mukh Nursikin, 2023; Ichsan et al., 2023)

The role of Caliph Harun Al-Rashid and his successor, Caliph Al-Ma'mun, was crucial in establishing and developing the Baitul Hikmah. Caliph Harun Al-Rashid, with his wealth, funded various social and educational projects, including the construction of hospitals and educational institutions (Tarigan et al., 2023). Under the leadership of Caliph Al-Ma'mun, Baitul Hikmah experienced rapid development, becoming a center for translating scholarly works from various cultures, including Greek, Persian and Indian, into Arabic. This not only enriched the treasury of Islamic knowledge, but also introduced new concepts in various disciplines such as mathematics, astronomy, and philosophy (Rodin, 2021).

The Baitul Hikmah also served as a very important translation institution. Muslim scholars at the Baitul Hikmah translated many classical works from foreign languages into Arabic, allowing the knowledge to be accessed by later generations. This translation process involved not only scientific texts, but also literary and philosophical works, which enriched the Islamic intellectual tradition (Ahmad Yusuf Abdurrohman & Mukh Nursikin, 2023; Muhammad Ichsan & Taran, 2023). Thus, Baitul Hikmah served as an intellectual center that connected different traditions of thought and expanded the horizons of knowledge in the Islamic world.

One important aspect of the Baitul Hikmah is the diversity of disciplines studied and developed there. In addition to the pure sciences, the Baitul Hikmah was also a place for the study of art, literature, and philosophy. This created a fertile environment for critical thinking and innovation, which characterized the Islamic golden age (Ahmad Yusuf Abdurrohman & Mukh Nursikin, 2023; Ichsan et al., 2023). In this context, Baitul Hikmah serves not only as an educational institution, but also as a place for scientific experimentation and the development of new theories.

Baitul Hikmah also plays a role in the development of more systematic research and learning methods. With facilities such as an extensive library and discussion rooms, scientists can collaborate and exchange ideas, which encourages scientific progress. This created an academic atmosphere that supported research and innovation, which was crucial to the advancement of science at the time (Rodin, 2021). In addition, the Baitul Hikmah was also a place for astronomers to conduct observations and experiments, which contributed to the development of astronomy in the Islamic world.

In a social context, Baitul Hikmah also had a significant impact on society. By providing access to education and knowledge, Baitul Hikmah contributes to the improvement of people's quality of life. The education provided at Baitul Hikmah is not only limited to the elite, but also reaches the wider community, allowing more individuals to participate in scientific and cultural developments (Tarigan et al., 2023). This creates a more educated and knowledgeable society, which in turn contributes to the advancement of Islamic civilization as a whole.

Baitul Hikmah also serves as a model for future educational and research institutions. The concept of integration between research, education, and translation implemented at the Baitul Hikmah served as an inspiration for many educational institutions around the world. Thus, the legacy of Baitul Hikmah was not only limited to the Abbasid period, but also influenced the development of education and research in various parts of the world (Ahmad Yusuf Abdurrohman & Mukh Nursikin, 2023; Ichsan et al., 2023).

In addition, Baitul Hikmah also contributed to the development of culture and art, by providing a space for artists and thinkers. Baitul Hikmah helps facilitate rich cultural exchanges, which enrich the Islamic cultural heritage (Rifauddin et al., 2023; *Rohana_Gerakan Penerjemahan Sebagai Bagian Aktivitas Dakwah Dan Keilmuan Di Dunia Islam*, n.d.). This shows that Baitul Hikmah functions not only as an academic center, but also as a cultural center that supports creativity and artistic expression.

Overall, the Baitul Hikmah played a central role in the triumph of science during the Abbasid dynasty. Through the support of the caliphs, the diversity of disciplines, and innovative research methods, the Baitul Hikmah succeeded in creating a fertile environment for the development of knowledge. The intellectual legacy left by Baitul Hikmah continues to influence

thought and education in the Islamic world and beyond, making it one of the most influential institutions in the history of human civilization (Ahmad Yusuf Abdurrohman & Mukh Nursikin, 2023; Ichsan et al., 2023; Muhammad Ichsan & Taran, 2023).

3. The Impact of Baitul Hikmah on Global Civilization and the Islamic World

As a center of knowledge established during the Abbasid Dynasty, Baitul Hikmah had a very significant impact on global civilization and the Islamic world. This institution not only functioned as a repository and translation of scientific works, but also as a research and development center that encouraged the advancement of various disciplines. Baitul Hikmah plays an important role in the development of knowledge that has far-reaching impacts, not only for the Islamic world but also for global civilization (Ahmad Yusuf Abdurrohman & Mukh Nursikin, 2023; Nurhuda, 2022).

One of Baitul Hikmah's main contributions is the translation of classical works from various civilizations, such as Greece, Persia, and India, into Arabic. This translation process not only enriched the treasury of Arabic knowledge, but also enabled wider access to knowledge for the Muslim community. Thus, Baitul Hikmah contributed to the establishment of a strong scientific tradition in the Islamic world, which later became the basis for the development of science in Europe during the Renaissance (Ibrahim, 2021).

In addition, Baitul Hikmah also played a role in the spread of culture and thought. By inviting scientists and scholars from different backgrounds, the Institute created a favorable environment for the exchange of ideas and collaboration (Ibrahim, 2021). This resulted in many discoveries and innovations in various fields, including astronomy, mathematics, and medicine. For example, the observatory established at Baitul Hikmah enabled astronomers to conduct research that led to important discoveries in the measurement of time and the movement of celestial bodies. Thus, the Baitul Hikmah served not only as an academic center, but also as a bridge between different cultural and intellectual traditions.

Baitul Hikmah's impact is also seen in the development of education. Baitul Hikmah became a model and inspiration for future educational institutions. The concept of integration between research, education, and translation applied at Baitul Hikmah influenced the design of modern educational institutions around the world (Ahmad Yusuf Abdurrohman & Mukh Nursikin, 2023; Nurhuda, 2022). Thus, Baitul Hikmah contributed to the formation of a new generation of intellectuals capable of continuing the scientific tradition and contributing to the advancement of civilization. The education that develops in Baitul Hikmah encourages people to value science more and encourages them to continue learning and studying.

From a global perspective, Baitul Hikmah's impact on world civilization cannot be underestimated. Many discoveries and theories developed by Muslim scientists at that time were later adopted and further developed by European scientists (Ibrahim, 2021). For example, the works of scientists such as Al-Khwarizmi in the field of mathematics and Al-Razi in the field of medicine became important references for European scientists during the Renaissance. Thus, Baitul Hikmah serves as a link between Eastern and Western scientific traditions, allowing for a mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge.

Furthermore, it also contributed to the development of critical and rational thinking in Muslim society. Baitul Hikmah pioneered systematic and innovative research methods. This approach became the basis for many educational and research institutions around the world

(Rodin, 2021). By encouraging discussion and debate between scholars, the institution created an intellectual culture that valued critical and analytical thinking. Baitul Hikmah creates an academic environment that supports collaboration between scientists. With facilities such as an extensive library and discussion rooms, the institution reinforces systematic research and learning methods, which serve as a model for future scientific development (Rodin, 2021). Thus, Baitul Hikmah not only plays a role in the dissemination of knowledge, but also in the formation of critical intellectual attitudes among the Muslim community.

Method

The article with the title “Islamic Education during the Abbasid Period: The Glory of Baitul Hikmah and Its Impact on the Islamic World” uses a descriptive qualitative approach based on literature review. The main sources include recent research and articles that discuss Baitul Hikmah and its intellectual legacy. This design aims to explore a deep understanding of the role, contribution, and impact of Baitul Hikmah on the development of science and Islamic civilization.

This research aims to describe the phenomenon in depth based on historical data and relevant literature. The researcher used a narrative approach to describe how Baitul Hikmah functioned as a center for translation, research, and scientific development during the Abbasid Dynasty.

This method is used to understand the historical context of Baitul Hikmah's development, including the political, social, and cultural factors that supported its emergence. The data used comes from primary and secondary literature, such as manuscripts, books, scientific journals, and previous research.

Result and Discussion

1. *The Triumph of Islamic Education during the Abbasid Period*

The Abbasid period became an important milestone in the development of Islamic education, characterized by extraordinary achievements in various fields of science. This success was driven by:

- a. Comprehensive Education System
Education at this time integrated religious science (ulum al-din) and general science (ulum al-'aqliyyah), producing a generation of intellectuals who were balanced between spirituality and rationality. The disciplines that developed included mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy.
- b. Development of Educational Institutions
Institutions such as madrasas, mosques, large libraries, and Baitul Hikmah became centers of knowledge. The functions of these institutions included teaching, research, and scientific discussions, which strengthened the Islamic intellectual tradition.
- c. Political support from the caliphs
Caliphs such as Harun al-Rashid and Al-Ma'mun played a major role through translation projects, funding research, and creating a conducive environment for scholars.
- d. High literacy culture
The establishment of libraries, the existence of book markets, and the tradition of scientific discussions and debates demonstrate the society's respect for knowledge.

2. *The Central Role of Baitul Hikmah*

Baitul Hikmah symbolized the glory of Islamic education during the Abbasid period. Some of its roles include:

- a. Center for translation and research
Scholars translated classical works from Greece, Persia, and India into Arabic. This process enriched the treasury of Islamic knowledge and established a strong scientific tradition.
- b. Diversity of disciplines
In Baitul Hikmah, pure sciences such as mathematics and astronomy flourished alongside the study of art, literature, and philosophy. This created a fertile environment for innovation.
- c. Systematic learning methods
Facilities such as libraries and discussion rooms encourage scientific collaboration, resulting in important discoveries that support the advancement of technology and science.

3. Impact on Global Civilization

Baitul Hikmah's impact is not only limited to the Islamic world, but also contributes significantly to global civilization. Some of the impacts are:

- a. Transfer of knowledge to Europe
The works of Muslim scientists became the basis for the development of science in Europe, especially during the Renaissance. Examples are the contributions of Al-Khwarizmi in mathematics and Al-Razi in medicine.
- b. Modern educational institution model
The integration of research, education and translation at Baitul Hikmah inspired modern universities.
- c. Development of critical thinking
Systematic research methods, scientific discussions, and rational approaches developed at Baitul Hikmah form a progressive intellectual culture.

4. Relevance for Contemporary Education

The legacy of Islamic education during the Abbasid period, especially through Baitul Hikmah, provides important lessons for modern education:

- a. Integration of religious and general sciences
This approach is relevant for creating a holistic education that combines spirituality and rationality.
- b. The importance of literacy culture
Respect for books, scientific discussion and research needs to be instilled in the contemporary education system.
- c. International collaboration
Learning from various scientific traditions shows the importance of global cooperation in the development of knowledge.

Conclusion

Baitul Hikmah, as an intellectual institution during the Abbasid Dynasty, not only became a symbol of the glory of Islamic science but also played a key role in shaping global civilization. Political support from the caliphs, a high literacy culture, and the diversity of disciplines studied created an inclusive and progressive scientific ecosystem. The process of translating classical works from Greek, Persian and Indian into Arabic became an important bridge for intercultural knowledge transfer, providing the foundation for the intellectual renaissance in Europe during the Renaissance. In addition, innovations in various fields such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine and philosophy demonstrated the ability of Muslims at that time to integrate religious values with scientific rationality.

The intellectual legacy left by Baitul Hikmah continues to be relevant today. The concept of integration between religion and science can be an inspiration in facing the challenges of modern

education in the Islamic world. The systematic and collaborative approach developed at Baitul Hikmah is also a relevant model for developing educational institutions today. Therefore, learning from the glorious history of Baitul Hikmah can be a strategic foundation for Muslims to build a modern civilization based on Islamic values and scientific progress.

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