



Ibn Khaldun

Abū Zayd ‘Abd ar-Raḥmān ibn Muḥammad ibn
Khalidūn al-Ḥaḍramī
732 - 808 [1332 – 1406]

Muqaddimah

Manuscript in Ottoman Turkish

Translation of Muqaddimah by Pirizade Mehmed Sahib,
Sheikh al-Islam of Mahmud I. , copied by Osman bin
Osman bin Mustafa el Erzurumî in 1270 [1853]
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Ibn Khaldun's introduction - "Muqaddima" - to his universal history is one of the seminal works of historical scholarship. In it, the 14th century Arab scholar explores the reasons for the rise and fall of empires in an astonishingly modern way. Some modern thinkers view it as the first work dealing with the social sciences of sociology, demography and cultural history.

Ibn Khaldun has been described as a precursor or an early representative of social Darwinism. Ibn Khaldūn as widely seen as a sociologist before the latter term existed.

The Muqaddimah is the introduction to Ibn Khaldun's monumental universal history titled Kitāb al-‘ibar wa-dīwān al-mubtada’ wa-l-khabar fī ayyām al-‘Arab wa-l-‘ajam wa-l-Barbar wa-man ‘āsarāhum min dhawī al-sultān al-akbar ("The book of lessons: A treatise on the beginnings and the history of the Arabs, non-Arabs, Berbers, and the great rulers of their time") Translated in Ottoman Turkish by Pirizāde Mehmed Sahib, Sheikh al-Islam of Mahmud I. in Rebûlevvel 1143 [September 1730] and presented to the Sultan. Copied by Osman bin Osman bin Mustafa el Erzurumî in 1270 [1853] Purchased by İsmail Hakki Bey, in 1274 [1858], one year before the first edition printed in Istanbul.

- First printed edition in 1275 [1859] *Tercüme-i Mukaddime-i İbn-i Haldun in Istanbul*. ÖZEGE 2064.
- First English translation by Franz Rosenthal. *The Muqaddimah: An Introduction to History*, 1958, Princeton University Press

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