Ibn Khaldun

Ibn Khaldun: the Father of Economics

Ibn Khaldun was an Arab Muslim historiographer and historian, regarded to be among the founding fathers of modern sociology, historiography, demography, and economics. He developed one of the earliest nonreligious philosophies of history, contained in his masterpiece, the Muqaddimah ("Introduction").

Ibn Khaldun Life-size bronze bust sculpture of Ibn Khaldun that is part of the collection at the Arab American National Museum (Catalog Number 2010.02). Commissioned by The Tunisian Community Center and Created by Patrick Morelli of Albany, NY in 2009.

Ibn Khaldun (Arabic: عبّاد رّحمن بن محمد بن محمد بن أبي بكر محمد بن الحسن بن خلدّن; May 27, 1332 – March 17, 1406) was an Ifriqiyan (North Africa) Arab Muslim historiographer and historian, regarded to be among the founding fathers of modern sociology, historiography, demography, and economics.

Ibn Khaldun definition, Arab historian and philosopher. See more.

Ibn Khaldun, in full Walī al-Dīn ʿAbd al-Raḥmān ibn Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad ibn Abī Bakr Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan Ibn Khaldūn (May 27, 1332/732AH – March 19, 1406/808AH), was a famous historiographer and historian born in present-day Tunisia, and is sometimes viewed as one of the forerunners of modern historiography, sociology, and economics.

Ibn Khaldun was born in Tunis on Ramadan 1, 732 (May 27, 1332). He received a traditional education that was typical of his family’s rank and status. He learned first at the hands of his father who was a scholarly person who was not involved in politics like his ancestors.

Ibn Khaldun: An Intellectual Biography is both an introduction to his work and an intervention into Ibn Khaldun studies.

"Ibn Khaldun: An Intellectual Biography has taught the student who is already familiar with his work new and fascinating insights." ---Sameer Rahim, Prospect "I did enjoy this style of biography as Irwin brought the mind of Ibn Khaldun into focus and showed the genius that [is] worthy of standing with other 'well-regarded' thinkers of the past."

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Ibn Khaldun (1332–1406) is generally regarded as the greatest intellectual ever to have appeared in the Arab world — a genius who ranks as one of the world’s great minds.

"Ibn Khaldûn, the great 14th-century Arab scholar, is the most authoritative and most beguiling of Arabic polymaths.... His learning and ideas have an astonishingly modern relevance. His encyclopaedic work is a wonderfully readable mixture of history, sociology, ethnography, economics, science, art, literature, cookery, and medicine."

Ibn Khaldun is one of the most notable people in the history of Muslims. His most celebrated work ‘al-Muqaddimah’ which is translated to 'the Introduction' in English is considered as one of the most sublime and intellectual achievements of the middle ages.

Ibn Khaldun was the first major contributor to tax theory in history. The well-known Laffer curve is nothing but a graphical presentation of the theory of taxation developed by Ibn Khaldun in the fourteenth century.