

Woman and her contribution at science and art in the Islamic civilization.

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Arabian woman contributed in scientific life at all fields of knowledge and established a special position for her as she enjoyed her rights of education under the shadow of Islam by attending science boards, listening and spreading science through building schools and institutes for science. Some women were emerged not just because they participated in men boards but also their houses became boards for science and education. They left scientific archeology to what they achieved through their students from men and women, also from their writings.

Woman played a leading role in transferring and communicating prophet Mohamed talks”Hadeeth”,

Either directly or through mothers of Muslims and Sahaba” the prophet friends”, And they were references to many scientists and jurists.

Knowing the history of the scientists who followed the steps and Sunnah of Mohamed the prophet (men and women) and study their lives is essential to studying the Islamic history which shows the greatness of this nation throughout all its ages as they didn’t leave a door of science unless they knock on it with the encouragement of our first teacher the profit Mohamed who says” the pursuit of education is a must to each Muslim”

From this mature vision that is aware of the woman position, she kept her scientific role in the following ages with the encouragement from their fathers and husbands. Scientist’s wives as well were responsible about delivering the legal provisions to women in general and men at some cases behind a cover, the jurist son of Korashy reported that the advisory opinion in Samarcand never appeared to the public unless it was signed by the advisor and his daughter or his sister or his wife. Samarcand was an Islamic town so how was the centers of culture such as Baghdad, Cairo, Damascus and Andalusia which were famous with their educational boards throughout all ages.

One of the most famous women scientific boards was Om Al- Dardaa board with women, scientists and even the poor. The most famous person attended her board was the king son of Marwan in Al-Madina before he became the Muslims Khalifa.

While Baghdad city became civilized center of attraction since its establishment, busy with the coming students from all Islamic cities seeking learning or teaching. Many women were prominent and were mentioned in translated books, where they specialized part of their books to women to honor them. Mohamed son of Saad made the last part of his book “The large layers” was about the followers and female friends of the prophet Mohamed and the tellers of his talks. The speaker Al-Boghdady specialized the last section of his book “Baghdad history” to female scientists in Baghdad and he called it” mentioning women from Baghdad who are known with telling science”. After him many historians followed his steps like son of Asaker who wrote a dictionary about women who he heard about them. Also son of Atheer who dedicated a whole part to women in his book “ the forest lion in knowing the Sahaba(the prophet friends)”, and also Mohamed son of Saied Al-Debethy.