

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji kontribusi Khalifah Al-Ma'mun dalam pengembangan Bayt al-Hikmah pada masa pemerintahannya tahun 813–833 M. Bayt al-Hikmah merupakan lembaga keilmuan yang menjadi simbol kejayaan intelektual pada era Abbasiyah, khususnya ketika dipimpin oleh Al-Ma'mun yang dikenal sebagai khalifah pencinta ilmu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: 1) biografi Khalifah Al-Ma'mun, 2) kontribusinya dalam pengembangan Bayt al-Hikmah pada tahun 813–833 M, dan 3) dampak pengembangan Bayt al-Hikmah terhadap perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan di dunia Islam. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode sejarah menurut Kuntowijoyo, melalui tahapan pemilihan topik, heuristik, verifikasi, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Sumber data diperoleh dari literatur sekunder yang relevan, baik berupa buku, jurnal, maupun dokumen sejarah klasik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Al-Ma'mun memiliki latar belakang pendidikan yang kuat dan orientasi intelektual tinggi, yang mendorongnya untuk memajukan ilmu pengetahuan. Di bawah kepemimpinannya, Bayt al-Hikmah tidak hanya menjadi pusat penerjemahan karya-karya ilmiah dari Yunani, Persia, dan India ke dalam bahasa Arab, tetapi juga berkembang menjadi pusat kajian dan eksperimen ilmiah dengan melibatkan tokoh-tokoh ternama seperti Hunayn ibn Ishaq dan Al-Kindi. Pengembangan Bayt al-Hikmah pada masa ini memberikan dampak besar, baik terhadap tradisi keilmuan Islam maupun perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan global. Pengembangan Bayt al-Hikmah pada masa Al-Ma'mun berperan sebagai jembatan transmisi ilmu dari Yunani, Persia, dan India ke dunia Islam. Melalui penerjemahan ke dalam bahasa Latin, karya-karya Bayt al-Hikmah pada masa Al-Ma'mun menjadi jembatan intelektual antara Islam dan Eropa yang kelak memicu lahirnya Renaisans.

Kata Kunci: Al-Ma'mun, Bayt al-Hikmah, Dinasti Abbasiyah

ABSTRACT

This research examines the contribution of Caliph al-Ma'mun to the development of the Bayt al-Hikmah during his reign from 813 to 833 CE. The Bayt al-Hikmah was an intellectual institution that became a symbol of scholarly achievement in the Abbasid era, particularly under al-Ma'mun, who was known as a knowledge-loving caliph. The purpose of this study is to explore: 1) the biography of Caliph al-Ma'mun, 2) his contributions to the development of the Bayt al-Hikmah between 813 and 833 CE, and 3) the impact of this development on the advancement of knowledge in the Islamic world. The method used is the historical method as outlined by Kuntowijoyo, which includes the stages of topic selection, heuristics, verification, interpretation, and historiography. The data sources are obtained from relevant secondary literature, including books, journals, and classical historical documents. The findings indicate that al-Ma'mun had a strong educational background and a high intellectual orientation, which motivated him to promote scholarship. Under his leadership, the Bayt al-Hikmah not only became a center for translating scientific works from Greek, Persian, and Indian traditions into Arabic but also developed into a center for scientific study and experimentation, involving renowned figures such as Hunayn ibn Ishaq and al-Kindi. The development of the Bayt al-Hikmah during this period had a significant impact on both the Islamic scholarly tradition and global intellectual progress. It served as a bridge for the transmission of knowledge from Greek, Persian, and Indian civilizations to the Islamic world. Through subsequent translations into Latin, the works of the Bayt al-Hikmah during al-Ma'mun's era became an intellectual bridge between Islam and Europe, ultimately contributing to the emergence of the Renaissance.

Keywords: *Al-Ma'mun, Bayt al-Hikmah, Abbasid Dynasty*