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Intro to Hums

Introduction

North African region encompasses the northern area of the African continent. The widely accepted definition of the region includes Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Sudan, Egypt, Libya, which entrench over the top North zone of the African continent. However, Egypt has often deemed a part of the Middle East because of being Middle Eastern spontaneously. The three prominent geographic aspects of North Africa are the Atlas Mountain of the west, the Sahara Desert of the south and the delta and Nile River of the east. All the states of North Africa share an essential cultural, ethnic and historical identity that defines and distinguishes them from other regions. However, it is essential to investigate the role of Africans in Western civilization and their impact on it.

Discussion

As per the renowned experts of philosophy, Greeks were not the authors of their philosophy instead the North Africans played an instrumental role. The impression spread by some scholars as North African states struggled to cast an impact on Western civilization is a fallacious argument. In the period of 3000 B.C until 1100 B.C., the rule of pharaohs governed the state of affairs in Egypt (*Africa's Contribution To Contemporary Western Civilization*). The most influential changes brought by the Egyptians were the transformations and advancements in education of the Western world. The concept of right angle and the Pythagorean Theorem is also

known as the legacy of the North African states. From the regional empires and village states, North African had established several forms of governments across the coast. They exhibit a complex and intricate culture which was later imitated by the European states and the Western civilization. Even the kingdoms of Mexico and Peru struggled to mobilize the sources and concentrate hegemony effectively than the ancient African monarchies.

Knowledge and wisdom were spread across the Western civilization originating from the schools and values of North African states. Irrefutably, the role of the whole African contribution to the Western community and civilization is of paramount importance. The kingdoms of South Africa were powerful states in history with a potential connection with Europe and other states (“Home | Africa’s Great Civilizations”). These were the potential successes cherished by North African states but there existed some failures as well. These states struggled to spread the religious values and beliefs in true letter and spirits across Western civilization.

Besides that, it is essential to discuss the influence and advancement of Islam and theocracy in the context. Theocracy is the essential rule of the middle ages spread by clergymen. The state of administration and affairs oppose the even the shreds of pressure, despotism and oppression. The Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) conveyed the primary values of morality, faith and politics which organized the affairs in the North African states. After 660, the Islamic advancements spread westward across North Africa (*Islam in North Africa*). It is essential to highlight the Muslims were the strongest in the 8th century and they succeeded to cut off Ethiopia from Europe and Africa from the Mediterranean. Abbassid rule dominates the Muslim rule of North Africa which was later replaced by Fatimid in the 11th century. Later, the Muslim rule of the Ottoman Empire conquered the North African coast by 1556.

Conclusion

North Africa shares rich heritage and cultural values which impacted then innovation and state of affairs in the Western Civilization. All these states were Muslims and the same religion is thoroughly pursued in African states. Education, governance and certain values in the Western civilization were the manifestations of the North African conquests and the Muslim rule of government.

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