Abraham Ibn Ezra (ca. 1089–ca. 1161) was an eminent Jewish scholar, and one of the most prolific writers in Medieval Jewry. He was born in Muslim Spain, where he spent the first five decades of his life, apparently travelling from one patron to another, offering his service as a poet. In 1140 he left Sefarad, and started roaming through Italy, Provence, North France, and England. While sojourning in these places, Ibn Ezra wrote prolifically on a wide variety of subjects, almost exclusively in Hebrew. In addition to his well-known Biblical commentaries and poetry, Ibn Ezra’s literary corpus includes works on arithmetic, astronomy, grammar, the Jewish calendar and astrology (today we know about no less than 20 astrological treatises written by Ibn Ezra). His works are among the first to discuss Greco-Arabic science in the Hebrew language, and they contributed a great deal to the transmission of this knowledge to the Jews of Latin Europe and to the development of Hebrew scientific vocabulary. During his travels, Ibn Ezra’s writings and persona raised interest among Jewish circles, and he found himself students almost everywhere he went. His enigmatic writing style probably contributed to the popularity of his works, and apparently motivated later Jewish scholars to write supercommentaries on his biblical exegesis. The rapid diffusion of both his exegetic and scientific writings is indicated, *inter alia*, by the early references to his works. Already in 1170, a decade after Ibn Ezra’s death, Jacob ben Reuben, for instance, used Ibn Ezra’s Biblical exegesis as source material in his polemic treatise *Milḥamot ha-Shem*. Later, and still in the 12th century, a group of Provençal Jews addressed an epistle with a series of queries on astrology to Maimonides, deriving their astrological knowledge from Ibn Ezra’s astrological works. Toward the end of the 13th century, Ibn Ezra’s astrological writings were transmitted to Christian audience via a series of translation projects (into Old French and Latin), which were carried out almost simultaneously by different scholars.