



## **In London, there passes an exhibition of Islamic Scientific Heritage – History – News –**

January 27, 2010 – 12:34 am

achievements of Muslim scholars, who later enjoyed success with their European counterparts – since the invention of water pumps to the mapping – presented at the recently opened exhibition in London.

Organizers of the exhibition entitled "1001 inventions: Muslim heritage is discovered in our world" decided to shed light on the thousand-year history of Islamic science, once flourished from Africa to China, which has become a "bridge" who addressed the achievement of the ancient and the opening of the Renaissance.

They also hope that the exhibition would help deepen the understanding between the Muslim world and the West.

«Those who ignore the contributions of other civilizations, have a sense of cultural superiority, and this is dangerous, – says the initiator of the event at London's Science Museum Professor Salim Al-Hassani. – As we move towards the idea of global peace, we must respect and recognize the contributions of other nations and cultures in what we have today. This contribution is shown at the exhibition.

The exhibition date from 700 – 1700 years – time which, according to the director of the Museum of Science Professor Chris Repl been a period of "exceptional upsurge of scientific and technical thought in China, India, Persia , Africa and the Arab world. "

The exhibition tells about the discovery of Muslim scholars in the field of astronomy, mathematics, architecture, medicine and engineering. Many of the names have long been virtually unknown to Europeans, writes "Islam is for all".

So, in the Iranian city of Maraga observatories in 13 century, astronomers have developed a new model for perception of the universe, from which in 1543 conceived the idea of the Copernican planetary system with the sun in the middle.

Academic 9 centuries Abbas Ibn Firnas made the first known to mankind flight by jumping from the minaret of the Great Mosque in Cordoba, with the help of the airframe on wooden spacers.

The main attraction of the exhibition was a copy of the six-meter water clock, created by an engineer of 12 centuries al-Jazar, who also invented the double action pump.

Ismail ibn al-Razzazah al-Jazar (1136 – 1202) was an outstanding engineer, who lived on the territory of modern Iraq. This "da Vinci of the Muslim world" is survived by his descriptions of dozens of devices and invented instruments, including the suction pump, crankshaft, devices for lifting water.