

Opening of the exhibition of Islamic Heritage at the Science Museum in London

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Hosts the Science Museum in London on historical exhibition sheds light on the scientific heritage he inherited the world from the Islamic civilization. A gallery invention and invention: Discover the Muslim Heritage in our world, sponsored by the Abdul Latif Jamil for information and action, that tracks the forgotten achievements of a thousand years of science in the Islamic world, ranging from the seventh century to the present day.

The exhibition will focus free, which is held in the period between January 21 and 25 April 2010, the achievements of the Islamic world in the social, scientific and technological, as well as shed light on the scientific heritage of the Inter-Islamic world and other world cultures. And includes a variety of exhibits and interactive displays and dramatic, which all contribute to the definition of the contribution of Muslim scientists in the country in many recent discoveries in various fields, which cover broad areas such as civil engineering, medicine, architecture, and return of assets of these discoveries to Islamic civilization.

The inauguration of the exhibition the beginning of a world tour that will visit museums, the most significant in the world and learning centers over the next four years.

In

this regard, "said Fadi beautiful representatives of the Foundation of Abdul Latif Jameel:" The support of scientific projects at the global level of the main objectives of our institution. It will contribute to the exhibition "A and the invention of invention", which will be held in one of the finest museums in Europe to achieve this by understanding deeper understanding of one of the most distinctive eras in history and discover the impact, which is still present in our time. "

He continues: "For example, A includes the invention and the invention of the opposition to show that Islamic civilization is responsible for issuing world's first hospital and the first with a pinhole camera (dark room) and the first quarterly Astrolabe. And gave us this civilization is the world leader Ibn al-Haytham, who introduced the scientific method pilot, as well as the pioneers of medicine such as Ibn al-Nafis, who was the first to describe pulmonary circulation correctly. and this exhibition will bring these startling facts to a wider audience. "

In this regard, "said Professor Chris Rapley, director of the Science Museum in London:" During the Muslim world during the thousand years, which stretched from the seventh century to the present day an unprecedented development in science and technology, which includes many countries such as China, India, Persia , Africa and the Arab region. Thanks to this period of time to provide us with a lot of scientific discoveries in the field of engineering, mathematics, chemistry and physics. provides the Science Museum, through our group, which includes 15 thousand scientific, included many different cultures, the perfect place for this show , as a place that encourages innovation and learning among visitors of all ages. "

The model of the "hour of elephant" of the most important exhibits with a length of 6 meters, a model of excellence for the famous water clock designed in the early thirteenth century AD, which includes design a unique combination of cross-cultural elements. These will be at the side of a film starring actor Oscar winner Sir Ben Kingsley, who plays island, the inventor of that time of antiquity.

The list of other outstanding exhibits in this interactive exhibit as follows: Sample House · al-Baghdadi, a model of efficiency in the use of energy and environment-friendly designs. · Model for the world map drawn by Idrisi in the twelfth century AD, the size of 3 meters · Model of a ship is sailing Cheng Chinese - length of more than 100 meters and with a huge wooden structure dating to the fifth century industry Ashraimiladi. · Medical equipment dating back to over a thousand years, and many of them still in use until now. · Model of the dark closet, dating back to the ninth century, which was later called a pinhole camera, and Ibn al-Haytham used to change our conceptions of vision and optics.