

📌 Scientific heritage of Muslim world on display in London

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The "1001 Inventions" exhibition, the purpose of which is to shed light on the ways in which scientific achievements by the Muslim world have left their mark on contemporary civilization, has been displayed in many parts of the UK and will be open to visitors in London through the end of

June. On display are inventions revealing the scientific activities that took place in the Muslim world since the seventh century, focusing in particular on what is known as the Islamic Golden Age from the eighth to the 13th centuries. This golden age in science, culture, arts and technology in the Muslim world corresponded to the Dark Ages in Europe and gave birth to the Renaissance.

One of the most striking pieces in the exhibition is the five-meter-high replica of the "elephant clock," which was designed by Arab polymath al-Jazari in 1206. The elephant clock, which resembles a large clock tower, functions using water technology. The inventions of scientists based in modern day Turkey such as al-Jazari, Piri Reis, Mimar Sinan, Taqi al-Din Muhammad ibn Ma'ruf, Lagari Hasan Çelebi and Matrakçı Nasuh have an important place in the exhibition.

The exhibition was an initiative of the Foundation for Science, Technology and Civilization (FSTC). Explaining that the period that is known as the Dark Ages was actually a time when China, India and the Arab world made major progress in science and culture, FSTC Chairman Salim al-Hassani said discoveries that established the foundation for contemporary mathematics, chemistry and physics were made during that period. Al-Hassani pointed out that over 150,000 people had visited the Science Museum in the span of 10 days to see the exhibition, which highlights the scientific advancements that the world acquired from Muslim civilizations.