

# Al – Astrulabi

A 10th century female scholar who pioneered the development of Astrolabes, which was the GPS of its day.

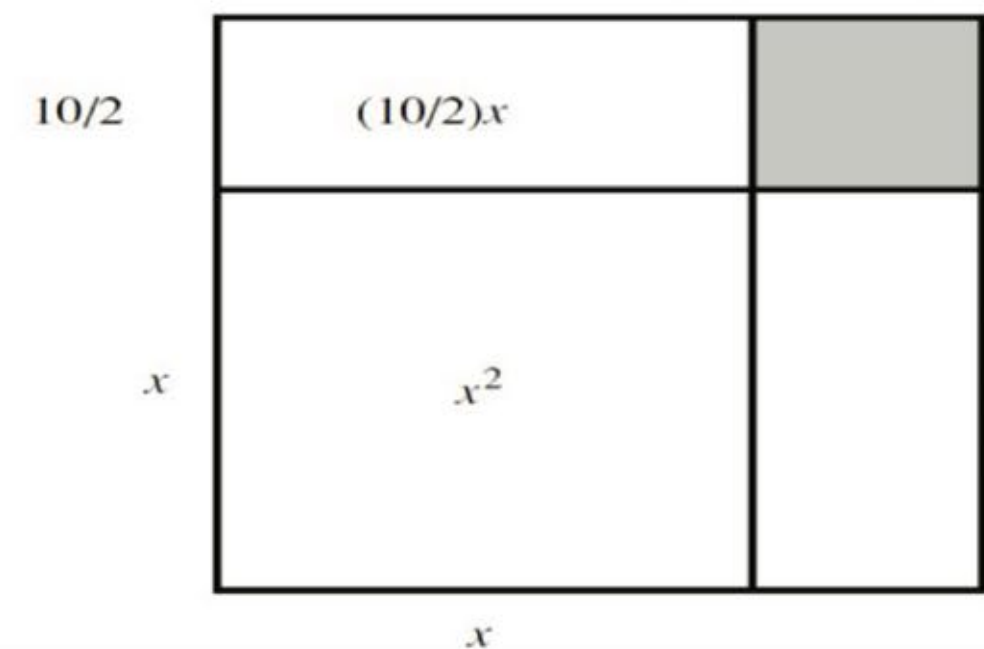




# Algebra

In the 9th century,  
Muslim  
mathematicians, the  
inventors of algebra,  
introduced the  
concept of using  
letters for unknown  
variables in  
equations.

$$\left(x + \frac{10}{2}\right)^2 = x^2 + 2\left(\frac{10}{2}\right)x + \left(\frac{10}{2}\right)^2 = 64$$





# Al-Jazari

A 13th century engineer,  
and inventor who  
created the fabled  
Elephant Clock, as well  
as many other ground  
breaking machines that  
changed the way we  
harness technology.





# Al-Zahrawi

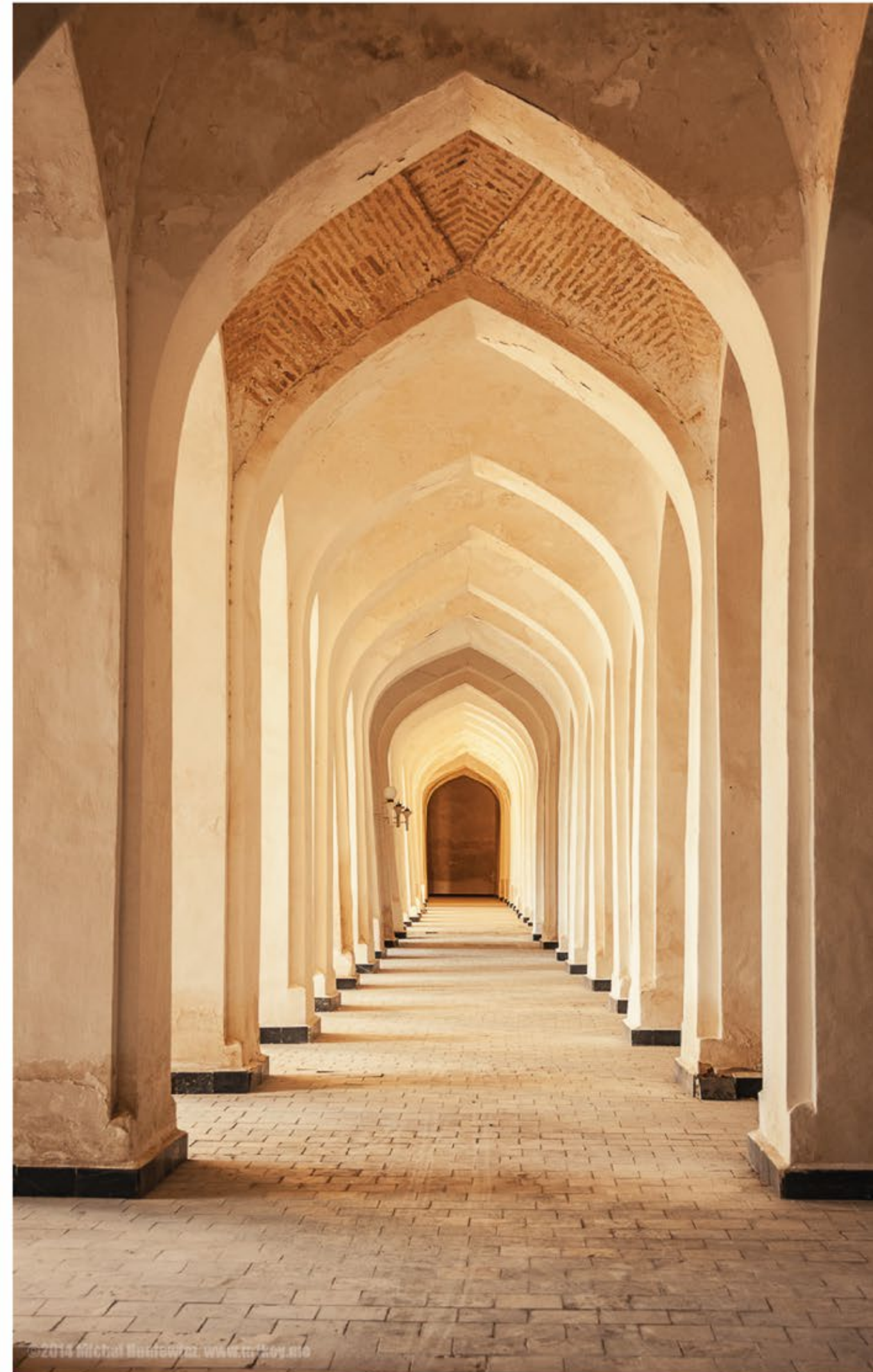
A 10th century surgeon, scholar and physician who developed and used many instruments we still use today. He was also the first person to use catgut sutures.





# Architecture

The pointed arch, enabled a much grander building to be produced. Other Muslim inventions included ribbed vaulting, rose windows and dome building techniques.





# Astrolabe

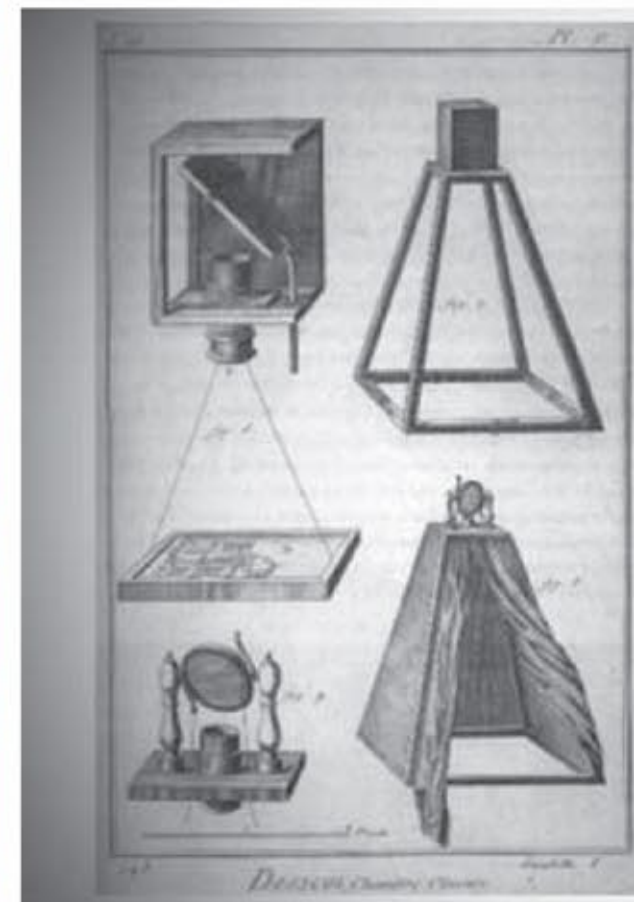
Astrolabes were used to find the times of sunrise and the rising of fixed stars, to help schedule the morning prayers.





# Camera

Ibn Al-Haitham  
invented the first  
pin-hole camera in  
the 10th century.  
Camera came from  
the Arab word  
Qamara which  
means dark room.





# Carpets

Muslims developed advanced weaving techniques using new dyes from Islamic chemistry and intricate patterns to create carpets that became a luxury commodity.





# Coffee

Discovered in Yemen. The first coffee house opened in 1334 in Istanbul. Muslims used it to stay awake during night prayers.





# Elephant Clock

Al-Jazari, a Muslim engineer and inventor of various clocks came up with the Elephant clock which consisted of a weight powered water clock in the form of an Asian elephant.







# Fatima al-Fihri

She founded the world's  
first university,  
Al-Qarawiyyin,  
in 841 CE



# Ibn Al-Haitham

The first experimental scientist in the 11th century. He was a physicist, mathematician and scholar who wrote the Book of Optics.



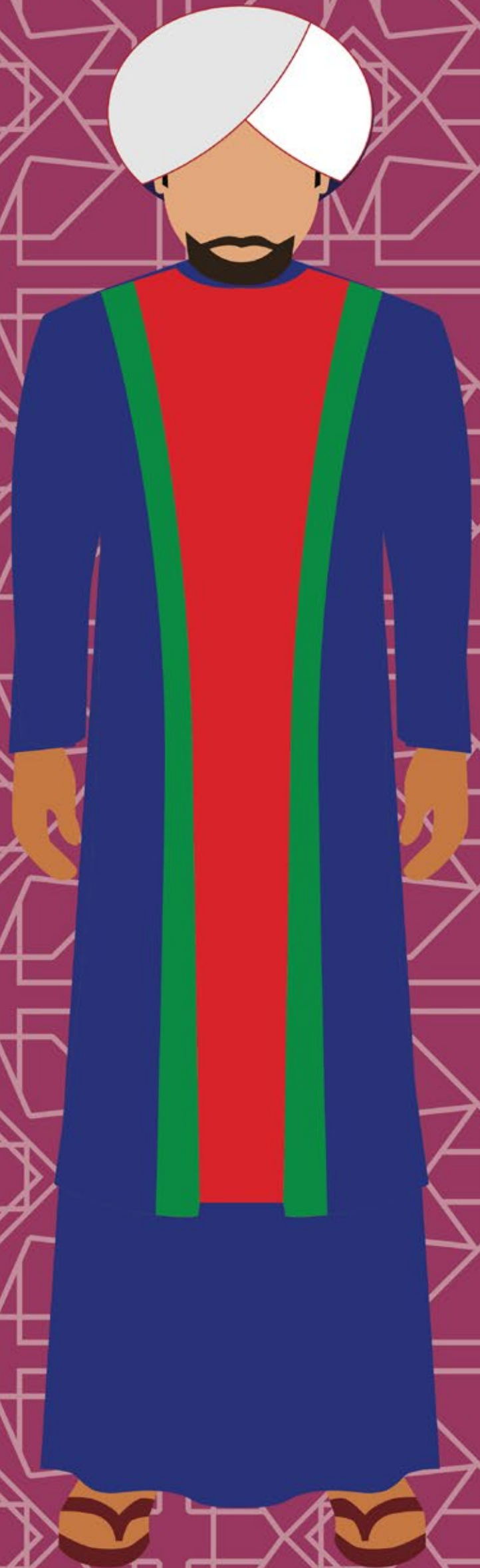


# Ibn Firnas

A 9th century inventor who is the first person to have tried flying. He made a glider stiffened with wooden struts and managed to fly and land unharmed for the most part.







# Sinan

A 16th century master architect who became the chief architect to the Ottoman Empire in the 1500s.



# Soap

Muslim chemists developed soap to increase cleanliness. Before soap, people used oils to cleanse. This also led to the development of cosmetics later on.





# Tooth Brush

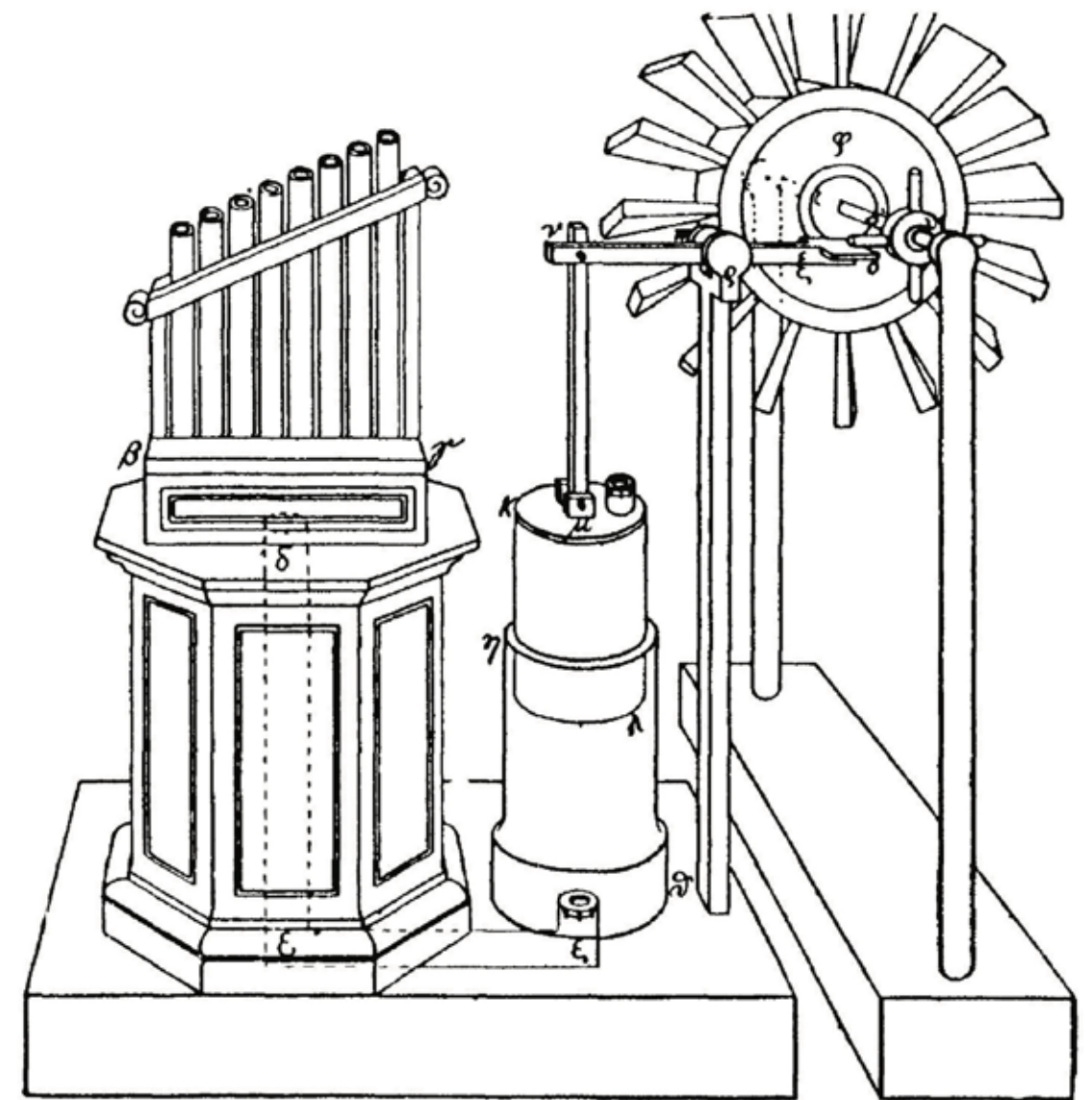
Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) used the first toothbrush around 600, using a twig from the Meswak tree. Substances similar to Meswak are found in modern toothpaste.





# Wind Mill

A Muslim inventor built the first windmill, which consisted of six or twelve sails covered in fabric or palm leaves, which turned the wheels and ground corn.







# Zheng He

A 15th century Admiral in the Chinese Navy who led seven epic world voyages in fleets of enormous wooden ships – the largest ever built!





# Glider

Ibn-Firnas was an inventor who created many things, he is most famous for inventing a glider and was the first person to fly.