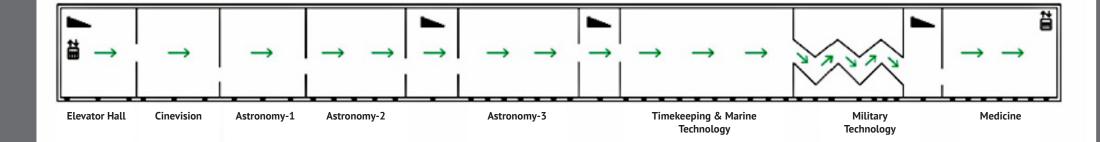
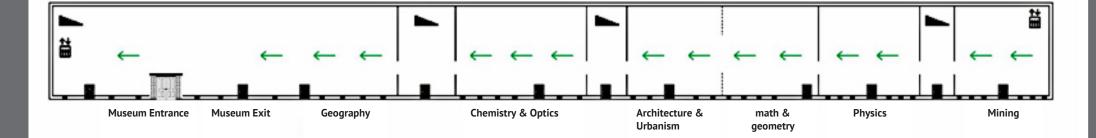
MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND **TECHNOLOGY IN ISLAM FLOOR PLAN**



1 st floor plan



ground floor plan



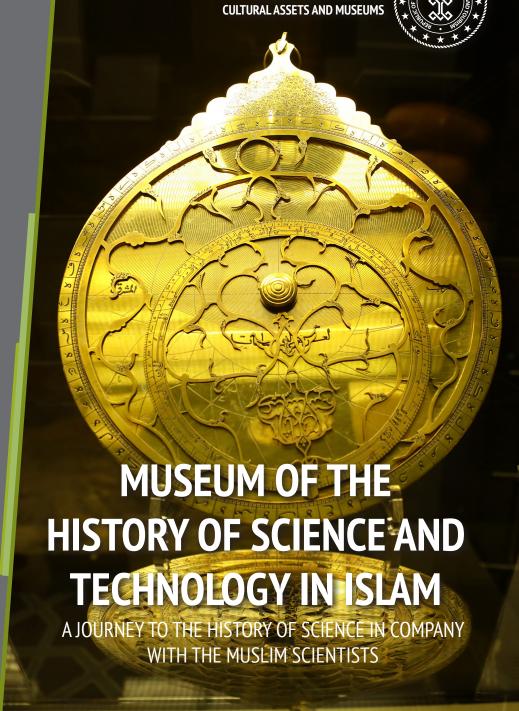










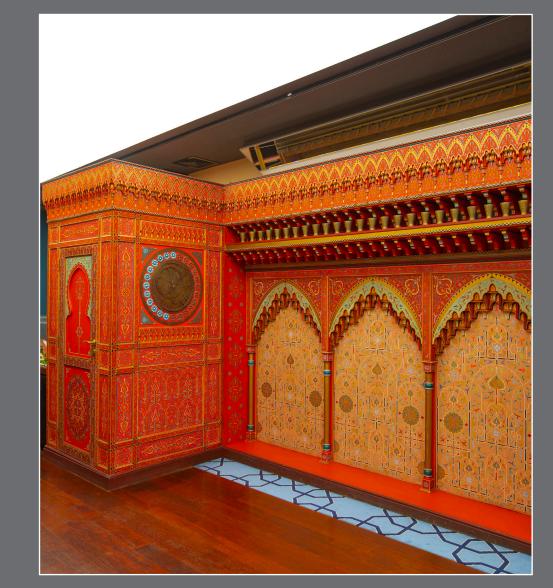


GENERAL DIRECTORATE FO



Consisting of 12 sections, namely Astronomy, Clock & Maritime, War Technology, Medicine, Mining, Physics, Mathematics, Geometry, Architectural Urbanism, Chemistry, Optics, Geography, the museum, which exhibits the inventions, discoveries and studies of Muslim scientists between the 9th and 16th centuries, who made very important contributions to the development of today's modern science, was opened on May 24, 2008 according to the exhibition concept of the Science Historian Prof Dr Fuat SEZGÍN.

The belief that the history of science and technology is the common heritage of all humanity constitutes the basis of the establishment of this museum, and the works exhibited in our museum aim to show the share of the Islamic Cultural Civilization in this heritage. Moreover, the Istanbul Museum of the History of Science and Technology in Islam impresses on the one hand with the aesthetics and didactic quality of the scientific works and on the other hand with the impression it leaves and the knowledge it conveys, and it also sheds light on the present and the future by showing the process in the history of sciences in the Islamic world through its works and documents. Regarding history of science, it is important for future generations in terms of being a bridge uniting science culture of east and west.



Having devoted his life to promoting the history of Islamic science and technology by doing research for more than fifty years, Prof. Dr. Fuat SEZGİN, with his research and studies on original sources, defends the view that the developments in the history of science and civilization are not separate from each other, but on the contrary, they present a whole. Most of the 585 tools, devices and models exhibited in the museum are the results of research and studies based on the originals of the works that have survived to the present day, while a very small part is the result of the descriptions, drawings and expressions described in old manuscripts and publications.

