



[Istanbul, Turkey: Exhibition Traces Scientific Developments in the Muslim World](#)

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11 August 2010 | An exhibition, titled "1,001 Inventions" which traces the Muslim world's many significant scientific achievements and discoveries and their contribution to our contemporary world, will open in Istanbul's Sultanahmet Square on August 17.

"1,001 Inventions" is a global educational initiative that promotes awareness of a thousand years of scientific and cultural achievements from Muslim civilisation from the seventh century onwards, and how those contributions helped build the foundations of our modern world," according to the exhibition's organisers.

It particularly focuses on what is known as the Islamic Golden Age, the period between the eighth and thirteenth centuries, during which science, culture, art and technology flourished in the Muslim world and contributed to the development of European civilization and the Renaissance.

One of the most striking pieces that will be shown as part of the exhibition is a five-meter-tall replica of the "elephant clock" designed by Arab polymath Al-Jazari in 1206. The clock, which resembles a large clock tower, functioned using water power.

The exhibition - created by the Foundation for Science, Technology and Civilization (FSTC), was displayed at the Science Museum in London earlier this year, when it drew a total of 400,000.

Despite its name, the exhibition doesn't actually contain 1,001 inventions. This number, and its title, was chosen to contrast with stereotypical ideas of the exotic Orient derived from the fantastic tales of "1,001 Nights."

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