

Civilization is the property of all nations in the world.

there is a share of more or less in the line of civilization today.

The share does not belong to the Europeans. In this denominator of civilization, China, Egypt, Indian,

Civilizations of Rome, etc. also have a share. Civilization race long condition

Like a flag race, in Middle Ages, this flag was taken by Islamic Civilization.

then when it entered the period of decline, this flag was taken by the Westerners.

has not only come to their own level.

They were influenced by many of their men in the field. The discoveries in the field of science

many of which were dated from the 9th century to the 14th century.

It is the product of the most advanced civilization, "Islamic Civilization".

Intelligence and knowledge

this civilization that is based on many values that the world has today

source

It has.

In the Qur'an, verses about the creation of the universe and the order of the universe

is important to have knowledge, knowledge and knowledge in Islam

giving, seeing the proofs of God's existence in nature, every universe

harmony and dependence of the object and being; Also social

arising from the need of life (Fasting, for prayer times

Scientific progress in that period for reasons of astronomy etc.)

Muslims in

It was observed.

Technical sciences are important in many fields such as medicine, astronomy, algebra and chemistry.

Muslim scientists who achieved results, civilization and culture

They have proven themselves to the whole world in a short time.

Muslims, who have been instrumental in civilization with their inventions,

Pioneering the Renaissance and Reform movements in the West

they have. (Prof. J. Risler "Muslim astronomers, mathematics scholars

degree affects our Renaissance. " -EFGautier "Not only Algebra,

other mathematical sciences from the European Cultural Agency,

Muslims

As it is today, Western mathematics is really from Islamic mathematics.

nothing else. ”)

Muslim scientists primarily because science is universal - Science

Go and get it, even in China. (Hadith) - Rome in the West and China in the East

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guide to science and technology developed in other states.

They took and translated important resources. This knowledge removing the points that are wrong and inconsistent in terms of faith and technique,

they have made it beneficial for them. The first step after their studies, evaluating and interpreting the information they obtained

they started to contribute originally to science and technology .

Islam, born and developed in the second half of the fifth century, experiment and observation

based on

science

the development

important

one

role

She has played.

When we look at the History of Islam, together with the Qur'an, we see that science has entered. Arabs in the pre-Islamic period, all kinds of superstition and

believing in superstition, making no observations about the universe and nature

And society. However, this society has become civilized with Islam, and gave the universe and nature by following the orders of the Qur'an.

started to observe. Not only Arabs, Turks, North Africans

Many societies such as enlightened after accepting Islam.

Rationalism and observation taught in the Qur'an, especially in the 9th and 10th.

It led to the birth of a great civilization in centuries. In this period a large number of Muslim scientists, astronomy, mathematics, geometry,

He made very important discoveries in branches of science such as medicine.

Medicine and

scholars such as Ibn Sina and Razi in pharmacy have many

while adding new information; In the history and geography sciences, Ibn-i Haldun, Idrisi and

Many Islamic scholars, such as Tabari, made significant advances in scientific theories.

they noted. Especially in the field of optics , Ibn Heysem in the eleventh century,

reconstructed this branch of science alone.

Cabir Bin Hayyan, a scientist who grew up in the Islamic world ,
" Chemicals, volatile substances, non-volatile substances, non-flammable substances and mines " in four groups. This is Cabir Bin Hayyan
his work led to Lavoisier, known as the founder of modern chemistry
would.

* El-Kindi deals with the theory of relativity in 800, 1100 years before Einstein.

El-Kindi said, 'Time is the duration of the existence of the body,
speed and slowness that can be measured are also the result of
movement. Time, space and

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movement is not independent from each other, a human tree coming up
to the sky is small

See,

descending

human

if

big

See '

he says.

Fixed bin Kurra, who lived in the 9th century , is the first major in the
field of *astronomy* .

The Differential Calculator, which made the innovation, determined
before Newton,

He was the first to apply geometry to arithmetic. These are really
are work well ahead of their time. Science with his studies

Muslim scientists, who wrote their names in the history, mostly state
financially and morally supported, encouraged, reputation among the
people

They won.

* Ahmet Fergani, credibility in science, which is not fixed by
experiment

He said that it should not be, he calculated the distance between latitudes

Like, the ecliptic slope on Earth's axis is $23^{\circ} 27'$ for the first time

right

the way

He calculated.

* El-Battani, Trigonometric connections as used today formulated, continuous astronomical observations from 877 to 929 It makes; By defining Tangent and Cotangent, Sinus, Tangent and It prepares the cotangent's table from zero to ninety degrees. j.ris are: "Trigonometry

real

manade

inventor

Battani is. "

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* Ebubekir er-Razi, animal for the first time as a sewing material in surgery

uses his gut; Since experiment and observation are very important in medical science

It mentions.

* " Secant -Cosecant -tangent-cotangent" to Ebü'l-Vefa trigonometry give concepts. Rays in line with visible objects of the eye against Euclid and Ptolemy, who said he had spread "The shape of the object to be seen, the light and it is transported through the lenses there. '

With the numerous trials he made, the eyes of the warnings stated that it was transmitted.

* İbnü'l-Heysem is the pioneer of the science of optics. Roger Bacon and Kepler

they benefited from his works, Galileo benefiting from his works

He found the telescope.

* al-Beyruni; One of the ways to distinguish various substances one is saying that the *substances have specific weights* , cold with hot water

determined the specific weight difference between water. 600 years before Galilei

It has proven that the WORLD IS RETURN, the world is 700 years before Newton

Calculated the diameter. The law he put forward in this regard,
"Beyruni

Rule ". El-Beyruni, in 973 'Scientific studies, experiments
that it has to be proved and it has to be based on documents'
He said.

* Ibnu'n-Nefis, in the 1200s, 300 years before the Europeans
small
blood
circulation
discovers.

Mathematics, medicine, space sciences and many more in all Islamic
countries
educational institutions, observatories where science is taught; the most
advanced of the period

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hospitals equipped with equipment, public libraries
There were. The first paper mill was established in Baghdad in 794.
Baghdad,

Harran, Istanbul and Andalusia, Egypt, North Africa and the East
In many Islamic cities around the Euphrates, education system and
science are concerned.

It was developed to exemplify the period. Muslims,
they made the cities they live in civilization centers. One of these
Kurtuba, hospitals, libraries and students from Central Europe
as the most modern city in Europe with its schools to study
It was known.

* Al Jazari XIII. At the beginning of the century, 32 years in Diyarbakır
Artuklu Palace

He served as chief engineer. Al Jazari, water clocks, automatic control
such as layouts, sprinklers, blood collection containers, combination keys
and robots,

designing many practical layouts and explaining how to achieve them
"Kitab-al

hyaline "

judicial

the book

He is the author.

Cezeri is the founder of cybernetics in history. Cybernetics;
communication, balance

is the science of setting up and adjusting. Information exchange in people and machines, examines control and balance. This science has evolved over time has allowed the emergence of computers. Cybernetic and automatic the French Descartes and Pascal on the start of the systems; Germans Even though the British put forward R. Bacon, Leibniz actually did it. puts and science the world offering first Is knowledge.

* Treasury is known for its contribution to measurement and weighing theories. He did to science

Another important contribution is their views on gravity. Treasury 500 years ago, Newton said, "An object that pulls every object towards the center of the earth.

power. "A century before Roger Bacon, the world

As he approached his center, he came up with the idea that water was condensed.

In order to measure the density and specific weights of hazardous, chemical substances

He made important contributions to the science of chemistry with the precise scales he invented.

So much so that he invented and called it "Mizanü'l-Hikme" (Wisdom Scale)

density and weight measurements with precision scales, today's technology

It is not much different from the measurements made using. Elements **

Gold 19.05 19.26 Mercury 13.56 13.59 Copper 8.66 8.85 Brass 8.57 8.40
Iron 7.74 7.79 Tin 7.32 7.29 Lead 11.32 11.35

Treasure, Zîc-i

In his Sanacarî (Star Catalog), he is interested in stars and planets.

It also included information and latitudes and longitudes of the Seljuk State.

In his book titled 'Risale fi'l-Âlât' (Instrument Information), he will discuss the observation instruments.

It has received.

* **Benu Musa brothers, Abbasid Caliph Memun (AD 813-833) and him in the time of the successor caliphs, towards the development of mathematical sciences**

were the people who played an active role. Topkapı Palace III. In the Ahmed Library

found in his works (A3474), magic pots, fountains, oil lamps, a Densimeter, a bellows and a lifting device are mentioned.

* **As Hârizmî was born in Hârizm in the 9th century, as Hârizmî recognized (referred to as Al Gharasmus in the West) and most likely Turkish**

Muhammed ibn Musa, at the Wisdom House established by Memun in Baghdad

mathematics and astronomy in the library of this institution

He made researches in the fields. Two works related to arithmetic and algebra,

history of mathematics

development

big

extent

affected.

Thanks to this figure, finding the harizmi, zero (780-850) Indian numbers forms the figures we use today; and so in mathematics

a significant breakthrough was being made. He is the first to reveal logarithm.

Hârizmî's work on algebra, (Al-Algebra) Robert Chester of Chester in the 12th century

It was translated into Latin (Al Gebra) by the Cremon Gerard.

One of the most interesting aspects of the works is the angles with trigonometric functions.

It contains a number of tables showing that it is expressed. Except those,

One of the astrolabes used to find the direction of Hârizmî and the other one

There are two other works that describe his usage. Hârizmî, of Ptolemy

His work named Geography was titled 'Kitâbu Sureti'l-Ard' (About the Form of the Ground)

Translated to Arabic and thus, the Greeks to mathematical geography played an important role in the entry of his knowledge into the Islamic world.

* **While Ali Kuşçu was the Director of the Samarkand Observatory,**

To make peace talks with the Ottomans on behalf of Akkoyunlular

He came to Istanbul. He received the great support of Fatih Sultan Mehmet and Hagia Sophia.

He was commissioned in Madrasa. Here, Mirim Çelebi, Yellow Lütü, Sinan Pasha

like

valuable

science

the man

It raised.

In particular, it will exceed the limits of its era in astronomy and mathematics.

Ali Kuşçu, who has been involved in important educational and training activities; Hagia Sophia

He also restructured the study programs of the Madrasa.

Being a Turkish ruler and scientist while at the Samarkand Observatory Uluğ Bey's 'Zic-i Uluğ Bey' (Uluğ Bey's Star Catalog)

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He made the necessary observations and calculations for the preparation.

The work in question

of age

-most

Further

Corporate

maths

information

It contains.

His work titled 'Risaletü'l-Fethiye' was in the 19th century, at the Istanbul Engineers' Office.

(Istanbul Technical University) was taught as a textbook. In this work,

He included the distance of the celestial objects from the earth; also the world map

at the end of his book. Here the curvature of the earth sphere in the axis $23^{\circ} 30' 17''$. This is to date modern astronomy data

is a very close finding. Ali Kuşçu Ay's first map of the 15th century

and today his name to a region on the Moon by NASA

It is given.

*** Şerafeddin Sabuncuoğlu Fatih Sultan Mehmet's famous**

doctor and medical scholar. In his work called 'Mücerrebname',

He included his observations. The main field of study is surgery and experimental

And physiology. In his 'Cerrahiyatü'l-Haniye' work, He included and described the surgical interventions he made with pictures.

*** One of the most important contributions made by Bursalı Ali Münşi Medical science**

It is his work on 'cult'. Here the bark of this tree Include observations about healing diseases such as fever and malaria yielded.

Fatih Sultan Mehmet's Teacher * Akşemseddin from Pasteur about 400 years ago, and the existence of microbes first is the person who discovered.

*** Gıyaseddin Cemşid, (1429) Finding decimal fraction system, Virgülü, is the first person to use it in arithmetic operations.**

*** Ömer Hayyam, (12th century) binomas based on Newton is the person who brought his formula to algebra.**

*** Ali Bin Abbas lived in the 10th century and made the first cancer surgery. realized.**

*** Moorish, from the equation known today as the Pascal triangle It found 600 years ago.**

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*** Fixed Bin Kurra lived in the 9th century and centuries before Newton discovered differential calculus.**

*** İbn-i Sina (980-1037), Muslim who performs anatomical studies, Turkish comes first among scientists. Literature, mathematics at a very young age,**

Ibn-i Sina, who learns geometry, music, physics, natural sciences, philosophy and logic

It is famous not only in the East, but also in the West. His most famous work, El-Kanun

fi't-Tıbb was translated into Latin in the 12th century and 19th in European universities.

It has been accepted as a basic textbook until the 19th century and has been taught in Europe.

this book has become famous as the "Bible of Medicine". In addition, philosophy and nature

He has produced more than a hundred works on his sciences. The medical mentioned in Al-Kanun

Most of the information remains valid even today.

*** Ali bin İsa (? -1038) wrote on three-volume eye diseases**

First volume of his work titled "Tezkiretü'l-Kehhalin fi'l-Ayn and Emraziha"

It is completely devoted to the eye anatomy and there is valuable information. This

The work was later translated into Latin and German.

*** al-Kazvini (1281-1350) and * on the anatomy of İbnü'n-Nefis his work laid the foundation of modern medical science. These scientists Throws connections between the heart and lungs in the 13th and 14th centuries**

the veins clean blood, the veins carry dirty blood, the blood clean blood in the lungs, clean blood that returns to the heart and the body

has been shown to be transported to other organs by the aorta.

*** Piri Reis, There is a lot of error in the maps drawn up to that day. Despite the fact that the map of the world taken from satellite today is 99% accurate, 1%**

world map which is a masterpiece in the field of Geography with its margin of error

It has drawn.

*** İbn-i Haldun, with his studies in history and social field and especially**

He became the founder of Sociology with his work "Mukaddime". Modern

He pioneered A.Comte, the founder of Sociology.

MK ATATÜRK said, "Our religion is the most reasonable and natural religion.

therefore, it was the last religion. Mind for a religion to be natural,

It is necessary to comply with science, knowledge and logic. Our religion is

it fits completely. " "Religion-science conflict" in Islam as in his statement

They do not. Especially Islam is a religion that gives importance to reason and science.

throughout science, that science can develop only when religion is abandoned

Even if you take a look at the history of science, these claims
It will be enough to see the mistake. Believing in Allah in the Middle
Ages

Thanks to Muslim scientists, Islamic civilization is advanced in the
scientific field.

It is gone. When we look at the history, those who create works in the
name of civilization

Whether it is monotheistic or polytheistic, God (God) exists
believing, not an atheist (who cannot believe in God) and believing in a
religion

In all archaeological excavations and the science of history,
to the society that denies God and believes in a religion

Atheist with individual exits, not socially

those are available. Chinese, Indian, Greek, Egyptian, Arab, Turkish etc.
Civilizations

they all believed in a religion, God, and magnificent civilizations,
works

(Ephesus, Hagia Sophia, Selimiye, Pyramids,
Cathedrals
etc.....)

they left. In short, religion does not leave societies behind, to civilization,
science.

contributes and at points such as love, solidarity, righteousness, justice
etc.

keeps societies together.

**Also, when we look at Western civilization,
on the belief of God again the birth of
contemporary science**

**we see it installed. Some who deny Allah
scientists as "the age of scientific revolution"
known 17th century, Reform movements in
Religion**

**Religion is not excluded, reform with a big impact
Discovering the universe and nature created by
Allah**

It is full of scientists who conduct research with the intention.

During this period, it was established in countries such as England and France.

science institutes, "By discovering the laws of God To know him "has adopted the goal. The same trend

It continued in the 18th century. Newton, Kepler, A. Einstein, Copernicus, Bacon, Galilei, Pascal, Boyle,

Names like Paley, Cuvier, Mendel, the world of science

making important contributions and also to Allah only scientists who are known for their faith.

They also shed light on these scientists

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philosophers

90%

deny Allah too

who are not believers, not atheists (

Aristotle, Descartes, J.Locke, etc.). This science

people who believe in Allah, moreover from this belief

They are people who make science with enthusiasm.

Of this fact

One of its indicators, in the early 19th century

Held in the UK and "Bridgewater Treatises"

is a series of scientific works. Numerous scientist has done research in different disciplines and they conclude that "Allah is as proofs of harmony and harmony " They have described. These scientists used which means "getting to know God with nature" Expressing with the concept of "Natural Theology"

It was.

These topics are in the curriculum of the 11th grade Religion KAB Textbook. of subjects.

Sources: 9.10.11. Class Religion KAB Textbooks //// Religious Affairs

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