

Archaeological clocks in the mosques of Vuh are an artistic archaeological study in light of a group published for the first time

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Abstract

The clock is a tool for knowing and measuring time, and the medieval Muslims, was in dire need to know the time and determine it, because the prayers imposed on them were linked to specific times of the day. Therefore, Muslim scholars at that time worked hard on astronomy, as they worked on creating machines and tools with which they could know the times of their prayers. Until they succeeded in creating a Science for watches, they called it the science (Benjamat) and this science reached the height of its development in the 2 _ 3 AH / 8_ 9 AD centuries. Where a number of scholars appeared during this period who were credited with developing it and bringing it to the global stage, and from scientists who have contributed significantly to the field of clock science the scientist Al-Jazari, Sons of Musa Ibn Shakir, Who have greatly contributed to the development of tricks (mechanics) Al-Jazari has developed watchmaking, where several forms of watches appeared, including water, sand, wax and mechanical watches. Down to the small clocks that are hung on the walls inside mosques and schools, and other tools that help to tell the time with extreme accuracy.

Key words

Clock, Pendulum, Wall Cupboard, Decorations, Mosque, Wooden Box