

Uğur Sahin and Özlem Türeci

Creators of first COVID vaccine

This Turkish German couple, who founded the company BioNTech, discovered an effective vaccine for COVID before no such solution existed. Their work has saved millions of lives and created a cornerstone for COVID vaccine research.





Ibn Sina

Polymath and father of modern medicine

Ibn Sina, a significant contributor to several sciences and the Islamic Golden Age, was powered by his religious beliefs to explore the world around him. His founding of the idea of quarantine, for example, play a giant role in how we deal with diseases like COVID.





Al-Zahrawi

Father of modern surgery

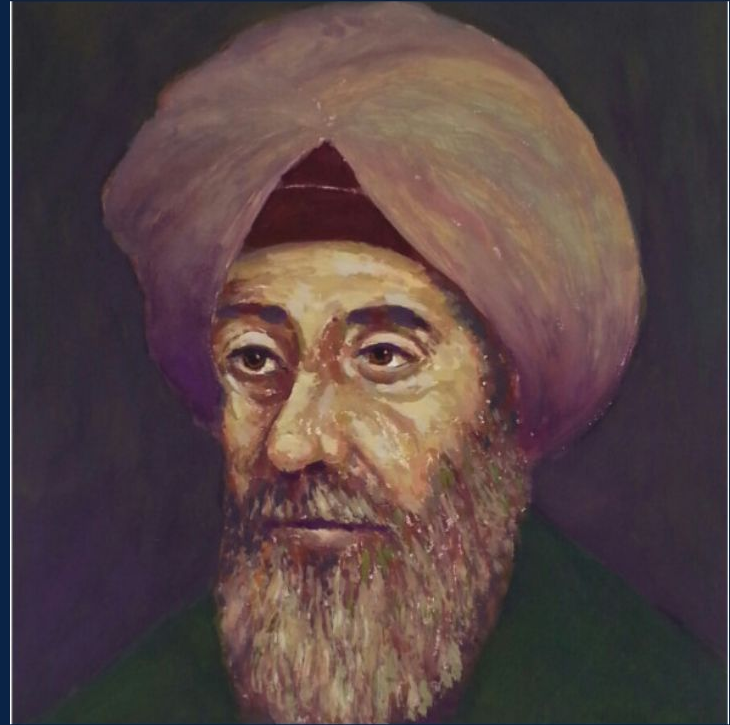
As a physician, chemist, and surgeon, Al-Zahrawi published Al-Tasrif, an encyclopedia of medicinal practices ranging from surgery, orthopedics, nutrition, and dentistry. Al-Tasrif was translated and used intensively in Europe as well, and many of Al-Zahrawi's practices are still used today in medicine.



Ibn al-Haytham

Father of modern optics

Ibn al-Haytham's work in optics and physics were vital in forming the basis of modern science: he was the first to suggest that the human eye is able to see things when objects reflect light into one's eye. Additionally, Ibn al-Haytham was the first to come up with a version of the scientific method, hundreds of years before European scientists.



Grand Mosque of Paris



Paris, France

During the Second World War and the occupation of France by the Nazis, the Great Mosque of Paris served as a site of resistance for Muslims living in France. The Algerians of the Francs-Tireurs protected British parachutists and provided them shelter. They also helped Jewish families relocate to the Mosque while waiting for transit papers for passage to the Free Zone or to cross the Mediterranean Sea to the Maghreb. Jewish refugees were given papers declaring that they were Muslim and members of the mosque in order to protect them from persecution.



See

What do you notice?

Think

Why is this image powerful?

Wonder

What questions do you have?

Learn





Hasan Minhaj

Comedian and political commentator

Hasan Minhaj is best known for being the host of the Netflix show Patriot Act; his work has won him 2 Peabody and 2 Webby awards. He is outspoken on the experience of minorities in the U.S, and has been named a part of TIME's 100 most influential people of the world.



Muslim Contributions to Society

Muslim Student Association

Malala Yousafzai

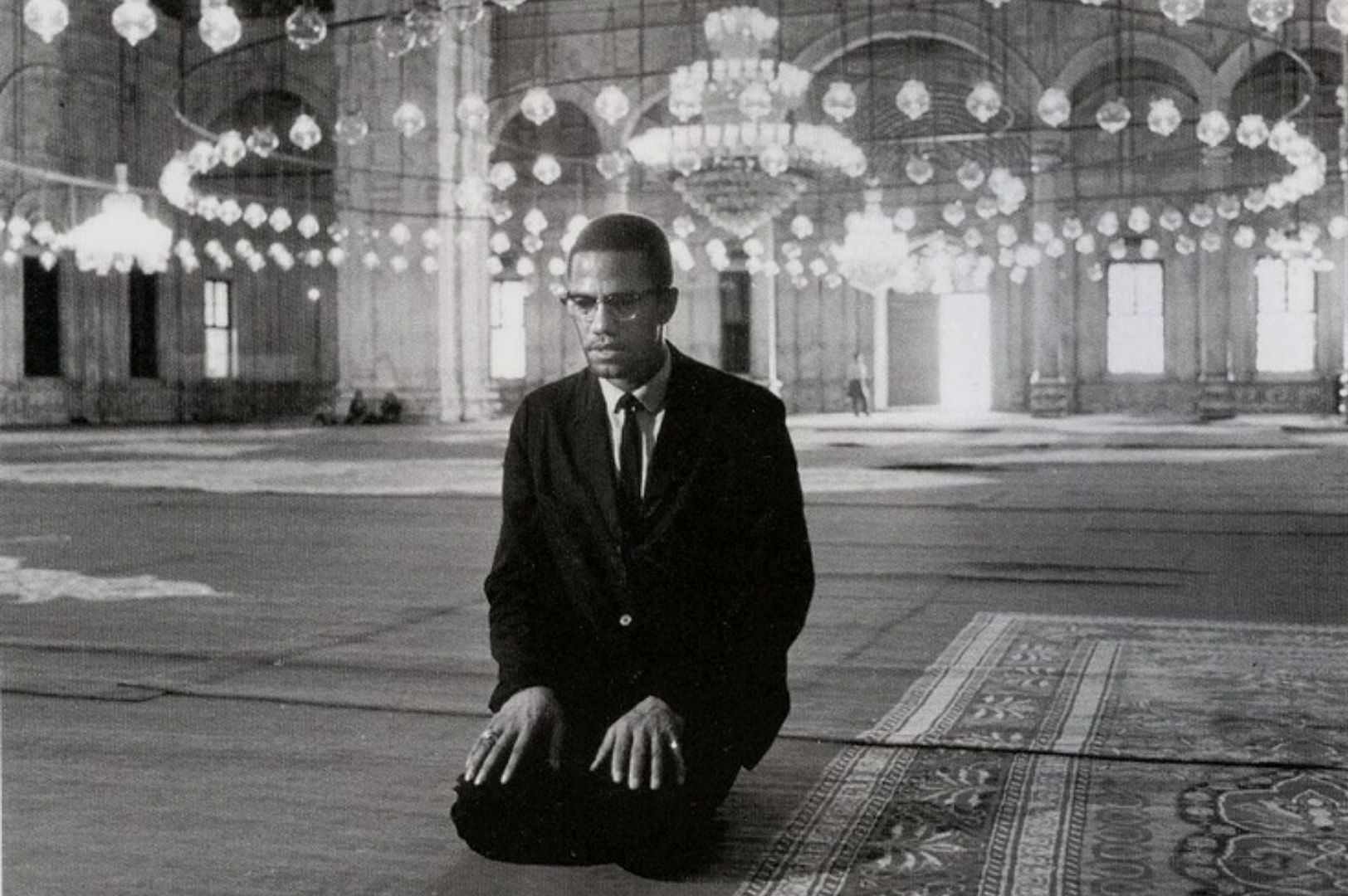
Activist and Nobel Prize winner

Malala Yousafzai is a Pakistani activist known for standing up against the Taliban in an era where women's education was prohibited. She was shot by the Taliban, turning her into an icon of education and equality internationally. Malala became the youngest receiver of the Nobel Prize at the age of 17.



Muslim Contributions to Society

Muslim Student Association



See

What do you notice?

Think

Why is this image powerful?

Wonder

What questions do you have?

Learn





See

What do you notice?

Think

Why is this image powerful?

Wonder

What questions do you have?

Learn



Al Noor Mosque



Christchurch, New Zealand

On 15 March 2019, the site was one of two targets in a terrorist attack at Christchurch. A majority of the victims were at Al Noor: of the 51 people fatally shot and the 40 people injured overall in the attack, 44 victims died and another 35 survived gunshot wounds in that mosque. The mosque reopened on 23 March. The lone attacker was convicted of multiple murder, attempted murder, and terrorism charges on 2 June 2020, and sentenced to life in prison without parole on 27 August the same year.

Fatima al-Fihri

Founder of world's first university

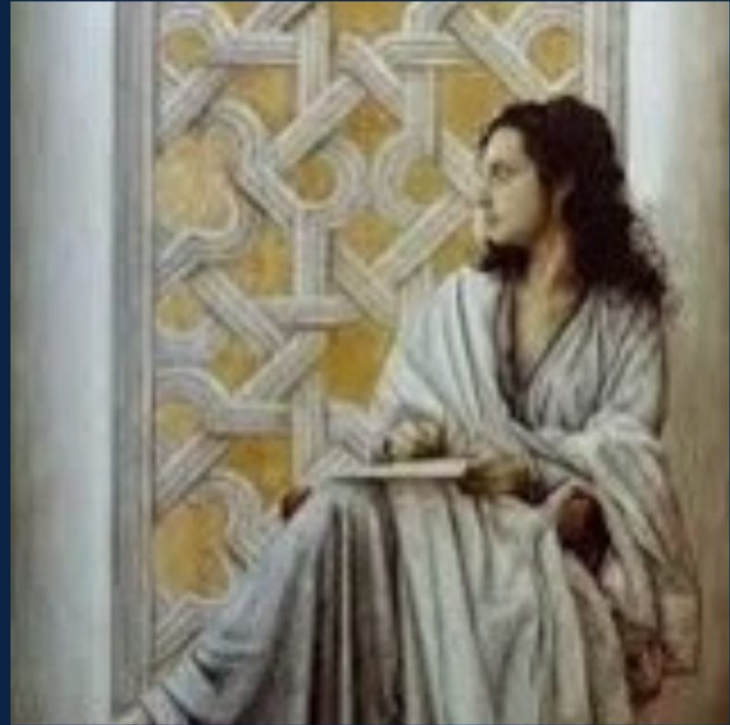
Fatima al-Fihri (800-880 AD) was an Arab Moroccan woman who is known for the founding of al-Qarawiyyin mosque, a teaching institution



Lubna of Córdoba

Mathematician and poet

Lubna of Córdoba was an Andalusian woman who served as the secretary of the Caliph of Córdoba and completed crucial tasks in manuscripting, writing, and tasking works in the library of Córdoba. Additionally, she is praised for her poetry and extensive knowledge of grammar.



The Mosque-Cathedral



Cordoba, Spain

Known locally as Mezquita-Catedral, the Great Mosque of Córdoba is one of the oldest structures still standing from the time Muslims ruled Al-Andalus (Muslim Iberia including most of Spain, Portugal, and a small section of Southern France) in the late 8th century. It reflects thousands of years of occupation by different cultural groups – Roman, Visigoth, Islam, Judaism and Christian- that all left a mark.



See

What do you notice?

Think

Why is this image powerful?

Wonder

What questions do you have?

Learn



Muhammad Ali

Greatest heavyweight boxer of all time

Muhammad Ali is one of the few names recognized across all sports as being one of the greatest athletes of his time. Not only known for his athleticism, Ali was also an activist for civil rights and religious freedom.





See

What do you notice?

Think

Why is this image powerful?

Wonder

What questions do you have?

Learn



Abbas ibn Firnas

Creator of the first flying machine

Although many regard the Wright brothers for the first flight, Abbas ibn Firnas was a polymath who was able to fly midair with wood frames, feathers, and manufactured wings. Firnas survived the flight, breaking his tailbone in the process, and spent the last 12 years of his life studying how birds landed using their tails.



Ibn Battuta

Scholar and explorer

Ibn Battuta started his nearly 30 year journey through a pilgrimage to Mecca which took him 16 months. Ibn Battuta continued to explore North Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and the Iberian Peninsula. According to Britannica, Ibn Battuta accumulated more than 75,000 miles of exploration, posting an account of his travels called "The Rihla."



The Great Mosque of Xian



Xi'an, China

The Great Mosque of Xi'an (西安大清真寺) is one of the largest premodern mosques in China. First built in the year 742 AD, its current form was largely constructed in 1384 AD during Emperor Hongwu's reign of the Ming dynasty. The mosque is a combination of traditional Chinese architecture and Islamic art. In Chinese style, there are a series of pavilions, with the four courtyards of the mosque between them. The wall, however, is decorated with Islamic art. It is a UNESCO Islamic Heritage site.

The Great Mosque of Djenne



Djenne, Mali

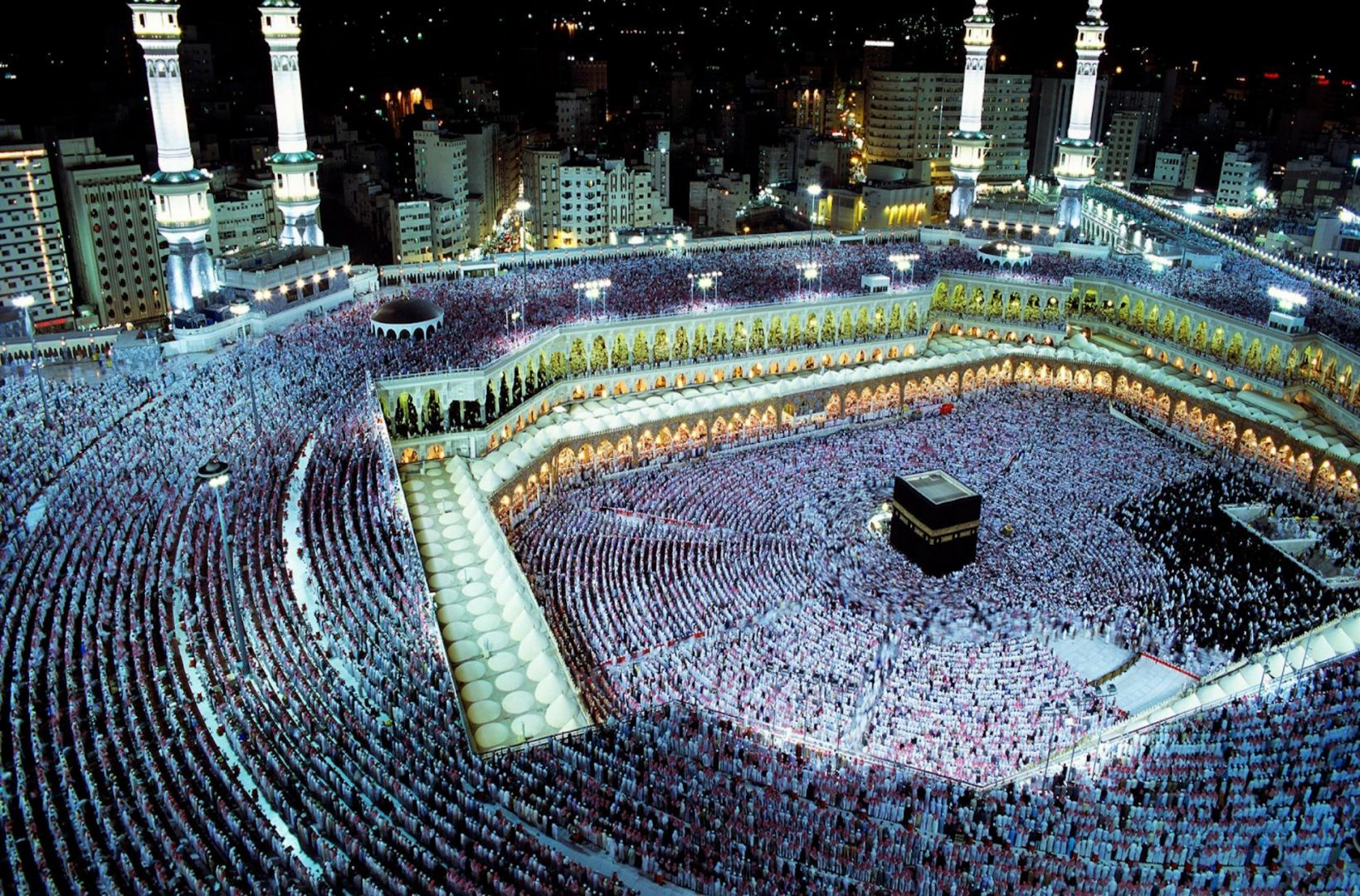
The Great Mosque of Djenné (الجامع الكبير في جينيه) is a large brick or adobe building in the Sudano-Sahelian architectural style. The mosque is located on the flood plain of the Bani River. The first mosque on the site was built around the 13th century, but the current structure dates from 1907. As well as being the centre of the community of Djenné, it is one of the most famous landmarks in Africa. Along with the "Old Towns of Djenné" it was designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1988.

Al-'Ijliyyah

Developer of astrolabes

Al-'Ijliyyah was a maker of astrolabes, a small device that not only included models of the universe but determined direction and angles crucial for solving astrology problems. The astrolabe was important for Muslims as well to determine the Qibla, the directions towards the Kaaba Muslims pray to.





See

What do you notice?

Think

Why is this image powerful?

Wonder

What questions do you have?

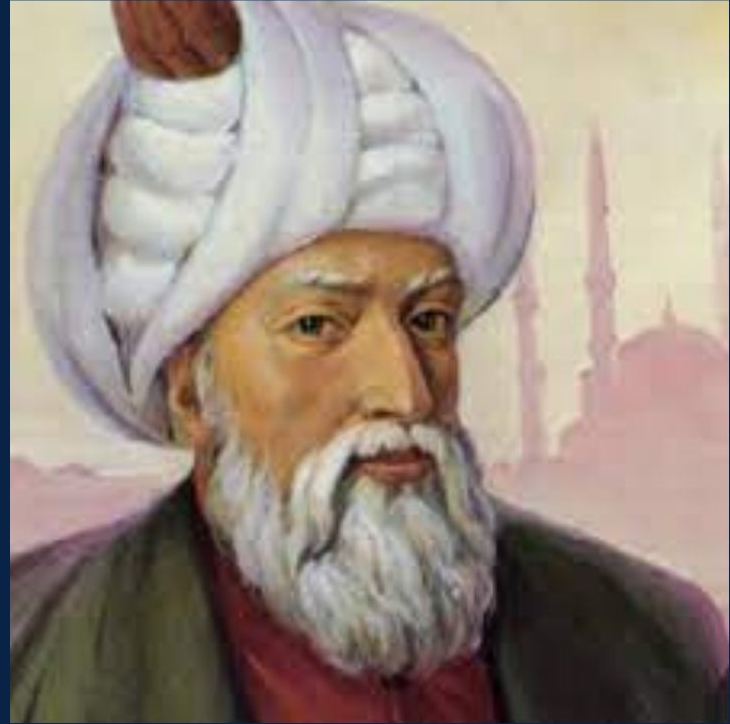
Learn



Mimar Sinan

Ottoman architect

Mimar Sinan was an Ottoman architect who designed buildings for influential figures like Suleiman the Magnificent, Selim II, and Murad III. His most influential works include Islamic mosques like the Suleiman Mosque or the Selimiye Mosque.



The Blue Mosque



Istanbul, Turkey

The Sultan Ahmed Mosque (Turkish: Sultan Ahmet Camii), is an Ottoman-era historical imperial mosque. A functioning mosque, it also attracts large numbers of tourist visitors. It was constructed between 1609 and 1616 during the rule of Ahmed I. It incorporates many Byzantine elements of the neighboring Hagia Sophia with traditional Islamic architecture and is considered to be the last great mosque of the classical period.

The Crystal Mosque



Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia

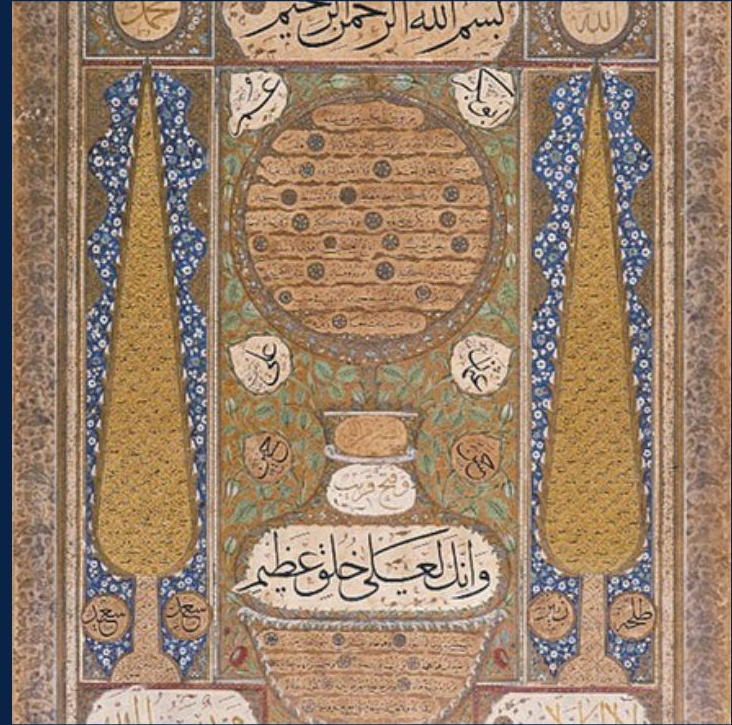
Within the grounds of the Islamic Heritage Park, the Crystal Mosque officially opened in February 2008 and is the country's first 'intelligent' mosque with built-in IT infrastructure and WiFi connection providing visitors with internet access to read the Quran digitally. Its stunning architecture is made of steel and glass giving the mosque its crystal-like appearance. At night, the display of lights changes the colors of the domes and minarets.

Esmâ Ibret Hanım

Calligrapher and poet

Esmâ Ibret Hanım was an Ottoman woman who, despite the calligraphy field being predominantly male-dominated, has been regarded as the most successful female calligrapher of her time. Her art has been presented to several Ottoman royalty and today her work can be found in Topkapi Palace in Istanbul.

*Considering the nonexistent depictions of Esmâ Ibret Hanım, here is one of her works called the "Hilye-i sharif"





See

What do you notice?

Think

Why is this image powerful?

Wonder

What questions do you have?

Learn





Ilhan Omar

Member of House of Representatives

Ilhan Omar is a Somali-American woman who first immigrated to the U.S as a refugee in 1995. She has been the congressional representative of Minnesota's 5th district since 2019, where she provides her experience as part of the immigration crisis in the U.S.



Emir Abd el Kader

Algerian Military Leader

An Algerian military leader who united tribes in North Africa and fought for independence from France. He helped save thousands of Maronite Christians from massacre—an act for which President Abraham Lincoln lauded him. When he passed away in 1883, The New York Times eulogized him as “one of the few great men of the century. The nobility of his character won him the admiration of the world.” In 1846, Iowa farmers named their new town after him, and today Elkader, Iowa, is the only U.S. town named for an Arab.





Banu Musa brothers

Inventors of the first programmable machine

These 3 Persian brothers were crucial in the development of fields like automata, astronomy, and mathematics. Their invention of the first music visualizer has been accredited as the first ever programmable machines.



The Goharshad Mosque



Tehran, Iran

Covering an area of about 10,000 square meters, the mosque consists of a large azure dome, two 40-meter minarets, four verandas, a courtyard with seven big bed-chambers, and a large altar made of a stony dado and mosaic faience shell. The entire surface of the minarets, walls, and the surrounding colonnades are decorated with fine mosaic and glazed tiles produced in a variety of colors including ultramarine, turquoise, white, clear green, yellow, light yellow, and ebony.

La Mezquita



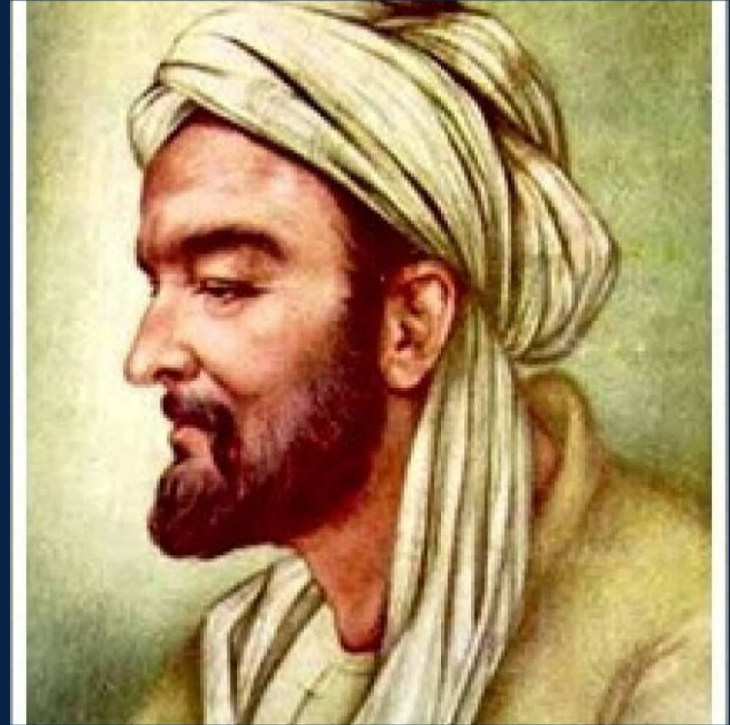
Maicao, La Guajira, Colombia

The Mosque of Omar Ibn Al-Khattab is a mosque in Maicao, La Guajira, Colombia. It is the second largest mosque in Latin America. It is locally known as "La Mezquita", simply because it is the only mosque in the region.

Ibn Khaldun

Founding father of sociology, demography,
and economics

Without Ibn Khaldun, much of what we call the social sciences now would be absent. Ibn Khaldun's works, like his book *Muqaddimah*, has been described as one of the first books of its kind; his theories and definitions of institutions like government being "an institution which prevents injustice other than such as it commits itself" have been praised.



Hassan II Mosque



Sour Jdid, Casablanca, Morocco

The Hassan II Mosque (**مسجد الحسن الثاني**) is the second largest mosque in Africa and is the 7th largest in the world. Its minaret is the world's second tallest minaret at 689 ft. Completed in 1993, it was designed by Michel Pinseau under the guidance of King Hassan II and built by Moroccan artisans from all over the kingdom. The minaret is 60 stories high topped by a laser, the light from which is directed towards Mecca. The mosque stands on a promontory looking out to the Atlantic Ocean

al-Khwarizmi

Father of Algebra

al-Khwarizmi's discoveries are the same ones we learn in our classes today, creating a basis of advanced mathematics, science, and technology for the future. He crafted solutions to solving linear and quadratic solutions. Additionally, the word "algorithm" comes from his name.



Moscow Cathedral Mosque



Moscow, Russia

The Moscow Cathedral Mosque is the main mosque of Moscow, the largest in Russia and Europe. It is often referred to as the Tatar Mosque, as its congregation was made up of Tatars, the indigenous people of Crimea. The original mosque was demolished in 2011, even though it was recognized as an object of cultural heritage in 2008. The mosque was saved by Moscow's religious leaders and ambassadors from Arab countries. In 2011, it was demolished for the construction of a new mosque, which was opened in 2015.



See

What do you notice?

Think

Why is this image powerful?

Wonder

What questions do you have?

Learn





Teen Vogue

Why Ramadan Is Important to Me in an Islamophobic America

“During [my] early school years, no one really knew or cared why I fasted. I didn’t think much of it then, but as the years have passed, **the absence of care has begun to weigh heavy.** Some of my life-long friends know that I fast each year, but **they have no idea why.** Unlike my middle school years, my observance of Ramadan is acknowledged, but the conversations are usually filled with remarks like, “You don’t eat for 30 days?” or “Not even water?”

Given that Islam is such a large topic of conversation in America, the fact that many ignore its most beautiful aspects is alarming. The root word of “Islam” means “peace,” but the beauty in Islam is continually overshadowed by the ignorant and Islamophobic rhetoric that finds its way into the many mentions of the religion.

What I wish more people knew is that the practices, and teachings of Islam are rooted in love. Fasting teaches Muslims self-discipline, patience, and the value of the things we take for granted every day. It’s a time period during which I tap into empathy, compassion, and ultimately how to value these concepts **not just one month out of the year, but all the time.**”

POLITICS CULTURE IDENTITY SUMMIT



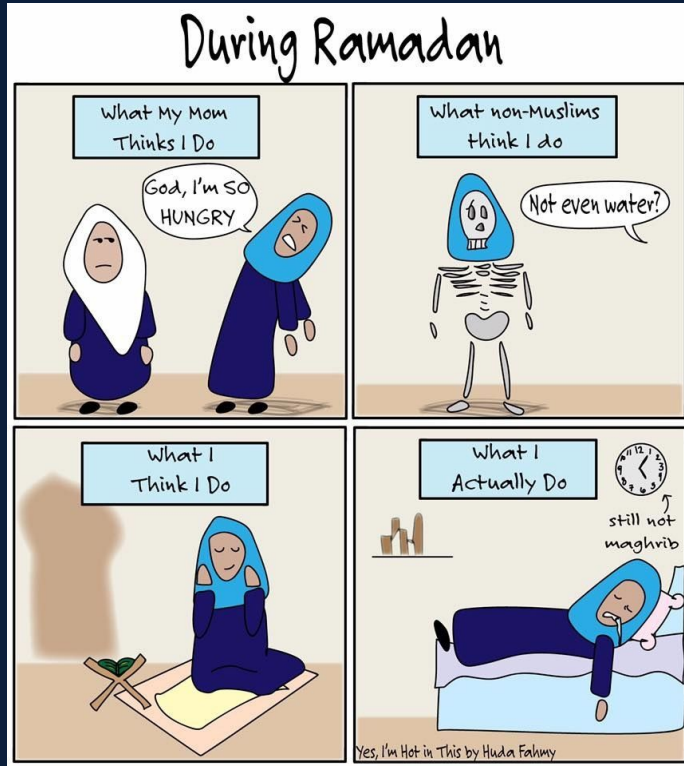
GETTY IMAGES

Identity

Why Ramadan Is Important to Me in an Islamophobic America

“What I wish more people knew is that the practices, and teachings of Islam are rooted in love.”

BY NADRA WIDATALLA
MAY 7, 2019



F
A
S
T
I
N
G

A Day in the Life of a Muslim Student During Ramadan

4:00 AM	WAKE UP FOR PRE-DAWN MEAL
4:45 AM	BEGIN FASTING
5:00 AM	PRE-DAWN PRAYER, NAP OR DO HOMEWORK
7:00 AM	GET READY FOR SCHOOL
8:10 AM - 3:30 PM	SCHOOL DAY (INCLUDES PRAYER BETWEEN 1:00-4:30 PM) <small>*USE FREE PERIODS FOR HOMEWORK</small>
3:30 PM - 7:15 PM	EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES, HOMEWORK TAKE A NAP, RECITE QURAN, PRAYER, HELP PREPARE IFTAR
7:30 PM	BREAK FAST, PRAYER, AND DINNER
8:50 PM	ATTEND CONGREGATIONAL TARAWEEH PRAYERS
11:30 PM	GO TO BED