Between the Pharaonic and Hellenistic periods
An evocation of Ptolemaic Alexandria, the palaces, the library, the Mouseion, etc.

Between the Hellenistic and Arab-Islamic periods
A tribute to the translators whose relentless efforts were an essential element in the transmission of knowledge.

At the end of the Arab-Islamic period
Heralding the Renaissance through the evocation of three west-European scientists, whose researches were extensions of earlier ones: Leonardo da Vinci, Copernicus and Harvey.

Around 2000 years ago stood the most famous library in antiquity. Next to it was a museum that gathered elite intellectuals of that era, not only poets and philosophers, but also scientists, astronomers, geographers, mathematicians and physicians. The main objective of the History of Science Museum is to point out the scientists whose work, imagination and studies had enriched scientific knowledge.

The Museum presents science and scientists chronologically across three different eras, namely:
- Pharaonic Egypt,
- Hellenistic Alexandria,
- Arab-Muslim Middle Ages.

Pharaonic Egypt
In order to know the techniques used by ancient Egyptians about arithmetic, geography, anatomy and construction, the papyruses should be deciphered and the paintings and low reliefs should be regarded with more than an aesthetic eye. We shall then discover a high degree of skill and knowledge in multiple fields: the ancient Egyptians were extraordinary builders, they also knew how to establish calendars, measure the Nile floods, work different materials, treat certain diseases, etc.

Mathematical sciences:
- Calendar, agriculture,
- arithmetic, construction and war.

Medicine:
- The person, disease, treatment and hygiene.

Greek scientists benefited greatly from the knowledge and applications of the Egyptians accrued over the years. The Greeks brought thought and reflection to the observations that were widely carried out by the Egyptians, and drew theories and laws from the observed phenomena.

In the History of Science Museum you will be introduced to the great Alexandrian scientists who changed the course history of science.

Hellenistic Alexandria
Presented in chronological order are:
- Physicians and naturalists: Herophilus, Erasistratus, Galen and Paul of Aegina.

Owing to their conquests in the VIIth and VIIIth centuries, the Arabs gained access to the scientific texts, the majority of which were Greek, the rest were Syriac, Sanskrit and Persian. A great translation movement accompanied these conquests. Scientific correspondences and travels developed, Arabic... observatories, mosques and schools, scientists and physicians embarked on making significant scientific progress.

Presented in chronological order are:

Arab-Islamic Middle Ages
The History of Science Museum presents great Arabian scientists including their huge achievements.