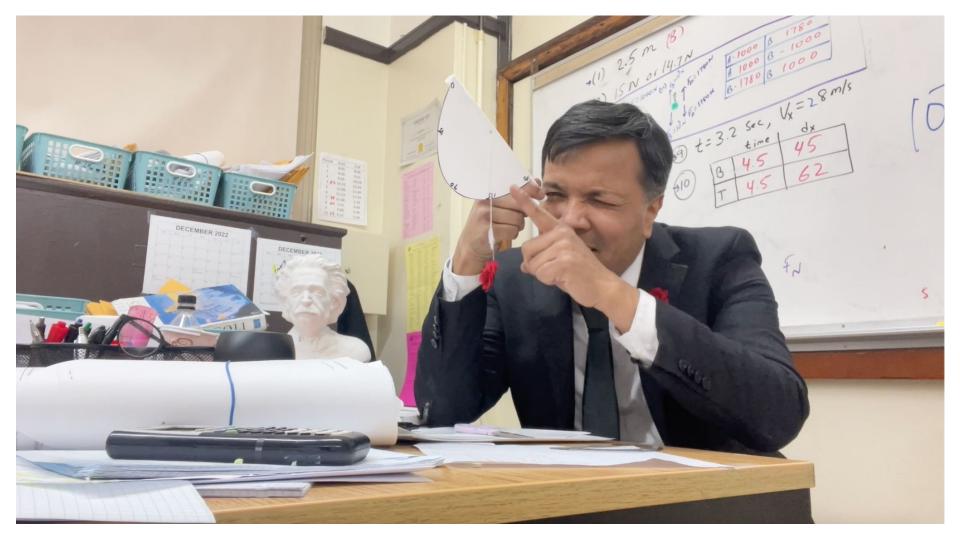


#### **CHILDHOOD**

Mariam al Astrulabi also known as Al-'Ijliyyah bint al-'Ijliyy was born in 910 AD in Aleppo, the second largest city in Syria. She was the first Muslim woman Inventor. He astrolabe was considered as 10th century's most advanced one



### **EDUCATION**

While Al-'Ijliyy was a devoted teacher to his children, there is evidence that Mariam was keen to progress beyond what she was taught. Her father never gave her any lesson on astrolabes but she was already making better paper astrolabes than her brothers. Her first astrolabes drawing and precocious efforts with the paper astrolabes were of her own initiative and came as a surprise to Al-'Ijliyy. Her father was so impressed that he gave her access to his equipment and library.



## **CAREER**

She improved an astrolabe in 950 AD while she was working for Sayf al-Dawla, the first Emir of Aleppo, which is now Syria's second-largest city. An astrolabe is an ancient astronomical instrument used by scientists during Islamic Golden Age to measure the altitude of a celestial body, day or night; it can be used to identify stars or planets, local time.



# **LEGACY**

Mariam's contribution to astrolabs paved the way for modern day technologies such as GPS, satellite and radar. Her contribution to astronomy in general and astrolabs in particular received recognition in 1990 the main-belt asteroid 7060 Al-'Ijliya, discovered by Henry E. Holt at Palomar Observatory in 1990, was named in her honor.



#### Disclaimer

Mariam has been described as the first Muslim woman scientist, but she was probably more of an engineer and teacher than a Mathematician. No evidence has been found that Mariam ever invented a new type of astrolabe and she does not appear to have made any mathematical discoveries or inventions either.





