

The Muslim West | Science and knowledge

Hydraulic science and technology

Muslim rulers continuously worked to ensure their people were supplied with water, a task to which they applied the scientific knowledge available at the time. The most robust installations used to supply water have survived, such as dykes, aqueducts and norias (waterwheels).



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Dynasty:

Hegira 11th–12th centuries / AD 17th–18th centuries Alawid

Details:

Meknès, Morocco

Justification:

The largest norias were installed alongside rivers, powered by the current. They were part of a complex irrigation system that was used to water the fields.



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