Daily 40 no. 5 – Jabir ihm Hayyan

Daily 40 Hall of Fame! Congratulations to these writers!

Jabir ibn Hayyan, considered by many the “father of chemistry,” lived in 8th century Persia and contributed to modern chemistry the idea of equivalence, the classification of elements by weights and measurements, laboratory equipment (alembic and retort), the idea of systematic experimentation, and techniques such as distillation and crystallization. --Dawy

Jabir ihm Hayyan was an alchemist from 8th century Persia. He thought that the reactants equaled the products, leading later scientists to have balanced equations. He used weights and measures to classify elements, much like the current periodic table. His work “Book of Stones” used symbolism to inspire alchemists. --Eric

Jabir ibn Hayyan/Geber was an 8th century Arabic alchemist who introduced equivalence. He had several writings, which were supposedly written by a Latin Geber. He developed distillation and crystallization, and perfected glassmaking by using manganese dioxide. Geber also classified materials into spirits, metals, and non-malleables. He discovered several new elements. --Jaya

Jabir ibn Hayyan was born in 721 and has a disputed background of Arab or Persian. He was one of the first practical alchemists and discovered many useful chemical substances like nitric, sulfuric and hydrochloric acids. He had many talents including as an alchemist, astronomer, geologist, philosopher and pharmacist. --Alanna

Jabir ihm Hayyan, "Geber," was an 8th century Arabic alchemist. He helped bridge the gap between alchemy and chemistry by using weights and measures and classifying elements. Jabir also invented fireproof paper, an ink that could be read at night, and many pieces of now-standard chemistry equipment. --Andrew

Geber, or Jabir ibn Hayyan, was an 8th century Persian alchemist who used weights and measures to classify substances as “spirits” (gases), metals, or non-malleable substances (such as rocks that could be powdered), laying the foundation for the modern periodic table. He also mastered glassmaking, distillation, and crystallization. --Chantal

The Arabic alchemist Jabir ibn Hayyan is credited for creating the alembic and retort during the 8th century in Persia. Through methods of measurement, he classified substances into three categories: spirits, metals, or nonmetals. He wrote a body of works, known as the Jabirian corpus, which have contributed to modern chemistry. --Christine

Geber was known for his emphasis on systematic experimentation. He turned alchemy into science and invented many common lab equipments and chemical substances which are still used today. He proposed to classify elements into metals and non-metals and into three categories such as spirits, metals and non-malleable substances. --Dee Dee

Jabir Ibn Hayyan born in the 8th century in the Middle East, built on the ideas of Aristotle. To the four elements, earth, air, water, and fire, he added that they were composed by “natures” which were hotness, coldness, dryness, and wetness. These ideas were later written in his books. --Denise
Jabir ibn Hayyan created the foundation for modern chemistry. He understood that numbers were needed for an understanding of the universe. He created some of the simple tools still used in chemistry today. He also created an amazing amount of chemical processes under the name of Geber. --Eyad

Jabir ibn Hayyan “Geber”, an Arabic alchemist from 8th century Persia, wrote 3,000 treatises and articles. The term gibberish is believed to have referred to his nonsensical writings, including The Ten Books on Rectification. Among many other accomplishments, Geber started classifying elements into categories, non-malleable, spirits, and metal. --Gennelle

Jabir was an Arabic polymath who lived 8th century Persia. It is disputed that Geber wrote all of Jabir’s works. He introduced alchemy as a new science and influenced many. His greatest legacy was contributing experimentation to chemistry and dividing the elements into nonmalleable, spirits, and metals. --Isaac

Jabir ibn Hayyan, or Geber although they may be different people, was a Persian alchemist in 8th century AD. He was a pioneer for laboratory work and great contributor to chemistry. He invented many now-common laboratory tools, discovered chemical substances (like sulfuric acid), and started the classification of elements. --Jeff

Jabir wrote over 100 books, including Kitab-al-Kimya and Kitab al-Sab'een. Within these books, he recorded his discoveries of noncombustible paper, florescent ink, anti rust coatings, and water repellant coatings for fabrics. He also developed techniques of crystallization, distillation, calcination, sublimation and evaporation. He invented the alembic, used in distillation. --Julia

Jabir Ibm Hayyan was born around the 8th century in Persia. He was an Arabic Alchemist, and was a great influence towards many alchemists after him. He came up with the idea of equivalence, and wrote many books such as The Books on Balance, The Seventy Books. --Karen

In 8th century Persia, an alchemist named Jabir ihm Hayyan (sometimes known as Geber) started to develop weights and measures to classify elements. Thanks to this, he learned about the idea of equivalents. He shared his knowledge in the "Book of the Composition of Alchemy". --Katy

Geber was an unknown 8th century scientist in the Middle East who helped found chemistry as an experimental science, and first used many basic chemical substances and processes in his practice of alchemy, including distillation, crystallization, and hydrochloric and nitric acid, and used them practically in alchemy and manufacture. --Madeline

Geber of Yemen made many important discoveries about acids. He was the first to isolate many types of acid including hydrochloric and nitric acids. Allegedly he was the first to note that a set amount of acid will always neutralize a set amount of base. --Oliver

Jabir ibn Haiyan (aka Geber) is an Arabic alchemist who lived in the 8th century in Persia. He created over 20 lab instruments that are still used today and had influenced people to try transmutation since he believed that the right combination of sulfur and mercury produced gold. --Tatiana
Arabic alchemist, Jabir Ibn Hayyan, known as the father of chemistry, made many contributions within chemistry during and after the 8th century including learning the importance of experimentation, investigation, numbering, equivalents, natural phenomenon’s and etc. Jabir was also known for his many books that held many theories of science. --Tokunbo

Jābir ibn Hayyān—“Geber,” titled the father of chemistry, was a prominent Persian/Arab alchemist. He emphasized systematic experimentation and the idea of equivalence. He invented/discovered laboratory equipment, chemical processes, and several elements. His Book of the Kingdom introduced the classification of elements into spirits, metals, and non-malleable substances. --Victoria

Jabir Ibn Hayyan, an Arabic alchemist who lived from 721-815 and wrote over 80 books on chemistry, is hailed as the father of modern chemistry. Jabir emphasized classified elements as spirits, metals, and non-malleable substances. Mercury is a spirit, gold is a metal, and rocks are non-malleable substances. --Yulan