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Some of the most fundamental notions of modern mathematics and science are a legacy of the medieval Islamic civilization. Although current research is far from giving us a full account of the contributions from the medieval Islamic civilization, we know that this legacy includes the number system that we use today, the fields of algebra and trigonometry, the concept of algorithm, foundations of optics, the scientific method, and important works in astronomy that played a crucial role in the Copernican revolution. Yet, these contributions are generally not known, not only in the West but in the Islamic World either. In this talk, we will give a sample of such contributions and briefly introduce a few of the great scientists from that period.