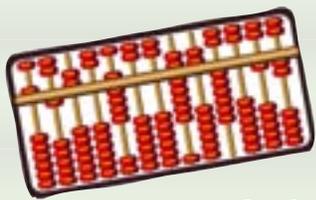


MATHEMATICS TIMELINE



3,000 – 1,000 BC

Equations, lunar-solar calendar, and Hieroglyphic numerals. Square root calculations, square and cube root tables, quadratic equations, and the use of multiplication tables. China – A decimal number system with no zero is in use. India – adopt a uniform decimal system of weights and measures. Egypt – the Middle East and in areas around the Mediterranean.

50,000 BC

Hash marks on bones indicate ancient counting.

3400 BC

The first symbols for numbers, simple straight lines, are used.



575 BC

Thales brings Babylonian mathematical knowledge to Greece. He uses geometry to solve problems such as calculating the height of pyramids and the distance of ships from the shore.

400 AD

Hypatia is the first recorded female mathematician. She distinguishes herself with remarkable scholarship becoming the head of the Neo-Platonist school at Alexandria.

250 BC

The numbers (1-9) are written on pillars in India. India – the first place-value number system.

330 BC

Autolycus of Pitane writes On the Motion of the Moon, which includes the geometry of the Moon. His work is written as an astronomy text.

200 BC

India – Accomplishments include the counting board in use.