# 2000 Years of Mathematics

# 1st Century AD

The first census of the whole Roman Empire was carried out. (Luke 2:1)

# 2nd Century AD

In China, $\pi$ was calculated correct to 5 decimal places.

i.e. 3.14159

# 3rd Century AD

Mathematicians in China invented a simple compass for navigation.

# 4th Century AD

Hypatia of Alexandria, the first woman to make a major contribution to mathematics, was born.

# 5th Century AD

The Hindus began work on the sines of angles and Aryabhata produced sine tables.

# 6th Century AD

The Hindus began to use a circle or a dot to represent zero.

# 7th Century AD

The Roman calendar, with 10 months, was introduced.

# 8th Century AD

The Hindu numeral system was in use throughout the Arab world.

# 9th Century AD

Al'Khwarizimi produced rules for solving quadratic equations.

# 10th Century AD

Muslim astronomers further developed trigonometry.

# 11th Century AD

The Domesday book, a statistical survey of England, was ordered by William the conqueror.

# 12th Century AD

Mathematics began to develop in Europe through the translation of the work of Indian mathematicians.

# 13th Century AD

The Magna Carter introduced a standard system of weights and measures in England.

# 14th Century AD

Co-ordinate geometry was invented in Germany by Oresme.

# 15th Century AD

The education of boys in mathematics was wide spread in Europe.

# 16th Century AD

Symbols for an unknown in algebra and index notation were developed by Descartes.

# 17th Century AD

Blaise Pascal, the French mathematician began the study of probability theory.

# 18th Century AD

The metric system of measurement was introduced in France.

# 19th Century AD

The English mathematician Charles Babbage produced mechanical calculating machines.

# 20th Century AD

The development of microprocessors has lead to calculators and computers being widely available.