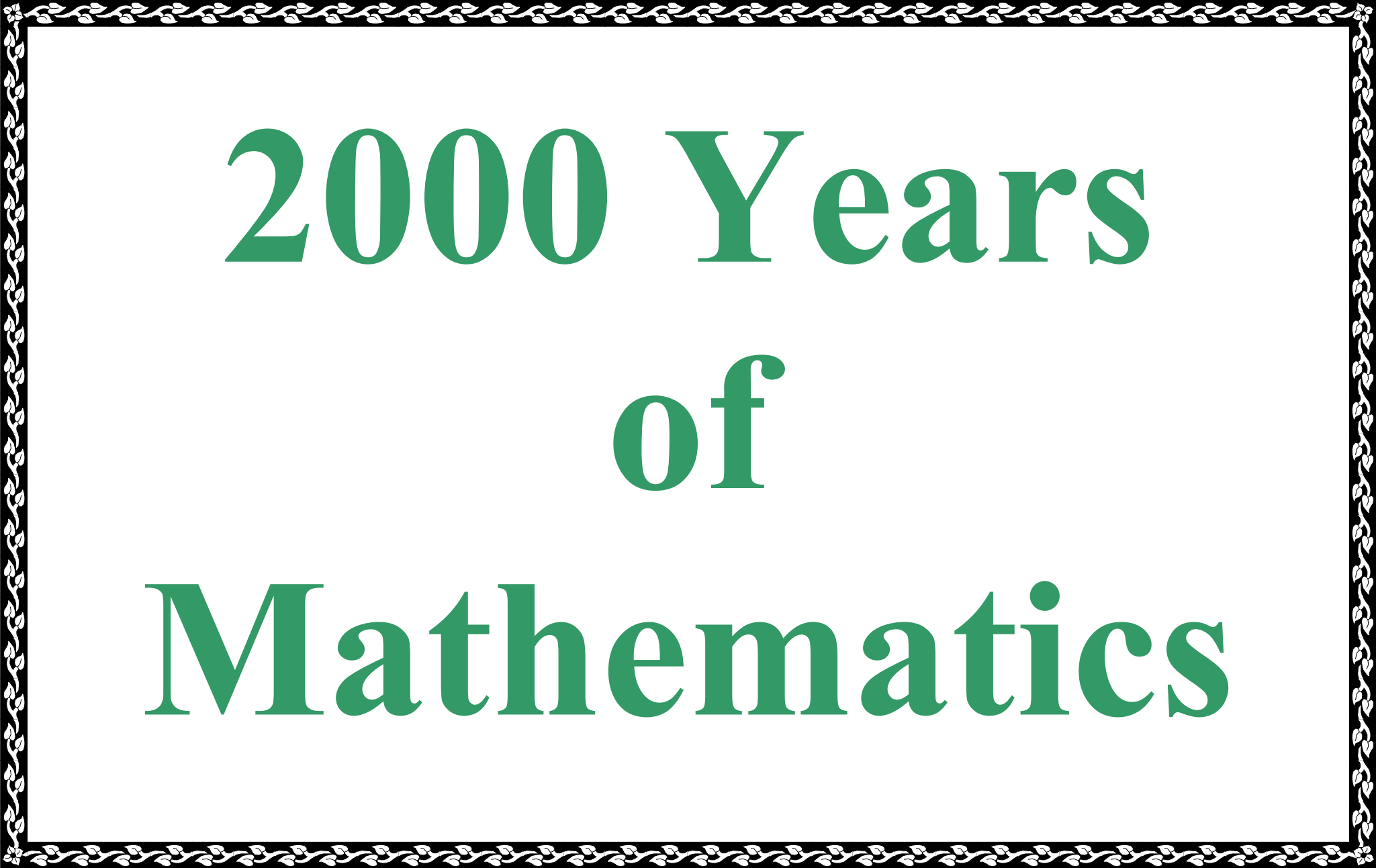
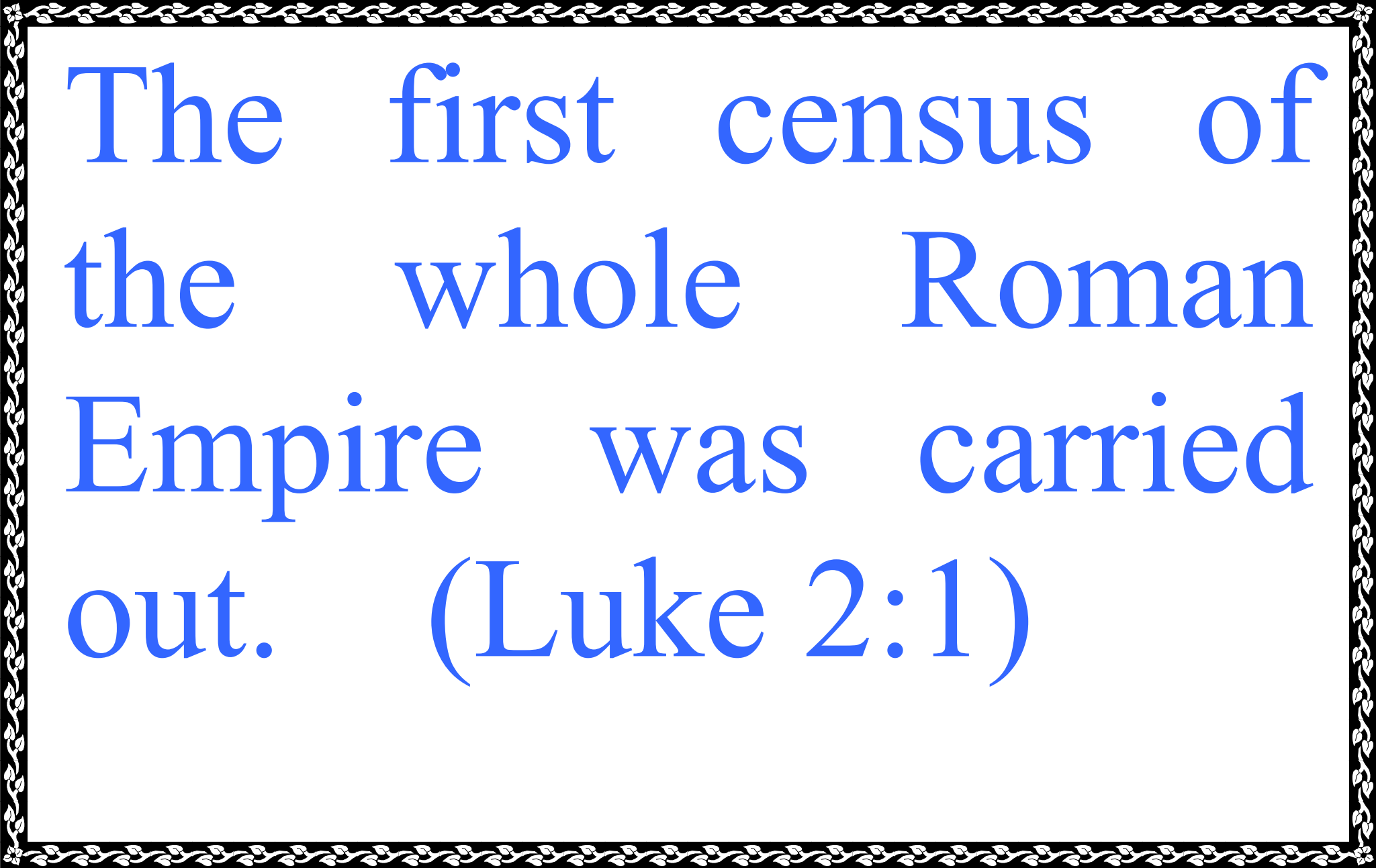




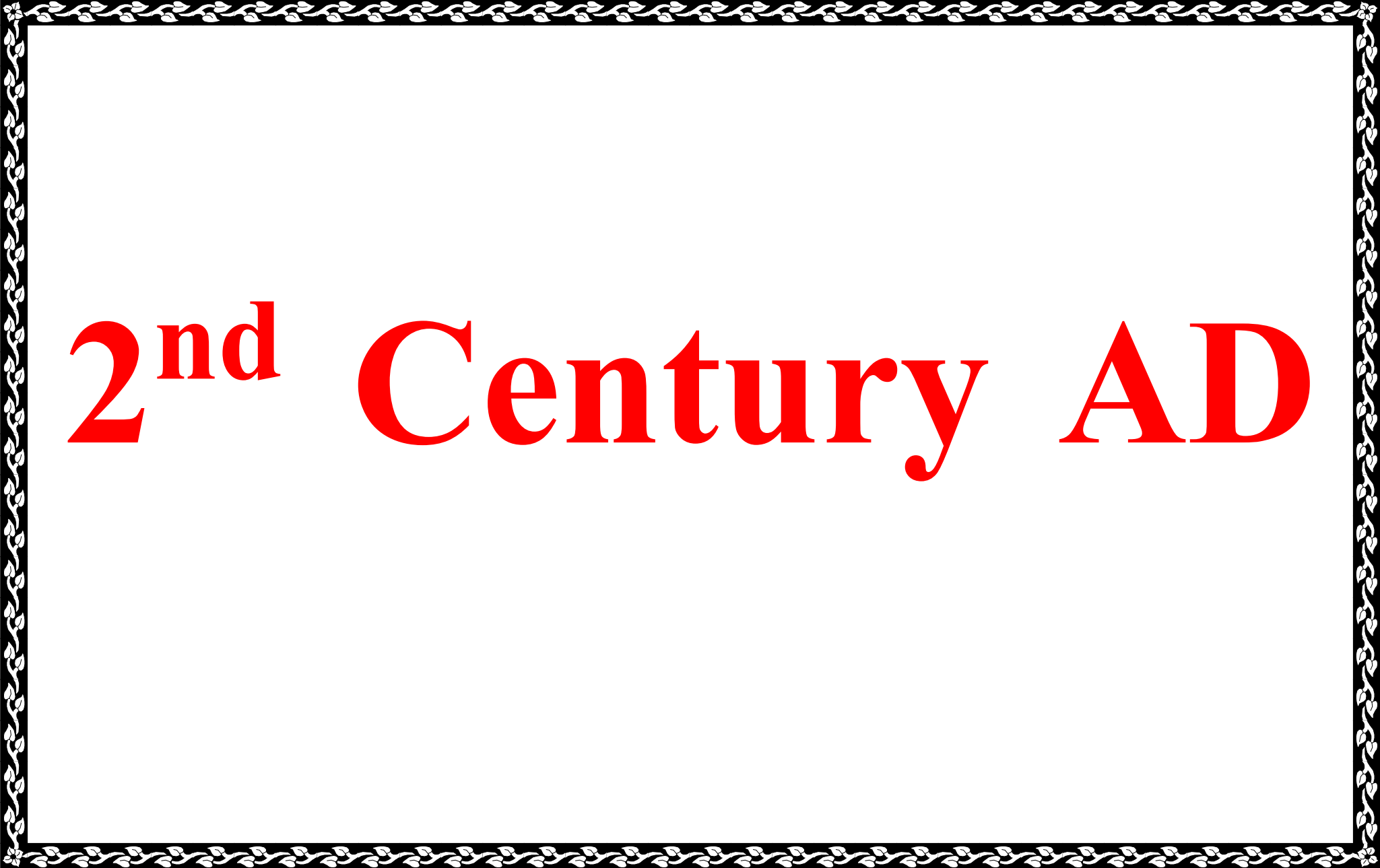
2000 Years of Mathematics

A decorative border with a repeating floral or vine-like pattern in black and white, framing the central text.

1st Century AD

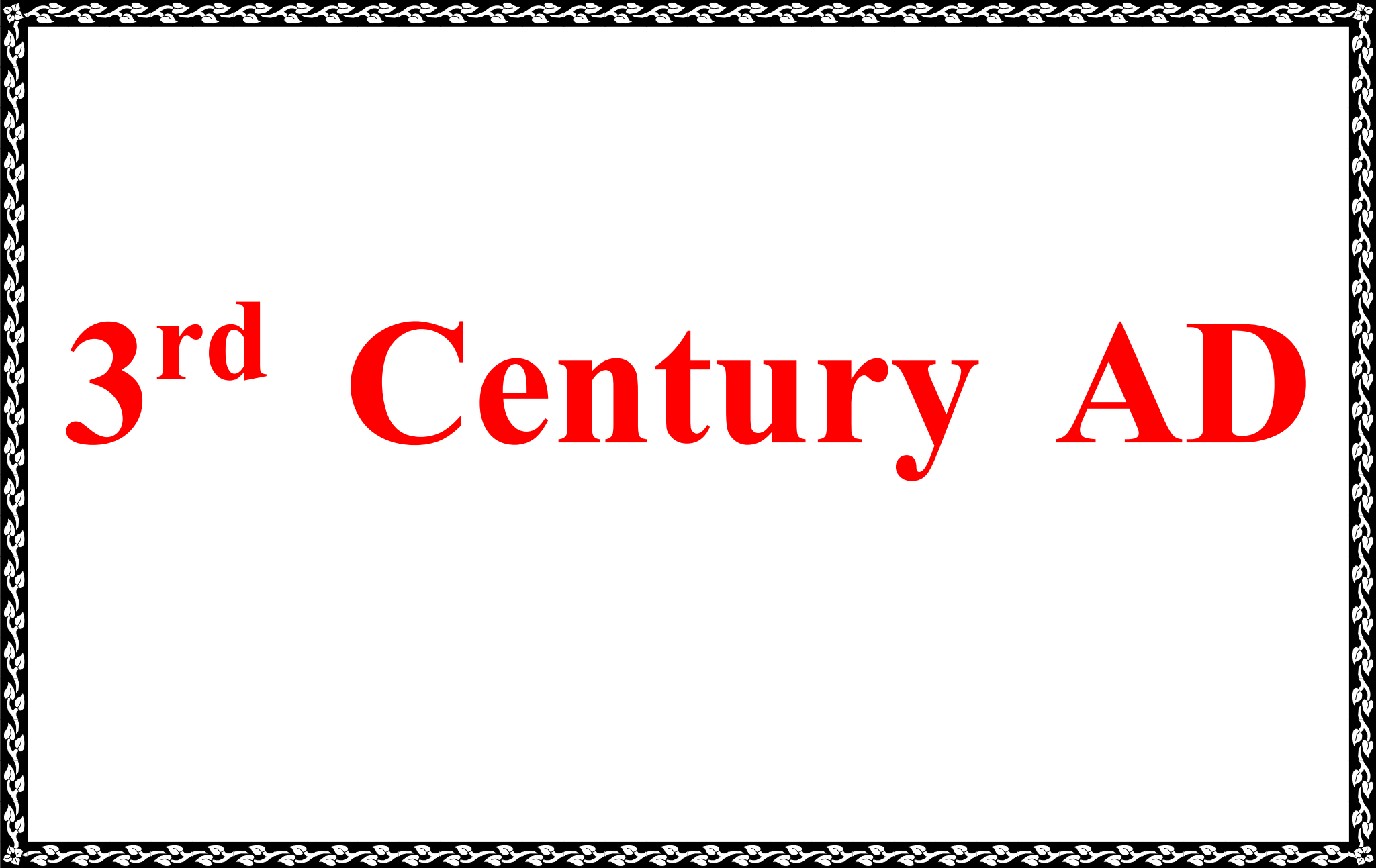


The first census of
the whole Roman
Empire was carried
out. (Luke 2:1)



2nd Century AD

In China, π was
calculated correct to
5 decimal places.
i.e. 3.14159

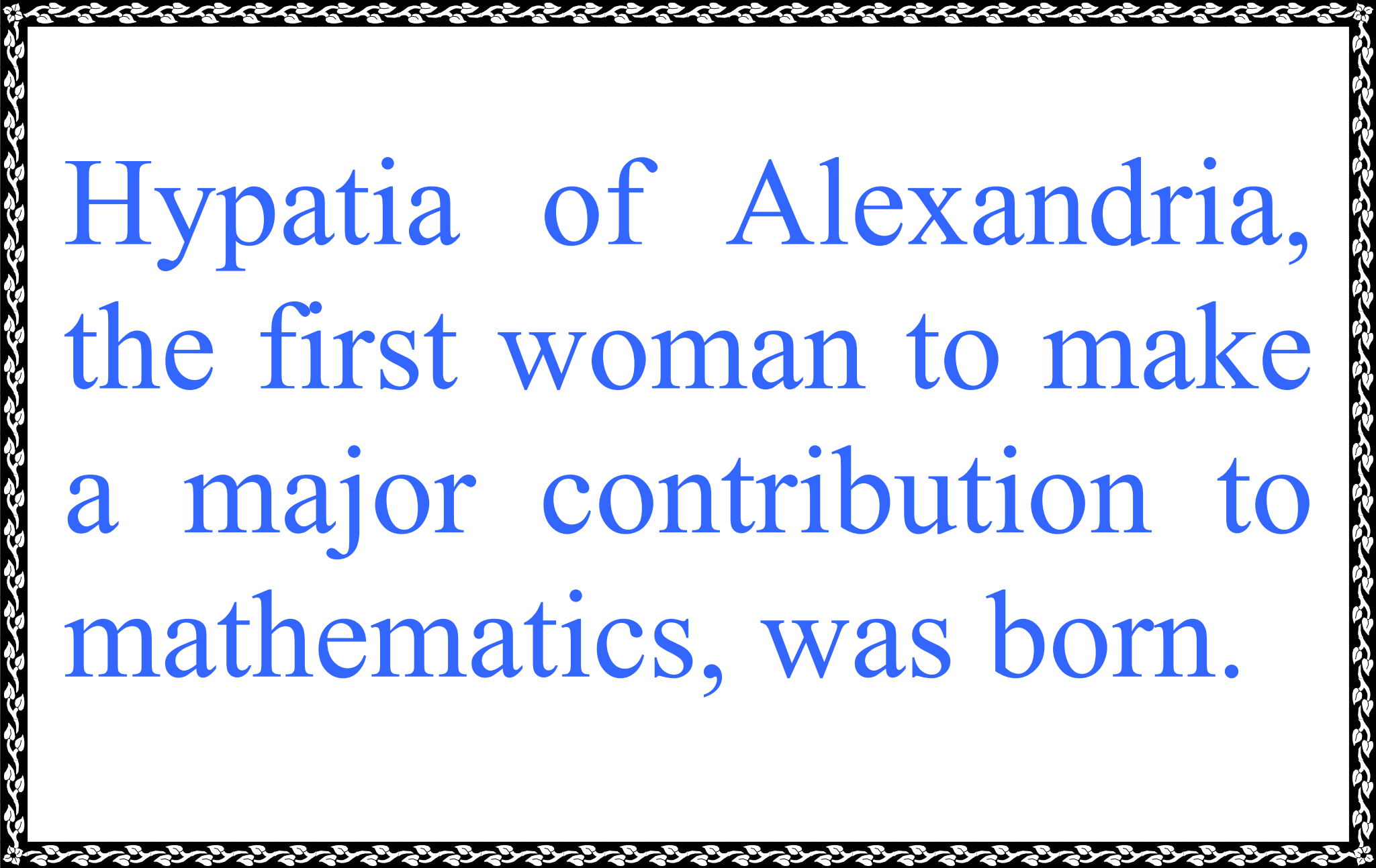
A decorative border with a repeating floral or vine-like pattern in black and white, framing the central text.

3rd Century AD

Mathematicians in
China invented a
simple compass for
navigation.

A decorative border with a repeating floral or vine-like pattern in black and white, framing the central text.

4th Century AD

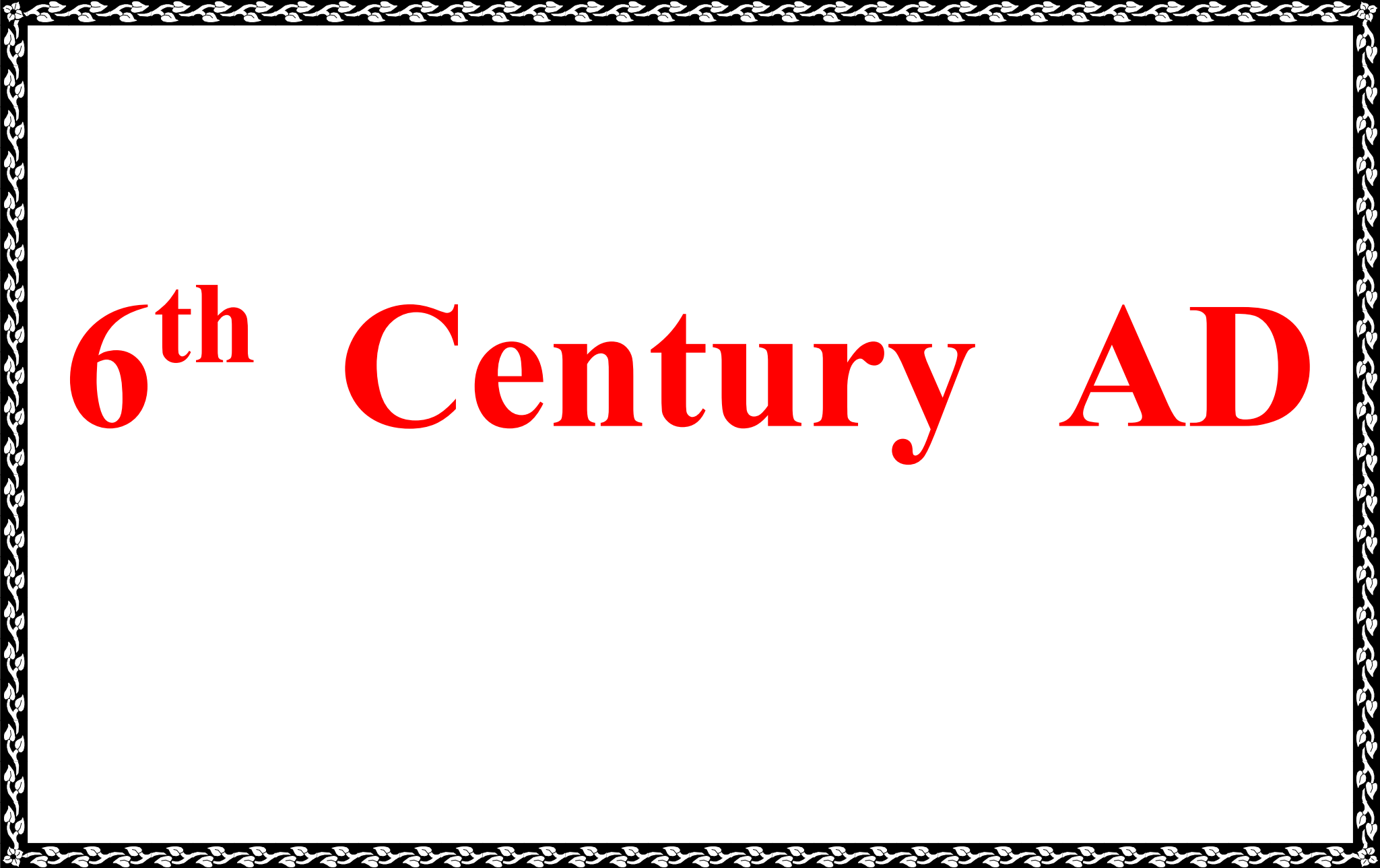
A decorative border with a repeating floral or vine-like pattern in black and white, framing the text.

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

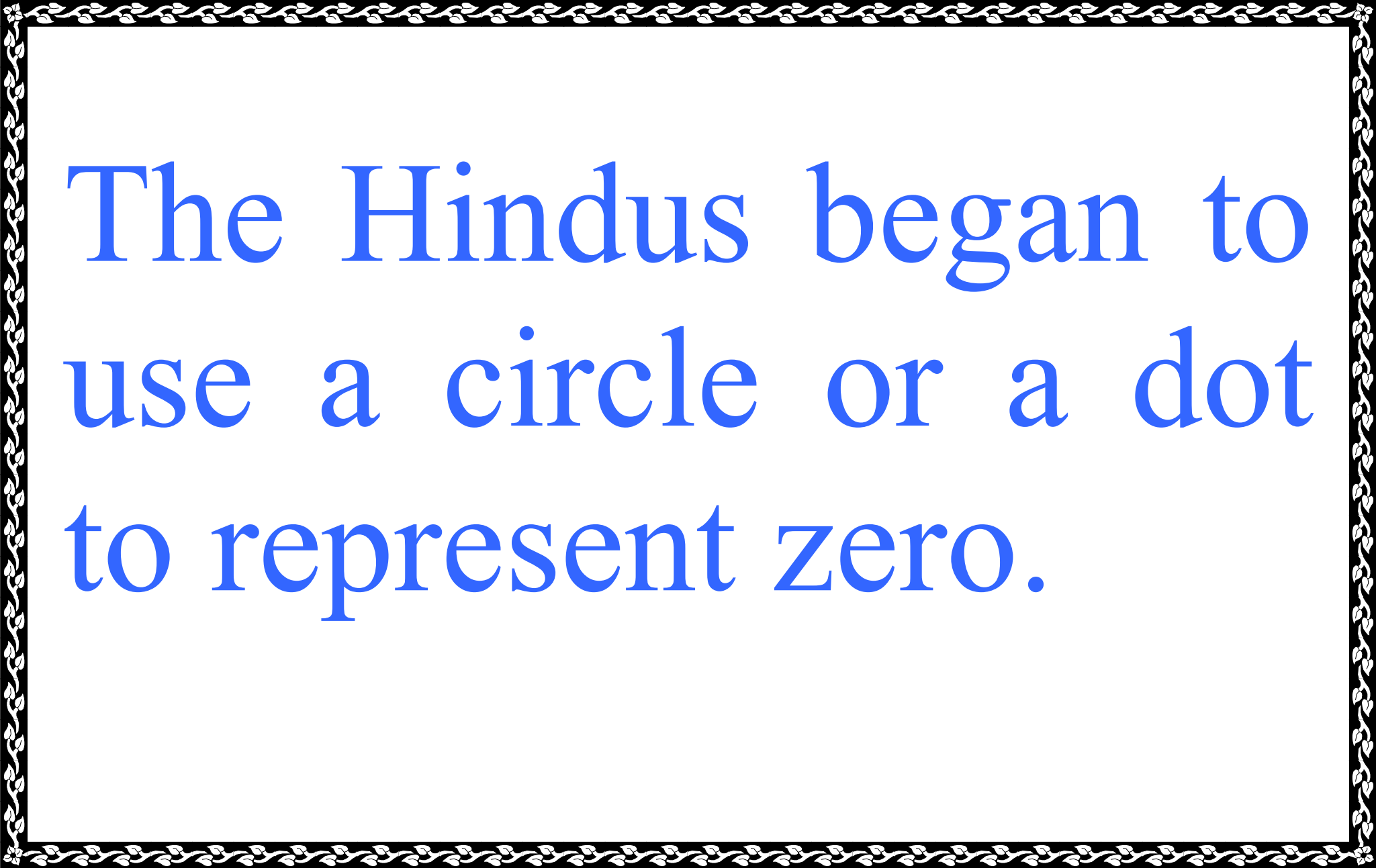
A decorative border with a repeating floral or vine-like pattern in black and white, framing the central text.

5th Century AD

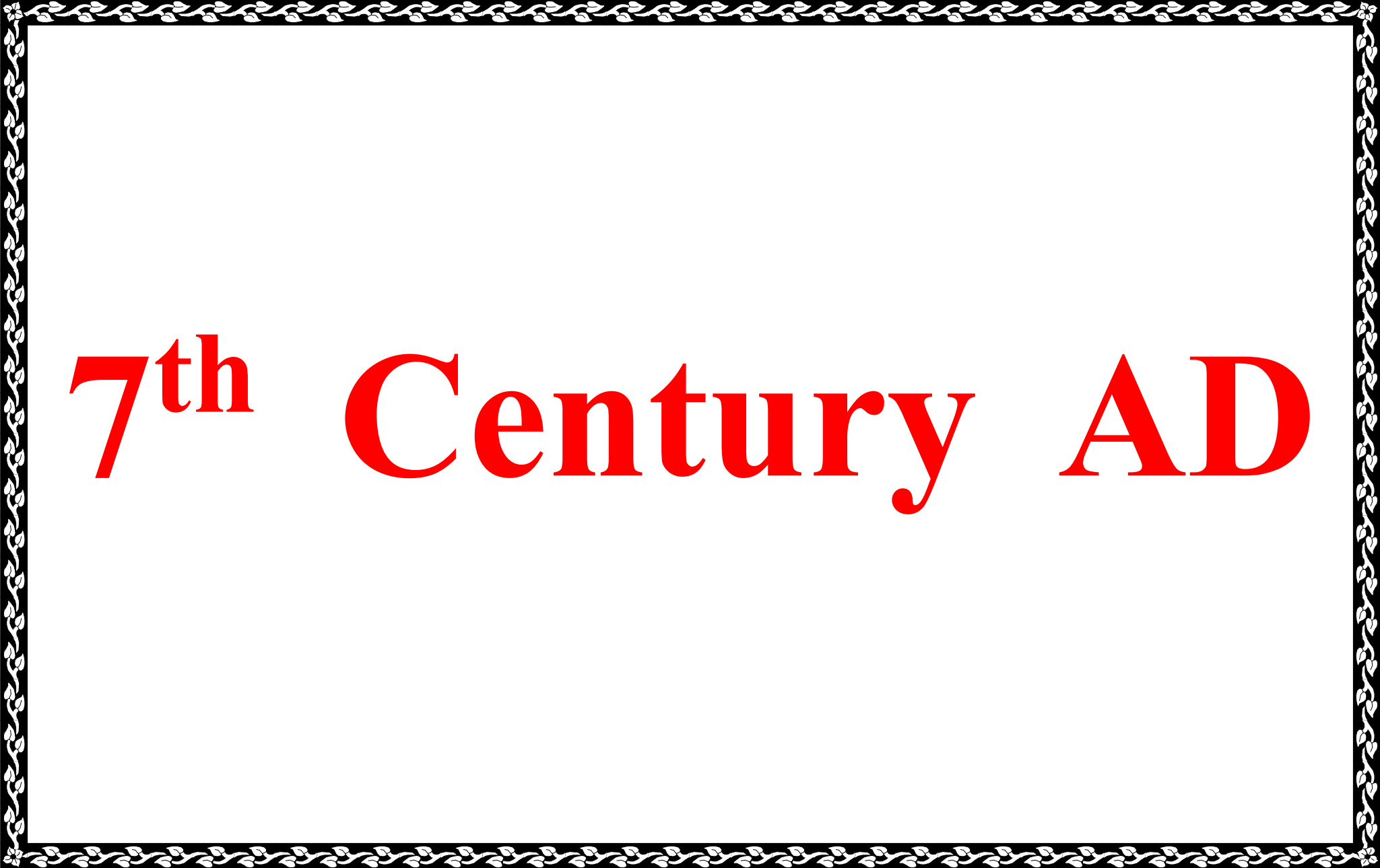
The Hindus began
work on the sines of
angles and Aryabhata
produced sine tables.



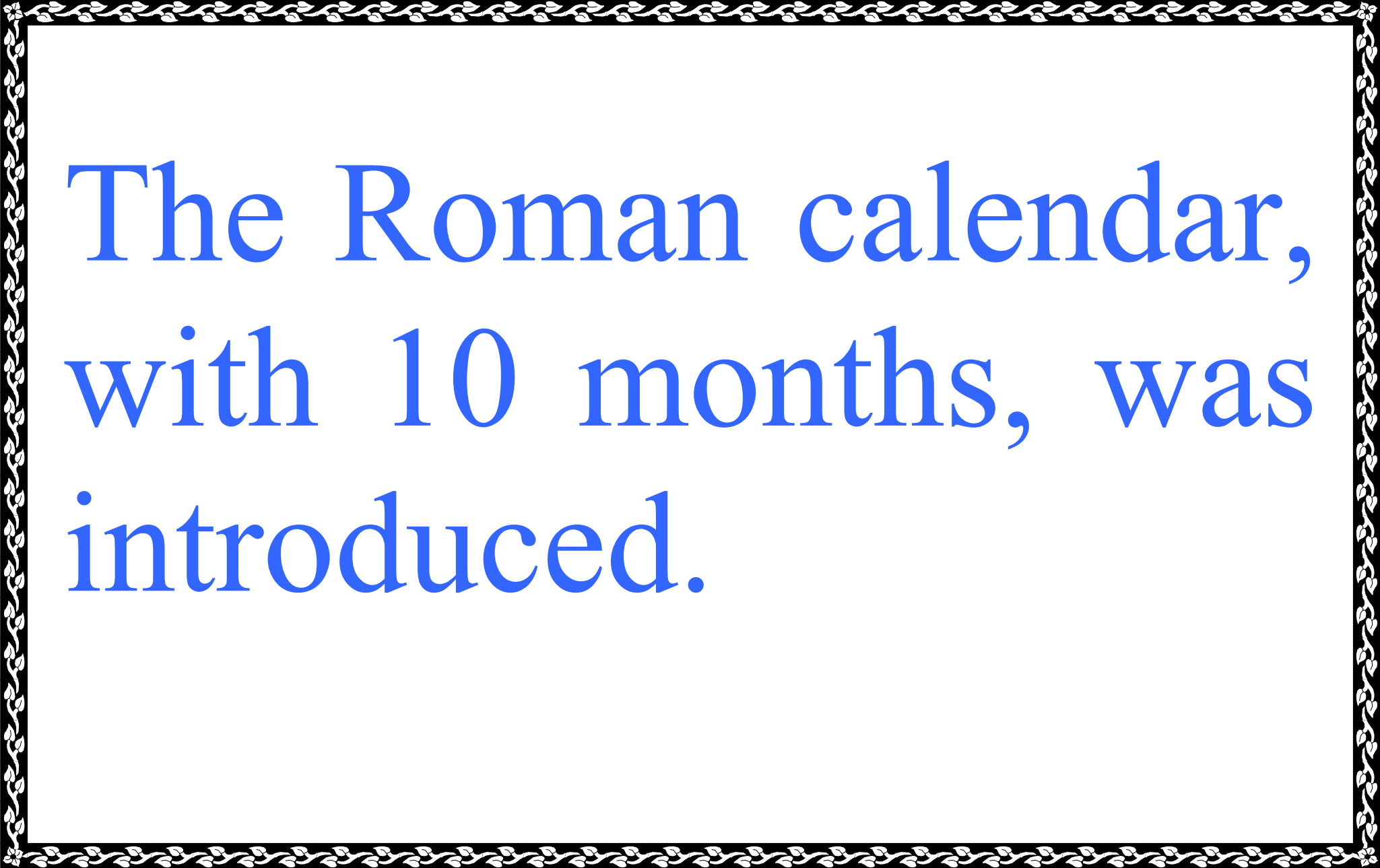
6th Century AD

A decorative border with a repeating floral or vine-like pattern in black and white, framing the text.

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



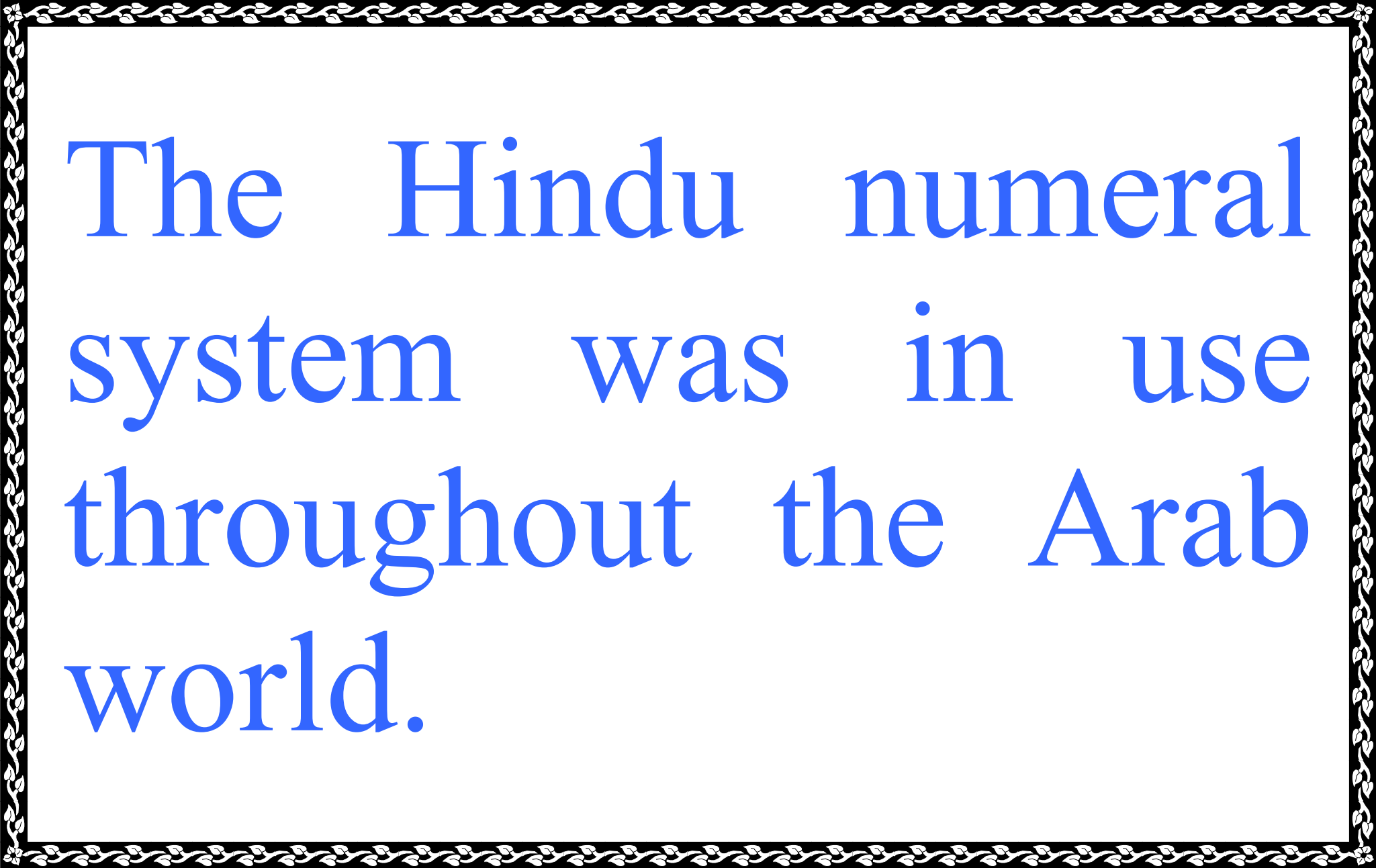
7th Century AD



The Roman calendar,
with 10 months, was
introduced.

A decorative border with a repeating floral or vine-like pattern in black and white, framing the central text.

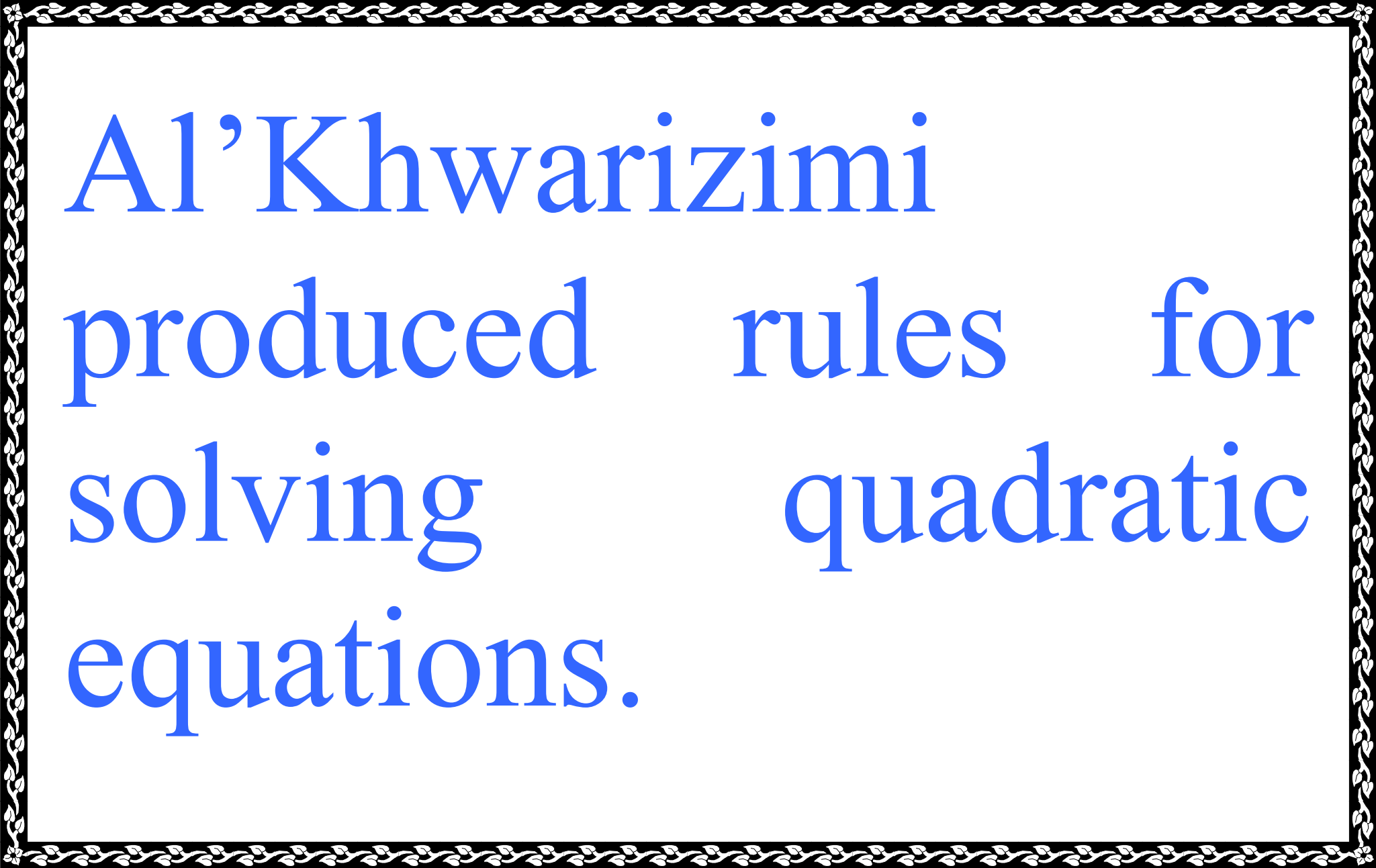
8th Century AD



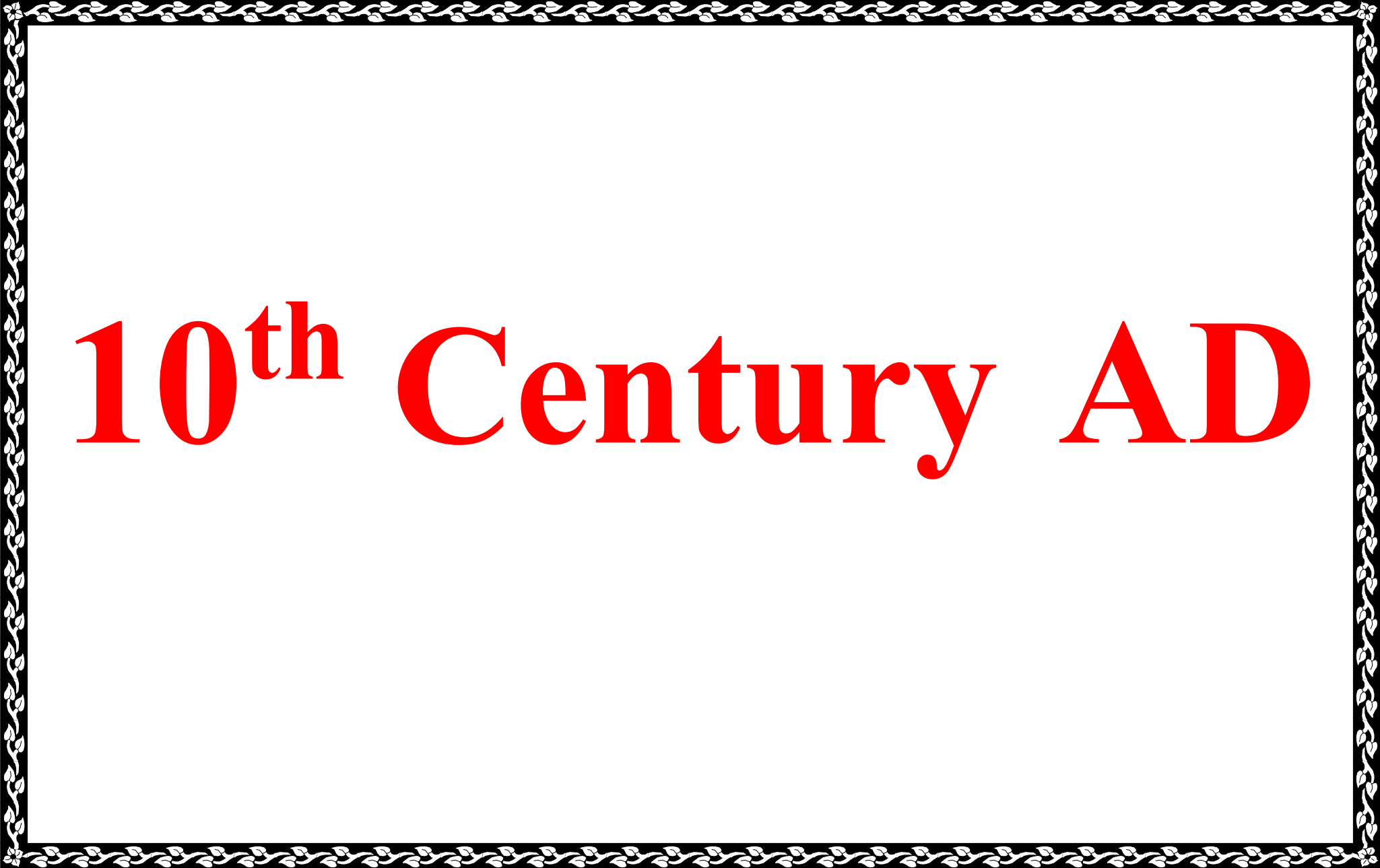
The Hindu numeral
system was in use
throughout the Arab
world.



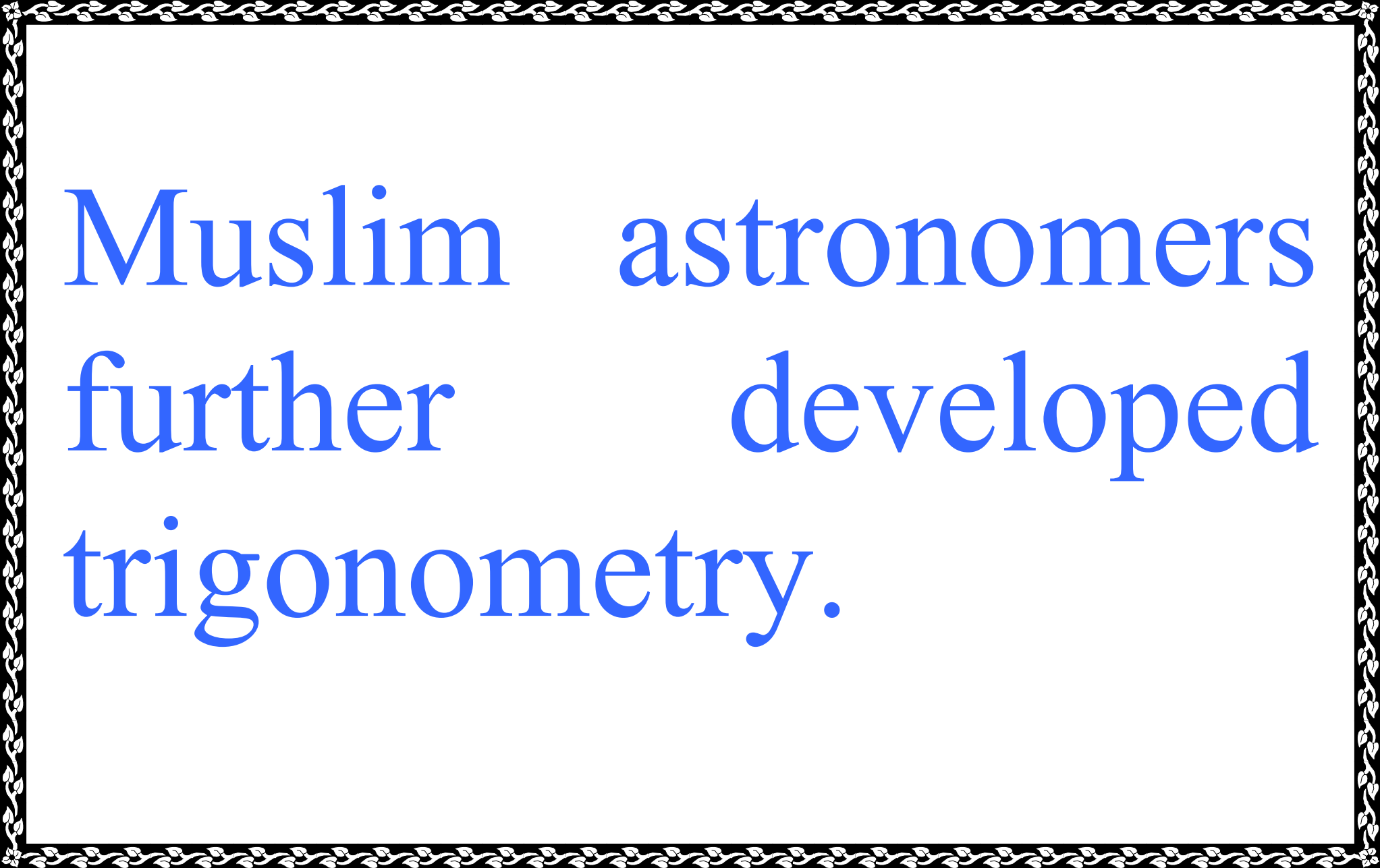
9th Century AD



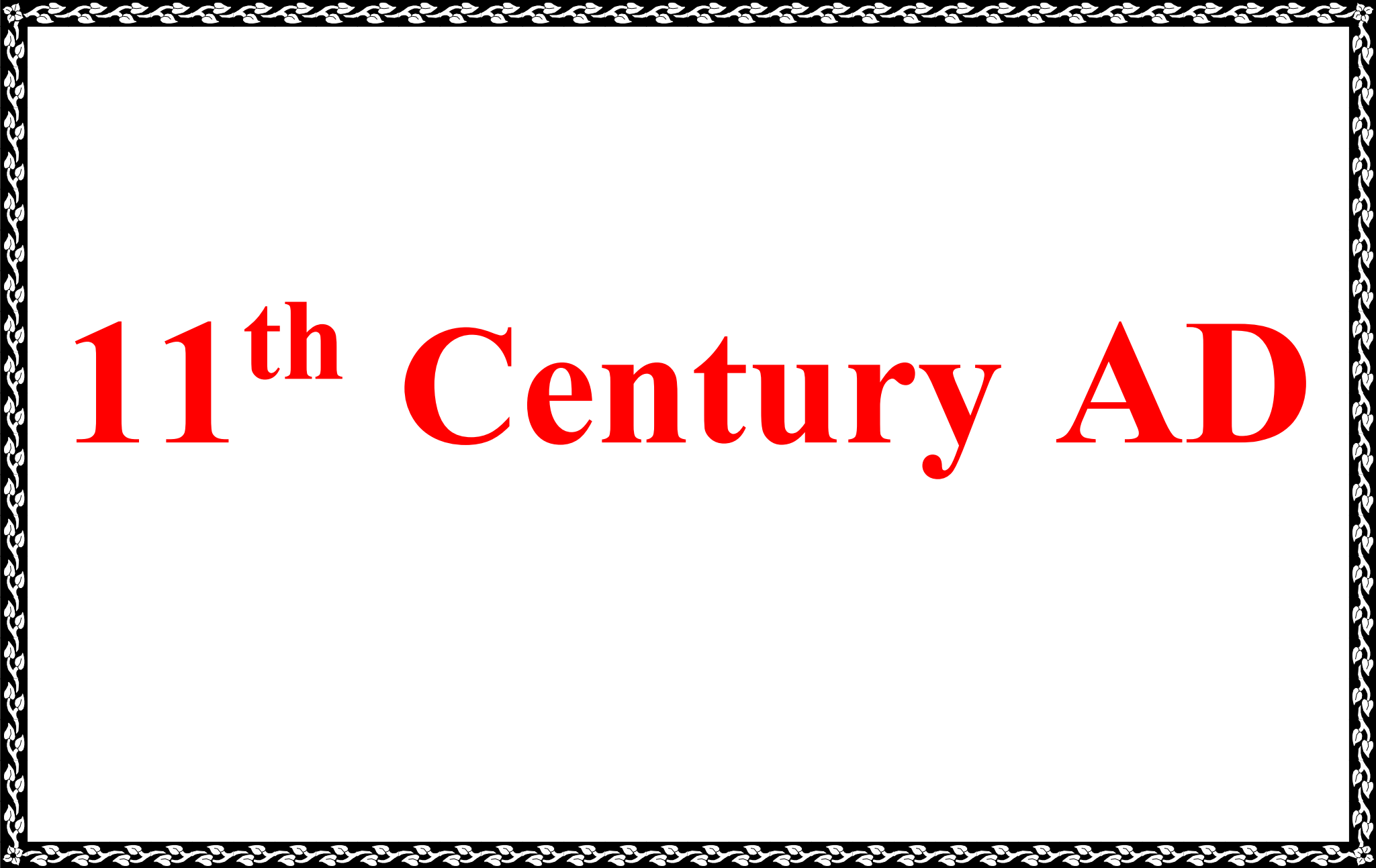
Al'Khwarizimi
produced rules for
solving quadratic
equations.



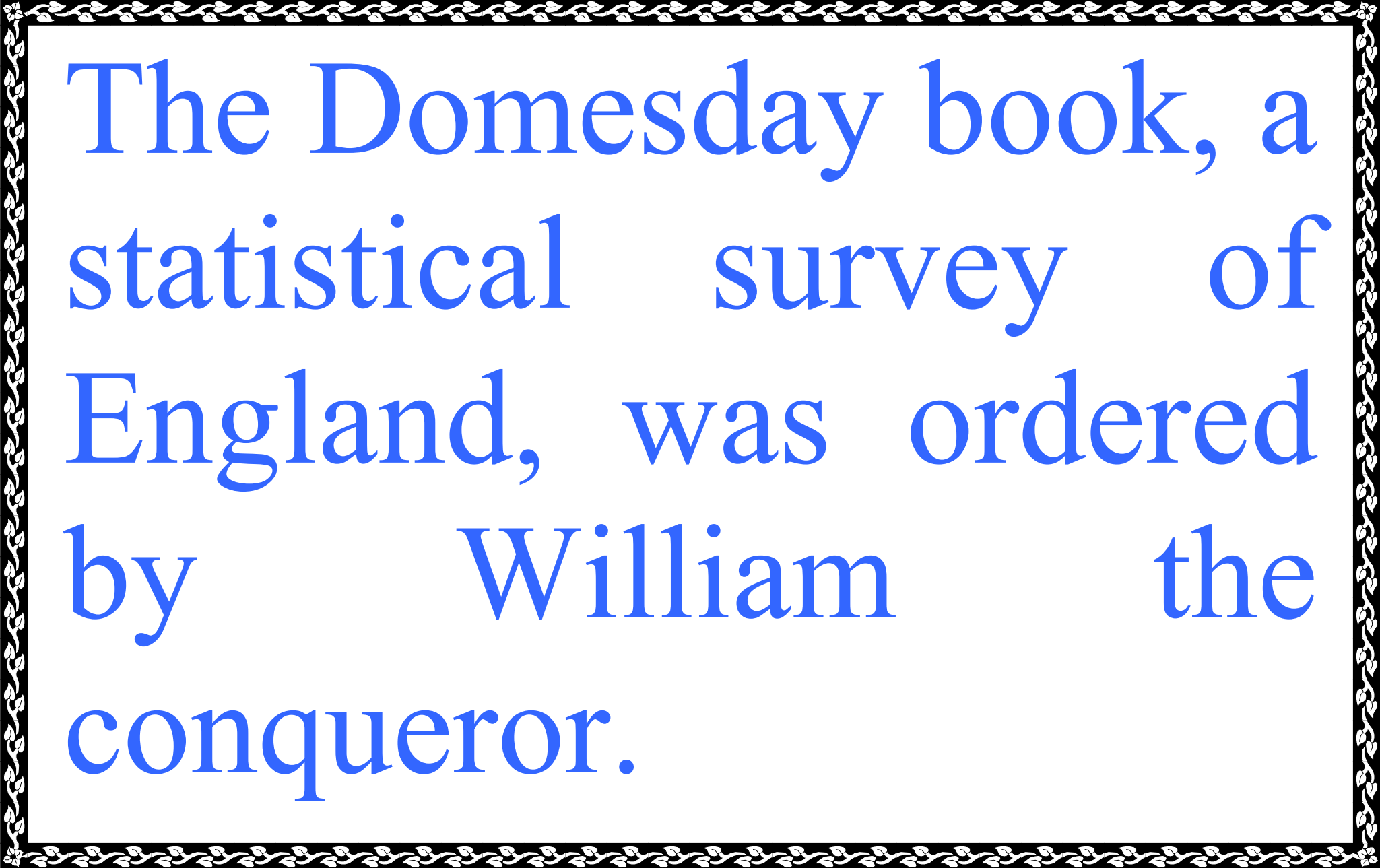
10th Century AD



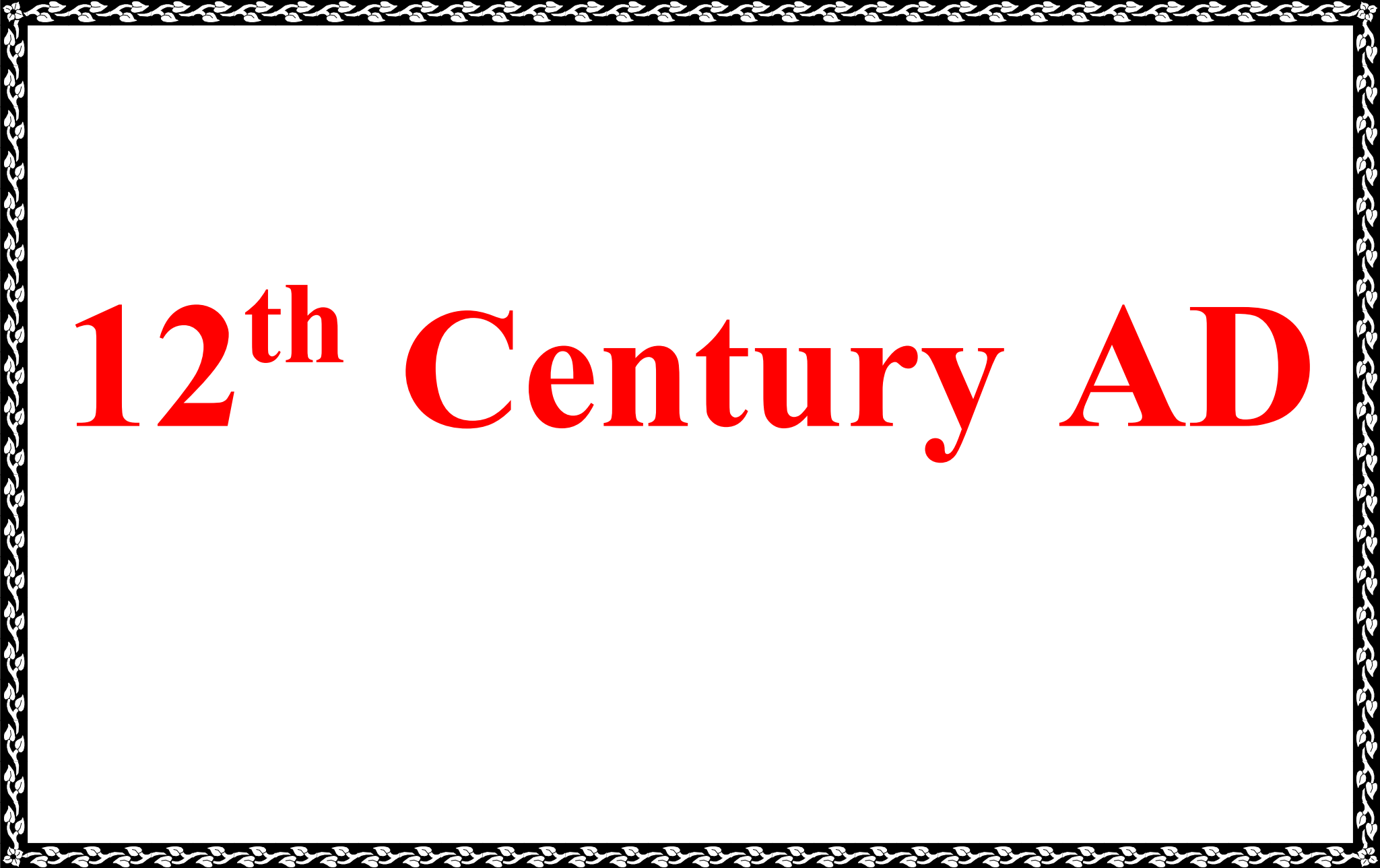
Muslim astronomers
further developed
trigonometry.

A decorative border with a repeating floral or vine-like pattern in black and white, framing the central text.

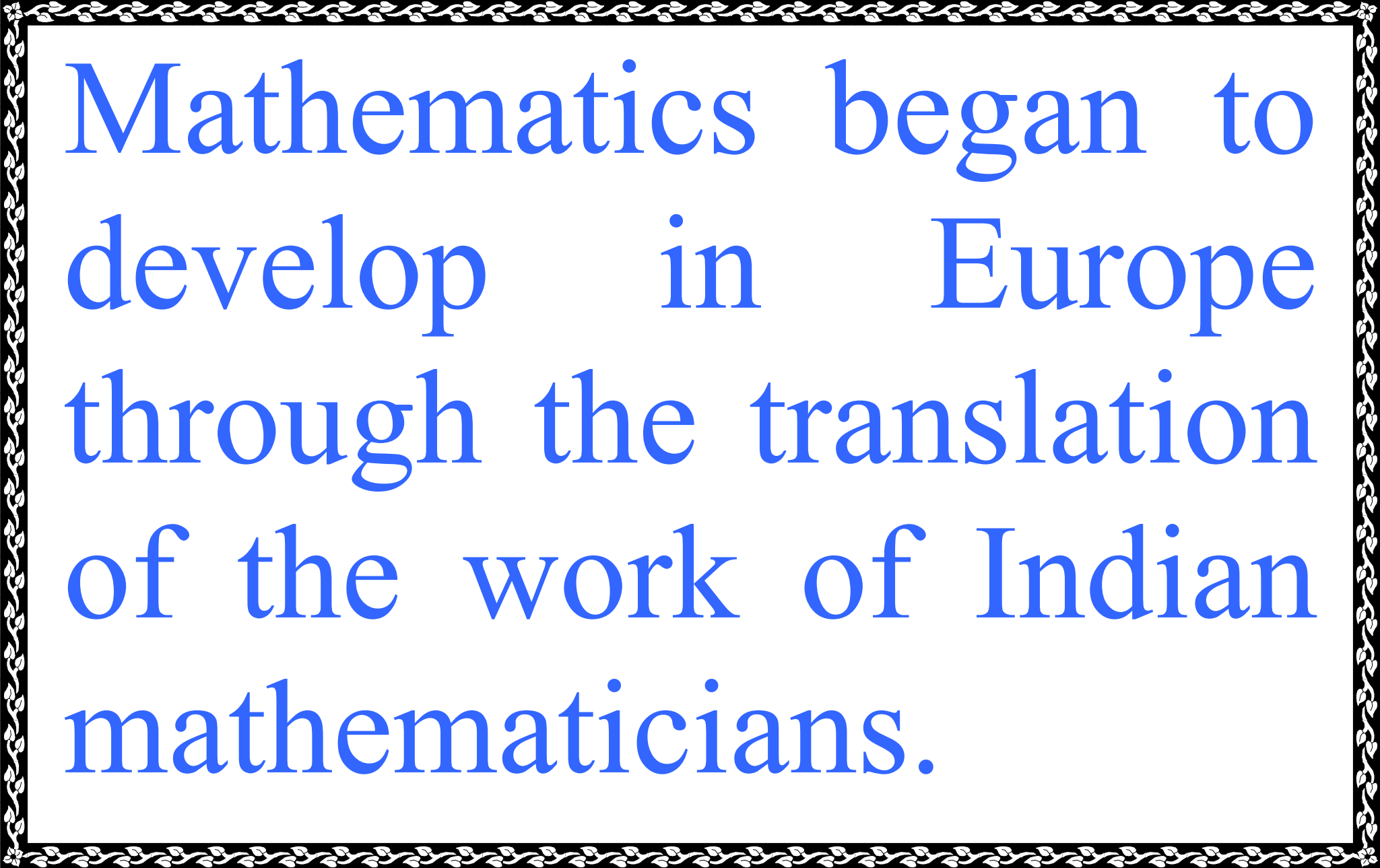
11th Century AD



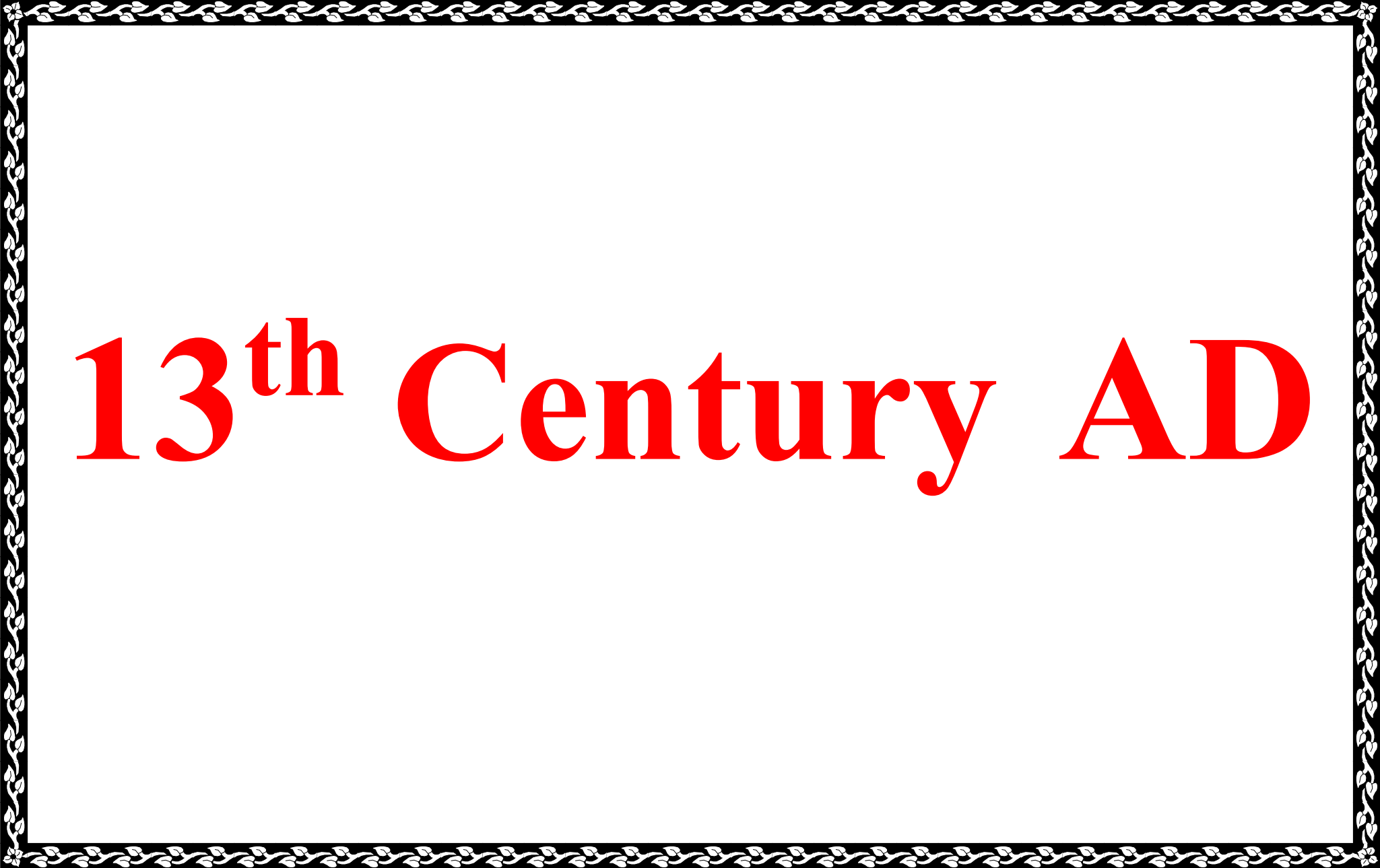
The Domesday book, a statistical survey of England, was ordered by William the conqueror.



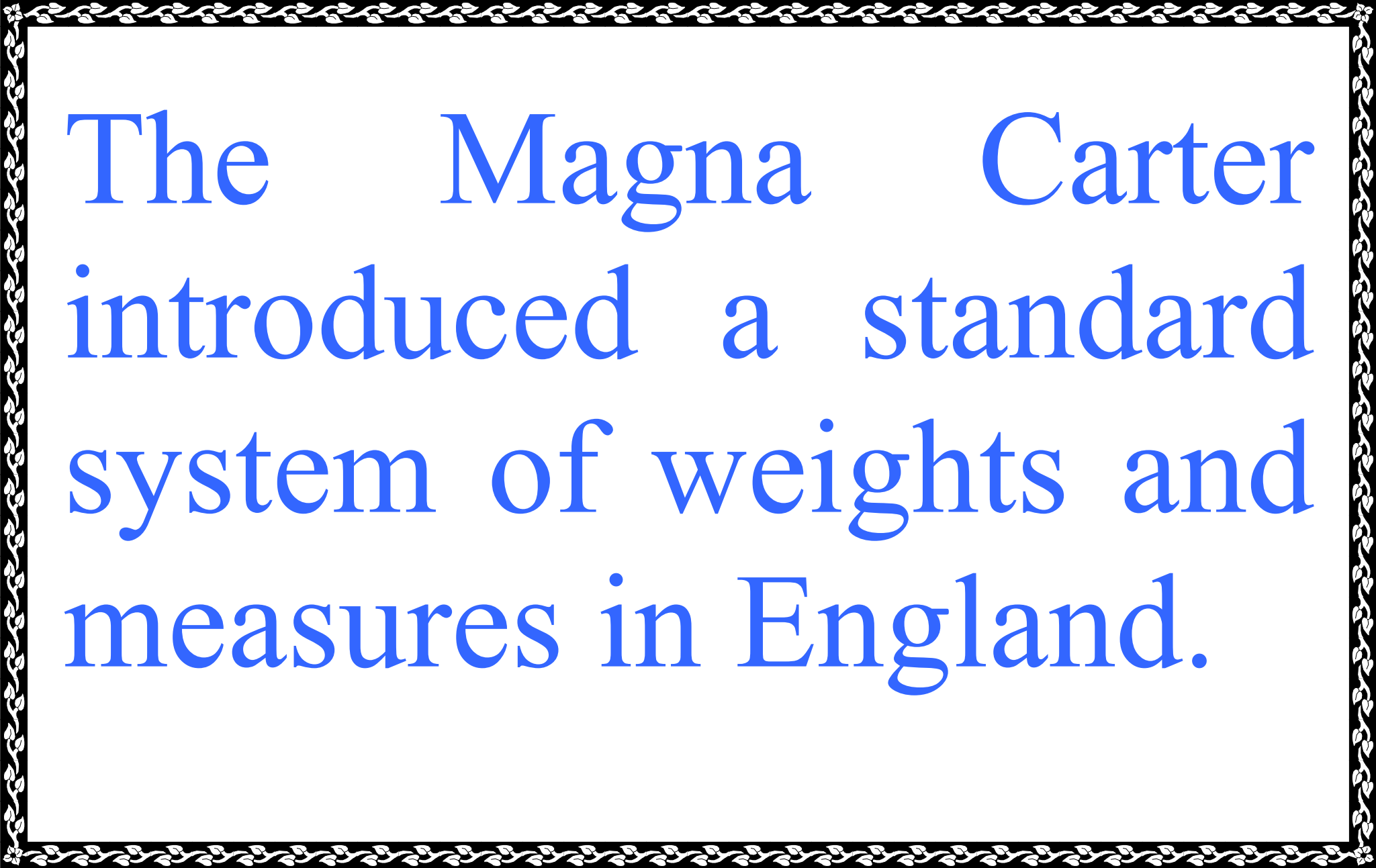
12th Century AD



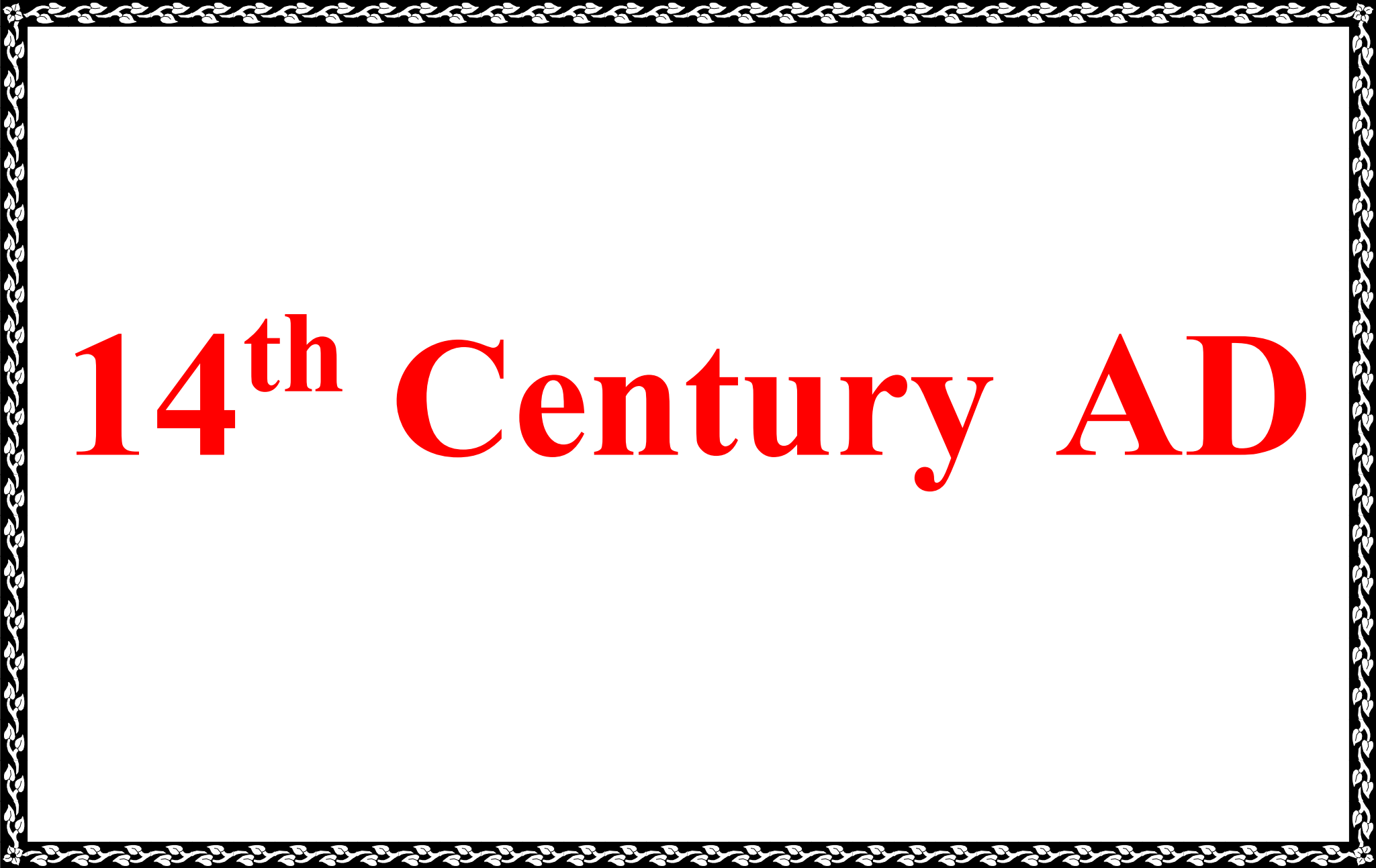
Mathematics began to
develop in Europe
through the translation
of the work of Indian
mathematicians.



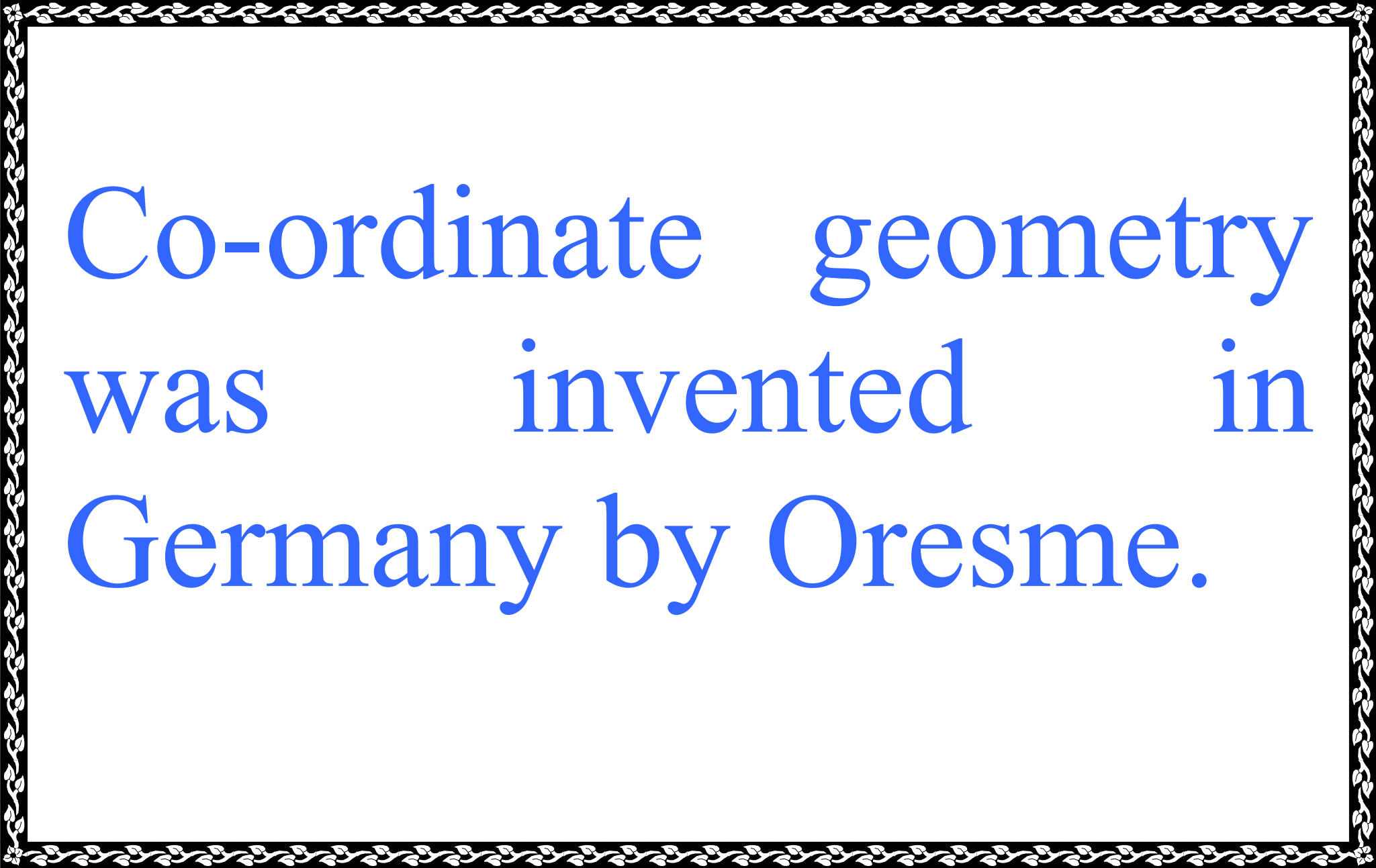
13th Century AD



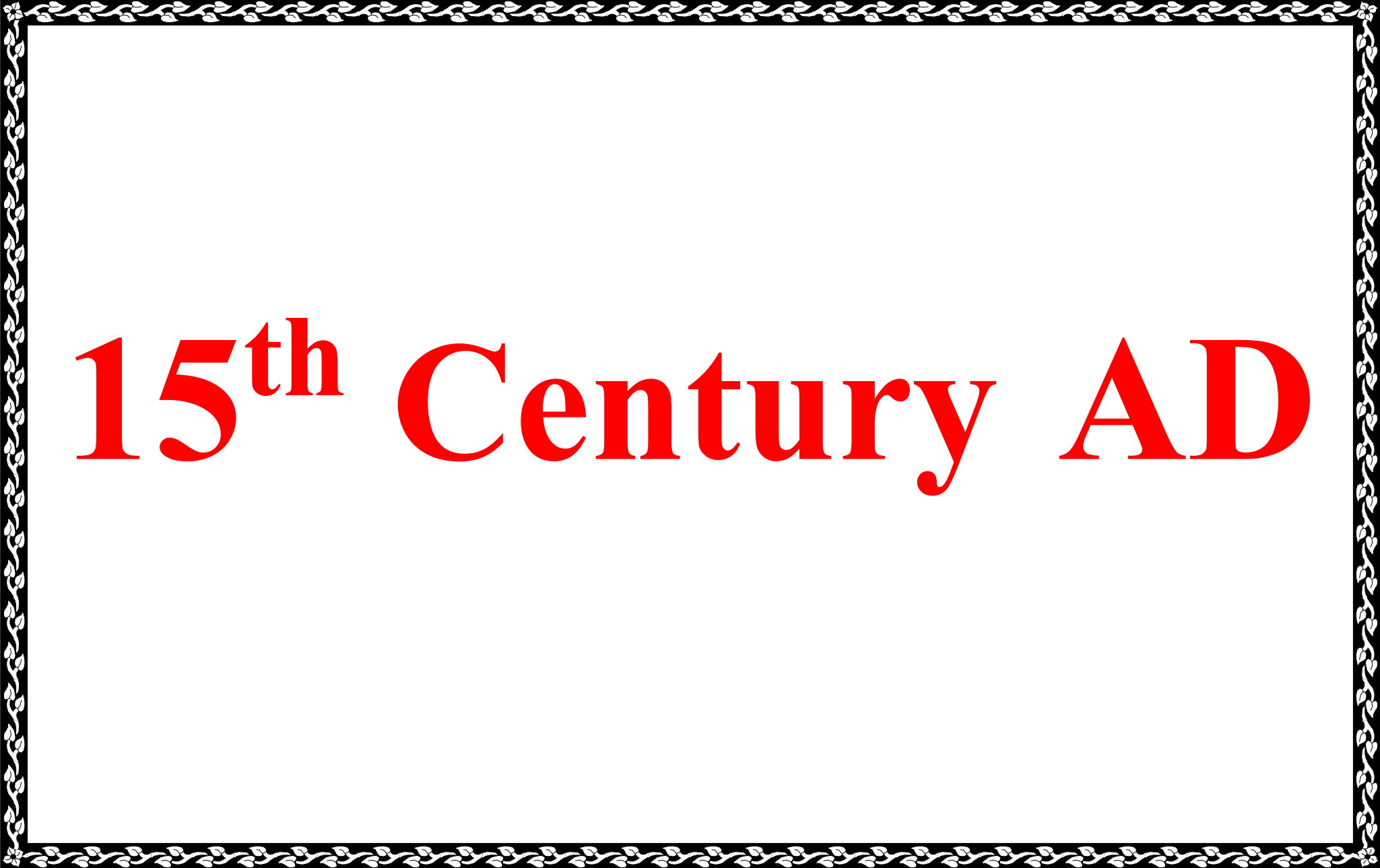
The Magna Carter
introduced a standard
system of weights and
measures in England.



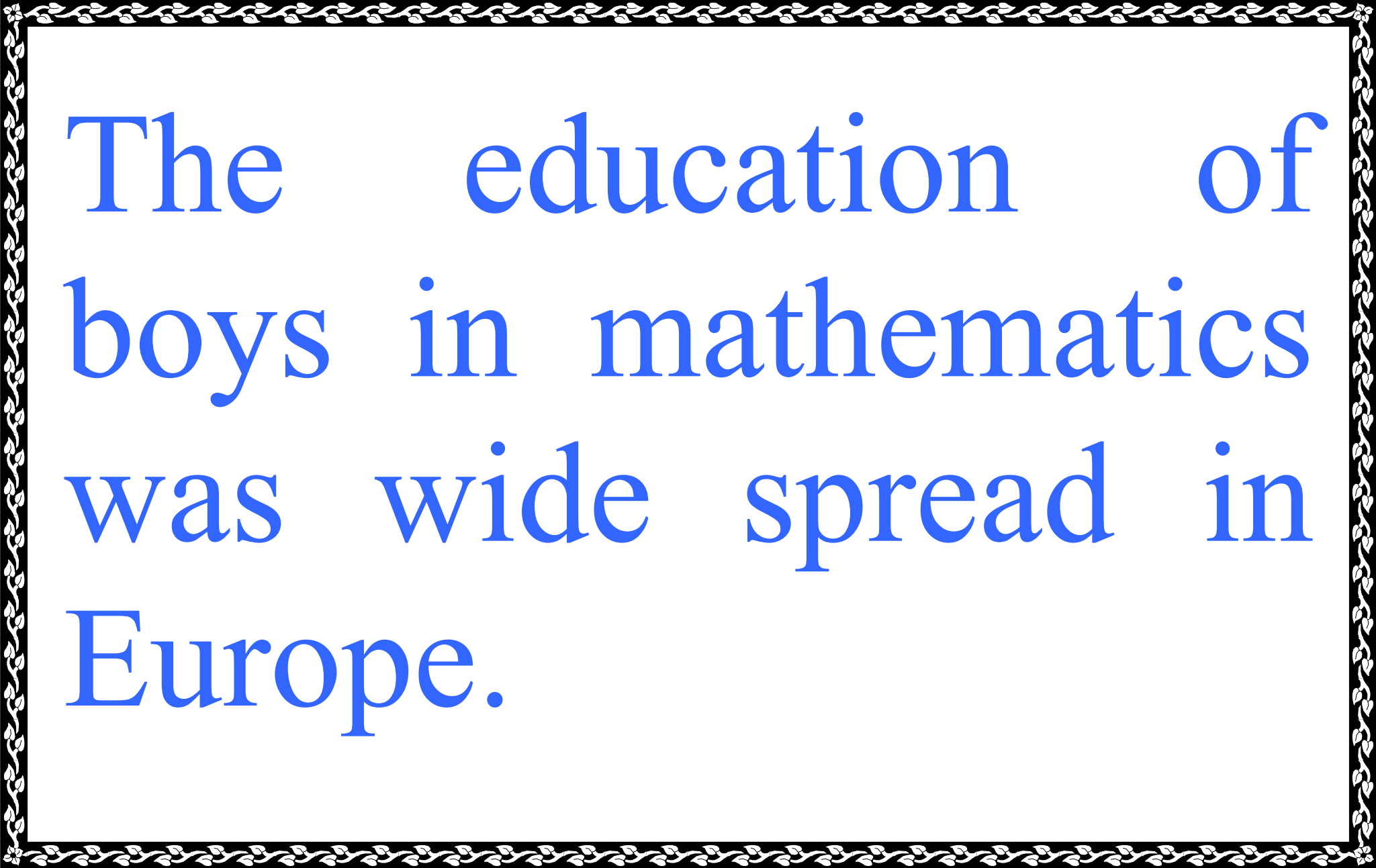
14th Century AD



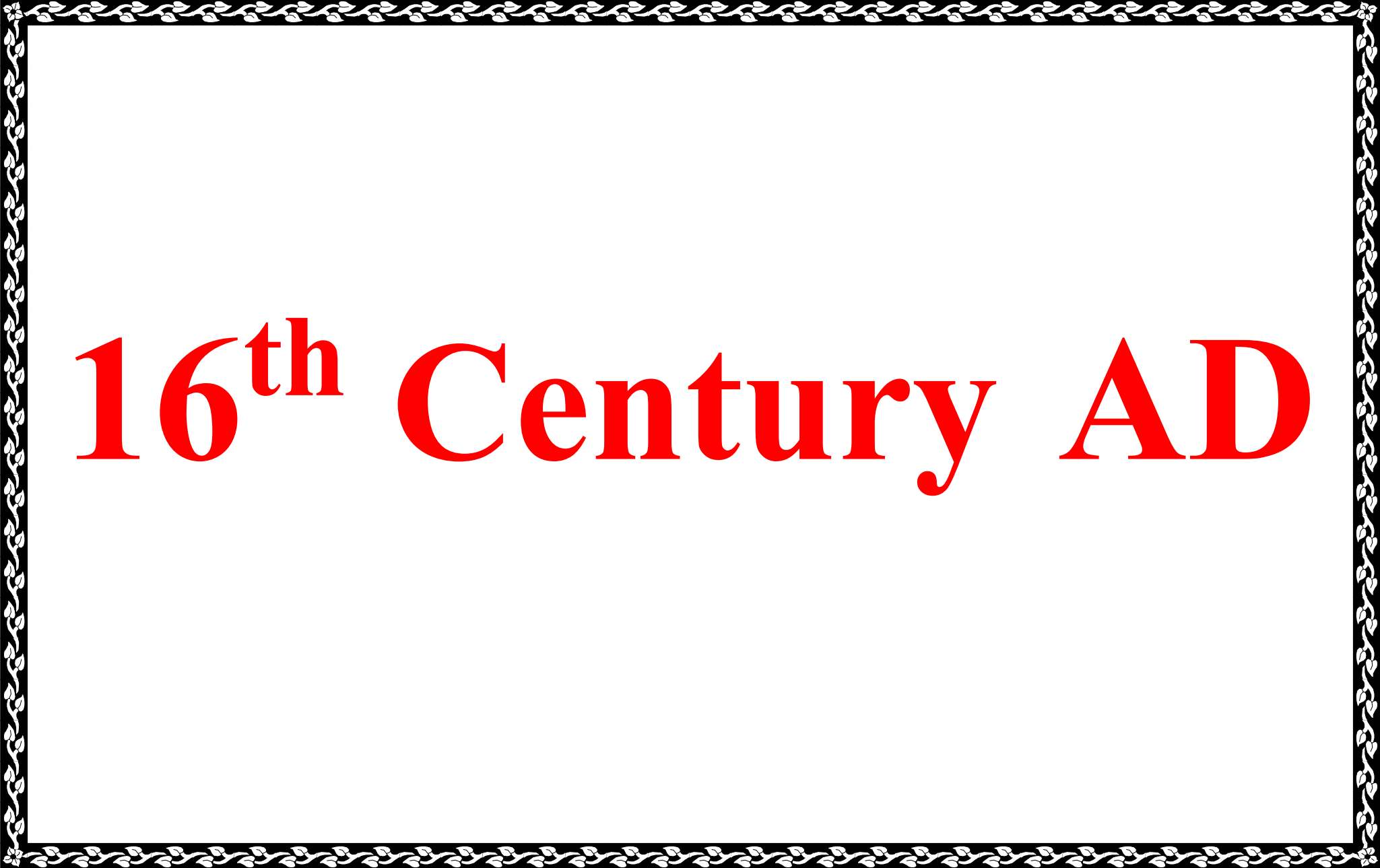
Co-ordinate geometry
was invented in
Germany by Oresme.



15th Century AD

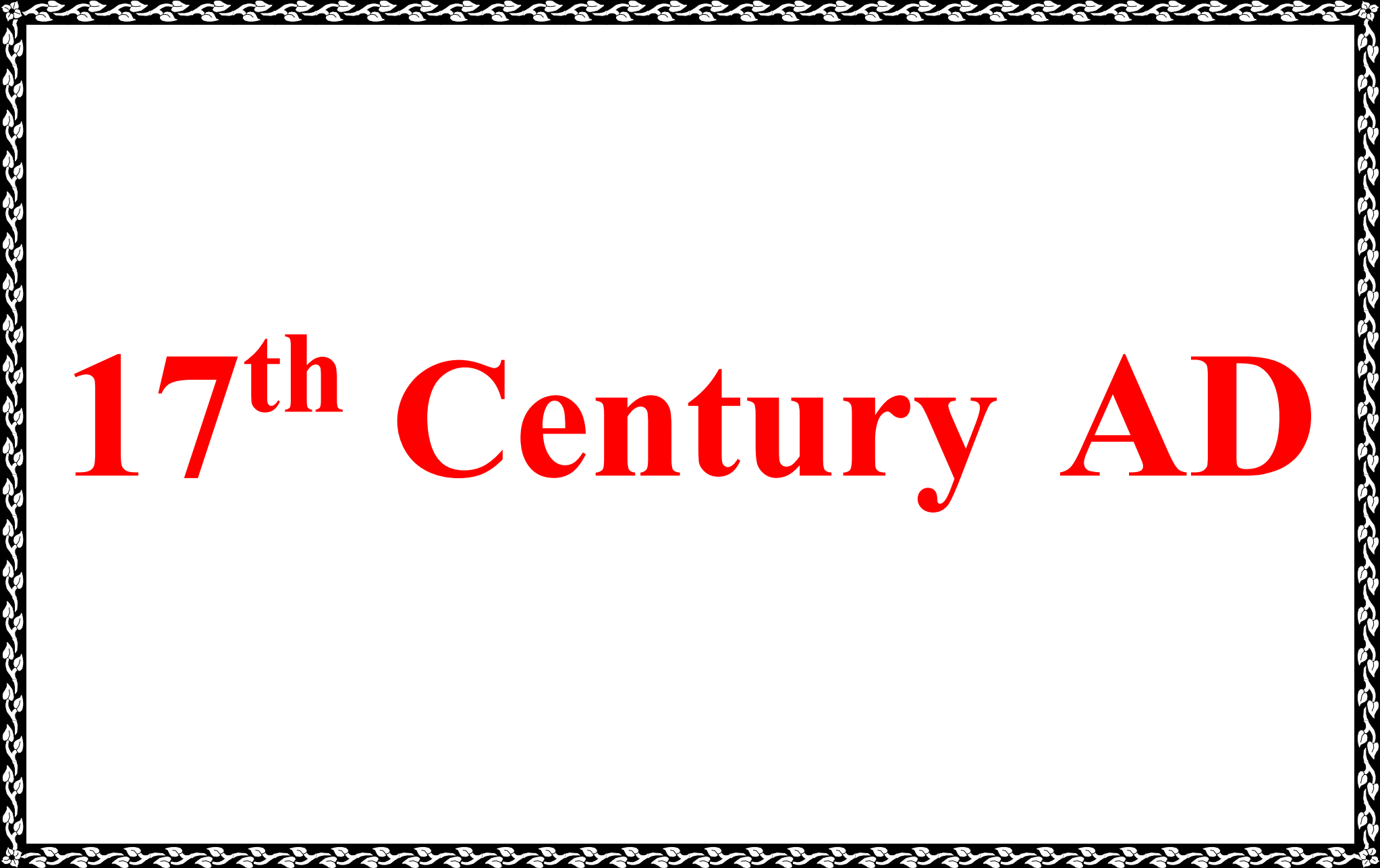


The education of
boys in mathematics
was wide spread in
Europe.

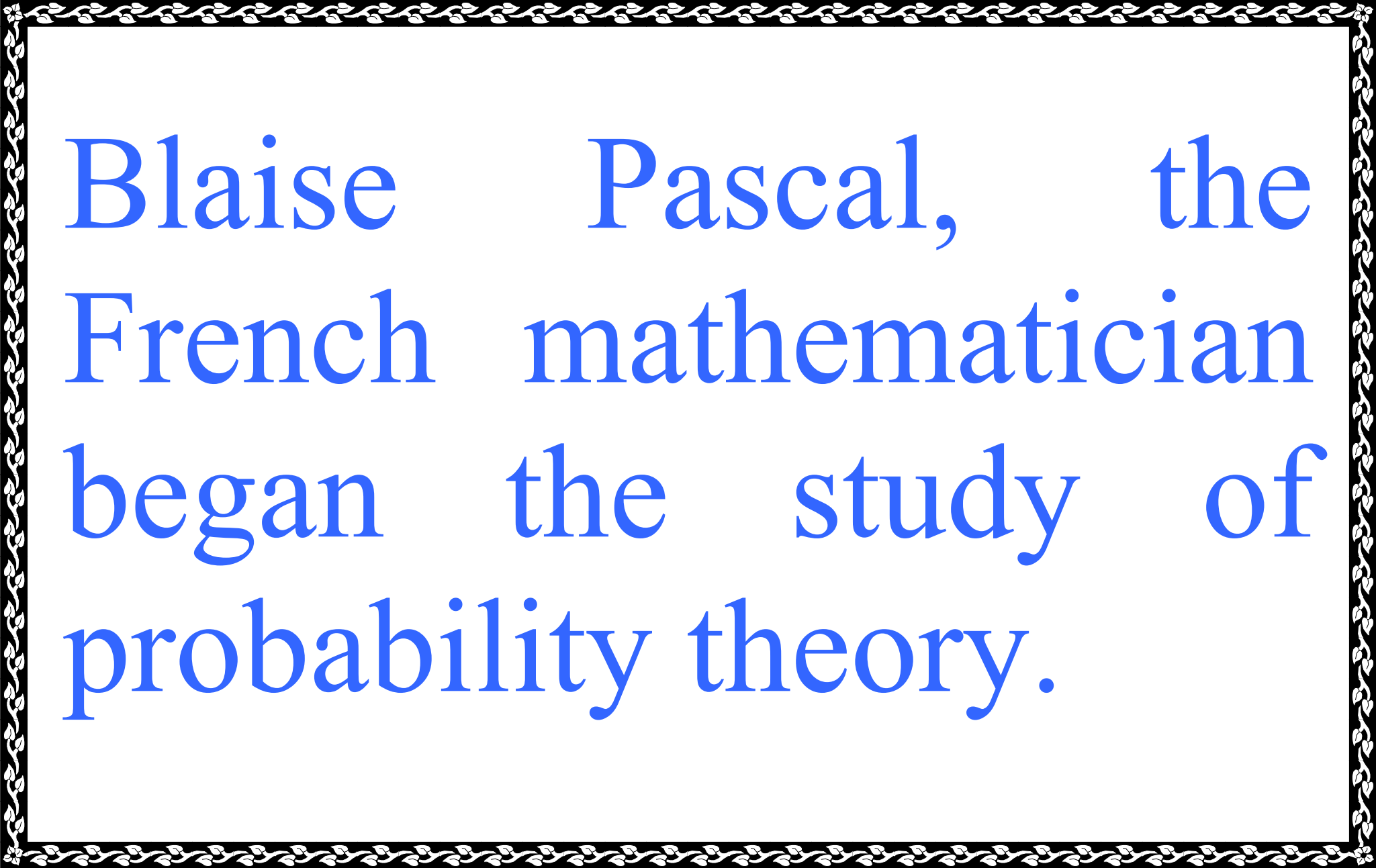


16th Century AD

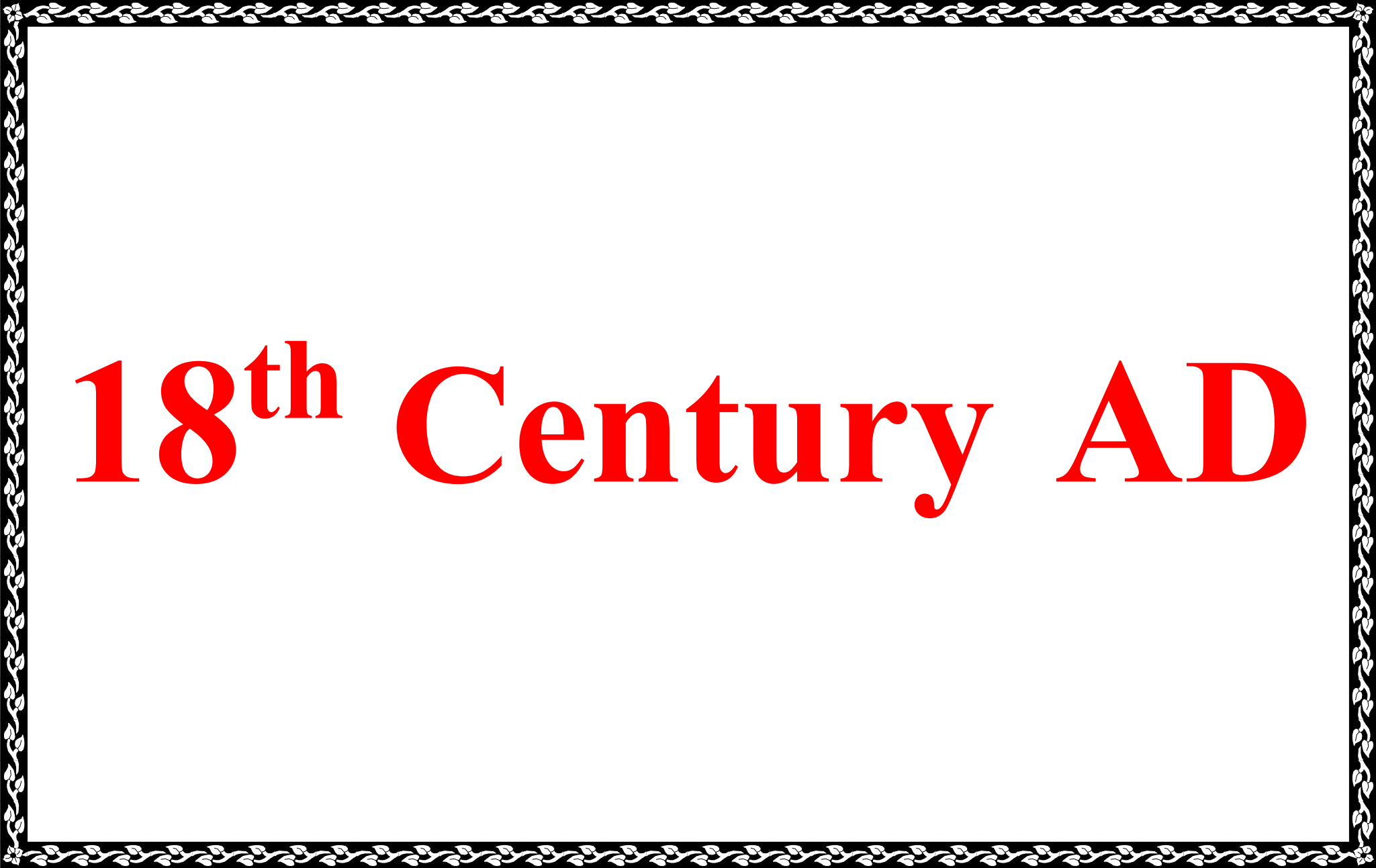
Symbols for an
unknown in algebra
and index notation
were developed by
Descartes.



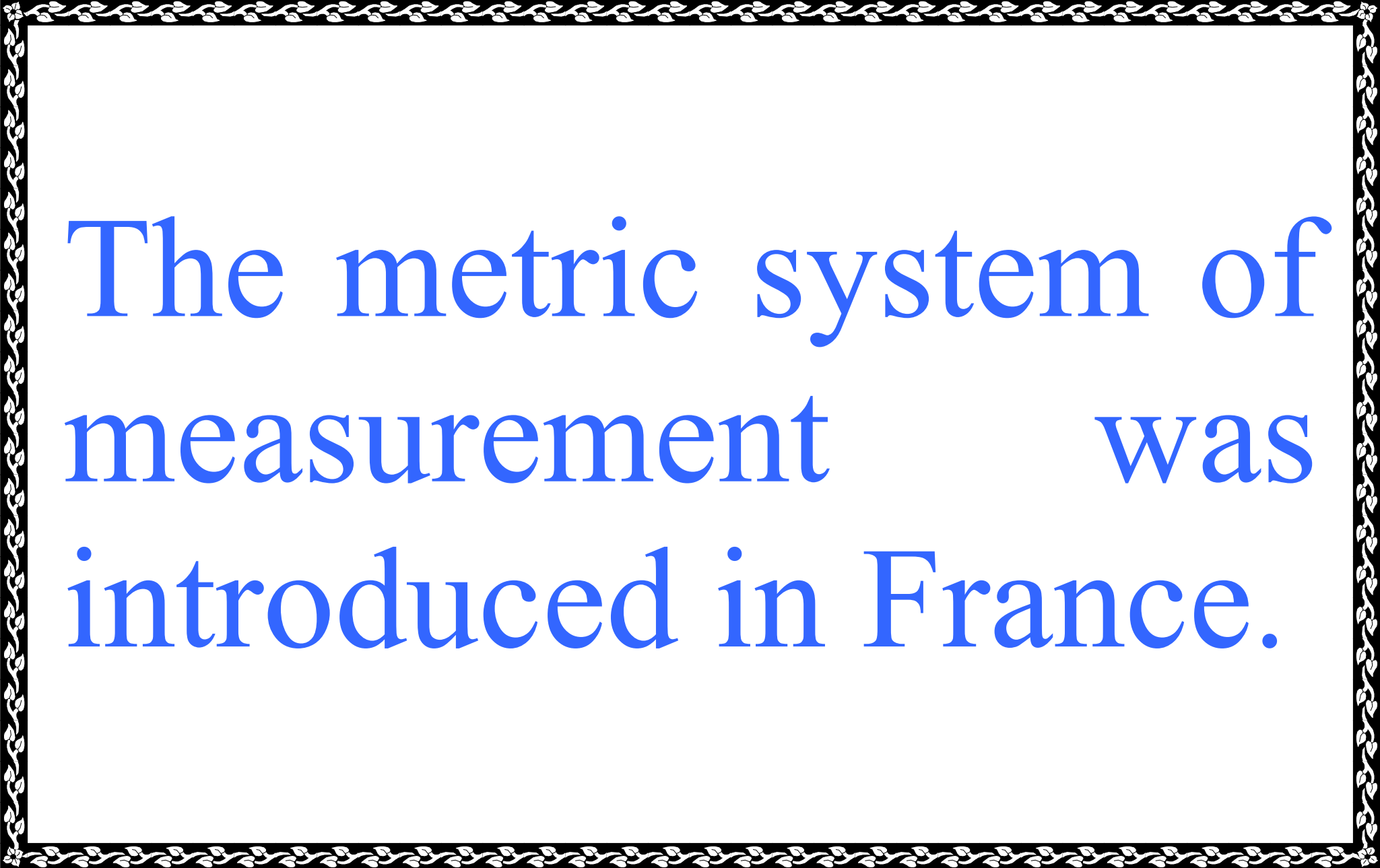
17th Century AD



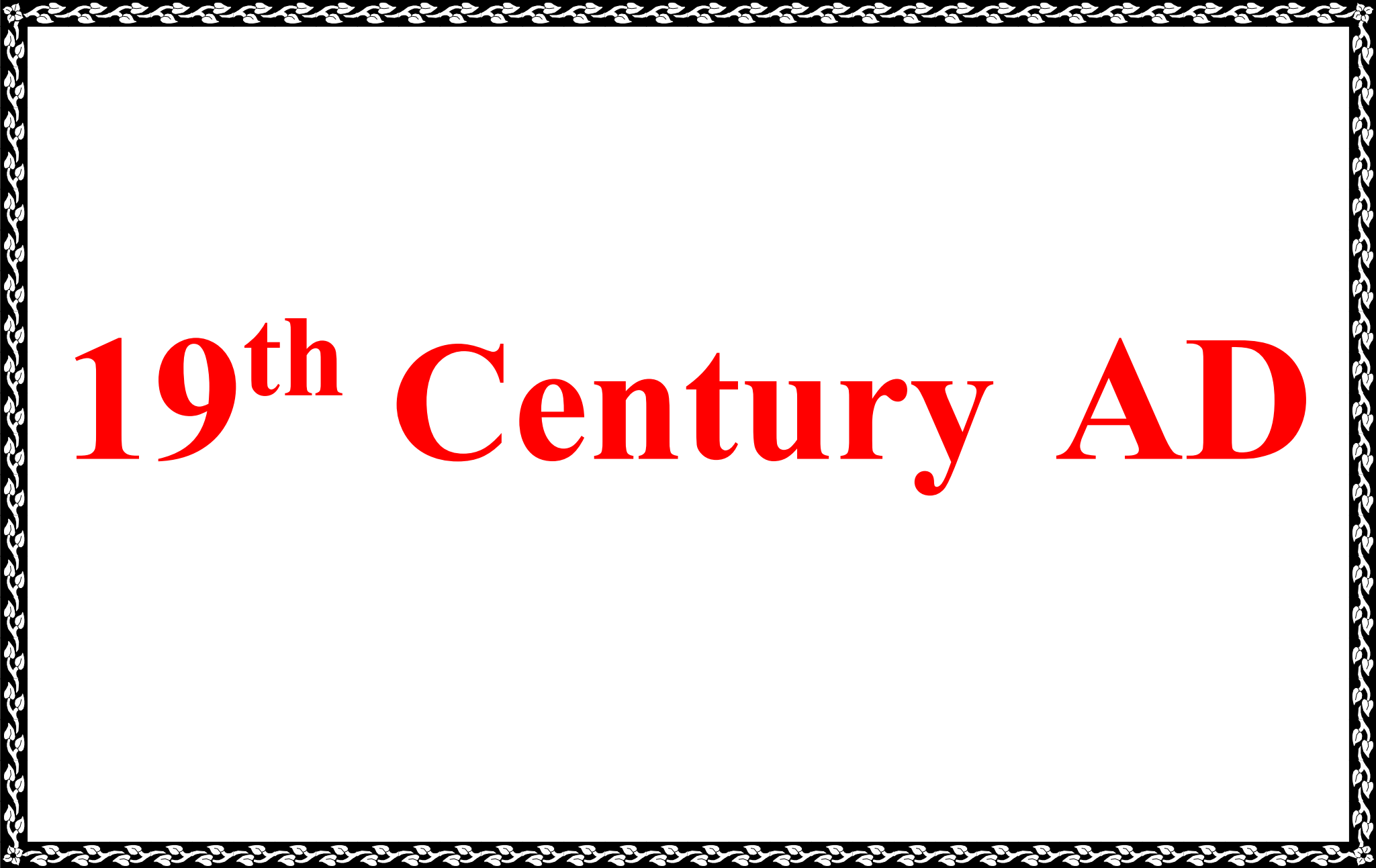
Blaise Pascal, the
French mathematician
began the study of
probability theory.

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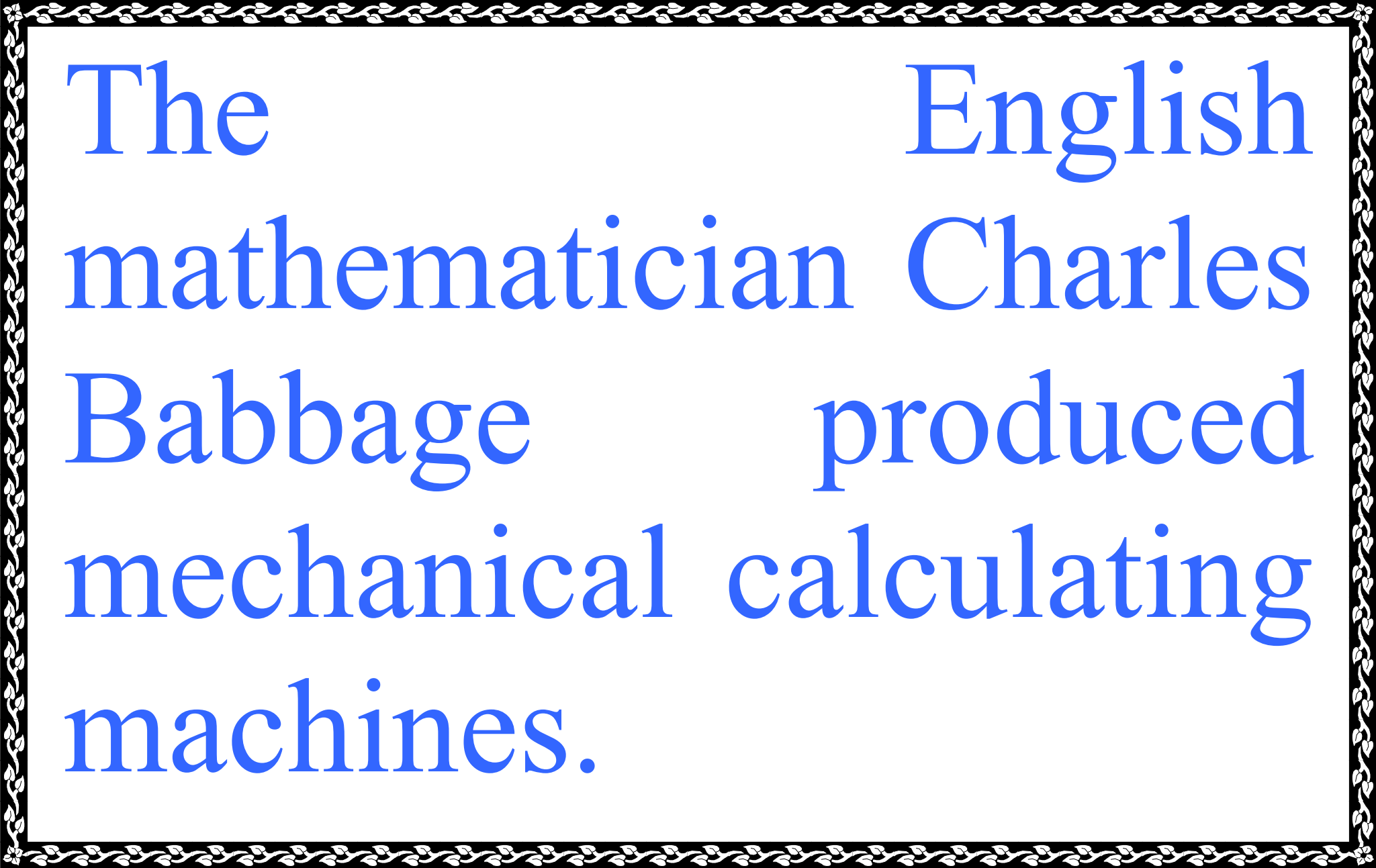
18th Century AD



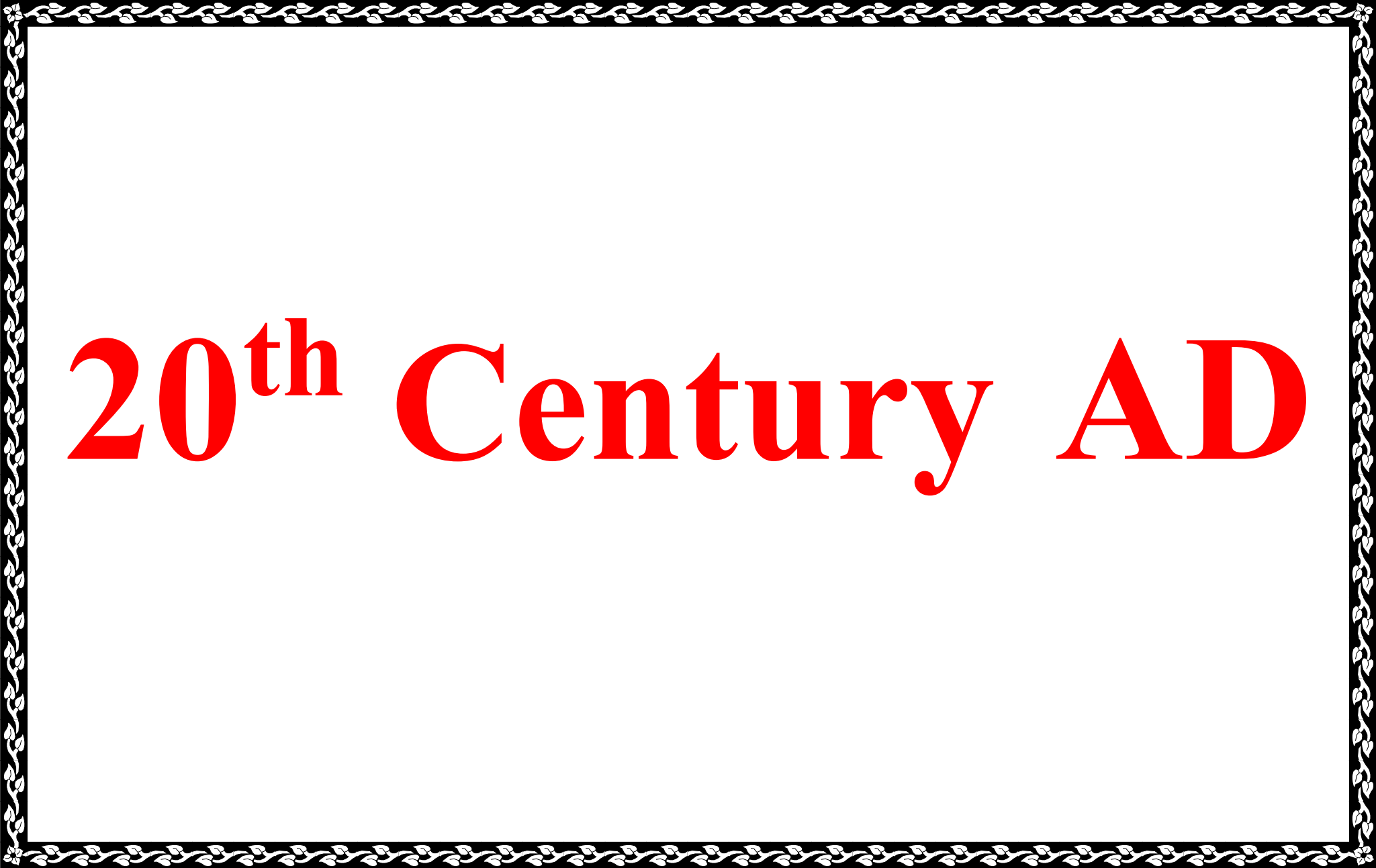
The metric system of
measurement was
introduced in France.

A decorative border with a repeating floral or vine-like pattern in black and white, framing the central text.

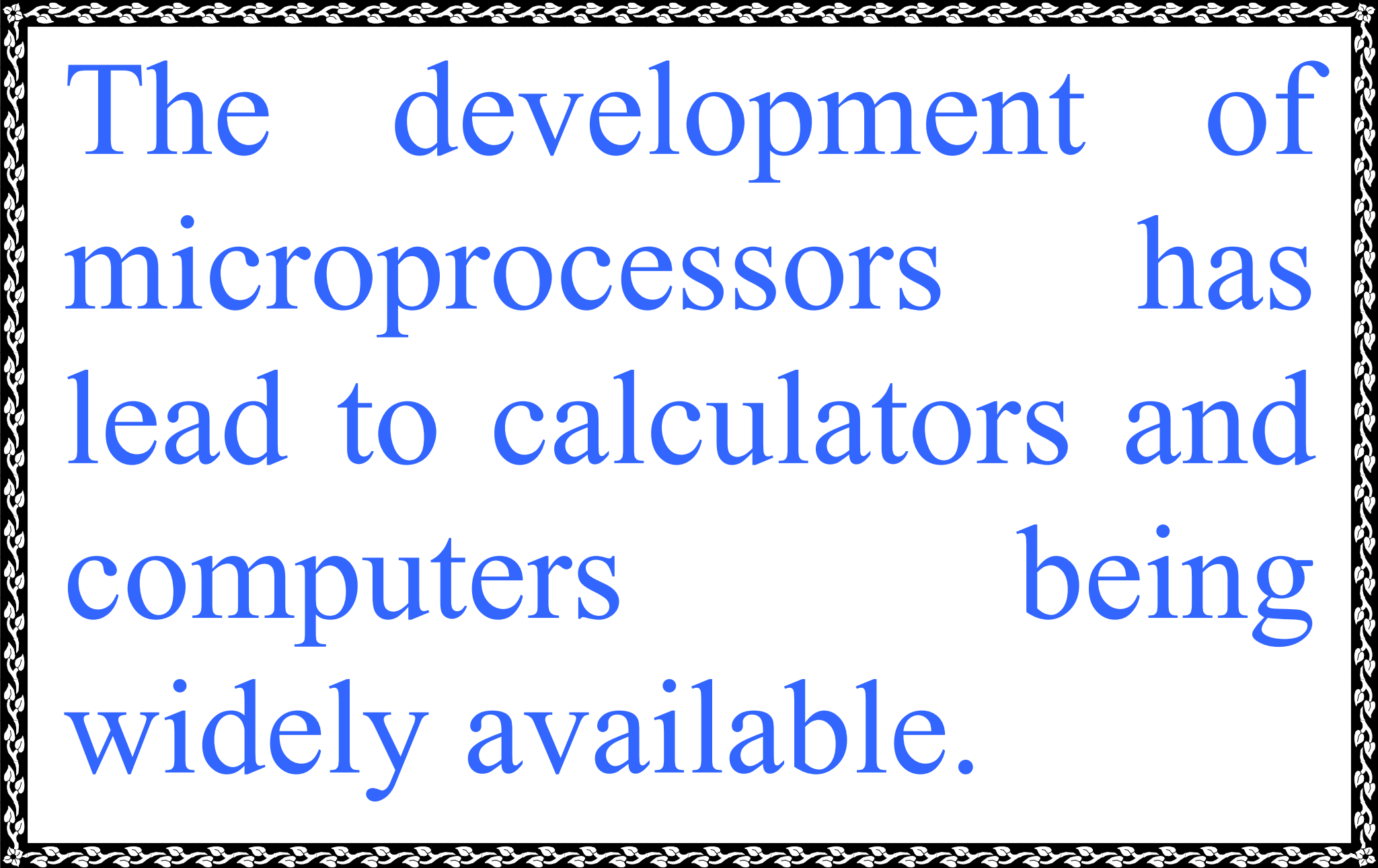
19th Century AD



The English
mathematician Charles
Babbage produced
mechanical calculating
machines.

A decorative border with a repeating floral or vine-like pattern in black and white, framing the central text.

20th Century AD



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