

<b>A Brief History of Mathematics According to Archaeological and Historical Records: BC</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Development</b>
ca. 2400 BC	Sumeria	Place-value system.
ca. 1750 BC	Babylonia (Southern Iraq)	Cuneiform writing to record numbers.
ca. 1650 BC	Egypt	Hieroglyphics first used to record numbers.
ca. 1550 BC	China	Decimal numbers first used; bamboo rods used to record numbers.
ca. 900 BC	India	First use of zero.
ca. 300 BC	Greece	Euclid writes <i>The Elements</i> , a thirteen-volume work on geometry and arithmetic that becomes a standard text for the next 2000 years.
ca. 100 BC	China	First use of negative numbers.

From ca. 4 BC–30 AD, in Palestine: The life, death, resurrection, and ascension of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Creator, Sustainer, and Light of the Cosmos, the God-man titled the Savior of the World, whose impact on every branch of learning and culture has been immeasurable.

<b>A Brief History of Mathematics per Archaeological and Historical Records: AD</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Development</b>
800	Arabia	The beginning of symbolic algebra.
1000	Europe	Decimal number system appears because of trade with Muslims.
1000-1500	England and Europe	A host of seminal mathematical and scientific concepts were developed by a line of medieval theologians whose starting points were three-fold: (1) The Biblical God was fully rational, (2) His creation was also fully rational and (3) Man, made in God's image, can explore and understand this rational and orderly creation. These three starting points proved to be the necessary ingredients for the birth of modern science, along with its associated mathematical developments, which could nurture itself into a self-sustaining enterprise.
1514	Holland	First use, in the modern sense, of the symbols for addition and subtraction: + and –.
1614	Scotland	John Napier introduces logarithms, a tool for quickly multiplying and dividing by adding and subtracting.
1630s	France	Development of analytic or coordinate geometry based upon seminal work done by scholastics in the 14 <sup>th</sup> century.
1660s	England	Beginnings of a branch of mathematics called Statistics.
1660-1670s	England and Germany	Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz simultaneously developed Calculus, a singular mathematical and scientific gift to the world by Western civilization.
1830s	Germany	Explorations in geometries that are different than the geometry developed by Euclid.
1960	United States	Development of fractal geometry.
1980s	United States	Development of Chaos Theory to understand complex systems like the weather.