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College Algebra

6:00-7:15 P.M.

Mathematics is a major subject throughout history and it has existed since almost the start of humanities creation. Mathematics dates all the way back to the earliest civilizations that were created by humans and there is even evidence of humans using mathematics before actual civilizations were made. The biggest evidence that humans had an extremely simplistic math system dates all the way back to prehistoric eras where archeologists discovered bones that had notches cut into them so that the humans could tell what time of year it was based on star positions and other indicators. The first real application of mathematics was humans creating complex civilizations in the B.C. era.

The first major civilization group that used math as a large part of their settlement was Ancient Egypt. This math was used to create buildings and other structures such as the Pyramids or the use of different collecting methods in the Nile River. Even though Egyptians applied math in their creations, the first major group of people to develop mathematics in a much more drastic way were the Chinese in around the 600-200 B.C. era. One of their most major developments was a device called the Abacus, which could be used to count large numbers using a system of beads on a collection of multiple rods. Even though China drastically furthered the development of math systems, it wasn't until the 17th century that math started to extremely develop.

The 17th century was largely defined by important mathematicians such as Newton, Pascal, Leibniz and Descartes. They taught many important principles of mathematics such as Newton's laws, the Pascal triangle, the Leibniz rule and Descartes' methods of using Algebra to solve geometric problems. Even though the 18th century was not a huge century for the furthering of the development of mathematics, the 19th century was known for expanding the principles of math largely due to new mathematicians like Carl Gauss and George Boole. All of these developments have led to all of what we know in mathematics as a whole to this day.