Egyptian Mathematics
2701 BC – 2001 BC

Babylonian mathematicians used a base-60 number system. The Egyptians used a base-10 number system. Both systems were cumbersome to write because they lacked zero as a placeholder.

Early Babylonian Astronomers
1831 BC – 1531 BC

From the time of the first Babylonian empire through the Assyrian empire, cuneiform records of creation stories, catalogues of stars and constellations tell us how these cultures discovered patterns in the movements of celestial bodies.

Pre-Socratics
631 BC – 451 BC

The Monists were Greek philosophers who tried to explain the fundamental principles of matter as a single principle.

School of Athens
431 BC – 331 BC

In Athens of the 5th and 4th centurires before Christ (BCE, before the common era), Gree philosophyser like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle formulatee classical scientific methods and designated subject areas for study.

Hellenist Philosophy
301 BC – AD 199

Under Alexander the Great, Greek culture expanded...and so did communication. The Greek mathematicians (Apollonius, Euclid), physicists (Archimedes, Hero), and astronomers (Hippocratus, Ptolemy) traveled to Alexandria in Egypt or wrote books that were copied and studied from Italy and Syracuse to Persia.

Roman Engineering
201 BC – AD 199

The Romans were of an engineering bent: many of the roads, aquaducts, and domed structures they built over 2000 years ago are still in use.

2500 BC | 2250 BC | 2000 BC | 1750 BC | 1500 BC | 1250 BC | 1000 BC | 750 BC | 500 BC | 250 BC | AD 1 | AD 250