

Historical Milestones in Mathematics

Mathematics · Answer Key · 8 Questions

1. Which ancient civilization is credited with developing the earliest known form of written mathematics, including concepts like arithmetic and geometry, around the 4th millennium BCE?

- A) Ancient Greece
- B) Ancient Rome
- C) Ancient Egypt**
- D) Ancient China

2. Who is often referred to as the 'Father of Geometry' for his seminal work 'Elements', which organized and systematized geometric knowledge and deductive reasoning in the 3rd century BCE?

- A) Pythagoras
- B) Archimedes
- C) Euclid**
- D) Thales

3. What mathematical concept, foundational to calculus, was independently developed by Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz in the late 17th century?

- A) Boolean Algebra
- B) Set Theory
- C) Group Theory
- D) Calculus**

4. The development of which number system, introduced to Europe from India through the work of scholars like Fibonacci in the 13th century, revolutionized arithmetic and commerce?

- A) Roman Numerals
- B) Babylonian Numerals
- C) Hindu-Arabic Numeral System**
- D) Egyptian Hieroglyphic Numerals

5. Which mathematician, in the 9th century CE, is credited with introducing the concept of 'al-jabr' (from which the word 'algebra' is derived) in his influential book on solving linear and quadratic equations?

- A) Al-Khwarizmi**
- B) Omar Khayyam
- C) Al-Battani
- D) Ibn Sina

6. In what year did the mathematician Evariste Galois make significant contributions to abstract algebra through his work on group theory and the solvability of polynomial equations by radicals, despite his untimely death?

A) 1799

B) 1832

C) 1901

D) 1687

7. The discovery of zero as a placeholder and a number, crucial for place-value systems, is a significant contribution from which ancient civilization's mathematical tradition?

A) Mesopotamia

B) Ancient Greece

C) Ancient India

D) Ancient Maya

8. What famous mathematical constant, representing the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter, was first accurately calculated with unprecedented precision by Archimedes using geometric methods in the 3rd century BCE?

A) Euler's number (e)

B) The golden ratio (?)

C) Pi (?)

D) The imaginary unit (i)