

BC 384-322	Aristotle	Greek	deductive logic, Western culture is Aristotelian, died Alexander the Great in 323 BC
BC 380-320	Menaechmus	Asia minor	discover of conic sections, structure of mathematics
BC 370-310	Callippus	Asia minor	<i>system of concentric spheres</i>
BC 360-300	Aristaeus	Greek	<i>Five Books concerning Conic Sections</i>
BC 360-290	Autolykus	Asia minor	<i>On the Moving Sphere, On Risings and Settings</i>
BC 350-290	Eudemos	Greek	<i>History of Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy 3 books,</i>
BC 335-263	Zeno of Citium	Greek	founded the Stoic school of philosophy, rational reasoning
BC 325-265	Euclid	Egypt	<i>The Euclid elements, 13 books, 1, 2-geometry, 3,4 circle, 5 irrational, 6 all 1-5, 7-number theory, 10 irratic</i>
BC 310-230	Aristarchus	Greek	<i>On the Sizes and Distances of the Sun and Moon, precursor of Copernicus</i>
BC 287-212	Archimedes	Italy	method of integration, one of the greatest of all time, birth to the calculus of the infinite, Newton
BC 280-210	Nicomedes	Greek	<i>On conchoid lines</i>
BC 280-206	Chrypsippus	Asia minor	universe to operate with rational principles, one is number, measure
BC 280-220	Conon	Samos	lifelong friend of Archimedes, solar eclipse observations
BC 280-220	Philon	Byzantium	<i>Mechanics</i> treatise, duplicating the cube
BC 276-197	Eratosthenes	Livya	doubling the cube, Prime number, major contributions to the progress of science
BC 262-190	Apollonius	Turkey	Great Geometer, Conics 8 books, important founder of Greek mathematical astronomy
BC 250-190	Dionysodorus	Asia minor	measured the earth's radius and gave the value 42000 stades
BC 240-180	Diocles	Greek	<i>On burning mirrors book, cissoid curve, duplicating the cube</i>
BC 200-140	Zenodorus	Greek	circle is greater than any regular polygon of the same perimeter
BC 200-140	Katyayana	India	one author of three best known Sulbasutras
BC 190-120	Hipparchus	Turkey	<i>Commentary on Aratus, slow change in direction of the axis of rotation of the earth</i>
BC 190-120	Hypsicles	Egypt	regular polyhedra, author of the Book 14 of Euclid's Elements
BC 180-120	Perseus		discovery of the spiric curves, the axis of revolution
BC 160-90	Theodosius	Turkey	<i>Sphaerics</i> in three books, On days and nights, length of the year is a rational multiple
BC 150-70	Zeno of Sidon	Sidon	may be first person to consider the possibility of non-Euclidean geometry
BC 135-51	Posidonius	Syria	<i>author of certain definitions, theorem, size and distance to the moon, and sun</i>
BC 130-70	Luoxia Hong	China	calendar was based on a cycle of 19 years
BC 10-AD 60	Geminus	Greek	<i>Introduction to Astronomy, Theory of Mathematics with logical subdivisions of mathematics</i>
BC 6-AD 30	Christianity (Jesus)		
AD 10-75	Heron	Egypt	important geometer and worker in mechanics, Water clocks in four books
AD 10-70	Cleomedes	Greek	<i>On the Circular Motions of the Celestial Bodies</i>
AD 60-120	Nicomachus	Jordan	<i>Introduction to Arithmetic, standard arithmetic text for over 1000 years, perfect numbers</i>
AD 70-135	Theon of Smyrna	Greek	Earth is spherical, Theon's treatise with good resources,
AD 70-130	Menelaus	Egypt	<i>Sphaerica books, Menelaus's theorem</i>
AD 78-139	Zhang Heng	China	reform by the year 123, invented the first seismograph for measuring earthquakes 132
AD 85-165	Ptolemy	Egypt	One of the most influential Greek astronomers, Almagest shares with Euclid's Elements the glory
AD 120-180	Yavanesvara	India	on the whole of astrology in India for centuries after he made his popular translation
AD 129-210	Liu Hong	China	<i>Qi Yao Shu</i> (The Art of Seven Planets), <i>Ba Yuan Shu</i> (The Art of Eight Elements), new calendar
AD 150-250?	Nagarjuna	India	central concept of the emptiness (<i>sunyata</i>) of all things, second Buddha

AD 160-227	Xu Yue	China	commentary on the Nine Chapters on the Mathematical Art, Shushu jiyi
AD 200-284	Diophantus	Greek	father of algebra, Arithmetica, 130 problems
AD 220-280	Liu Hui	China	contributions to the Nine Chapters on the Mathematical Art
AD 233-309	Porphyry	Libanon	<i>Life of Pythagoras, commentary on Euclid's Elements</i>
AD 240-300	Sporus	Turkey	criticised the method of squaring the circle using the quadratrix of Hippias
AD 290-350	Pappus	Egypt	Synagoge or the Mathematical Collection, last of Greek geometers, basis of projective geometry
AD 300-360	Serenus	Egypt	<i>On the Section of a Cylinder</i> and <i>On the Section of a Cone</i>
AD 320-550	Gupta Empire in India		
AD 335-395	Theon	Egypt	Theon's version of Euclid's Elements, found a Vatican manuscript
AD 370-415	Hypatia	Egypt	first woman, commentaries on Diophantus's Arithmetica, Apollonius's Conics, on Ptolemy
AD 400-460	Sun Zi	China	<i>Sun Zi's Mathematical Manual</i>
AD 400-470	Xiahou Yang	China	Xiahou Yang's Mathematical Manual
AD 411-485	Proclus	Turkey	commentary on Book I of Euclid's Elements, philosophy of mathematics
AD 420-480	Domninus	Syria	<i>Manual of Introductory Arithmetic</i>
AD 430-501	Zu Chongzhi	China	In 462 Zu proposed a new calendar, Zhui shu (Method of Interpolation),
AD 450-500	Marinus	Palestine	Marinus succeeded Proclus as head of the Academy at Athens in 485, commentary on Ptolemy's Handy
AD 450-520	Zu Geng	China	diameter of a sphere of a given volume
AD 474-534	Anthemius	Turkey	construction of an ellipse with a string fixed at the two foci
AD 475-524	Boethius	Italy	latin translations on works of both Plato and Aristotle
AD 476-550	Aryabhata I	India	<i>Aryabhatiya, covers arithmetic, algebra, plane trigonometry and spherical trigonometry</i>
AD 480-540	Eutocius	Palestine	commentary on Book II of <i>On the Sphere and Cylinder</i>
AD 490-560	Simplicius	Turkey	head of Plato's Academy in about 520,
AD 500-570	Yatirvsabha	India	Jaine math, Gupta dynasty ended in 551, Tiloyapannatti, system of infinite time measures, after, Cantor d
AD 505-587	Varahamihira	India	<i>Jaine math, Pancasiddhantika</i> (The Five Astronomical Canons) in 575 AD, Pascal triangle
AD 570-632	Islamic (Muhammed)		
AD 598-670	Brahmagupta	India	<i>Brahmasphutasiddhanta</i> (The Opening of the Universe), in 628, zero becomes zero, sum of the cubes
AD 600-680	Bhaskara I	India	<i>Mahabhaskariya</i> , the <i>Laghubhaskariya</i> and the <i>Aryabhatiyabhasya, approximation to the trigonometric si</i>
AD 602-670	Li Chunfeng	China	appointed to the Imperial Astronomical Bureau in 627, editor of The Ten Classics
AD 720-790	Lalla	India	<i>Shishyadhividdhidatantra, pi correct to the fourth decimal place</i>
AD 735-804	Alcuin	England	beginning a renaissance in learning in Europe, a renaissance mainly led by Alcuin
AD 745-840	Uigar empire in Mongolia		
AD 758-1258	Abassid caliphate in Arab		
AD 790-850	al-Khwarizmi	Iraq	he came from Khwarizm south of the Aral Sea in central Asia, al-Khwarizmi's Algebra, Hindu-Arabic num
AD 800-860	Al-Jawhari	Iraq	founded an academy called the House of Wisdom, Commentary on Euclid's Elements
AD 800-870	Mahavira	India	<i>Jaine math, Ganita Sara Samgraha in 850, approximate formula for the area and the perimeter of an ellip.</i>
AD 800-860	Govindasvami	India	commentary on the Mahabhaskariya of Bhaskara I, sine table with great precision
AD 805-873	al-Kindi	Iraq	<i>philosopher of the Arabs, translate Greek texts, on the theory of parallels</i>
AD 808-873	Hunayn	Iraq	famous as a translator of Greek texts, Plato and Aristotle, third translation of Euclid's Elements
AD 810-873	Banu Musa, Ahma	Iraq	<i>first Arabic scientists to study the Greek, Book of the Measurement of Plane and Spherical Figures mathe</i>
AD 810-873	Banu Musa, al-Ha	Iraq	<i>The elongated circular figure, Banu Musa brothers, foundation of the Arabic school of mathematics</i>

AD 810-873	Banu Musa, Muha	Iraq	<i>Banu Musa brothers, Premises of the book of conics, critical revision of Apollonius's Conics</i>	
AD 820-880	Al-Mahani	Iran	commentaries on Books 5, 10 of the <i>Elements</i> , one of the modern authors, equation involving cubes	
AD 830-890	Prthudakasvami	India	best known for solving equations, new idea of algebra was developing in India	
AD 835-912	Ahmed	Iraq	<i>On similar arcs, influenced European mathematicians</i>	
AD 836-901	Thabit	Turkey	complex story of the Arabic translations of Euclid's <i>Elements</i> , one of the first reformers of the Ptolemaic	
AD 840-900	Sankara Narayana	India	<i>Laghbhaskariyavivarana in 869, katapayadi numeration</i>	
AD 850-930	Abu Kamil	Egypt	<i>Book on algebra, Book on surveying and geometry, algebra with higher powers</i>	
AD 850-929	al-Battani	Turkey	Fihrist also quotes a number of works by al-Battani, a number of reasons	
AD 870-930	Sridhara	India	<i>Trisatika, Patiganita, first mathematicians to give a rule to solve a quadratic equation</i>	
AD 880-943	Sinan	Iraq	on Archimedes work On triangles and one On the elements of geometry.	
AD 875-940	Al-Nayrizi	Iran	commentary of Ptolemy's <i>Almagest</i> and <i>Tetrabiblos</i>	
AD 900-971	Al-Khazin	Iran	on both astronomy and number theory, the $n = 3$ case of Fermat's Last Theorem	
AD 908-946	Ibrahim	Iraq	grandson of Thabit, on the quadrature of the parabola, method of integration more than that of Archimedes	
AD 920-980	al-Uqlidisi	Syria	decimal fractions, two manuscripts on arithmetic	
AD 920-1000	Aryabhata II	India	<i>Mahasiddhanta, 950, gave a method to calculate the cube root of a number</i>	
AD 940-998	Abu'l-Wafa	Iran	translated and wrote commentaries on the works of Euclid, Diophantus and al-Khwarizmi.	
AD 940-1000	al-Quhi	Iran	<i>cone of the surface, On the construction of an equilateral pentagon</i>	
???	AD 940-1000	Al-Khujandi	Tajikistan	one of the rulers of the Mongol tribe, used the very large instrument to observe a series of meridian trans
AD 940-1010	Vijayanandi	India	<i>Karanatilaka in 966, contributions to trigonometry</i>	
AD 945-1020	al-Sijzi	Persia	astronomical observations during 969-970, Book of the measurement of spheres by spheres 969	
AD 953-1029	Al-Karaji	Iraq	was first to define the monomials, induction on the binomial theorem, coefficients and the Pascal triangle	
AD 970-1036	Mansur	Uzbekstan	commentry on the <i>Spherics</i> of Menelaus, his role in the development of trigonometry from Ptolemy's calc	
AD 973-1048	al-Biruni	Uzbekstan	theoretical and practical arithmetic, summation of series, combinatorial analysis, the rule of three, irration	
??	AD 980-1037	Avicenna	Uzbekstan	logic and metaphysics, The Book of Healing and The Canon of Medicine
AD 980-1037	al-Baghdadi	Iraq	interesting discussion of abundant numbers , deficient numbers , perfect numbers and equivalent numbers	
AD 989-1079	Al-Jayyani	Spain	strong influence on European mathematics, translations of his works from the Arabic	
AD 1010-1075	Al-Nasawi	Iran	on elementary arithmetic, a system derived from counting on the fingers with the numerals written entirel	
AD 1010-1070	Jia Xian	China	Huangdi Jiuzhang Suanjing Xicao (The Yellow Emperor's detailed solutions to the Nine Chapters on the I	
AD 1013-1054	Hermann of R.	Germany	treatise dealing with multiplication and division, although this book is written entirely with Roman numeral	
AD 1019-1066	Sripati	India	<i>Dhikotidakarana</i> written in 1039, rule for solving a quadratic equation	
AD 1031-1095	Shen	China	in 1076 maps of all Chinese territory, produced 23 maps, Brush talks from Dream Brook	
AD 1048-1122	Khayyam	Iran	outstanding mathematician and astronomer, In 1070 he moved to Samarkand in Uzbekistan	
AD 1060-1130	Brahmadeva	India	<i>Karanaprakasa</i> is a commentary on the <i>Aryabhataiya</i> by Aryabhata I by Gupta	
AD 1070-1130	Abraham	Spain	(<i>Treatise on Measurement and Calculation</i>), translated into Latin in 1145, is the earliest Arab algebra writ	
AD 1075-1160	Adelard	England	original works on philosophy, Latin translations of Euclid's <i>Elements</i> from Arabic sources	
AD 1089-1173	Hemchandra	India	book <i>Deeds of the 63 Illustrious Men, historical myths of the Jain religion</i>	
AD 1092-1167	Ezra	Spain	on permutations and combinations , the calendar, the astrolabe	
AD 1100-1160	Geber	Seville	invented an observational instrument known as the torquetum, a mechanical device to transform between	
AD 1114-1185	Bhaskara II	India	(<i>The Beautiful</i>) which is on mathematics; <i>Bijaganita</i> (Seed Counting or Root Extraction) which is on alge	
AD 1114-1187	Gherard	Italy	Latin translations of the major works in Arabic	

	AD 1130-1180	al-Samawal	Iraq	famous treatise <i>al-Bahir fi'l-jabr</i> , meaning <i>The brilliant in algebra</i>
	AD 1135-1213	al-Tusi, Sharaf	Iran	at eight types of cubic equation which always have a positive solution, then five types which may have no
	AD 1168-1253	Grosseteste	England	a commentary on Aristotle's Posterior Analytics and Physics
	AD 1170-1250	Fibonacci	Italy	Leonardo of Piza, Fibonacci sequence
	AD 1192-1279	Zhi	China	<i>Ce yuan hai jing (Sea mirror of circle measurements)</i> , during Mongol empire by Genghis Khan
	AD 1195-1256	Sacrobosco	England	<i>Tractatus de Sphaera</i> a book on astronomy
	AD 1200-1280	Albertus	Germany	a major role in accepting this new learning into Europe
	AD 1201-1274	al-Tusi, Nasir	Iran	In <i>Treatise on the quadrilateral</i> al-Tusi, first extant exposition of the whole system of plane and spherical
	AD 1202-1261	Qin Jiushao	China	<i>Shushu Jiuzhang (Mathematical Treatise in Nine Sections)</i> in 1247
	AD 1219-1292	Bacon	England	<i>Optics</i> , of the applications of mathematics
	AD 1220-1296	Campanus	Italy	published a Latin edition of Euclid's <i>Elements</i> in 15 books, it was the standard Euclid for 200 year
	AD 1220-1280	al-Maghribi	Spain	Book on the theorem of Menelaus and Treatise on the calculation of sines
	AD 1225-1260	Jordanus	Germany	results on solving quadratic equations similar to those given by al-Khwarizmi
	AD 1231-1316	Shoujing	China	a central government official, was sent by Kublai Khan in 1260
	AD 1235-1316	Llull	Spain	Llull's work is important for a number of reasons, one certainly being the great influence it had on Leibniz
	AD 1236-1312	Tibbon	Spain	<i>Jacob's Quadrant</i> , quadrant of his own invention, a table of 11 fixed stars
	AD 1238-1298	Yang Hui	China	1261, <i>Xiangjie jiuzhang suanfa (Detailed analysis of the mathematical rules in the Nine Chapters and their</i>
	AD 1250-1310	al-Samarqandi	Uzbekistan	<i>Synopsis of astronomy 1276, Euclid's propositions</i>
	AD 1256-1321	al-Banna	Morocco	<i>Talkhis amal al-hisab</i> (Summary of arithmetical operations)
num	AD 1260-1320	al-Farisi	Iran	<i>Fermat's theorem in 4</i>
	AD 1270-1330	Zhu Shijie	China	Siyuan yujian (True reflections of the four unknowns) 1303, Zhu's Pascal triangle diagram
	AD 1271-1368	Yuan empire	Mongolia	
	AD 1285-1349	Ockham	England	monumental three-part <i>Summa logicae</i>
	AD 1288-1344	Levi	France	<i>Book of Numbers</i> in 1321 dealing with arithmetical operations, including extraction of roots
	AD 1288-1344	L.Gerson	France	<i>Book of Numbers</i> in 1321, The Harmony of Numbers 1343
	AD 1290-1349	Bradwardine	England	
	AD 1316-1390	Albert	Germany	examined 254 logical paradoxes, He taught at Paris from 1351 to 1362 becoming rector there in 1353
	AD 1320-1380	al-Khalili	Syria	<i>converting lunar ecliptic coordinates to equatorial coordinates</i>
	AD 1323-1382	Oresme	France	Oresme invented a type of coordinate geometry before Descartes
	AD 1336-1405	Tumer haan		
	AD 1340-1410	Mahendra Suri	India	wrote the first Sanskrit treatise on the astrolabe entitled <i>Yantraraja</i> (AD 1370).
	AD 1340-1400	Narayana	India	<i>Ganita Kaumudi</i> on arithmetic in 1356
	AD 1350-1425	Madhava	India	<i>Mahajyanayana prakara</i> which means <i>Method of computing the great sines</i>
	AD 1364-1436	Qadi Zada	Turkey	Ulugh Beg was only 17 years old when Qadi Zada met him at Samarkand in 1410
	AD 1370-1460	Paramesvara	India	rule for determining the height of a pole from the lengths of its shadows in the <i>Aryabhatiya</i>
	AD 1377-1446	Brunelleschi	Italy	
	AD 1380-1450	al-Kashi	Iran	Al-Kashi had certainly found the right patron in Ulugh Beg since he founded a university for the study of tl
	AD 1393-1449	Ulugh Beg	Mongolia	Ulugh Beg was primarily a scientist, in particular a mathematician and an astronomer
	AD 1400-1468	J.Gutenberg	Germany	1450 First printing machine

	AD 1400-1489	al-Umawi	Spain		
	AD 1401-1464	Cusa	Germany		
	AD 1404-1472	Alberti	Italy		
	AD 1412-1492	Francesca	Italy		
	AD 1412-1486	al-Qalasadi	Spain		
	AD 1423-1461	Peurbach	Austria	observed Halley's comet in June 1456 and wrote a report on his observations.	
	AD 1424-1484	Borgi	Italy		
	AD 1436-1476	Regiomontanus	Germany		
	AD 1444-1544	Nilakantha	India		
	AD 1445-1500	Chuquet	France		
	AD 1445-1517	Pacioli	Italy	<i>The geometrical part of L Pacioli's Summa</i>	
	AD 1452-1519	Leonardo	Italy	Leonardo da Vincifirst painter, architect, and mechanic of the King, Mono Lisa	
	AD 1462-1498	Widman	Czech		
alg	AD 1465-1526	Ferro	Italy	Cubic equation formula Ferro-Tartaglia-Cardano	
	AD 1468-1522	Werner	Germany		
	AD 1469-1550	Maior	Scotland		
	AD 1470-1530	La Roche	France		
	AD 1471-1553	Dürer	Germany		
	AD 1471-1553	Bouvelles	France		
	AD 1473-1543	Copernicus	Poland		
	AD 1474-1559	Tunstall	England		
	AD 1480-1568	Ortega	Spain		
	AD 1483-1530	Babur khan			
	AD 1487-1560	Lax	Spain		
	AD 1487-1567	Stifel	Germany		
	AD 1492-1559	Ries	Germany		
	AD 1494-1575	Maurolico	Italy		
	AD 1494-1555	Fine	France		
	AD 1495-1552	Apianus	Germany		
	AD 1499-1545	Rudolff	Poland		
	AD 1473-1543	Nicolaus Copernicus			
	AD 1596-1650	Rene Descartes			
	AD 1642-1727	Sir Isaac Newton			
	AD 1685-1770	Mingatu			
	AD 1707-1783	Leonhard Euler			
	AD 1777-1855	Karl Friedrich Gauss			
	AD 1789-1857	Augustin Louis Cauchy			

BC 2000 Judaism
BC 560-490 Buddism
BC 551-479 Confucius
BC 570-490 Taoism (lao Tse)
BC 6-AD 30 Christianity (Jesus)
AD 570-632 Islam (Muhammed)
AD 1893 Bahai

Asia Minor=Turkey=Byzantium=Attila the Huns