system of reastablishing land boundries.,,4 Increased
barter increased the need for early practical arithmatic.[5]
The need for a calender, if a basic one, led to develop-
ment in mathematics; "'theastronomy of the old Babylonian
period was just adequate for maintaining the calender,
on which the irragation system supporting the civilization
depended.,,6 Civilization and mathematics are inseperable
i. ~. "Mathematics beyond primitive counting originated
wi*n the evolution of advanced form..:-society.[7] As
Aris-t.Q)tlence pointed out; a civilization is necessary
"to; Sl'eperatæ thinking class from the working class.

Early mathematios~consisted almost exclusively of
trfual and error. Early Egyptian mathematics was geometry.[8]
The Egyptians also developed formulas for the areas and
volumes of many shapes, but used trial and error rather
than proofs, so they were not entirely correct in their
formulas.[9] The Babyloneans were only more advanced than
the Egyptians. "The Babylonians were interested in
number relations beyond the merely practical mathematics.,,10
i. e. "An old Babylonian text (1700 B. C. ) investigates

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4 "Mathematics", Encyclopedia Americana, volume 17,
   page 392

5 Ibid

6 Michal Moffatt, The ages of Mathematics vol. 1,
   Page 35

7 "Mathematics", Encyclopedia Americana, volume 17,
   Page 388

8 The word geometry is from a ~reek word meaning
   ."measure of the land".

9 Michal Moffatt, The ages of Mathematics vol. 1,
   page 43

10 Ibid