used by Aristotle in his investigation of formal logic. 1116

and liThe concept of area gave rise to a near rigorous theory

of integration[17] even in ancient times. illS

liThe first great thinker in Greek history was Thales of

Miletus.1I19 Thales as a youth went to Egypt to learn the methods

from the priests. He was soon surpassing thier methods, which

they established by trial and error and held in mystic regard.

After he had learned all their knowledge, he will t)back to Greece

and set up a school. In his school he set upas eries of pr,i-P,:-

cisitions (axioms) and derivedt hings wit h deductive me.thods.~ll'rt[h] ~.-I.l1r

Thales lived from 567 B. e. to 497 B. C. \.._21/He was one of /jJp4jC,

the seven Wise men of Greece, the on1yon who d;dn't beeom~, /,"// if

one due to politics.[22] /$

The next major Greek mat~ematician was Pythagoras. Pythag-

oras was a student of Thales, and like Thales he went to Egypt.

Pythagoras formed a school in Croton and let everyone, even

women, learn thereV for free!23 He soon furthered the work on

a deductive system started by Tales, building theorems upon

theorems.

Pythagoras made five propositions which he 'proved; from

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lIP IIMathematics, Historyll, _Encyclopedia Britannica,_
   VOLUME 11, page 647

17 Integration is a function of calculus.

18 IIMathematics, History", _Encyclopedia Britannica,_
   volume 11, page 647

19 Michal Moffatt, _The ages of Mathematics vol 1,_
   page 73

20 Leon Perry, _The Mathmen,_ page 17

21 Ibid

22 Michal Moffatt, _The ages of Mathematics vol 1,_ page 82

~3   -?