system of reestablishing land boundaries.,,4 Increased barter increased the need for early practical arithmetic.\(^5\) The need for a calendar, if a basic one, led to development in mathematics; "the astronomy of the old Babylonian period was just adequate for maintaining the calendar, on which the irrigation system supporting the civilization depended.,,6 Civilization and mathematics are inseparable i. e. "Mathematics beyond primitive counting originated within the evolution of advanced forms of society."\(^7\) As Aristotle once pointed out; a civilization is necessary to separate a thinking class from the working class.

Early mathematics consisted almost exclusively of trial 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 Babylonians 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 Greek word meaning "measure of the land".  
9 Michal Moffatt, The ages of Mathematics vol. 1, page 43  
10 Ibid