used by Aristotle in his investigation of formal logic.

The concept of area gave rise to a near rigorous theory of integration even in ancient times. 

The first great thinker in Greek history was Thales of Miletus. Thales as a youth went to Egypt to learn the methods from the priests. He was soon surpassing their methods, which they established by trial and error and held in mystic regard. After he had learned all their knowledge, he went back to Greece and set up a school. In his school he set up a series of propositions (axioms) and derived things with deductive methods.

Thales lived from 567 B.C. to 497 B.C. He was one of the seven Wise men of Greece, the only one who didn't become a politician.

The next major Greek mathematician was Pythagoras. Pythagoras was a student of Thales, and like Thales he went to Egypt. Pythagoras formed a school in Croton and let everyone, even women, learn there for free! 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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1 Integration is a function of calculus.

17 IIMathematics, History, Encyclopedia Britannica, volume 11, page 647

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