

Zero was used as an empty place holder in positional numbers as early as 200AD in India.

In *Liber Abaci* Fibonacci described the nine Indian symbols together with the sign for 0 but it was not widely used for a long time after the year 1200

Barhmagupta attempts to set the rules involving zero and negative numbers in the seventh century CE

<http://www-groups.dcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/~history/HistTopics/Zero.html>

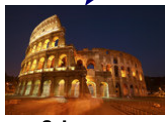
<http://www-groups.dcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/~history/HistTopics/Zero.html>

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## Were the Ancient Civilizations Smarter Than Us ?



Sphinx



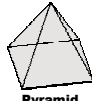
Colosseum



Taj Mahal



Parthenon



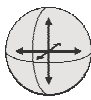
Pyramid



Cube



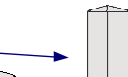
Cone



Sphere



Variations of Pi



Prism



Cylinder



Stonehenge



Easter Island



Chichen Itza



Mosque

Egyptian numeral systems were advanced during the Old Kingdom period of 3000-2650 BC

Babylonian Mathematicians use the Pythagorean theorem to produce tables of squares. They had a base 60 mathematical system.

Archimedes built a solid sphere, engraved and painted with the constellations. Stated by Marcellus the Roman Council of Syracuse 212 BC

[http://www-history.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/HistTopics/Egyptian\\_numerals.html](http://www-history.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/HistTopics/Egyptian_numerals.html)

[http://www-groups.dcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/~history/HistTopics/Babylonian\\_Pythagoras.html](http://www-groups.dcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/~history/HistTopics/Babylonian_Pythagoras.html)

<http://www.math.nyu.edu/~corres/Archimedes/Spheres/SphereIntro.html>