Warm Up

- Sketch a map of India
- Draw and label the major geographic features.
Ancient Indian Math and Science

LG: Explain the contributions of India in Math and Science
Gupta Empire: 350 C.E. – 500 C.E.

What was going on in the world at this time?

Civil War in China

Decline of Rome
Gupta Empire

- Created a strong and peaceful empire.
- Supported innovations in math, science, and the arts.
- The “Golden Age” of ancient India
Created our numbers

- Ancient India is responsible for the invention of the number symbols 1-9.
- Invented the decimal
India Mathematicians had BIG imaginations.

They imagine things that no one had imagine before . . .
They invented the idea of infinity.

They needed a symbol for a quantity that didn’t stop.
Indian mathematicians could also think SMALL!!!
Zero

- They invented the zero sign
- They also invented the idea of zero
Ancient India was one of the first cultures to actually use algebra.
Aryabhata

- Aryabhata was the mathematician responsible for the development of infinity and the improvement of Algebra.
Gravity

- Understood that large objects attract other objects.
Indians were also skilled sailors and traders. They studied stars to improve navigation and discovered some amazing ideas.
Indian Astronomy

- World is Round
- Earth goes around the sun
- The year is 365.3 days long.
Metal Technology

- Ancient India was responsible for the invention of the iron plow.
Indian medicine was more advanced than in Europe or China
Plastic Surgery

- Believe it or not, Shushruta, an ancient Indian doctor, did the first kind of plastic surgery. He could reconstruct a nose!