Topic: **Numeral of ancient countries**

What I know (previous knowledge):

The modern numeral system contains ten symbols

It has different place value

It is a decimal numeral system (base-ten number system)

Decimals, Fraction, Percentage.
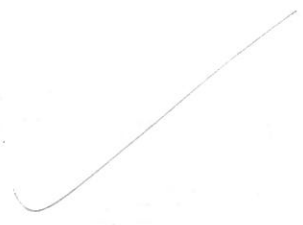
What I want to know (learning targets):

What is the numeral system in ancient world?

Advantage? Disadvantage?
Related to modern numeral?

What I learnt (summary):

I learnt three anicent
numerals: ① Babylonian ② Egyptian
③ Maya.

	😊	😊	😊
1. I understand the content of this module.	✓	✓	✓
2. I pay attention and learn actively in the lessons.	✓	✓	✓
3. I am able to do note-taking.	✓	✓	✓
4. Suggestion for revision: _____			

_____

Seen

Note-taking:

ancient
☆ Babylonian
☆ Egyptian
☆ Maya
Roman
Chinese Rad

☆ Babylonian

☆ Chinese Rad

For example:

The Chinese
numerals used
nowdays were first used in the Han Dynasty.

Numeral		0	1	2	3	4	5
	Normal	零	一	二	三	四	五
	Financial	零	壹	貳	叁	肆	伍
		6	7	8	9	10	100	1000	10000
	Normal	六	七	八	九	十	百	千	萬
	Financial	陸	柒	捌	玖	拾	佰	仟	萬

Number	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	100	1000	10000
Special Chinese numerals	0	一	二	三	X	8	⊥	⊥	⊥	久	十	百	千	万

For example:
Γ=1 ΓΓ=2 ΓΓΓ=3 ΓΓΓΓ=4
ΨΨ=5 ΨΨΨ=6 ΨΨΨ=7 ΨΨΨΨ=8 ΨΨΨΨΨ=9

P=1 PP=2 PPP=3 ΨΨ=4 ΨΨ=5
ΨΨΨ=6 ΨΨΨ=7 ΨΨΨ=8 ΨΨΨ=9 ⟨=10

The Babylonians, who were famous for their
astronomical observations and calculations.
The babylonain number system created
in Origin. This system first appeared around 2000 B.C.

Note-taking:

★ Egyptian

For example:

1 = 1 (line) ∩ = 10 (loop)

𝒫 = 100 (rope) ⚘ = 1000 (flower)

𝒫 = 10000 (finger) ∽ = 100000 (tadpole) ⚥ = 1000000 (God)

I think this system is not good because
the writing take so many times.

| = 1   2 = || 3 = ||| 4 = |||| 5 = ||||

10 = ∩   100 = ⑨   1000 = ⚘

1 = | 2 = || 3 = ||| 4 = |||| 5 = 7

6 = 之   7 = ⌐   8 = ⌐   9 = 2   10 = ∧

20 = 人   30 = 乂   40 = ⌐   50 = 7   60 = 业   70 = 刀

80 = 屾   90 = 业   100 = ⌒   200 = ⌒

700 = ⌒₃   800 = ⌒'''   900 = ⌒8'''

1000 = 6   2000 = ⅔   3000 = ⅔   5000 = ⅔   6000 = ⅔

7000 = ⅔   8000 = ⅔   9000 = ⅔   So, e.g, 1328 = ⅔人''6

I think this is very fun.

This system was used in Ancient Egypt from
around 3000 B.C. until the early first millennium A.D.

Note-taking:

☆ Maya

For example:

0	1	2	3	4		20	21	22	23	24
5	6	7	8	9		25	26	27	28	29
10	11	12	13	14						
15	16	17	18	19						

For calculation:

$9 - 7 = 2$ $29 - 13 = 16$

$17 - 11 = 6$ $20 + 7 = 27$

$16 - 12 = 4$ $4 \times 6 = 24$

$26 \div 2 = 13$ $3 \times 5 = 15$

☆Roman numerals
For example:

1	I	1234	MCCXXXIV
2	II	17	XVII
3	III	23	XXIII
4	IV	500	D 100=C
5	V	1000	M 50=L
6	VI		
7	VII		
8	VIII		
9	IX		
10	X		
11	XI		
12	XII		

IV
4
on the left = -1

VI
on the right = +1

Roman numerals were used commonly by Europeans before 13th century.

二十進制記數系統。

The Mayan numeral system was the system to represent numbers and calendar dates in the Maya civilization. It was a vigesimal (base-20) positional numeral system.

The Mayan civilization is generally dated from 1500 BCE to 1700 C.E.

Definition of positional notation: a system of expressing numbers in which the digits are arranged in succession, the position of each digit has a place value, and the number is equal to the sum of the products of each digit by its place value.