Timeline for the History of Greek Mathematics
(Each step is 25 years; all dates are approximate)

1200BC – Trojan war

1000BC –

800BC – Homer and the Iliad and the Odyssey
776BC – First Olympiad
753BC – Founding of Rome

560BC – Thales states the first simple theorems.
500BC – Pythagoras and his school: Pythagorean Theorem; discovery of irrational numbers.
450BC – Zeno states his paradoxes.
435BC – Hippocrates squares the lune, and writes the first Elements.
399BC – Death of Socrates
387BC – Plato founds the Academy in Athens.
365BC – Eudoxus develops his theory on proportions and irrational numbers.
336BC – 323BC – Conquests of Alexander; Founding of Alexandria in 331BC; Aristotle founds the Lyceum in 335BC.
300BC – Euclid writes The Elements.
255BC – Archimedes determines a method for calculating π.
220BC – Eratosthenes calculates the size of the earth; Archimedes killed by a Roman soldier in 212BC.
200BC – Apollonius writes Conics; End of the "Golden Age" of Greek Mathematics.
146BC – Greece conquered by Rome.

44BC – Death of Julius Caesar
0AD – Birth of Jesus
60AD – Heron writes Metrica, a book mostly on mensuration.

150AD – Ptolemy writes Almagest, a book mostly on astronomy, which includes some of the first trigonometry tables.

286AD – Split of the Roman Empire
320AD – Pappus writes Mathematical Collections.

415AD – Hypatia, the last great Greek mathematician, and a woman, is killed by a Christian mob.
476AD – Fall of Rome
529AD – Closing of Plato's Academy by Justinian