

A portrait of Johann Carl Friedrich Gauss, an elderly man with a white beard, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. He has two bright red laser beams emanating from his eyes, extending horizontally across the image. The background is dark and textured.

Johann Carl Friedrich Gauss

(Goes by Carl)

By Liam H

Life

- Born in 1777, to a poor family
- Was recognized as talented when he was in school
- Learned all math in existence at the time- regarded as the last man to do so.
- Figured out how to draw the 17-gon

Mathematical Accomplishments

- Drawing a 17-gon was lusted after by the classical greeks- only until 1796, 2000 years after the first forays into it were attempted. Gauss was only 19 at the time.
- Published the *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae*, gathering all information on Algebra, filling in the holes, and creating what we now know as Algebra. Every time you do it, you can thank Carl.
- Rediscovered Ceres. In 1799, an Italian astronomer discovered Ceres, but then lost it. Gauss heard of this, and after three months of work,
- produced the location of Ceres. Other calculations from different mathematicians were way off.

Why are these Important?

The discovery of the 17-gon proved that there were things above 16 sides that could be made with a compass, a ruler, and a pencil. Gauss even created a mathematical formula so you could see if it was possible, depending on the sides.

The rediscovery of Ceres meant that Gauss contributed heavily to the discovery of the Asteroid belt, and the Italian that discovered it let Gauss name the second largest body in it- Vesta.

Every time you do Algebra- anything that involves having a letter in place of a number, and trying to figure out what that letter really means, thank Gauss.

1783

1789

1820's

1848

Paris Peace Treaty

Peace between the new nation of the United States and the United Kingdom is made.

French Revolution Begins

The absolutist reign in France is ended, and a bloodier one begins.

Latin American Wars of Independence

A majority of Latin American nations gain their independence in this decade

Revolutions of 1848

After the monarchy is overthrown again, the French Second Republic is proclaimed, and liberal revolutions break out across Europe, leading to social change.

Sources

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