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The History of Probability

Start Date	End Date	Event	Place
1494		Fra Luca Paccioli writes Summa de arithmetica, geometria, proportioni e proportionalita which was the first printed work on probability,	
1550		Geronimo Cardano writes book about games of chance called Liber de Ludo Aleae (A Book on Games of Chance)	
1654		Blaise Pascal's solution to the problem of points	
1654		Fermat and Pascal correspond on the topic of probability thoery	
1655		Christian Huygens writes the first printed work on the calculus of probabilities, De Ratiociniis in Ludo Aleae	
1663		Geronimo Cardano's manuscript dealing mainly with dice games and other games of chance is published	
1671		Johann De Witt analyzes annuities based on mortaliity to relate probabilities of death and age	
1713		Jacques Bernoulli publishes his master work on probability, Ars conjectandi (The Art of Conjecture)	
1718		Abraham De Moirve publishes The Doctrine of Chances, making the classical method of probability more useful	
1724		Daniel Bernoulli's Exercitationes quaedam mathematicae (mathmatical exercises) is published	
1738		Daniel Bernoulli publishes discovery of the St. Petersburg	

paradox, a crucial problem in probability theory

1762	James Dodson organizes the Society for Equitable Assurance on Lives and Survivorship, which applies probabilities to life insurance for the first time
1764	Thomas Bayes' work on probability is published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society
1777	Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon creates method of Buffon's Needle
1786	Pierre-Simon Laplace uses his probability theories to estimate the population of France
1812	Pierre-Simon Laplace publishesTh?orie Analytique des Probabiliti?s (Analytic Theory of Probability)
1814	Pierre-Simon Laplace publishes Philosophical Essay on Probabilities
1837	Sim?on Denis Poisson publishes Recherch?s sur la probabilit? des jugements en mati?re criminelle et mati?re civile in which the Poisson distibution and law of large numbers emerges
1909	Richard von Mises creates two axioms in which probability must be based upon
1928	Richard von Mises continues his work on probability and writes Probability, Statistics and Truth
1933	Andrey Kolmogorov, a Russian mathematician, outlines an axiomatic approach that forms the basis for modern probability theory