

Although outsiders may get the impressions that mathematical practitioners form a homogeneous, unified community and share the same practice all over the world, they actually form various sub-communities that differ in their preferred notations, basic assumptions, and motivating examples. This heterogeneity can even be observed when looking at the foundation of mathematics. Here very large and relatively stable communities have formed in the late 19th and 20th century that differ in their basic assumptions about the nature of mathematics.

This talk gives an overview over the history of logic and the foundations of mathematics from the point of view of communities of practice.