The family record starts with the two brothers, Jakob Bernoulli (1654-1705) and Johann Bernoulli (1667-1748). These two men gave up earlier vocational interests and became mathematicians when Leibniz's papers began to appear in the Acta eruditorum. They were among the first mathematicians to realize the surprising power of the calculus and to apply the tool to a great diversity of problems. From 1687 until his death, Jakob occupied the mathematics chair at Basel University. Johann, in 1697, became a professor at Groningen University, and then, on Jakob's death in 1705, succeeded his brother in the chair at Basel University, to remain there for the rest of his life. The two brothers, often bitter rivals, maintained an almost constant exchange of ideas with Leibniz and with each other.

*Johann Bernoulli had three sons, Nicolaus (1695-1726), Daniel (1700-1782) and Johann II (1710-1790), all of whom won renown as eighteenth century mathematicians and scientists. Nicolaus, who showed great promise in the field of mathematics, was called to the St. Petersburg Academy, where he unfortunately died by drowning, only eight months later. He wrote on curves, differential equations and probability. A problem in probability, which he proposed from St. Petersburg, later became known as the Petersburg paradox. The problem was investigated by Nicolaus’ brother Daniel, who succeeded Nicolaus at St. Petersburg. Daniel returned to Basal seven years later.

*Daniel was the most famous of Johann’s three sons, and devoted most of his energies to probability, astronomy, physics and hydrodynamics

*There was another eighteenth-century Nicolaus Bernoulli (1687-1759), a nephew of Jakob and Johann, who achieved some fame in mathematics. This Nicolaus held, for a time, the chair of mathematics at Padua once filled by Galileo. He wrote extensively on geometry and differential equations. Later in life he taught logic and law. Johann Bernoulli II had a son Johann III (1744-1807) who, like his father, studied law but then turned to mathematics. When barely nineteen years old, he was called to the Berlin Academy. He wrote on astronomy, the doctrine of chance, recurring decimals and intermediate equations. Lesser Bernoulli descendants are Daniel II (1751-1834) and Jakob II (1759-1789), two other sons of Johann II, Christoph (1782-1863), a son of Daniel II and Johann Gustav (1811-1863), a son of Christoph. (Daniel, Jacob, Jacob II, Johann, Johann II, Johann III, Nicolaus I, Nicolaus II)

*Galileo-- At Padua, Galileo began a long term relationship with Maria Gamba, who was from Venice. In 1600 their first child Virginia was born, followed by a second daughter Livia in the following year. In 1606 their son Vincenzo was born.

* Liu Hui -no info on him having kids or being married
* Maria Gaetana Agnesi - She took over management of the household. It is possible that this heavy duty job was one of the reasons why she never married.

* Max Newman - married Lyn Irvine and had two sons Edward and William

* Sophie Germain - Sophie never married

* Pythagoras – had two or three brothers - married to a woman named Theano and had a daughter Damo, and a son named Telauges,

* Theon of Alexandria - Hypatia - Daughter of Theon the mathematician, Hypatia was unmarried

* Fibonacci - Leonardo Pisano is better known by his nickname Fibonacci - don’t know if he was married or had children

* Paul Erdos was born in Budapest on March 26 1913, into a Hungarian-Jewish family. Both his parents were mathematics teachers, and his early education came partly from his mother - He was unmarried

* Leonhard Euler - Married had 12 children
  Anna Margaretha
  Maria Gertrud
  Anna Elisabeth
  Karl Johann- Leonhard, Lottle, Elisabeth, Hedwig, Marie
  Katharina Helene
  Christoph- Jon. Alex. Chr. Leonh., Theodor, Konstantin, Paul, Blandina, Elisabeth, Alexandra, Katharine
  Charlotte
  Hermann Friedrich
  Erthuth Louise
  Helene Eleonora
  August Friedrich

*George Boole - Married with 5 daughters. Mary Ellen, Margaret, Alicia, Lucy & Ethel

*Caroline Herschel - never married and no children

*Albert Einstein - Married three children
  Liesert
  Hans-had three children
  Bernhard- Thomas (anesthesiologist with three teenagers), Paul (music), Eduard (married with children), Mira, Charly
  Klaus
  Evelyn
The reason that I picked this question is I am currently in the process of working on my family tree and have become very interested in ancestry. I thought that this would be easier then it turned out to be because there is no easy way to find the information other then looking at each individual mathematician and trying to find the information on their marriage(s) and their children.

In the classroom I think that it would be fun to show the kids some of the bigger families that had several generations with mathematicians. It might also be encouraging to show them that not all mathematicians came from parents that were mathematicians or they were the only mathematicians in their family, this might get them to try harder in math and tell them they could be the one that becomes the mathematician in their family.