Abstract: In the 1960's, Michio Sato and John Tate (independently) conjectured an equidistribution theorem related to elliptic curves. This conjecture propelled the rapid development of both number theory and representation theory in the context of the Langlands program. Expanding on the methods used by Wiles in his solution of Fermat's last theorem, Taylor, Harris, Geraghty and Lamb settled the Sato-Tate conjecture recently. We will explain in simple language what the conjecture is and highlight how the proof was assembled (without getting into too much technical detail).