

ST. PAUL · COLUMBUS · ISAI LUN · BUDDH
GALILEO · EINSTEIN · MUHAMMAD · JESU
PASTEUR · NEWTON · EDISON · LAVOISIE
FARADAY · BECQUER
PIZARRO · CONFUCIU

THE 1000

A RANKING OF
THE MOST INFLUENTIAL
PERSONS IN HISTORY

Michael H. Hart

MAO TSE-TUNG · MARX · MARCONI · FREU
BOLIVAR · MICHELANGELO · POPE URBAN
ARISTOTLE · PETER THE GREAT · NAPOLEO
LENIN · PICASSO · MALTHUS · JEFFERSO

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	8
HISTORICAL CHART	17
THE PREMISE	24
1. Muhammad	33
2. Isaac Newton	41
3. Jesus Christ	47
4. Buddha	52
5. Confucius	57
6. St. Paul	61
7. Ts ai Lun	66
8. Johann Gutenberg	72
9. Christopher Columbus	77
10. Albert Einstein	82
11. Karl Marx	90
12. Louis Pasteur	95
13. Galileo Galilei	99
14. Aristotle	105
15. Lenin	110
16. Moses	114
17. Charles Darwin	117
18. Shih Huang Ti	122
19. Augustus Caesar	127
20. Mao Tse-tung	134
21. Genghis Khan	139
22. Euclid	144
23. Martin Luther	148

24. Nicolaus Copernicus	154
25. James Watt	158
26. Constantine the Great	162
27. George Washington	166
28. Michael Faraday	170
29. James Clerk Maxwell	174
30. Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright	178
31. Antoine Laurent Lavoisier	184
32. Sigmund Freud	189
33. Alexander the Great	192
34. Napoleon Bonaparte	199
35. Adolf Hitler	206
36. William Shakespeare	214
37. Adam Smith	218
38. Thomas Edison	222
39. Antony van Leeuwenhoek	226
40. Plato	229
41. Guglielmo Marconi	233
42. Ludwig van Beethoven	237
43. Werner Heisenberg	241
44. Alexander Graham Bell	245
45. Alexander Fleming	248
46. Simón Bolívar	251
47. Oliver Cromwell	255
48. John Locke	260
49. Michelangelo	264
50. Pope Urban II	268
51. 'Umar ibn al-Khattab	271
52. Asoka	276
53. St. Augustine	278
54. Max Planck	283
55. John Calvin	286

56.	William T.G. Morton	291
57.	William Harvey	297
58.	Antoine Henri Becquerel	301
59.	Gregor Mendel	306
60.	Joseph Lister	311
61.	Nikolaus August Otto	314
62.	Louis Daguerre	320
63.	Joseph Stalin	324
64.	René Descartes	332
65.	Julius Caesar	338
66.	Francisco Pizarro	343
67.	Hernando Cortés	349
68.	Queen Isabella I	355
69.	William the Conqueror	361
70.	Thomas Jefferson	368
71.	Jean-Jacques Rousseau	375
72.	Edward Jenner	380
73.	Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen	384
74.	Johann Sebastian Bach	388
75.	Lao Tzu	392
76.	Enrico Fermi	396
77.	Thomas Malthus	400
78.	Francis Bacon	404
79.	Voltaire	410
80.	John F. Kennedy	416
81.	Gregory Pincus	420
82.	Sui Wen Ti	425
83.	Mani	429
84.	Vasco da Gama	435
85.	Charlemagne	443
86.	Cyrus the Great	450
87.	Leonhard Euler	457

88.	Niccolò Machiavelli	461
89.	Zoroaster	466
90.	Menes	470
91.	Peter the Great	473
92.	Mencius	479
93.	John Dalton	482
94.	Homer	486
95.	Queen Elizabeth	490
96.	Justinian I	497
97.	Johannes Kepler	501
98.	Pablo Picasso	505
99.	Mahavira	508
100.	Niels Bohr	512

**Honorable Mentions
and Interesting Misses**

St. Thomas Aquinas	519
Archimedes	519
Charles Babbage	520
Cheops	522
Marie Curie	523
Benjamin Franklin	524
Gandhi	526
Abraham Lincoln	527
Ferdinand Magellan	528
Leonardo da Vinci	529
Some Final Comments	532

APPENDIX

Table A	537
Table B	538
Table C	539

INDEX	541
--------------	------------

PICTURE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	571
--------------------------------	------------

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Mecca, the holy city of Islam; the black building at center is the Kaaba, the sanctuary that houses the black stone.	33
Muhammad and the Arab conquests (<i>map</i>).	36
Moslem crusaders under Muhammad conquer in Allah's name.	38
Isaac Newton.	41
Newton analyzes a ray of light.	45
Jesus Christ.	47
Rembrandt's "Hundred Guilder Print" of Christ preaching.	51
Buddha.	52
The belfry of a Japanese Buddhist Temple.	55
"Buddha's Return from Heaven," by Nanda Lal Bose.	56
Confucius.	57
The legendary meeting of Confucius with Lao-Tzu.	59
St. Paul.	61
Detail of Michelangelo's fresco, "The Conversion of Saint Paul," in the Vatican.	63
Christian pilgrims march in a Good Friday procession on the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem.	65
Ts'ai Lun.	66
Process of papermaking.	70
Johann Gutenberg	72
Gutenberg and friends examine the first printed page.	74
A page from an original Gutenberg Bible.	75
Christopher Columbus.	77

"Columbus before Isabella," by Vacslav Brozik.	78
The <i>Nina</i> , the <i>Pinta</i> , and the <i>Santa Maria</i> sail to the New World.	80
"The Landing of Columbus," by John Vanderlyn.	81
Albert Einstein.	82
The atomic bomb explodes at Hiroshima, August 6, 1945.	86
Einstein discusses his theories.	89
Karl Marx.	90
Chinese citizens at a cadre school in Peking receive instructions in Marxism.	93
Louis Pasteur.	95
Pasteur in his laboratory.	97
Galileo Galilei.	99
Illustration of Galilean law of leverage from Galileo's physics textbook <i>Mathematical Discourses and Demonstrations</i> .	100
Galileo's telescope.	101
The Leaning Tower of Pisa from which Galileo supposedly demonstrated the laws of falling bodies.	103
Aristotle.	105
Portrait of Aristotle by Raphael, detail from "The School of Athens."	107
Aristotle and his pupil, Alexander.	109
Lenin.	110
Woodcut of Lenin and Red Guards with the motto: "We stand on guard for freedom."	113
Moses, by Michelangelo.	114
"Moses with the Ten Commandments," by Guido Reni.	116
Charles Darwin.	117

Beagle Channel was named after Darwin's ship "The Beagle."	121
Great Wall of China.	122
Augustus Caesar.	127
The Roman Empire at the death of Augustus (<i>map</i>).	130
Statue of Augustus Caesar at the Vatican.	133
Mao Tse-tung.	134
Chinese citizens celebrate the 18th anniversary of Mao's takeover of the mainland.	137
Chairman Mao participates in Chinese scholastic celebrations.	138
Genghis Khan.	139
The Mongol conquests (<i>map</i>).	142
Euclid.	144
Diagram from a Euclidian geometric theorem.	147
Martin Luther.	148
Luther nails the Ninety-five Theses to the door of the church at Wittenberg.	150
"Luther before the Diet of Worms," by E. Delperee.	152
Nicolaus Copernicus.	154
The Copernican system of the universe.	156
James Watt.	158
Watt's double-acting steam engine, 1769.	160
Watt, as a boy, notices the condensation of steam.	161
Constantine the Great.	162
"Constantine Fighting the Lion," from Constantine tapestry designed by Pietro Da Cortona.	165
George Washington.	166
Michael Faraday	170
Faraday lectures at the Royal Institution on December 27, 1855.	173

James Clerk Maxwell.	174
Maxwell's equations are the basic laws of electricity and magnetism.	176
Orville and Wilbur Wright.	178
The Wright brothers' original byplane.	180
A scene at Kitty Hawk.	182
Antoine Laurent Lavoisier.	184
The modern "Periodic Table of the Elements" is basically an enlarged version of Lavoisier's list.	187
Lavoisier in his laboratory at the Royal Arsenal.	188
Sigmund Freud.	189
Alexander the Great.	192
The Empire of Alexander the Great (<i>map</i>).	195
Alexander on horseback, detail from "The Battle of Alexander," mosaic at Pompei from the 2nd century, B.C.	197
Napoleon Bonaparte.	199
Napoleon before the Sphinx ("L'Oedipe") by J.L. Gerome.	201
Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.	205
Adolf Hitler.	206
Scene at Buchenwald.	210
Nazi soldiers, 1933.	212
William Shakespeare.	214
Adam Smith.	218
Smith is commemorated on the Scots penny.	221
Thomas Edison.	222
Edison in his laboratory at Menlo Park.	225
Antony van Leeuwenhoek.	226
Plato.	229
Guglielmo Marconi.	233

Marconi at his telegraph machine.	234
Marconi in his floating laboratory, the yacht "Elettra."	235
Ludwig van Beethoven.	237
An original manuscript by Ludwig van Beethoven.	239
Werner Heisenberg.	241
Alexander Graham Bell.	245
Bell opens the telephone line between New York and Chicago in 1892.	247
Alexander Fleming.	248
Simón Bolívar.	251
Oliver Cromwell.	255
Cromwell refuses the crown of England.	259
John Locke.	260
Michelangelo.	264
The "David," in the Accademia in Florence.	265
The "Pietà," in the Vatican in Rome.	266
"God Dividing the Waters from the Earth," section of the Sistine Chapel ceiling.	267
Pope Urban II incites Crusaders to recapture the Holy Land.	268
Mosque in Cairo named after 'Umar ibn al-Khattab.	271
Arab expansion under 'Umar ibn al-Khattab (<i>map</i>).	272
Asoka issued edicts on stone pillars, such as this Asokan pillar with a single lion capital at Lauriya- Nandangarh.	276
Augustine disputes with Manichaens.	278
Augustine dictates to a scribe.	281
Max Planck.	283
John Calvin.	286
Monument in Geneva commemorating the Reformation; statue of Calvin is at the extreme left.	289

William T.G. Morton.	291
Morton anesthetizes a patient.	294
With this glass container, Morton first administered sulphuric ether to a patient in 1846.	296
William Harvey.	297
Harvey explains his ideas to Charles I.	299
Illustrations from William Harvey's book, <i>On the Movement of the Heart and Blood in Animals</i> .	300
Antoine Henri Becquerel.	301
Becquerel performs an experiment with a magnet.	303
Becquerel develops plates exposed to uranium salts.	304
Gregor Mendel.	306
The genetic patterns of the flower <i>mirabilis jalapa</i> .	309
Joseph Lister.	311
Nikolaus August Otto.	314
Otto's engine was employed by automobile pioneers Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz.	318
The original "Benzine Buggy" was patented in 1895.	318
Louis Daguerre.	320
The official Daguerre camera produced by Daguerre's brother-in-law, Alphonse Giroux, carried a label that says: "No apparatus guaranteed if it does not bear the signature of M. Daguerre and the seal of M. Giroux."	323
Joseph Stalin.	324
Scene from one of the spectacular Russian treason trials of the thirties, which established Stalin's reputation as a tyrant.	328
Stalin meets with M.I. Kalinin, president of the Soviet Union 1923-1946.	331
René Descartes.	332
Title page from the first edition of <i>Discourse on Method</i> , 1637.	337

Julius Caesar.	338
The Ides of March: the assassination of Julius Caesar.	341
Francisco Pizarro.	343
Pizarro's audience with Charles V before embarking for Peru.	346
Hernando Cortés.	349
Cortes and Montezuma meet.	353
Queen Isabella I.	355
William the Conqueror.	361
William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings.	365
The first known painting of the Battle of Hastings.	367
Thomas Jefferson.	368
Jefferson's home in Charlottesville, Virginia—the historic Monticello—was built from his own designs.	372
Jean-Jacques Rousseau.	375
An etching of Rousseau by Naudet.	378
Edward Jenner.	380
Jenner administers the first vaccination.	382
Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen.	384
X-rays have facilitated great advances in denstistry.	386
Johann Sebastian Bach.	388
A page from the score of the "Prelude and Fuge in B-Minor," written by J.S. Bach.	391
Lao Tzu.	392
Taoist family sacrifices to the harvest moon.	394
Enrico Fermi.	396
Thomas Malthus.	400
Francis Bacon.	404
"...those that want friends to open themselves unto are cannibals of their own hearts;..." FRANCIS BACON, in OF FRIENDSHIP.	409

Voltaire.	410
Voltaire's funeral.	415
John F. Kennedy.	416
On July 20, 1969, the Apollo II astronauts left this footstep on the moon, fulfilling Kennedy's pledge of May 1961 to land a manned spacecraft on the moon "before this decade is out."	418
Gregory Pincus.	420
Sui Wen Ti.	425
Persian mosaic depicting the Manichaen elect.	429
A miniature, probably of the 8th or 9th century, depicting two rows of Manichaean priests in ritual costume.	433
Vasco da Gama.	435
The voyages of Vasco da Gama and Columbus (<i>map</i>).	438
Vasco da Gama's ship rounds the Cape of Good Hope.	440
Charlemagne.	443
Charlemagne's Empire (<i>map</i>).	446
The treaty of Verdun set the borders of present-day France and Germany.	449
Cyrus the Great.	450
Cyrus the Great and the Persian Empire (<i>map</i>).	452
The tomb of Cyrus the Great at Pasargadae.	456
Leonhard Euler.	457
Niccolò Machiavelli.	461
Bust of Niccolò Machiavelli by an unknown Florentine sculptor.	464
Zoroaster.	466
A Parsee fire-temple in Bombay.	468
This ebony tablet from the First Dynasty is one of the earliest known examples of hieroglyphics, and contains the royal hawk of Menes (upper left).	470
Peter the Great.	473

- At the Battle of Poltava, the Russian forces under Peter the Great decisively defeated the Swedish. 476
- Mencius. 479
- John Dalton. 482
- Dalton's table of atomic weights. 484
- Homer. 486
- An illustration by John Flaxman from Homer's *Iliad*, depicting the funeral of the great warrior Hector. 489
- Queen Elizabeth I. 490
- The defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588) marked the beginning of English naval supremacy under Elizabeth I. 495
- Justinian I. 497
- A Byzantine mosaic at the Church of San Vitale at Ravenna depicts the Emperor Justinian. 499
- Johannes Kepler. 501
- Pablo Picasso. 505
- Picasso's "Girl Before a Mirror" revolutionized the treatment of perspective in modern art. 506
- Picasso's "Les Femmes d'Alger (O. J.)" (1911), is often cited by art historians as the first major Cubist painting and a milestone in the development of modern art. 508
- Mahavira. 509
- Niels Bohr. 512
- Leonardo da Vinci (self-portrait). 531