

Michael Hart Muhammad

**Michael Hart, in the 100: A
Ranking of the Most Influential
Persons in History, 1978.**

MUHAMMAD (PBUH), No. 1

**From the 100, a Ranking of the
Most Influential Persons in
History, by Michael H. Hart**

My choice of Muhammad to lead the list of the world's most influential persons may surprise some readers and may be questioned by others, but he was the only man in history who was supremely successful on both the religious and secular levels.

Of humble origins, Muhammad founded and promulgated one of the world's great religions, and became an immensely effective political leader. Today, thirteen centuries after his death, his influence is still powerful and pervasive.

The majority of the persons in this book had the advantage of being born and raised in centers of civilization, highly cultured or politically pivotal nations. Muhammad, however, was born in the year 570, in the city of Mecca, in southern Arabia, at that time a backward area of the world, far from the centers of trade, art, and learning. Orphaned at age six, he was reared in modest surroundings. Islamic tradition tells us that he was illiterate. His economic position improved when, at age twenty-five, he married a wealthy widow. Nevertheless, as he approached forty, there was little outward indication that he was a remarkable person.

Most Arabs at that time were pagans, who believed in many gods. There were, however, in Mecca, a small number of Jews and Christians; it was from them no doubt that Muhammad first learned of a single, omnipotent God who ruled the entire universe. When he was forty years old, Muhammad became convinced that this one true God (Allah) was speaking to him, and had chosen him to spread the true faith.

For three years, Muhammad preached only to close friends and associates. Then, about 613, he began preaching in public. As he slowly gained converts, the Meccan authorities came to consider him a dangerous nuisance. In 622, fearing for his safety, Muhammad fled to Medina (a city some 200 miles north of Mecca), where he had been offered a position of considerable political power.

This flight, called the Hegira, was the turning point of the Prophet's life. In Mecca, he had had few followers. In Medina, he had many more, and he soon acquired an influence that made him a virtual dictator. During the next few years, while Muhammad's following grew rapidly, a series of battles were fought between Medina and Mecca. This was ended in 630 with Muhammad's triumphant return to Mecca as conqueror. The remaining two and one-half years of his life witnessed the rapid conversion of the Arab tribes to the new religion. When Muhammad died, in 632, he was the effective ruler of all of southern Arabia.

The Bedouin tribesmen of Arabia had a reputation as fierce warriors. But their number was small; and plagued by disunity and internecine warfare, they had been no match for the larger armies of the kingdoms in the settled agricultural areas to the north. However, unified by Muhammad for the first time in history, and inspired by their fervent belief in the one true God, these small Arab armies now embarked upon one of the most astonishing series of conquests in human history. To the northeast of Arabia lay the large Neo-Persian Empire of the Sassanids; to the northwest lay the Byzantine, or Eastern Roman Empire, centered in Constantinople. Numerically, the Arabs were no match for their opponents. On the field of battle, though, the inspired Arabs rapidly conquered all of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine. By 642, Egypt had been wrested from the Byzantine Empire, while the

Persian armies had been crushed at the key battles of Qadisiya in 637, and Nehavend in 642.

But even these enormous conquests-which were made under the leadership of Muhammad's close friends and immediate successors, Abu Bakr and 'Umar ibn al-Khattab -did not mark the end of the Arab advance. By 711, the Arab armies had swept completely across North Africa to the Atlantic Ocean. There they turned north and, crossing the Strait of Gibraltar, overwhelmed the Visigothic kingdom in Spain.

For a while, it must have seemed that the Moslems would overwhelm all of Christian Europe. However, in 732, at the famous Battle of Tours, a Moslem army, which had advanced into the center of France, was at last defeated by the Franks. Nevertheless, in a scant century of fighting, these Bedouin tribesmen, inspired by the word of the Prophet, had carved out an empire stretching from the borders of India to the Atlantic Ocean-the largest empire that the world had yet seen. And everywhere that the armies conquered, large-scale conversion to the new faith eventually followed.

Now, not all of these conquests proved permanent. The Persians, though they have remained faithful to the religion of the Prophet, have since regained their independence from the Arabs. And in Spain, more than seven centuries of warfare finally resulted in the Christians reconquering the entire peninsula. However, Mesopotamia and Egypt, the two cradles of ancient civilization, have remained Arab, as has the entire coast of North Africa. The new religion, of course, continued to spread, in the intervening centuries, far beyond the borders of the original Moslem conquests. Currently it has tens of millions of adherents in Africa and Central Asia and even more in Pakistan and northern India, and in Indonesia. In Indonesia, the new faith has been a unifying factor. In the

Indian subcontinent, however, the conflict between Moslems and Hindus is still a major obstacle to unity.

How, then, is one to assess the overall impact of Muhammad on human history? Like all religions, Islam exerts an enormous influence upon the lives of its followers. It is for this reason that the founders of the world's great religions all figure prominently in this book . Since there are roughly twice as many Christians as Moslems in the world, it may initially seem strange that Muhammad has been ranked higher than Jesus. There are two principal reasons for that decision. First, Muhammad played a far more important role in the development of Islam than Jesus did in the development of Christianity. Although Jesus was responsible for the main ethical and moral precepts of Christianity (insofar as these differed from Judaism), St. Paul was the main developer of Christian theology, its principal proselytizer, and the author of a large portion of the New Testament.

Muhammad, however, was responsible for both the theology of Islam and its main ethical and moral principles. In addition, he played the key role in proselytizing the new faith, and in establishing the religious practices of Islam. Moreover, he is the author of the Moslem holy scriptures, the Koran, a collection of certain of Muhammad's insights that he believed had been directly revealed to him by Allah. Most of these utterances were copied more or less faithfully during Muhammad's lifetime and were collected together in authoritative form not long after his death. The Koran therefore, closely represents Muhammad's ideas and teachings and to a considerable extent his exact words. No such detailed compilation of the teachings of Christ has survived. Since the Koran is at least as important to Moslems as the Bible is to Christians, the influence of Muhammad through the medium of the Koran has been enormous. It is probable that the relative influence of Muhammad on Islam has been larger

than the combined influence of Jesus Christ and St. Paul on Christianity. On the purely religious level, then, it seems likely that Muhammad has been as influential in human history as Jesus.

Furthermore, Muhammad (unlike Jesus) was a secular as well as a religious leader. In fact, as the driving force behind the Arab conquests, he may well rank as the most influential political leader of all time.

Of many important historical events, one might say that they were inevitable and would have occurred even without the particular political leader who guided them. For example, the South American colonies would probably have won their independence from Spain even if Simon Bolivar had never lived. But this cannot be said of the Arab conquests. Nothing similar had occurred before Muhammad, and there is no reason to believe that the conquests would have been achieved without him. The only comparable conquests in human history are those of the Mongols in the thirteenth century, which were primarily due to the influence of Genghis Khan. These conquests, however, though more extensive than those of the Arabs, did not prove permanent, and today the only areas occupied by the Mongols are those that they held prior to the time of Genghis Khan.

It is far different with the conquests of the Arabs. From Iraq to Morocco, there extends a whole chain of Arab nations united not merely by their faith in Islam, but also by their Arabic language, history, and culture. The centrality of the Koran in the Moslem religion and the fact that it is written in Arabic have probably prevented the Arab language from breaking up into mutually unintelligible dialects, which might otherwise have occurred in the intervening thirteen centuries. Differences and divisions between these Arab states exist, of course, and they are considerable, but the partial disunity

should not blind us to the important elements of unity that have continued to exist. For instance, neither Iran nor Indonesia, both oil-producing states and both Islamic in religion joined in the oil embargo of the winter of 1973-74. It is no coincidence that all of the Arab states, and only the Arab states, participated in the embargo.

We see, then, that the Arab conquests of the seventh century have continued to play an important role in human history, down to the present day. It is this unparalleled combination of secular and religious influence which I feel entitles Muhammad to be considered the most influential single figure in human history.

The 100: A Ranking of the Most Influential Persons in History is a 1978 book by [Michael H. Hart](#), reprinted in 1992 with revisions. It is a ranking of the 100 people who, according to Hart, most influenced [human history](#).^[1]

The first person on Hart's list is the [Prophet of Islam Muhammad](#),^[2] a selection that generated some controversy.^[3] Hart asserted that Muhammad was "supremely successful" in both the religious and secular realms. He also believed that Muhammad's role in the development of Islam was far more influential than Jesus' collaboration in the development of [Christianity](#). He attributes the development of Christianity to [St. Paul](#), who played a pivotal role in its dissemination.

The 1992 revisions included the demotion of figures associated with [Communism](#), such as [Vladimir Lenin](#) and [Mao Zedong](#), and the introduction of [Mikhail Gorbachev](#). Hart took sides in the [Shakespearean authorship](#) issue and substituted [Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford](#) for [William Shakespeare](#). Hart also substituted [Niels Bohr](#) and [Henri](#)

[Becquerel](#) with [Ernest Rutherford](#), thus correcting an error in the first edition. [Henry Ford](#) was also promoted from the "Honorary Mentions" list, replacing [Pablo Picasso](#). Finally, some of the rankings were re-ordered, although no one listed in the top ten changed position.

Hart wrote another book in 1999, entitled *A View from the Year 3000*,^[4] voiced in the perspective of a person from that future year and ranking the most influential people in history. Roughly half of those entries are fictional people from 2000–3000, but the remainder are actual people. These were taken mostly from the 1992 edition, with some re-ranking of order.

Hart's work shows both similarities and differences in thrust from Skiena and Ward's 2013 book *Who's Bigger: Where Historical Figures Really Rank*. Hart and Skiena & Ward both put two religious figures in the top three (Hart has Mohammed first, Jesus third; Skiena & Ward the converse), but second place in Hart's ranking goes to a scientist ([Isaac Newton](#)) while Skiena & Ward place a soldier ([Napoleon](#)) second. And in fact Hart tends to favor people of ideas and invention ([Albert Einstein](#), [Cai Lun](#), [Buddha](#), [Paul of Tarsus](#), [Johannes Gutenberg](#), and [Confucius](#) join Newton in his top ten) while Skiena & Ward tend somewhat more toward people who command armies ([George Washington](#), [Adolf Hitler](#), [Abraham Lincoln](#), and [Alexander the Great](#) join Napoleon in their top ten, although they also rank [Aristotle](#) and [Shakespeare](#) highly).^{[5][1]}

The related studies of mathematical and statistical ranking of historical figures of humanity based on Wikipedia database in various language editions are described at the article [Top 100 historical figures](#).

Thursday, September 22, 2011

The 100, Michael H Hart

"The 100" is perhaps one of the greatest books on the analysis of history ever written. The author of the book Dr. Michael H. Hart is a man of amazing erudition in diverse fields and domains of study and research. He holds an A.B. from Cornell University, an L.L.B. from New York Law School, an MS in Physics from Adelphi University and a Ph.D. in astronomy from Princeton University. He has worked at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland; the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado and Hale Observatories in Pasadena, California. He is currently a senior staff scientist with the Systems and Applied Sciences Corporation in Riverdale, Maryland and a member of American Astronomical

Society and its Division of Planetary Science. Hart is coeditor of *Extraterrestrials: Where Are They?* and has written many technical articles for many major publications. He lives in Annandale, Virginia.

In 1978, when Michael Hart's controversial book *The 100* was first published, critics objected that Hart had the nerve not only to select who he thought were the most influential people in history but also rank them according to their importance.

Needless to say that the critics were wrong, thousands of copies of the book have sold. As Hart emphasizes in the book again and again that the yardstick for ranking the people in his book is their influence not their greatness, the people who swayed the destinies of millions of human beings, determined the rise and fall of civilizations and the course of

history.

With incisive biographies, Hart describes their careers and contributions. Explaining his rating, he presents a new perspective on history, gathering together the vital facts about the world's greatest religious, spiritual and political leaders, inventors, writers, philosophers, explorers, artists and innovators.

Hart's selection may surprise some and questioned by others. Neither Jesus nor Marx, but Muhammad is designated as the most influential person in human history. The writer's arguments may challenge and perhaps convince readers, but whether or not they agree with him, his manner of writing is both informative and entertaining.

[click here to purchase the book on Amazon.com](#)

In this blog I have linked each historical figure ranked in the book to wikipedia.

But to get the complete understanding and know the critical reasons for ranking certain people above or below others, it is highly recommended to go through the book.

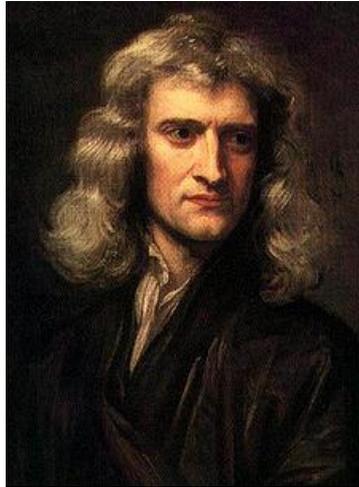
Michael Hart Gives a very broad view and clear understanding of human history. He also provides us with an in depth analysis of these people's impact on humanity with very powerful arguments in support of his claims.

A RANKING OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL PERSONS IN HISTORY

Powered by Wikipedia

1. Muhammad

2. Issac Newton



3. Jesus Christ



4. Buddha



5. Confucius



6. St Paul



7. Tsai Lun



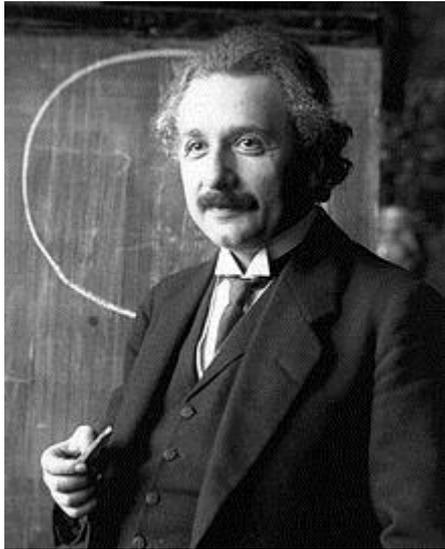
8. Johann Gutenberg



9. Christopher Columbus



10. Albert Einstein



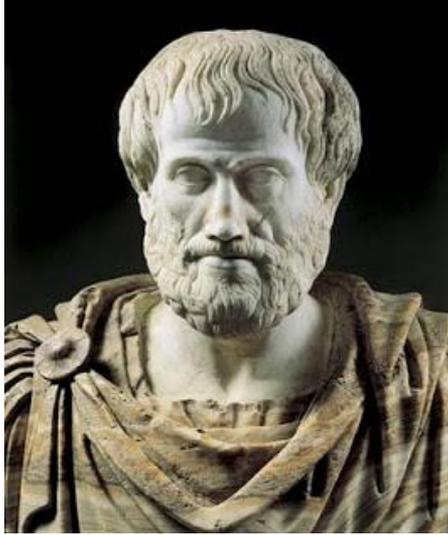
11. Louis Pasteur



12. Galileo Galilei



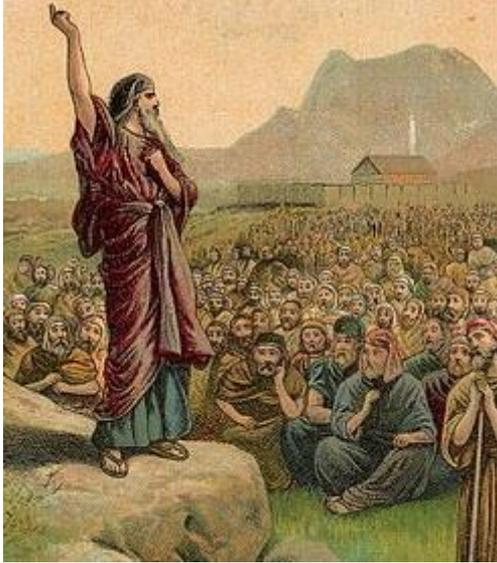
13. Aristotle



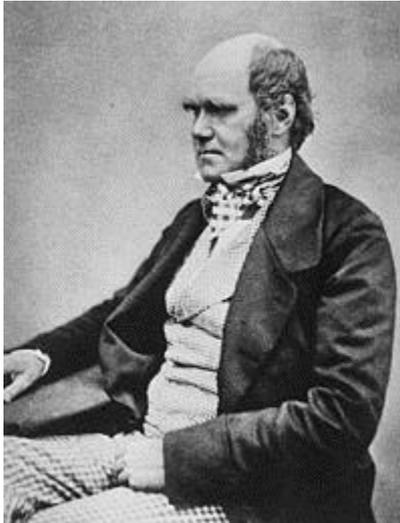
14. Euclid



15. Moses



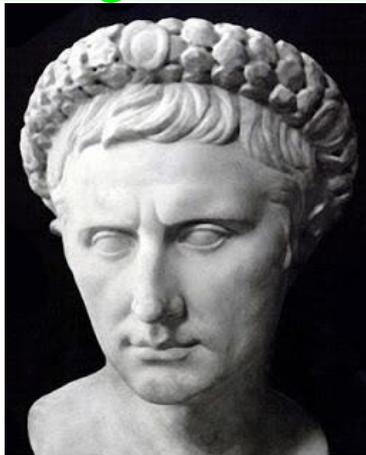
16. Charles Darwin



17. Shih Huang Ti



18. Augustus Caesar



19. Nicolaus Copernicus



20. Antoine Laurent Lavoisier



21. Constantine the Great



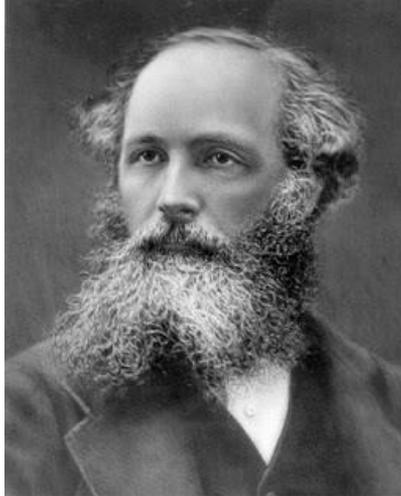
22. James Watt



23. Michael Faraday



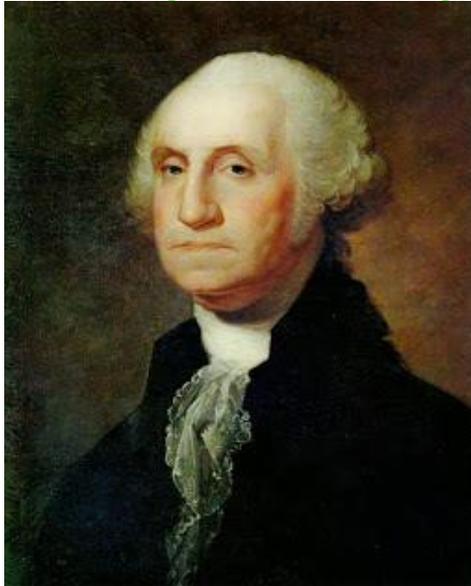
24. James Clerk Maxwell



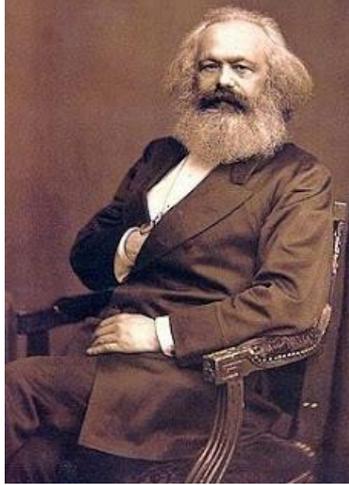
25. Martin Luther



26. George Washington



27. Karl Marx



28. Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright





29. Genghis Khan



30. Adam Smith



31. William Shakespeare



32. John Dalton



33. Alexander the Great



34. Napoleon Bonaparte



35. Thomas Edison



36. Antony van Leeuwenhoek



37. William T.G. Morton



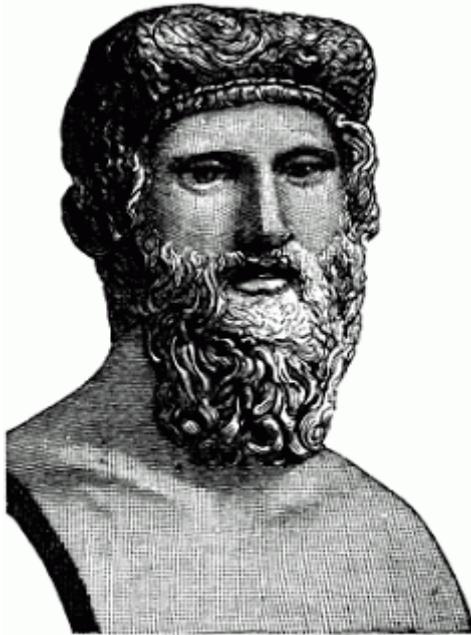
38. Guglielmo Marconi



39. Adolf Hitler



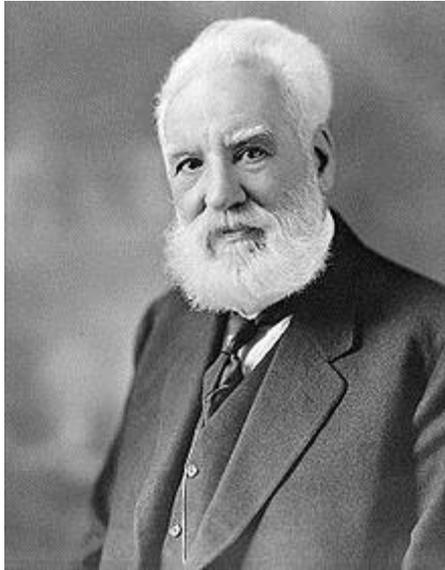
40. Plato



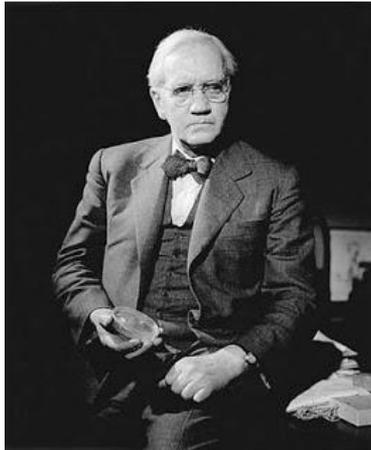
41. Oliver Cromwell



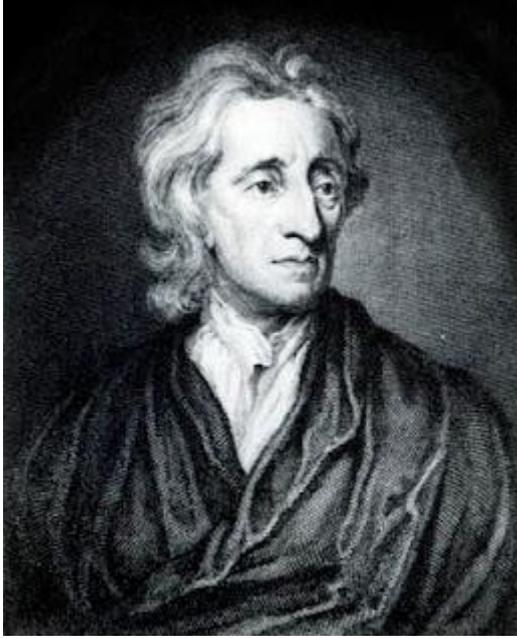
42. Alexander Graham Bell



43. Alexander Fleming



44. John Locke



45. Ludwig van Beethoven



46. Werner Heisenberg



47. Louis Daguerre



48. Simón Bolívar



49. René Descartes



50. Michelangelo

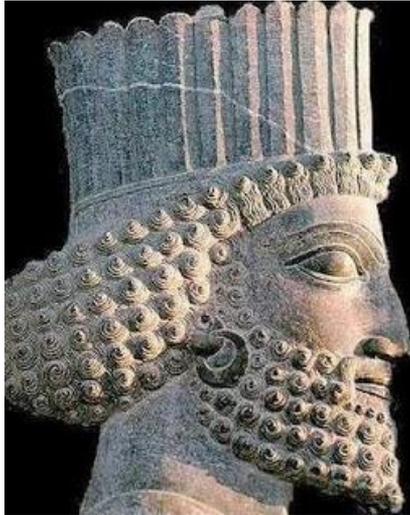


51. Pope Urban II



52. 'Umar ibn al-Khattab

53. Asoka



54. St Augustine



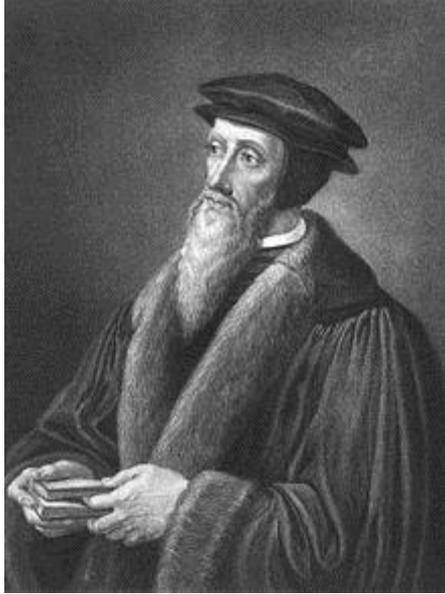
55. William Harvey



56. Ernest Rutherford



57. John Calvin



58. Gregor Mendel



59. Max Plank



60. Joseph Lister



61. Nikolaus August Otto



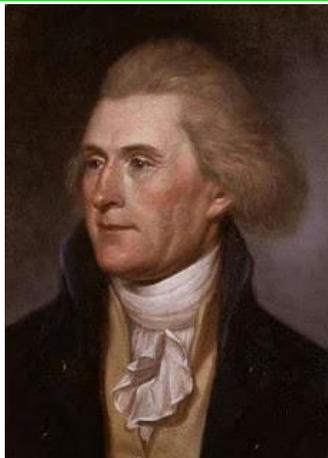
62. Francisco Pizarro



63. Hernando Cortés



64. Thomas Jefferson



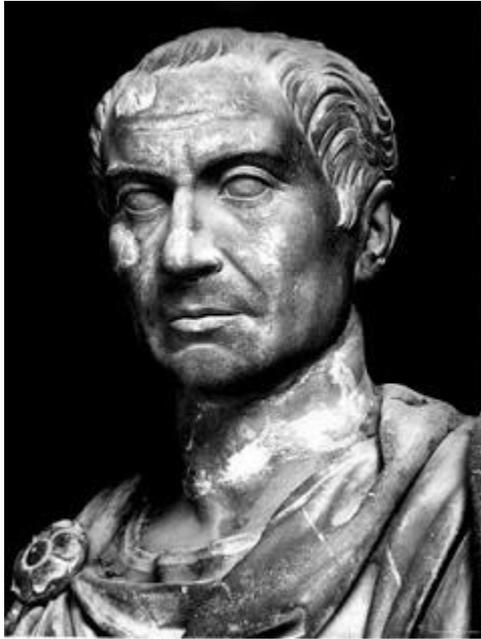
65. Queen Isabella I



66. Joseph Stalin



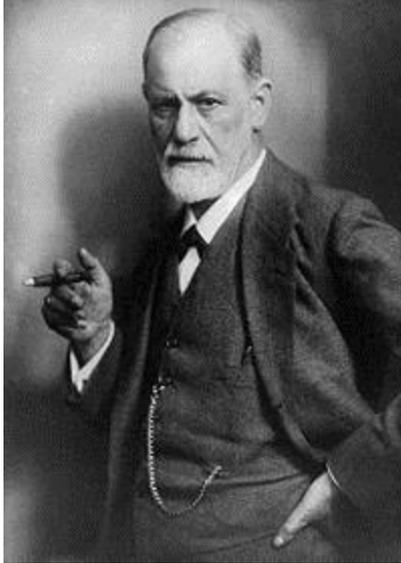
67. Julius Caesar



68. William the Conqueror



69. Sigmund Freud



70. Edward Jenner



71. William Conrad Röntgen



72. Johann Sebastian Bach



73. Lao Tzu



74. Voltaire



75. Johannes Kepler



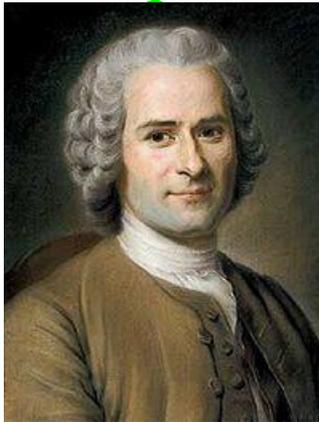
76. Enrico Fermi



77. Leonhard Euler



78. Jean-Jacques Rousseau



79. Niccoló Machiavelli



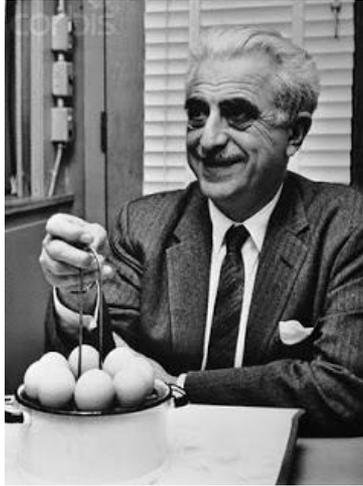
80. Thomas Malthus



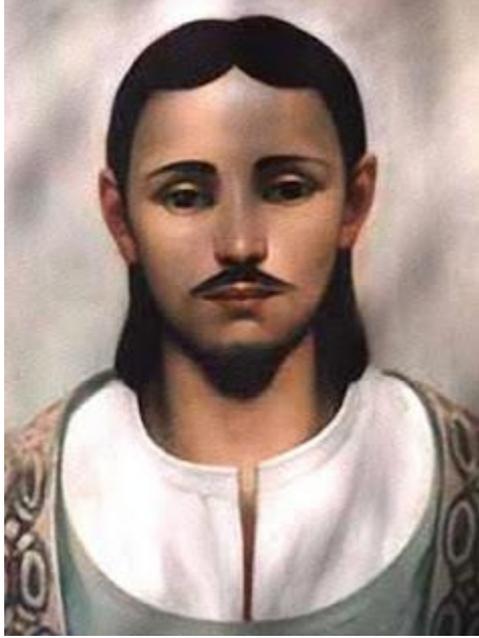
81. John F. Kennedy



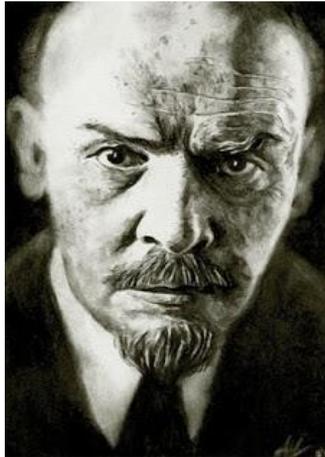
82. Gregory Pincus



83. Mani



84. Lenin



85. Sui Wen Ti



86. Vasco da Gama



87. Cyrus the Great



88. Peter the Great



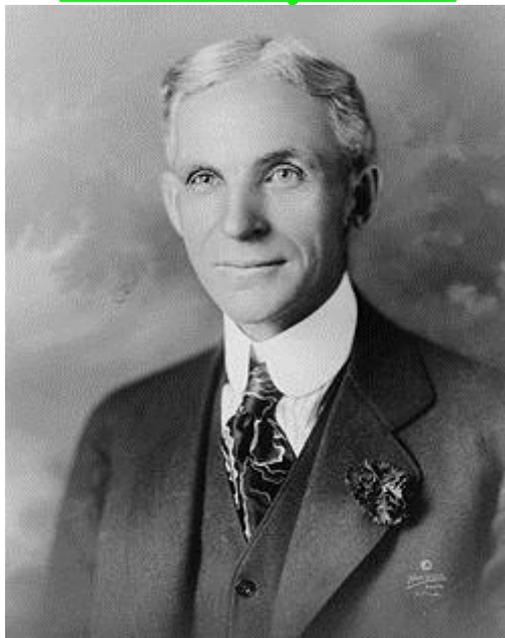
89. Mao Zedong



90. Francis Bacon



91. Henry Ford



92. Mencius



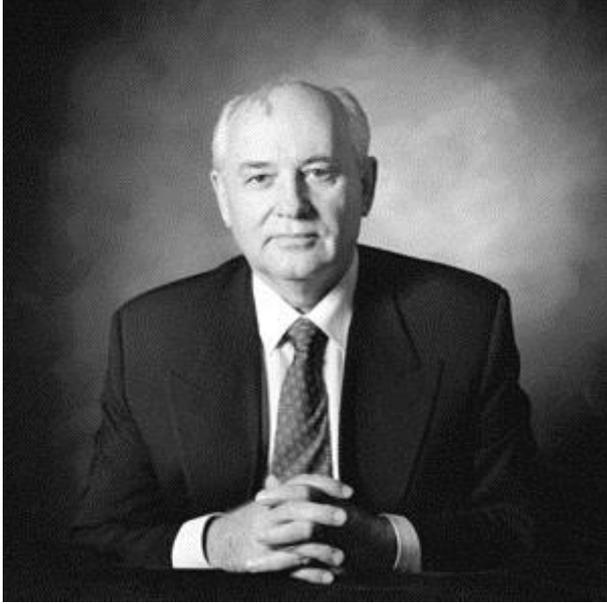
93. Zoroaster



94. Queen Elizabeth I



95. Mikhail Gorbachev



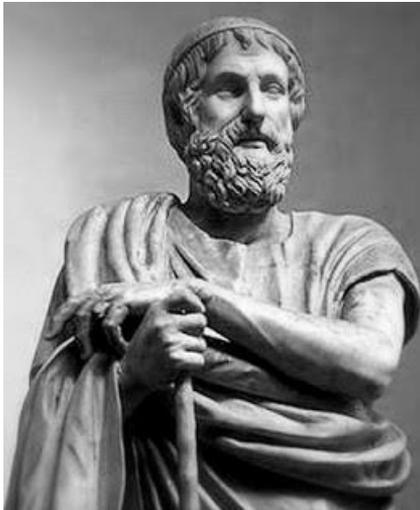
96. Menes



97. Charlemagne



98. Homer



99. Justinian I



100. Mahavira

