

Rk	Person	Occupation	Birth	Mid	Death	Birthplace	HPI	Wikipedia
202	Khayu	Politician	-3500	-	-	Egypt	54.07	Khayu is mentioned in the Palermo Stone as a Predynastic Egyptian king who ruled in Lower Egypt. As there is no other evidence of such ruler, he may be a mythical king preserved through oral tradition, or may even be completely fictitious.
183	Tiu	Politician	-3500	-	-	Egypt	61.85	Tiu is mentioned in the Palermo Stone as a Predynastic Egyptian king who ruled in Lower Egypt. As there is no other evidence of such ruler, he may be a mythical king preserved through oral tradition, or may even be completely fictitious.
205	Neheb	Politician	-3500	-	-	Egypt	49.97	Neheb is mentioned in the Palermo Stone as a Predynastic Egyptian king who ruled in Lower Egypt. As there is no other evidence of such ruler, he may be a mythical king preserved through oral tradition, or may even be completely fictitious.
200	Wazner	Politician	-3500	-	-	Egypt	56.25	Wazner is mentioned in the Palermo Stone as a Predynastic Egyptian king who ruled in Lower Egypt. As there is no other evidence of such ruler, he may be a mythical king preserved through oral tradition, or may even be completely fictitious.
203	Mekh	Politician	-3500	-	-	Egypt	53.04	Mekh is mentioned in the Palermo Stone as a Predynastic Egyptian king who ruled in Lower Egypt. As there is no other evidence of such a ruler, he may be a mythical king preserved through oral tradition, or may even be completely fictitious.
99	Ötzi	Celebrity	-3345	-3323	-3300	Italy	78.35	Ötzi is the well-preserved natural mummy of a man who lived between 3400 and 3100 BCE. The mummy was found in September 1991 in the Ötztal Alps, hence the nickname "Ötzi", near Similaun mountain and Hauslabjoch on the border between Austria and Italy.
147	Scorpion I	Politician	-3200	-	-	Egypt	66.90	Scorpion I was the first of two rulers of Upper Egypt with that name, during Naqada III. He was one of the first rulers of Ancient Egypt.
154	Scorpion II	Politician	-3200	-	-	Egypt	65.83	Scorpion II, also known as King Scorpion, refers to the second of two kings or chieftains of that name during the Protodynastic Period of Upper Egypt (circa 3200-3000 BC).
193	Crocodile	Politician	-3200	-	-	Egypt	58.91	Crocodile is the provisional name of a predynastic ruler, who might have ruled during the late Naqada III epoch.
195	Double Falcon	Politician	-3200	-	-	Egypt	57.17	Double Falcon (also possibly Dju and Nebwy) was a ruler of Lower Egypt from Naqada III. He may have reigned during the 32nd century BCE.
196	Iry-Hor	Politician	-3200	-	-	Egypt	56.75	Iry-Hor or Ro was a predynastic pharaoh of Upper Egypt during the 32nd century BC.
129	Menes	Politician	-3200	-3150	-3100	Egypt	72.52	Menes (c. 3200–3000 BC) was a pharaoh of the Early Dynastic Period of ancient Egypt credited by classical tradition with having united Upper and Lower Egypt and as the founder of the First Dynasty.
125	Narmer	Politician	-3150	-3125	-3100	Egypt	73.35	Narmer was an ancient Egyptian king of the Early Dynastic Period, circa 3150–3100 BC. Some consider him the unifier of Egypt and founder of the First Dynasty, and in turn the first king of a unified Egypt.
163	Hor-Aha	Politician	-3100	-3075	-3050	Egypt	64.50	Hor-Aha is considered the second pharaoh of the First Dynasty of Egypt by some Egyptologists, others consider him the first one and corresponding to Menes.
201	Neithhotep	Companion	-3100	-	-	Egypt	54.63	Neithhotep was an ancient Egyptian queen consort living and ruling during the early First Dynasty. She was once thought to be a male ruler: her outstandingly large mastaba and the royal serekh surrounding her name on several seal impressions previously led Egyptologists and historians to the erroneous belief that she may have been an unknown king.
155	Djer	Politician	-3050	-3025	-3000	Egypt	65.73	Djer is considered the third pharaoh of the First Dynasty of ancient Egypt in current Egyptology.
159	Djet	Politician	-3000	-2990	-2980	Egypt	65.12	Djet was the fourth pharaoh of the First Dynasty.
177	Merneith	Politician	-3000	-2975	-2950	Egypt	62.79	Merneith was a consort and a regent of Ancient Egypt during the First Dynasty. She may have been a ruler of Egypt in her own right, based on several official records. If this was the case and the earlier royal wife Neithhotep never ruled as an independent reagent, Merneith may have been the first female pharaoh and the earliest queen regnant in recorded history.
140	Den	Politician	-3000	-2965	-2930	Egypt	68.66	Den is the Horus name of a pharaoh of the Early Dynastic Period who ruled during the First Dynasty of Egypt. He is the best archaeologically-attested ruler of this period.

185	Anedjib	Politician	-2950	-2935	-2920	Egypt	61.25	Anedjib, more correctly Adjib, is the Horus name of an early Egyptian king who ruled during the 1st dynasty.
166	Semerket	Politician	-2950	-2930	-2910	Egypt	64.34	Semerket is the Horus name of an early Egyptian king who ruled during the first dynasty. This ruler became known through a tragic legend handed down by the ancient Greek historian, Manetho, who reported that a calamity of some sort occurred during Semerket's reign.
153	Qa'a	Politician	-2950	-2915	-2880	Egypt	66.02	Qa'a was the last king of the First Dynasty of Egypt.
145	Fuxi	Politician	-2900	-	-	China	67.42	Fuxi is a culture hero in Chinese legend and mythology, credited along with his sister Nüwa with creating humanity and the invention of hunting, fishing, domestication, and cooking as well as the Cangjie system of writing Chinese characters around 2,000 BCE. Fuxi was counted as the first of the Three Sovereigns at the beginning of the Chinese dynastic period.
161	Hotepsekhemwy	Politician	-2900	-2875	-2850	Egypt	64.88	Hotepsekhemwy is the Horus name of an early Egyptian king who was the founder of the 2nd dynasty.
168	Nebra	Politician	-2850	-2825	-2800	Egypt	63.83	Nebra or Raneb is the Horus name of the second early Egyptian king of the 2nd dynasty.
172	Nynetjer	Politician	-2800	-2775	-2750	Egypt	63.31	Nynetjer is the Horus name of the third pharaoh of the Second Dynasty of Egypt.
178	Senedj	Politician	-2800	-2775	-2750	Egypt	62.66	Senedj was an early Egyptian king (pharaoh), who may have ruled during the 2nd dynasty.
164	Khasekhemwy	Politician	-2750	-2718	-2686	Egypt	64.40	Khasekhemwy (ca. 2690 BC) was the final king of the Second Dynasty of Egypt.
117	Djoser	Politician	-2700	-2675	-2650	Egypt	74.64	Djoser was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh of the 3rd dynasty during the Old Kingdom and the founder of this epoch. He was the son of king Khasekhemwy and queen Nimaathap, but whether he also was the direct throne successor is still unclear.
102	Imhotep	Architect	-2700	-2675	-2650	Egypt	77.39	Imhotep (late 27th century BC) was an Egyptian chancellor to the pharaoh Djoser, probable architect of the Djoser's step pyramid, and high priest of the sun god Ra at Heliopolis.
158	Sanakht	Politician	-2675	-2653	-2630	Egypt	65.49	Sanakht was an ancient Egyptian king (pharaoh) of the Third Dynasty during the Old Kingdom.
144	Huni	Politician	-2650	-2625	-2600	Egypt	67.53	Huni was an ancient Egyptian king and the last pharaoh of the 3rd dynasty during the Old Kingdom period.
--	Yellow Emperor	Politician	-2700	-2650	-2600	China	N/A	The Yellow Emperor, one of the legendary Chinese sovereigns and culture heroes included among the mytho-historical Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors and cosmological Five Forms of the Highest Deity. First calculated by Jesuit missionaries on the basis of Chinese chronicles and later accepted by the twentieth-century promoters of a universal calendar starting with the Yellow Emperor, Huangdi's traditional reign dates are 2698–2598 BCE.
130	Sneferu	Politician	-2650	-2615	-2580	Egypt	72.50	Sneferu, well known under his Hellenized name Soris, was the founding pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty of Egypt during the Old Kingdom. He built at least three pyramids that survive to this day and introduced major innovations in the design and construction of pyramids.
114	Khufu	Politician	-2625	-2598	-2570	Egypt	74.93	Khufu was an ancient Egyptian monarch who was the second pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty, in the first half of the Old Kingdom period (26th century BC). He is generally accepted as having commissioned the Great Pyramid of Giza, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, but many other aspects of his reign are poorly documented.
139	Djedefre	Politician	-2600	-2580	-2560	Egypt	68.67	Djedefre was an ancient Egyptian king (pharaoh) of the 4th Dynasty during the Old Kingdom.
111	Khafra	Politician	-2575	-2553	-2530	Egypt	75.94	Khafra was an ancient Egyptian king (pharaoh) of the 4th Dynasty during the Old Kingdom. Khafra was the builder of the second largest pyramid of Giza.
124	Menkaure	Politician	-2550	-2530	-2510	Egypt	73.37	Menkaure was an ancient Egyptian king (pharaoh) of the 4th dynasty during the Old Kingdom. Menkaure became famous for his tomb, the Pyramid of Menkaure, at Giza and his beautiful statue triads, showing the king together with his wives Rekhete and Khamerernebty.
156	Shepseskaf	Politician	-2550	-2525	-2499	Egypt	65.72	Shepseskaf was the sixth and last pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty of Egypt during the Old Kingdom. The only activities firmly datable to his reign are the completion of the temple complex of the Pyramid of Menkaure and the construction of its own mastaba tomb at South Saqqara, the Mastabat al-Fir'aun, "stone bench of the pharaoh".

--	Gilgamesh	Politician	-2500	-	-	Iraq	N/A	Gilgamesh was a historical king of the Sumerian city-state of Uruk, a major hero in ancient Mesopotamian mythology, and the protagonist of the Epic of Gilgamesh, an epic poem written in Akkadian during the late second millennium BC. He probably ruled sometime between 2800 and 2500 BC and was posthumously deified.
162	Userkaf	Politician	-2525	-2500	-2475	Egypt	64.73	Userkaf was an Egyptian pharaoh and the founder of the Fifth Dynasty.
171	Sahure	Politician	-2500	-2475	-2450	Egypt	63.39	Sahure was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh and second ruler of the Fifth Dynasty. Sahure's reign is considered to mark the political and cultural high point of the Fifth Dynasty.
179	Neferirkare Kakai	Nobleman	-2483	-2454	-2425	Egypt	62.41	Neferirkare Kakai was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh, the third king of the Fifth Dynasty.
176	Nyuserre Ini	Politician	-2450	-2425	-2400	Egypt	62.87	Nyuserre Ini was an Ancient Egyptian pharaoh, the sixth ruler of the Fifth Dynasty during the Old Kingdom period.
189	Djedkare Isesi	Politician	-2425	-2388	-2350	Egypt	60.63	Djedkare Isesi was a pharaoh, the eighth and penultimate ruler of the Fifth Dynasty of Egypt in the late 25th century to mid-24th century BC, during the Old Kingdom.
186	Unas	Politician	-2375	-2345	-2315	Egypt	60.96	Unas was a pharaoh, the ninth and last ruler of the Fifth Dynasty of Egypt during the Old Kingdom. Little is known of Unas' activities during his reign, which was a time of economic decline.
148	Teti	Politician	-2350	-2320	-2290	Egypt	66.60	Teti was the first pharaoh of the Sixth dynasty of Egypt.
138	Emperor Yao	Politician	-2350	-2300	-2250	China	69.62	Emperor Yao (traditionally c. 2356 – 2255 BCE) was a legendary Chinese ruler, according to various sources, one of the Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors.
173	Lugal-zage-si	Politician	-2325	-2298	-2270	Iraq	63.16	Lugal-Zage-Si of Umma (reigned c. 2294 - 2270 BC) was the last Sumerian king before the conquest of Sumer by Sargon of Akkad and the rise of the Akkadian Empire, and was considered as the only king of the third dynasty of Uruk. He united Sumer briefly as a single kingdom.
132	Sargon of Akkad	Politician	-2350	-2310	-2270	Iraq	71.78	Sargon of Akkad, also known as Sargon the Great, was the first ruler of the Akkadian Empire, known for his conquests of the Sumerian city-states in the 24th to 23rd centuries BC. He is sometimes identified as the first person in recorded history to rule over an empire.
150	Naram-Sin of Akkad	Politician	-2275	-2247	-2218	Iraq	66.21	Naram-Sin was a ruler of the Akkadian Empire, who reigned c. 2254–2218 BC, and was the third successor and grandson of King Sargon of Akkad. Under Naram-Sin the empire reached its maximum strength.
137	Pepi II Neferkare	Politician	-2284	-2242	-2200	Egypt	69.63	Pepi II (2284 BC – after 2247 BC, probably either c. 2216 or c. 2184 BC) was a pharaoh of the Sixth Dynasty in Egypt's Old Kingdom who reigned from c. 2278 BC. He succeeded to the throne at age six, after the death of Merenre I.
204	Dudu of Akkad	Politician	-2225	-2197	-2169	Iraq	51.90	Dudu was a 22nd-century BC king of Akkad, who reigned for 21 years according to the Sumerian king list, although he is poorly attested archaeologically. He is depicted as becoming king during the time of relative anarchy that had followed the death of Shar-Kali-Sharri.
152	Gudea	Politician	-2200	-2163	-2125	Iraq	66.15	Gudea was a ruler of the state of Lagash in Southern Mesopotamia who ruled c. 2144–2124 BC.
194	Utu-hengal	Politician	-2175	-2150	-2125	Iraq	58.62	Utu-hengal was one of the first native kings of Sumer after centuries of Akkadian and Gutian rule, and was at the origin of the foundation of the Third Dynasty of Ur by his son-in-law Ur-Nammu.
146	Ur-Nammu	Politician	-2150	-2122	-2094	Iraq	66.97	Ur-Nammu (ruled c. 2112 BC – 2095 BC middle chronology, or possibly ca. 2047-2030 BC) founded the Sumerian Third Dynasty of Ur, in southern Mesopotamia, following several centuries of Akkadian and Gutian rule. His main achievement was state-building, and Ur-Nammu is chiefly remembered today for his legal code, the Code of Ur-Nammu, the oldest known surviving example in the world.
190	Shulgi	Politician	-2125	-2086	-2046	Iraq	59.69	Shulgi of Ur was the second king of the Third Dynasty of Ur during the Sumerian Renaissance. His accomplishments include the completion of construction of the Great Ziggurat of Ur, begun by his father Ur-Nammu.

142	Yu the Great	Politician	-2123	-2074	-2025	China	68.09	Yu the Great (c. 2123 – 2025 BC) was a legendary ruler in ancient China who was famed for his introduction of flood control, his establishment of the Xia dynasty which inaugurated dynastic rule in China, and his upright moral character.
184	Qi of Xia	Politician	-2050	-2034	-2017	China	61.37	Qi was a Chinese king, the son of Yu the Great and the second sovereign of the Xia Dynasty. He ruled for approximately nine or ten years.
157	Mentuhotep II	Politician	-2075	-2043	-2010	Egypt	65.55	Nebhepetre Mentuhotep II (reigned c. 2061 BC – 2010 BC) was a Pharaoh of the 11th Dynasty who reigned for 51 years. Around his 39th year on the throne he reunited Egypt, thus ending the First Intermediate Period. Consequently, he is considered the first pharaoh of the Middle Kingdom.
175	Mentuhotep III	Politician	-2050	-2024	-1998	Egypt	63.03	Sankhkare Mentuhotep III of the Eleventh dynasty was Pharaoh of Egypt during the Middle Kingdom.
143	Amenemhat I	Politician	-2025	-1994	-1962	Egypt	67.69	Amenemhat I was the first ruler of the Twelfth Dynasty, the dynasty considered to be the golden-age of the Middle Kingdom of Egypt.
151	Senusret I	Politician	-2000	-1960	-1919	Egypt	66.19	Senusret I was the second pharaoh of the Twelfth Dynasty of Egypt. He ruled from 1971 BC to 1926 BC (1920 BC to 1875 BC), and was one of the most powerful kings of this Dynasty.
180	Senusret II	Politician	-1950	-1914	-1878	Egypt	62.40	Khakheperre Senusret II was the fourth pharaoh of the Twelfth Dynasty of Egypt. Senusret II took a great deal of interest in the Faiyum oasis region and began work on an extensive irrigation system from Bahr Yussef through to Lake Moeris through the construction of a dike at El-Lahun and the addition of a network of drainage canals. The purpose of his project was to increase the amount of cultivable land in that area.
149	Senusret III	Politician	-1925	-1882	-1838	Egypt	66.40	Khakaure Senusret III was a pharaoh of Egypt. He ruled from 1878 BC to 1839 BC during a time of great power and prosperity, and was the fifth king of the Twelfth Dynasty of the Middle Kingdom. He was a great pharaoh of the Twelfth Dynasty and is considered to be, perhaps, the most powerful Egyptian ruler of the dynasty.
169	Amenemhat III	Politician	-1875	-1845	-1814	Egypt	63.71	Amenemhat III was a pharaoh of the Twelfth Dynasty of Egypt. He ruled from c. 1860 BC to c. 1814 BC. His reign is regarded as the golden age of the Middle Kingdom.
30	Abraham	Religious Figure	-1900	-1850	-1800	Iraq	91.03	Abraham is the common patriarch of Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and some other religions. In Judaism, he is the founding father of the covenant of the pieces, the special relationship between the Hebrews and God; in Christianity, he is the prototype of all believers, Jewish or Gentile; and in Islam he is seen as a link in the chain of prophets that begins with Adam and culminates in Muhammad.
76	Hammurabi	Politician	-1825	-1788	-1750	Iraq	82.69	Hammurabi was the sixth king of the First Babylonian dynasty of the Amorite tribe, reigning from c. 1792 BC to c. 1750 BC. He is best known for having issued the Code of Hammurabi, which he claimed to have received from Shamash, the Babylonian god of justice.
191	Samsu-iluna	Politician	-1792	-1752	-1712	Iraq	59.38	Samsu-iluna was the seventh king of the founding Amorite dynasty of Babylon, ruling from 1750 BC to 1712 BC. He was the son and successor of Hammurabi by an unknown mother. His reign was marked by the violent uprisings of areas conquered by his father and the abandonment of several important cities (primarily in Sumer).
174	Jie of Xia	Politician	-1728	-1702	-1675	China	63.08	King Jie (traditionally 1728 – 1675 BCE) was the 17th and last ruler of the Xia dynasty of China. He is traditionally regarded as a tyrant and oppressor who brought about the collapse of a dynasty.
181	Tang of Shang	Politician	-1700	-1673	-1646	China	62.35	Tang (c. 1675 – 1646 BC) was the first king of the Shang dynasty in Chinese history. He overthrew Jie, the last ruler of the Xia dynasty. He is also known for being a patrilineal ancestor of Confucius.
197	Tai Jia	Politician	-1675	-1643	-1611	China	56.64	Tai Jia, was the son of Prince Da Ding (son of King Tang) and a king of the ancient Chinese Shang dynasty.
199	Tai Geng	Politician	-1625	-1596	-1567	China	56.26	Tai Geng was a king of the Shang dynasty of ancient China.
198	Yong Ji	Politician	-1600	-1569	-1538	China	56.38	Yong Ji was a Shang dynasty King of China. The economy began to decline under his rule.
188	Labarna I	Politician	-1600	-1563	-1525	Turkey	60.80	Labarna I was the traditional first king of the Hittites, c. early 16th century BC. He was the traditional founder of the Hittite Old Kingdom (c. 1600 – 1450 BC). (Same as Hattusili I?)

187	Mursili I	Politician	-1575	-1550	-1525	Turkey	60.89	Mursili I was a king of the Hittites c. 1556–1526 BC, and was likely a grandson of his predecessor, Hattusili I.
136	Ahmose I	Politician	-1575	-1550	-1525	Egypt	70.17	Ahmose I was a pharaoh and founder of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt.
134	Thutmose I	Politician	-1550	-1522	-1493	Egypt	70.93	Thutmose I was the third pharaoh of the 18th dynasty of Egypt. During his reign, he campaigned deep into the Levant and Nubia, pushing the borders of Egypt farther than ever before.
97	Hatshepsut	Politician	-1525	-1492	-1458	Egypt	78.77	Hatshepsut (1507–1458 BC) was the fifth pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt. She was the second historically-confirmed female pharaoh, the first being Sobekneferu. (Various other women may have also ruled as pharaohs regnant or at least regents before Hatshepsut, as early as Neithhotep around 1600 years prior.)
110	Thutmose III	Politician	-1481	-1453	-1425	Egypt	76.08	Thutmose III was the sixth pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty. Officially, Thutmose III ruled Egypt for almost 54 years and his reign is usually dated from 24 April 1479 BC to 11 March 1425 BC, from the age of two and until his death at age fifty-six; however, during the first 22 years of his reign, he was coregent with his stepmother and aunt, Hatshepsut, who was named the pharaoh.
141	Amenhotep II	Politician	-1450	-1424	-1397	Egypt	68.56	Amenhotep II was the seventh Pharaoh of the 18th dynasty of Egypt. Amenhotep inherited a vast kingdom from his father Thutmose III, and held it by means of a few military campaigns in Syria; however, he fought much less than his father, and his reign saw the effective cessation of hostilities between Egypt and Mitanni, the major kingdoms vying for power in Syria.
92	Amenhotep III	Politician	-1403	-1377	-1350	Egypt	79.30	Amenhotep III was the ninth pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty. His reign was a period of unprecedented prosperity and splendour, when Egypt reached the peak of its artistic and international power.
71	Akhenaten	Politician	-1375	-1356	-1336	Egypt	83.32	Akhenaten, known before the fifth year of his reign as Amenhotep IV, was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty, who ruled for 17 years and died perhaps in 1336 BC or 1334 BC. He is noted for abandoning traditional Egyptian polytheism and introducing worship centered on the Aten (notably instead of Amun, the temples of which he destroyed, the name of whom he rubbed off and the priests of whom he left without resources), which is sometimes described as monolatristic, henotheistic, or even quasi-monotheistic.
66	Nefertiti	Companion	-1370	-1350	-1330	Egypt	84.94	Neferneferuaten Nefertiti (c. 1370 – c. 1330 BC) was an Egyptian queen and the Great Royal Wife of Akhenaten, an Egyptian Pharaoh. Nefertiti and her husband were known for a religious revolution, in which they worshipped one god only, Aten, or the sun disc.
52	Tutankhamun	Politician	-1342	-1334	-1325	Egypt	87.61	Tutankhamun (c. 1342 – c. 1325 BC) was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh who was the last of his royal family to rule during the end of the 18th dynasty (ruled c. 1334 – 1325 BC) during the New Kingdom of Egyptian history. He restored the Ancient Egyptian religion after its dissolution by his father, enriched and endowed the priestly orders of two important cults and began restoring old monuments damaged during the previous Amarna period.
122	Horemheb	Politician	-1350	-1321	-1292	Egypt	74.11	Horemheb was the last pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of Egypt. Horemheb demolished monuments of Akhenaten, reusing their remains in his own building projects, and usurped monuments of Tutankhamun and Ay.
28	Moses	Religious Figure	-1350	-1313	-1275	Egypt	91.29	Moses was a prophet according to the teachings of the Abrahamic religions. According to the Hebrew Bible, he was saved and subsequently adopted by an Egyptian princess, and later in life became the leader of the Israelites and lawgiver, to whom the authorship of the Torah, or acquisition of the Torah from Heaven, is traditionally attributed.
112	Seti I	Politician	-1323	-1301	-1279	Egypt	74.98	Menmaatre Seti I was a pharaoh of the New Kingdom Nineteenth Dynasty of Egypt, the son of Ramesses I and Sitre, and the father of Ramesses II.
70	Ramesses II	Nobleman	-1303	-1258	-1213	Egypt	83.78	Ramesses II (c. 1303 BC – July or August 1213; reigned 1279–1213 BC) was the third pharaoh of the Nineteenth Dynasty of Egypt. He is often regarded as the greatest, most celebrated, and most powerful pharaoh of the New Kingdom.

127	Merneptah	Politician	-1225	-1214	-1203	Egypt	73.07	Merneptah (reigned July or August 1213 BC – May 2, 1203 BC) was the fourth pharaoh of the Nineteenth Dynasty of Ancient Egypt.
133	Ramesses III	Nobleman	-1217	-1186	-1155	Egypt	71.42	Usermaatre Ramesses III was the second Pharaoh of the Twentieth Dynasty in Ancient Egypt. He is thought to have reigned from 1186 to 1155 BC and is considered to be the last great monarch of the New Kingdom to wield any substantial authority over Egypt. His long reign saw the decline of Egyptian political and economic power, linked to a series of invasions and internal economic problems that also plagued pharaohs before him.
58	Zoroaster	Religious Figure	-1200	-1150	-1100	Afghanistan	86.36	Zoroaster was an ancient Iranian spiritual leader who founded what is now known as Zoroastrianism. His teachings challenged the existing traditions of the Indo-Iranian religion and inaugurated a movement that eventually became the dominant religion in Ancient Persia.
135	Nebuchadnezzar I	Politician	-1150	-1127	-1104	Iraq	70.55	Nebuchadnezzar I, r. c. 1125–1104 BC, was the fourth king of the Second Dynasty of Isin and Fourth Dynasty of Babylon. He ruled for 22 years according to the Babylonian King List C, and was the most prominent monarch of this dynasty.
170	Tiglath-Pileser I	Politician	-1150	-1113	-1076	Iraq	63.44	Tiglath-Pileser I was a king of Assyria during the Middle Assyrian period (1114–1076 BC). Under him, Assyria became the leading power of the Ancient Near East, a position the kingdom largely maintained for the next five hundred years.
160	King Wu of Zhou	Politician	-1100	-1072	-1043	China	64.95	King Wu of Zhou was the first king of the Zhou dynasty of ancient China.
105	Saul	Religious Figure	-1079	-1045	-1010	Palestine	76.92	Saul, according to the Hebrew Bible, was the first king of the United Kingdom of Israel (Israel and Judah). His reign, traditionally placed in the late 11th century BCE, supposedly marked a transition from a tribal society to statehood.
54	David	Politician	-1025	-998	-970	Palestine	86.96	David is described in the Hebrew Bible as the third king of the United Monarchy of Israel and Judah, becoming king after Ish-bosheth. In the Books of Samuel, David is a young shepherd who gains fame first as a musician and later by killing the enemy champion Goliath.
53	Solomon	Religious Figure	-1011	-971	-931	Israel	87.06	Solomon was, according to the Hebrew Bible, Old Testament, Quran, and Hadiths, a fabulously wealthy and wise king of the United Kingdom of Israel who succeeded his father, King David.
192	Adad-nirari II	Politician	-950	-921	-891	Iraq	59.22	Adad-nirari II (reigned from 911 to 891 BC) is generally considered to be the first King of Assyria in the Neo-Assyrian period.
167	Ashurnasirpal II	Politician	-925	-892	-859	Iraq	63.87	Ashur-nasir-pal II was king of Assyria from 883 to 859 BC. During his reign he embarked on a vast program of expansion, first conquering the peoples to the north in Asia Minor as far as Nairi and exacting tribute from Phrygia, then invading Aram (modern Syria) conquering the Aramaeans and Neo-Hittites between the Khabur and the Euphrates Rivers.
165	Shalmaneser III	Politician	-900	-862	-824	Iraq	64.39	Shalmaneser III was king of Assyria (859–824 BC), and son of the previous ruler, Ashurnasirpal II. His long reign was a constant series of campaigns against the eastern tribes, the Babylonians, the nations of Mesopotamia and Syria, as well as Kizzuwadna and Urartu.
116	Dido	Politician	-839	-799	-759	Tunisia	74.65	Dido was, according to ancient Greek and Roman sources, the founder and first queen of Carthage. She is primarily known from the account given by the Roman poet Virgil in his epic Aeneid.
182	Tiglath-Pileser III	Politician	-775	-751	-727	Iraq	62.17	Tiglath-Pileser III was a prominent king of Assyria in the eighth century BCE (ruled 745–727 BCE) who introduced advanced civil, military, and political systems into the Neo-Assyrian Empire.
37	Homer	Writer	-800	-750	-700	Turkey	89.95	Homer is the legendary author of the Iliad and the Odyssey, two epic poems that are the central works of ancient Greek literature.
96	Hesiod	Writer	-800	-750	-700	Turkey	78.79	Hesiod was a Greek poet generally thought by scholars to have been active between 750 and 650 BC, around the same time as Homer. He is generally regarded as the first written poet in the Western tradition to regard himself as an individual persona with an active role to play in his subject.

123	Numa Pompilius	Politician	-753	-713	-673	Italy	73.43	Numa Pompilius (753–673 BC; reigned 715–673 BC) was the legendary second king of Rome, succeeding Romulus. He was of Sabine origin, and many of Rome's most important religious and political institutions are attributed to him.
131	Emperor Jimmu	Politician	-700	-643	-585	Japan	71.95	Emperor Jimmu was the first Emperor of Japan, according to legend.
78	Thales of Miletus	Philosopher	-623	-585	-546	Turkey	82.61	Thales of Miletus (c. 624/623 – c. 548/545 BC) was a Greek mathematician, astronomer and pre-Socratic philosopher from Miletus in Ionia, Asia Minor. Many, most notably Aristotle, regarded him as the first philosopher in the Greek tradition, and he is otherwise historically recognized as the first individual in Western civilization known to have entertained and engaged in scientific philosophy.
103	Cyrus the Great	Politician	-600	-565	-530	Iran	77.22	Cyrus II of Persia (c. 600 – 530 BC) commonly known as Cyrus the Great, was the founder of the Achaemenid Empire, the first Persian Empire. From the Mediterranean Sea and Hellespont in the west to the Indus River in the east, Cyrus the Great created the largest empire the world had yet seen.
42	Pythagoras	Philosopher	-570	-533	-495	Greece	89.57	Pythagoras of Samos (c. 570 – c. 495 BC) was an ancient Ionian Greek philosopher and the eponymous founder of Pythagoreanism. His political and religious teachings were well known in Magna Graecia and influenced the philosophies of Plato, Aristotle, and, through them, Western philosophy.
83	Laozi	Philosopher	-575	-525	-475	China	81.86	Laozi was an ancient Chinese philosopher and writer. He is the reputed author of the Tao Te Ching, the founder of philosophical Taoism, and a deity in religious Taoism and traditional Chinese religions.
24	Confucius	Philosopher	-551	-515	-479	China	91.99	Confucius (551–479 BC) was a Chinese philosopher and politician of the Spring and Autumn period. Following the victory of Han over Chu after the collapse of Qin, Confucius's thoughts received official sanction in the new government and were further developed into a system known in the West as Neo-Confucianism, and later New Confucianism (Modern Neo-Confucianism).
22	Gautama Buddha	Philosopher	-566	-509	-452	India	92.11	The Buddha (also known as Siddhattha Gotama or Siddhārtha Gautama) was a philosopher, mendicant, meditator, spiritual teacher, and religious leader who lived in ancient India (c. 5th to 4th century BCE). He is revered as the founder of the world religion of Buddhism.
55	Herodotus	Historian	-484	-455	-425	Turkey	86.90	Herodotus (c. 484 – c. 425 BC) was an ancient Greek historian who was born in Halicarnassus in the Persian Empire (modern-day Bodrum, Turkey). He is widely considered to have been the first writer to have treated historical subjects using a method of systematic investigation—specifically, by collecting his materials and then critically arranging them into an historiographic narrative.
17	Socrates	Philosopher	-470	-435	-399	Greece	92.76	Socrates (c. 470 – 399 BC) was a classical Greek (Athenian) philosopher credited as one of the founders of Western philosophy, and as being the first moral philosopher of the Western ethical tradition of thought. An enigmatic figure, he made no writings, and is known chiefly through the accounts of classical writers writing after his lifetime, particularly his students Plato and Xenophon.
10	Plato	Philosopher	-427	-387	-347	Greece	94.13	Plato (428/427 or 424/423 – 348/347 BC) was an Athenian philosopher during the Classical period in Ancient Greece, founder of the Platonist school of thought, and the Academy, the first institution of higher learning in the Western world. He is widely considered the pivotal figure in the history of Ancient Greek and Western philosophy, along with his teacher, Socrates, and his most famous student, Aristotle.
14	Aristotle	Philosopher	-384	-353	-322	Greece	93.81	Aristotle (384 – 322 BC) was a Greek philosopher and polymath during the Classical period in Ancient Greece. He was the founder of the Lyceum and the Peripatetic school of philosophy and Aristotelian tradition. Along with his teacher Plato, he has been called the "Father of Western Philosophy".

7	Alexander the Great	Military	-356	-340	-323	Greece	95.00	Alexander III of Macedon (356 BC – 323 BC) commonly known as Alexander the Great, was a king (basileus) of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon and a member of the Argead dynasty. He spent most of his ruling years on an unprecedented military campaign through Asia and northeast Africa, and by the age of thirty, he had created one of the largest empires of the ancient world, stretching from Greece to northwestern India. He was undefeated in battle and is widely considered one of history's most successful military commanders.
65	Euclid	Mathematician	-350	-300	-250	Egypt	85.63	Euclid (fl. 300 BC) was a Greek mathematician, often referred to as the "founder of geometry" or the "father of geometry". His Elements is one of the most influential works in the history of mathematics, serving as the main textbook for teaching mathematics (especially geometry) from the time of its publication until the late 19th or early 20th century.
25	Archimedes	Mathematician	-287	-250	-212	Italy	91.92	Archimedes of Syracuse (c. 287 – c. 212 BC) was a Greek mathematician, physicist, engineer, inventor, and astronomer. Although few details of his life are known, he is regarded as one of the leading scientists in classical antiquity.
68	Qin Shi Huang	Politician	-259	-235	-210	China	84.37	Qin Shi Huang (259 BC – 210 BC) was the founder of the Qin dynasty and was the first emperor of a unified China.
57	Hannibal	Politician	-247	-215	-183	Tunisia	86.47	Hannibal (247 – between 183 and 181 BC) was a Carthaginian general and statesman who is widely considered one of the greatest military commanders in history.
108	Cato the Elder	Writer	-234	-192	-149	Italy	76.63	Marcus Porcius Cato (234–149 BC) also known as Cato the Elder, was a Roman soldier, senator and historian known for his conservatism and opposition to Hellenization.
128	Tiberius Gracchus	Politician	-163	-148	-133	Italy	72.74	Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (c. 165 – 133 BC) was a tribune of the plebs in the Roman Republic who sponsored several reforms of agrarian legislation that sought to transfer land from wealthy landowners to poorer citizens. His proposed land policies caused significant political turmoil and he was lynched, along with several supporters, in a riot instigated by his enemies in the senate.
118	Gaius Marius	Politician	-157	-122	-86	Italy	74.60	Gaius Marius (157 BC – 86 BC) was a Roman general and statesman. Victor of the Cimbric and Jugurthine wars, he held the office of consul an unprecedented seven times during his career.
74	Spartacus	Military	-109	-90	-71	Greece	82.96	Spartacus (c. 111–71 BC) was a Thracian gladiator who, along with Crixus, Gannicus, Castus, and Oenomaus, was one of the escaped slave leaders in the Third Servile War, a major slave uprising against the Roman Republic.
63	Cicero	Politician	-106	-75	-43	Italy	85.87	Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 BC – 43 BC) was a Roman statesman, lawyer and Academic Skeptic philosopher who wrote extensively on rhetoric, orations, philosophy, and politics, and is considered one of Rome's greatest orators and prose stylists. A leading political figure in the final years of the Roman Republic, Cicero vainly tried to uphold the republican system's integrity during the instability that led to the establishment of the Roman Empire.
18	Julius Caesar	Politician	-100	-72	-44	Italy	92.56	Gaius Julius Caesar (100 BC – 44 BC) better known by his nomen gentilicium and cognomen Julius Caesar, was a Roman statesman and military general who played a critical role in the events that led to the demise of the Roman Republic and the rise of the Roman Empire.
39	Augustus	Politician	-63	-25	14	Italy	89.77	Augustus (63 BC – AD 14) was a Roman statesman and military leader who became the first emperor of the Roman Empire, reigning from 27 BC until his death in AD 14. His status as the founder of the Roman Principate has consolidated an enduring legacy as one of the most effective and controversial leaders in human history.
35	Mary, mother of Jesus	Religious Figure	-25	0	25	Israel	90.23	Mary was a first-century BC Galilean Jewish woman of Nazareth, and the mother of Jesus, according to the New Testament and the Quran.
2	Jesus	Religious Figure	-4	15	33	Israel	97.33	Jesus (c. 4 BC – c. AD 30/33) was a first-century Jewish preacher and religious leader. He is the central figure of Christianity.
26	Saint Peter	Religious Figure	-1	33	67	Israel	91.78	Saint Peter (ordination AD 30; died between AD 64 and 68), was one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ, and the first leader of the early Church.
89	John the Apostle	Religious Figure	6	53	100	Israel	80.45	John the Apostle (c. AD 6 – c. 100) was one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus according to the New Testament.



79	Trajan	Politician	53	85	117	Spain	82.44	Trajan was Roman emperor from 98 to 117. Officially declared by the Senate optimus princeps ("best ruler"), Trajan is remembered as a successful soldier-emperor who presided over the greatest military expansion in Roman history, leading the empire to attain its maximum territorial extent by the time of his death.
86	Hadrian	Politician	76	107	138	Spain	80.93	Hadrian was Roman emperor from 117 to 138.
75	Ptolemy	Astronomer	100	135	170	Egypt	82.95	Claudius Ptolemy was a Greek mathematician, astronomer, geographer and astrologer.
72	Marcus Aurelius	Politician	121	151	180	Italy	83.28	Marcus Aurelius was a Roman emperor from 161 to 180 and a Stoic philosopher. He was the last of the rulers known as the Five Good Emperors, and the last emperor of the Pax Romana, an age of relative peace and stability for the Roman Empire.
91	Galen	Physician	129	165	200	Turkey	80.19	Aelius Galenus or Claudius Galenus (129 AD – c. 200/c. 216), better known as Galen, was a physician, surgeon and philosopher in the Roman Empire. Arguably the most accomplished of all medical researchers of antiquity, Galen influenced the development of various scientific disciplines, including anatomy, physiology, pathology, pharmacology, and neurology, as well as philosophy and logic.
113	Liu Bei	Politician	161	192	223	China	74.95	Liu Bei was a warlord in the late Eastern Han dynasty who founded the state of Shu Han in the Three Kingdoms period and became its first ruler.
119	Zhuge Liang	Engineer	181	208	234	China	74.54	Zhuge Liang was a Chinese politician, military strategist, writer, engineer and inventor. He is recognised as the most accomplished strategist of his era, and has been compared to Sun Tzu, the author of The Art of War.
101	Plotinus	Philosopher	203	237	270	Egypt	77.79	Plotinus was a major Hellenistic philosopher who lived in Roman Egypt. Historians of the 19th century invented the term Neoplatonism and applied it to Plotinus and his philosophy, which was influential during Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages.
84	Diocletian	Politician	244	278	311	Croatia	81.50	Diocletian was a Roman emperor from 284 to 305. Diocletian's reign stabilized the empire and marks the end of the Crisis of the Third Century.
60	Constantine the Great	Politician	272	305	337	Serbia	86.17	Constantine the Great was a Roman Emperor who ruled between AD 306 and 337. Constantine was the first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity.
126	Athanasius of Alexandria	Philosopher	298	336	373	Egypt	73.30	Athanasius of Alexandria (c. 296–298 – 373) was the 20th bishop of Alexandria. His intermittent episcopacy spanned 45 years (c. 328 – 373), of which over 17 encompassed five exiles, when he was replaced on the order of four different Roman emperors.
87	Hypatia	Mathematician	350	383	415	Egypt	80.92	Hypatia (born c. 350–370; died 415) was a Hellenistic Neoplatonist philosopher, astronomer, and mathematician, who lived in Alexandria, Egypt, then part of the Eastern Roman Empire. She was a prominent thinker of the Neoplatonic school in Alexandria where she taught philosophy and astronomy. She is the first female mathematician whose life is reasonably well recorded.
56	Augustine of Hippo	Philosopher	354	392	430	Algeria	86.89	Augustine of Hippo (354 – 430 AD) was a Roman African, Manichaean, early Christian theologian, doctor of the Church, and Neoplatonic philosopher from Numidia whose writings influenced the development of the Western Church and Western philosophy, and indirectly all of Western Christianity.
62	Attila	Politician	406	430	453	Hungary	86.05	Attila (c. 406–453), frequently called Attila the Hun, was the ruler of the Huns from 434 until his death in March 453. During his reign, he was one of the most feared enemies of the Western and Eastern Roman Empires.
109	Odoacer	Politician	433	463	493	Hungary	76.57	Flavius Odoacer (c. 433–493 AD) was a barbarian statesman who deposed Romulus Augustus and became King of Italy (476–493). His reign is commonly seen as marking the end of the Western Roman Empire.
98	Clovis I	Politician	466	489	511	Belgium	78.69	Clovis (c. 466 – 511) was the first king of the Franks to unite all of the Frankish tribes under one ruler, changing the form of leadership from a group of royal chieftains to rule by a single king and ensuring that the kingship was passed down to his heirs. He is considered to have been the founder of the Merovingian dynasty, which ruled the Frankish kingdom for the next two centuries.

76	Justinian I	Politician	482	524	565	Macedonia	82.69	Justinian I (c. 482 – 565) was the Eastern Roman emperor from 527 to 565. During his reign, Justinian sought to revive the empire's greatness and reconquer the lost western half of the historical Roman Empire.
95	Pope Gregory I	Religious Figure	540	572	604	Italy	78.94	Pope Gregory I (c. 540 – 604) was Pope from 3 September 590 to 12 March 604 AD. He is famous for instigating the first recorded large-scale mission from Rome, the Gregorian Mission, to convert the then-pagan Anglo-Saxons in England to Christianity.
1	Muhammad	Religious Figure	570	601	632	Saudi Arabia	100.00	Muhammad (c. 570 CE – 632 CE) was an Arab religious, social, and political leader and the founder of Islam. According to Islamic doctrine, he was a prophet, sent to present and confirm the monotheistic teachings preached previously by Adam, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and other prophets.
67	Umar	Politician	585	615	644	Saudi Arabia	84.83	Umar (c. 584 CE – 644 CE) was one of the most powerful and influential Muslim caliphs in history. He was a senior companion of the Islamic prophet Muhammad.
82	Ali	Religious Figure	601	631	661	Saudi Arabia	82.11	Ali ibn Abi Talib (601 – 661) was a cousin and son-in-law of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, who ruled as the fourth caliph from 656 to 661, but is regarded as the rightful immediate successor to Muhammad as an Imam by Shia Muslims.
120	Wu Zetian	Politician	624	665	705	China	74.33	Wu Zetian (624 – 705) was a Chinese sovereign who ruled unofficially as power behind the throne and empress consort and later officially as regent Plenipotentiary, empress dowager, and empress regnant during the brief Zhou dynasty (690–705), which interrupted the Tang dynasty.
88	Charles Martel	Military	688	715	741	Belgium	80.60	Charles Martel (688 – 741) was a Frankish statesman and military leader who, as Duke and Prince of the Franks and Mayor of the Palace, was the de facto ruler of Francia from 718 until his death.
90	Pepin the Short	Politician	715	742	768	Belgium	80.33	Pepin the Short (c. 714 – 768) was the King of the Franks from 751 until his death in 768. He was the first of the Carolingians to become king.
46	Charlemagne	Politician	748	781	814	Spain	88.91	Charlemagne (748 – 814) was King of the Franks from 768, King of the Lombards from 774, and Emperor of the Romans from 800. During the Early Middle Ages, he united the majority of western and central Europe. He was the first recognised emperor to rule from western Europe since the fall of the Western Roman Empire three centuries earlier.
59	Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi	Mathematician	780	815	850	Turkmenistan	86.27	Muhammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī (c. 780 – c. 850) was a Persian polymath who produced works in mathematics, astronomy, and geography. Around 820 CE he was appointed as the astronomer and head of the library of the House of Wisdom in Baghdad.
107	Charles the Bald	Politician	823	850	877	Germany	76.80	Charles II the Bald (823 – 877) was the king of West Francia (843–877), king of Italy (875–877) and emperor of the Carolingian Empire (875–877). After a series of civil wars during the reign of his father, Louis the Pious, Charles succeeded, by the Treaty of Verdun (843), in acquiring the western third of the Carolingian Empire.
104	Alfred the Great	Politician	848	874	899	United Kingdom	77.20	Alfred the Great (between 847 and 849 – 899) was King of Wessex from 871 to c. 886 and King of the Anglo-Saxons from c. 886 to 899.
106	Harald Fairhair	Politician	850	892	933	Norway	76.91	Harald I Fairhair (c. 850 – c. 932) is portrayed by medieval Icelandic historians as the first King of Norway.
93	Al-Farabi	Philosopher	872	912	951	Kazakhstan	79.27	Al-Farabi (c. 872 – 950/951) was a renowned philosopher and jurist who wrote in the fields of political philosophy, metaphysics, ethics and logic. In Islamic philosophical tradition he was often called "the Second Teacher", following Aristotle who was known as "the First Teacher".
94	Otto I	Politician	912	943	973	Germany	79.09	Otto I (912 – 973) was German king from 936 and Holy Roman Emperor from 962 until his death in 973.
121	Erik the Red	Explorer	950	977	1003	Norway	74.21	Erik Thorvaldsson (c. 950 – c. 1003), known as Erik the Red, was a Norse explorer, described in medieval and Icelandic saga sources as having founded the first settlement in Greenland.
45	Avicenna	Philosopher	980	1009	1037	Uzbekistan	89.28	Ibn Sina, often known in the west as Avicenna (c. 980 – 1037) was a Persian polymath who is regarded as one of the most significant physicians, astronomers, thinkers and writers of the Islamic Golden Age, and the father of modern medicine.

115	Lady Godiva	Social Activist	990	1033	1076	United Kingdom	74.87	Godiva, Countess of Mercia (died between 1066 and 1086), was a late Anglo-Saxon noblewoman who is relatively well documented as the wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and a patron of various churches and monasteries. Today, she is mainly remembered for a legend dating back at least to the 13th century, in which she rode naked—covered only in her long hair—through the streets of Coventry to gain a remission of the oppressive taxation that her husband, Leofric, imposed on his tenants.
80	Omar Khayyam	Mathematician	1048	1090	1131	Iran	82.40	Omar Khayyam (1048 – 1131) was a Persian mathematician, astronomer, philosopher, and poet. He was born in Nishapur, in northeastern Iran, and spent most of his life near the court of the Karakhanid and Seljuq rulers in the period which witnessed the First Crusade.
100	Hildegard of Bingen	Religious Figure	1098	1139	1179	Germany	78.23	Hildegard of Bingen (1098 – 1179) was a German Benedictine abbess, writer, composer, philosopher, Christian mystic, visionary, and polymath. She is one of the best-known composers of sacred monophony, as well as the most-recorded in modern history. She has been considered by many in Europe to be the founder of scientific natural history in Germany.
51	Saladin	Politician	1138	1166	1193	Iraq	87.64	An-Nasir Salah ad-Din Yusuf ibn Ayyub, known as Salah ad-Din or Saladin (1137 – 1193), was the first sultan of Egypt and Syria and the founder of the Ayyubid dynasty. A Sunni Muslim of Kurdish ethnicity, Saladin led the Muslim military campaign against the Crusader states in the Levant.
4	Genghis Khan	Military	1162	1195	1227	Mongolia	96.79	Genghis Khan (c. 1162 – 1227) was the founder and first Great Khan and Emperor of the Mongol Empire, which became the largest contiguous empire in history after his death. After founding the Empire and being proclaimed Genghis Khan, he launched the Mongol invasions that conquered most of Eurasia.
85	Rumi	Writer	1207	1240	1273	Afghanistan	81.12	Jalāl ad-Dīn Muhammad Rūmī, more popularly simply as Rumi (1207 – 1273), was a 13th-century Persian poet, faqih, Islamic scholar, theologian, and Sufi mystic originally from Greater Khorasan. Rumi's influence transcends national borders and ethnic divisions: Iranians, Tajiks, Turks, Greeks, Pashtuns, other Central Asian Muslims, and the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent have greatly appreciated his spiritual legacy for the past seven centuries.
64	Thomas Aquinas	Philosopher	1225	1250	1274	Italy	85.82	Thomas Aquinas (1225 – 1274) was an Italian Dominican friar, philosopher, Catholic priest, and Doctor of the Church. An immensely influential philosopher, theologian, and jurist in the tradition of scholasticism, he is also known within the latter as the Doctor Angelicus and the Doctor Communis.
12	Marco Polo	Explorer	1254	1289	1324	Italy	93.94	Marco Polo (1254 – 1324) was an Italian merchant, explorer, and writer who travelled through Asia along the Silk Road between 1271 and 1295. His travels are recorded in The Travels of Marco Polo, a book that described to Europeans the then mysterious culture and inner workings of the Eastern world, including the wealth and great size of the Mongol Empire and China in the Yuan Dynasty, giving their first comprehensive look into China, India, Japan and other Asian cities and countries.
73	Petrarch	Writer	1304	1339	1374	Italy	83.16	Francesco Petrarca (1304 – 1374), commonly anglicized as Petrarch, was an Italian scholar and poet during the early Italian Renaissance who was one of the earliest humanists.
49	Timur	Military	1336	1371	1405	Uzbekistan	88.16	Timur (1336 – 1405) was a Turco-Mongol Persianate conqueror who founded the Timurid Empire in and around modern-day Iran and Central Asia, becoming the first ruler of the Timurid dynasty. As an undefeated commander, he is widely regarded as one of the greatest military leaders and tacticians in history.
81	Jan Hus	Social Activist	1369	1392	1415	Czech Republic	82.17	Jan Hus (c. 1372 – 1415) was a Czech theologian and philosopher who became a church reformer and an inspirer of Hussitism, a key predecessor to Protestantism and a seminal figure in the Bohemian Reformation.

47	Johannes Gutenberg	Inventor	1394	1431	1468	Germany	88.78	Johannes Gensfleisch zur Laden zum Gutenberg (c. 1400 – 1468) was a German blacksmith, goldsmith, inventor, printer, and publisher who introduced printing to Europe with the printing press. His introduction of mechanical movable type printing to Europe started the Printing Revolution and is regarded as a milestone of the second millennium, ushering in the modern period of human history.
69	Vlad the Impaler	Politician	1431	1454	1476	Romania	84.03	Vlad III Dracula, known as Vlad the Impaler or Vlad Dracula (1428/31 – 1476/77), was Voivode of Wallachia three times between 1448 and his death. He is often considered one of the most important rulers in Wallachian history and a national hero of Romania.
13	Christopher Columbus	Explorer	1451	1479	1506	Italy	93.85	Christopher Columbus (1451 – 1506) was an Italian explorer and colonizer who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean that opened the New World for conquest and permanent European colonization of the Americas. His expeditions, sponsored by the Catholic Monarchs of Spain, were the first European contact with the Caribbean, Central America, and South America.
3	Leonardo da Vinci	Inventor	1452	1486	1519	Italy	96.82	Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci (1452 – 1519), known as Leonardo da Vinci, was an Italian polymath of the Renaissance whose areas of interest included invention, drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, science, music, mathematics, engineering, literature, anatomy, geology, astronomy, botany, paleontology, and cartography. He has been variously called the father of palaeontology, ichnology, and architecture, and is widely considered one of the greatest painters of all time (despite perhaps only 15 of his paintings having survived).
31	Nicolaus Copernicus	Astronomer	1473	1508	1543	Poland	90.93	Nicolaus Copernicus (1473 – 1543) was a Renaissance-era polymath whose theory of the universe placed the Sun rather than Earth at the center of the universe, in all likelihood independently of Aristarchus of Samos, who had articulated similar ideas some eighteen centuries earlier. The publication of Copernicus' book <i>De revolutionibus orbium coelestium</i> (On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres), just before his death in 1543, was a major event in the history of science, triggering the Copernican Revolution and making a pioneering contribution to the Scientific Revolution.
26	Martin Luther	Religious Figure	1483	1515	1546	Germany	91.78	Martin Luther (1483 – 1546) was a German professor of theology, composer, priest, monk, and a seminal figure in the Protestant Reformation. He came to reject several teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic Church; in particular, he disputed the view on indulgences.
21	Michelangelo	Painter	1475	1520	1564	Italy	92.12	Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni (1475 – 1564), was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet of the High Renaissance born in the Republic of Florence, who exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art. His artistic versatility was of such a high order that he is often considered a contender for the title of the archetypal Renaissance man, along with his rival, the fellow Florentine, Leonardo da Vinci. Several scholars have described Michelangelo as the greatest artist of his age and even as the greatest artist of all time.
50	Elizabeth I of England	Politician	1533	1568	1603	United Kingdom	88.10	Elizabeth I (1533 – 1603) was Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death on 24 March 1603. Sometimes called the Virgin Queen, Gloriana or Good Queen Bess, Elizabeth was the last of the five monarchs of the House of Tudor.
20	William Shakespeare	Writer	1564	1590	1616	United Kingdom	92.16	William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616) was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist.
16	Galileo Galilei	Astronomer	1564	1603	1642	Italy	93.30	Galileo di Vincenzo Bonaiuti de' Galilei (1564 – 1642) was an Italian astronomer, physicist and engineer, sometimes described as a polymath, from Pisa. Galileo has been called the "father of observational astronomy", the "father of modern physics", the "father of the scientific method", and the "father of modern science".
41	René Descartes	Philosopher	1596	1623	1650	France	89.69	René Descartes (1596 – 1650) was a French philosopher, mathematician, and scientist. One of the most notable intellectual figures of the Dutch Golden Age, Descartes is also widely regarded as one of the founders of modern philosophy.

36	Rembrandt	Painter	1606	1638	1669	Netherlands	90.14	Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn (1606 – 1669) was a Dutch draughtsman, painter, and printmaker. An innovative and prolific master in three media, he is generally considered one of the greatest visual artists in the history of art and the most important in Dutch art history.
34	Louis XIV of France	Politician	1638	1677	1715	France	90.57	Louis XIV (1638 – 1715) was King of France from 14 May 1643 until his death in 1715. His reign of 72 years and 110 days is the longest recorded of any monarch of a sovereign country in European history. In the age of absolutism in Europe, Louis XIV's France was a leader in the growing centralisation of power.
5	Isaac Newton	Physicist	1643	1685	1726	United Kingdom	95.28	Sir Isaac Newton (1642 – 1726/27) was an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, theologian, and author (described in his own day as a "natural philosopher") who is widely recognised as one of the most influential scientists of all time and as a key figure in the scientific revolution. His book Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica (Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy), first published in 1687, laid the foundations of classical mechanics.
23	Johann Sebastian Bach	Composer	1685	1718	1750	Germany	92.01	Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 – 1750) was a German composer and musician of the Baroque period. Since the 19th-century Bach Revival he has generally been regarded as one of the greatest composers of all time.
47	Adam Smith	Economist	1723	1757	1790	United Kingdom	88.78	Adam Smith (1723 – 1790) was a Scottish economist, philosopher and author as well as a moral philosopher, a pioneer of political economy and a key figure during the Scottish Enlightenment, also known as "The Father of Economics" or "The Father of Capitalism".
11	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	Composer	1756	1774	1791	Austria	94.05	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756 – 1791) was a prolific and influential composer of the Classical period. He composed more than 600 works, many of which are acknowledged as pinnacles of symphonic, concertante, chamber, operatic, and choral music.
38	Thomas Jefferson	Politician	1743	1785	1826	United States	89.87	Thomas Jefferson (1743 – 1826) was an American statesman, diplomat, lawyer, architect, philosopher, and Founding Father who served as the third president of the United States from 1801 to 1809. The principal author of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson was a proponent of democracy, republicanism, and individual rights, motivating American colonists to break from the Kingdom of Great Britain and form a new nation; he produced formative documents and decisions at both the state and national level.
8	Napoleon	Politician	1769	1795	1821	France	94.45	Napoléon Bonaparte (1769 – 1821) was a French statesman and military leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the French Revolutionary Wars. He won most of these wars and the vast majority of his battles, building a large empire that ruled over much of continental Europe before its final collapse in 1815. He is considered one of the greatest commanders in history, and his wars and campaigns are studied at military schools worldwide.
6	Ludwig van Beethoven	Composer	1770	1799	1827	Germany	95.20	Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 – 1827) was a German composer and pianist. He was a crucial figure in the transition between the classical and romantic eras in classical music and is considered to be one of the greatest composers of all time.
61	Carl Friedrich Gauss	Mathematician	1777	1816	1855	Germany	86.13	Johann Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777 – 1855) was a German mathematician and physicist who made significant contributions to many fields in mathematics and science. Sometimes referred to as the Princeps mathematicorum (Latin for "the foremost of mathematicians") and "the greatest mathematician since antiquity", Gauss had an exceptional influence in many fields of mathematics and science, and is ranked among history's most influential mathematicians.
32	Charles Darwin	Biologist	1809	1846	1882	United Kingdom	90.76	Charles Robert Darwin (1809 – 1882) was an English naturalist, geologist and biologist, best known for his contributions to the science of evolution. His proposition that all species of life have descended over time from common ancestors is now widely accepted, and considered a foundational concept in science.

29	Karl Marx	Economist	1818	1851	1883	Germany	91.08	Karl Heinrich Marx (1818 – 1883) was a German philosopher, economist, historian, sociologist, political theorist, journalist and socialist revolutionary. Marx has been described as one of the most influential figures in human history, and his work has been both lauded and criticised.
43	Thomas Edison	Inventor	1847	1889	1931	United States	89.55	Thomas Alva Edison (1847 – 1931) was an American inventor and businessman who has been described as America's greatest inventor. These inventions, which include the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and the long-lasting, practical electric light bulb, have had a widespread impact on the modern industrialized world.
40	Vladimir Lenin	Politician	1870	1897	1924	Russia	89.72	Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (1870 – 1924) better known by his alias Lenin, was a Russian revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. He served as head of government of Soviet Russia from 1917 to 1924 and of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924.
15	Albert Einstein	Physicist	1879	1917	1955	Germany	93.58	Albert Einstein (1879 – 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist who developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). His work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. He is best known to the general public for his mass–energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$ , which has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation".
9	Adolf Hitler	Politician	1889	1917	1945	Austria	94.35	Adolf Hitler (1889 – 1945) was a German politician and leader of the Nazi Party. During his dictatorship from 1933 to 1945, he initiated World War II in Europe by invading Poland on 1 September 1939. He was closely involved in military operations throughout the war and was central to the perpetration of the Holocaust.
33	Che Guevara	Social Activist	1928	1948	1967	Argentina	90.61	Ernesto "Che" Guevara (1928 – 1967) was an Argentine Marxist revolutionary, physician, author, guerrilla leader, diplomat, and military theorist. A major figure of the Cuban Revolution, his stylized visage has become a ubiquitous countercultural symbol of rebellion and global insignia in popular culture.
44	Nelson Mandela	Social Activist	1918	1966	2013	South Africa	89.39	Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (1918 – 2013) was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election.
19	Donald Trump	Politician	1946	-	-	United States	92.34	Donald John Trump (born 1946) is an American media personality, businessman, and politician who served as the 45th president of the United States from 2017 to 2021.