

# The 5 Most Influential Data Visualizations of All Time



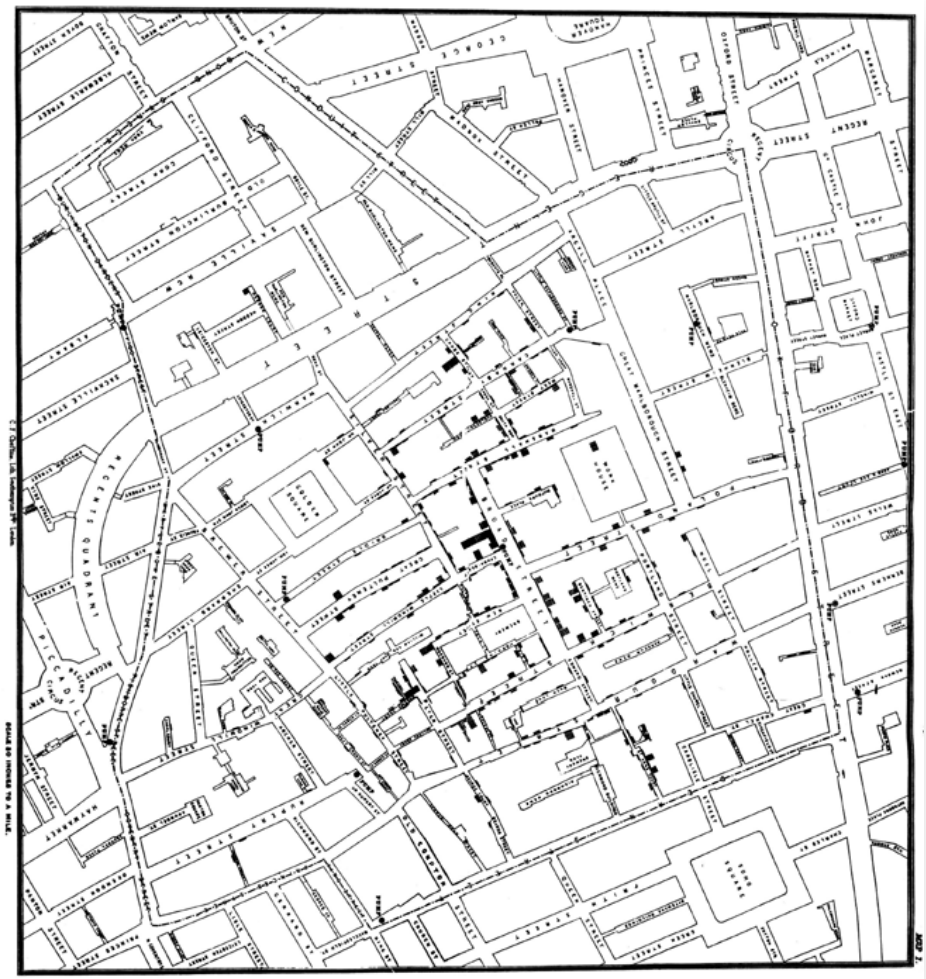
# About these visualizations

Data visualization allows us all to see and understand our data more deeply. That understanding breeds good decisions.

Without data visualization and data analysis, we are all more prone to misunderstandings and missed opportunities.

The following slides will show you 5 powerful, beautiful visualizations that changed how people thought about the world.

## 5. London Cholera Map – John Snow



1854. London. Cholera strikes. In just 10 days, over 500 people have been killed in one neighborhood. The mysterious cluster of deaths is especially terrifying because no one understands the source.

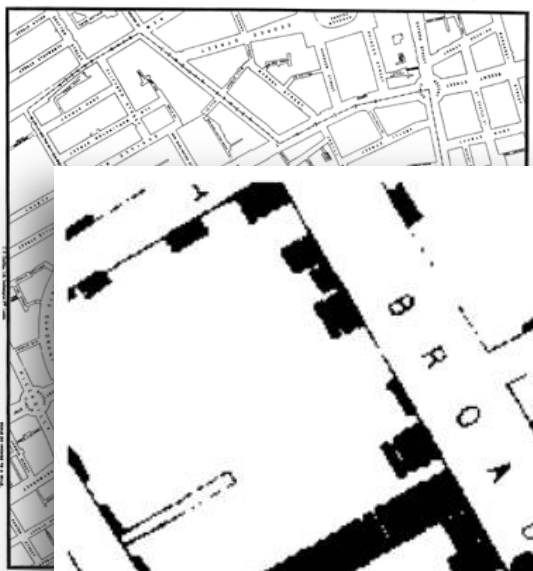
No one besides John Snow, an epidemiologist who realized the water supply was spreading the disease.

## 5. London Cholera Map – John Snow



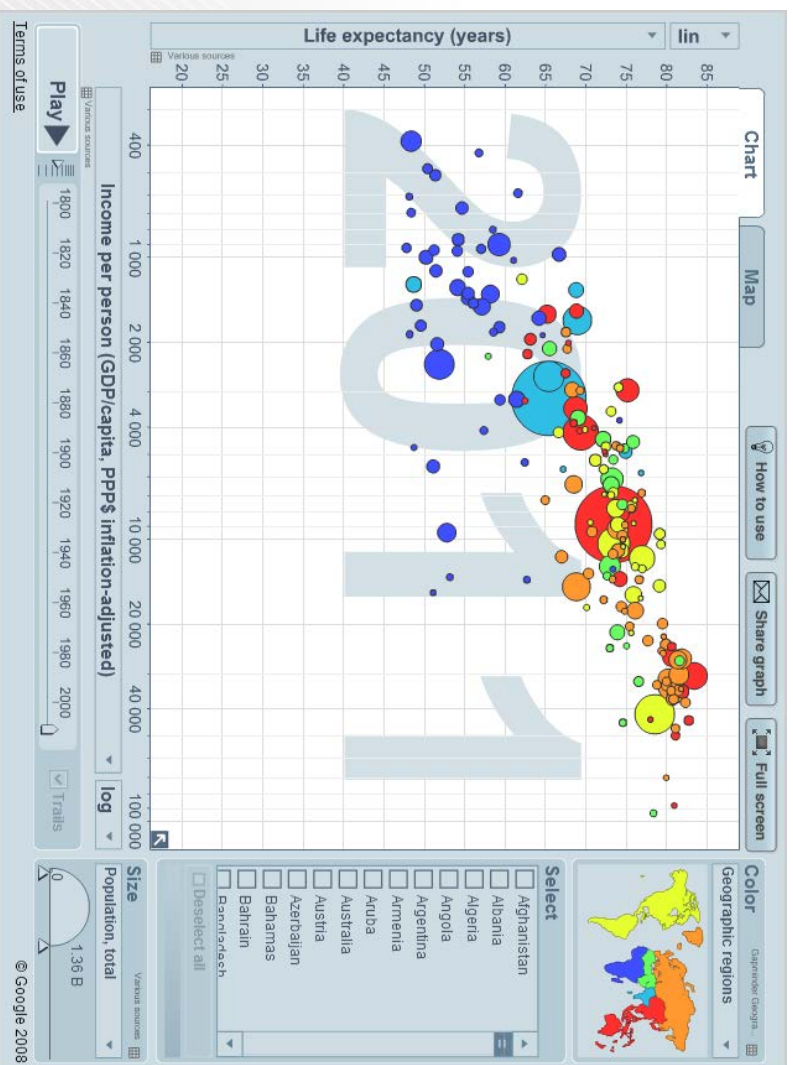
He plotted every death on a map with ingenious mapped bar charts (see left) and was able to show that the closer to the Broad Street water pump he plotted, the greater the number of deaths.

The information helped convince the public a true sewage system was needed and spurred the city to action.





## 4. Gapminder – Rosling



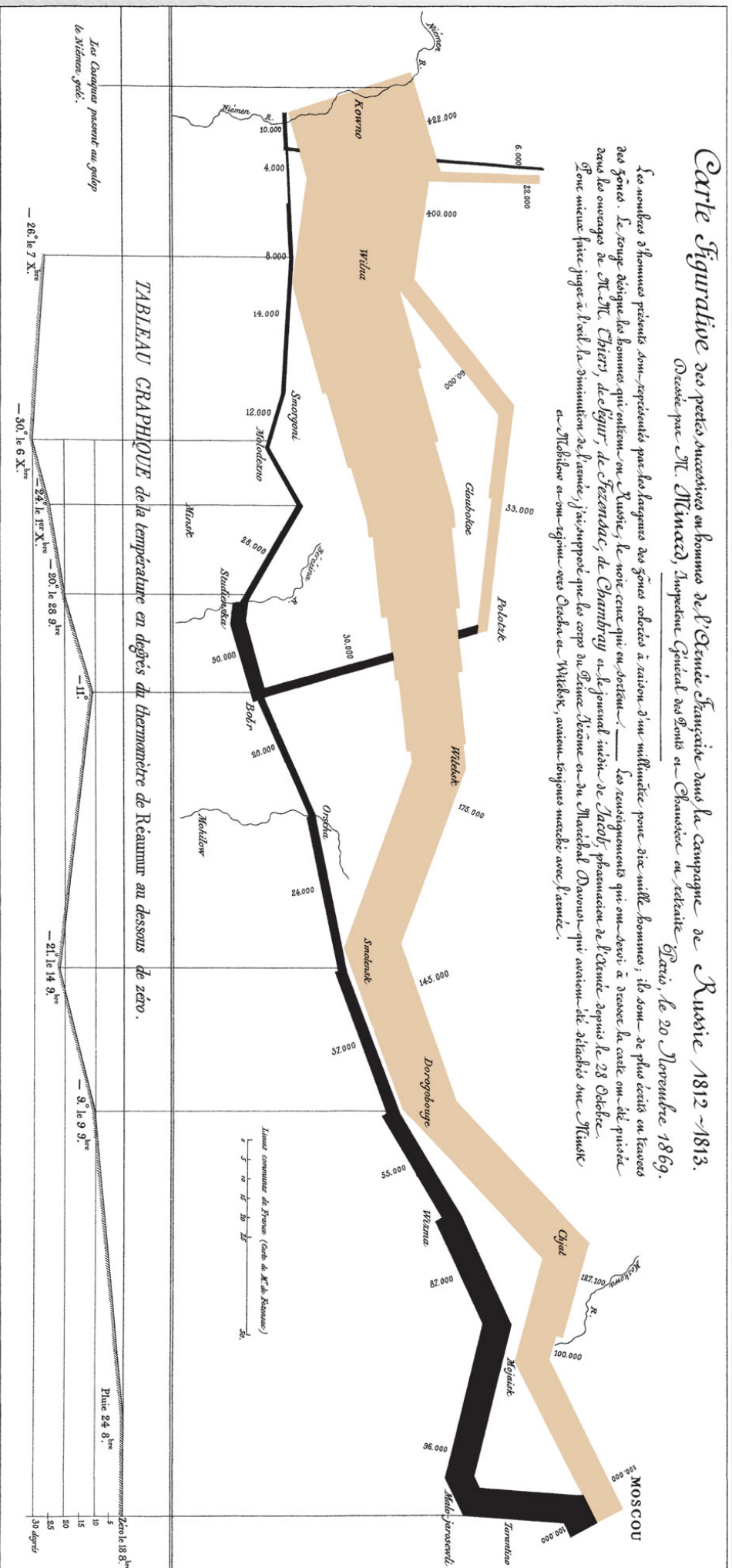
The Swedish scientist [Hans Rosling](#) had been working with developmental data for over 30 years – but it took a great visualization and a 2007 [TED talk](#) for him to share his passion with the world.

His original viz (now one of many) shows the relationship between [income and life expectancy](#). The data is simple but Rosling's visual storytelling has allowed him to spread his passion for this fascinating, overlooked data to millions.

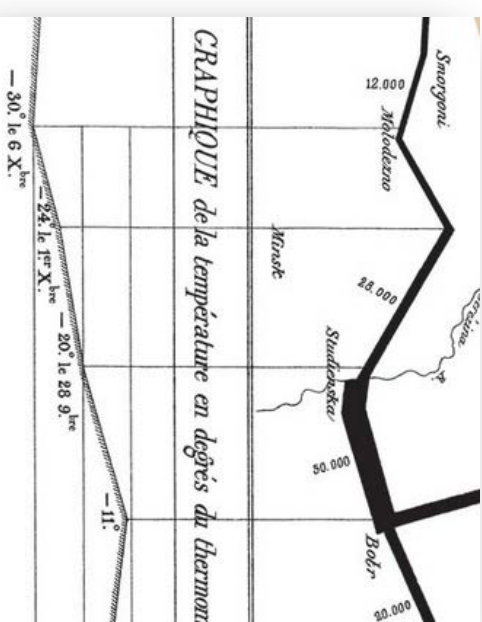
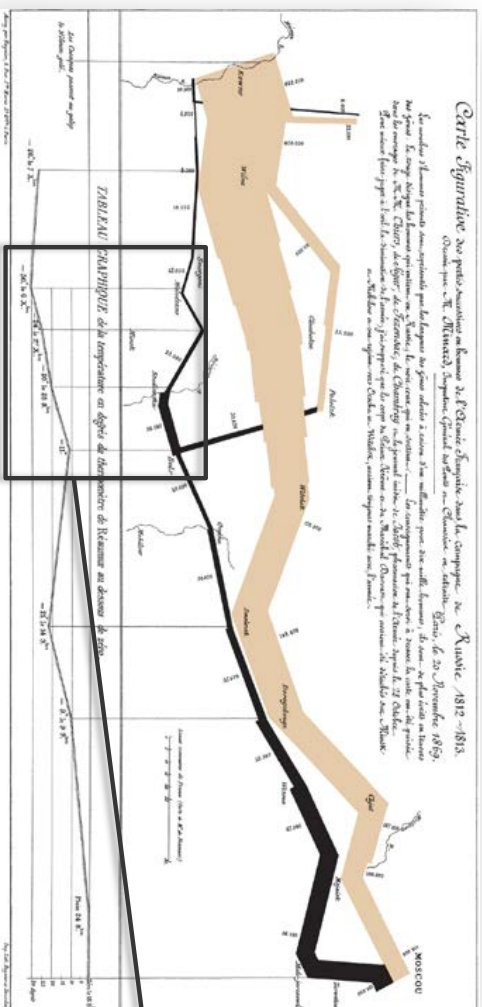
# 3. March on Moscow – Charles Minard

Carte figurative des pertes successives en hommes de l'Armée Française dans la campagne de Russie 1812-1813.  
Dessiné par M. Minard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées en retraite. Paris, le 20 Novembre 1869.

Les nombres d'hommes présents sont représentés par les longueurs des zones colorées à raison d'un millimètre pour dix mille hommes; ils sont de plus écrits en lettres des zones. Le rouge désigne les hommes qui ont été en Russie, le noir ceux qui en sont sortis. — Les renseignements qui ont servi à dresser la carte ont été puisés dans les ouvrages de M. M. Chézy, de Séguin, de Steudner, de Chambray et le Journal inédit de Jacot, pharmacien de l'Armée depuis le 28 Octobre. On a mieux fait juger à l'œil la diminution de l'armée, j'ai supposé que les corps du Grand Étienne et du Maréchal Davoust qui avaient été détachés sur Minsk et Mielow et ont rejoint vers Otscha et Wilna, avaient toujours marché avec l'armée.



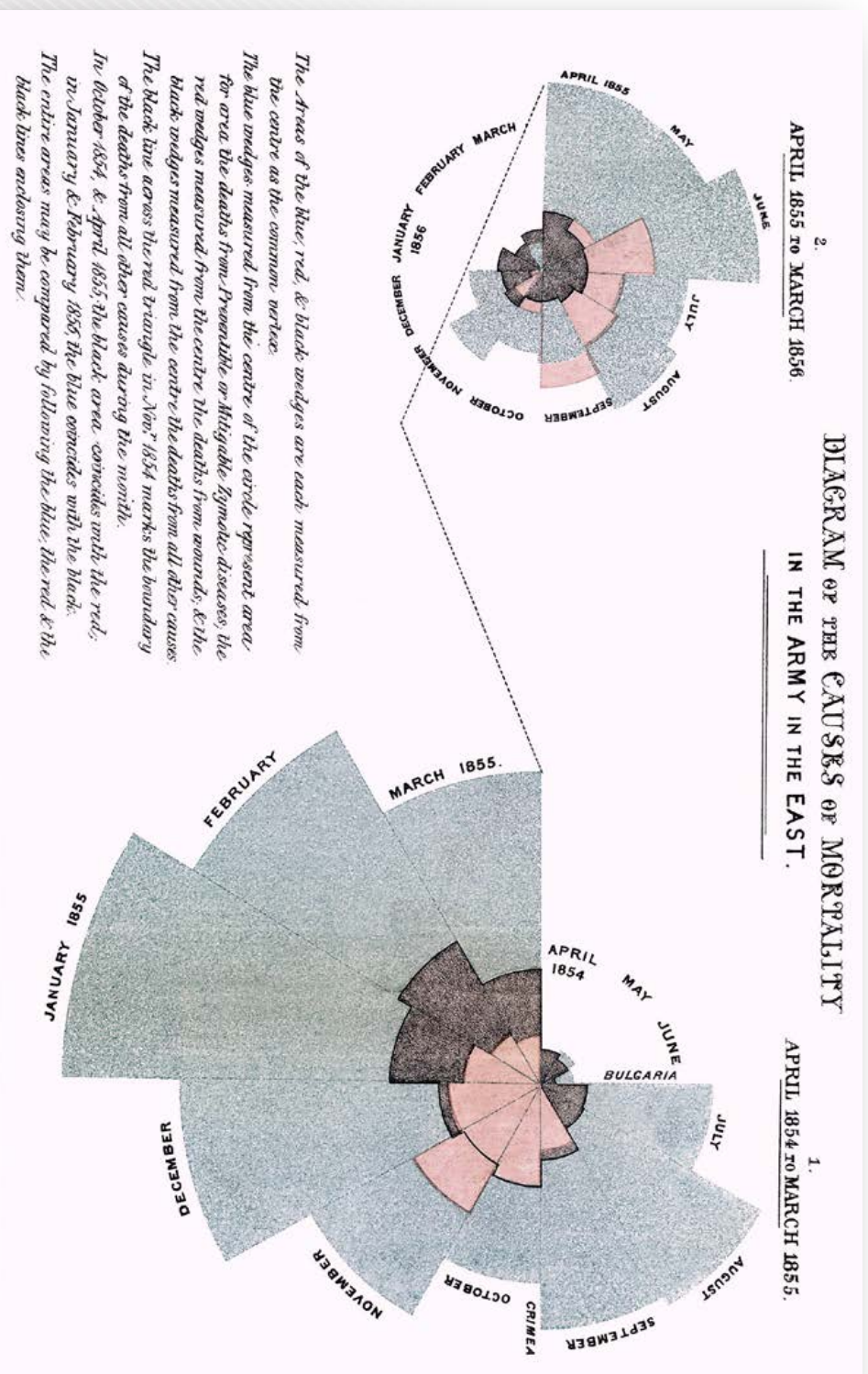
### 3. March on Moscow – Charles Minard



In 1812, Napoleon marched to Moscow in order to conquer the city. 98% of his soldiers died. Fifty years later, while his country yearned for their former Imperial glory, the Parisian engineer Charles Minard chose to remind his country of the horrors of war with data. The simple but fascinating temperature line below the viz shows how cold ultimately defeated Napoleon's army. [This viz](#) still inspires those who see it to ponder the true cost of war.

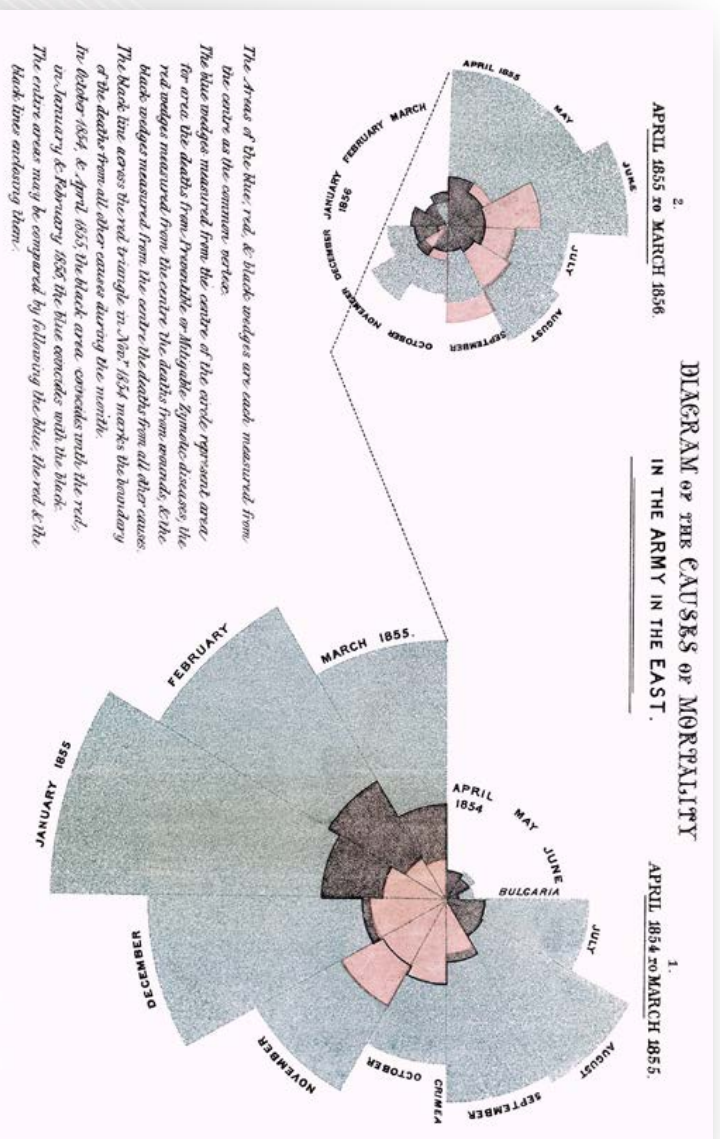


## 2. War Mortality – Florence Nightingale





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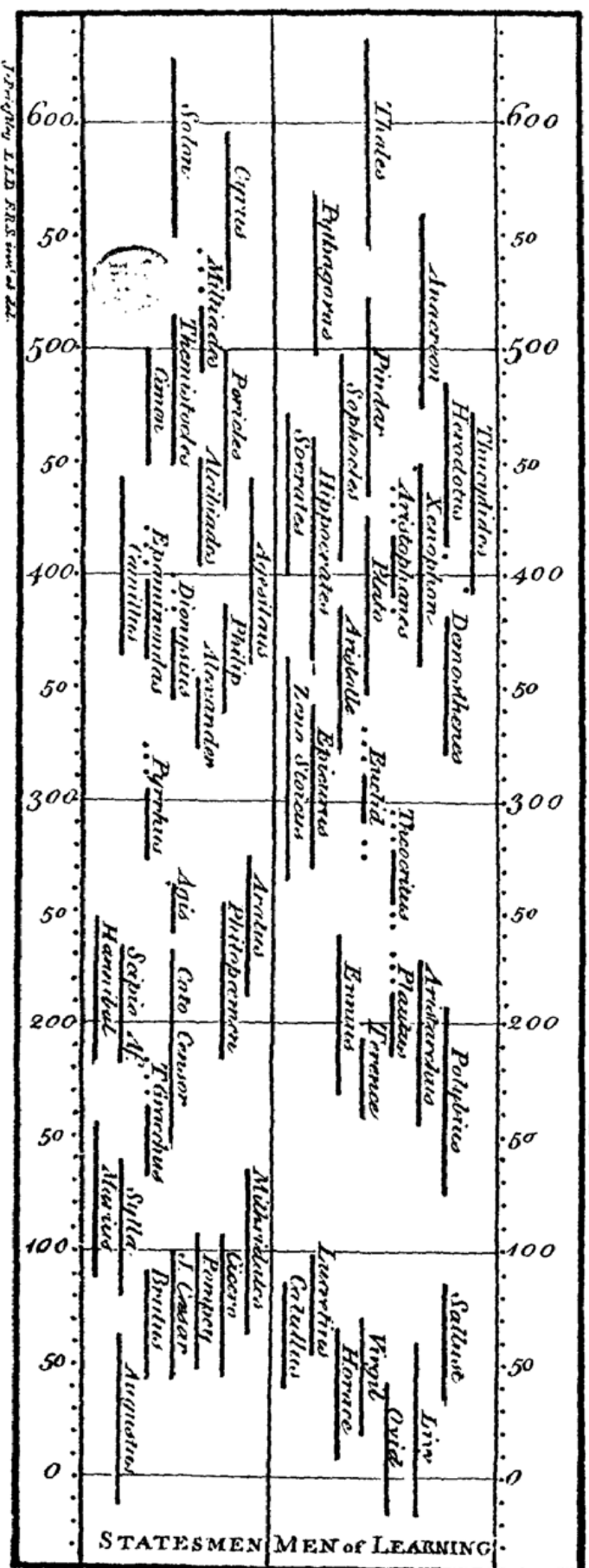


1855. The Crimea. Britain is fighting a battle with both Russia and disease. As a nurse, how do you convince an army to invest in hospitals and healthcare instead of guns and ammunition?

Florence Nightingale told her story with data by showing the staggering amount of deaths due to preventable disease (shown in blue/grey). After this viz, sanitation became a major priority for the British Army.

# I. Chart of Biography – Joseph Priestley

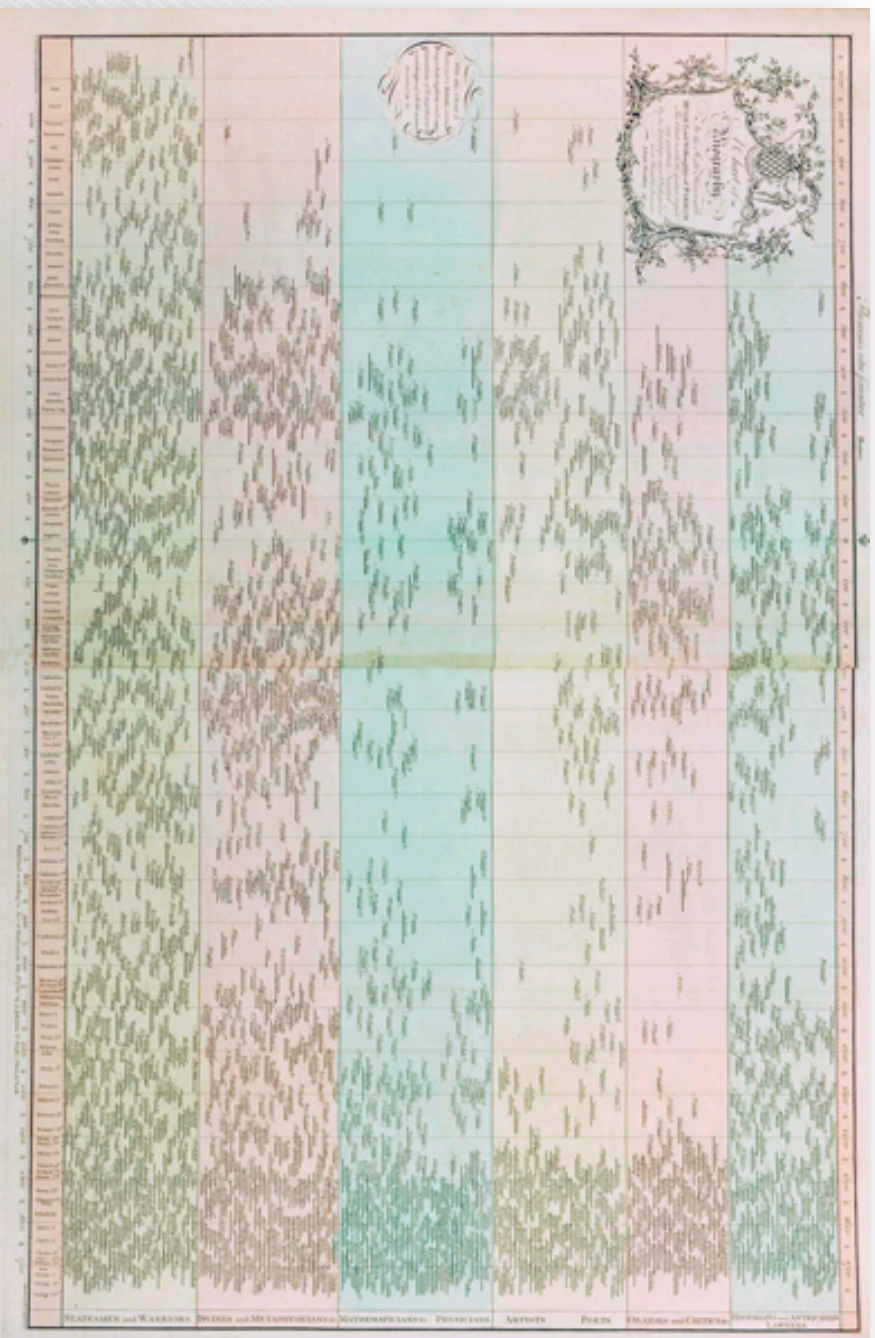
*A Specimen of a Chart of Biography.*







# I. Chart of Biography – Joseph Priestley



The entire viz is enormous – much too large for this format.

However, what makes this viz especially amazing is that we can still learn from it at the aggregate level when we combine it with the second part of his two part visualization.

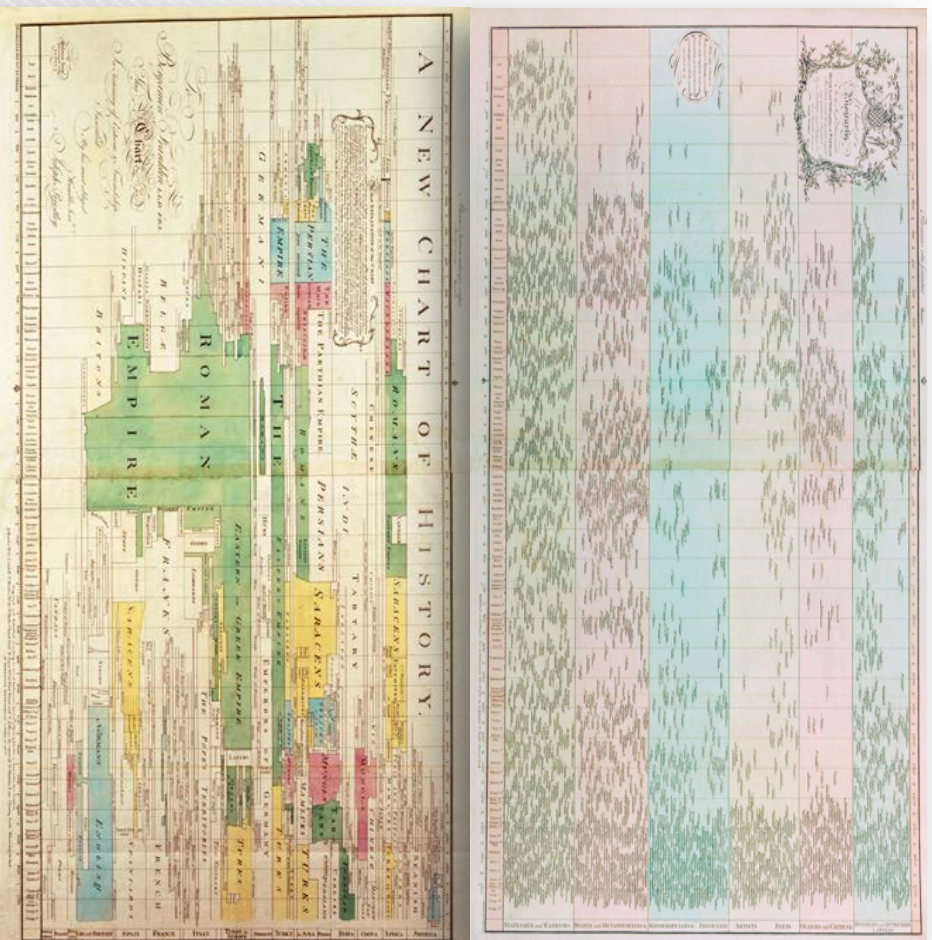




# I. Chart of Biography – Joseph Priestley

Together, they weave an intricate story. They explain and document both the rise and fall of empires, and the unique thinkers that defined those nations.

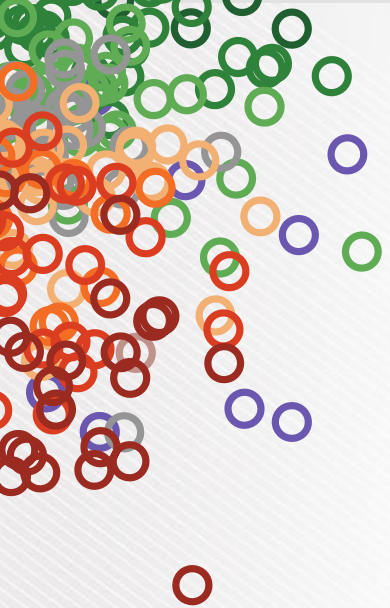
Notice, as an example, the clusters of biographies and how they correlate to the major moments in human history – the Greeks, the Romans, the Enlightenment, etc.





“The greatest value of a picture is  
when it forces us to notice what we  
never expected to see.”

*- John Tukey, 1977*



# Want to Learn More?

Watch a presentation about these visualizations:

<http://www.tableausoftware.com/tcc12conf/videos/5-influential-visualizations>

Read more about these visualizations:

<http://www.tableausoftware.com/about/blog/2012/11/top-5-visualizations-all-time-19810>

Learn more about data visualization:

<http://tableausoftware.com>

Special thanks to [Andy Cotgreave](#) for creating the original compilation of visualizations.



Learn more about data visualization at

<http://tableausoftware.com>