

A universal remote simplifies entertainment by controlling multiple devices with one unit. However, when your RCA universal remote starts malfunctioning, resetting it can restore its functionality. In this guide, we'll discuss why you might need a reset, how to reset RCA universal remote, and troubleshooting tips to ensure your RCA universal remote works flawlessly. Resetting RCA universal remote is necessary when it stops working as expected. Over time, glitches, incorrect programming, or battery replacements may cause the remote to lose connection with your devices. A reset restores the factory settings, allowing you to set it up from scratch. Additionally, if you've recently switched TVs or other entertainment devices, a reset helps remove old settings and ensures compatibility. Sometimes, repeated button presses can cause the remote to lag or become unresponsive. Resetting clears these issues and restores normal functionality. The reset process involves four simple steps to restore your RCA universal remote to factory settings. This process ensures all previous settings are erased, making it ready for reprogramming. How to reset my RCA universal remote? Start by opening the battery compartment at the back of the remote. Remove both batteries and ensure there is no corrosion inside. Wait for 10-15 seconds to allow the internal memory to clear. If possible, press each button a few times to discharge any residual power. With the batteries still removed, press and hold both the Power button for about 30 seconds. This step helps drain any remaining power stored in the remote circuit. Some models require you to press and hold both the Power and Number 1 buttons simultaneously, so check your remote manual if needed. After releasing the power button, place fresh batteries into the remote. Ensure they are inserted correctly, matching the positive and negative terminals. If your remote still shows issues after resetting, consider replacing the batteries with brand-new ones. How to reset universal remote RCA? To reset RCA? To reset RCA? To reset RCA? universal remote code or auto-programming to sync the RCA remote with your TV or other devices. Refer to your RCA manual or search online for the correct programming to sync the RCA remote should function normally. However, if issues persist, troubleshooting is the next step. Let's examine common problems and solutions to help restore your remote's functionality. Even after resetting, your RCA universal remote might still encounter problems. Issues such as an unresponsive remote, failure to sync with the TV, or buttons not working can be frustrating. Below are common problems and solutions to ensure a smooth experience. Remote Not Responding After Reset Ensure the batteries are fresh and inserted correctly, repeat the reset process, hold the Power button for 60 seconds, and check if the remote works with other devices. If not, it may need a replacement. TV Not Responding to the Remote Make sure the remote is properly programmed using the correct device code, try using the auto-programming method if manual code entry fails, and ensure there is no obstruction between the remote and the TV sensor. Certain Buttons are still not working, carefully open the remote and check for dust or debris inside. Also, try replacing the batteries—low power can cause the remote to work inconsistently or stop responding. Bonus: If your universal remote app. This free app is available for both Android and iOS devices that can function as a replacement remote, as well as work by using your phone's built-in infrared (IR) blaster or connecting to smart TVs and streaming devices via Wi-Fi. Download Universal TV Remote Understanding how to reset an RCA universal remote is essential when troubleshooting common issues. A reset helps clear programming errors, unresponsive buttons, and connectivity problems. function as expected. To reset your RCA universal remote to your TV, remove the batteries and hold the Power button for 30 seconds. Reinsert fresh batteries and program the remote using the correct TV code. If the TV does not respond, try auto-programming mode by holding the TV button and pressing Power until the remote syncs. Your RCA universal remote may not be working due to dead batteries, incorrect programming, or infrared signal issues. Replace the batteries and ensure they are properly installed. If the remote and the TV, reset it and reprogram it using the appropriate code. Also, check for obstructions between the remote and the TV sensor. Science, Tech, Math All Science, Tech, Math Humanities All Humanities Languages Resources All Canguages Resources Refrigerators Microwaves Wine Confers a wide range of Washing machines, fridges, dishwashers, ovens and hobs for the most exacting customers. Cur elegantly designed innovative products are guaranteed to be there for you for many years to come. RCA has a tailor-made solution for all your cooking and cleaning needs, including various kitchen gadgets, stand mixers, breakfast devices, vacuum cleaners, steam generator irons... Through the quality and ease of use of our products and their innovative design, RCA aims to make your day easier and enable you to experience the joy of technology. Home Lighting Power management Air conditioners Dehumidifiers Heaters Audio-video RCA is offering a new range of audiovisual equipment that you can enjoy exceptional sound and image quality combined with a sleek design. Our sound towers, docking stations, Hi-Fi systems, mobile speakers, DVD players, radio alarm clocks and kitchen radios are all developed to make your day easier, thanks to their simple connection. RCA has also developed a new range of universal audiovisual accessories that you can connect (via Bluetooth) to all your devices, whatever the brand, for greater ease of use and so that you get the most out of your technology. For Business Save on best deals If you find yourself struggling to operate your RCA universal remote, resetting it can often fix common problems. The process is relatively quick and easy, and this article will guide you through the necessary steps to reset your RCA universal remote control can help resolve various issues, such as unresponsive buttons, malfunctioning or inconsistent performance, or simply starting over with a fresh remote configuration. By following a few simple steps, you can quickly reset your remote control and regain control over your devices. Don't let frustration get in the way of enjoying your entertainment system; instead, read on to discover the quick and easy steps to reset your RCA universal remote control. Understanding The RCA Universal Remote Control: Features And FunctionalityThe RCA Universal Remote Control is a versatile device that allows users to control multiple electronic devices, such as TVs, DVD players, and cable boxes, with just one remote. It is designed to simplify the user experience by eliminating the need for multiple remotes cluttering up the living room. This remote control comes with a variety of features and functionalities that make it easy to use and customize. It typically has a number pad for entering channel numbers and a variety of buttons for quick access to specific functions or devices. In terms of functionality, the RCA Universal Remote Control uses infrared (IR) technology to communicate with the devices it is paired with. This means that the remote must have a direct line of sight to the devices it is paired with. for troubleshooting and optimizing its performance. Step 1: Locating The Reset Button On Your RCA Universal Remote Control, the first step is to locate the reset button. The reset button is a small, hidden button usually located at the back of the remote control. To find it, you might have to remove the batteries or use a small tool like a paperclip to press the button. Once you have found the reset button, make sure your remote control is close to your devices and turned on. Press and hold the reset button for about 5 seconds or until you see the LED light on the remote control flashing. This indicates that the reset button for about 5 seconds or until you see the LED light on the remote control flashing. important to note that resetting the RCA Universal Remote Control will remove any programmed codes and settings, restoring it to its original factory settings. After the reset is complete, you will need to set up your remote control again by programming it to your devices. This simple step of locating and pressing the reset button will pave the way for restoring your RCA Universal Remote Control to its factory settings and resolving any issues you may be facing. Step 2: Pressing The Reset Button on your RCA Universal Remote Control, the next step is pressing it to restore the factory settings. The reset button is usually a small, recessed button that can be found either on the back or inside the battery compartment of the reset process, you will need a small, pointed object such as a paperclip or a pen tip. Insert the object into the reset button is properly pressed. Once the reset button is pressed, you will notice that the remote control's LED light will turn off momentarily, indicating that the reset button will erase any custom programming you have done on the remote, so be prepared to reprogram it to control. Your devices once the factory settings have been restored. Step 3: Reconnecting The RCA Universal Remote Control. Here are simple and to reconnect it to your devices to regain control. Here are simple and to reconnect it to your devices to regain control. Here are simple and to reconnect it to your devices to regain control. steps to help you with the reconnection process: 1. Turn on the device you want to control with your RCA remote. Make sure it is in the correct mode, such as TV, DVD, or Blu-ray. 2. Aim the remote directly at the device button (e.g., TV, DVD, etc.) on your RCA remote. 3. Simultaneously press and hold the device button on the
remote and the Power button for the device you want to control until the remote's indicator light turns on.4. Release both buttons and enter the manufacturer's code for the device using the number pad on the remote. You can find the code, press the active to control until the remote control until the remote control until the remote. Power button on the remote and wait for the device to turn off. If it does, this means the code worked. If not, repeat steps 3 and 4 with a different manufacturer code. Test the remote by using other buttons, such as volume or channel control, to ensure that it is functioning properly. By following these simple steps, you can easily reconnect your RCA Universal Remote Control to your devices and continue to enjoy hassle-free control over your entertainment system. Troubleshooting tips to help you resolve them quickly:1. Non-responsive buttons: If you find that certain buttons on your remote are not working, try replacing the batteries. Sometimes, a depleted battery can cause unresponsiveness in specific buttons.2. Inadequate range: If your remote has a limited range and doesn't work from a distance, ensure that there are no obstructions between the remote and the device. Additionally, make sure that you are pointing the remote directly at the devices even after resetting, you may need to reprogram the remote. Consult the user manual to locate the correct programming issues: If you're unable to control.3. Programming issues: If you're unable to control.3. Programming issues: If you're unable to control specific devices even after resetting, you may need to reprogram the remote. program them successfully.4. Syncing problems: If your remote fails to sync with your devices after resetting, try resetting the devices.5. Compatibility issues: If you're using the RCA Universal Remote Control with new or uncommon devices, it's possible that the remote may not have pre-programmed codes for them. In such cases, you can try searching online for updated codes or contacting RCA customer support for assistance. By following these troubleshooting steps, you can try searching online for updated codes or contacting RCA customer support for assistance. By following these troubleshooting steps, you can try searching online for updated codes or contacting RCA customer support for assistance. By following these troubleshooting steps, you can try searching online for updated codes or contacting RCA customer support for assistance. By following these troubleshooting steps, you can try searching online for updated codes or contacting RCA customer support for assistance. By following these troubleshooting steps, you can try searching online for updated codes or contacting RCA customer support for assistance. By following these troubleshooting steps, you can try searching online for updated codes or contacting RCA customer support for assistance. By following these troubleshooting steps, you can try searching online for updated codes or contacting RCA customer support for assistance. By following these troubleshooting steps, you can try searching on the searching steps and the searchi ensure optimal performance. Additional Tips And Tricks For Optimizing Your RCA Universal Remote Control's PerformanceOnce you have successfully reset your RCA Universal Remote Control, there are some additional tips and tricks you can try to optimize its performance. Manual: The user manual that came with your RCA Universal Remote Control contains a wealth of information. Make sure to read it thoroughly to understand all the features and functionalities of your remote control.2. Customize Button Assignments: Many RCA Universal Remote Control sallow you to customize the button assignments according to your preferences. Take advantage of this feature to conveniently control your devices. This allows you to program the remote control even more functions and features beyond the basic ones. 4. Use Direct Code Entry: If the code search method doesn't work for your devices, try using the direct code entry method. This involves entering a specific code for your device model, which can be found in the user manual or RCA's website.5. Keep the Remote Control Clean: Regularly clean your RCA Universal Remote Control Remote Clean your RCA Universal Remote Control Remote Clean your RCA Universal your RCA UNI Use a soft cloth and mild cleaning solution to wipe the remote control thoroughly. By following these additional tips and tricks, you will be able to optimize your RCA Universal Remote Control? To reset your RCA Universal Remote Control, start by removing the batteries from the remote. Then, press and hold the # button while inserting your RCA Universal Remote Control?Resetting your RCA Universal Remote Control?Resetting your remote will be reset.2. Why should I reset my RCA Universal Remote Control?Resetting your RCA Universal Remote Control?Resetting your remote will be reset.2. Why should I reset my RCA Universal Remote Control?Resetting your RCA Universal Re experiencing, such as unresponsive buttons, programming errors, or compatibility problems. It's a quick and easy troubleshooting step to try before seeking further assistance.3. Will resetting my RCA Universal Remote Control erase all the programmed codes. After resetting, you will need to reprogram the remote to control your devices.4. How do I reprogram my RCA Universal Remote Control, start by identifying the code for your device (TV, DVD player, etc.). Then, press the corresponding device button on the remote and hold it down. Enter the code using the number keypad and release the device? If you don't know the code for your device. So What if I don't know the code for your device. into code search mode, and then press the power button repeatedly until your device turns off. Once it does, save the code and try controlling your device with the remote. Final ThoughtsIn conclusion, resetting the remote, users can resolve any issues they may be experiencing, such as unresponsive buttons or programming inconsistencies. Whether it is to reprogram the remote for a new device or troubleshoot an existing one, users can rely on the straightforward instructions provided by RCA to reset their universal remote control effortlessly. Overall, the process of resetting an RCA Universal Remote Control is hassle-free and can be completed within minutes. It is important to note that resetting the remote will erase any previously programmed codes, so users should have the necessary documentation or access to the codes of their devices before starting the process. By following the quick and easy steps outlined by RCA, users can effectively reset their universal remote control and regain control over their devices. Device used to control A remote control control, also known colloquially as a remote or clicker, [1] is an electronic device such as a television set, DVD player or other digital home media appliance. A remote control can allow operation of devices that are out of convenient reach for direct operation of controls. They function best when used from a short distance. This is primarily a convenience feature for the user. In some cases, remote controls allow a person to operate a device that they otherwise would not be able to reach, as when a garage door opener is triggered from outside. The standard symbol used to denote that it uses infrared as a way to send the signal to devices Early television remote controls (1956-1977) used ultrasonic tones. Present-day remote controls are commonly consumer infrared devices which send digitally coded pulses of infrared remote controls are commonly consumer infrared devices. speed, and various other features. Remote control for these devices are usually small wireless handheld objects with an array of buttons. They are used to adjust various settings such as television channel, track number, and volume. are universal remotes, which emulate the remote controls in the 2000s include Bluetooth or Wi-Fi connectivity, motion sensor-enabled capabilities and voice controls for 2010s onward Smart
TVs may feature a standalone keyboard on the rear side to facilitate typing, and be usable as a pointing device.[4] Further information: Radio control § History Wired and wireless remote control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control wireless remote control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control and wireless remote control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control wireless remote control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the latter half of the 19th century to meet the need to control was developed in the need to control was develop British engineer Ernest Wilson and C. J. Evans (1897)[6][7] and a prototype that inventor Nikola Tesla demonstrated in New York in 1898.[8] In 1903 Spanish engineer Leonardo Torres Quevedo introduced a radio based control system called the "Telekino" at the Paris Academy of Sciences,[9] which he hoped to use to control a dirigible airship of his own design. Unlike previous "on/off" techniques, the Telekino was able to execute a finite but not limited set of different mechanical actions using a single communication channel.[10][11] From 1904 to 1906 Torres chose to conduct Telekino testings in the form of a three-wheeled land vehicle with an effective range of 20 to 30 meters, and guiding a manned electrically powered boat, which demonstrated a standoff range of 2 kilometers.[12] The first remote-controlled model airplane flew in 1932,[citation needed] and the use of remote control technology for military purposes was worked on intensively during the Second World War, one result of this being the German Wasserfall missile. Philco Mystery Control (1939) By the late 1930s, several radio manufacturers offered remote controls for some of their higher-end models.[13] Most of these were connected to the set being controlled by wires, but the Philco Mystery Control (1939) was a battery-operated low-frequency radio transmitter,[14] thus making it the first wireless remote control for a consumer electronics device. Using pulse-count modulation, this also was the first digital wireless remote control. 1950s TV Remote by Motorola SABA corded TV remote on the first remote, called Lazy Bones,[15] was connected to the television by a wire. A wireless remote control, the Flash-Matic, [15][16] was developed in 1955 by Eugene Polley. It worked by shining a beam of light from other sources. [18] The Flashmatic also had to be pointed very precisely at one of the sensors in order to work. [18][19] The Zenith Space Commander Six hundred remote control In 1956, Robert Adler developed Zenith Space Command, a wireless remote.[15][20][21] It was mechanical and used ultrasound to change the channel and volume.[22][21] When the user pushed a button on the remote control, it struck a bar and clicked, hence they were commonly called "clickers", and the mechanics were similar to a pluck.[21][23] Each of the four bars emitted a different fundamental frequency with ultrasonic harmonics, and circuits in the television detected these sounds and interpreted them as channel-up, channel-down, sound-on/off, and power-on/off.[24] Later, the rapid decrease in price of transistors made possible cheaper electroic remotes that contained a piezoelectric crystal that was fed by an oscillating electric current at a frequency near or above the upper threshold of human hearing, though still audible to dogs. The receiver contained a microphone attached to a circuit that was funded to the same frequency. Some problems with this method were that the receiver could be triggered accidentally by naturally occurring noises or deliberately by metal against glass, for example, and some people could hear the lower ultrasonic harmonics. An RCA universal remote In 1970, RCA introduced an all-electronic remote control that uses digital signals and metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistor (MOSFET) memory This was widely adopted for color television, replacing motor-driven tuning controls.[25] The impetus for a more complex type of television remote controls at that time had a limited number of functions, sometimes as few as three: next channel, previous channel, and volume/off. This type of control did not meet the needs of Teletext sets, where pages were identified with three-digit numbers. A remote control functions, such as switching from text to picture, and the normal television controls of volume channel brightness color intensity etc. Farly Teletext sets used wired remote controls to select pages, but the continuous use of the remote control required for Teletext quickly indicated the need for a wireless device. So BBC engineers began talks with one or two television manufacturers, which led to early prototypes in around 1977–1978 that could control many more functions. ITT was one of the companies and later gave its name to the ITT protocol of infrared communication. [26] TV, VHS and DVD Remote controls In 1980, the most popular remote control was the Starcom Cable TV Converter (from Jerrold Electronics, a division of General Instrument) [15] [failed verification] which used 40-kHz sound to change channels. Then, a Canadian company, Viewstar, Inc., was formed by engineer Paul Hrivnak and started producing a cable TV converter with an infrared remote control. The product was sold through Philips for approximately \$190 CAD. The Viewstar converter with an infrared remote control. The product was sold through Philips for approximately \$190 CAD. The Viewstar converter with an infrared remote control. 21, 1985, with 1.6 million sold by 1989.[27][28] The Blab-off was a wired remote control created in 1952 that turned a TV's (television) sound on or off so that viewers could avoid hearing commercials.[29] In the 1980s Steve Wozniak of Apple started a company named CL 9. The purpose of this company was to create a remote control that could operate multiple electronic devices. The CORE unit (Controller Of Remote Equipment) was introduced in the fall of 1987. The advantage to this remote control that could before a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could before a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could before a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could before a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could before a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could before a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could be observed a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could be observed a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could be observed a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could be observed a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could be observed a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could be observed a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could be observed a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could be observed a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could be observed a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could be observed a various times with its built-in clock. It was the first remote control that could be observed a various times with the clock a various times with the cl linked to a computer and loaded with updated software code as needed. The CORE unit never made a huge impact on the market. It was much too cumbersome for the average user to program, but it received rave reviews from those who could.[citation needed] These obstacles eventually led to the demise of CL 9, but two of its employees continued the business under the name Celadon. This was one of the first computer-controlled learning remote controls on the market.[30] In the 1990s, cars were increasingly sold with electronic remote stransmit a signal to the car which locks or unlocks the trunk. An aftermarket device sold in some countries is the remote starter. This enables a car owner to remotely start their car. This feature is most associated with countries with winter climates, where users may wish to run the car for several minutes before they intend to use it, so that the car heater and defrost systems can remove ice and snow from the windows. Used remote controls for sale in a market in Hong Kong By the early 2000s, the number of consumer electronic devices in most homes greatly increased, along with the number of remotes (citation needed) To operate a home theater as many as five or six remotes may be required, including one for cable or satellite
receiver, VCR or digital video recorder (DVR/PVR), DVD player, TV and audio amplifier. Several of these remotes may need to be used sequentially for some programs or services to work properly. However, as there are no accepted interface guidelines, the process is increasingly cumbersome. One solution used to reduce to reduce to be used sequentially for some programs or services to work properly. the number of remotes that have to be used is the universal remote, a remote control that is programmed with the operation codes for most major brands of TVs, DVD players, etc. In the early 2010s, many smartphone manufacturers began incorporating infrared emitters into their devices, thereby enabling their use as universal remotes via an included or downloadable app.[31] The main technology used in home remote controls is infrared (IR) light. The signal between a remote control handset and the device it controls consists of pulses of infrared light, which is invisible to the human eye but can be seen through a digital camera, video camera or phone camera. The transmitter in the remote control handset sends out a stream of pulses of infrared light when the user presses a button on the handset. A transmitter is often a light-emitting diode (LED) which is built into the pointing end of the remote control handset. respond accordingly.[32] The emission spectrum of a typical sound system remote control is in the near infrared. The infrared diode modulates at a speed corresponding to a particular function. When seen through a digital camera, the diode appears to be emitting pulses of purple light. diode to emit a beam of light that reaches the device. A 940 nm wavelength LED is typical.[33] This infrared light is not visible to the human eye but picked up by sensors on the receiving device. Video cameras see the diode as if it produces visible purple light. With a single channel (single-function, one-button) remote control the presence of a carrier signal can be used to trigger a function. For multi-channel (normal multi-function) remote controls more sophisticated procedures are necessary: one consists of modulating the carrier with signals. One can often hear the signals being modulated on the infrared carrier by operating a remote control in very close proximity to an AM radio not tuned to a station. Today, IR remote control s almost always use a pulse width modulated code, encoded and decoded by a digital computer: a command from a remote control s almost train of pulses of carrier present and carrier-not-present of varying widths. Different manufacturers of infrared remote controls use different protocols to transmit the infrared commands. The RC-5 protocol that has its origins within Philips, uses, for instance, a total of 14 bits for each button press. The bit pattern is modulated onto a carrier frequency that, again, can be different for different manufacturers and standards, in the case of RC-5, the carrier is 36 kHz. Other consumer infrared protocols include the various versions of SIRCS used by Sony, the RC-6 from Philips, the Ruwido R-Step, and the NEC TC101 protocol. Since infrared (IR) remote controls use light, they require line of sight to operate the destination device. The signal can, however, be reflected by mirrors, just like any other light source. If operation is required where no line of sight is possible, for instance when controlling equipment in another room or installed in a cabinet, many brands of IR extenders are available for this on the market. Most of these have an IR receiver, picking up the IR signal and relaying via radio waves to the remote part, which has an IR transmitter mimicking the original IR control. Infrared receivers also tend to have a more or less limited operating angle, which mainly depends on the optical characteristics of the receivers The exterior and interior layout of the remote control for a garage door opener Radio remote control is used to control distant objects using a variety of radio remote control is used with electric garage door or gate openers, automatic barrier systems, burglar alarms and industrial automation systems. Standards used for RF remotes are: Bluetooth AVRCP, Zigbee (RF4CE), Z-Wave. Most remote controls use their own coding, transmitting from 8 to 100 or more pulses, fixed or Rolling code, using OOK or FSK modulation. Also, transmitters or receivers can be universal meaning they are able to work with many different codings. In this case, the transmitter is normally called a universal receiver because it works with almost any remote control in the market. A radio remote control system commonly has two parts: transmit and receive. The transmitter module is small, but users must have detailed knowledge to use it; combined with the RF remote control it is much simpler to use. The receiver is generally one of two types: a super-regenerative receiver or a superheterodyne receiver is used because of its stability, high sensitivity and it has relatively events like the one in a radio receiver is used because of its stability. good anti-interference ability, a small package and lower price. A remote control is used for control is used for control is used for control is used for control signals over energized AC power lines. This was used to remotely control home automation before the invention of WIFI connected smart switches. Garage and gate remote controls, also called clickers or openers, are very common especially in some countries such as the US, Australia, and the UK, where garage doors, gates and barriers are widely used. only one button, and some with more buttons to control several gates from one control. Such remotes in the remote, it is likely to be fixed code and rolling code. If you find dip-switches in the remote, it is likely to be fixed code, an older technology which was widely used. However, fixed codes have been criticized for their (lack of) security, thus rolling code has been more and more widely used in later installations. The Brennan torpedoes were demonstrated in the late 19th century in the form of several types of remotely controlled torpedoes. The early 1870s saw remotely controlled torpedoes by John Ericsson (pneumatic), John Louis Lay (electric wire guided), and Victor von Scheliha (electric wire guided).[34] The Brennan torpedo, invented by Louis Brennan in 1877 was powered by two contra-rotating propellers that were spun by rapidly pulling out wires from drums wound inside the torpedo. Differential speed on the wires connected to the shore station allowed the torpedo to be guided to its target, making it "the world's first practical guided missile".[35] In 1898 Nikola Tesla publicly demonstrated a "wireless" radio-controlled torpedo that he hoped to sell to the U.S. Navy.[36][37] Archibald Low was known as the "father of radio guidance systems" for his pioneering work on guided rockets and planes during the First World War. In 1917, he demonstrated a remote-controlled aircraft to the Royal Flying Corps and in the same year built the first person to use radio control successfully on an aircraft, an "Aerial Target". It was "piloted" from the ground by future world aerial speed record holder Henry Segrave.[38] Low's systems encoded the command transmissions as a countermeasure to prevent enemy intervention.[39] By 1918 the secret D.C.B. Section of the Royal Navy's Signals School, Portsmouth under the command of Eric Robinson V.C. used a variant of the Aerial Target's radio control system to control from 'mother' aircraft different types of naval vessels including a submarine.[40] The military also developed several early remote control vehicles. In World War I, the Imperial German Navy employed FL-boats (Fernlenkboote) against coastal shipping. These were driven by internal combustion engines and controlled remotely from a shore station through several miles of wire wound on a spool on the boat. An aircraft was used to signal directions to the shore station. EMBs carried a high explosive charge in the bow and traveled at speeds of thirty knots.[41] The Soviet Red Army used remotely controlled teletanks during the 1930s in the Winter War against Finland and the early stages of World War II. A teletank is controlled by radio from a control tank at a distance of 500 to 1,500 meters, the two constituting a telemechanical group. The Red Army fielded at least two teletank battalions at the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. There were also remotely controlled cutters and experimental remotely controlled planes in the Red Army. Remote controls in military usage employ jamming and countermeasures against jamming. Jammers are used to disable or sabotage the enemy's use of remote controls also tend to be much longer, up to intercontinental distances for military remote controls. The distances for military tendes (drones) in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan. Remote controls are used by insurgents in Iraq and Afghanistan to attack coalition and government troops with roadside improvised explosive devices, and terrorists in Iraq are reported in the media to use modified TV remote controls to detonate bombs. [42] Remote controlled free-flying television camera AERCam Sprint In the winter of 1971, the Soviet Union explored the surface of the Moon with the lunar vehicle Lunokhod 1, the first roving remote-controlled robot to land on another celestial body. Remote controlled from the ground. Many space exploration rovers can be remotely controlled, though vast distance to a vehicle results in a long time delay between transmission and receipt of a command. Existing infrared remote controls from other home devices (TV, VCR, AC).[44] This is widely used[citation needed] with multimedia applications for PC based home theater systems. For this to work, one needs a device that decodes IR remote connected to PC. A connection that communicates to this device connected to PC. A connection can be made via serial port, USB port or motherboard IrDA
connector. Such devices are commercially available but can be homemade using low-cost microcontrollers.[citation needed] LIRC (Linux IR Remote control) and WinLIRC (for Windows) are software packages developed for the purpose of controlling PC using TV remote and can be also used for homebrew remote with lesser modification. Infrared remote control for the analog SLR camera Canon EOS 100 from 1991 Remote controls are used in photography, in particular to take long-exposure shots. Many action cameras such as the GoPros[45] as well as standard DSLRs including Sony's Alpha series [46] incorporate Wi-Fi based remote control systems. These can often be accessed and even controlled via cell-phones and other mobile devices. [47] Wii Remote Video game consoles had not used wireless controllers until recently, [when?] mainly because of the difficulty involved in playing the game while keeping the infrared transmitter pointed at the console. Early wireless controllers until recently, [when?] mainly because of the difficulty involved in playing the game while keeping the infrared transmitter pointed at the console. Some wireless controllers were produced by third parties, in most cases using a radio link instead of infrared. Even these were very inconsistent, and in some cases, had transmission delays, making them virtually useless. Some examples include the Double Player for NES, the Master System Remote Control System and the Wireless Dual Shot for the PlayStation. The first official wireless game controller made by a first party manufacturer was the CX-42 for Atari 2600. The Philips CD-i 400 series also came with a remote controllers became standard. Some wireless controllers, such as those of the PlayStation 3 and Wii, use Bluetooth. Others, like the Xbox 360, use proprietary wireless protocols. To be turned on by a wireless remote, the controlled appliance must always be partly on, consuming standby power.[48] Hand-gesture recognition has been researched as an alternative to remote controls for television sets.[49] Technology portal Apple Siri Remote Consumer Electronics Control (CEC) Kinect Peel Technologies Media controls PlayStation Move Radio control Remote control locomotive Teleoperation Telecommand ^ Greenfield, Rebecca (April 8, 2011). "Microsoft brings TV voice control to Kinect". Thetechherald.com. Archived from the original on November 2, 2013. ^ "PlayStation Move Navigation Controller". us.playstation.com. ^ Seng, Chong (August 30, 2012). "TP Vision Announces Philips 9000 Series Premium Smart LED TVs". www.hardwarezone.com.sg. Retrieved January 2, 2022 ^ H. R. Everett, Unmanned Systems of World Wars I and II, MIT Press - 2015, pages 79-80 ^ H. R. Everett, Unmanned Systems of World Wars I and II. MIT Press. ISBN 9780262029223. ^ Tapan K. 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Philco (Philadelphia Storage Battery Company) offered some of its high-end radios with a wireless, battery-powered remote called the Mystery Control. However, those early radio remotes had little impact compared to TV remotes. Before remotes, TV viewers had to plod to their televisions to change the channel and volume using rotating dials or buttons. In 1950, electronics manufacturer Zenith introduced the Lazy Bones remote. Unfortunately, it used a long, snaking cable that turned as many ankles as it did channels. In the mid 1950s, Zenith engineer Eugene Polley devised his Flashmatic TV remote, which used directional flashes of light sources, including sunlight and ceiling lights, causing spontaneous channel changes. In 1956, Polley's colleague, Robert Adler, created the Space Command control, which employed high-frequency, ultrasonic sound instead of light. This new remote didn't even require batteries. Instead, it had tiny hammers to strike one of four aluminum rods, creating different sounds used only by the TV's receiver. One roc each controlled the on and off power functions and the channel up and down function. There was no volume control. This style of remote increased the price of a new TV by a third, but that didn't stop people from buying them in mass quantities. frequencies were inaudible to humans, they drove a lot of dogs bonkers. Remote controls completely changed the way consumers interacted with their electronic
devices. Instead of getting a bit of exercise every time they wanted to change a radio station or TV channel, people could remain glued to their chairs for hours on end -- giving rise to the term "couch potato." This was a new type of sedentary lifestyle, one in which motionless consumers could call upon hundreds or even thousands of television channels, unlimited music choices, and movies. And because viewers tended to click through commercials or slow scenes, TV programs changed as well, with faster pacing to keep people continuously engaged. Remotes kept evolving, too. Ultrasonic remotes were the standard for TVs until the 1980s, when remotes began using the infrared light signals that are most common today. Remotes became so popular for so many devices that "remote overload" exasperated many people, sparking the development of so-called universal remotes, which could be programmed to control multiple devices. Of course, remotes are for more than just channel surfing. Next, you'll see how remote controls are in some ways making us more productive and adventurous than ever before. The first TV remote, the Lazy Bone, was making us more productive and adventurous than ever before. issues with sunlight.Zenith's Space Command in 1956 used ultrasound and became the popular choice for over 25 years. It was in June of 1956 that the practical television remote controller first entered the American home. However, as far back as 1893, a remote control for television was described by Croatian inventor Nikola Tesla (1856-1943) in U.S. Patent 613809. The Germans used remote control motorboats during WWI. In the late 1940s, the first non-military uses for remote control in 1950 called "Lazy Bone." The Lazy Bone could turn a television on and off as well as change channels. However, it was not a wireless remote control. The Lazy Bone remote control was attached to the television by a bulky cable. It turned out that consumers did not like the cable because people kept tripping over the cord. It was Zenith engineer Eugene Polley (1915-2012) who created the "Flash-matic," the first wireless TV remote in 1955 The Flash-matic operated by means of four photocells, one in each corner of the TV screen. The viewer used a directional flashlight to activate the four control functions, which turned the picture and sound on and off as well as turned the channel tuner dial clockwise and counter-clockwise. However, the Flash-matic had problems working well on sunny days, when sunlight hitting the photocells sometimes changed channels at random. The improved "Zenith Space Command" remote control went into commercial production in 1956. This time, Zenith engineer Robert Adler (1913-2007) designed the Space Command" remote control went into commercial production in 1956. next 25 years, and, as the name suggests, they worked using ultrasound waves. The Space Command transmitter used no batteries. Inside the transmitter used no batteries. Inside the transmitter were four lightweight aluminum rods that emitted high-frequency sounds when struck at one end. Each rod was a different length to create a different sound that controlled a receiver unit built into the the devision. The first Space Command units were quite expensive for the consumer, because the device used six vacuum tubes in the receiver units that raised the price of a television by 30%. In the early 1960s, after the invention of the transistor, remote controls decreased in price and in size, as did all electronics. Zenith modified the Space Command remote control using the new benefits of transistor technology (and still using ultrasonics), creating small hand-held and battery-operated remote controls in the early 1980s. Robert Adler was associate director of research at Zenith in the 1950s when the company's founder-president E.F. McDonald Jr. (1886-1958) challenged his engineers to develop a device to "tune out annoying commercials," resulting in the prototype remote control. Robert Adler held 180 patents for electronic devices, whose applications run from the esoteric to the everyday. He is best known as a pioneer in the development of the remote control. Among Robert Adler's earlier work is the gated-beam tube, which at the time of its introduction represented an entirely new concept in the field of vacuum tubes. Acebrón, Juan A., and Renato Spigler. "The Remote Control and Beyond: The Legacy of Robert Adler." SIAM News 40.5(2007). Luplow, Wayne C., and John L. Taylor. "Channel Surfing Redux: A Brief History of the TV Remote Control and a Tribute to Its Coinventors." IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine 1.4 (2012):24-29. "Eugene Polley Obituary: Father of the Flash-Matic, the First Wireless TV Remote Control." The Guardian, May 23, 2012. Hafner, Katie. "Robert Adler, Zenith Physicist, Dies at 93." The New York Fimes, February 20, 2007. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 111,866 active editors 7,011,211 articles in English 1820 historical world map History is the systematic study of the past with its main focus on the human past. Historians analyse and interpret primary and secondary sources to construct narratives about what happened and explain why it happened. They engage in source criticism to assess the authenticity, content, and reliability of these sources. It is controversial whether the resulting historical narratives can be truly objective and whether history is a social science rather than a discipline of the humanities. Marxism, and postmodernism. Some branches of history focus on specific time periods, such as ancient history, particular geographic regions, such as the history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as ancient history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as a field of inquiry in antiquity to replace myth-infused narratives, with influential early traditions originating in Greece, China, and later in the Islamic world. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ian Carmichael Russet sparrow Emmy Noether Archive By email More featured articles About Welsh presbyterian courts (example pictured) for church discipline? ... that texting someone a poop emoji in Japan is a way to wish them good luck? ... that American football player Dominic Vairo went from being forced off the freshman team at Notre Dame to becoming captain of the varsity team? ... that an anime programming block that originally aired on the American television channel TechTV was the inspiration for the co-founder of a Japanese animation studio? ... that ratline organizer Ivo Omrčanin once beat a suspected informant with an umbrella? ... that a leak from a natural-gas storage field led to the destruction of or damage to almost 30 buildings in Hutchinson, Kansas? ... that Lorenzo Pace performed a candlelit flute concerto at the outset of his dissertation defense? ... that Queen Afua inspired New York City mayor Eric Adams to become vegan? ... that the Fuck Tree has been described as a "physical embodiment of desire"? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Aleksander Barkov pictured) defeat the Edmonton Oilers to win the Stanley Cup. In motorsport, Robert Kubica, Yifei Ye, and Phil Hanson of AF Corse win the 24 Hours of Le Mans. In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Alfred Brendel Ali Shamkhani Hamilton Wanasinghe Afa Ah Loo Geoff Palmer Stella Chen Nominate an article June 19: Juneteenth in the United States (1865) Lou Gehrig baseball card 1785 - The proprietors of King's Chapel, Boston, voted to adopt James Freeman's Book of Common Prayer, thus establishing the first Unitarian church in the Americas. 1838 - The Maryland province of the Jesuits contracted to sell 272 slaves to buyers in Louisiana in one of the largest slave sales in American history. diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig's disease". 2009 - War in Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan posit (d. 1864)Aage Bohr (b. 1922)Clayton Kirkpatrick (d. 2004) More anniversaries: June 18 June 20 Archive By email List of days of the year About Dred Scott, unsuccessfully sued for the freedom of themselves and their two daughters, Eliza and Lizzie, in the 1857 legal case Dred Scott v. Sandford. The Scotts claimed that they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and that slave holders gave up their rights to slaves if they
stayed for an extended period. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled against Scott in a landmark decision that held the Constitution did not extend American citizenship to people of black African descent, and therefore they could not enjoy the rights and privileges that the Constitution conferred upon American citizens. The Dred Scott decision is widely considered the worst in the Supreme Court's history, being widely denounced for its overt racism, judicial activism, poor legal reasoning, and crucial role in the events that led to the American Civil War four years later. The ruling was later superseded by the Fourteenth Amendment, and crucial role in the events that led to the American Civil War four years later. whose first section guaranteed birthright citizenship for "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof", in 1868. This posthumous oil-on-canvas portrait of Scott was painted by Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon Recently featured: Garni Temple Igor Stravinsky Sabella payonina Archive More featured pictures. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news -Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about using or editing Wikipedia. volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news فارسی WikiguoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedia is written in English. Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara γκραϊнська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara γκραϊμού Καραία Αργικά Esperanto Euskara γκραϊμού και διαρία Αργικά Ερεία Αργικά Αργικά Αργικά Ερεία Αργικά Ερεία Αργικά Ερεία Αργικά Αργικά Ερεία 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca []]]] Bosanski كوردى kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių []]]] Makegoncku []]]] Norsk nynorsk []]]] Retrieved from " 2 This article is about the year 1865. For other uses, see 1865 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1860s Portugal Russia South Africa Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Works category Works vte 1865 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1865MDCCCLXVAb urbe condita2618Armenian calendar1271-1272Berber calendar1 calendar7373-7374Chinese calendar甲子年 (Wood Rat)4562 or 4355 — to —乙丑年 (Wood Ox)4563 or 4356Coptic calendar1865-182Discordian calendar3031Ethiopian calendar3031Ethiopian calendar3031Ethiopian calendar5625-5626Hindu calendar3031Ethiopian calendar3031Ethiopian calendar3031Ethiopian calendar5625-5626Hindu calendar3031Ethiopian calendar3031 866Iranian calendar1243-1244Islamic calendar1281-1282Japanese calendar4198Minguo calendar47 before ROC民前47年Nanakshahi calendar397Thai solar calendar2407-2408Tibetan calendar84(male Wood-Rat)1991 or 1610 or 838 — to —阴木牛年(female Wood-Ox)1992 or 1611 or 839 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1865. 1865 (MDCCCLXV) was a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar, the 1865th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 865th year of the 2nd millennium, the 65th year of the 19th century, and the 6th year of the 1860s decade. As of the start of 1865, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 15: Union captures Fort Fisher. January 4 - The New York Stock Exchange opens its first permanent headquarters at 10-12 Broad near Wall Street, in New York City. January 13 - American Civil War: Union forces launch a major amphibious assault against the last seaport held by the Confederates, Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces launch a major amphibious assault against the last seaport held by the Confederates, Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces launch a major amphibious assault against the last seaport held by the Confederates, Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces launch a major amphibious assault against the last seaport held by the Confederates, Fort Fisher, North Carolina. 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February 22 - Tennessee adopts a new constitution that abolishes slavery. February - American Civil War: Columbia, South Carolina burns, as Confederate forces flee from advancing Union forces. March 4 -Washington College and Jefferson College are merged to form Washington & Jefferson College in the United States of America agrees to the use of African American Civil War: The Confederate States of America adjourns for the last time. March 19-21 - American Civil War : Battle of Bentonville: Union troops compel Confederate forces to retreat from Four Oaks, North Carolina. March 25 The Claywater Meteorite explodes just before reaching ground level in Vernon County, Wisconsin; fragments having a combined mass of 1.5 kg (3.3 lb) are recovered. American Civil War: In Virginia, Confederate forces capture Fort Stedman from the Union, although it is retaken the same day. Lee's army suffers heavy casualties: about 2,900, including 1,000 captured in the Union counterattack. Confederate positions are weakened. After the battle, Lee's defeat is only a matter of time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 9: Appomattox Court House. April 14: Lincoln shot. April 1 - American Civil War - Battle of Five Forks: In Petersburg, Virginia, Confederate General Robert E. Lee begins his final offensive. April 2 - American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee begins his final offensive. April 2 - American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee begins his final offensive. April 2 - American Civil War: Confederate President Jefferson Davis and most of his Cabinet flee the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, which is taken by Union troops the next day. April 6 - German chemicals producer Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik (BASF) is founded in Mannheim. April 9 - American Civil War: Confederate States Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, effectively ending the war. April 14 Assassination of Abraham Lincoln: President of the United States Abraham Lincoln is shot while attending an evening performance of the farce Our American Cousin at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. United States Secretary of State William H. Seward and his family are attacked in his home, by Lewis Powell. April 15 - President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Andrew Johnson becomes the 17th President of the United States upon Lincoln's death and is sworn in later that morning. April 18 - Confederate President of 1,000 soldiers. April 21 -German chemicals producer BASF moves its headquarters and factories from Mannheim, to the Hemshof District of Ludwigshafen. April 26 American Civil War: Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrenders to Union Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, at Durham Station, North Carolina. Union cavalry corner John Wilkes Booth in a Virginia barn, and cavalryman Boston Corbett fatally shoots the assassin. April 27
The steamboat Sultana, carrying 2,300 passengers, explodes and sinks in the Mississippi River, killing 1,800, mostly Union survivors of the Andersonville Prison. April 27: Steamboat Sultana sinks. May 1 - The Treaty of the Triple Alliance of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay against Paraguay is formally signed, following the outbreak of the Paraguayan War. May 4 - American Civil War: Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, commanding all Confederate forces in Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, effectively ending all Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River. May 5 - In the United States: In North Bend, Ohio (a suburb of Cincinnati), the first train robbery in the country takes place. Jefferson Davis meets with his Confederate Cabinet (14 officials) for the last time, in Washington, Georgia, and the Confederate Government is officially dissolved. May 10 - American Civil War - Battle of Palmito Ranch: In far south Texas, more than a month after Confederate General Lee's surrender, the last land battle of the civil war with casualties, ends with a Confederate victory, May 17 The International Telegraph Union is founded. French missionary Father Armand David first observes Père David's deer in Peking, China [4] May 23 - Grand Review of the Armies; Union Army troops parade down Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington, D.C.) to celebrate the end of the American Civil War. May 25 - Mobile magazine explosion: 300 are killed in Mobile, Alabama, when an ordnance depot explodes. May 29 - American Civil War: President of the United States Andrew Johnson issues a proclamation of general amnesty for most citizens of the former Confederacy. June 2 - American Civil War: Confederate forces west of the Mississippi River under General Edmund Kirby Smith surrender at Galveston, Texas, under terms negotiated on May 26, becoming the last to do so. June 10 - Richard Wagner's opera Tristan und Isolde debuts at the Munich Court Theatre. June 11 - Battle of the Riachuelo: The Brazilian Navy squadron defeats the Paraguayan Navy. July 2: Salvation Army June 19 - American Civil War: Union Major General Gordon Granger lands at Galveston, Texas, and informs the people of Texas of the Emancipation Proclamation (an event celebrated in modern times each year as Juneteenth). June 23 - American Civil War: At Fort Towson in Oklahoma Territory, Confederate General Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian, surrenders the last significant Rebel army. June 25 - James Hudson Taylor founds the China Inland Mission at Brighton, England. June 26 - Jumbo, a young male African elephant, arrives at London Zoo and becomes a popular attraction. June-August - English polymath Francis Galton first describes eugenics.[6] July 4 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 The U.S. Secret Service is founded. The first speed limit is introduced in Britain: 2 mph (3.2 km/h) in the country. July 5 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in Engla Following Abraham Lincoln's assassination on April 14, the four conspirators condemned to death during the trial are hanged, including David Herold, George Atzerodt, Lewis Powell and Mary Surratt. Her son, John Surratt, escapes execution by fleeing to Canada, and ultimately to Egypt. July 14 - First ascent of the Matterhorn: The summit of the Matterhorn in the Alps is reached for the first time, by a party of 7 led by the Englishman Edward Whymper; 4 die in a fall during the descent. July 14: Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 21 - Wild Bill Hickok - Davis Tutt

dead over a poker debt, in what is regarded as the first true western fast draw showdown. July 23 - The SS Great Eastern departs on a voyage to lay a transatlantic telegraph cable.[7] July 26 - The New Zealand Parliament first meets in Wellington on a permanent basis, making it de facto the national capital.[9] July 27 Welsh settlers arrive in Argentina at Chubut Valley. Businessman Asa Packer establishes Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. July 30 - The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off the California coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. July 31 - The first narrow gauge mainline railway in the world opens at Grandchester, Australia. July 30 - The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off the California coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. July 31 - The first narrow gauge mainline railway in the world opens at Grandchester, Australia. July 30 - The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off the California coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. 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July 30 - The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off the California coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. July 31 - The first narrow gauge mainline railway in the world opens at Grandchester, Australia. July 31 - The first narrow gauge mainline coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. July 31 - The first narrow gauge mainline coast, killing 225 passengers at Grandchester, and the state at the state a Army, is founded in Whitechapel, London, by William and Catherine Booth. August 16 - The Dominican Republic regains independence from Spain. August 25 - The Shergotty meteorite falls in Sherghati, Gaya, Bihar in India. September 19 - Union Business College (now Peirce College) is founded in Philadelphia. September 26 - Champ Ferguson becomes the first person (and one of only two) to be convicted of war crimes for actions taken during the American Civil War, found guilty by a U.S. Army tribunal on 23 charges, arising from the murder of 53 people. He is hanged on October 20, two days after the conviction of Henry Wirz for war crimes.[10] October 11 - Morant Bay rebellion: Paul Bogle leads hundreds of black men and women in a march in Jamaica; the rebellion is brutally suppressed by the British governor Edward John Eyre with 400 executed.[8] October 25 - Florida drafts its constitution in Tallahassee. October 26 The Standard Oil Company opens. The paddlewheel steamer SS Republic sinks off the Georgia coast, with a cargo of \$400,000 in coins. November 6 - American Civil War: The CSS Shenandoah, last remnant of the Confederate States of America and its military, surrenders in Liverpool after fleeing westward from the Pacific. November 10 - Captain Henry Wirz, Confederate superintendent of Andersonville Prison (Camp Sumter) is hanged, becoming the second of two combatants, and only serving regular soldier, to be executed for war crimes committed during the American Civil War. November 11 - Duar War between Britain in return for an annual subsidy.[7] November 17 - Chincha Islands War: Action of 17 November 1865 - A Spanish gunboat is captured by the Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción, Chile. November 26 - Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo - The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chileans and the Peruvians, north of Valparaíso, Chile. December 11 - The United States Congress creates the United States House Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Banking and Commerce, reducing the tasks of the House Committee on Ways and Means. December 10) of his father, King Leopold I. December 18 - Secretary of State William H. Seward declares the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution ratified by three-quarters of the states, including those in secession. As of December 6, slavery is legally outlawed in the last two slaves are freed. December 21 - The Kappa Alpha Order is founded at Washington College, Lexington Virginia. December 24 - Jonathan Shank and Barry Ownby form the Ku Klux Klan in the American South, to resist Reconstruction and intimidate carpetbaggers and scalawags, as well as to repress the freedpeople. Francis Galton. A forest fire near Silverton, Oregon, destroys about one million acres (4,000 km2) of timber. The National Temperance Society and Publishing House is founded by James Black in the U.S. Nottingham, England, is founded. January 5 - Julio Garavito Armero, Colombian astronomer (d. 1920) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 19 - Valentin Serov, Russian portrait painter (d. 1911) January 20 - Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 27 - Nikolai Pokrovsky, Russian politician, last foreign minister of the Russian Empire (d. 1928) Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg, 1st President of Finland (d. 1952)[11] January 31 - Henri Desgrange, French cycling enthusiast, founder of the Tour de France (d. 1940) February 4 - Ernest Hanbury Hankin, English theatre actress, producer (d. 1940) February 12 Enrico Millo, Italian admiral and anner and anner and anner and anner actress. politician (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1923). February 19 - Sven Hedin, Swedish scientist, explorer (d. 1952) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1923). February 19 - Sven Hedin, Swedish scientist, explorer (d. 1952) F 1940) Elma Danielsson March 1 - Elma Danielsson, Swedish socialist, journalist (d. 1936) March 10 - Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 15 - Sui Sin Far, English-born writer (d. 1914) March 19 - William Morton Wheeler, American entomologist (d. 1937) March 30 - Heinrich Rubens, German physicist (d. 1922) April - Richard Rushall, British sea captain and businessman (d. 1953) April 1 - Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929) April 2 - Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921) April 6 - Victory Bateman, American stage and screen actress (d. 1926) April 9 Violet Nicolson, English poet (d. 1904) Erich Ludendorff, German general (d. 1937) Charles Proteus Steinmetz, German-American engineer, electrician (d. 1923) April 14 - Alfred Hoare Powell, English Arts and Crafts architect, and designer and painter of pottery (d. 1932) April 16 - Harry Chauvel, Australian Army general (d. 1945)[13] April 18 - Leónidas Plaza, 16th President of Ecuador (d. 1932) April 26 - Akseli Gallen-Kallela, Finnish artist (d. 1931)[14] April 28 Vital Brazil, Brazilian physician, immunologist (d. 1950) Charles W. Woodworth, American dramatist (d. 1909) May 3 - Martha M. Simpson, Australian educationalist ((d. 1948) May 23 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1942) May 25 John Mott, American YMCA leader, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1955) Pieter Zeeman, Dutch physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1943) June 3 - George V of the United Kingdom (d. 1936) June 9 Albéric Magnard, French composer (d. 1914) Carl Nielsen, Danish composer (d. 1931) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1939) June 19 Alfred Hugenberg, German businessman, politician (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 21 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1944) June 26 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1986) Philipp Scheidemann Julia Marlowe
July 1 - Gérard Encausse, French occultist (d. 1916) July 15 - Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mail and Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 23 Max Heindel, Danish-born Christian occultist, astrologer, and mystic (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1933) John Radecki, Australian stained glass artist (d. 1955) August 10 - Alexander Glazunov, Russian composer (d. 1911) August 22 - Bernard Tancred, South African cricketer (d. 1911) August 22 -Templar Saxe, British actor and singer (d. 1935) August 24 - King Ferdinand I of Romania (d. 1927) August 27 - James Henry Breasted, American Egyptologist (d. 1935) September 11 - Rainis, Latvian poet, playwright (d. 1929) September 13 - William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, British field marshal (d. 1951) September 26 - Mary Russell, Duchess of Bedford, English aviator, ornithologist (d. 1937) Charles W. Clark Hovhannes Abelian Warren G. Harding Jean Sibelius Rudyard Kipling October 1 - Paul Dukas, French composer (d. 1935) October 9 - Arthur Hayes-Sadler, British admiral (d. 1952) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 15 - Charles W. Clark, American baritone (d. 1925) October 16 - Rudolph Lambart, 10th Earl of Cavan, British field marshal (d. 1946) October 17 - James Rudolph Garfield, U.S. politician (d. 1950) October 23 - Hovhannes Abelian, Armenian actor (d. 1941) Raymond Hitchcock, American businessman (d. 1912) October 23 - Hovhannes Abelian, Armenian actor (d. 1940) November 2 - Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923) November 11 - Edwin Thanhouser, American actor, businessman, and film producer, founder of the Thanhouser (d. 1956) December 12 - Edwyn Alexander Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1945) December 16 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1918) December 19 - Minnie Maddern Fiske, American stage actress (d. 1932) December 23 Anna Farquhar Bergengren, American author and editor (unknown year of death) James M. Canty American educator, school administrator, and businessperson (d. 1964)[16] Albrecht, Duke of Württemberg, German field marshal (d. 1939) December 28 - Félix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1925) December 30 Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1943)[17] Abraham Lincoln John Wilkes Booth January 14 - Marie-Anne Libert, Belgian botanist (b. 1782) January 19 - Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 28 - Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1788) February 6 - Isabella Beeton, British cook, household management expert (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1834) February 6 - Isabella Beeton, British cook, household management expert (b. 1836)[18] March 1 - Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands (b. 1795) March 20 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Isabella Beeton, British cook, household management expert (b. 1836)[18] March 1 - Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands (b. 1795) March 1 - Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands (b. 1836)[18] March 1 - Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands (b. 1795) March 20 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 -Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803 April 1 John Milton, Governor of Florida (b. 1807) Giuditta Pasta, Italian soprano (b. 1798) April 13 - Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794) April 15 - Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States (b. 1809) Giuditta Pasta, Italian soprano (b. 1798) April 13 - Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794) April 15 - Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States (b. 1809) April 18 - Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 24 - Nicholas Alexandrovich, Tsarevich of Russia (b. 1843) April 28 - Sir Samuel Cunard, Canadian businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 5 - Ben Hall, Australian bushranger (b. 1837) May 10 - William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessperson (b. 1786) July 6 - Princess Sophie of Sweden, Grand Duchess of Baden (b. 1801) July 7 - The Lincoln assassination conspirators (executed) Lewis Powell (b. 1844) David Herold (b. 1842) George Atzerodt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1812) August 12 - William Jackson Hooker, English botanist (b. 1785) August 13 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 16 - Sir Frederick Stovin, British army general (b. 1783) August 27 - Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Canadian author (b. 1815) September 2 - William Rowan Hamilton, Irish mathematician (b. 1805) September 10 - Maria Silfvan, Finnish actor (b. 1802) September 25 - Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1781) October 18 - Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1784) October 24 - Paul Bogle, Jamaican activist, Baptist deacon and leader of the Morant Bay rebellion. (executed) (b. 1820) November 10 - Henry Wirz, Swiss-born American Confederate military officer, prisoner-of-war camp commander (executed) (b. 1823) November 12 - Elizabeth Gaskell, British novelist, biographer (b. 1810) November 28 José Manuel Pareja, Spanish admiral (suicide) (b. 1813) William Machin Stairs, Canadian businessman, statesman (b. 1789) November 29 - Isaac A. Van Amburgh, American animal trainer (b. 1811) December 14 - Johan Georg Forchhammer, Danish geologist (b. 1794) December 17 - Luigi Ciacchi, Italian cardinal (b. 1788) ^ "Kunnallinen itsehallinto 150 vuotta" [150 years of local self-government]. Nopolanews (in Finnish). February 6, 2024. ^ Moore, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF). Bioscene. 27. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 2, 2017. Retrieved December 6, 2016. Coleman, Helen Turnbull Waite (1956). Banners in the Wilderness: The Early Years of Washington and Jefferson College. University of Pittsburgh Press. p. 214. 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Munroe Canty". West Virginia Archives and History, West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture and History. 2019. Archived from the original on August 2, 2020. A Ahmadullah, Mufti (2016). Mashayekh-e-Chatgam. Vol. 1 (3 ed.). Dhaka: Ahmad Publishers. pp. 109–136. ISBN 978-984-92106-4-1. * "Mrs Beeton". BBC. Retrieved August 2, 2020. April 22, 2021. ^ Munske, Roberta R.; Kerns, Wilmer L., eds. (2004). Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1754-2004. Romney, West Virginia, 1754-2004. Romney, West Virginia: The Hampshire County (disambiguation) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 18th century 19th centur beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July
1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolutions began mid-century, leading to radical changes in the Atlantic Revolutions. human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Advent Age of Sail. occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Sevenal defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mugha emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies. 1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716-1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America 1718-1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720-1721: The Great Plaque of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723-1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723-1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740-1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743-1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746 [20] 1744. The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saudi State Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peal of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and
recognizes Muhammed A Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754-1763: The French and Indian War, the North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756-1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1769-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Value Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776-1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son dynasty has been established. terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779-1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24] 1785-1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790; Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790; A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791-1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the vancouver explores the vancouver explores the vancouver explores the vancouvere 1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Revolution. [29] 1793-1796: Revo Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawkiian Islands. 1795-1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army vaccination; smallpox vaccin commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798-1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is
erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Aimé the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704-1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Soc 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Blake 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1724: St John Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1724: St John Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1724: St John Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 172 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony No. 41) 1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715-1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715-1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). 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Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (links | edit) Industrial espionage (links | edit) Industrial espionage (links | edit) See help page for transcluding these entries and millennia (links | edit) Industrial espionage (links edit) 16th century (links | ed century (links | edit) 1860s (links | edit) 1860s (links | edit) 1860s (links | edit) 1866 (links | edit) 1861 (links | edit) 1861 (links | edit) 1861 (links | edit) 1863 (links | edit) 1866 (links | edit) 1861 (links | edit) 1863 (links | edit) (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 170s (links | edit) 170s (links | edit) 1780 (links | edit) 1840s (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) 1840s (links | edit) 1 common issue with a remote control is the remote you bought to control many devices, the issues can be remote so tresponding and unresponsive remote controls. This troubleshooting guide will assist you in fixing common issues with your TV or a universal remote you bought to control many devices, the issues can be remote so that came with your TV or a universal remote you bought to control many devices. remote controls. How To Fix A TV Remote Control Not Working The information below will help fix a TV, cable box, blu-ray player, DVD player, ROKU, satellite receiver, Amazon TV box, and audio receiver remote controls. 1. Are you using the correct remote controls. 1. Are you using the correct remote control Not Working The information below will help fix a TV, cable box, blu-ray player, DVD player, BOKU, satellite receiver, Amazon TV box, and audio receiver remote controls. example, if your TV is a Samsung, make sure you are having problems with your remote control will make it seem like the remote is faulty and not control the volume or any change channels. How to replace the batteries in your remote control Open the back cover of the remote control AAA batteries Place the batteries are it is working NOTE to assure it is working NOTE. On some remote controls replacing the batteries will reset the remote control IR beam to the TV or other device. Make sure there is a clear path between you and the TV or other audio video device you are using. The remote sensor on the device you are using. For example, if you are controlling a cable box with your cable remote, be sure you have not pressed the wrong button at the top of the remote. Most remote to switch the remote back to work with the TV and the cable box or whatever setup you have. If you are controlling the cable box but you have pressed the TV button on the remote. control the cable box. Experiment with the top INPUT buttons on the remote controls are programmed memory? Most cable or satellite remote working again. 5. Did the r need to be reprogrammed. Find the cable or sat TV providers programing pages. You will need to find the remote control codes for your specific TV, CABLE, or SAT box to teach your remote control. Cox, DIRECTV, XFINITY, and DISH remote programming pages. can be found below... COX remote control programming help DIRECTV remote control programming help DIRECTV remote control programming help DISH remote control programming help DISH remote control programming help XFINITY remote control programming help Many remotes have buttons to select the desired input to work. come with switches so you need to be sure the switch is in the correct position. The remote may be setup correctly however it may not be able to control the device. In this case, the remote may need to be programmed to your cable or sat provider. We had some problems with our RCA remote, we changed the battery first, and it didn't help. Then after some research, we reset the remote to default settings and re-program it, surprisingly, it starts working. In this post, we will guide you about the exact procedure that we followed. Hang on with us, you will need this list of RCA universal remote codes for reprogramming the remote to your device. factory reset your RCA universal remote in a few seconds. Open the back compartment of the RCA remote and remove the batteries. Press and hold the 'Power' or any other button for 30 seconds. Then repeat the steps two to four times. It will clear all the programming memory on your RCA Universal Remote. Insert the batteries again in the battery compartment at the back of your remote. Your RCA Universal Remote is reset, it needs re-programming. If your RCA Universal Remote is reset and ready to program with any TV device or other appliances. Remember that once the remote is reset and ready to program with any TV device or other appliances. your remote control. Resetting the remote means erasing all the programming settings on it. When you restore the factory settings on your remote, it is like you purchased a new one from the market, and you can begin programming it to your TV device or any other appliance you want. The need of resetting a remote control occurs when the TV stops responding to remote commands. There are several reasons for that, but one of them is incorrect programming. You can clear the current settings by performing a reset and taking a fresh start. RCA universal remote won't work due to various reasons: faulty batteries, incorrect programming codes, malfunctioning in the operating system of the remote remote not pointed at the device, parental control, or key lock feature is turned on, power issue in the device you are connecting to, etc. To re-program the RCA remote, first, you need to perform a reset to remove all the previous programming method or direct code method to re-program the RCA remote to your TV device or other appliances. The auto-programming method is the easiest and quickest way to sync your devices. For direct code programming, you can find the codes in the user manual you received with your universal remote. For resetting the RCA Universal remote program settings, it is essential to follow the correct procedure. If you don't follow the right steps you will end up with the same issues that you were facing previously. Resetting the remote to its original settings erases all the previously. Resetting the remote to its original settings erases all the previously. reset, you need to program the remote for your device or appliance. If you face any other technical issues, contact the customer support team of RCA universal remote for technical guidance. Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike - If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrict others from doing anything the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Today's home-theater remotes do a lot more than turn a component on and off and control the volume. Here are just a handful of the features you can find on some of the higher-tech remote controls out there. Universal capabilities Different command codes so they can operate multiple devices (sometimes up to 15) of different brands. If your home-theater setup incorporates components from, say, three different manufacturers, you can either use three different manufacturers, you can either use three different manufacturers, you can either use three different brands. control. You can look these up online or find them in the manual that came with your remote can receive and store codes to control; it can then transmit those codes to control; it can then transmit those codes to control the device that understands them. For instance,
let's say you have a receiver with its own preprogrammed remote, and you buy a new TV that comes with a universal learning remote can pick up the signals your receiver, too. You don't need to input the command codes yourself -- a learning remote sends out. All learning remotes are considered universal remotes because they can control more than one device. Macro commands A macro is a series of commands that you program to occur sequentially at the push of a single button. These macros can be anything you want, such as an "activity command." You can set up a macro that lets you push one button to activate, in order, everything that needs to happen for you to watch a movie or listen to a CD. (Some remotes come with "activity commands" preprogrammed, and others let you download macros from the Internet.) PC connectivity There are remotes that connect to your PC via the USB port so you can install programming software and download command codes and personalized graphic icons (for remotes with LCD screens). LCD screen A remote-control LCD screen may simply display data, or it may be a touchscreen that receives user input. User interfaces Most remotes that you operate via an LCD touchscreen, a joystick (for directional commands) and even voice commands. RF extenders Some IR remotes can send out both IR and RF signals. The RF signals. The RF signals aren't meant to control from about 30 feet to about 100 feet (give or take) and allow the signal to penetrate walls and glass cabinet enclosures. The remote automatically transmits both IR and RF signals for every command. When you hook up an RF-to-IR converts the signal back into the infrared pulses the device can understand. Now you've got an IR remote that can increase the volume on your home-theater stereo from your bedroom upstairs. Remote controls are steadily increasing the number of devices and functions they can manage. they will not only start a movie at the push of a button, but they'll also dim the lights for you. Full home-automation systems and entertainment components by way of a receiver wired directly into your home's electrical wiring. Chances are it won't be long before you have a single remote control to manage every electronic device in your life. For more information on remote controls and related topics, check out the links on the next page. RCA is one of the more well-known electronic brands out there. They have been around for decades and have a reputation for lasting a long time. But even the best of products still have issues from time to a control to manage every electronic brands out there. time. One such issue is having a remote that does not work. If your RCA remote is not working, the batteries are positioned with the correctly placed and the remote still doesn't work, replace them with new batteries and test the remote again. Another potential cause for a non-functional RCA remote is that it may have lost its programming or pairing with the device's settings were changed. To resolve this, you'll need to reprogram or re-pair the remote to the device. Consult the remote is that it may have lost its programming or pairing with the device's settings were changed. how to do this, which typically involves entering a code or pressing a combination of buttons on the remote. Remote controls are not complicated devices; troubleshooting issues with the RCA remote is a simple process. This article will provide several simple suggestions to help you identify the problem and get you back to your favorite show. Remote controls are not essential to life, but they sure are convenient. We can change channels, adjust the volume, even change electronic devices all with the push of a button from the couch. So when the RCA TV remote does not work, it can be frustrating. The RCA remote will not respond if the signal path is blocked. Remotes rely on the IR (infrared) signal to communicate with other devices. If this signal path is blocked, the remote will be unable to communicating with. For instance, if you are trying to change the channel, you will press the TV mode button on the remote. If you are not in the correct mode, the remote will appear to not be working. Batteries are the life-blood of the remote does not light up, you need to replace the batteries. If the remote does light up, continue reading to troubleshoot further. Resetting the remote will refresh the remote, removing any glitches within the remote. Begin by removing the batteries. Press and hold the 1 key for at least 60 seconds. This will reset the microprocessor inside the remote. remote. If the remote does not light up, replace the batteries with fresh new ones and try again. Few buttons on a remote control are used as much as the volume button. When this button does not work, we are left scrambling to find the volume button. button could be stuck. Remove the batteries and then press each button individually to make sure they do not stick. Replace the batteries and use the remote controls. These codes are especially important when controlling combo units. If the incorrect code was entered, the remote will not work. Check the User's Manual for the correct Code Lists. Some RCA TV remote models require that you press the OK button after entering the channel number. By not pressed. We take for granted that remote controls are always on. As with any device that gets a lot of use, it needs to be turned off occasionally. If your RCA TV remote is controlling several devices, this is important to do. Step 1: Turn on the TV.Copyright protected content owner: ReadyToDIY.com and was initially posted on November 16, 2021. Step 2: Press and hold the TV button until the Power button lights up. Step 3: While still pressing the TV button, press the Power button until the light goes off. Step 4: Release the TV and Power button. Step 5: Press the Play button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds until the TV turns off, press the Reverse button every 5 seconds u established. Step 7: Press the Stop button to save the code. The remote will now control the TV. Try all of the buttons on the remote continues to not work, you will need to replace the remote. Any electronic device that is remote-compatible relies on an IR (Infrared) signal is what allows the remote to communicate to the electronic device. This signal is being obstructed. Make sure there are no other electronic devices nearby that can interfere with the signal. Remove any objects between the remote and TV that could block the sensor from sending a signal. If the remote sensor is blocked, this will prevent the remote sensor transmit signals. You can assess the state of the antenna by removing the back of the remote. If the antenna is bent or dirty, the signal will be interrupted. Depending on the state of the antenna you may need to replace the remote. Sometimes issues with the remote. Sometimes issues with the remote or not actually with the remote. Sometimes issues with the remote or not actually with the remote. supply to the TV. Make sure the power cord is securely connected to the outlet. Turning the TV off and on will help clear any glitches that are connected to the power strip to see if they are working properly. Universal remotes are great to have when there are several devices to manage. The remote controls. The RCA Universal remote will blink when it has successfully established a connection with the TV. If the remote continues blinking, it is trying to establish a connection. Turn the TV off and on and reprogram the remote. Blinking lights on a remote is how the remote communicates with you. It lets you know when a button has been pushed, when it has been reprogrammed, even when the batteries are getting low. If the blinking is constant, despite changing batteries and reprogramming the remote, the remote is signaling a deeper issue. The sensor or power board within the remote is faulty, which means you will need to replace the remote is faulty, which means you will need to replace the remote is faulty. devices. The remote will continue blinking because it cannot transmit this signal and establish a connection with the TV. Another reason why the RCA remote will continue blinking
is if there is no IR signal. You can use the camera on your smartphone to see if the IR signal within the remote will continue blinking is if there is no IR signal. sensor. While looking at the camera screen, press any button on the remote. You should see a light coming from inside the remote. If there is no light, the sensor is not working to find your specific TV brand. If you are having trouble programming your RCA remote to the TV, the harder it is for the signal to reach the TV. This article has provided several suggestions, you continue to have problems with the remote, contact RCA Remote Control Support. Inside the battery compartment is a model number and a revision number. The revision number. The revision number is what identifies your remote. Copyright article owner is ReadyToDiy.com for this article. This post was first published on November 16, 2021. If your RCA remote won't program, the remote could be outdated. Older RCA remote and TV to communicate. Replace your RCA remote with a new remote. DIRECTV Remote Not Working Xfinity Remote Not Working Cox Remote Not Working Universal Remote Not Working ReadyToDIY is the owner of this article. This post was published on November 16, 2021. Westinghouse TV Remote not Working Trade Shows The Consumer Electronics Show is THE place to view the newest high-tech gadgets each year. HowStuffWorks has been right there, covering the show, since 2001. A hand holding a remote control Image Credit: Bojan89/iStock/Getty Images Troubleshooting an RCA remote is easy and will take only a minute or two of your time. Once you have checked several factors that could be affecting your remote's functionality, you can determine whether or not you need to purchase a new remote control. One of the first and most simple items to check is the batteries. If it has been a while since the batteries have been replaced, exchange the used batteries with new ones. Test the remote to see if this was the source of the problem. Advertisement If you still have your owner's manual, check to see if the RCA remote you own has any reset options available. Some of the newer RCA remotes have very simple, user-friendly reset options that can restore functionality to a remote control. If you do not have your owner's manual, go to RCA's website and look up the electronic version of the manual that corresponds to your remote. You can also directly contact RCA's customer service to obtain a reset code for your specific remote. There is also a digital camera method frequently used to verify an RCA remote is the problem, and not the eye on the television that receives the signal from the RCA TV remote. Set your digital camera (or camera phone) to the picture setting, pointing the RCA television remote at the camera and pushing buttons on the remote control. If the display on your digital camera shows a repeated flash from your remote control, then there is a signal being emitted from your RCA remote control. If you do not see a flash, try another button. If you try multiple buttons and there is a signal being emitted from your RCA remote control. flash, then no signal is being sent out from your remote control. If you are unable to resolve the problems associated with your RCA remote control, bring the remote control, bring the remote control to the store where you purchased it initially to see about receiving a replacement. several days to weeks before a new replacement remote control is mailed to you. Depending on your warranty and the store's return policy where you purchased the remote may or may not be free of charge. An older remote will likely be replaced with a new remote that is compatible with your television.