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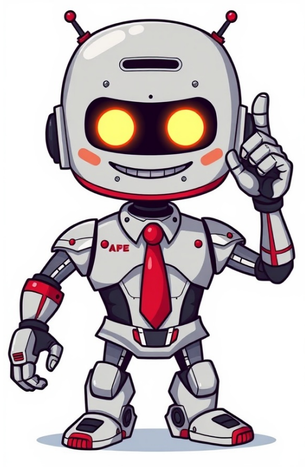

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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Page 1 Using Your Receiver AW-00082-902 Rev 002 MT-00082-902 Rev Date: 12/2022... Table of Contents 1 Welcome Get started Contact information 2 Safety Information for the Dexcom Receiver Glossary 3 Screens Glucose information Table of Contents | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 4 Sensor reading and trend arrow Navigation See trend graph history Tips from banners 4 Treatment Decisions When to use your BG meter instead of G7 When to watch and wait Using the trend arrows Treat with professional advice Practice making treatment decisions... Page 5 5 Alerts Low alerts High alert Rising Fast and Falling Fast alerts System alerts Signal Loss alert Brief Sensor Issue alert Technical alerts Changing all alerts Changing one alert Table of Contents | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 6 6 Events and History Using events to manage glucose Tracking events Logging BG meter values or calibrating 7 Reports 8 Next Sensor Session Sensor transition Remove your sensor 9 Troubleshooting... Page 7 Adhesive patch Can't hear alerts Can't see receiver screen Common alerts Gap in trend graph Recharge receiver Travel with G7 Update display device Water and G7 X-ray, CT scan, or radiation therapy Table of Contents | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 8 A Clarity B Receiver Maintenance C Warranty Dexcom receiver limited warranty D Index... Here are some of the benefits of using G7 to manage your glucose: No more fingersticks: G7 allows you to make treatment decisions without fingersticks. (If your glucose alerts and readings from the G7 do not match symptoms or expectations, use a blood glucose meter to make diabetes treatment decisions.) Stay informed: See the results of your actions in the summary reports and keep improving. So let's get started! Get started To set up your G7, use the instructions in your Receiver: Start Here guide. To insert your sensor, use the Inserting Sensor instructions at the bottom of Start Here in the sensor box. This G7 Using Your Receiver Guide introduces you to the display device screens, leads you through making treatment decisions, and shows you how to move to your next sensor session. Page 12 Corporate office Dexcom address: 6340 Sequence Drive, San Diego, CA 92121 User Guide For more detailed instructions, see the G7 User Guide at: dexcom.com/guides Free printed copy: Order on website or call: 1-888-738-3646... Warnings Read product instructions before you use your Dexcom G7 CGM System: For safety information for other Dexcom G7 CGM System components and the complete Dexcom G7 CGM System, go to the safety information provided with each sensor. 2 Safety Information for the Dexcom Receiver |... Page 14 Inspect: Don't use any damaged or cracked Dexcom G7 CGM System component because it may not work correctly and could cause injuries from electrical shocks. Use electrical equipment as directed: Use of accessories, cables, adapters, and chargers other than those specified or... Page 15 USB charger or cable is damaged. Store supplied USB charger and cable safely. Misuse of the USB cable can be a strangulation risk. Do not Modify: No modifications to the Dexcom G7 CGM System are allowed. Precautions Get alerts on display device you use: To get your alerts, set them on the display device you use. Page 16 Dexcom products. Don't mix with different generations. Use G7 receiver: If you use the Dexcom receiver, be sure to use the one that comes with your Dexcom G7 CGM System. Receivers from previous generations won't work with the Dexcom G7... 2 to 3months. Alternative Site Testing a blood sample from non-fingertip (alternate) sites for BG Testing meter values. Only use fingertip tests to calibrate G7. Blood Glucose (BG) A medical device used to measure how much glucose is in the blood. Meter Blood Glucose (BG) The amount of glucose in the blood measured by a BG meter. Page 18 Calibration When you calibrate your G7 using your BG meter, you take a fingerstick measurement from your BG meter then enter the value into your receiver or smart device. Calibrating your G7 using your BG meter is optional. Calibration with your BG meter may align your sensor readings with your BG meter values. Page 19 A manufacturers preset option for a device setting. Display Device A device with a screen used for monitoring your glucose information and alerts, for example, a smartphone app or the Dexcom receiver. Glucose Alerts Alerts related to your glucose, including: Falling Fast, High Glucose, Low Glucose, Rising Fast, Urgent Low, Urgent Low Soon 2 ... Page 20 GMI (Glucose Glucose Management Indicator (GMI) is calculated using your average Management sensor glucose data. GMI can be an indicator of how well you are Indicator) managing your glucose levels. Your GMI will likely differ from your A1C. Reference: Bergenstal, Richard M. et al. "Glucose Management Indicator (GMI): A New Term for Estimating A1C From Continuous Glucose Monitoring."... Page 21 It's important to treat hyperglycemia. If left untreated, hyperglycemia can lead to serious complications. Confirm with your healthcare provider the appropriate High Glucose alert setting for you. 2 Safety Information for the Dexcom Receiver | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 22 Confirm with your healthcare provider the appropriate Low Glucose alert setting for you. Indications How, for what purposes, and under what circumstances you should use G7. mg/dL Milligrams per deciliter. A unit of measure for BG values. Page 23 A statement of the intended uses of G7 and relevant warnings, precautions, and contraindications. Sensor Sends sensor readings to the display device. In G7, the transmitter and adhesive patch are built into the sensor. Sensor Reading The glucose concentration measured in the interstitial fluid by the sensor. Page 24 Sensor Session The period of wear for a sensor. During this period, your sensor reading shows on your display device every 5minutes. Sensor Warmup Sensor warmup happens right after you insert and pair the sensor. It takes about 30minutes for the sensor and your body to adjust to each other. Page 25 Technical alerts include: Brief Sensor Issue, Replace Sensor Now, Sensor Failed, Set Date/Time, Signal Loss, System Check, Very Low Battery, Weak Charger 2 Safety Information for the Dexcom Receiver | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 26 Transmitter Sends sensor readings to the display device. In G7, the transmitter is built into the sensor. Warning Describes serious and life-threatening circumstances, the consequences, and how to avoid the hazard while using the G7. 3 Screens Glucose information The receiver home screen shows your current glucose information. In the receiver, go to Menu > Help for more information. 3 Screens | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 28 1. Number: The most recent sensor reading. 2. Trend arrow: Where glucose is heading based on mg/dL the last few readings. 3. Trend graph: The bigger dot on the right is the most recent sensor reading. The smaller dots show past readings. Page 29 Change level in Menu > Settings > Alerts > High 7. Low alert red line: You get your Low alert when your glucose is at or below this red line. Change level in Menu > Settings > Alerts > Low 3 Screens | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Sensor reading and trend arrow Where your glucose is now A number and color tell you where your glucose is now. Receiver What it means Red: Low, Urgent Low Soon, or Urgent Low mg/dL Yellow: High mg/dL... Page 31 Receiver What it means White: Between your high and low alert levels mg/dL 3 Screens | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 32 Sensor reading issues Sometimes you don't get a number. If you don't have a number, or you don't have an arrow, use your BG meter to treat. Go to the Treatment Decisions chapter for more information. Receiver What it means Sensor reading is below 40mg/dL. Page 33 System alerts, such as Brief Sensor Issue shown here, show issues with the system. They aren't related to your glucose. Brief Sensor Issue Dont remove sensor. Temporary issue. Wait up to 3 hours. 3 Screens | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 34 Where your glucose is heading To know where your glucose is heading, look at your trend arrows. Trend arrows help you predict where your glucose will be within the next 30 minutes. Use them to be proactive in managing your diabetes. Receiver What it means Steady: Changing less than 30mg/dL in 30minutes... Page 35 Receiver What it means Slowly rising or falling:Changing 3060mg/dL in 30minutes 3 Screens | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 36 Receiver What it means Rising or falling: Changing 6090mg/dL in 30minutes... Page 37 Receiver What it means Rapidly rising or falling: Changing more than 90mg/dL in 30minutes No arrow:Can't determine trend; use BG meter for treatment decisions 3 Screens | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Navigation You can access other features using the navigation tools. Use the navigation button to move around in the receiver. The receiver screens show you which side of Meals Enter carbs for the meal. the button to press. 1. Scroll up grams 2. Page 39 Replace Sensor and Stop Sensor Session: Stop this sensor and start a new one (go to the Next Sensor Session chapter) Power off: Turn off the receiver no sensor readings or alerts when powered off 3 Screens | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... On the home screen, use the up and down arrows to switch between the 1, 3, 6, 12, and 24- hour views. Tips from banners Banners appear on your screen to help you use G7. They'll give you helpful information, reminders, and even suggestions for next steps. See the following examples. No Alerts... With G7, you can treat without using your blood glucose meter (BG meter). But sometimes you must use your BG meter instead of G7. Other times, it's best not to treat, just watch and wait. On the first day of a new sensor session, the differences between your BG meter values and sensor readings may be larger than usual. When to use your BG meter instead of G7 You can use your G7 to treat. However, there are two situations when you should use your BG meter instead: No number and/or no arrow Symptoms don't match sensor readings No number and/or no arrow The following table shows what it looks like when your G7 isn't showing a sensor reading or an arrow. Page 43 Receiver What it means No sensor reading: Use your BG meter to treat. HIGH No arrow: Use your BG meter to treat. mg/dL 4 Treatment Decisions | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 44 Receiver What it means System alert: When you have a system alert (such as Signal Loss, Signal Loss shown here) you won't get a sensor reading or arrow. Use your BG Always keep receiver meter to treat. within 20 feet of sensor. Wait up to 30 minutes. This is different from taking insulin doses to cover what you just ate. Using the trend arrows G7 and dosing Talk to your healthcare provider about using the trend arrows to determine how much insulin to take. 4 Treatment Decisions | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 46 Receiver What it means Trending up: Consider taking a little more insulin than usual when your glucose is rising. Page 47 Receiver What it means Trending down: Consider taking a little less insulin than usual when your glucose is falling. 4 Treatment Decisions | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Treat with professional advice Confirm with your healthcare provider about: Using G7 to manage your glucose Setting alert levels Comparing BG meter values and sensor readings Fingerstick best practices... Practice making treatment decisions Use the following as examples of situations where G7 could be used when treating. These situations are just examples (not medical advice). You should discuss your treatment and these examples with your healthcare provider and review:... Page 50 Your Low alert wakes you up. You see: mg/dL Think about: Number and Arrow: You have both Number: Your glucose is 70mg/dL, which is low Arrow: Glucose is slowly falling 3060mg/dL in 30minutes What you should do: Use your G7 to treat as you normally would... Page 51 Number and arrow: You have both Up arrow: Glucose is rising up to 6090mg/dL in 30minutes What you should do: Use your G7 to treat. Take your normal dose and, because of the up arrow, consider taking a little more. 4 Treatment Decisions |... Page 52 Situation: After breakfast Thirty minutes after dosing to cover breakfast, you get a High alert. You see: mg/dL Think about: Insulin: You took insulin half an hour ago. It takes time to work. What you should do: Nothing. Watch and wait to avoid stacking insulin. The insulin you took 30 minutes ago is probably just starting to work. Page 53 Situation: An hour later You watched and waited. You see: mg/dL Think about: Insulin: The insulin you took with breakfast has you back in range What you should do: Nothing. No treatment needed. 4 Treatment Decisions | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 54 Number and arrow: You have both Down arrow: Your glucose is falling between 6090mg/dL in 30minutes What you should do: Use your G7 to treat. Because the down arrow shows your glucose is falling, consider taking a little less insulin than usual. Page 55 Situation: Mid-afternoon It's 3hours after lunch. You see: mg/dL Think about: Number and arrow: You don't have an arrow What you should do: Use your BG meter for treatment decisions 4 Treatment Decisions | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 56 Situation: Early evening Just before dinner, you feel a little shaky and sweaty. You see: mg/dL Think about: Symptoms and sensor reading: Your symptoms don't match your sensor readings What you should do: Thoroughly wash your hands and take a fingerstick. If your BG meter value matches your symptoms, use it for treatment decisions. 55mg/dL in less than 20 minutes. Additionally, you can turn on your Rising Fast or Falling Fast alerts so you'll know when your glucose is rising or falling quickly. Work with your healthcare provider to customize your alerts to fit your lifestyle and goals. 5 Alerts | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Low alerts Receiver What it means Urgent Low alert: Alerts you when your sensor reading is 55mg/dL or below. Urgent Low Alert mg/dL... Page 59 Low Glucose alert (Low): Alerts you when your sensor reading is at or below the level you set. It's the red line on the trend graph. Low Glucose Alert mg/dL 5 Alerts | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 60 You can customize each of these alerts: Receiver: Go to Menu > Settings > Alerts The Low and Urgent Low Soon alerts work together. When your glucose falls you will get one or the other, not both, depending on how fast it's falling. You'll get an Urgent Low Soon alert if your glucose will be at 55mg/dL within 20 minutes, no matter where your glucose is now. You can customize this alert: mg/dL Go to Menu > Settings > Alerts > High For more information on customizing alerts, go to the changing alerts sections of the Alerts chapter. 5 Alerts | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Rising Fast and Falling Fast alerts Receiver What it means Rising Fast and Falling Fast alerts: Lets you know when your sensor Rising Fast Alert readings are changing quickly. Your reading is rising at a rate of 3+ mg/dL/min mg/dL Falling Fast Alert Your reading is falling at a rate of 2-3 mg/dL/min... Page 63 If your glucose is falling fast and is at or below 55 mg/dL, you'll get an Urgent Low alert, not a Falling Fast alert. Go to the changing alerts sections of the Alerts chapter for more information. 5 Alerts | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... System alerts System alerts let you know if the system isn't working as planned. When possible, the alert lets you know how to fix it. Three of these alerts are shown next. Receiver What it means Signal Loss alert Signal Loss Alerts you when the display device temporarily stops getting sensor Always keep receiver within 20 feet of sensor. Alerts you when you're not getting sensor readings. They include Remove sensor now. Sensor Failed, Replace Sensor Now, and similar alerts. No readings or alerts until you start a new sensor. 5 Alerts | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 66 Technical alerts can't be turned off, but you can change how your alert notifies you: Vibrate Only Vibrate Only Exceptions: Urgent Low and technical alerts act differently; if you don't acknowledge them, they will add sound. In the receiver, these alerts include: Urgent Low, Replace Sensor Now, Sensor Failed, Set Date/Time, System Check, Very Low Battery, Weak Charger. When using the app and the receiver at the same time, change alert settings and acknowledge alerts on each device. Settings don't synchronize automatically. 5 Alerts | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 68 Menu > Settings > Alerts shows all the alerts you can change and how to do it. Alerts Urgent Low 55 mg/dL Urgent Low Soon 80 mg/dL Alerts: Go to the alert to change its settings High 200 mg/dL Reset Alert Settings: Reset all alerts to default settings Rising Fast Falling Fast Signal Loss... Go to alert settings to customize each alert. The Low alert screen shows some settings you can change: Receiver: Level and Snooze Alerts you when your sensor reading falls below the set level. Alert Level 70 mg/dL Snooze 5 Alerts | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 70 Each alert has its own settings. All of those settings are explained here: Delay 1 Alert (High alert only): Turn on to delay your first alert until your sensor reading is at or past the high alert setting for a while. You choose how long. For example, if you set Delay 1 Alert to 20 minutes for your High alert, your glucose must be at or above your high alert level for 20 minutes before you get the alert. Page 71 High alert Default: 250mg/dL Range: 100400mg/dL Rise Rate: For the Falling Fast and Rising Fast alerts, you choose the glucose level change rate: 23mg/dL per minute or 3mg/dL or more per minute 5 Alerts | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 72 For example, if you turn this on, when your glucose rises fast, you'll get an alert. You can add a glucose level to this. If you do, you'll get an alert when your glucose is at or above that level and rising fast. Snooze: Turn on to get a repeat alert if your sensor reading stays out of range for a while. Page 73 Customizing alert sounds G7 has many alert sounds so you can find one that works for you. Choose a sound theme, such as Soft Tone or Normal Tones, for all receiver alerts. Within each theme, every alert is assigned a different sound. Go to Menu > Settings > Alert Sounds to change your alert sounds. Page 74 G7 Soft Sensor Now, Sensor Failed, Set Date/Time, System G7 Medium Check, Very Low Battery, Weak Charger G7 Intense G7 Soft, G7 Medium, G7 Intense, Soft Tones, Normal Soft Tones Tones, and Melodies: Choose a sound theme. Normal Tones Melodies... 6 Events and History Using events to manage glucose G7 gives you a graph showing where your glucose has been. Events can help you understand why your glucose changed. For example, what happened to your glucose level after breakfast? Discuss your reflections with your healthcare provider to find even more ways to manage your blood glucose. Tracking events In the receiver, you can track insulin doses, food, and BG meter values. You can edit and delete events. You can also calibrate here. You can't edit, delete, or enter past calibrations. To log events: Events Go to Menu > Events Blood Glucose Meals Select the event you want to add and follow the instructions on... Page 77 Insulin amount: 8.0u Scroll to the event you want to edit or delete, select Next, and Time entered: 08/10/2021 2:42 follow the instructions on the screen. Edit Event Delete Event 6 Events and History | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... 1. Wash your hands with soap and water 2. Dry your hands 3. Take a fingerstick To log a BG meter value or calibrate your G7: In the receiver, go to Menu > Event > Blood Glucose Blood Glucose Log Blood Glucose... Page 79 Your sensor readings come from different fluids than your BG meter values, so they won't usually match. Neither number is as accurate as the lab test your doctor does. For information on accuracy and calibrating your G7, go to the Accuracy and Calibration section of the Troubleshooting chapter. 7 Reports Reports on your display device are an important part of your CGM system, providing a holistic view of your diabetes management by highlighting glucose patterns, trends, and statistics. They can help you identify glucose patterns and, with your healthcare provider, determine the potential causes of those patterns. Page 81 6% Low 4% Very Low Target Range: 70180 mg/dL Time in Range change from the prior 3 days: Very High: Above 250 mg/dL Very Low: Below 54 mg/dL 7 Reports | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 82 These reports are updated hourly. If you upload your receiver data, you can get more detailed reports at dexcom.com/clarityapp. For more information, go to the Clarity appendix. To find out how much time you have left in your sensor session, go to Menu > Information > Sensor > Sensor Info. When the sensor expires, the 12-hour grace period starts. 8 Next Sensor Session | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Sensor transition You must end the sensor session or grace period before you start a new sensor. You can end it two ways: Automatically, when the grace period ends (you'll get an alert letting you know) Manually, before the grace period ends You only need to end your sensor session on one display device. Page 85 Select Start New Sensor and follow instructions on the screen. Replace Sensor Now Grace period expired. No readings or alerts until you start a new sensor. Start New Sensor Dismiss 8 Next Sensor Session | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 86 Manually: End sensor before grace period ends What you see What it means To end your session early from the receiver, go to Menu. Go to Menu either: Reports Events Replace Sensor: If you want to start a new sensor Settings immediately Information... Stretch loosened edge, and push your fingers under the patch to pull it off skin For more tips go to dexcom.com/faqs. Before inserting a new sensor, remove the old one. You can use only one sensor at a time with Throw out the used sensor following local guidelines. This section has brief instructions for the most common questions. They're listed in this order: Accuracy and calibration Adhesive patch Can't hear alerts Can't see receiver screen Common alerts Gap in trend graph Recharge receiver Travel with G7 Update display device Water and G7 X-ray, CT scan, or radiation therapy... Page 89 For more troubleshooting information, see the frequently asked questions section on the Dexcom website (dexcom.com/faqs), or contact technical support (in the app, go to Profile > Contact). 9 Troubleshooting | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Issue Your BG meter gives you one number, if you test twice (using the same or a different BG meter) it gives you another number, and your G7 gives you a third. What do you do with all those numbers? Page 91 Consistent BG meter: If you calibrate G7 using your BG meter, use the same meter throughout the sensor session. Product instructions: Follow BG meter instructions exactly. Page 92 G7 using your BG meter. Also consider calibrating your G7 using your BG meter if your G7 and BG meter numbers don't match, and your expectations or symptoms fit the BG meter value, not the sensor reading. Page 93 Calibration Calibrating your G7 using your BG meter is optional. Use it to move your sensor reading closer to your BG meter value. Your sensor readings come from different fluids than your BG meter values, so they're unlikely to be the same number. Neither number is as accurate as the lab test your doctor does. Page 94 When you calibrate your G7 using your BG meter, remember: Calibrate in one display device, even if you use both the app and receiver. The sensor sends calibration information between them. Only calibrate with BG meter values from 40mg/dL to 400mg/dL. There should be some fat under the skin at the sensor site. Extra adhesive: Put on additional adhesive over the patch before applying the overpatch. Let dry. For more recommendations, go to dexcom.com/faqs Placement: The patch stays on best when it isn't where your skin folds when you bend or near waistbands that could rub against it. Page 96 Avoid hair: Apply the patch to areas without much hair. If needed, shave site with electric clippers. Old adhesive: Remove any adhesive residue from previous sensors. Consider using a body oil or adhesive remover for skin (such as Uni-solve, Detachol, or Tac Away). Patch care The longer you keep it dry and sweat-free in the first 12hours, the longer it may stick to your skin... Page 97 If you have significant skin irritation (itching, burning and/or rashes at the site of the adhesive patch), contact your healthcare provider. Go to dexcom.com/faqs for more tips. 9 Troubleshooting |... Page 98 2. Check insertion site to make sure the sensor isn't left in the skin 3. Don't reuse applicator 4. Contact technical support (in the app, go to Profile > Contact) Issue Removing sensor. Solution Go to the Next Sensor Session chapter or dexcom.com/faqs for tips. Make sure you aren't using Vibrate Only. For more information, go to the Alerts chapter. Change your alert sounds to one you can hear easily. For more information, go to the Alerts chapter. 9 Troubleshooting | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 100 Test speakers: Test your receiver speakers regularly by plugging in the receiver to charge and following the speaker test instructions on the screen, or go to Menu > Information > Receiver > Speaker Test... 3. Restart the receiver by pressing the Select button for at least 10 seconds. 4. Turn receiver off at Menu > Power Off. Then turn it back on by pressing the Select button for 3-5 seconds. 9 Troubleshooting | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Common alerts Brief Sensor Issue may lead to Sensor Failed alert. Issue Sensor Failed alert. Solution This issue may happen anytime during a sensor session. If you get this alert, go to its Help screen for more information. Page 103 If you get this alert, go to its Help screen for more information. Pairing usually takes less than 10 minutes for the receiver. For pairing, keep receiver within 3 feet of sensor. 9 Troubleshooting | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 104 Issue Signal Loss alert: Display device temporarily stops getting sensor readings over Bluetooth. This alert displays on your screen after a few minutes of not getting sensor readings. After about 20 minutes of not getting sensor readings, it sounds or vibrates too. You wont get alerts or sensor readings until fixed. Page 105 If Signal Loss continues for more than 30 minutes, contact technical support. Issue System Check alert Error found. Solution Contact technical support (in the app, go to Profile > Contact). Give them the error code. 9 Troubleshooting | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Gap in trend graph Issue When you aren't getting sensor readings, your trend graph may show a gap in the trend dots. Solution When your sensor readings resume, up to 24hours of missed sensor readings can fill in on the trend graph. Receiver won't turn on. This can happen during normal use or after storage or shipping. Your receiver may need to be charged after shipping and storage. Solution Use Dexcom supplied charger and USB cable. If the charger you use is too weak, the receiver will alert you. Full charge may take up to 3hours. You can wear your G7 sensor when going through walk-through metal detectors and Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) body scanners. Or you can ask for hand-wanding or a full-body pat-down and visual inspection. Ask for visual inspection of any part of the G7 in the baggage scanning machine. Page 109 Receiver: Keep receiver on Contact your airline for their policies. Always follow instructions from the airplane crew while on the plane. For more information Visit the TSA website at tsa.gov. 9 Troubleshooting | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... After you upload data to Clarity, it will let you know if a receiver update is available. If theres an urgent update or recall, you'll get information and instructions from Dexcom. Use a secure internet connection when updating your receiver. Water and G7 Issue You want to shower, swim, or bathe wearing your G7. Solution Once inserted, the sensor is waterproof up to 8 feet. The receiver isn't. Swim, shower, and take a bath with the sensor, but leave the receiver out of the water. X-ray, CT scan, or radiation therapy Issue You need an x-ray, CT scan, or radiation therapy while wearing the sensor. Solution Discuss these safeguards with your healthcare provider: Avoid including the sensor in the scanned area during the procedure Cover the sensor with a lead apron... Page 113 Appendix... Page 114 Get reports on the web at dexcom.com/clarityapp and on the go using the Dexcom Clarity app. Just log in with your Dexcom information. If you only use the receiver, upload your data to Clarity at dexcom.com/clarityapp at least once every 6 months. Page 115 To get started, either: Share using Dexcom Clarity app: 1. Log into the Dexcom Clarity app with your Dexcom login 2. Tap Profile > Authorize Sharing and follow the instructions on the screen Or share using the Dexcom Clarity website: 1. Page 116 B Receiver Maintenance Clean when dirty or at least once a month. Disinfect when needed to avoid cross-contamination. To clean 1. Use one of these cleaners: Damp cloth with liquid hand soap and water Bleach wipes, such as Clorox Healthcare Bleach Germicidal Wipes Ammonium wipes, such as Super Sani-Cloth Germicidal Wipes 2. Page 117 Don't use anything abrasive on the receiver If the receiver has a screen protector, remove it before cleaning and disinfecting Using alcohol wipes to clean the receiver hasn't been tested B Receiver Maintenance | Dexcom G7 Using Your Receiver... Page 118 Dexcom, Inc. or its local Dexcom affiliate (Dexcom) provides a limited warranty to the individual end user (you or User) that the Dexcom receiver (the receiver) is free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use (limited warranty) for the period commencing on the date of original purchase and expiring one(1)year thereafter, provided it is... Page 119 This limited warranty is based on User properly using the continuous glucose monitoring system in accordance with the documentation provided by Dexcom. You are not permitted to use the continuous glucose monitoring system otherwise. Misusing the continuous glucose monitoring system, improperly accessing it or the information it processes and transmits, jailbreaking... Page 120 Installation, maintenance, and service of products or services other than the CGM system (which may be subject to a separate limited warranty), whether provided by Dexcom or any other party; this includes your cell phone or smart device and your connection to the Internet. Page 121 Dexcoms obligations under the limited warranty During the limited warranty period, Dexcom will replace, without charge to User, any defective receiver. To obtain assistance regarding a defective receiver, contact technical support (in the app, go to Profile > Contact). Limits on Dexcoms limited warranty and liability obligations... Page 122 Dexcom shall not be liable for any special, incidental, consequential, or indirect damages, however caused, and on any theory of liability, arising in any way out of the sale, use, misuse, or inability to use, any Dexcom G7 or any feature or service provided by Dexcom for use with the Dexcom G7. Page 123 Clarity, 106 Alerts, 49 Reports, 72 Changing, 59 Common System Alerts, 94 High Glucose Alert, 53 CT Scan and G7, 104 Low Glucose Alert, 51 Glossary, 9 Urgent Low Alert, 50 Grace Period, 75 Urgent Low Soon Alert, 51 Home Screen, 19 D ... Page 124 Mute, 91 Sounds, 65, 91 Radiation Therapy and G7, 104 Stacking Insulin, 37 Recharge Receiver, 99 Travel with G7, 100 Reports, 72 Treatment Decisions, 34, 41 Resources, 2, 80 Trend Arrow, 19, 22 Safety Statements, 5 Readings, 22 Sensor Trend Graph, 32... Page 125 Adhesive Patch, 87 Update Display Device, 102 Can't Hear Alerts, 91 Use Meter Instead of G7, 34 Can't See Receiver Screen, 93 Vibrate Only, 66 Common System Alerts, 94 Warranty, 110 Gap in Trend Graph, 98 Watch and Wait, 37... Page 126 Covered by patents dexcom.com/patents. Dexcom, Dexcom Share, Share, Dexcom Follow, and Dexcom Clarity are registered trademarks of Dexcom, Inc. in the United States and/or other countries. Bluetooth is a registered trademark owned by Bluetooth SIG. Apple is a trademark of Apple Inc., registered in the U.S. Page 2 Had anyone had this error before? I did the factory reset for the app and paired it again and it took forever to pair, but it supposedly did. Anyone have this happen? If so, is this going to turn into a failure? I haven't had great luck with these yet and have have a lot off failures. TIA! Page 2 A alguien le ha pasado este error antes? Le hice un reset de fbrica a la app y la emparej de nuevo, y tard un montn en conectarse, pero al final lo hizo. A alguien ms le ha pasado? Si es as, se va a descomponer? No he tenido mucha suerte con estas cosas y ya he tenido varios fallos. Gracias de antemano! Hi everybody,next week I have to return my Dexcom 7Plus as I was renting it for a test period of 2 months. I do not wish to deliver all my data with it. Is there a way of cleaning the memory? The small reset button just reboots but does not erase any stored data.would be gratefull for any advice!Thanks to all.Joker. Ps. Now the long battle with my medical aid starts as I would really love to keep the Dex. but its always the finacial side that decides. Really impressed with the system. Could be smaller though!!Maybe an app. for a smartphone could solve the problem in the future . You can using the DM3 software. Copied from the PDF user manual:13.5 Resetting the ReceiverThis tool can be used to reset the DexCom Receiver.Click on the Tools Button on the DM3 Home Screen and select the Reset Receiver toolfrom the drop-down menu. The DexCom Receiver Reset Tool will appear. Click on the ResetReceiver button to proceed.NOTE: Resetting the Receiver will clear all the recorded information. You should download theReceiver before resetting to avoid losing data. Hi Mike, thanks a stack for the tip. worked great. Atleast I can now return my Dex with clear mind.Have a good one. Chow for now , Martin Stock up on UltraPacks for 2026. From stunning visuals to engaging videoscreate on your own terms with downloads that neverexpire.Purchase UltraPacksDiscover exclusive visuals across news, sport, and entertainment that captivate and drive your messagehome.Browse The LatestCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesStock up on UltraPacks for 2026. From stunning visuals to engaging videoscreate on your own terms with downloads that neverexpire.Purchase UltraPacksDiscover exclusive visuals across news, sport, and entertainment that captivate and drive your messagehome.Browse The LatestCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesStock up on UltraPacks for 2026. From stunning visuals to engaging videoscreate on your own terms with downloads that neverexpire.Purchase UltraPacksDiscover exclusive visuals across news, sport, and entertainment that captivate and drive your messagehome.Browse The LatestCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of EditorsPicks.Browse Editors' FavoritesAmerican healthcare companyThis article is about the company. For the CGM devices, see Dexcom CGM.This article may rely excessively on sources too closely associated with the subject, potentially preventing the article from being verifiable and neutral. Please help improve it by replacing them with more appropriate citations to reliable, independent sources. (December 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Dexcom, Inc.Company typePublicTraded asNasdaq:DXCMNasdaq-100 componentS&P 500 componentFounded1999; 26years ago(1999)HeadquartersSan Diego, California, U.S.Key peopleKevin Sayer (chairman, president & CEO)ProductsMedical devicesRevenue US$4.03 billion (2024)Operating income US$600 million (2024)Net income US$576 million (2024)Total assets US$6.48 billion (2024)Total equity US$2.10 billion (2024)Number of employees10,300 (2024)Websitedexcom.comFootnotes/ references[1]Dexcom, Inc.[2] is an American healthcare company that develops, manufactures, produces and distributes a line of continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) systems for diabetes management. It operates internationally with headquarters and R&D center in San Diego, California, U.S.A. and manufacturing facilities in Mesa, Arizona, U.S.A.; Batu Kawan, Malaysia and Athenry, County Galway, Ireland.Dexcom was founded in 1999 by Scott Glenn, John Burd, Lauren Otsuki, Ellen Preston and Bret Megargel.[3][4] In 2006, Dexcom received U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval and launched the Dexcom STS Continuous Glucose Monitoring System, which is a three-day sensor that provides up to 288 glucose measurements for every 24 hours. Dexcom received approval of the second-generation product, the Seven Continuous Glucose Monitoring System, in May 2007. This device improved on accuracy and extended use from three to seven days. In 2008, Dexcom announced two consumer development agreements with Insulet Corporation[5] and Animas Corporation[6] as well as a development agreement with Edwards Lifesciences for a continuous glucose monitor in the intensive care unit hospital environment.[7]During February 2009, Dexcom received approval for the Seven Plus Continuous Glucose Monitor, its new continuous glucose monitoring system, from the FDA. This product received a CE mark in November 2009. In 2013, development work for integration with Insulet was discontinued. Dexcom entered a non-exclusive agreement with Tandem Diabetes Care, Inc. in 2015 to allow the integration of its forthcoming G5 and G6 continuous glucose monitoring systems into Tandem's insulin pumps.[8] The G5 was approved in 2016 by the FDA for use as a standalone device, while the G6 gained approval in 2018.[9]Dexcom's first G-series CGM, the G4 Platinum, received a CE mark[10] and FDA approval in 2012[11] for adults ages 18 and over. This device improved hypoglycemic accuracy by 30%.[11] It also offered a longer range of transmission between the sensor and receiver, as well as a color LCD.[11] The G4 Platinum was approved by the FDA for use in patients ages 217 in February 2014.[12] Dexcom received FDA approval in January 2015 for the G4 Platinum with Share, which enabled the sharing of CGM data with up to five other people using the "Share" and "Follow" smartphone apps.[13]The Dexcom G5 was approved in August 2015 by the FDA for use as a standalone device,[14] the G5 has Bluetooth integrated into its transmitter, enabling it to send data to a mobile device.[15] This allows for use of the device without the standalone receiver. The Dexcom G5 received a CE mark in September 2015.[16]Dexcom went public in 2005 and is listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market stock exchange under the ticker symbol DXCM. On April 20, 2020, Dexcom became a component of the Nasdaq-100, replacing American Airlines Group in the index.[17]The Dexcom G7 was approved in December 2022 by the FDA for use as a standalone device and is the most accurate currently approved CGM in the U.S.[18]In October 2024, Time Magazine named Dexcom Stelo's over-the-counter glucose monitor one of the year's best inventions.[19]Dexcom entered into a partnership in 2015 with Google Life Sciences (which subsequently became Verily) to develop the Dexcom G7 [20][21][22]Dexcom entered a non-exclusive agreement with Tandem Diabetes Care, Inc. in 2015 to allow the integration of its new G5 and G6 continuous glucose monitoring systems into Tandem's insulin pumps.[23][24] Tandem Diabetes Care received FDA approval in December 2019 for Control-IQ, a closed-loop technology that uses Tandem's t:slim X2 insulin pump and the Dexcom G6 "to automatically increase, decrease, or stop the delivery of insulin in response to the glucose levels of people with Type 1 diabetes."[25]In June 2019, Dexcom announced a collaboration with Companion Medical to enable the exchange of CGM data from Dexcom with insulin data from InPen into both companies' software applications.[26]Dexcom entered into a partnership with Livongo, a digital chronic care management company, in January 2020 to share CGM data from the Dexcom G6 with Livongo's platform. This integration allowed Livongo to incorporate the CGM data along with other patient data.[27]In February 2020, Dexcom and Insulet Corporation signed a non-exclusive, global agreement to combine current and future Dexcom continuous glucose monitoring systems with Insulet's tubeless insulin delivery Pod into the Omnipod Horizon System for automated insulin delivery.[28] This allowed the ability to adjust insulin doses based on Insulet's algorithm or through their smartphone.[29]The company also announced in March 2020 a partnership with Welldoc to integrate G6 CGM data with BlueStar, a digital platform for diabetes management.[30]In November 2024, Dexcom announced a "strategic partnership" and data exchange with Oura.[31]In early 2021, Dexcom launched Dexcom Ventures, a venture capital arm focused on emerging continuous glucose monitoring technologies and devices measuring the levels of other types of substances and analytes.[32] In practice, Dexcom Ventures has also invested in cybersecurity platforms for the software used in medical devices.[33]Dexcom CGM^ "2024 Annual Report (Form 10-K)". U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. February 18, 2025.^ "Dexcom Showcases Expanded CGM Portfolio at International ATTD Conference, Offering More Choice to People with Diabetes" (Press release). 26 April 2022.^ "Dexcom adding 500 jobs in Mesa". www.bizjournals.com. Retrieved September 19, 2019.^ "Freedom Meditech raises $7 million". San Diego Union-Tribune. August 7, 2013. Retrieved September 19, 2019.^ "Insulet Corporation and Dex

edge continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) device designed to help individuals effectively manage their glucose levels. Occasionally, you may need to restart the sensor to ensure optimal performance or extend its use beyond the initial session. This guide will provide you with step-by-step instructions on how to restart dexcom g7 sensor, ensuring uninterrupted monitoring and reliability. What is the Dexcom G7 Sensor? The Dexcom G7 Sensor is a state-of-the-art continuous glucose monitoring system that offers real-time glucose readings to help individuals manage diabetes effectively. It is a discreet, wearable device that tracks glucose levels continuously throughout the day and night without the need for fingerstick calibrations. The sensor is designed for comfort and ease of use, with a smaller size and improved adhesive for secure placement on the body. Common Issues That May Require Restarting While the Dexcom G7 sensor is designed for reliability and ease of use, there are certain situations where a restart might be necessary. These include: Signal Loss: Sometimes, the sensor may experience connectivity issues with your receiver or smartphone, causing data gaps in glucose readings. Sensor Warm-Up Problems: If the sensor fails to initialize properly during the warm-up phase, restarting it can often resolve the issue. Extended Use Beyond Official Lifespan: Users attempting to extend the sensors use beyond its designated session period may need to restart it for continued functionality. Error Codes or Alerts: Occasionally, the sensor might display error codes or alerts that could be fixed with a restart. Calibration or Accuracy Concerns: Although the Dexcom G7 does not typically require calibrations, some users may experience inaccurate readings that a restart could correct. If any of these issues arise, following the restart procedure can help restore optimal performance and ensure consistent monitoring of glucose levels. 10 Methods How to Restart Dexcom G7 Sensor The first method to try when experiencing issues with your Dexcom G7 sensor is simply turning the transmitter off and then on again. Sometimes, a minor communication issue between the transmitter and the sensor can cause a disruption in the glucose readings. To restart, press and hold the button on the transmitter for 5 to 10 seconds until it turns off. After waiting a moment, press the button again to turn the transmitter back on. Once powered up, the transmitter will attempt to reconnect with the sensor, potentially resolving minor connectivity issues and restarting the data transmission. If you are using a receiver or a smart device (like a smartphone or tablet) to monitor your glucose levels, restarting the device can help reset the connection between the Dexcom G7 sensor and the display device. Begin by turning off the receiver or the smart device and waiting for 10 to 20 seconds. Then, power it back on and check if the device establishes a proper connection with the sensor. Restarting the receiver or smart device can clear temporary software glitches or connectivity problems that may be preventing data from being transmitted properly. If your Dexcom G7 sensor has become loose or has poor adhesion to your skin, it may affect its performance. A sensor that is not securely attached could lead to inaccurate readings or communication errors. To restart the sensor in this case, inspect the adhesive around the sensor. If necessary, remove and clean the sensor site with an alcohol wipe to ensure no oils or dirt are interfering with the adhesive. Then, reattach the sensor firmly to your skin. If the sensor continues to struggle with adhesion, you may need to apply additional adhesive patches or consider replacing the sensor altogether. In some instances, the Dexcom G7 may ask you to calibrate the sensor to restore accuracy. While the G7 is designed to be factory-calibrated and typically doesnt require manual calibration, it may still prompt you to input a blood glucose value if the sensors readings deviate significantly from your actual blood glucose levels. If prompted, use a glucose meter to check your blood glucose level, and input the result into your receiver or smart device. This step can help reset the sensors calibration, bringing it back into alignment with your bodys true glucose levels. If the Dexcom G7 sensor is not transmitting readings as expected, disconnecting and reconnecting the sensor to the transmitter may help resolve the issue. To do this, gently remove the transmitter from the sensor and wait for a few seconds. Afterward, securely reattach the transmitter to the sensor, ensuring that it clicks into place. The sensor will then attempt to re-establish communication with the transmitter, potentially resolving connectivity problems and restarting the sensors data flow. External interference or obstructions between the sensor and the transmitter can sometimes cause data transmission issues. For instance, metal objects, electronics, or even thick clothing might obstruct the sensors signal. If your Dexcom G7 is not working correctly, try removing any potential sources of interference, such as mobile phones or other electronic devices near the sensor. Additionally, make sure there is a clear line of sight between the transmitter and the receiver or smart device. Reducing interference can help restore proper sensor function and allow for smoother data transmission. For users who rely on the Dexcom G7 app on a smartphone, the app may sometimes experience glitches that prevent the sensor from transmitting data correctly. Restarting the app can often solve this issue. To do this, fully close the Dexcom G7 app on your phone, making sure its not running in the background. Then, open the app again and check if it reconnects to the sensor. If the app continues to show no data or display errors, try uninstalling and reinstalling it from your phones app store to refresh the software. While the Dexcom G7 is designed for long-term use, it is possible for the sensor to fail over time. If none of the previous methods work and the sensor is still not functioning properly, you may need to replace the sensor. Each sensor is designed to last for about 10 days, but if it is not giving accurate readings or is constantly disconnecting, replacing it might be necessary. Follow the instructions in the user manual to remove the current sensor and apply a new one, ensuring it is properly positioned on your skin for optimal accuracy. A sensor restart may be required if either the transmitter or your display device has low battery levels. Low battery power can affect the performance of the sensor and the device, causing intermittent readings or no readings at all. Check the battery level of both the transmitter and the device youre using to monitor glucose. If either is low, charge the device fully before attempting to restart the sensor. Ensuring adequate battery power can prevent performance issues and allow the sensor to function correctly after restarting. If youve attempted all the troubleshooting methods above and the sensor is still malfunctioning, it may be time to contact Dexcom support. They can assist you in diagnosing the issue and provide guidance on whether the sensor needs to be replaced or repaired. In some cases, they may be able to walk you through additional troubleshooting steps that are more specific to your situation, or offer advice on handling warranty claims if the sensor is defective. Reaching out to Dexcom support ensures that you are getting professional assistance and support for any ongoing issues. Common Mistakes to Avoid When troubleshooting or using the Dexcom G7 sensor, there are several common mistakes that can lead to inaccuracies or device malfunctions. Avoiding these pitfalls can help ensure optimal performance: Not Cleaning the Skin Properly Before Application Failing to clean the skin thoroughly before attaching the sensor can result in poor adhesion or inaccurate readings. Always clean the sensor site with an alcohol wipe and allow it to dry fully before application. Attempting to reuse adhesive patches can compromise the sensors ability to stay securely in place. Always use new adhesive patches if needed to ensure proper attachment. Ignoring Calibration Prompts While the Dexcom G7 rarely requires manual calibration, ignoring any prompts to calibrate when necessary can lead to inaccurate glucose readings. Always respond promptly to calibration requests using a glucose meter. Using the Sensor Beyond Its Recommended Lifespan Each sensor is designed for a maximum of 10 days of use. Attempting to use the sensor beyond this period can lead to unreliable readings and potential device failure. Conclusion The Dexcom G7 sensor is a highly effective tool for continuous glucose monitoring, offering users real-time insights into their glucose levels. However, like any technology, it may occasionally encounter issues that require troubleshooting. By following the steps outlined above, users can address common problems and optimize the performance of their sensor. Ensuring proper application, avoiding common mistakes, and maintaining device functionality are key to achieving accurate and reliable readings. So, there you have it a quick and easy guide on how to restart dexcom g7 sensor. New to Reddit? Create your account and connect with a world of communities. This story also appears on Everyday Health's network site Diabetes Daily.Dexcom, the maker of the G6 and G7 continuous glucose monitor (CGM) systems, has been granted approval to sell Americas first over-the-counter CGM. For the first time, people with (and without) diabetes will be able to track their blood sugar levels around the clock without a doctors prescription.The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announced that it had cleared the new system for anyone over 18 who does not use insulin.The Stelo will be available in the summer of 2024, according to the manufacturer, vastly increasing the number of Americans eligible to purchase a CGM.CGM technology, which provides constantly updated blood glucose measurements, was initially developed to treat type 1 diabetes, a condition that requires the administration of insulin and carries a constant risk of dangerously low and high blood sugar levels. In recent years, however, doctors and insurers alike have been more supportive of CGM use in people with type 2 diabetes. Now people with diabetes who do not use insulin a patient group with little need for alarms and safety features will have easy access to a CGM made just for them.The Stelo CGMThe full name of the new device is the Dexcom Stelo Glucose Biosensor System. Last summer, Dexcoms executive vice president and chief operating officer, Jake Leach, previewed the product for Diabetes Daily.The Stelo sensor will be the same physical device as the sensor for the Dexcom G7 system, a leading CGM that is available only with a prescription. Like the G7, the Stelo sensor attaches to the body (typically the upper arm) with an adhesive and continuously updates the users smartphone app with new blood sugar measurements. The Stelo sensor works by penetrating the skin with a thin, flexible needle, which samples glucose levels in the interstitial fluid between the skin and blood. Insertion is relatively painless, and the sensor can remain on the body for 15 days before it must be replaced. The Stelo is expected to be as accurate as the G7.A Redesigned AppThe device may be familiar, but the Stelo will come with a redesigned app that should result in a substantially different user experience.The Stelo will be streamlined, according to Teri Lawver, Dexcoms chief commercial officer: There are a lot of features [on the G7 app] that are not needed for the population not using insulin. Such users, for example, have relatively little risk of hypoglycemia (low blood sugar), a potentially dangerous side effect of insulin usage. The Stelo will strip away the system of alerts and alarms that warn insulin users of dropping blood sugar levels. Because it lacks these alerts, the Stelo should not be used by individuals who use insulin or who have a history of hypoglycemia.Instead, the Stelo aims to provide all the insights without the interruption, Lawver says. Like all CGMs, it will deliver a huge amount of valuable diabetes management data, particularly rapid feedback on how diet and exercise choices affect blood sugar levels. Some studies have suggested that CGM usage can greatly improve blood sugar control in people with diabetes who do not use insulin, resulting in impressive improvements to A1C.The Stelo app will also be much more engaging than the G7 platform, providing feedback in a gentle, encouraging way, says Lawver.For the vast, vast majority of this population, theyve never seen an endocrinologist, says Lawver. Theyre seeing a primary care physician who has very limited time, and sometimes they dont have access to diabetes education and glucose education. We are endeavoring to provide that to them.The app will offer encouragement, pointing out when things are going well, helping the user to understand what combinations of food and activity, for example, are producing the outcomes that they want.Telling people to eat less, lose weight, and exercise without giving them the right tools, its sort of like driving down a dark backcountry road with no headlights. Youre gonna bang into stuff. Using a CGM is like turning on the lights.Insurance Coverage Will Be RareWhen the Stelo goes on the market, few insurers will be ready to reimburse the cost.Dexcom hopes that it will eventually be able to convince insurers to cover CGMs for people with type 2 diabetes who do not require insulin. Today, most insurance plans offer at least some coverage for people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes who use both rapid and basal insulin, and coverage is quickly expanding for those who use basal insulin exclusively. Lawver states that in these populations, a CGM can lower costs to insurers by as much as $450 per month, principally by reducing the number of emergency hospital visits due to critical low and high blood sugar events.It may take some time and more study before Dexcom and other CGM manufacturers can make the case to insurers that CGMs will be a cost-effective preventive measure in people who do not use insulin.A Cash Pay OptionIn the meantime, Dexcom has announced a new cash pay option, which will allow customers to purchase over-the-counter Stelo sensors directly, without involving insurance at all.Lawver states that we are not sharing the price until launch but promises that it will be competitive with other cash pay options that are available. The FreeStyle Libre 3 CGM, the Dexcom G7s biggest competitor, doesnt advertise a cash pay option, but pharmacies generally price a months supply at about $140 to $150 for customers without insurance.Use by People Without DiabetesAs an over-the-counter device, the Dexcom Stelo will also be available for purchase by people without diabetes. CGMs have become popular in recent years among all sorts of people eager to track their blood sugar levels, including athletes hoping to optimize their performance and those with prediabetes or a family history of diabetes.In response to the trend, a variety of telehealth programs have emerged that bundle online doctor consultations with CGM sales and ongoing support. There is relatively little evidence that CGMs provide a real medical benefit to people without diabetes, according to Harvard Health, but removing barriers to CGM access could encourage the trend to grow.In its statement, the FDA made explicit reference to users without diabetes who want to better understand how diet and exercise may impact blood sugar levels.Jeff Shuren, MD, the director of the FDAs Center for Devices and Radiological Health, said, Giving more individuals valuable information about their health, regardless of their access to a doctor or health insurance, is an important step forward in advancing health equity for U.S. patients.,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.294,705 active editors 7,098,930 articles in EnglishCrop from CDC publicity posterJulio and Marisol was a bilingual public-service advertising campaign that ran from 1989 to 2001 in the New York City Subway promoting condom use to prevent AIDS. The well-known catchphrase was a line from the first installment, in which Marisol sobs, "I love you, but not enough to die for you". The story follows a young Hispanic couple as they explore human sexuality and the effects of the AIDS epidemic on their relationship. Designed to appeal to a Hispanic audience particularly at risk due to cultural attitudes discouraging condom use, it has been described as "one part steamy soap opera, one part language instruction, and two parts AIDS education service". The ads were praised by public health officials for presenting situations which people could relate to, and by AIDS activists for breaking down the social stigma associated with the disease. They drew criticism, however, from family values advocates who objected to the promotion of condoms and the tacit acceptance of homosexuality. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Mechanical TurkKEXP-FMAppaloosaArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutArtist's depiction of an apocalyptic impact event... that fiction about impact events (pictured) typically focuses more on the societal ramifications than on the science?... that after her father's death, Thora Thersner completed his work documenting Swedish buildings and landscapes?... that a 2025 musical film, which topped the U.S. box office within a weekend, had its global release plan scrapped in multiple countries?... that Michael D. Coe completed The True History of Chocolate to fulfill a promise he made to his dying wife?... that golfer Michael Brennan won in his first start as a professional on the PGA Tour?... that the titular mandolin in Picasso's Girl with a Mandolin has been attributed with "a mild autoerotic suggestion"?... that Jack Teele remained employed by the Los Angeles Rams under three different owners, six head coaches, and "umpteen different quarterbacks"?... that in his early career Charlie Chaplin was booed, heckled, and pelted with oranges and coins until he left the stage of Foresters Music Hall?... that Umamusume character Haru Urara became so popular that a website donating grass to feed her namesake racehorse crashed?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleWang Fuk Court fireFlooding and landslides caused by Cyclone Ditwah leave at least 370 people dead across Sri Lanka and India.An apartment complex fire (pictured) in Hong Kong leaves at least 151 people dead.In Guinea-Bissau, armed forces seize power in a military coup, arresting President Umaro Sissoco Embal and proclaiming Horta Inta-A Na Man as head of a transitional government.Ongoing: Gaza wartimelinegenocideRusso-Ukrainian wartimelineSudanese civil wartimelinemassacreRecent deaths: Bodil Nyboe AndersenDerek HolmesGondoo U Thein NaingKo Lay Inwa GonyiLorenzo BuffonDharmendraMore current eventsNominate an articleDecember 1: World AIDS Day; Great Union Day in Romania; Rosa Parks Day in some states and cities in the United StatesPedro I of Brazil, later also PedroIV of Portugal1800 French Revolutionary Wars: Austrian forces, led by Archduke John of Austria, defeated two divisions of the French First Republic, led by Paul Grenier, at the Battle of Ampfing.1822 PedroI was crowned the first emperor of Brazil, seven weeks after his reign began on his 24th birthday.1955 Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a public bus to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama, United States, sparking the Montgomery bus boycott.1974 Two Boeing 727s, TWA Flight 514 and Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 6231, crashed in the eastern United States in unrelated circumstances, killing 95 people on board both aircraft.2019 Vivianne Miedema scored six goals and had four assists for Arsenal W.F.C. in their 111 victory over Bristol City W.F.C., which broke the record for the most goals scored in a FA Women's Super League match.Giovanni Morone (d.1580)Ardina Moore (b.1930)Ueli Maurer (b.1950)Kenshiro Abbe (d.1985)More anniversaries: November 30December 1December 2ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutHuascarn, Perus highest peak, located within Huascarn National ParkPeru has 258 protected natural areas covering terrestrial and marine environments: 78 managed nationally by the National Service of Natural Protected Areas (SERNANP), 35 by regional governments, and 145 under private administration. Peru is recognized as one of the world's 17 megadiverse countries, due to its high concentration of species and diverse ecosystems. Its protected areas are continental and marine regions formally designated by the State to conserve the countrys biological diversity and associated cultural, scenic and scientific values, while contributing to sustainable development. The protected areas cover 21.67% of the countrys terrestrial territory and 7.89% of its marine territory. The system includes 15 national parks, 18 national reserves, 9 national sanctuaries, 4 historic sanctuaries, 2 landscape reserves, 3 wildlife refuges, 11 communal reserves, 6 protected forests, 2 game reserves, and 8 reserved zones. (Fulllist...)Recently featured: United States congressional delegations from ArkansasICC Future Tours ProgrammeStatues of the National Statuary Hall CollectionArchiveMore featured listsThe Massacre of the Mamelukes is an 1819 history painting by the French artist Horace Vernet. It depicts one of the final events in the rise to power of Egyptian ruler Muhammad Ali, when the Mamluk people was massacred at the Cairo Citadel in 1811. The painting shows Ali sitting calmly after ordering the killings, smoking his narguile as he watches the violence unfold. The Massacre of the Mamelukes, one of several versions of the scene produced by Vernet, was exhibited at the Salon of 1819 in Paris, and is now in the collection of the Muse de Picardie in Amiens, France.Painting credit: Horace VernetRecently featured: Shirley ChisholmMany-worlds interpretationRock hyraxArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by 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 WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSloveninaRetrieved from " 2This article is about the year 1800. For other uses, see 1800 (disambiguation).Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies17thcentury18thcentury 19thcenturyDecades1780s1790s1800s 1810s1820sYears1797179817991800 180118021803vteMay 15: Napoleon begins crossing the Alps.1800 by topicArts and scienceArchaeologyArchitectureArtLiteraturePoetryMusicScienceCountriesAustraliaAustriaCanadaDenmarkFranceGreat BritainIrelandNorwayRussiaScotlandSpainSwedenUnited StatesLists of leadersState leadersColonial governorsReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1800 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1800MDCCCFrench Republican calendar89VIIIIXAb urbe condita2553Armenian calendar1249 Assyrian calendar6550Balinese saka calendar17211722Bengali calendar12061207Berber calendar2750British Regnal year40Geo.341Geo.3Buddhist calendar2344Burmese calendar1162Byzantine calendar73087309Chinese calendar (EarthGoat)4497 or 4290to (MetalMonkey)4498 or 4291Coptic calendar15161517Discordian calendar2966Ethiopian calendar17921793Hebrew calendar55605561Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat18561857- Shaka Samvat17211722- Kali Yuga49004901Holocene calendar11800Igbo calendar800801Iranian calendar11781179Islamic calendar12141215Japanese calendarKansei 12()Javanese calendar17261727Julian calendarGregorian minus 11 or 12 daysKorean calendar4133Minguo calendar112 before ROC112Nanakshahi calendar332Thai solar calendar23422343Tibetan calendar(female Earth-Sheep)1926 or 1545 or 773to(male Iron-Monkey)1927 or 1546 or 774Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1800.1800 (MDCCC) was an exceptional century common year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendarand a leap year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar, the 1800th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 800th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 100th and last year of the 18thcentury, and the 1st year of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1800, the Gregorian calendar was 11 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year As of March 1 (O.S. February 18), when the Julian calendar acknowledged a leap day and the Gregorian calendar did not, the Julian calendar fell one day farther behind, bringing the difference to 12 days until February 28 (O.S. February 16), 1900.January 1Quasi-War: Action of 1 January 1800 A naval battle off the coast of Haiti, between four United States merchant vessels escorted by naval schooner USSExperiment, and a squadron of armed barges manned by Haitian pirates (known as picaroons), under the command of general Andr Rigaud, ends indecisively.The Dutch East India Company dissolves.February 7 A public plebiscite in France confirms Napoleon as First Consul, by a substantial majority.February 11 Infrared radiation is discovered by astronomer Sir William Herschel.February 22 The Baker rifle, designed by Ezekiel Baker, is selected by the British Board of Ordnance as a new standard.March 14 Papal conclave, 17991800: cardinal Barnaba Chiaramonti succeeds Pius VI as Pius VII, the 251st pope. He is crowned on March 21, in Venice.March 17 The British Royal Navy ship of the line, HMSQueen Charlotte(1790), catches fire off the coast of Capraia, with the loss of 673 lives.[1]March 20 Alessandro Volta describes his new invention, the voltaic pile, the first chemical battery, in a letter to the Royal Society of London.March 26 British Royal Navy officer Henry Waterhouse first charts the Antipodes Islands.April 2Ludwig van Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 premieres at the Burgtheater, in Vienna.The Treaty of Constantinople establishes the Septinsular Republic, the first autonomous Greek state since the Fall of the Byzantine Empire.April 3 The first voting, albeit indirect, begins in the 1800 United States presidential election as voters in the state of New York make their selections for the New York state legislature, which in turn will vote on October 31 for the state's 12 presidential electors.[2] A majority of state legislature members are from the Democratic-Republican Party, rather than the Federalist Party. At the time, only 4 of the 16 U.S. states (Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia) have a popular vote for the presidential electors and the President. The other 12, including New York, have a popular vote for the state legislature, but not for the president. At the time, neither of the major parties have picked their nominees for president and vice president. The result will not be certified until February, 1801.[3]April 6 War of the Second Coalition: Siege of Genoa General Andr Massna is surrounded by 40,000 Austrian troops under Field Marshal Michael von Melas and blockaded by a strong British squadron under Lord Keith.[4]April 24 The U.S. Library of Congress is founded in Washington, D.C.[5]May 14 Second Coalition: French forces under General Louis-Alexandre Berthier are halted by 400 Austro-Piedmont soldiers, at Fort Bard in the Aosta Valley.[6]May 15 Napoleon and his French army (40,000 men)not including the field artillery and baggage trains(35,000 light artillery and infantry, 5,000 cavalry) begin crossing the Alps. He selects the shortest route through the Great St Bernard Pass, and invades after five days traversing the northern region of Italy.June 2 The first smallpox vaccination is made in North America, at Trinity, Newfoundland.June 3 U.S. President John Adams moves to Washington. Because the President's Mansion is still under construction, President Adams takes up residence at Tunnicliffe's City Hotel near the unfinished U.S. Capitol Building.[7]June 4 War of the Second Coalition: Siege of Genoa The French army is evacuated from Genoa. Marshal Andr Massna is allowed to march out, with all the honours of war. A portion of his force joins General Louis-Gabriel Suchet, and the rest is conveyed in British ships to Antibes.[8]June 14War of the Second Coalition: Battle of Marengo Napoleon defeats the Austrian troops near Marengo, Italy.French general Jean-Baptiste Klber is assassinated in Cairo by Syrian Kurdish Muslim student Suleiman al-Halabi.June 15 Convention of Alessandria (Armistice of Marengo): Austria agrees to evacuate much of Italy.June 19 War of the Second Coalition: Battle of Hchstdt General Jean Victor Marie Moreau leads French forces to victory, opening the Danube passageway to Vienna.June 27 War of the Second Coalition: Battle of Neuburg General Claude Lecourbe leads French forces to victory, securing control of the Danube from Austria.July 2 The Union with Ireland Act 1800 is passed by the Parliament of Great Britain; the Irish Parliament passes similar legislation in the following month, uniting the two kingdoms[9][10][11] and abolishing the Parliament of Ireland.July 10 Fort William College is established by Lord Wellesley, British Governor-General of India, in Calcutta, to promote Bengali, Hindi and other vernaculars of the Indian subcontinent.August 1 King George III gives royal assent to the second Act of Union to unite the Kingdom of Great Britain and Kingdom of Ireland (both ruled by him) into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, effective on January 1, 1801.[12]August 30 The plot by African-American blacksmith and slave Gabriel Prosser to seize Richmond, Virginia, and guide a slave uprising, is thwarted by a massive downpour on the evening that it is set to begin; two other slaves have revealed Prosser's plans to authorities, who have prepared to follow him to the rendezvous point and arrest the conspirators, so that "neither the geographical extent of the plot nor the number of insurgents in the conspiracy was revealed";[13] eventually, 25 slaves, including Prosser, will be captured, tried and hanged.September 4 Siege of Malta (17981800): The French garrison in Valletta surrenders to British troops, who had been called at the invitation of the Maltese. The islands of Malta and Gozo become the Malta Protectorate.September 30 The Convention of 1800, or Treaty of Mortefontaine, is signed between France and the United States of America, ending the Quasi-War.[14]October 1 Third Treaty of San Ildefonso: Spain returns Louisiana (New Spain) to France, in return for the Tuscany area of Italy.October 7 French privateer Robert Surcouf leads the 150-man crew of his corvette Confiance to capture the 40-gun, 437-man British East Indiaman Kent in the Indian Ocean.November 1U.S. President John Adams becomes the first President of the United States to live in the Executive Mansion (later renamed the White House).Middlebury College is granted its charter by the Vermont General Assembly.November 17 The United States Congress holds its first Washington, D.C., session.[15]November 22 War of the Second Coalition: Hostilities resume.December 3: Battle of Hohenlinden.December 3War of the Second Coalition: Battle of Hohenlinden The French army defeats Habsburg and Bavarian troops.The 1800 United States presidential election: The Electoral College casts votes for president and Vice President that results in a tie between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, requiring a contingent election which will select Jefferson as president.December 24The Plot of the rue Saint-Nicaise fails to kill Napoleon Bonaparte.Pierre Coudrin and Henriette Aymer de la Chevalerie found the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary in Paris.December 25 The Armistice of Steyr is signed between French and Imperial forces in Germany, ending active hostilities of the War of the Second Coalition in Germany.Main article: List of countries by population in 1800Martha Christina TiahahuGeorge HudsonAnna Maria HallMustafa Reid PashaJohn BrownElizabeth Ann WhitneyJanuary 1 Francis Egerton, 1st Earl of Ellesmere, English landowner (d. 1857)January 4 Martha Christina Tiahahu, Moluccan freedom fighter, national heroine of Indonesia (d. 1818)January 6 Anna Maria Hall, Irish writer (d. 1881)[16]January 7 Millard Fillmore, 13th President of the United States (d. 1874)January 11 nyos Jedlik, Hungarian physicist, inventor of the dynamo (d. 1895)January 12 George Villiers, 4th Earl of Clarendon, English diplomat, statesman (d. 1870)January 14 Ludwig von Kchel, Austrian musicologist (d. 1877)January 17 Caleb Cushing, American statesman, diplomat (d. 1879)January 24 Edwin Chadwick, English social reformer (d. 1890)January 26Johann Gerhard Oncken, German Baptist preacher (d. 1884)Elizabeth Ann Whitney, American Mormon leader (d. 1882)January 27 Evelyn Denison, 1st Viscount Ossington, English statesman (d. 1875)February 1 Brian Houghton Hodgson, English civil servant (d. 1894)February 6 Achille Devria, French painter, lithographer (d. 1857)February 9Hyrum Smith, American religious leader (d. 1844)Joseph von Fhrich, Austrian painter (d. 1876)March 2 Yevgeny Baratynsky, Russian poet (d. 1844)[17]March 3 Heinrich Georg Bronn, German geologist, paleontologist (d. 1862)March 4 William Price, Welsh physician, eccentric (d. 1893)March 10Victor Aim Huber, German social reformer (d. 1869)George Hudson, English railway financier (d. 1871)March 13 Mustafa Reid Pasha, Turkish statesman, diplomat (d. 1858)March 16 Emperor Nink of Japan (d. 1846)March 17 Rudolf Ewald Stier, German Protestant churchman, mystic (d. 1862)March 20Braulio Carrillo Colina, Costa Rican head of state, politician (d. 1845)Gottfried Bernhardy, German philologist, literary historian (d. 1875)March 25 Ernst Heinrich Karl von Dechen, German geologist, mineralogist (d. 1889)March 28 Johann Georg Wagler, German herpetologist (d. 1832)April 2 Andrzej Artur Zamoyski, Polish nobleman (d. 1874)April 4 Tokugawa Nariaki, Japanese daimy of Mito (d. 1860)April 10 Henri-Gustave Delvigne, French soldier, weapon inventor (d. 1876)April 15 James Clark Ross, British naval officer, explorer (d. 1862)April 16Jakob Heine, German orthopaedist (d. 1879)George Bingham, 3rd Earl of Lucan, British soldier (d. 1888)May 1 James Black, American bladesmith, creator of the original Bowie knife (d. 1870)May 4 John McLeod Campbell, Scottish churchman (d. 1872)May 5 Louis Christophe Franois Hachette, French publisher (d. 1864)[18]May 6 Roman Sanguszko, Polish noble (d. 1881)May 9 John Brown, American abolitionist (d. 1859)May 30 Karl Wilhelm Feuerbach, German geometer (d. 1834)June 1 Charles Fremantle, British Royal Navy officer (d. 1869)June 2 Nicholas P. Trist, secretary to President Andrew Jackson of the U.S. (d. 1874)June 3 Gustaw Potworowski, Polish activist (d. 1860)June 12 Samuel Wright Mardis, American politician (d. 1836)June 17 William Parsons, 3rd Earl of Rosse, Irish astronomer (d. 1867)June 23 Karol Marcinkowski, Polish physician, social activist (d. 1846)June 30 Richard Bethell, 1st Baron Westbury, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain (d. 1873)Friedrich WhlerHelmuth von Moltke the ElderCharles GoodyearJuly 15 Sidney Breese, American senator from Illinois, father of the Illinois Central Railroad (d. 1878)July 19 Juan Jos Flores, 2-time President of Ecuador (d. 1864)July 21 Constance Trotti, Belgian salonnire, culture patron (d. 1871)July 24 Henry Shaw, American botanist (d. 1889)July 29 George Bradshaw, English timetable publisher (d. 1853)July 31 Friedrich Whler, German chemist (d. 1882)August 12 Jean-Jacques Ampre, French philologist, writer and historian (d. 1864)August 20 Bernhard Heine, German physician, bone specialist and inventor (d. 1846)August 22Edward Bouverie Pusey, English churchman (d. 1882)Frank Stone, English painter (d. 1859)September 1 Giuseppe Gabriel Balsamo-Crivelli, Italian naturalist (d. 1874)September 22 George Bentham, English botanist (d. 1884)October 14 John Hogan, Irish sculptor (d. 1858)October 19 Salome Sellers, American centenarian, last surviving person from the 18th century (d. 1909)October 23 Henri Milne-Edwards, French zoologist (d. 1885)October 26 Helmuth von Moltke the Elder, German field marshal (d. 1891)November 21 Barney Aaron, English bare-knuckle boxer (d. 1850)December 3 France Preeren, Slovenian romantic poet (d. 1849)December 25 John Phillips, English geologist (d. 1874)December 29 Charles Goodyear, American inventor of the vulcanization process (d. 1860)William BlountAlexander SuvorovThe Death of General Desaix by Jean BrocJanuary 1 Louis-Jean-Marie Daubenton, French naturalist (b. 1716)January 3 Count Karl-Wilhelm Finck von Finckenstein, Prime Minister of Prussia (b. 1714)January 6William Jones, English divine (b. 1726)Friedrich Adolf Riedesel, German soldier (b. 1738)January 9 Jean tienne Championnet, French general (b.1762)January 11 Kyra Frosini, Greek heroine (b. 1773)January 16 Johann Christian Wiegleb, German chemist (b. 1732)January 20 Thomas Mifflin, first Governor of Pennsylvania (b. 1744)January 23 Edward Rutledge, U.S. statesman (b. 1749)February 4 Charlotte Sophie of Aldenburg, German sovereign (b. 1715)February 7 Anna Jabonowska, Polish magnate and politician (b. 1728)February 27 Adlade of France, French princess (b.1732)March 1 John Hazelwood, English-born officer in the U.S. Continental Navy (b. 1726)March 13 Nana Fadnavis, Maratha statesman (b. 1742)March 14 Daines Barrington, English naturalist (b. 1727)March 19 Joseph de Guignes, French orientalist (b. 1721)March 21 William Blount, U.S. statesman (b. 1749)March 29 Marc Ren, marquis de Montalembert, French military engineer and writer (b. 1714)[19]April 13 Kazimierz Poniatowski, Polish nobleman (b. 1721)April 21 Johan August Meijerfeldt the Younger, Swedish field marshal (b. 1725)April 22 George Paulet, 12th Marquess of Winchester, British politician (b. 1722)April 25Israel Acrelius, Swedish missionary and clergyman (b. 1714)Ezekiel Cornell, Continental Congressman from Rhode Island (b. 1732)William Cowper, English poet (b. 1731)[20]May 7 Niccol Piccinni, Italian composer (b. 1728)May 23 Henry Cort, English ironmaster (b. 1740)May 18 Alexander Suvorov, Count of Rymnik (b. 1729)May 29 Charlotte Slottsberg, Swedish ballerina (b. 1760)June 2 Ingeborg Akeleye, Norwegian noble known for her love life (b. 1741)June 14Louis Charles Antoine Desaix, French military leader (killed in battle) (b. 1768)Jean-Baptiste Klber, French general (assassinated) (b. 1753)June 18 Francis V de Beauharnais, French nobleman, soldier, politician, colonial governor and admiral (b. 1714)June 20 Abraham Gotthelf Kstner, German mathematician (b. 1719)June 24 Charles Stewart, American revolutionary (b. 1729)June 28Heinrich XI, Prince Reuss of Greiz, German noble (b. 1722)King Jeongjo of Joseon, 22nd ruler of the Joseon dynasty of Korea (b. 1752)Thophile Corret de la Tour d'Auvergne, grenadier officer in the French army (b. 1743)June 30 Thomas Townshend, 1st Viscount Sydney, British politician (b. 1732)Mary RobinsonJuly 14 Lorenzo Mascheroni, Italian mathematician (b. 1750)July 18 John Rutledge, governor of South Carolina (b. 1739)August 12 Anne-Catherine de Ligniville, Madame Helvtius, French salon holder (b. 1722)August 16 Samuel Barrington, English admiral (b. 1729)August 25 Elizabeth Montagu, English literary critic (b. 1718)[21]August 31 John Blair, American politician (b. 1732)September 2 Maciej Radziwi, Polish nobleman (b. 1749)September 3 Elbieta Branicka, Polish szlachta and politician (b. 1734)September 10 Johann David Schoepff, German naturalist, doctor (b. 1752)September 23 Dominique de La Rochefoucauld, French Catholic cardinal (b. 1712)September 26 William Billings, American choral composer (b. 1746)September 27 William Gibbons, American lawyer, revolutionary (b. 1726)October 4 Johann Hermann, German physician, naturalist (b. 1738)October 10 Gabriel Prosser, American slave revolutionary (b. approx. 1776)October 16 Benjamin Huntington, American lawyer, politician (b. 1736)October 28 Artemas Ward, American Major General in the American Revolutionary War, Congressman from Massachusetts (b. 1727)October 29 Koide Ichijr, kabuki composer and performer (b. date unknown)November 5 Jesse Ramsden, English astronomical instrument maker (b. 1735)November 14 Franois Claude Amour, marquis de Bouill, French general (b. 1739)November 25 Francisco Bouligny, former military governor of Spanish Louisiana (b. 1736)November 30 Matthew Robinson, 2nd Baron Rokeby, English eccentric nobleman (b. 1712)December Jean-Baptiste Audebert, French artist, naturalist (b. 1759)December 7 Wilhelm von Knyphausen, Hessian Lieutenant-General (b. 1716)December 27 Hugh Blair, Scottish Presbyterian preacher, man of letters (b. 1718)December 30 Thomas Dimsdale, English physician, banker (b. 1712)Marie-Louise-Adlade Boizot, French engraver (b. 1744)^ Everett, Jason M., ed. 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(Subscription, Wikipedia Library access or UK public library membership required.)Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation).Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyTimelines17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyState leaders17thcentury18thcentury19thcenturyDecades1700s1710s1720s1730s1740s1750s1770s1780s1790sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvtePolitical boundaries at the beginning of year 1700Storming 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 Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in 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 Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2]Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 17151789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand 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. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the PolishLithuanian 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 Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century.In South Asia, the death of Mughal 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. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the 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 port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the KonbaungAyutthaya Wars and the Ty Sn Wars broke out while 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 from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of 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. Tpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru.For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century.See also: Georgian eraMain articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740sEurope at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power.John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough17001721: 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.17011714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12]17021715: Camisard rebellion in France.1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918.17031711: The Rkczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy.1704: End of Japan's Genroku period.1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13]17061713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin.1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire.1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14]1707: Yesubai & Shahu the Wife and Son of Chhatrapati Sambhaji were released from Mughal Custody1708: Shahu was Crowned the 5th and the last hereditary Chhatrapati of Maratha empire. After a power struggle between him and the regent Tarabai1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies.17081709: 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.17101711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov.1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power.17111715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina.1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming.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 Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston.1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border.17161718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War.1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America.17181720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands.17181730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire.1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15]1720: The South Sea Bubble.17201721: The Great Plague 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: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans.17221723: Russo-Persian War.17221725: 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: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16]17231730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars.17231732: 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 alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726.17271729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively.1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period.17301760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America.17321734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17]17331738: War of the Polish Succession.Qianlong Emperor17351739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War.17351799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory.17381756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18]17371738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah.1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean.1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years.17391740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition.1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England17401741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population.17411743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman.17411751: Maratha invasions of Bengal.17401748: 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.17431746: 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 1746.1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[20]1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France.17441748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland.1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani.1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War.17481754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India.1749: The death of Chhatrapati Shahu leads to the peshwa's taking power over the Maratha throne.1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age.Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September.1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic.1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[21]17541763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial 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.17551763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.17561763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world.17561763: 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.17621796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia.1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War.1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpam.1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar.1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament.17651767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya.17651769: 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 1808.17661799: Anglo-Mysore Wars.1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime.17681772: War of the Bar Confederation.17681774: Russo-Turkish War.1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California.17691770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia.17691773: 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.[22]17701771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands.1771: The Plague 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'tat, becoming almost an absolute monarch.Encyclopdie, ou dictionnaire raisonn des sciences, des arts et des mtiers17721779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War.17721795: The Partitions of Poland end the PolishLithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years.17731775: 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.17751782: First Anglo-Maratha War.17751783: 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.17761777: 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.1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations.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 brothers. The Ty Sn dynasty has been established, terminating the L dynasty.17791879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic.17791783: 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 Tpac Amaru II in Peru.1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington17811785: 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.17851791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[23]17851795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans.17851787: The MarathaMysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan.17861787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni.1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century.17871792: Russo-Turkish War.1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia17881790: Russo-Swedish War (17881790).1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (17881899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[24][25]Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen17881789: 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: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army.17891799: French Revolution.1789: The Lige Revolution.1789: The Brabant Revolution.1789: The Inconfidncia Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes1791: Suppression of the Lige Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Lige.17911795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition.17911804: The Haitian Revolution.1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute.17921802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 18031815.1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded.1792: PolishRussian War of 1792.1792: Margaret Ann Neve (17921903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[26][27]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.[28]17931796: Revolt in the Vende against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution.17941816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales 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 Arcole1795: The Battle of Nuuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands.17951796: 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.[29]1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander.1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa.17961804: 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.17981800: 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 occupation.1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the 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.[30]Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries 18th centuryThe spinning jenny1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55ftc. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay1736: 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 Priestleyc. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was 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 Revolution1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability17681779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygenThe 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 Watt1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin1784: Argand lamp invented by Aim Argand[31]1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[32]1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troopsMain articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed17041717: 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 published1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version)1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published17511785: The French Encyclopdie1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj ilobod Boli1759: Candide by Voltaire1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith17591767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith17761789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton17791782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition)1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns17871788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus(mid18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach1727: 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 Rameau1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart17911795: London symphonies by Haydn1798: The Pathtique, piano sonata by Ludwig van Beethoven1798: The Creation, oratorio by Joseph Haydn first performed^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia.^ Rowe, William T. China's Last

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