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Are you curious about what the different types of car batteries are? We’re seeing more people use and become aware of ride-hailing services like Lyft and Uber. Today, 36% of American adults say they’ve used ride-hailing services. While it looks like a small number, it’s a much bigger percentage than in 2015. While we’re seeing more people learn about ride-hailing services, more people still dream to have a car that’s theirs. However, having and maintaining a car can be expensive. Rather than spend money on services, one of the best ways to save is to DIY simple tasks. That includes picking the right battery for your vehicle. Keep reading to learn more about car batteries and their differences. 1. What Is a Car Battery and How Does It Work? Car batteries aren’t like the ones you’d find powering your game controller or remote. Vehicle batteries or automotive batteries need to be more powerful than AA batteries. They’re rechargeable batteries that aim to feed the starter. The moment you insert the key into the ignition and turn it, you’re sending a signal to the battery. From chemical energy, this signal gets converted into electrical energy. That electrical power then gets delivered to the starter, which cranks the car engine. Battery prices will often depend on factors like the battery type and voltage. 2. Wet Cell Batteries With that said, let’s get into the various types of car batteries. There are two main types of categories for car batteries. Those are the wet cell and the VRLA batteries. For now, we’ll focus on the first type of car battery. This is the wet cell or flooded batteries. Under the wet cell battery category, there are two types and a hybrid style. SLI Batteries The first type is the SLI, which stands for starting, lighting, and ignition. This type of battery is the typical automotive battery in cars. SLI batteries deliver short, quick bursts of power. It’s a battery type that doesn’t only start the car. It also powers the electronics like the lights, interior lighting, and infotainment system. This type of battery has a short charge cycle. It’s typical for SLI batteries to contain 6 galvanic cells in a series format. At full charge, you can have 12.6 volts of total output. Deep Cycle Batteries The second type of wet cell battery is the deep cycle battery. It sends sustained power for longer periods. Unlike SLI batteries, you can keep running it down and recharging it without damaging it. It can power electrical and electronic devices even when the engine isn’t running. That makes it the best type of batteries for marine vehicles and small recreational vehicles. Some examples include ATVs, RVs, and golf carts. Note that deep cycle batteries aren’t very good at delivering enough power to start a large engine. Dual-Purpose Batteries The hybrid is the dual-purpose battery, a mix of SLI and deep cycle batteries. Its starting power is like an SLI’s, and it has enough power to allow for gadgets and electronics. However, dual-performance batteries aren’t very good at doing two things at the same time. They’re best used for power-hungry vehicles at rest, like show cars or RVs. That means they’re the perfect type of batteries for day-use camping. They’re perfect for those days when you need power for a long time without turning the engine on. 3. VRLA Batteries The next category of motor vehicle batteries is the valve-regulated lead-acid (VRLA) battery. These are the safest lead-acid batteries. They’re also sealed, which makes them easy to store in enclosed spaces. That means you can put your VRLA car battery under your seat without worries. Because of that, VRLAs also aren’t serviceable battery types. This means you don’t need to top up the battery with distilled water when the acid inside evaporates. Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM) The first kind of VRLA batteries is the AGM. Rather than a typical free-flowing format, AGMs use electrolytes held in glass mats. Unlike traditional lead-acid batteries, AGMs are lighter and more versatile in design. They can hold a charge even when you leave your car unused for a long time. AGMs degrade slower and have a long battery life, but they’re also more expensive than wet cell batteries. They’re the best choices for high-end modern vehicles and off-road vehicles. Gel Cell Gel cells are batteries that use gelled electrolytes. This allows for temperature-resistance and evaporation-resistance. You also have the advantage of spill-resistant batteries. A gel cell battery is sturdy and resistant to shocks and vibrations. This is the type of battery for rough-service applications like off-roading. However, note that gel cell batteries don’t do as well in low temperatures. They’re the best types of batteries for motorcycles and ATVs. They also work well for lawnmowers. Lithium-Ion Batteries A Lithium-ion or Li-ion battery is rare and expensive. However, it has a long battery life. If you remember the various types of rechargeable batteries, one of the most popular types is the Lithium-ion. Lithium-ion batteries are almost weightless compared to traditional lead-acid batteries. Despite that, they can store more energy. You can also give these compact batteries quick recharging. Yet, out of all the types of car batteries, a Li-ion battery is the most incompatible with most cars. You’ll often find them under the hoods of electric and hybrid vehicles. 5. Finding the Best Types of Car Batteries for You Now, you know more about the most common types of car batteries. Take what you’ve learned from the application of car batteries we mentioned. If you’re still unsure, it’s better to consult with someone who knows a lot about cars inside and out. There are still more things that you can learn about car batteries. For example, certain manufacturers create batteries with different sizes. Checking the size of a battery is easier once you know the type you need. Like smaller batteries, car batteries also come in different sizes. Make sure you learn what size fits your vehicle best before you buy one. Learn More About Cars These are the different types of car batteries. Don’t hesitate to revisit this guide the next time you need to shop for batteries and guarantee you get the right one. Of course, batteries are only the start. If you want to see more content on vehicles, check out our other posts! Article Content When discussing a 12-volt car battery, its important to understand that the term "amps" refers to the current that the battery can provide. The capacity of a car battery is typically measured in amp-hours (Ah), which indicates how many amps a battery can deliver over a specific period. Most standard 12-volt car batteries can range from 40 to 100 amp-hours, depending on the battery type and its intended use.To break it down further, a typical lead-acid car battery usually has a cold cranking amps (CCA) rating, which measures the batterys ability to start an engine in cold temperatures. A common CCA rating for a standard 12-volt car battery is around 400 to 600 amps. This rating is crucial because it indicates the maximum current the battery can deliver for a short period, usually around 30 seconds at 0°F (-18°C) without dropping below a certain voltage.Additionally, the amp-hour rating provides insight into how long a battery can sustain a specific load. For example, a battery rated at 70 amp-hours could theoretically provide 7 amps of current for 10 hours or 70 amps for 1 hour. This versatility makes understanding amp ratings essential for vehicle owners, especially when considering battery replacements or upgrades.Its also worth noting that not all car batteries are created equal. Different types of batteries, such as AGM (Absorbent Glass Mat) or lithium-ion batteries, may offer different amp ratings and performance characteristics. Therefore, when selecting a 12-volt car battery, its crucial to consider both the amp-hour and CCA ratings to ensure it meets the specific needs of your vehicle.See also What are the most common problems with the 2023 Chevy Traverse?How many amps does a battery need to start a car?When it comes to starting a car, the required amperage can vary significantly depending on several factors, including the vehicles engine size, the ambient temperature, and the overall condition of the battery and starter system. Generally, most standard vehicles require between 300 to 600 amps for a successful engine start. However, larger vehicles, such as trucks and SUVs, may demand even more, often exceeding 700 amps.Factors Affecting Amperage Needs:Engine Size: Larger engines typically require more power to turn over.Temperature: Cold weather can increase the amount of power needed to start a car, as batteries lose efficiency in lower temperatures.Battery Condition: A well-maintained battery will perform better and require less amperage compared to an old or failing battery.Starter Motor Efficiency: A more efficient starter motor can reduce the amperage needed for starting.In colder climates, the demand for higher amperage can be crucial. For instance, during winter months, its not uncommon for a vehicle to require up to 1,000 amps to start due to the thickening of engine oil and the reduced performance of the battery. This is why its essential to have a battery rated for higher cold cranking amps (CCA) if you live in a region with harsh winters.Its also important to note that the batterys capacity, measured in amp-hours (Ah), plays a significant role in how well it can handle the starting demands of a vehicle. While the CCA rating tells you how much power the battery can deliver at a specific temperature, the overall capacity ensures that the battery can maintain that power over a longer duration, especially if multiple attempts to start the car are needed.When discussing car batteries, its essential to understand the amperage ratings that are often referenced. Typically, car batteries are not rated in terms of 2 amp or 6 amp. Instead, they are usually rated in terms of Cold Cranking Amps (CCA) and Amp-Hours (Ah), which indicate their capacity to start an engine and provide power over time. However, when it comes to charging, you might encounter these lower amp ratings, especially in the context of battery chargers.Charging Options: Car batteries can be charged using various amperage settings on chargers. A 2 amp charger is generally used for maintaining or trickle charging, which is a slow method of charging that is ideal for preserving battery life without overcharging. On the other hand, a 6 amp charger provides a faster charge, making it suitable for situations where you need to recharge a battery more quickly.2 Amp Chargers: Ideal for long-term maintenance and slow charging.6 Amp Chargers: Suitable for quicker charging needs, but may require monitoring to avoid overcharging.Its important to note that while a 2 amp or 6 amp rating may apply to the charging process, the actual capacity of car batteries is significantly higher. Most car batteries typically range from 40 to 100 amp-hours, which defines how long they can supply a certain amount of current before needing a recharge. Therefore, while 2 amp and 6 amp chargers are practical for specific tasks, they dont reflect the overall capabilities of car batteries themselves.What is an acceptable amp draw on a car battery?When it comes to determining an acceptable amp draw on a car battery, its essential to understand the context in which the battery is being used. The amp draw can vary significantly based on the vehicles electrical systems and the specific components in operation. Generally, a healthy car battery should support a draw of anywhere between 10 to 20 amps during normal operation, such as when starting the engine or powering accessories like headlights or radio.See also What Type of Oil Filter Do I Need? Find the Right Fit Here!In a typical scenario, when starting a vehicle, the starter motor may draw around 100 to 200 amps momentarily. This high demand is usually acceptable as it occurs for a brief period. However, once the engine is running, the draw should drop to a much lower level. For example, a well-functioning alternator will maintain the batterys charge while keeping the draw around 10 to 30 amps depending on the vehicles electrical load.Its also crucial to consider the batterys capacity and health. A standard car battery has a reserve capacity measured in amp-hours (Ah), which indicates how long it can supply a certain amount of current before being depleted. For most car batteries, a draw exceeding the rated capacity over an extended period can lead to premature failure. Regularly monitoring the amp draw can help prevent issues such as battery drain or damage.To assess the amp draw accurately, you can use a multimeter or an ammeter. Here are some steps to follow:Turn off all accessories and systems in the vehicle.Connect the multimeter in series with the battery terminal.Observe the reading to determine the current draw.Understanding the acceptable amp draw on a car battery not only ensures the longevity of the battery itself but also maintains the overall health of your vehicles electrical system. Is It Illegal to Drive with One Headlight? Find Out Here! Original Wiper Arm for 2017 Jeep Wrangler Ultimate Sport Top Rear Bumper Ends for 2010 F150 FX4: Quality & Fit Guaranteed How Long Should Coolant Last in Your Car? Essential Guide What is the Average Miles Driven Per Year on a Car? Find Out! How to Check a Relay in a Car: A Step-by-Step Guide How to Check Automatic Transmission Fluid Level: A Step-by-Step Guide How to Tell if a Coil Pack is Bad: Key Signs to Look For What Does Eco Mode Do in a Car? Benefits Explained Where to Donate Used Car Seats Near Me: Find Local Drop-off Spots Does Engine Oil Have a Shelf Life? Essential Facts You Need to Know Discover the Cheapest Car in the World: Affordable Options 2023 You want to keep your ride running, right? Keeping up with motorcycle maintenance is an essential thing to do to Read more , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,659 articles in English Ian Carmichael (18 June 1920 – 5 February 2010) was an English actor who had a career that spanned seventy years. Born in Kingston upon Hull, he trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, but his studies—and the early stages of his career—were curtailed by the Second World War. After initial success in revue and sketch productions, he was cast by the film producers John and Roy Boulting to star in a series of satires, starting with Private's Progress in 1956 through to I'm All Right Jack in 1959. In the mid-1960s he played Bertie Wooster for BBC Television for which he received positive reviews, including from P. G. Wodehouse, the writer who created the character of Wooster. In the early 1970s he played another upper-class literary character, Lord Peter Wimsey, the amateur but talented investigator created by Dorothy L. Sayers. Carmichael was often typecast as an affable but bumbling upper-class innocent, but he retained a disciplined approach to training and rehearsing. (Full article...) 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Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Stella Chen Franzo Grande Stevens Sly Stone Mohammad Bagheri Fereydoon Abbasi Stu Wilson Nominate an article June 18: Autistic Pride Day Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon 1898 – The Cadaver Tomb of René of Chalon (pictured) in Bar-le-Duc, France, was designated a monument historique. 1958 – English composer Benjamin Britten's one-act opera Noye's Fludde was premiered at the Aldeburgh Festival. 1967 – American musician Jimi Hendrix burned his guitar on stage at the end of a performance at the Monterey International Pop Festival in California. 1981 – The Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk, the first operational aircraft to be designed around stealth technology, made its maiden flight. 1994 – The Troubles: Ulster Volunteer Force members attacked a crowded bar in Loughinisland, Northern Ireland, with assault rifles, killing six people. Rogier van der Weyden (d. 1464)Ambrose Philips (d. 1749)Lou Brock (b. 1939)Stephanie Kwolek (d. 2014) More anniversaries: June 17 June 18 June 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Garni Temple is a classical colonnaded structure in the village of Garni, in central Armenia, around 30 km (19 mi) east of Yerevan. Built in the Ionic order, it is the best-known structure and symbol of pre-Christian Armenia. It has been described as the "easternmost building of the Greco-Roman world" and the only largely preserved Hellenistic building in the former Soviet Union. It is conventionally identified as a pagan temple built by King Tiridates I in the first century AD as a temple to the sun god Mihr (Mithra). It collapsed in a 1679 earthquake, but much of its fragments remained on the site. Renewed interest in the 19th century led to excavations in the early and mid-20th century. It was reconstructed in 1969–75, using the anastylosis technique. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Armenia and the central shrine of Hetanism (Armenian neopaganism). This aerial photograph shows the Garni Temple in the winter. Photograph credit: Yerevantsi Recently featured: Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Magna Carta (An Embroidery) Archive More featured pictures Community 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. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe O‘zbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca বাংলা Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių Македонски മലയാളം Norsk nynorsk ਪੰਜਾਬੀ Shqip Slovenščina தமிழ் ไทย اردو Retrieved from " 2Calendar y Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1870s 1880s 1890s 1900s 1910s Years 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 vte 1898 by topic Humanities Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Film Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China Denmark France Germany Italy New Zealand Norway Philippines Portugal Russia South Africa Spain Sweden United Kingdom United States Venezuela Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1898 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1898MDCCCXCVIIIAb urbe condita2651Armenian calendar1347ԹՎ ՌՅԽԷAssyrian calendar6648Bahá'í calendar54–55Balinese saka calendar1819–1820Bengali calendar1304–1305Berber calendar2848British Regnal year61 Vict. 1 – 62 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2442Burmese calendar1260Byzantine calendar7406–7407Chinese calendar丁酉年 (Fire Rooster)4595 or 4388 — to —戊戌年 (Earth Dog)4596 or 4389Coptic calendar1614–1615Discordian calendar3064Ethiopian calendar1890–1891Hebrew calendar5658–5659Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1954–1955 - Shaka Samvat1819–1820 - Kali Yuga4998–4999Holocene calendar11898Igbo calendar898–899Iranian calendar1276–1277Islamic calendar1315–1316Japanese calendarMeiji 31(明治３１年)Javanese calendar1827–1828Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4231Minguo calendar14 before ROC民前14年Nanakshahi calendar430Thai solar calendar2440–2441Tibetan calendar阴火鸡年(female Fire-Rooster)2024 or 1643 or 871 — to —阳土狗年(male Earth-Dog)2025 or 1644 or 872 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1898. 1898 (MDCCCXCVIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the Julian calendar, the 1898th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 898th year of the 2nd millennium, the 98th year of the 19th century, and the 9th year of the 1890s decade. As of the start of 1898, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1898 world map January 1 – New York City annexes land from surrounding counties, creating the City of Greater New York as the world's second largest. The city is geographically divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island. January 13 – Novelist Émile Zola's open letter to the President of the French Republic on the Dreyfus affair, J'Accuse…!, is published on the front page of the Paris daily newspaper L'Aurore, accusing the government of wrongfully imprisoning Alfred Dreyfus and of antisemitism. February 12 – The automobile belonging to Henry Lindfield of Brighton rolls out of control down a hill in Purley, London, England, and hits a tree; thus he becomes the world's first fatality from an automobile accident on a public highway.[1] February 15 – Spanish–American War: The USS Maine explodes and sinks in Havana Harbor, Cuba, for reasons never fully established, killing 266 men. The event precipitates the United States' declaration of war on Spain, two months later.February 15: USS Maine is sunk. February 23 – Émile Zola is imprisoned in France, after writing J'Accuse…!. March 1 – Vladimir Lenin creates the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in Minsk March 14 – Association football and sports club BSC Young Boys is established in Bern, Switzerland, as the Fussballclub Young Boys. March 16 – In Melbourne the representatives of five colonies adopt a constitution, which will become the basis of the Commonwealth of Australia.[2] March 24 – Robert Allison of Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, becomes the first person to buy an American-built automobile, when he buys a Winton automobile that has been advertised in Scientific American. March 26 – The Sabie Game Reserve in South Africa is created, as the first officially designated game reserve. April 5 – Annie Oakley promotes the service of women in combat situations, with the United States military. On this day, she writes a letter to President McKinley "offering the government the services of a company of 50 'lady sharpshooters' who would provide their own arms and ammunition should war break out with Spain."[3] April 22 – Spanish–American War: The United States Navy begins a blockade of Cuban ports and the USS Nashville captures a Spanish merchant ship. April 23 – Spanish–American War: A conference of senior Spanish Navy officers led by naval minister Segismundo Bermejo decide to send Admiral Pascual Cervera's squadron to Cuba and Puerto Rico. April 25 Spanish–American War: The United States declares war on Spain; the U.S. Congress announces that a state of war has existed since April 21 (later backdating this one more day to April 20). In Essen, German company Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk RWE is founded.[4] April 26 – An explosion in Santa Cruz, California, kills 13 workers, at the California Powder Works.[5] April 29 – The Paris Auto Show, the first large-scale commercial vehicle exhibition show, is held in Tuileries Garden.[6] May 1 – Spanish–American War – Battle of Manila Bay: Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish squadron, in the first battle of the war, as well as the first battle in the Philippines Campaign. May 2 – Thousands of Chinese scholars and Beijing citizens seeking reforms protest in front of the capital control yuan. May 7–9 – Bava Beccaris massacre: Hundreds of demonstrators are killed, when General Fiorenzo Bava Beccaris orders troops to fire on a rally in Milan, Italy. May 8 – The first games of the Italian Football Federation are played, in which Genoa played against Torino. May 12 – Spanish–American War: The Puerto Rican Campaign begins, with the Bombardment of San Juan. May 22 – The German Federation football club SV Darmstadt 98 is formed. May 27 – The territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan is leased by China to France, according to the Treaty of 12 April 1892, as the Territoire de Kouang-Tchéou-Wan, forming part of French Indochina.[7] May 28 – Secondo Pia takes the first photographs of the Shroud of Turin and discovers that the image on the Shroud itself appears to be a photographic negative.The original flag of the Philippines as conceived by General Emilio Aguinaldo. The blue is of a lighter shade than the currently mandated royal blue, the sun has eight points as currently but many more rays and it has a mythical face. June 1 – The Trans-Mississippi Exposition World's Fair opens, in Omaha, Nebraska. June 7 – William Ramsay and Morris Travers discover neon at their laboratory at University College London, after extracting it from liquid nitrogen.[8] June 9 – The British government arranges a 99-year rent of Hong Kong from China. June 10 – Tuone Udaina, the last known speaker of the Dalmatian language, is killed in an explosion. June 11 – The Guangxu Emperor announces the creation of what would later become Peking University.[9][10] June 12 – Philippine Declaration of Independence: After 333 years of Spanish dominance, General Emilio Aguinaldo declares the Philippines' independence from Spain. June 13 – Yukon Territory is formed in Canada, with Dawson chosen as its capital. June 19 – Food processing giant Nabisco is founded in New Jersey.[page needed] June 21 – Spanish–American War: The United States captures Guam, making it the first U.S. overseas territory. June 28 – Effective date of the Curtis Act of 1898 which will lead to the dissolution of tribal and communal lands in Indian Territory and ultimately the creation of the State of Oklahoma in 1907. August 28: Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola July 1 – Spanish–American War: Battle of San Juan Hill – United States troops (including Buffalo Soldiers and Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders) take a strategic position close to Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 3 Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago de Cuba – The United States Navy destroys the Spanish Navy's Caribbean Squadron. American adventurer Joshua Slocum completes a 3-year solo circumnavigation of the world. July 4 – En route from New York to Le Havre, the ocean liner SS La Bourgogne collides with another ship and sinks off the coast of Sable Island with the loss of 549 lives. July 7 – The United States annexes the Hawaiian Islands. July 17 – Spanish–American War: Battle of Santiago Bay. Troops under United States General William R. Shafter take the city of Santiago de Cuba from the Spanish. July 18 – "The Adventures of Louis de Rougemont" first appear in The Wide World Magazine, as its August 1898 issue goes on sale.[11] July 25 – Spanish–American War: The United States invasion of Puerto Rico begins, with a landing at Guánica Bay. August 12 – Spanish–American War: Hostilities end between American and Spanish forces in Cuba. August 13 – Spanish–American War: Battle of Manila – By prior agreement, the Spanish commander surrenders the city of Manila to the United States, in order to keep it out of the hands of Filipino rebels, ending hostilities in the Philippines. August 20 – The Gornergrat railway opens, connecting Zermatt to the Gornergrat in Switzerland. August 21 – Clube de Regatas Vasco da Gama is founded in Rio de Janeiro. August 23 – The Southern Cross Expedition, the first British venture of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration, sets sail from London. August 24 – Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes sign the Atoka Agreement, a requirement of the Curtis Act of 1898. August 25 – 700 Greeks and 15 Englishmen are slaughtered by the Turks in Heraklion, Greece, leading to the establishment of the autonomous Cretan State. August 28 – American pharmacist Caleb Bradham names his soft drink Pepsi-Cola. September 2 – Battle of Omdurman (Mahdist War): British and Egyptian troops led by Horatio Kitchener defeat Sudanese tribesmen led by Khalifa Abdullah al-Taashi, thus establishing British dominance in the Sudan. 11,000 Sudanese are killed and 1,600 wounded in the battle.[12] September 10 – Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni assassinates Empress Elisabeth of Austria in Geneva, as an act of propaganda of the deed. September 18 – Fashoda Incident: A powerful flotilla of British gunboats arrives at the French-occupied fort of Fashoda on the White Nile, leading to a diplomatic stalemate, until French troops are ordered to withdraw on November 3. September 21 Empress Dowager Cixi of China engineers a coup d'état, marking the end of the Hundred Days' Reform; the Guangxu Emperor is arrested. Geert Adriaans Boomgaard of Groningen in the Netherlands becomes the world's first validated supercentenarian. October 1 – The Vienna University of Economics and Business is founded, under the name K.u.K. Exportakademie. October 3 – Battle of Sugar Point: Ojibwe tribesmen defeat U.S. government troops, in northern Minnesota. October 6 – The Sinfonia Club, later to become the Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia fraternity, is founded at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston by Ossian Everett Mills. October 15 – The Fork Union Military Academy is founded, in Fork Union, Virginia.[13] October 21 – General Leonard Wood, the U.S. military governor of Cuba, issues a proclamation guaranteeing personal rights to the Cuban people.[14] October 22 – In a race riot near Harperville, Mississippi in the U.S., 14 African-Americans and one white person are killed.[14] October 23 – An anarchist, suspected of plotting the assassination of Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, is arrested in Egypt at Alexandria.[14] October 24 – The last Spanish soldiers in Puerto Rico, led by General Ortega, depart on ships to return to Spain.[14] U.S. President William McKinley extends the deadline for all Spanish troops to leave Cuba. Set to expire on December 1, the last day to depart is extended to January 1, 1899.[14] Chinese soldiers attack a party of British engineers at the Marco Polo Bridge on the Beijing to Hankou railway.[14] October 26 – A collision between two Japanese steamers at sea kills 60 Japanese sailors.[14] The U.S. begins the release and repatriation of Spanish Navy sailors who had been taken as prisoners of war in the Philippines, and sends them back to Spain.[14] October 27 – The Court of Cassation in Paris hears arguments from lawyers regarding a new trial in the Dreyfus case.[14] The Court grants the request on October 29. October 29 – France's Court of Cassation grants a rehearing on the Dreyfus case.[14] Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and his wife arrive at Jerusalem in Ottoman-ruled Palestine and visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.[14] October 30 – The Imperial Russian government announces that the leaders of the world's major nations have accepted the invitation of the Tsar to take part in a proposed conference on disarmament.[14] October 31 – The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Jerusalem, is dedicated after the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire presents the area, said to be the site of the Virgin Mary's home, to Germany's Roman Catholics.[14] Count Ōkuma Shigenobu, Japan's Prime Minister, announces his resignation along with that of his cabinet of ministers.[14] November 1 – Charles Dupuy forms a new government as Prime Minister of France following the resignation of Henri Brisson.[14] November 3 – With increasing violence threatened by rebels in China, the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and the British warships at Wei-Hai-Wei are readied for battle.[14] November 5 – Negros Revolution: Filipinos on the island of Negros revolt against Spanish rule and establish the short-lived Republic of Negros.[14] In China, an admiral of the Imperial Russian Navy and 40 sailors are denied permission by the Chinese government to proceed from Tientsin to Beijing. In the U.S., the collapse of a theater under construction in Detroit kills 11 workmen.[14] November 6 – The Japanese ambassador to China meets with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager at Beijing.[14] November 7 – The final meeting of the Cuban Assembly of the República de Cuba en Armas, which had been founded in 1895 during the Cuban War of Independence, is called to order by General Calixto García in the city of Santa Cruz del Sur. Domingo Méndez Capote is elected as president of the assembly. November 8 – Elections are held in the U.S. for all 357 seats in the House of Representatives, as well as for the governors and state legislature of 25 of the 45 states. With 179 needed for a majority, the Republican Party maintains control with 187 seats, despite losing 19; the Democratic party gains 37 to reach 124 seats; the Populist party losses all but five of its 22 seats, and the other 4 seats are controlled by smaller parties. Among Governors elected are Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of the state of New York.[14] Count Yamagata Aritomo forms a new government as Prime Minister of Japan.[14] November 9 – In the U.S., the racial violence in Phoenix, South Carolina, comes to an end after 12 African-Americans had been lynched.[14] November 10 – The Wilmington insurrection of 1898 begins as a coup d'état by the white Democratic Party of the U.S. state of North Carolina against the Republican Mayor of Wilmington. On the first day, a building housing a negro newspaper is burned and eight African Americans are killed.[14] The new United Central American States, a merger of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, places its capital in the Nicaraguan city of Chinandega.[14] Bartolomé Masó, the President of the República de Cuba en Armas that had been founded during the Cuban War of Independence, resigns.[14] November 11 – In Wilmington, negro leaders and white republicans are forced to leave the city by new government.[14] November 12 – The Earl of Minto takes office as the new Governor General of Canada.[14] November 17 – Fighting begins in Pana, Illinois, between striking white coal miners and black miners hired to replace them.[14] November 18 – The wreck of the ship Atalanta off the coast of the U.S. state of Oregon kills 28 of the 30 crew aboard.[14] November 19 – In U.S. college football, Harvard University defeats Yale University, 17 to 0, to close the season unbeaten.[14] November 21 – At the Paris conference to end the Spanish-American War, the U.S. commissioners offer $20,000,000 for purchase of the Philippines from Spain.[15] November 24 – Italy sends an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco concerning treatmen of Italian residents.[15] November 26 – General Ramón Blanco resigns as the spanish Governor-General of Cuba and is replaced by General Adolfo Jiménez Castellanos.[15] A two-day blizzard known as the Portland Gale piles snow in Boston, severely impacting the Massachusetts fishing industry and several coastal New England towns.[15] The U.S. Marines arrive on USS Boston at Tientsin in China in order to guard the American legation at Beijing.[15] November 27 – All 115 people aboard the American steamer SS Portland are killed when the ship founders off of the caost of Cape Cod.[15] November 28 –The Spanish peace commissioners in Paris announce that they accept the offer of the U.S. to purchase the Philippines.[15] November 30 – The United Central American States, a merger of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, is formally dissolved after the government was unable to suppress a revolution in San Salvador.[15] December 1 – President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] The French government decrees a ban on imports of fruit and plants from the United States.[15] December 2 – The French Chamber of Deputies declines to endorse the policies of Prime Minister Depuy, with the vote failing 228 to 243.[15] President Alfaro of Ecuador suspends the govnerment and assumes a dictatorship over the South American nation.[15] December 3 – The Republic of Nicaragua issues a decree announcing its return to sovereignty as a separate nation after its union with El Salvador and Honduras collapses.[15] December 4 – President Zelaya of Nicaragua appoints a new cabinet free of ministers from El Salvador or Honduras.[15] The wreck of the British steamer SS Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay kills 37 people on board.[15] December 5 – A fire at a factory in the Russian city of Vilana (now Vilnius in Lithuania) kills 15 women and girls, most of whom die after jumping from the windows.[15] December 6 – The Chancellor of Germany opens the new session of the Reichstag and asks for an increase in the budget for the German Army.[15] December 9 – The first of the two Tsavo Man-Eaters is shot by John Henry Patterson; the second is killed 3 weeks later, after 135 railway construction workers have been killed by the lions. December 10 – The Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the Spanish–American War. December 12 – The French Chamber of Deputies voes 403 to 78 in favor of the Depuy government.[15] December 15 – A warrant issued in Paris for the arrest of Count Ferdinand Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus case.[15] A new President of the Swiss Confederation is elected.[15] The French Chamber of Deputies votes to extend a loan of 200,000,000 francs for the construction of railroads in French Indochina.[15] December 18 – Gaston de Chasseloup-Laubat sets the first official land speed record in an automobile, averaging 63.15 km/h (39.24 mph) over 1 km (0.62 mi) in France. December 21 – Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as its High Commissioner, and is escorted by the flagships of four nations.[16] December 25 – Penny postage goes into effect throughout the British Empire, setting the cost of mailing a letter to most British colonies at one pence. Rates remain the same for mail to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape Colony.[16] December 26 – Marie and Pierre Curie announce the discovery of an element that they name radium.[16] December 27 – The French government delivers its secret dossier on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation.[16] December 28 – The Swiss village of Airolo is buried in an avalanche.[16] December 29 – The Moscow Art Theatre production of The Seagull by Anton Chekhov opens.[17] King Umberto of Italy commutes the sentences of all prisoners who had been given the death penalty.[16] December 31 – Chief Justice Chambers of the Samoan Supreme Court rules that Malietoa Tanus is entitled to become King of Samoa, and holds that Mataafa is barred by the Treaty of Berlin.[16] French serial killer Joseph Vacher is executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.[18] The first volume of the Linguistic Survey of India is published in Calcutta. Gracie Fields Kaj Munk Sergei Eisenstein Randolph Scott Denjirō Ōkōchi Bertolt Brecht Leó Szilárd Enzo Ferrari Soong Mei-ling Eben Dönges January 1 – Viktor Ullmann, Austrian composer, conductor and pianist (d. 1944) January 3 – John Loder, British actor (d. 1988) January 6 – James Fitzmaurice, Irish aviation pioneer (d. 1965) January 7 – Art Baker, American actor (d. 1966) January 9 – Gracie Fields, British singer, actress and comedian (d. 1979) January 10 – Katharine Burr Blodgett, American physicist and chemist (d. 1979) January 13 – Kaj Munk, Danish playwright, Lutheran pastor and martyr (d. 1944) January 16 – Margaret Booth, American film editor (d. 2002) January 20 – Norma Varden, British-born American actress (d. 1989) January 21 Rudolph Maté, Polish-born American cinematographer (d. 1964) Shah Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia (d. 1930) January 22 Sergei Eisenstein, Russian and Soviet film director (d. 1948) Elazar Shach, Lithuanian-born Israeli Haredi rabbi (d. 2001) January 23 – Randolph Scott, American film actor (d. 1987) January 24 – Karl Hermann Frank, German Nazi official, war criminal (d. 1946) January 25 – Hymie Weiss, Polish-American mob boss (d. 1926) January 28 – Milan Konjović, Serbian painter (d. 1993) January 31 – Hubert Renfro Knickerbocker, American journalist and author (d. 1949) February 1 – Leila Denmark, American pediatrician, supercentenarian (d. 2012) February 3 – Alvar Aalto, Finnish architect (d. 1976) February 5 Denjirō Ōkōchi, Japanese actor (d. 1962) Ralph McGill, American journalist and editorialist (d.1969) February 6 – Melvin B. Tolson, American poet, educator, columnist, and politician (d. 1966) February 10 Bertolt Brecht, German writer (d. 1956) Joseph Kessel, French journalist and author (d. 1979)[19] Margot Sponer, German philologist and resistance fighter (d. 1945) February 11 Henry de La Falaise, French film director, Croix de guerre recipient (d. 1972) Leó Szilárd, Hungarian-American physicist (d. 1964) February 12 Wallace Ford, British actor (d. 1966) Roy Harris, American composer (d. 1979) February 14 Eva Novak, American actress (d. 1988) Fritz Zwicky, Swiss physicist, astronomer (d. 1974) February 15 Totò, Italian comedian, actor, poet, and songwriter (d. 1967) Allen Woodring,

American War (needs Flash) 1898 Major General Shafter. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-08-05 view of Major General Shafter (needs Flash) 1898 Troops making road in front of Santiago. Thomas Edison. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Retrieved 2009-05-07. 1898-09-03 view of Santiago (needs Flash) Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Timelines 17th century 18th century 19th century State leaders 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial 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 1715–1789, 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 Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the 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 Konbaung–Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Sơn 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. Túpac 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 era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700–1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701–1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702–1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703–1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13] 1706–1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal 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] 1708: 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. 1708–1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711–1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 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. 1716–1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718–1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718–1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720–1721: The Great 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. 1722–1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722–1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723–1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723–1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727–1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730–1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732–1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733–1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735–1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735–1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738–1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737–1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: 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. 1739–1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740–1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741–1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741–1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740–1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748: 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. 1748–1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: 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.[22] 1754–1763: 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. 1755–1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768–1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769–1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769–1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770–1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The 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'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772–1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773–1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775–1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775–1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776–1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 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 Tây Sơn dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779–1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington 1781–1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim 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.[24] 1785–1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785–1787: The Maratha–Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786–1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787–1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788–1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788–1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788–1789: 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. 1789–1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803–1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish–Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792–1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793–1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794–1816: 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 Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795–1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796–1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798–1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French 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.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber – the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: 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 Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751–1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759–1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776–1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779–1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787–1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid–18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791–1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). 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For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Updated on April 8, 2024 A car consists of several components that work together to make it run. The battery is one of the most important components of a car, as it provides power to the engine. Most people are only aware that their batteries belong to the 12-volt category but do not know the amount of ampere it takes to run a car effectively. The average 12-volt car battery has about 48 amp-hours. However, the actual amount of power that a battery can provide will depend on its age and condition. When a battery is brand new, it will be able to provide more power than an older battery. As the battery ages, its capacity to hold a charge decreases. It is important to note that the amp-hour rating of a battery is not the only rating used to determine how much power it can provide. The battery's cold-cranking amps (CCA), Reserve Capacity, and other specifications will also play a role in how much power it can provide. What Is the Ampere Rating of a Car Battery? Ampere rating simply means the maximum amount of current a battery can provide for a short period without being damaged. It is also known as the cranking amps or CA rating. This number is usually printed on the battery itself and will be higher than the amp-hour rating. For example, a battery with a CA rating of 800 should have an amp-hour rating of around 70. Note that the amp rating is different from the amp-hour rating. Amp rating is a measure of the battery's ability to provide power for a short period, while amp-hour rating is a measure of the battery's capacity to store power over time. The average 12 volts car battery has a CA rating of around 800. However, this number will vary depending on various factors like the battery specifications. Specifications of a Car Battery To gain more insight into your battery, it is important to know the different specifications of a car battery. These include: 1. Amp-hour (AH) The amp-hour (AH) rating is the most commonly used rating when it comes to car batteries. It is a measure of the battery's ability to store power over time and is usually printed on the battery itself. The higher the Ah rating, the longer the battery will be able to power your car. The Ah rating considers the battery's discharge rate, which is the amount of current it can provide over time. For example, a battery with a rating of 100AH can provide a current of 0.50 amps for 200 hours or 20 amps for five hours. 2. Cold-Cranking Amps (CCA) The CCA is the measure of the amount of current a battery can deliver for 30 seconds at 0 degrees Fahrenheit. This rating is important because it shows how well a battery will perform in cold weather. CCA is important especially if you live in an area with cold winters. A battery with a higher CCA rating will be able to start your car in colder temperatures than a battery with a lower CCA rating. The average 12-volt car battery has a CCA rating of around 800. Most sedans and compact vehicles usually have a CCA of 400 to 600. Larger vehicles like SUVs and trucks have a CCA of 700 to 1000. 3. Reserve Capacity (RC) The RC rating is the measure of the amount of time a battery can provide power at 25 amps before it needs to be recharged. This rating is important because it shows how long a fully charged battery will last in the event of a power outage. Moreover, most of the average 12-volt car batteries have an RC rating of around 100 to 120. This means the batteries can provide 25amps for around 100 to 120 minutes before it needs to be recharged. 4. Chemistry The chemistry of a battery is also an important specification to look at. It simply refers to the material composing the battery. The most common types of chemistries used in car batteries are lead-acid and absorbed glass mat (AGM). Lead-acid batteries are the most common type of battery found in cars. They are also the least expensive and have a shorter lifespan than AGM batteries. AGM batteries, on the other hand, are more expensive but have a longer lifespan. They are made of a glass mat that is soaked in acid and tightly rolled. This design makes them spill-proof and allows them to be used in any position. They also require less maintenance than lead-acid batteries. Other types of batteries such as Lithium-ion batteries are also becoming more popular in recent years. However, they are still very expensive and are not as common as lead-acid or AGM batteries. 5. Voltage Voltage refers to the amount of electrical pressure in a circuit. In simple terms, it is the amount of force that pushes electrons through a conductor. The standard voltage for car batteries is 12 volts. This is because most cars use a 12-volt electrical system. However, some luxury and high-performance vehicles have a 24-volt electrical system. This means they require two 12-volt batteries connected in series to work. Frequently Asked Questions What Is an Amp-Hour Chart of a Car Battery? An Amp-Hour chart refers to a table that shows the battery's capacity to store charge over time. This chart is important because it helps you determine how long a fully charged battery will last. How Many Amps and Hours Are Needed to Charge a Car Battery? Generally,

many amps my 12-volt car battery can produce?A: The best way to determine the amp rating of your 12-volt car battery is to consult the manufacturer’s specifications or look for the amp rating on the battery’s label.Q: Can I use a higher-amp battery in my vehicle?A: Yes, you can use a higher-amp battery in your vehicle, but it’s important to ensure the battery is compatible with the vehicle’s electrical systems and accessories. It’s also important to consider the battery’s capacity and whether it can supply the necessary amps to power the vehicle’s electrical systems.Q: Can I use a lower-amp battery in my vehicle?A: Yes, you can use a lower-amp battery in your vehicle, but it may not be able to supply the necessary amps to power the vehicle’s electrical systems. This could result in reduced performance or even damage to the battery or electrical systems. (See Also: What Size Battery for Car Remote? Find The Perfect Fit)Q: How often should I replace my 12-volt car battery?A: The lifespan of a 12-volt car battery varies depending on several factors, including the battery’s type, capacity, and usage. On average, a 12-volt car battery can last for 5-7 years. However, it’s recommended to replace the battery every 3-5 years to ensure optimal performance and prevent damage to the vehicle’s electrical systems.Q: Can I charge my 12-volt car battery at home?A: Yes, you can charge your 12-volt car battery at home using a battery charger. However, it’s important to follow the manufacturer’s instructions and ensure the charger is compatible with the battery’s type and capacity. It’s also important to monitor the battery’s voltage and charge level to prevent overcharging or undercharging. A 12-volt car battery is a crucial part of your vehicle. But how many amps does it actually have? Understanding the amperage of a 12-volt car battery helps in assessing its power and performance. A standard 12-volt car battery typically delivers around 48 to 70 amp-hours (ah). This means it can provide 1 amp of current for 48 to 70 hours before needing a recharge. Knowing this is vital for car owners. It helps in selecting the right battery and maintaining it properly. In this blog post, we will dive deeper into how to measure the amps, factors affecting battery life, and tips for better battery care. Stay tuned to learn more about your car battery’s amps and how to keep it in top shape. Top Pick Brand: KONNWEIManufacturer: KONNWEIColor: KW208Dimensions: Height: 4.9999999949 inches Width: 3.0708661386 inches Length: 0.787401574 inches Weight: 0.5070632026 pounds ` Discover the KONNWEI KW208 12V Car Battery Tester, a reliable tool for checking your vehicle’s battery health. This digital analyzer tests batteries from 100-2000 CCA, ensuring accurate results. Perfect for cars, trucks, motorcycles, SUVs, boats, and marine vehicles. Easily assess your alternator and cranking system with this user-friendly device. Stay confident on the road with precise battery diagnostics. Quickly tests 12V batteries from 100-2000 CCA. Easy and fast.Accurate results for charging and cranking systems. Reliable performance.Works with cars, trucks, boats, motorcycles. Versatile tool.Digital display for clear readings. User-friendly design.Lightweight and portable. Convenient for on-the-go testing. The KONNWEI KW208 is a fantastic tool for checking car batteries. Easy to use and read. The tester gives accurate readings for different vehicles. Trucks, motorcycles, SUVs, and boats benefit from this device. It checks the alternator and battery health efficiently. The digital display is clear and simple. Compact size makes it portable and handy. Saves time and prevents unexpected battery failures. Great value for the price. Highly recommend for anyone needing a reliable battery tester. Check Latest Price Best Quality Brand: Clore AutomotiveManufacturer: Clore AutomotiveColor: BlueDimensions: Height: 5.1 inches Width: 14.1 inches Length: 16.3 inches Weight: 18.0 pounds ` The Clore Automotive Jump-N-Carry JNC660 offers reliable performance with 1700 peak amps. This portable jump starter ensures your vehicle starts quickly and efficiently. Its durable design makes it perfect for any roadside emergency. The user-friendly interface is easy to operate, even for beginners. Keep your car battery charged and ready with this essential tool. Delivers 1700 peak amps for reliable jump-starting power.Portable design ensures easy storage and transport.Heavy-duty clamps provide a secure connection.Built-in charger offers convenient recharging capabilities.Volt gauge allows for quick battery status checks. The Clore Automotive Jump-N-Carry JNC660 is a reliable jump starter. It quickly revived my dead car battery. Easy to use with clear instructions. 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Easy to use and reliable for all your battery needs. **Automatic Battery Maintenance:** Keeps your battery in top condition effortlessly.**Versatile Compatibility:** Works with AGM, STD, Gel, and Deep Cycle batteries.**Engine Start Feature:** Quickly jumpstarts your car in emergencies.**Winter Mode Function:** Ensures reliable performance in cold weather.**Battery Repair Capability:** Extends battery life by repairing damage. TowerTop 2/10/25 Amp 12V Smart Car Battery Charger is a reliable tool. It charges my car battery quickly. The automatic feature makes it easy to use. It also has an engine start function. This is very helpful in winter. The auto desulfator helps prolong battery life. It works well with AGM, STD, Gel, and Deep Cycle Batteries. The battery repair mode is another great feature. It fixed my weak battery in no time. The device is compact and easy to store. Customer support was responsive and friendly. Overall, a solid choice for maintaining car batteries. Check Latest Price Brand: NEXPEAKManufacturer: NEXPEAKColor: 10ADimensions: Height: 6.692913379 inches Width: 2.2834645646 inches Length: 3.8582677126 inches Weight: 1.22999864290516 Pounds ` Discover the NEXPEAK NC201 10-Amp Battery Charger, designed for both 12V and 24V batteries. Perfect for cars, trucks, lawn mowers, boats, and marine batteries. This fully automatic charger ensures your battery stays maintained and desulfated. Temperature compensation feature helps in varying climates. Easy to use and reliable for all your battery needs. Ensures optimal battery life with temperature compensation features.Automatically adjusts to 12V and 24V batteries.Maintains and desulfates batteries for long-term health.Suitable for cars, trucks, boats, and lawn mowers.User-friendly and fully automatic operation. The NEXPEAK NC201 10-Amp Battery Charger is impressive. It works perfectly for my car and truck batteries. Easy to use. The smart trickle charger feature keeps my batteries healthy. Fully automatic and requires minimal effort. I love the temperature compensation function. It adapts well to different weather conditions. This charger is versatile, great for lawn mowers and boats too. The desulfator function extends battery life. Overall, an excellent investment for anyone with multiple vehicles. Check Latest Price Brand: Skar AudioManufacturer: Skar AudioDimensions: Height: 6.63 inches Width: 3.0 inches Length: 7.13 inches Weight: 13.6 pounds ` Experience powerful performance with the Skar Audio 12V AGM 300 Amp 20Ah Car Audio Battery. Designed to deliver high efficiency, this battery ensures your car audio system runs smoothly. Its durable build and compact size make it a perfect fit for any vehicle. Enjoy reliable power and enhanced sound quality with every drive. Enhances car audio performance with stable power supply.Reliable 12V power for consistent audio quality.Compact size fits easily in most vehicles.High capacity provides long-lasting power.Easy installation with included terminals. This Skar Audio 12V AGM battery exceeded expectations. Power delivery is smooth and consistent. Perfect for my car audio system. Installation was a breeze. The terminals are solid and secure. No more worries about loose connections. Sound quality improved significantly. The bass is deeper and clearer. Music sounds amazing now. Battery life is impressive. It lasts longer than my previous battery. Great for long drives with loud music. Build quality is top-notch. Feels durable and reliable. Worth every penny spent. Overall, this battery delivers excellent performance. Highly recommended for any car audio enthusiast. Check Latest Price Brand: 1AUTODEPOTManufacturer: GUANGDONG TONGLI POWER TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTDDimensions: Height: 6.89 inches Width: 7.48 inches Length: 12.36 inches Weight: 53.02 pounds ` Experience reliable performance with the 1AUTODEPOT BCI Group 94R Car Battery. This 12V, 80Ah battery offers premium, maintenance-free AGM technology. Enjoy 850 cold cranking amps (CCA) for strong starts in any weather. Benefit from a 140-minute reserve capacity for peace of mind on long drives. Perfect for your automotive needs. Provides reliable power for your car’s electrical systems.Maintenance-free design saves time and effort.850 cold cranking amps ensure quick starts in cold weather.AGM technology offers better performance and longer life.140 reserve capacity for extended use without recharging. The 1AUTODEPOT BCI Group 94R Car Battery exceeded my expectations. It holds a charge well and starts my car quickly. This battery is maintenance-free, which saves time and hassle. The 850 cold cranking amps deliver reliable power even on cold mornings. With an 80Ah capacity, it supports my car’s electrical needs efficiently. Installation was straightforward and quick. The 140-minute reserve capacity provides peace of mind during long drives. It is a solid choice for anyone needing a dependable car battery. Overall, this AGM battery offers great value for the price. Highly recommend for its performance and reliability. Check Latest Price Brand: Schumacher ElectricManufacturer: Schumacher ElectricColor: BlackDimensions: Height: 4.75 inches Width: 8.5 inches Length: 10.5 inches Weight: 10.45 pounds ` Perfect for motorcycles, cars, trucks, and more, the Schumacher Electric 2-in-1 Jump Starter and Battery Charger is a reliable choice. Its fully automatic operation ensures ease of use. Delivering 50 cranking amps at 12 volts, it efficiently starts various battery types. Suitable for a range of vehicles, including SUVs and marine batteries. Keep your lawn tractor powered and ready with this versatile charger. **Reliable Performance**Provides consistent power for various vehicles and equipment.**Versatile Use**Works with motorcycles, cars, SUVs, trucks, and marine batteries.**Fully Automatic**Charges and maintains batteries without manual intervention.**Compact Design**Easy to store and transport anywhere needed.**User-Friendly Interface**Simple controls for effortless operation and monitoring. The Schumacher Electric 2-in-1 Jump Starter is a lifesaver. It quickly revived my dead car battery. Very easy to use. Its compact design fits perfectly in my trunk. Handy for emergencies. The fully automatic feature takes the guesswork out. It works on multiple vehicles. 50 cranking amps provide enough power for most needs. Reliable performance every time. Perfect for motorcycles, cars, and trucks. This tool is a must-have for every driver. Check Latest Price Brand: Schumacher ElectricManufacturer: Schumacher ElectricColor: BlackDimensions: Height: 7.0 Inches Width: 10.0 Inches Length: 10.25 Inches Weight: 12.65 Pounds ` Discover the Schumacher Electric Battery Charger and Maintainer, SC1281. This 4-in-1 device offers 100 cranking amps for reliable performance. Perfect for 6v and 12v automotive batteries, it suits motorcycles, cars, trucks, and marine batteries. Fully automatic, it ensures your batteries stay charged and maintained effortlessly. Enjoy peace of mind with its efficient and versatile charging capabilities. Versatile use for motorcycles, cars, trucks, and marine batteries.Fully automatic operation ensures ease and convenience for users.Provides 100 cranking amps for reliable engine starts.Compatible with both 6v and 12v automotive batteries.Maintains battery health, extending battery life and performance. Bought the Schumacher Electric Battery Charger and Maintainer, and it works great. Charges both 6v and 12v batteries fast. Perfect for my motorcycle and car. The fully automatic feature saves time and effort. Easy to use, even for a beginner. The 100 cranking amps provide a reliable start every time. Compact and lightweight, it’s easy to store. Ideal for anyone needing a versatile battery charger. Highly recommend this for its efficiency and ease of use. Keeps all my batteries in top condition. Check Latest Price Brand: XS PowerManufacturer: XS PowerColor: WhiteDimensions: Height: 10.0 inches Width: 10.0 inches Length: 5.0 inches Weight: 3.9 pounds ` Experience the power of the XS Power XP750 750 Amp AGM Secondary Battery. This 12-volt battery offers 22Ah and 750CA, perfect for car audio systems. Its maintenance-free, sealed design ensures hassle-free use. Weighing just 14.5 lbs, it’s lightweight and easy to handle. Enjoy reliable performance with M6 terminal hardware included. Offers reliable power for car audio systems.Maintenance-free design saves time and effort.Sealed design prevents leaks and spills.Lightweight at 14.5 lbs for easy handling.High 750 Amp capacity ensures strong performance. The XS Power XP750 battery works great for my car audio system. It delivers reliable power without any issues. Impressed by its maintenance-free design. No more checking water levels. Also, its sealed design means no leaks. Perfect for a safe installation. 750 amps of power provide a strong boost to my car stereo. Music sounds clearer and louder. M6 terminal hardware is included. Easy installation and secure connections. Weighing just 14.5 lbs, it is lightweight and easy to handle. Deep cycle ability allows for long-lasting performance. Keeps my car audio running smoothly. Highly recommend this battery for anyone needing extra power for their car audio. Check Latest Price A 12-volt car battery typically has a capacity of 48 amp hours. Yes, you can measure amps using a multimeter or an amp clamp. No, a fully charged 12-volt battery usually measures around 12. 6 volts. A 12-volt car battery generally lasts 3 to 5 years. amps measure electric current. Volts measure electric potential. Both are important. 2. Typical amperage of a 12 volt car battery a 12-volt car battery usually has 48 to 70 amp-hours. 3. Factors affecting amperage battery age, temperature, and usage can affect the amperage. 4. Calculating amps from amp-hours divide amp-hours by hours of use. This gives you amps. 5. Importance of knowing amps knowing amps helps in understanding battery capacity and performance. 6. How to measure amps use a multimeter. Set it to measure current in amps. 7. Choosing the right battery consider your car’s power needs. Higher amp-hours mean longer battery life. 8. Maintenance tips keep terminals clean. Check water levels if applicable. Charge regularly. 9. Signs of a failing battery dim lights, slow engine start, and electronic issues are warning signs. 10. Recycling old batteries recycle old batteries properly. Many auto shops offer recycling services. Understanding the amps of a 12-volt car battery is crucial. It helps with battery maintenance and performance. Knowing how many amps your battery can provide ensures your car runs smoothly. The amp rating of a battery varies. It depends on the battery’s design and purpose. Typically, a 12-volt car battery offers around 48 to 80 amp-hours. Regular checks and proper maintenance extend battery life. It prevents unexpected breakdowns. Always consult your car’s manual or a professional for precise information. This avoids potential issues and keeps your car in top condition. Remember, a healthy battery means a reliable vehicle. Keep an eye on your battery’s health to ensure safe travels. Car battery life is impacted by a lot of reasons including the weather condition, driving habits,... This article is going to represent these reasons and how to make car battery last longer. Car batteries take an important part in car operation. The automotive battery does the job of transforming chemical energy into electrical form. It provides a significant amount of on-demand current to power up onboard electrical appliances, lights and start the engine. Normal Life Of A Car Battery Depending on the weather where you live and your driving habits, also the condition of your charging system, the lifespan of a car battery is almost 3 to 5 years under normal conditions. However, the “normal” here is just not normal. It is determined by many factors mentioned in theory but rarely come to pass. To specify, “normal” in this case means that the battery is fully charged and attached to a reliable and consistent charging system. Besides, it doesn’t experience extremely high temperatures and provides power for the large number of accessories. In fact, these accessories such as GPS receivers, MP3 players,.. or vibration, temperature extremes really take a toll on the battery. Typical car battery life. (Photo: Quora) Before delving deeper into the matter, you should know that car battery life is fixed and you can’t extend it beyond that lifespan. Nevertheless, you can definitely prevent the batteries dying early by knowing factors having negative effects on car battery lifetime and following simple car battery maintenance tips. Factors That Can Impact Battery Life Lack Of Maintenance It is clear that if a lead-acid car battery isn’t maintained regularly, average lifetime of a car battery will reduce significantly. There are plates of materials such as lead and lead dioxide inside the plastic box, which are suspended in a mix of water and sulfuric acid creating an electrolytic solution. This mixture allows electrons to flow between the plates, which is essentially electricity. A range of factors can impact this chemical reaction. Vibrations from rough travel or a poorly-secured battery can shake loose or damage the plates. Moreover, the temperature is too hot, it can speed up the chemical reaction and shorten battery life. This is the reason why some batteries are covered by an insulating sleeve to keep extreme temperatures in check. Bad Driving Habit One of the major factors which have a negative impact on automotive battery life is driving style. Starting the car wastes a huge jolt of electricity, so the charging system has to step in to replenish the battery. If you have a lot of brief trips, the battery hasn’t ever had a full charge. This constant state of undercharge causes acid stratification. Inside the battery, the electrolytic solution has the upper half of the solution as a light acid and the other is a heavy acid. The light acid layer corrodes the plates while the heavy one will compensate for the car’s electrical requirements leading to a shorter battery life, even though the battery shows up as working on routine tests. If you have a lot of brief trips, the battery hasn’t ever had a full charge. (Photo: Auto Electrician) Extreme Temperature Another factor that obviously impacts on a car battery life is weather conditions. The ideal temperature for batteries to operate best is a range of around 19 to 32 celsius degrees. While extreme high temperatures can cause a dramatic decrease in the battery’s use cycle, extreme low temperatures also makes the battery’s overall capacity reduce. Therefore, you should try to maintain optimal operating temperatures to extend the lifespan of vehicle batteries. Rate And Voltage Of Recharge The speed of charging a car battery is not stable. So, a charge controller is used whenever recharging car batteries to help regulate the charging rate and the voltage. Moreover, there will be an ultimate failure if VRLA battery is overcharged excessively. Make sure that if you have a Gel battery, a fully charged status should be between 13.8 and 14.1 volts. For an AGM battery, you’re looking at 14.4 to 14.6 volts. And your battery is already fully discharged if your voltmeter reads anywhere between 11.8 and 12.0 volts. Signs Of Car Battery Problem And Time For A Change Bad Car Battery Symptoms Dead battery is the clearest sign of car battery problems. You can test a battery with the electronic testers which is available at most automotive shops and even a few auto parts stores. A mechanic will check the car battery’s condition and give advice on whether it needs to be replaced or not. You should let the tech check your car battery’s condition whenever you have an oil change and routine vehicle maintenance. Another sign of a car battery problem is a battery itself. Take a look at it. You probably have a leak if there is corrosion or stains. If your battery is covered in a case or insulating sleeve, remove it every once in a while to see what’s going on underneath. You should pay attention to your car’s battery and carry out some small tests to minimize the risk of being stranded on your way. Time For A Change Sluggish cranking or onboard electronic components acting erratically, flickering headlights for example is the warning that you need to change your battery. You should check the battery once every six months for swelling or a weird smell like rotten eggs, which means there is something wrong internally and it must be changed. Besides, some vehicles have a warning light on the dashboard to warn you what is wrong. Car Battery Life: How To Make It Last Longer Routine Inspection, At Least Once In A Month The terminals corrode over time, leading to the destruction of connection between the battery and the vehicle. You can’t stop it, but regular maintenance will keep them clean of the buildup. Acidic or alkaline properties dissolve that corrosion. So, you can scrub the places with an anti-seize lubricant, a mixture of baking soda and water, or cola to remove the corrosion. Next, wash with water and dry with a piece of cloth. Rub some petroleum jelly on the affected areas to prevent future erosion. Cleaning the corrosion regularly will extend the battery life. (Photo: Wikihow) SEE MORE: Don’t Turn On The Accessories While Idling The battery is designed to supply a sudden burst of power to the ignition, not for providing energy for electronics and other devices for a prolonged period. Besides, the alternator generates electricity and charges the battery when the engine is on. So, operating lights, radio, and other electronics when the car is idling puts unnecessary pressure on the battery and damages it in the long run. Avoid Short Rides As Much As Possible The power cells take a minimum time to get fully charged and operate in full force. Making them work when they are not completely functional will only affect the performance of the battery. You need to drive the vehicle often and for longer periods. Shorter rides will ultimately result in declining car battery life. Proper Storage Is Essential When Unused For A Long Time Extended inactive periods are not good for the health of either the automobile or the battery. You need to drive the car regularly to make the power cells retain the adequate charge. If your prized Mercedes-Benz only adds to the aesthetic of the garage most of the times, store the battery in a temperature-controlled chamber. Put it on a trickle charger occasionally to keep it operational. If you don’t drive much, store the battery for an extended lifespan (Photo: Car News Cafe) Use A charger It’s common to find a dead car battery after returning from a vacation. It happens because the accessories keep drawing energy even when the car is not running. You can use a solar or regular charger that will supply power to the electronics. So, the fully charged state will make your car battery last longer whether you take the car to frequent short trips or leave it idle for weeks. A typical 12-volt car battery will have a capacity of 48 amp-hours (Ah). That’s the amount of energy it can store, and it tells you how long a battery can provide power at a given rate. But different batteries can have different capacities! This article will dive into all things related to amps and 12-volt batteries. By the end, you’ll be more familiar with batteries, so stick with me and let’s get energized (bad joke)! Understanding how batteries work can make a big difference in the life of your automobile batteries. The Amp Hour rating is the battery’s energy capacity. In simple terms, a standard 12-volt vehicle battery has a 48 AH capacity. AH stands for amp hour, which means it can deliver one amp for two days or two amps for a full day. And guess what? Depending on your vehicle, you can even have a 12-volt battery with a capacity of 50Ah, 60Ah, or 100Ah. Here’s a fun equation to remember: if a 12-volt battery is rated at 80 Ah, it can deliver 80 amps in an hour or 40 amps in 2 hours, and so on. RELATED Klein vs. Fluke Multimeter Ohm’s Law is our best friend for figuring out electrical stuff like this. In simple terms, it states that current (I) is equal to the voltage (V) divided by resistance (R). So, I(A) = V(V)/R(Ω). Pretty straightforward, right? You’d need to know your battery’s resistance to apply Ohm’s Law. Let’s say we’ve got a handy 12-volt battery with a resistance of 6 ohms. We can now calculate the current like this: I(A) = 12 volts / 6 ohms I(A) = 2 amps There you go! Our 12-volt battery has a current of 2 amps. Video | S. Kumar Now, let’s dive into another way to figure out the ampere of a 12-volt battery, which is by looking at its wattage and voltage. Watt-hours (Wh) is a measure of energy, and it’s the product of the battery’s voltage (V) and amp-hour capacity (Q). So, E = V × Q. First, we need to find the battery’s energy capacity. For this example, let’s use a standard 12 V battery with 26.4 Wh. Now we can calculate the battery’s ampere capacity (Q) using the formula: Q = E / V Q = 26.4 Wh / 12 V Q = 2.2 Ah And there you have it! Our 12-volt battery has a capacity of 2.2 ampere-hours (Ah). Remember that a 12-volt battery’s ampere capacity can vary depending on the battery’s wattage and voltage. Generally, a 12-volt battery can have an ampere capacity in the 20-50 Ah range. So, when you’re out there dealing with 12-volt batteries, remember these golden nuggets of wisdom. With Ohm’s Law and some basic info on wattage and voltage, you’re now a master at calculating amps in your 12-volt battery. Happy tinkering! RELATED How Many Lights Can Be on a 15 Amp Circuit (Guide) When it comes to measuring car battery amps, there are a couple of handy tools that I like to use. In this section, I will help you understand how to measure your car battery’s amperage using digital multimeters and battery testers. Trust me; it’s simpler than you think! Video | Junky DIY guy Let me tell you, digital multimeters are a lifesaver. I always keep one in my toolbox, and you should too! To measure the amps of a 12-volt battery, follow these simple steps: Turn the multimeter dial to the “amps” setting (usually indicated by an “A”). Connect the black lead to the common port (labeled “COM”). Connect the red lead to the amperage port (labeled “A”). Connect the black lead to the battery’s negative terminal and the red to the positive terminal. Check the multimeter’s display for your battery’s amperage. Voilà! You now know the amperage of your 12-volt battery with a quick calculation. Just be careful, as you don’t want to touch both terminals with your hands! Video | Darren Quinn If you’re like me and love having specialized tools for specific tasks, battery testers are tailor-made for you. These magical devices are specifically designed to test various aspects of car batteries, including the amperage. To use a battery tester, follow these steps: Turn off your car’s ignition (safety first!). Connect the black lead to the battery’s negative terminal and the red lead to the positive terminal. Turn on the battery tester and select the amperage test. Read the tester display to get your battery’s amperage. There you have it, folks! You’re now equipped with the knowledge to measure your car battery amps using two reliable methods: digital multimeters and battery testers. Feel free to jot down these steps, and remember to have fun while staying safe! RELATED How to Charge a 6 Volt Battery (4 Steps & Voltage Guide) Battery TypeAmp-Hour RatingLead-Acid35 – 55 AhAGM50 – 100 AhGel25 – 80 AhFlooded45 – 75 AhLithium-Ion20 – 100 AhNickel-Metal Hydride (NiMH)4 – 12 AhNote: These values are approximate and may vary depending on the specific make and model of the battery. This table is intended to provide a general idea of the range of Ah ratings available for each battery type. RELATED What Ah Means for a Battery (Definition, Ratings, Selection) Figuring out how many amps are in a 12-volt battery can be confusing. But a typical 12-volt car battery has a capacity of around 48 amp-hours. Batteries can have different amp-hour ratings, so choosing one that meets your needs is essential. Some batteries might have a capacity of 50Ah, 60Ah, or even 100Ah. So, depending on your vehicle and its power demands, you might need a higher or lower amp-hour rating battery. Whether you need a battery with more or less amp-hour capacity, ensure it fits your power demands perfectly. RELATED Klein vs. Fluke Multimeter Organizations: Books: “Automotive Batteries: Starting and Charging Systems” by James E. Duffy “Battery Management Systems: Design by Modelling” by Gregory L. Plett “Battery Technology Handbook” by H.A. Kiehne Website Resources: Video References Electrical Electronics Applications S. Kumar Junky DIY guy Darren Quinn