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```
Have you ever wondered, "What is the best way to terminate a script or exit a command? How to return custom exit a command? How to return custom exit a command? How to return custom exit a PowerShell script or session.
Let's get ready to terminate some PowerShell or PowerShell
characters built into PowerShell that performs some action. For the exit keyword, the action is making PowerShell console session. Let's practice! Open a PowerShell console session. Including the
exit keyword in a script and exit terminates only the script and not the entire console session from where the script as test.ps1 to the C:\Temp directory. Run the PowerShell script file by running the command .\text.ps1 as shown in the below screenshot. Notice that instead of
PowerShell closing the session, PowerShell terminates the script and returns control to the prompt of the current PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps1 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps2 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps2 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps2 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps2 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps2 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps2 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps2 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps2 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps2 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps2 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell session. # test.ps2 Write-Host "Quick! Read this before the PowerShell sess
situations when you need a script or function to run some code and exit. But you are not getting any indication if the script, it stores the exit code of that last command in the $LASTEXITCODE variable. There are two default exit codes: PowerShell does not restrict you to 0 and 1
as exit codes. PowerShell lets you return custom exit code, as long as they are integers are allowed. On Unix, only positive 8-bit integers are allowed. To exit PowerShell with a custom exit code, you can provide the exit code as an argument for the exit
keyword. Copy and paste the code below in the existing test.ps1 file and run the script with the command .\Test.ps1. Check the content of the $LASTEXITCODE variable. By telling PowerShell to exit with a 55 exit code, it did so, as you can see below. Function foo { Write-Output "This foo function will be shown" Exit 55 # < -- Using custom exit code } foo
Returning a custom exit code There will be moments where the exit behavior is not acceptable: like quitting a function. Let's check how the break keyword makes PowerShell stop a loop. After a break, the code continues executing at the next iteration. Breaks are helpful in PowerShell loops such as the foreach, while, do-while,
and switch statements because you can control where your code will halt before your code completes. Let's practice breaking out of loops. Below you can see a snippet code with a for loop. The for loop would iterate ten times if not for the break keyword will be triggered when the iterator is equal to eight. Once PowerShell finds the
break keyword, it stops the loop. for($i=1; $i-le 10; $i++) { if($i-eq 8) { break } $i } You can see below that PowerShell For Loop The return keyword is slightly different from the previous
keywords as it doesn't exit or break commands. This keyword redirects code execution. It returns execution to its call while allowing you to return keyword more versatile than the previous keywords. Related: Your Getting Started Guide to
Powershell Functions Let's see it in action with an example: building a function to pair words. Copy the code below into your PowerShell session: function WordPairing ($a,$b) { return "$a" + "$b" # Exit Using the Exit keyword in a script in the file as
 FuncTest.ps1 Function ExitFunctionTest{ Write-Output "Inside function..." Exit } The next step is to call the script from the console and stop PowerShell script. The console will remain open as is. PowerShell Exit in Function Cool Tip: PowerShell echo equivalent command in Windows! Break
keyword is mainly used in loops in PowerShell like (For, while, foreach, do-while, etc..). It exits from the current loop, for($count ++) { if($count -eq 3) { break} Write-Output "Current Counter Value:" $count ++) { if($count -eq 3) { break} Write-Output "Current Counter Value:" $count ++) { if($count -eq 3) { break} Write-Output "Current Counter Value:" $count ++) { if($count -eq 3) { break} Write-Output "Current Counter Value:" $count ++) { if($count -eq 3) { break} Write-Output "Current Counter Value:" $count ++) { if($count -eq 3) { break} Write-Output "Current Counter Value:" $count ++) { if($count -eq 3) { break} Write-Output "Current Counter Value:" $count ++) { if($count -eq 3) { break} Write-Output "Current Counter Value:" $count ++) { if($count -eq 3) { break} Write-Output "Current Counter Value:" $count ++) { if($count -eq 3) { break} Write-Output "Current Counter Value:" $count ++) { if($count -eq 3) { break} Write-Output "Current Counter Value:" $count ++) { if($count -eq 3) { break} Write-Output "Current Counter Value:" $counter 
variable value increment by +1 on each iteration. Inside the for loop, it checks for conditions if the value of $count is equal to 3, it executes the break statement. This will terminate the for loop. The output of the above PowerShell exit script using break is:
 Break inside a loop - PowerShell Cool Tip: How to pass multiple parameters to function in PowerShell! Using the Return keyword in the PowerShell script or session. Let's understand the return keyword with an example. Function CheckStatus ($bitStatus) { If($bitStatus) }
 = 2) { return $true } else { return $false } Write-Output "Bit Status check function Write-Output "Call to Bit Status check function Write-Output "CheckStatus function Write-Output "CheckStatus function CheckBitStatus function Write-Output "CheckStatus function Write-Output "CheckStatus function CheckBitStatus function Write-Output "CheckStatus function Write-Output "CheckStatus function CheckBitStatus function CheckBitStatus function Write-Output "CheckStatus function CheckBitStatus function CheckBitStatus function CheckBitStatus function Write-Output "CheckStatus function CheckBitStatus fun
any type of value. Cool Tip: Using Active Directory UserAccountControl flags in PowerShell! The output of the above function returns to the point from where it was called and continues with further statement execution. Cool Tip:
How to concatenate string in PowerShell! PowerShell Exit keyword can terminate the script, loop, console. PowerShell exit in function stops PowerShell exit the current scope of that script or loop. Using the return keyword in the script, it will return to the point from where it was called. Cool
Tip: How to add a newline to string in PowerShell! Using the return keyword, you can return any type of value. Each of these keywords has its own use case. Cool Tip: How to use PowerShell NoExit to keep PS console windows open! You can find more topics about PowerShell Active Directory commands and PowerShell basics on the ShellGeek home
page. Cross-platform shell based on .NET technology PowerShell 7.5.0 session in Windows TerminalParadigmImperative, pipeline, object-oriented, functional and reflectiveDesigned byJeffrey Snover, Bruce Payette, James Truher (et al.)DeveloperMicrosoftFirst appearedNovember 14, 2006; 18 years ago (2006-11-14)Stable
 releasev7.5.0 / January 23, 2025; 4 months ago (2025-01-23)[1][2]Preview releasev7.6.0.preview.2 / January 23, 2025; 4 months ago (2025-01-23)[3][4] Typing disciplineStrong, safe, implicit and dynamicImplementation languageC#PlatformPowerShell: .NET FrameworkOS Windows 7 and later Windows Server 2008 R2 and later
macOS 10.12 and later Ubuntu 14.04, 16.04, 18.04, 20.04 and 22.04 Debian 8.7+, 9, 10 and 11 CentOS 7 and 8 Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 and 8 openSUSE 42.2, 42.3, 15.0, 15.1, 15.2 Fedora 28, 29, 30 LicenseMIT License[5] (but the Windows component remains proprietary) Filename extensions .ps1 (Script) .ps1xml (XML Document) .psc1 (Console File)
.psd1 (Data File) .psm1 (Script Module) .pssc (Session Configuration File) .psrc (Role Capability File) .cdxml (Cmdlet Definition XML Document) Websitemicrosoft.com/powershell is a shell program developed by Microsoft for task automation and configuration
management. As is typical for a shell, it provides a command-line interpreter for interactive use and a script interpreter for automation via a language defined for it. Originally only for Windows, known as Windows PowerShell, it was made open-source and cross-platform on August 18, 2016, with the introduction of PowerShell Core.[9] The former is built
on the .NET Framework; the latter on .NET (previously .NET Core). PowerShell is bundled with current versions of Windows and can be installed on macOS and Linux.[9] Since Windows 10 build 14971, PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell exposed by File Explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell is bundled with current versions of Windows and can be installed on macOS and Linux.[9] Since Windows 10 build 14971, PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell exposed by File Explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell exposed by File Explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell exposed by File Explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell exposed by File Explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell exposed by File Explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell exposed by File Explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell exposed by File Explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command prompt as the default command shell explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command prompt as the default command shell explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command Prompt as the default command shell explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command shell explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command shell explorer.[10][11] In PowerShell replaced Command shell explorer.[10][11] In PowerShel
performed via cmdlets (pronounced command-lets), which are specialized .NET classes implementing a particular operation. These work by accessing data in different data stores, like the file system or Windows Registry, which are made available to PowerShell via providers. Third-party developers can add cmdlets and providers to PowerShell.[12][13]
 Cmdlets may be used by scripts, which may in turn be packaged into modules. Cmdlets work in tandem with the .NET API. PowerShell's support for .NET Remoting, WS-Management, CIM, and SSH enables administrators to perform administrator 
PowerShell runtime can be embedded inside other applications. These applications can then use PowerShell functionality to implement certain operations, including those exposed via the graphical interface. This capability has been used by Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 to expose its management functionality as PowerShell cmdlets and providers and
implement the graphical management tools as PowerShell hosts which invoke the necessary cmdlets.[12][14] Other Microsoft SQL Server 2008 also expose their management interface via PowerShell includes its own extensive, console-based help (similar to man pages in Unix shells) accessible via
the Get-Help cmdlet. Updated local help contents can be retrieved from the Update-Help cmdlet. Alternatively, help from the web can be acquired on a case-by-case basis via the -online switch to Get-Help. Shell programs, including PowerShell, trace lineage to shells in older operating systems such as MS-DOS and Xenix which exposed
system functionality to the user almost exclusively via a command-line environment of MS-DOS 5 also came with a complementary graphical DOS Shell. The Windows OX family came bundled with COMMAND.COM, the command-line environment of MS-DOS. The Windows OX family came bundled with COMMAND.COM, the command-line environment of MS-DOS 5 also came with a complementary graphical DOS Shell.
 Host in 1998 with Windows 98, and its command-line based host, escript and VBScript and VBScript
 vector after several high-profile computer viruses exploited weaknesses in its security provisions. Different versions of Windows provided various special-purpose command-line interpreters (such as netsh and WMIC) with their own command sets but they were not interoperable. Windows Server 2003 further attempted to improve the command-line
 experience but scripting support was still unsatisfactory.[16] Microsoft program manager and PowerShell Chief Architect Jeffrey Snover By the late 1990s, Intel had come to Microsoft asking for help in making Windows, which ran on Intel CPUs, a more appropriate platform to support the development of future Intel CPUs. At the time, Intel CPU
 ultimately pivoted to a Linux-based development platform that could run on Intel CPUs, rendering the Kermit project redundant. However, with a fully funded team, Microsoft program manager Jeffrey Snover realized there was an opportunity to create a more general-purpose solution to Microsoft's problem of administrative automation. By 2002,
 Microsoft had started to develop a new approach to command-line management, including a CLI called Monad (also known as Microsoft Shell or MSH). The ideas behind it were published in August 2002 in a white paper called the "Monad Manifesto" by its chief architect, Jeffrey Snover. [18] In a 2017 interview, Snover explains the genesis of PowerShell
saying that he had been trying to make Unix tools available on Windows, which didn't work due to "core architectural difference[s] between Windows and Linux". Specifically, he noted that Linux considers everything a text file, whereas Windows and Linux".
him to take a different approach.[19] Monad was to be a new extensible CLI with a fresh design capable of automating a range of core administrative tasks. Microsoft first demonstrated Monad publicly at the Professional Development Conference in Los Angeles in October 2003. A few months later, they opened up private beta, which eventually led to a
public beta. Microsoft published the first Monad public beta release on June 17, 2005, and the Beta 2 on September 11, 2005, and Beta 3 on January 10, 2006. The first version of PowerShell On April 25, 2006, not long after the initial Monad announcement, Microsoft announced that Monad had been renamed Windows PowerShell, positioning it as a
 significant part of its management technology offerings. [20] Release Candidate (RC) 1 of PowerShell was released at the same time. A significant aspect of both the name change and the RC was that this was now a component of Windows, rather than a mere add-on. Release Candidate 2 of PowerShell version 1 was released on September 26, 2006, with
 final release to the web on November 14, 2006. PowerShell for earlier versions of Windows was released on January 30, 2007.[21] PowerShell v1.0 shipped three community technology previews (CTP). Microsoft made these releases available to the public. The last
CTP release of Windows PowerShell v2.0 was made available in December 2008. PowerShell v2.0 was completed and released to manufacturing in August 2009, as an integral part of Windows Server 2008 were released in October
2009 and are available for download for both 32-bit and 64-bit platforms. [22] In an October 2009 issue of TechNet Magazine, Microsoft called proficiency with PowerShell "the single most important skill a Windows administrator will need in the coming years". [23] Windows 10 shipped with Pester, a script validation suite for PowerShell for PowerShell for DowerShell (194) PowerShell (194) PowerSh
 .NET Core. It is distinct from "Windows PowerShell", which runs on the full .NET Framework. [27] Starting with version 5.1, PowerShell Core is bundled with Windows Server 2016 Nano Server 2016 Nano Server. [28] [29] A project named Pash, a pun on the widely known "bash" Unix shell, has been an open-source and cross-platform reimplementation of PowerShell via the
 Mono framework.[30] Pash was created by Igor Moochnick, written in C# and was released under the GNU General Public License. Pash development stalled in 2018, was restarted on GitHub in 2012,[31] and finally ceased in 2016 when PowerShell was to leverage and cross-platform.
the large number of APIs that already existed in Windows, Windows,
and a wide range of underlying functionality. With PowerShell, an administrator doesn't need to know .NET, WMI, or low-level API coding, and can instead focus on using the cmdlets exposed by PowerShell. In this regard, PowerShell creates little new functionality, instead focus on using the cmdlets exposed by PowerShell. In this regard, PowerShell creates little new functionality, instead focus on using the cmdlets exposed by PowerShell. In this regard, PowerShell creates little new functionality more accessible to a particular audience
[33] PowerShell's developers based the core grammar of the tool on that of the POSIX 1003.2 KornShell.[34] However, PowerShell can execute four kinds of named commands:[36] cmdlets (.NET Framework programs designed to interact with PowerShell)
 PowerShell scripts (files suffixed by .ps1) PowerShell functions Standalone executable programs If a command is a standalone executable program, PowerShell provides an interactive command-line interface, where the commands can be entered and their
output displayed. The user interface offers customizable tab completion. PowerShell enables the creation of aliases for cmdlets, which PowerShell textually translates into invocations of the original commands. In executing a cmdlet, the job of binding the argument value to the
parameter is done by PowerShell itself, but for external executables, arguments are parsed by the external executable independently of PowerShell interpretation. [37] The PowerShell interpretation.
enables the creation of different views of objects by exposing only a subset of the data fields, properties, and methods, as well as specifying custom formatting and sorting behavior. These views are mapped to the original object using XML-based configuration files.[38] A cmdlet is a .NET class that derives either from PSCmdlet; the lattered configuration files.
piped, the method is invoked for each object in the collection. The cmdlet class must have the attribute Which specifies the verb and the noun that make up the name of the cmdlet. A cmdlet name follows a Verb-Noun naming pattern, such as Get-ChildItem, which tends to make it self-documented. [39] Common verbs are provided as an
 enum.[41][42] If a cmdlet receives either pipeline input or command-line parameter input, there must be a corresponding property in the class, with a mutator implementation in class variables. These values are then referred to by
the methods which implement the functionality. Properties that map to command-line parameter are marked by Parameter attribute, but with the ValueFrom Pipeline attribute parameter set. [44] A cmdlet can use any .NET AP
and may be written in any .NET language. In addition, PowerShell makes certain APIs available, such as WriteObject(), which is used to access PowerShell infrastructure of Providers, which make data stores addressable
using unique paths. Data stores are exposed using drive letters, and hierarchies within them, addressed as directories. PowerShell ships with providers for the file system, registry, the certificate store, as well as the namespaces for command aliases, variables, and functions.[45] PowerShell also includes various cmdlets for managing various Windows
systems, including the file system, or using Windows Management Instrumentation to control Windows Components. Other applications can register cmdlets with PowerShell, thus allowing it to manage them, and, if they enclose any datastore (such as a database), they can add specific providers as well.[citation needed] A cmdlet can be added to the shell
 via modules or before v2 snap-ins. Users are not limited to the cmdlets included in the base PowerShell 1.0: 129[46] Windows PowerShell 2.0: 632[47] Windows PowerShell 3.0: \approx 1,000[48] Windows PowerShell 5.0: \approx 1,000[48]
 PowerShell 5.1: 1,586[citation needed] PowerShell 7.0: 1,507[citation needed] PowerShell 7.4: 1,656 To enable pipeline semantics, similar to the Unix pipeline, a cmdlet receives input and outputs result as object is processed.[39] A
 PowerShell pipeline enables complex logic using the pipe (|) operator to connect stages. However, the PowerShell pipeline differs from Unix pipelines in that stages execute within the PowerShell runtime rather than as a set of processes coordinated by the operating system. Additionally, structured .NET objects, rather than byte streams, are passed from
 cmdlet in a pipeline, PowerShell automatically pipes its output object to the Out-Default cmdlet, which transforms the objects into a stream of format object, it has a .ToString() method which is used to serialize object state. In addition, PowerShell allows
 formatting definitions to be specified, so the text representation of objects can be customized by choosing which data elements to display, and in what manner. However, in order to maintain backward compatibility, if an external executable is used in a pipeline, it receives a text stream representing the object, instead of directly integrating with the
PowerShell type system.[55][56][57] PowerShell includes a dynamically typed language for scripting which can implement complex operations, branching (if-then-else), loops (while, do, for, and foreach), structured error/exception handling and closures/lambda expressions,[58] as well-
as integration with .NET. Variables in PowerShell scripts are prefixed with $. Variables can be assigned any value, including the output of cmdlets. Strings can be enclosed either in single quotes or in double quotes or in double quotes. Strings can be enclosed either in single quotes.
preceded by a dollar sign (as in ${C:\foo.txt}) creates a reference to the contents of the file. When used as an R-value, anything assigned to it will be written to the file. When used as an R-value, the contents of the file will be read. If an object is assigned, it is serialized before being stored. [citation needed] Object members can be accessed using . notation
as in C# syntax. PowerShell provides special variables, such as $args, which is an array of all the command-line arguments passed to a function from the command-line arguments passed to a fun
 entered on the command line immediately, and it parses common abbreviations, such as GB, MB, and KB.[60][61] Using the function has the following general look: [62] function name ([Type]$Param1, [Type]$Param2) { # Instructions } However, PowerShell allows for advanced
functions that support named parameters, positional parameters, switch parameters and dynamic parameters. [62] function to run at the start of the pipeline are process and dynamic parameters and dynamic parameters.
the pipeline } end { # Set of instruction to run at the end of the pipeline } The defined function is invoked in either of the following forms:[62] name value2 PowerShell allows any static .NET methods to be called by providing their namespaces enclosed in brackets ([]), and then using a pair of colons (::)
to indicate the static method.[63] For example: [Console]::WriteLine("PowerShell") There are dozens of ways to create object sin PowerShell accepts strings, both raw and escaped. A string enclosed between single quotation marks is a raw
 string while a string enclosed between double quotation marks is an escaped string. PowerShell treats straight and curly quotes as equivalent.[64] The following list of special characters is supported by PowerShell special characters is supported by PowerShell (65) PowerShell special characters sequence Meaning `0 Null `a Alert `b Backspace `e Escape (since PowerShell 6) `f Form feed `n Newline
 `r Carriage return `t Horizontal tab `u{x} Unicode escape sequence (since PowerShell 6) `v Vertical tab --% Treat any character from this point forward literally For error, objects containing information about the error (Exception object) are thrown, which are
caught using the try ... catch construct (although a trap construct is supported as well). PowerShell can be exception; this can be done either on a single session or perpetually.[66] Scripts written using PowerShell can be made to persist across sessions in either a
 .ps1 file or a .psm1 file (the latter is used to implement a module). Later, either the entire script or individual functions in the script can be used as commands in pipelines, and parameters can be bound to them. Pipeline objects can be passed between functions, scripts, and
 cmdlets seamlessly. To prevent unintentional running of scripts, script execution is disabled by default and must be enabled explicitly.[67] Enabling of scripts can be performed either at system, user or session level. PowerShell language supports
binary prefix notation similar to the scientific notation supported by many programming languages in the C-family. [69] One can also use PowerShell embedded in a management application, which uses the PowerShell runtime to implement the management functionality. For this, PowerShell provides a managed hosting API. Via the APIs, the application
can instantiate a runspace (one instantiation, including initializing the providers and is exposed as a Runspace object. [12] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. When the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [12] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [13] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [13] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [13] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [13] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [14] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [15] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [16] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [16] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is encased in a SessionState object. [18] The state of the runspace is 
 cmdlets, and updates the SessionState object accordingly. The Runspace then must be opened for either synchronous processing or asynchronous processing or asynchronous processing. After that it can be used to execute commands, [citation needed] To execute a command, a pipeline (represented by a Pipeline object) must be created and associated with the runspace. The pipeline
object is then populated with the cmdlets that make up the pipeline. For sequential operations (as in a PowerShell invokes the pipeline object is created, PowerShell invokes the pipeline object is created for each statement and nested inside another Pipeline object. [12] When a pipeline is created, PowerShell invokes the pipeline object is created for each statement and nested inside another Pipeline object.
 command processor) and adds a reference to them to the pipeline, and associates them with InputPipe and ErrorOutputPipe and Er
 asynchronous equivalent, InvokeAsync(). If the pipeline has the Write-Host cmdlet at the end of the pipeline, it writes the results are handed over to the host, which might either apply further processing or display the output itself. [citation needed] Microsoft Exchange Server 2007 uses the hosting APIs to provide
 its management GUI. Each operation exposed in the GUI is mapped to a sequence of PowerShell commands (or pipeline and executes the microsole itself is a PowerShell host, which interprets the scripts entered at command line and creates the necessary Pipeline objects and invokes
 them.[citation needed] DSC allows for declaratively specifying how a software environment should be configuration. DSC configuration Manager (LCM) periodically polls the system using the control flow
described by resources (imperative pieces of DSC) to make sure that the state of a configuration is maintained. All major releases are still supported, and each major release has featured backwards compatibility with preceding versions. [dubious - discuss] Initially using the code name "Monad", PowerShell was first shown publicly at the Professional
 Developers Conference in October 2003 in Los Angeles. Named Windows PowerShell, version 1.0 was released in November 2006 for Windows Server 2008. Windows PowerShell ISE v2.0 on Windows 7, an integrated development environment for
 PowerShell scripts Version 2.0 integrates with Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 R2[72] and is released for Windows XP with Service Pack 3, Windows Vista with Service Pack 2, and Windows Vista with Service Pack 1.[73][74] The version includes changes to the language and hosting API, in addition to including more than 240 new cmdlets.
[75][76] New features include:[77][78][79] Remoting: Using WS-Management, Allows a command sequence (script) or pipeline to be invoked asynchronously. Jobs can be run on the local machine or on multiple remote
 machines. An interactive cmdlet in a PSJob blocks the execution of the job until user input is provided. Transactions: Enable cmdlets for starting, committing, and rolling back a PSTransaction as well as features to manage and direct the transaction to the participating
cmdlet and provider operations. The PowerShell Registry provider supports transactions. Advanced functions: Initially called "script cmdlets", these bundled cmdlets was later renamed "advanced functions of a cmdlet are
 public and private members. Data language: A domain-specific subset of the language that allows data definitions to be decoupled from the script are untime (Script Internationalization). Script debugging: Allows breakpoints to be set in a script or function. Breakpoints can be set on lines
 line & columns, commands and read or write access of variables. It includes a set of cmdlets to control the breakpoints via script. Eventing: Allows hosts to be notified about state changes to their managed entities. It also enables scripts to subscribe to ObjectEvents,
PSEvents, and WmiEvents and process them synchronously and asynchronously. Integrated Scripting Environment (ISE): GUI-based host that provides integrated debugger, syntax highlighting, tab completion and up to 8 Unicode-enabled consoles (Runspaces) in a tabbed UI, as well as the ability to run only the selected parts in a script. Network file
transfer: Native support for prioritized, throttled, and asynchronous transfer of files between machines using the Background Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS).[81] New cmdlets: Including Out-GridView, which displays tabular data in the WPF GridView object, on systems that allow it, and if ISE is installed and enabled. New operators: -Split, -Join, and
Splatting (@) operators. Exception handling with Try-Catch-Finally: Unlike other .NET languages, this allows multiple exception types for a single catch block. Nestable Here-Strings have been improved and can now nest.[82] Block comments: Support for block comments using as delimiters.[83] New APIs: The new APIs range from handing
 more control over the parser and runtime to the host, to creating and managing collection of Runspaces (Runspace Restricted Runspaces which only allow a configured subset of PowerShell to be invoked. The new APIs also support participation in a transaction Version 3.0 integrates with Windows 8, Windows Server
2012, Windows 7 with Service Pack 1, Windows Server 2008 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with Service Pack 1, and Windows Server 2008 R2 with 
releases of WMF3. An early community technology preview 2 (CTP 2) version of Windows Management Framework 3.0 was released for general availability in December 2012[87] and is included with Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012 by default. [88] New features include
[85][89]: 33-34 Scheduled jobs: Jobs can be scheduled to run on a preset time and date using the Windows Task Scheduler infrastructure. Sessions can be disconnected and reconnected and recon
detection: Modules are loaded implicitly whenever a command from that module is invoked. Code completion works for unloaded modules as well. New commands: Dozens of new modules as well. New commands: Dozens of new modules as well. New commands: Dozens of new modules are loaded, including functionality to manage disks get-WmiObject win32 logicaldisk, volumes, firewalls, network connections, and printers, which had previously been
performed via WMI.[further explanation needed] Version 4.0 integrates with Windows Server 2012 R2, Win
 configuration data for systems using the DMTF management standards and WS-Management Protocol New default execution policy: On Windows Servers, the default execution policy is now RemoteSigned. Save-Help: Help can now be saved for modules that are installed on remote computers. Enhanced debugging: The debugger now supports debugging the DMTF management Protocol New default execution policy is now RemoteSigned. Save-Help: Help can now be saved for modules that are installed on remote computers.
 workflows, remote script execution and preserving debugging sessions across session reconnections. -PipelineVariable switch: A new ubiquitous parameter to expose the current pipeline object as a variable for programming purposes Network diagnostics to manage physical and Hyper-V's virtualized network switches Where and ForEach method syntax
 provides an alternate method of filtering and iterating over objects. Version 5.0 icon Version 5.0 was re-released with Windows Management Framework (WMF) 5.0 on February 24, 2016, following an initial release with a severe bug.[94] Key features included: The new class keyword that creates classes for object-oriented programming The new enum
 keyword that creates enums OneGet cmdlets to support the Chocolatey package manager[95] Extending support for switch management to layer 2 network switches.[96] Debugging for background jobs and instances hosted in other processes (each of which is called a "runspace") Desired State Configuration (DSC) Local Configuration Manager (LCM)
 version 2.0 DSC partial configurations DSC Local Configuration Manager meta-configurations Authoring of DSC resources using classes Version 5.1 was released along with the Windows 10 Anniversary Update[97] on August 2, 2016, and in Windows Server 2016.[98] PackageManagement now supports proxies, PSReadLine now has ViMode support, and
two new cmdlets were added: Get-TimeZone and Set-TimeZone and Set-TimeZone. The LocalAccounts module allows for adding/removing local user accounts. [99] A preview for was released for Windows Server 2012, and Windows Server 2012 R2 on July 16, 2016, [100] and was released on January 19, 2017.
 [101] Version 5.1 is the first to come in two editions of "Deskton" and "Core". The "Deskton" edition is the continuation product line that uses the NFT Framework, and the "Core" and is bundled with Windows Server 2016. Nano Server In exchange for smaller footprint, the latter lacks some features such as the condition is the continuation product line that uses the NFT Framework.
 manage clipboard or join a computer to a domain, WMI version 1 cmdlets, Event Log cmdlets and profiles. [29] This was the final version exclusively for Windows 1. remains pre-installed on Windows 10, Windows 11 and Windows Server 2022, while the .NET version needs to be installed separately and can run side-by-side with the .NET
Framework version.[102][103] Renamed to PowerShell Core, version 6.0 was first announced on August 18, 2016, when Microsoft unveiled its decision to make the product cross-platform, independent of Windows, free and open source.[9] It achieved general availability on January 10, 2018, for Windows, macOS and Linux.[104] It has its own support
lifecycle and adheres to the Microsoft lifecycle policy that is introduced with Windows 10: Only the latest version for PowerShell Core 6.0 every six months.[105] The most significant change in this version is the expansion to the other platforms. For Windows administrators,
this version did not include any major new features. In an interview with the community on January 11, 2018, the development team was asked to list the top 10 most exciting things that would happen for a Windows IT professional who would migrate from version 5.1 to version 6.0. In response, Angel Calvo of Microsoft could only name two: cross-
platform and open-source. [106] PowerShell 6 changed to UTF-8 as default encoding, with some exceptions. [107] (version 7.4 changes more to UTF-8) [108] According to Microsoft, one of the new features of version 6.1 is "Compatibility with 1900+ existing cmdlets in Windows 10 and Windows Server 2019. [109] Still, no details of these cmdlets can be
found in the full version of the change log.[110] Microsoft later professes that this number was insufficient as PowerShell Core failed to replace Windows.[111] It was, however, popular on Linux.[111] Version 6.2 is focused primarily on performance improvements, bug fixes, and smaller cmdlet and language
enhancements that improved developer productivity.[112] Renamed to simply PowerShell, [113][111] The focus in development was to make version 7 a viable replacement for version 5.1, i.e. to have near parity with it in terms of compatibility with modules that ship
with Windows.[114] New features include:[115] The -Parallel switch for the ForEach-Object cmdlet to help handle parallel processing A new error view The Get-Error cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for ternary operators (&& and ||) that allow conditional execution of the next cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for ternary operators (& and ||) that allow conditional execution of the next cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the ForEach-Object cmdlet in the pipeline The ?: operator for the Pipeline T
??= operator for null coalescing assignment Cross-platform Invoke-DscResource (experimental) Return of the Out-GridView cmdlet Return of the Out-GridView cmdlet Return of the -ShowWindow switch for the Get-Help Version 7.2 is the next long-term support version 7.2.
and later come via the Microsoft Update service; this feature has been missing from versions 6.0 through 7.1.[116] Version 7.3 includes some general Cmdlet updates and fixes, testing for framework dependent packaging improvements.[117] Version 7.4 is based on .NET 8 and is considered the long term
support (LTS) release.[118] Changes include:[119] webcmdlets default to UTF-8 encoding (changing from ASCII-superset Windows-1252 aka ISO-8859-1, that does not support Unicode). Previously UTF-8 was default for other, but not all, things. Version 7.5, is the latest stable release; released January 2025; built on .NET 9.0.1. It includes enhancements
for performance, usability, and security.[120] Key updates include improvements to tab completers, as well as fixes for Invoke-WebRequest and Invoke-RestMethod. This release also adds the new ConvertTo-CliXml and ConvertFrom-CliXml cmdlets, and updates core modules like PSReadLine
and Microsoft.PowerShell.PSResourceGet. Breaking changes include updates to Test-Path parameter handling, and default settings for New-FileCatalog. Prior to GA Release there were 5 preview releases and 1 RC release of PowerShell v7.5.0,[121] with a full release blog post for this version expected soon. Version 7.6 is based on .NET 9 and is the latest
preview release. The first preview release v7.6.0-preview.2[122] was released on January 15, 2025. Changes include: TBD[123] The following table contains various cmdlets that ship with PowerShell that have notably similar functionality to commands in other shells. Many of these cmdlets are exposed to the user via predefined aliases to make their use
familiar to users of the other shells. Comparison of cmdlets with command Functionality Clear-Host[a] cls, clear cls clear Clears the screen Copy-Item cpi, copy, cp copy cp Copies files and folders Get-ChildItem gci, dir, ls[b] dir ls Lists files and folders Get-Command
gcm help, where type, which, compgen Lists available commands and gets command path Get-Content gc, type, cat type cat Reports the content of a file Get-Date {{{1}}} date + time date Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help, man[c] help apropos, man Reports date and time Get-Help help apropos date and time Get-Help help aprop
Lists previous commands Get-Location gl, pwd cd pwd Reports the working directory Get-Process gps, ps tlist,[e] tasklist[f] ps Reports running processes Invoke-WebRequest iwr, curl, wget[g] curl[124] wget, curl Downloads contents from the Internet Move-Item mi, move, mv move mv Moves files and folders Pop-Location popd popd popd Reverts the
working directory to the path last pushed Push-Location pushd pushed Push-Location pushed Pus
rename mv Renames a file or folder Register-ScheduledJob — at, schtasks[125] at, cron Schedule tasks to be run at a different time Select-String sls find, findstr grep Reports lines of a file that match a pattern Set-Date {{{1}}}} date + time date -s Resets the date and time Set-Location sl, cd, chdir cd, chdir cd, chdir cd Changes the working path Set-Variable sv,
set set env, export, set, setenv Creates or alters the contents of an environment variable Sort-Object sort sort sorts objects Stop-Process spps, kill kill,[e] taskkill[f] kill[h] Stops a running process Tee-Object tee — tee Pipes input to a file or variable, passing the input along the pipeline Test-Connection[i] ping ping ping
Sends ICMP echo requests to a remote machine Write-Output echo, write echo echo Writes text to standard output Notes ^ implemented as a predefined function ^ ls is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux version of PowerShell Core ^ man is absent from the Linux vers
implementations also define history. ^ a b Available in Windows NT 4. Windows 98 Resource Kit. Windows 2000 Support Tools ^ a b Introduced in Windows XP Professional Edition ^ curl and wget are absent from PowerShell Core, so as to not interfere with similarly named native commands ^ Also used in UNIX to send a process any signal, the
 "Terminate" signal is merely the default \tag{While the external ping command remains available to PowerShell, Test-Connection's output is a structured object that can be programmatically inspected. [126] Extension Description .ps1 Script module's manifest file; usually comes with a script module or binary module [128] .psm1 Script module
file[129] .ps1xml Format and type definitions file[57][130] .psc1 Console file[131] .pscc Session configuration file[132] .psc Session configuration file[133] Application Version Cmdlets Provider Management GUI Exchange Server 2008 Yes Yes No Microsoft SQL Server 2008 Yes Yes No Microsoft SQL Server 2008 Yes Yes No Microsoft Square file[131] .psc Session configuration file[132] .psc Session configuration file[132] .psc Session configuration file[133] .psc Session configuration file[131] 
System Center Configuration Manager 2012 R2 400+ Yes No System Center Operations Manager 2007 Yes No No Windows Compute Cluster Server 2007 Yes No Microsoft Transporter Suite for Lotus Domino[134] 08.02.0012 47 No No
Microsoft PowerTools for Open XML[135] 1.0 33 No No IBM WebSphere MQ[136] 6.0.2.2 44 No No IoT Core Add-ons[137] 74 Unknown Un
Information Services[141] 7.0 54 Yes No Windows 7 Troubleshooting Center[142] 6.1 Yes No Yes Microsoft Deployment Toolkit[143] 2010 Yes Yes Yes UIAutomation[147] 0.8 432 No No Dell Equallogic[148] 3.5 55 No No
LOGINventory[149] 5.8 Yes Yes SePSX[150] 0.4.1 39 No No Common Information Model (computing) Comparison of command shells Comparison of programming languages Web-Based Enterprise Management Windows Script Host Windows Wind
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 license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Want to
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more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportWant to give your brand videos a cinematic edge? Join our visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportWant to give your next video project. Tune in on
June 24 at 11am ET.Register NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest
 VisualGPS ReportWant to give your brand videos a cinematic edge? Join our visual experts and special guests for an info-packed hour of insights to elevate your brand videos a cinematic edge? Join our visual experts and special guests for an info-packed hour of insights to elevate your brand videos a cinematic edge? Join our visual experts and special guests for an info-packed hour of insights to elevate
generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals. Download Our Latest VisualGPS Report Scripting with PowerShell has become one of the most important skills for Windows administrators and IT professionals. According to surveys,
 PowerShell is used by over 70% of companies for key automation and configuration tasks. With great scripting power comes responsibility - you need to know how to properly terminate script that takes down production servers! This definitive 3000.
 word guide will provide you with expert techniques for terminating scripts gracefully in PowerShell. You'll learn the key commands, best practices, troubleshooting tips, and more. Whether you're a PowerShell beginner or advanced scripter, this deep dive has you covered. Why Properly Terminating Scripts Matters Before jumping into the termination
commands, it's important to understand why you need control over script execution in the first place. PowerShell scripts are enormously powerful - they can automate everything from simple daily tasks like user administration to deploying complex workloads across hundreds of servers. And they can run for prolonged periods of time if needed. But
complex, long-running scripts don't always go as planned. Bugs happen. Servers go down. External factors interfere. Terminating execution is critical when you run into issues like: Debugging errors or exceptions Stopping runaway/endless scripts
Gracefully terminating at the right point allows you to regain control, investigate problems, then safely resume. It's an important tool for any administrator. Without the ability to terminate, you'd have to manually stop the entire PowerShell session. This is more disruptive and can leave scripts in an unknown state when resumed. The termination
 commands provide precision control over your script workflow. PowerShell Script Termination Commands PowerShell offers three primary commands for terminates the entire script immediately Break Exits current loop/switch structure early
Return Exits the current function/script and returns values Now let's explore each termination method and when to use them in more depth. Exit - Terminating The Full Script terminates here Exit Write-Host "This
will NOT execute" Exit allows you to safely terminate script from any point - whether in a function, loop, or main body. Execution picks up again once the script finishes. Example use cases: Terminating a script early when testing Emergency termination if unexpected issues arise Stopping a child script from a parent script Debugging infinite loops or
fatal errors Here is an example script demonstrating using Exit to terminate early: Write-Host "Script starting" 1..100 | ForEach-Object { If ($_-gt 50) { Write-Host "Terminated early!" This loops through numbers 1-100, but exits after 50 iterations. Exit allows clean termination halfway
through. Key Notes: Exit only terminates the current script - not the PowerShell session. Use Exit directly in the console to terminate the whole session. Multiple Exit statements can be used in different parts of a script for more control. No statements after Exit will run - execution picks up again outside the script. Overall, use Exit when you need to fully
terminate script execution prematurely. It is the most definitive termination command. Break - Exiting Loops/Switches Early The Break command exits the current loop or switch code block during iteration. Execution resumes after the block. For example, to exit a ForEach-Object loop early: 1..5 | ForEach-Object { "Number $ " If ($ -eq 3) { Break } } " If ($ -eq 3) { Break } " If ($ -eq 3) { Brea
Write-Host "Loop exited early" This iterates 1-5, but stops after number 3 due to the Break command. Break can exit Foreach, For, While, Switch, and other block statements prior to full completion. Example use cases: Terminating loops once a condition is met Breaking out of nested loops Short-circuiting switches based on matching cases.
Interrupting pipeline execution Here is a more complex example demonstrating Break } Write-Host $process in $proce
terminates when either PID 0 or a PowerShell process is encountered. Key Notes: Break exits the current block - loop, switch, etc. It does not terminate the entire script unless called at the outermost level. Can be used multiple times to break out of nested structures. Continue script logic after the block normally - execution resumes afterward. In
summary, leverage Break when you need to prematurely exit specific looping or switching logic in your scripts. Return - Exiting Functions/Scripts with Return Values or objects back to the caller. For example, returning from a function: function Test-Exit { Write-Host "Start"
 Return "Exiting!" Write-Host "This will NOT run" } $val = Test-Exit $val # "Exiting!" This defines Test-Exit function that writes out a message, returns a value, then exits before the last line. The returned value is assigned to $val in the caller. Example use cases: Return values from functions for additional processing Exit scripts and assign final objects to
variables Terminate recursive or nested functions Pass errors back to parent scripts Here is an example script demoing Return; function Sum-Numbers 1..100 Write-Host "Sum result: $result" This sums numbers from 1-100, returning the total rather
 than outputting it. The parent script stores the result in a variable. Key Notes: Return exits the current scope - function or main script. Use at outermost level to terminate the entire script execution. Can return values or objects for additional logic in callers. Calling code resumes after receiving the returned values. In summary, use Return when you want
loops/switches No Yes No Returns values to caller No No Yes Resumes execution after Yes Yes In calling scope To recap: Exit - Stop script execution entirely from any point Break - Exit iteration blocks like loops and switches Return - Exit scopes and return data to caller No No Yes Resumes execution entirely from any point Break - Exit iteration blocks like loops and switches Return - Exit scopes and return data to caller No No Yes Resumes execution entirely from any point Break - Exit iteration blocks like loops and switches Return - Exit scopes and return data to caller No No Yes Resumes execution entirely from any point Break - Exit iteration blocks like loops and switches Return - Exit scopes and return data to caller No No Yes Resumes execution entirely from any point Break - Exit iteration blocks like loops and switches Return - Exit scopes and return data to caller No No Yes Resumes execution entirely from any point Break - Exit iteration blocks like loops and switches Return - Exit scopes and return data to caller No No Yes Resumes execution entirely from any point Break - Exit iteration blocks like loops and switches Return - Exit scopes and return data to caller No No Yes Resumes execution entirely from any point Break - Exit iteration blocks like loops and switches Return - Exit scopes and return data to caller No No Yes Resumes execution entirely from any point Break - Exit iteration blocks like loops and switches are such as a su
Termination Best Practices Properly terminations - Locate terminations - Locate terminations - Locate terminations - Check for and handle errors gracefully before
terminating when possible. This prevents resume issues. Return values where needed - Take advantage of Return for passing data out of functions or back to parent scripts. Comment terminating execution at certain points. This helps future debugging. Validate scripts thoroughly - Test scripts end-to-end to ensure
terminations behave as expected in all scenarios. Avoid early session termination - Unless required, don't terminate sessions completely with top-level Exit calls. This disrupts overall workflow. Limit nested terminations - Deep stacks of Return and Break statements make logic complex and hard to follow. Refactor if necessary. Check for runaway scripts -
Monitor long-running scripts for problems. Terminate in the middle of exception handling. Wrap risky logic in try/catch blocks. Following these best practices will help avoid undesirable side effects and ensure terminations work smoothly. Troubleshooting Tricky Termination Issues Termination Issue
 PowerShell scripts doesn't always go according to plan. Here are some common issues and fixes: Script doesn't terminate Is the command spelled correctly? Exit not exit for example. Is it within the proper scope like a function? Return/Break may only terminate locally. Add logging and inspect if you are actually reaching the termination point. PowerShell
 session closes unexpectedly Avoid Exit calls at the top global scope which closes your whole session. Use only in functions. Disable interactive mode if you must Exit globally in a scripts may resume in a broken state otherwise. If terminating functions,
ensure child scopes and jobs are cleaned up appropriately. Use Write-Verbose logging right before terminate runaway code. Terminate the entire session as a last resort if termination points fail. Switches don't break properly Are you
calling Break outside a switch? It has no effect globally. Does the switch logic still need to execute for some cases after Break? With some trial and error, you can troubleshoot any termination quirks that come up. Wrapping Up PowerShell Termination script termination is an important technique every seasoned PowerShell scripter needs to know. The
Exit, Break, and Return statements allow granular control over exiting execution gracefully in scripts. Here are some key takeaways: Use Exit for terminating entire scripts from any point Leverage Break to exit loops, switches, and other structures early Return exits scopes and passes objects back to calling code Follow best practices like error handling
to avoid resume issues With these termination tools in your toolbox, you can safely halt runaway scripts, interrupt long-running processes, exit early when testing, and much more. PowerShell scripting will be more robust and controlled. For even more great PowerShell scripting will be more robust and controlled.
 Weekend Crash Course. Keep honing those automation skills! To stop a PowerShell script: Write-Host 'Stopping the script. you can use the `CTRL + C` keyboard shortcut, but if you want to programmatically exit the script. Write-Host 'Stopping the script.
Exit Understanding PowerShell Script Execution What Happens During Script Execution W
based on the script's provenance (i.e., whether it's signed, downloaded from the internet, etc.). This policy can impact the ability to stop or control scripts, so being familiar with it is critical. Common Programming
mistake where logic mistakenly allows the script to run indefinitely. Long-Running Processes: Scripts that perform extensive operations might need to be stopped if they are consuming too many resources or taking too long. Debugging and Testing Scenarios: During development, you may want to halt a script to troubleshoot or to make adjustments on the
fly. Sign PowerShell Script: A Simple Guide to Code Security How to Stop a PowerShell Script Using Keyboard Shortcuts One of the simplest ways to stop a PowerShell script that is currently running is to use the keyboard shortcut Ctrl + C. This sends an interrupt signal to the script, terminating its execution immediately. Example: Infinite Loop Consider
 the following script, which will run indefinitely unless stopped: while ($true) { "Running indefinitely..." } If you execute the above script, press Ctrl + C to break out of the loop, terminating the script. Using the Stop-Process Cmdlet is your friend. This cmdlet allows you to terminate a
process by name or ID. Example of Using Stop-Process - Id $process - Id 
script runs in a separate PowerShell instance. Breaking Script Execution with Conditional Statements Using conditional Statements using conditional Statements using conditional Exit Here's a snippet demonstrating how you can
 implement a break condition: $shouldStop = $false while (-not $shouldStop) { "Running script..." if () { $shouldStop = $true } } In the above code, replace `` with a valid condition based on your requirements. When the condition becomes true, `$shouldStop` changes to true, and the loop exits. Test PowerShell Script Online: Quick Guide for Beginners
 PowerShell Stop Script Techniques Graceful stopping Understanding the difference between graceful stopping involves allowing the script to finish its current task and exit cleanly. On the other hand, forceful stopping abruptly stops the script execution without
 cleanup, which may lead to partial operations or resource leaks. Use `Stop-Process` for immediate termination when necessary, but prefer graceful methods like setting conditional exits when possible. Use of Try-Catch for Error Handling Implementing try-catch blocks can help manage unexpected stops effectively. By wrapping sections of your script in a
try-catch statement, you ensure that errors do not crash your script: try { # Code that might fail # Example: Invoke-WebRequest for a URL that may not exist } catch { # Cleanup code or notification Write-Host "An error occurred: $_" } In this
code, if an error occurs within the try block, control shifts to the catch block, allowing you to handle the error gracefully. Execute PowerShell Scripts Logging and Notification It's a good practice to implement logging within your scripts. Logging keeps track of execution states and can
 PowerShell scripts, knowing how to stop a PowerShell script effectively is essential for developers and system administrators alike. From utilizing basic keyboard shortcuts and comprehensive error handling, these techniques not only improve control over script execution but also promote an efficient scripting
 is an integer, the exit code is valid. In addition, to know the last exit code, you may output the variable $LASTEXITCODE. Exit.ps1 PS C:\>powershell.exe .\Exit.ps1 PS C:\>Write-Output $LASTEXITCODE PS C:\>200 Also, remember that when you call another
 PowerShell file with an exit command from a running PowerShell script, the running script will also terminate. Use the Throw command is similar to Exit command with an exit code but is much more informative. You can use the command and a custom expression to generate terminating
errors. Usually, the Throw command is used inside the Catch block inside a Try-Catch expression has a syntax error At line: 4 char: 5 + Throw "The mathematical expression has a syntax error At line: 4 char: 5 + Throw "The mathematical expression has a syntax error" } Output: The mathematical expression has a syntax error At line: 4 char: 5 + Throw "The mathematical expression has a syntax error" }
                                                                                                                                    \sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim\sim + CategoryInfo: OperationStopped: (The mathematica... a syntax error: String) [], RuntimeException + FullyQualifiedErrorId: The mathematical expression has a syntax error the Return Command Unlike the Exit command, the
 the same line with a value and store it in the output variable $output = sumValues 1 2 Write-Output $output = sumValue $output = sumVa
 Write-Output $number } Output: If we have nested loops, we only break from the loop from where the break command will only break out of this while loop break } #The script will continue to run on this line after breaking out of the inner while loop } If you want to break out
of a specific nested loop, the break command uses labels as its parameter. While ($true) { #The break command below will break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break command below will break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break command below will break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break command below will break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break command below will break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break command below will break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break command below will break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out of the `thisLoop` while ($true) { #The break out o
loop instantly, the continue command only terminates the current iteration and keeps the loop going until all iterations have been processed. We can say that this is a command to skip something when executing a loop. Example Code: $numList = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 foreach ($number in $numList) { if ($number -eq 2) { #The continue command below will
post to note it down, the next time I need to terminate, just need to come back to here. Terminate the current Powershell script #Way 1 - Exit #Exit without exit code #5.1 > Get-Content .\test.ps1 function foo { Write-Output beginFunction 1...3 | % { Write-Output beginFunction 1...3 | % { Write-Output beginFunction } ... }
  \test.ps1 beginScript beginFunction 1 5.1> Write-Host "Last execution status: $?"; Write-Host "Last exit code: $1.5 Exit with code 0#5.1> Exit with code 0 #5.1> Exit with code: $1.5 Exit with code: 
 beginScript foo Write-Output endScript 5.1> .\test.ps1 beginScript beginFunction 1 5.1> Write-Host "Last execution status: $?"; Write-Host "Last execution foo { Write-Output beginFunction 1..3 | % { Write-Output $_exit 1 } Write-Output $_exit 1 } Write-Output $_exit 1 }
Output endFunction } Write-Output beginScript foo Write-Host "Last execution status: $?"; Write-Host "Last execution status: $.1> Write-Host "Last execution status: $2.1> Write-Host "Last execution sta
exit code: 0 5.1> But it terminates also the caller script#5.1> Get-Content .\test.ps1 function foo { Write-Output beginFunction 1..3 | % { Write-Output terminates also the caller script#5.1> Get-Content .\test.ps1 Write-Output beginFunction 1..3 | % { Write-O
 Write-Output "call-test.ps1: Last execution status: $?" Write-Output "call-test.ps1: Last exit code: $LASTEXITCODE" 5.1> .\call-test.ps1 beginFunction 1 5.1> WarningNever use break UnknownLabel to terminate the script. Break does't raise error, the caller script cannot catch its output. Terminate the current Powershell
session#Way 1 - System.Environment.Exit# with code 0 and started by powershell.exe#5.1 > Get-Content .\test.ps1 function foo { Write-Output beginScript foo Write-Output endScript 5.1 > powershell -noprofile .\test.ps1 beginScript foo Write-Output beginScript foo Write-Output beginScript foo Write-Output endScript 5.1 > powershell -noprofile .\test.ps1 beginScript foo Write-Output beginScript foo Write-Output beginScript foo Write-Output seginScript foo Write-Output seginScript foo Write-Output beginScript foo Write-Output seginScript foo Write-Output seginScrip
beginFunction 1 5.1> Write-Host "Last exit code: $1.1> Environment.Exit with code 1 and started by powershell.exe#5.1> Get-Content .\test.ps1 function foo { Write-Output beginFunction 1..3 | % { Write-Output $_ [Environment]::Exit(1) } Write-
 "Last exit code: $LASTEXITCODE" Last execution status: True Last exit code: 0 5.1> Way 2 - Stop-Process #Powershell session. Stop-Process started by powershell.exe #5.1> Get-Content .\test.ps1 function foo { Write-Output beginFunction 1..3 | % -
 Write-Output $_ Write-Output "Kill process $PID" Stop-Process $PID } Write-Output endFunction } Write-Output endFunction 1 Kill process 12348 5.1> Write-Host "Last execution status: $?"; Write-Host "Last exit code: $LASTEXITCODE" Last execution status:
 execution status: $?"; Write-Host "Last exit code: $LASTEXITCODE" Last exit code: $LASTEXITCODECommentTerminate Scriptexit True0Terminate Scriptexit 0True0Terminate Scriptexit 1False0Terminate Scriptbreak UnknownLabelTrue0Never
 use itTerminate Process[Environment]::Exit(0) started by powershell.exeFalse0Terminate Process[Environment]::Exit(1) started by Start-ProcessTrue0Terminate Process[Environment]::Exit(0) started by powershell.exeFalse0Terminate Process[Environment]::Exit(1) started by powershell.exeFalse0Terminate Process[Environment]::Exit(0) started by powershell.exeFalse0Terminate Process[Environment]::Exit(1) started by powershell.exeFalse0Terminate Process[Environment]::Exit(2) started by powershell.exeFalse0Terminate Process[Environment]::Exit(3) started by powershell.exeFalse0Terminate Process[Environment]::Exit(3) started by powershell.exeFalse0Terminate Process[Environment]::Exit(4) started by pow
 powershell.exeFalse0Terminate ProcessStop-Process started by Start-ProcessTrue0 To exit a PowerShell script gracefully, you can use the `Exit` command followed by an optional exit code to signify the script in PowerShell scripting, it's
 crucial to know when and how to properly terminate a script. Exiting a script can be necessary for several reasons: Error Handling: When a script encounters an error that it cannot recover from, it should exit to prevent further issues. User Interruptions: Users may need to stop a running script if they realize it is not producing the desired results. Unmet
Guide Methods to Exit from PowerShell Scripts Using the `Exit` Command The simplest way to exit a PowerShell script is to use the `exit` keyword. This command will terminate the script immediately, making it very effective for conditions where you need to stop execution without further processing. Example of using `exit`: if ($errorCondition) { exit}
 In this example, the script will exit if the condition `$errorCondition` $errorCondition` true. Using `return` for Exiting Function using `terminates the entire script, `return` is used to stop the execution inside a specific function. It's essential to differentiate between the two, as they serve different purposes in scripting. Example of a function using `terminates the entire script, `return` is used to stop the execution inside a specific function.
 `return`: function Test-Exit { if ($condition) { return } # additional code here } In this case, the function `Test-Exit` will stop executing further code if `$condition` is true, allowing for a more granular control within functions. Raising Errors to Stop Execution Another method to exit a PowerShell script is by utilizing the `throw` command, which raises are
error. When this command is called, it stops script execution and can also provide a message indicating why the script was terminated. Example of raising an error message is showcased, highlighting the importance of clear communication in scripts. PowerShell Get Script Name: A
 Simple Guide Stopping Script Execution: Advanced Techniques Using `Try-Catch` Blocks PowerShell allows for robust error bandling through `try-catch` blocks. This approach ensures that any errors can be caught and managed gracefully. When an error occurs, control passes to the catch block, where you can decide to exit the script. Example of using
try-catch to stop script execution: try { # some code that might fail } catch { Write-Host "Error encountered, exiting script." exit } In this way, the script will notify the user about the issue and then exit accordingly, which enhances maintainability. Conditional Statements for Controlled Exits Utilizing conditional statements allows for more controlled exits.
 based on specific criteria. This technique can help maintain the intended flow of the script by halting execution only when it truly makes sense to do so. Example, if the specified path does not exist, the script outputs a message and then
 terminates, preventing unnecessary execution of additional code. Mastering the PowerShell Ping Script: A Quick Guide Stopping a Running Script from the Console Using a keyboard interrupt. By pressing Ctrl + C, the user can stop
a script immediately. This method is particularly useful for long-running scripts where immediate action is required. Terminating Background Jobs If you are working with background jobs, PowerShell provides functionality to terminate them using the `Stop-Job` command. It's beneficial for managing multiple tasks that may be running concurrently.
 Example of stopping a job: $job = Start-Job { Get-Process } Stop-Job -Job $job This code initiates a job to get process information and then immediately stops it, showcasing an efficient way to manage script execution in a multi-tasking environment. Mastering PowerShell Log Script for Quick Insights Best Practices for Exiting PowerShell Scripts To ensur
 scripts exit properly and avoid issues, consider the following best practices: Ensure Clean Exits: Utilize commands that free up resources before exiting to prevent memory leaks or hanging processes. Log Reasons for Termination: Documenting why a script was exited can be beneficial for debugging and improving future iterations of the script. User
Messages: Providing clear messages to users upon termination enhances the user experience and improves understanding. PowerShell is essential for effective automation. Whether through the `exit` command, using error handling, or employing the improves understanding. PowerShell is essential for effective automation. Whether through the `exit` command, using error handling, or employing the improves understanding.
conditional statements, knowing how to control execution ensures that scripts run smoothly and responsively. By implementing these techniques, you can enhance your PowerShell Script Run: A Quick Guide Additional Resources For further information, it is
recommended to explore online tutorials, PowerShell documentation, and community forums where you can engage with other PowerShell Exit Function: Quick Insights FAQs What is the difference between exit and return in PowerShell? While `exit` stops the entire script execution
 `return` only stops the execution within a function, making it important to use them appropriately based on the desired outcome. How do I stop a PowerShell script from running? This can be achieved through several methods, including using the `exit` command, keyboard interrupts (Ctrl + C), or conditional exits based on specific criteria. Can I exit
 PowerShell script based on user input? Yes! You can implement user prompts to check conditions, using `if` statements to exit if certain user inputs signal a need to stop execution., the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 112,025 active editors 7,010,809 articles in English 1820 historical world map History is the systematic study of the past with its
 main focus on the human past. Historians analyse and interpret primary and secondary sources to construct narratives about what happened and explain why it happened and explain why it happened. They engage in source criticism to assess the authenticity, content, and reliability of these sources. It is controversial whether the resulting historical narratives can be truly objective
and whether history is a social science rather than a discipline of the humanities. Influential schools of thought include positivism, the Annales school, Marxism, and postmodernism. Some branches of history focus on specific time periods, such as ancient history, particular geographic regions, such as the history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as
political, social, and economic history. History emerged as a field of inquiry in antiquity to replace myth-infused narratives, with influential early traditions originating in Greece, China, and later in the Islamic world. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ian Carmichael Russet sparrow Emmy Noether Archive By email More featured articles About Rosa Parks
  .. that Rosa Parks (pictured) refused to surrender her seat not because she was physically tired, but because she was "tired of giving in"? ... that most of the population of Niamey has consisted of first- and second-generation immigrants since the city was established? ... that Harry Wunsch, despite appearing "short and fat", was a "savage tackler"? ... that
 Black dandyism flourished during and after the Harlem Renaissance as a means of self-expression in the African-American community? ... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of thermometers? ... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of thermometers? ... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of thermometers? ... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of thermometers? ... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of thermometers? ... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of the Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of the Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of the Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of the Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of the Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects are convected as a second gall-inducing gall-i
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of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Air India Flight 171 crashes in Ahmedabad, India, killing 279 people. 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 19: Feast of Corpus Christi (2025), Juneteenth in the United States (1865) Lou Gehrig baseball card 1785 - The proprietors of King's Chapel, Boston, voted to adopt James Freeman's Book of Common Prayer, thus establishing the first Unitarian
church in the Americas. 1838 - The Maryland province of the Jesuits contracted to sell 272 slaves to buyers in Louisiana in one of the largest slave sales in American history. 1939 - American baseball player Lou Gehrig's disease". 1987
The Basque separatist group ETA detonated a car bomb at a Hipercor shopping centre in Barcelona, killing 21 people and injuring 45 others. 2009 - War in Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan. Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire
 (d. 1844)Sarah Rosetta Wakeman (d. 1864)Aage Bohr (b. 1922)Clayton Kirkpatrick (d. 2004) More anniversaries: June 18 June 20 Archive By email List of days of the year About Dred Scott, unsuccessfully sued for the freedom of themselves and
 their two daughters, Eliza and Lizzie, in the 1857 legal case Dred Scott v. Sandford. The Scotts claimed that they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was illegal, and laws in those jurisdictions said that slave holders gave up their rights to slaves if they stayed for an
 extended period. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled against Scott in a landmark decision that held the Constitution did not extend American citizenship to people of black African descent, and therefore they could not enjoy the rights and privileges that the Constitution conferred upon American citizens. The Dred Scott decision is widely
considered the worst in the Supreme Court's history, being widely denounced for its overt racism, judicial activism, poor legal reasoning, and crucial role in the events that led to the American Civil War four years later. The ruling was later superseded by the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which abolished slavery
in 1865, followed by the Fourteenth Amendment, whose first section guaranteed birthright citizenship for "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof", in 1868. This posthumous oil-on-canvas portrait of Scott was painted by Louis Schultze, after an 1857 photograph by John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in
the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon Recently featured: Garni Temple Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina 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
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 鼠年(male Wood-Rat)1991 or 1610 or 838 — to —阴木牛年(female Wood-Ox)1992 or 1611 or 839 Wikimedia Common year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar, the 1865th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini
 Exchange opens its first permanent headquarters at 10-12 Broad near Wall Street, in New York City. January 13 - American Civil War: Second Battle of Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort
 Fisher, January 31 The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (conditional prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude) passes narrowly, in the House of Representatives. American Civil War: Hampton Roads Conference: Union and
Confederate leaders discuss peace terms. February 8 - The municipal administration of Finland is established.[1] February 8 & March 8 - Gregor Mendel reads his paper on Experiments on Plant Hybridization at two meetings of the Natural History Society of Brünn in Moravia, subsequently taken to be the origin of the theory of Mendelian inheritance.[2]
 February 21 - John Deere receives a United States patent for ploughs. February 22 - Tennessee adopts a new constitution that abolishes slavery. February - American Civil War: Columbia South Carolina burns, as Confederate forces flee from advancing Union forces. March 3 - The U.S. Congress authorizes formation of the Bureau of Refugees. Freed
 and Abandoned Lands. March 4 - Washington College and Jefferson College are merged to form Washington & Jefferson College in the United States of America agrees to the use of African American troops. March 13 - American Civil War: The Confederate States of America agrees to the use of African American troops.
 adjourns for the last time. March 19-21 - American Civil War: Battle of Bentonville: Union troops compel Confederate forces to retreat from Four Oaks, North Carolina. March 25 The Claywater Meteorite explodes just before reaching ground level in Vernon County, Wisconsin; fragments having a combined mass of 1.5 kg (3.3 lb) are recovered. American
Civil War: In Virginia, Confederate forces capture Fort Stedman from the Union, although it is retaken the same day. Lee's army suffers heavy casualties: about 2,900, including 1,000 captured in the Union counterattack. Confederate positions are weakened. After the battle, Lee's defeat is only a matter of time. March - Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul,
Minnesota. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 1: Lincoln shot. April 1 - American Civil War - Battle of Five Forks: In Petersburg, Virginia, Confederate General Robert E. Lee begins his final offensive. April 2 - American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee begins his final offensive. April 2 - American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee begins his final offensive.
Richmond, Virginia, which is taken by Union troops the next day. April 6 - German chemicals producer Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik (BASF) is founded in Mannheim. April 9 - American Civil War: Confederate States Army General Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Army General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, effectively ending the war.
April 14 Assassination of Abraham Lincoln: President of the United States Abraham Lincoln is shot while attending an evening performance of the farce Our American Cousin at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. United States Secretary of State William H. Seward and his family are attacked in
his home, by Lewis Powell. April 15 - President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Andrew Johnson becomes the 17th President Jefferson Davis and his entire cabinet arrive in Charlotte, North
Carolina, with a contingent of 1,000 soldiers. April 21 - German chemicals producer BASF moves its headquarters and factories from Mannheim, to the Hemshof District of Ludwigshafen. April 26 American Civil War: Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrenders to Union Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, at Durham Station, North
Carolina. Union cavalry corner John Wilkes Booth in a Virginia barn, and cavalryman Boston Corbett fatally shoots the assassin. April 27 The steamboat Sultana, carrying 2,300 passengers, explodes and sinks in the Mississippi River, killing 1,800, mostly Union survivors of the Andersonville Prison. April 27: Steamboat Sultana sinks. Governor of New York
Reuben Fenton signs a bill formally creating Cornell University. May 1 - The Treaty of the Paraguayan War. May 4 - American Civil War: Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, commanding all Confederate forces in Alabama, Mississippi, and
eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, effectively ending all Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River. May 5 - In the United States: In North Bend, Ohio (a suburb of Cincinnati), the first train robbery in the country takes place. Jefferson Davis meets with his Confederate Cabinet (14
officials) for the last time, in Washington, Georgia, and the Confederate Government is officially dissolved. May 12 - Electric equipment and mobile brand Nokia founded in Tampere, Finland. May 12-13 - American Civil War - Battle of Palmito Ranch: In
far south Texas, more than a month after Confederate General Lee's surrender, the last land battle of the civil war with casualties, ends with a Confederate victory. May 17 The International Telegraph Union is founded. French missionary Father Armies:
Union Army troops parade down Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington, D.C.) to celebrate the end of the American Civil War. President of the
United States Andrew Johnson issues a proclamation of general amnesty for most citizens of the Mississippi River under General Edmund Kirby Smith surrender at Galveston, Texas, under terms negotiated on May 26, becoming the last to do so. June 10 - Richard Wagner's
opera Tristan und Isolde debuts at the Munich Court Theatre. June 11 - Battle of the Riachuelo: The Brazilian Navy squadron defeats the Paraguayan Navy. July 2: Salvation Army June 19 - American Civil War: Union Major General Gordon Granger lands at Galveston, Texas, and informs the people of Texas of the Emancipation Proclamation (an event
celebrated in modern times each year as Juneteenth). June 23 - American Civil War: At Fort Towson in Oklahoma Territory, Confederate General Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian, surrenders the last significant Rebel army. June 25 - James Hudson Taylor founds the China Inland Mission at Brighton, England. June 26 - Jumbo, a young male African elephant,
arrives at London Zoo and becomes a popular attraction. June-August - English polymath Francis Galton first describes eugenics. [6] July 4 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England [7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 The U.S. Secret Service is founded. The first speed limit is introduced in
Britain: 2 mph (3.2 km/h) in town and 4 mph (6.4 km/h) in the country. July 7 - Following Abraham Lincoln's assassination on April 14, the four conspirators condemned to death during the trial are hanged, including David Herold, George Atzerodt, Lewis Powell and Mary Surratt. Her son, John Surratt, escapes execution by fleeing to Canada, and
ultimately to Egypt. July 14 - First ascent of the Matterhorn: The summit of the Matterhorn in the Alps is reached for the first time, by a party of 7 led by the Englishman Edward Whymper; 4 die in a fall during the descent. July 14: Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 21 - Wild Bill Hickok - Davis Tutt shootout: In the market
square of Springfield, Missouri, Wild Bill Hickok shoots "Little Dave" Davis Tutt dead over a poker debt, in what is regarded as the first true western fast draw showdown. July 23 - The SS Great Eastern departs on a voyage to lay a transatlantic telegraph cable.[7] July 26 - The New Zealand Parliament first meets in Wellington on a permanent basis,
making it de facto the national capital.[9] July 27 Welsh settlers arrive in Argentina at Chubut Valley. Businessman Asa Packer establishes Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. July 30 - The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off the California coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. July 31 - The first narrow gauge mainline railway in the world
opens at Grandchester, Australia. July - The Christian Mission, later renamed The Salvation Army, is founded in Whitechapel, London, by William and Catherine Booth, August 16 - The Dominican Republic regains independence from Spain, August 25 - The Shergotty meteorite Mars meteorite falls in Sherghati, Gaya, Bihar in India, September 19 - Union
Business College (now Peirce College) is founded in Philadelphia. September 26 - Champ Ferguson becomes the first person (and one of only two) to be convicted of war crimes for actions taken during the American Civil War, found guilty by a U.S. Army tribunal on 23 charges, arising from the murder of 53 people. He is hanged on October 20, two days
after the conviction of Henry Wirz for war crimes.[10] October 11 - Morant Bay rebellion: Paul Bogle leads hundreds of black men and women in a march in Jamaica; the rebellion is brutally suppressed by the British governor Edward John Eyre with 400 executed.[8] October 25 - Florida drafts its constitution in Tallahassee. October 26 The Standard Oil
Company opens. The paddlewheel steamer SS Republic sinks off the Georgia coast, with a cargo of $400,000 in coins. November 6 - America and its military, surrenders in Liverpool after fleeing westward from the Pacific. November 10 - Captain Henry Wirz, Confederate
superintendent of Andersonville Prison (Camp Sumter) is hanged, becoming the Second of two combatants, and only serving regular soldier, to be executed for war crimes committed during the American Civil War. November 11 - Duar War between Britain and Bhutan ends with the Treaty of Sinchula, in which Bhutan cedes control of its southern passes
to Britain in return for an annual subsidy.[7] November 17 - Chincha Islands War: Action of 17 November 1865 - A Spanish gunboat is captured by the Chileans and the
Peruvians, north of Valparaíso, Chile. December 11 - The United States Congress creates the United States House Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Appropriation and
his father, King Leopold I. December 18 - Secretary of State William H. Seward declares the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States constitution ratified by three-guarters of the states, including those in secession. As of December 6, slavery is legally outlawed in the last two slave states of Kentucky and Delaware, and the remaining 45,000 slaves are
freed. December 21 - The Kappa Alpha Order is founded at Washington College, Lexington, Virginia. December 24 - Jonathan Shank and Barry Ownby form the Ku Klux Klan in the American South, to resist Reconstruction and intimidate carpetbaggers and scalawags, as well as to repress the freedpeople. Francis Galton. A forest fire near Silverton,
Oregon, destroys about one million acres (4,000 km2) of timber. The National Temperance Society and Publishing House is founded by James Black in the U.S. Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham, England, is founded by James Black in the U.S. Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham, England, is founded by James Black in the U.S. Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham, England, is founded by James Black in the U.S. Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, and association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, and association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, and association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, and association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, and association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, and association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, and association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, and association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham Forest Football Club, and association football based in
Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 29 - Vette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 27 - Nikolai Pokrovsky, Russian politician, last foreign minister of the Russian Empire (d. 1930) January 28 Lala Lajpat Rai ("The Lion of Punjab"), a
leader of the Indian independence movement (d. 1928) Kaarlo Juho Ståhlberg, 1st President of Finland (d. 1952)[11] January 31 - Henri Desgrange, French cycling enthusiast, founder of the Tour de France (d. 1940) February 4 - Ernest Hanbury Hankin, English bacteriologist, naturalist (d. 1939) February 9 - Beatrice Stella Tanner, later Mrs. Patrick
Campbell, English theatre actress, producer (d. 1940) February 12 Enrico Millo, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 21 - John Haden Badley, English author, educator (d. 1923).
1967) February 28 - Wilfred Grenfell, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1940) Elma Danielsson, Swedish socialist, journalist (d. 1936) March 1 - Elma Danielsson, Swedish socialist, journalist (d. 1940) Elma Danielsson, Swedish socialist, journalist (d. 
entomologist (d. 1937) March 30 - Heinrich Rubens, German physicist (d. 1922) April - Richard Rushall, British sea captain and businessman (d. 1923) April 1 - Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929) April 2 - Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921) April 6 - Victory Bateman, American
stage and screen actress (d. 1926) April 9 Violet Nicolson, English poet (d. 1904) Erich Ludendorff, German general (d. 1937) Charles Proteus Steinmetz, German-American engineer, electrician (d. 1938) April 14 - Alfred Hoare Powell, English Arts and Crafts architect, and designer and painter of pottery (d. 1960) April 16 - Harry Chauvel, Australian engineer, electrician (d. 1937) Charles Proteus Steinmetz, German-American engineer, electrician (d. 1937) Charles Proteus Steinmetz, German-American engineer, electrician (d. 1938) April 18 - Harry Chauvel, Australian engineer, electrician (d. 1938) April 19 - Harry Chauvel, Australian engineer, electrician (d. 1938) April 19 - Harry Chauvel, Australian engineer, electrician (d. 1938) April 19 - Harry Chauvel, Australian engineer, electrician engin
Army general (d. 1945)[13] April 18 - Leónidas Plaza, 16th President of Ecuador (d. 1932) April 26 - Akseli Gallen-Kallela, Finnish artist (d. 1940) Pieter Zeeman King George V of the United Kingdom May 2 - Clyde Fitch, American entomologist (d. 1940) Pieter Zeeman King George V of the United Kingdom May 2 - Clyde Fitch, American
dramatist (d. 1909) May 3 - Martha M. Simpson, Australian educationalist (d. 1948) May 23 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 25 John Mott, American YMCA leader, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1933)
June 2 - George Lohmann, English cricketer (d. 1901) June 3 - George V of the United Kingdom (d. 1936) June 9 Albéric Magnard, French composer (d. 1939) June 19 Alfred Hugenberg, German businessman, politician (d. 1951) May Whitty, British
stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 21 - Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1944) June 26 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1937)[15] July 13 - Gérard
Encausse, French occultist (d. 1916) July 15 - Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mail and Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 23 Max Heindel, Danish-born Christian occultist, astrologer, and mystic (d. 1919) Edward Terry Sanford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1930) July 15 - Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mail and Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 23 Max Heindel, Danish-born Christian occultist, astrologer, and mystic (d. 1919) Edward Terry Sanford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1930) July 15 - Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mail and Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 23 Max Heindel, Danish-born Christian occultist, astrologer, and mystic (d. 1930) July 15 - Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mail and Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 23 Max Heindel, Danish-born Christian occultist, astrologer, and mystic (d. 1930) July 15 - Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mail and Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 23 Max Heindel, Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 23 Max Heindel, Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 24 Max Heindel, Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 25 Max Heindel, Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 25 Max Heindel, Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 26 Max Heindel, Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 27 Max Heindel, Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 27 Max Heindel, Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 28 Max Heinde
26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1939) August 17 - Julia Marlowe, English-born American literary critic (d. 1933) John Radecki, Australian stained glass artist (d. 1955) August 17 - Julia Marlowe, English-born American stage
actress (d. 1950) August 20 - Bernard Tancred, South African cricketer (d. 1911) August 22 - Templar Saxe, British actor and singer (d. 1935) September 4 - Maria Karlowska, Polish Roman Catholic religious professed and blessed (d.
1935) September 11 - Rainis, Latvian poet, playwright (d. 1929) September 13 - William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, Pritish field marshal (d. 1937) Charles W. Clark Hovhannes Abelian Warren G. Harding Jean Sibelius Rudyard Kipling October 1 - Paul Dukas,
French composer (d. 1935) October 9 - Arthur Hayes-Sadler, British admiral (d. 1952) October 10 - Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 12 - Arthur Hayes-Sadler, British admiral (d. 1952) October 15 - Charles W. Clark, American baritone (d. 1925)
October 16 - Rudolph Lambart, 10th Earl of Cavan, British field marshal (d. 1946) October 27 - James Rudolph Garfield, U.S. politician (d. 1950) October 23 - Hovhannes Abelian, Armenian actor (d. 1936) October 26 - Benjamin Guggenheim,
American businessman (d. 1912) October 27 - Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1940) November 2 - Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923) November 11 - Edwin Thanhouser, American actor, businessman, and film producer, founder of the Thanhouser Company (d. 1956) December 8 Rüdiger von der Goltz, German general
(d. 1946) Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer (d. 1957) December 12 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1945) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 12 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1945) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1950) December 10 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet 
 Bergengren, American author and editor (unknown year of death) James M. Canty, American educator, school administrator, and businessperson (d. 1939) December 25 Evangeline Booth, 4th General of The Salvation Army (d. 1950) Fay Templeton, American musical comedy star (d.
1939) December 28 - Félix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1925) December 30 - Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1943)[17] Abraham Lincoln John Wilkes Booth
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January 14 - Marie-Anne Libert, Belgian botanist (b. 1782) January 19 - Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 28 - Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1782) January 19 - Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 28 - Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1788) February 6 - Isabella Beeton, British cook, household management expert (b. 1836)[18] March 1 - Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands
(b. 1795) March 20 - Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 - Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803 April 2 - A. P. Hill, American Confederate general (b. 1825) April 13 - Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist
(b. 1794) April 15 - Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States (b. 1809) April 28 - Sir Samuel Cunard, Canadian
businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 5 - Ben Hall, Australian bushranger (b. 1837) May 10 - William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessperson (b. 1786) July 6 - Princess Sophie of Sweden,
Grand Duchess of Baden (b. 1801) July 7 - The Lincoln assassination conspirators (executed) Lewis Powell (b. 1842) George Atzerodt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1832) July 25 - James Barry, British military surgeon (b. 1842) George Atzerodt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1842) George Atzerodt (b. 1842) George Atzerodt (b. 1843) July 25 - James Barry, British military surgeon (b. 1844) David Herold (b. 1843) July 25 - James Barry, British military surgeon (b. 1844) David Herold (b. 1844) David Herold (b. 1845) Mary Surratt (b. 1846) Mary Surratt (b. 1846) Mary Surratt (b. 1847) Mary Surratt (b. 1848) Mary Surratt (b. 184
English botanist (b. 1785) August 13 - Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 16 - Sir Frederick Stovin, British army general (b. 1783) August 27 - Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Canadian author (b. 1786) August 27 - Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Canadian author (b. 1786) August 28 - Robert Remak, German embryologist, physiologist, physiol
Irish mathematician (b. 1805) September 10 - Maria Silfvan, Finnish actor (b. 1802) September 25 - Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1781) October 18 - Henry John Temple, 3rd
Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1784) October 24 - Paul Bogle, Jamaican activist, Baptist deacon and leader of the Morant Bay rebellion. (executed) (b. 1823) November 12 - Elizabeth
Gaskell, British novelist, biographer (b. 1810) November 28 José Manuel Pareja, Spanish admiral (suicide) (b. 1813) William Machin Stairs, Canadian businessman, statesman (b. 1810) November 29 - Isaac A. Van Amburgh, American animal trainer (b. 1811) December 6 - Sebastián Iradier, Spanish composer (b. 1809) December 10 - King Leopold I of
Belgium (b. 1790) December 14 - Johan Georg Forchhammer, Danish geologist (b. 1794) December 17 - Luigi Ciacchi, Italian cardinal (b. 1788) ^ "Kunnallinen itsehallinto 150 vuotta" [150 years of local self-government]. Nopolanews (in Finnish). February 6, 2015. Archived from the original on February 24, 2015. Retrieved February 6, 2024. ^ Moore
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National University. ISBN 978-0-522-84459-7. ISSN 1833-7538. OCLC 70677943. Retrieved January 11, 2010. ^ O'Sullivan, James (April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography
Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved November 1, 2008. ^ "Death Record Detail: James Munroe Canty". West Virginia Archives and History, West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture and History. 2019. Archived from the original on August 2, 2020. Retrieved August 2, 2020. ^ Ahmadullah, Mufti (2016). Mashayekh-e-Chatgam. Vol. 1 (3 ed.). Dhaka:
Ahmad Publishers. pp. 109-136. ISBN 978-984-92106-4-1. "Mrs Beeton". BBC. Retrieved April 22, 2021. Munske, Roberta R.; Kerns, Wilmer L., eds. (2004). Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1754-2004. Romney, West Virginia: The Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee. p. 46. ISBN 978-0-9715738-2-6. OCLC 55983178. Retrieved from
30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th century 19th century
Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the Erench Revolution. Development of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the Erench Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary
War took place in the late 18th century, 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 Americas and other parts of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of the Americas and other parts of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of the Americas and other parts of the American parts of the Ame
Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined 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 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 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 Son 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 invention. 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 Battle of Poltava in 1700 The Batt
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 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. [13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession of the 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 to the East Indies and English 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 War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora War between British and the Tuscarora War between 
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. 1718-1720: 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. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 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. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727-1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends
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. 1740-1751: 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: 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 Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: 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 Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: 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 Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: 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 Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon i
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. 1748-1754: 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, 1760s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 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 against the Great Upheaval
forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' 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. 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. 1765-1769: 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. 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'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 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 raisonnée de la fact de la 
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. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776-1783: American Revolutionar
first democracies in Asia. 1776-1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded 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 Son dynasty
has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779-1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous
reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.
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] 1785-1787: 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: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1899) would become the first generally
accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25][26] Declaration of the Citizen 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 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 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 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. 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 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 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, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new stee.
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 Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver
Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern 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 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 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 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 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 1791: Rights of Woman 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 Xuegin), 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 by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Date of the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation.
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 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 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn first performed No. 41) composed by Mozart 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn first performed No. 41) composed by Mozart 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed No. 41) composed by Mozart 1798: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1799: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1798: The M
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development of continental Europe: 1780-1870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the
finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "4 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "5 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "6 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "6 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "6 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "7 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "8 The following pages link to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from
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