

3-point Line Distance The 3-point line was introduced in the 1979-80 NBA season. Before then, all field goals simply counted as two points no matter from where one shot the ball. The concept of awarding three points for baskets made from longer distances originated in other professional basketball leagues in the 1960s and 1970s, most notably the American Basketball Association (ABA). When the ABA merged with the NBA in 1976, the NBA initially resisted adopting the 3-point line, seeing it more as a gimmick. Though controversial at first, it did not take long for the 3-point line, seeing it more as a gimmick. official distance of the 3-point line in the NBA is 23 feet and 9 inches, except from the corners, where it is 22 feet from the basket. Compared to other major basketball leagues, the 23 feet, 9 inch NBA 3-point line is further out. FIBA, the international governing body, has a 3-point line distance of 22.1 feet. The WNBA has a similar 3-point arc length, at 22 feet and 1.75 inches. Additionally, the NBA G League, the minor league organization of the NBA, mimics the exact 3-point dimensions to prepare players for promotion to the top league, in their wake a trail of daggers and championships. The shooters deadliest weapon, a three-pointer. Also referred to as the "arc" or as some broadcasters call it, "down town" or the "perimeter." The 3-point line is a key feature on the basketball court. Dynasties and careers have been built upon this line. With such a great impact on the game of basketball, whether you are a player or fan, you can know a lot about the game by taking a look at the 3 point line. What is the Purpose of the 3-point Line? Like the name implies the 3-point line, if the shooter is beyond the 3-point line, their shot is worth 3-points. Fairly simple if you ask me. In the official NBA rule book, Rule No.5 SCORING AND TIMING, section I SCORING, article 3 states: c. A successful field goal attempt from the area outside the three-point field goal line prior to the attempt. The shooter may not be touching the floor on or inside the three-point field goal line. The shooter may contact the three-point field goal line, or land in the two-point field goal area, after the ball is released During free throws, the three-point line serves the purpose of dividing players. The team taking the free throw will have 3 players within the 3-point line, one being the shooter, the other 2 are lined up along the block and will attempt to rebound the free-throw if it is missed. The opposing team, not taking the free throw, will have 4 players must stand outside of the 3-point line. When Was the 3-point line was first added to the NBA? during the 1979-1980 season. The first season of the NBA was in 1946, meaning that there were 33 years of NBA basketball without the three-point line. You will sometimes hear broadcasters say, "post 3-point era," when referring to stats. Since certain scoring stats changed with the introduction of the 3-point line, broadcasters make a point to differentiate the scoring eras. It is also important to note that the NBA was not the first professional basketball league to implement the 3-point line. By 1976 the NBA and ABA would merge, as stated above, the 3-point line would be re-introduced three years later during the 1979-1980 season. For more history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out this article by USA Basketball on the history of the 3-point check out the history of the 3-point check out the 3-poin basket. Its minimum distance from the basket to the nearest sideline, on each side, is 22 feet. This 22-foot shot is referred to by most as the "corner three," and is also the closest point a shooter can take for a three-pointer. While other than the next closest line. The NBA development is also known as the G-League has a line similar to the NBA, while FIBA and the WNBA have a similar line that is 22 feet and 2 inches 7.24m NCAA (College) 20 feet 9 inches 6.32m High School/Middle School 19 feet 9 inches 6.75m FIBA (Europe) 22 feet 2 inches 6.75m What is the Shape of the NBA 3-point line is an arch with two straight lines, emerging from each end. The parallel lines are 3 feet away from the sidelines and stretch a length of 14 feet. An arc is formed to be a uniform distance of 23 feet and 9 inches away from the basket. The distance of the 3-Point Line Basketball would not be the same without the 3-point line. The amazing feats of clutch shooters and buzzer-beaters have rocked stadiums and living room couches. Every play-book at all levels of ball is influenced by the arch and its legacy. To quote 8-time NBA champion (by way of player and coach) Stever Kerr, The 3-point line and the range players are showing with their 3-point shooting, it's changing the way defenses have to think. The future of the 3-point line looks just as epic as its past. As a player, coach, or fan you should be knowledgeable in its ways to fully grasp the beauty of the game of basketball. 3 point distances in basketball. 3 point distances in basketball vary per league and the level of play. From the middle of the basket to the top arc, here are the distances: NBA: 23ft 9 in WNBA: 22.15ft NCAA: 20ft 9 in High School: 19ft 9 in FIBA: 22 ft 1.75 in NAIA: 20 ft. 9 in. NCAA 3 point Distance Change The current college three-point distance is 20ft 9 in. It was changed in 2019 from 20 feet, 9 inches. So if you are arguing with a friend about how far is a college 3 pointer - remember that the answer changed a few years ago. Quick History of the 3 Pointer At various times from the 1940s through the 1950s, games were tested using the concept of a 3 point shot. The concept began to gain momentum, and in 1963, the three-point shot was adopted by the Eastern Professional Basketball League in its 1963-64 season. It was also popularized by the American Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season.[6][7] During the 1979-80 season A countdown of the top ten three-pointers from the shot's 25 years in the NBA It's hard to imagine the league without it, but 25 years ago the NBA decided to draw the line. And they decided to draw that line 22 feet (6.71 meters) from the hoop at the top of the key. Yes, we're talking about the three-point shot, which revolutionized the NBA game. While the shot had its genesis in the old, forgotten American Basketball League (1961-63) and was a permanent part of the American Basketball Association (1967-1976), the NBA three-pointer made its debut during the 1979-1980 season, and then, only "under a trial basis during the regular season." The new shot was such a hit that the NBA adopted the 3-pointer permanently for the 1980-81 season, and with the exception of the 1994-95 and 1995-96 season when the 3-point line was a uniform 22 feet from the hoop, the 3-point line was a uniform 22 feet from the hoop, the 3-point line was a uniform 22 feet from the hoop in the international game in 1984.) Sean Elliott sinks the Blazers. Andrew D. Bernstein NBAE/Getty Images So, on this silver anniversary, we would like to say happy birthday to the NBA three-point shots or performances in NBA history. 10. Chris Ford, Oct. 12, 1979 Ford is the Neil Armstrong of NBA three-point shots or performances in NBA history. interim coach of the Sixers, took one giant step back behind the three-point line for the NBA when he hit the first three-pointer in league history as the Celtics went on to defeat the Rockets 114-108 in the season opener. Ford was second in the league history as the Celtics went on to defeat the Rockets 114-108 in the season opener. Ford was second in the league history as the Celtics went on to defeat the Rockets 114-108 in the season opener. Trent Tucker, Jan. 15, 1990 With the score tied at 106-106 with 0.1 of a second remaining in the game, the Knicks' Trent Tucker gathered an inbounds pass, turned, fired and hit a game-winning three-pointer against the Bulls. The basket counted and the Knicks' and the Knicks' Trent Tucker gathered and the Knicks' Trent Tucker gathered and hit a game-winning three-pointer against the Bulls. one-tenth of a second. Neither did the NBA. That's why the NBA instituted a rule for the 1990-91 season that states: "00.3 is needed on the clock to catch the ball and shoot it into the basket whether the shot is made or not." See the three! 56k | 300k 8. Rex
Chapman, May 1, 1997 While this three-pointer didn't give Chapman's Suns a win (it just sented on the clock to catch the ball and shoot it into the basket whether the shot is made or not." Game 4 of the Western Conference first round playoff game against the Sonics into overtime), we include this shot because of the degree of difficulty. Chapman, chasing down an inbounds pass that was too long, corralled it on the opposite side of the floor, running away from the hoop, turned and fired a 27-footer in one motion. Swish. Seattle, however, would go on to win the game in overtime and eventually, the series. See the three! 56k | 300k 7. Larry Johnson, June 5, 1999 Down 91-88 with 5.7 seconds left in Game 3 of the 1999 Eastern Conference Finals against the Indiana Pacers, the Knicks needed a three to tie and a miracle to win. They got both thanks to Larry Johnson. Johnson took an inbounds pass in front of the Pacers bench at Madison Square Garden, pump-faked Antonio Davis into the air. With Davis brushing by him, making contact, Johnson converted the free throw as the Knicks went on to win 92-91 like section of the Pacers bench at Madison Square Garden, pump-faked Antonio Davis into the air. and would go on to defeat the Pacers in six games. See the three! 56k | 300k Larry Bird makes good on his prediction. Walter Iooss Jr. NBAE/Getty Images 6. Sean Elliott, May 31, 1999 Down 85-83 to the Portland Trail Blazers in Game 2 of the 1999 Western Conference Finals, the San Antonio Spurs looked as if the series would head to Portland tied at one game apiece. That's when Sean Elliott stepped in, without stepping out of bounds. Catching a pass on the sidelines, Elliott walked the tight rope along the sidelines, turned and fired over the long arm of an onrushing Rasheed Wallace. to sweep the series. See the three! 56k | 300k 5. Larry Bird, Feb 6, 1988 The NBA introduced the Three-Point Shootout competition, it was no contests, Larry Bird proved himself to be the best long-distance shooter in the league. Out to three-peat, Bird asked before the contest: "Who's finishing second?" But Bird faced considerable competition from Seattle's Dale Ellis, who established a final-round score of 15. Needing to hit his last three-pointer to win, Bird let fly the money ball. With the ball halfway to the hoop, Bird raised his index finger and walked away, still the king. See the three! 56k | 300k 4. Michael Jordan, June 3, 1992 Even though he was considered the best player in the game, he wasn't known for his three-point shooting, hitting just 27 of 100 treys in the 1991-92 regular season. But in Game 1 of the 1992 NBA Finals, Jordan amazed even himself by hitting six three-pointers in the first half. After three-pointer No. 6, Jordan turned to the American broadcast team and shrugged his shoulders as if to suggest, "Who knew?" With that performance, we learned Jordan could truly do it all. See the three! 56k | 300k 3. Reggie Miller, May 7, 1995 If a three-pointer can be a knockout punch, then Miller delivered two roundhouses against the Knicks in Game 1 of the 1995 Eastern Conference Semifinals. Miller, in the span of 8.9 seconds, scored eight points to help the Pacers to a 107-105 win. In that span, Miller drained another three-pointer before hitting the game-winning free throws. The Pacers would go on to win the series in seven games. See the three! 56k | 300k John Paxson hits the biggest three-pointer ever. Andrew D. Bernstein NBAE/Getty Images 2. Robert Horry, May 26, 2002 Down 99-97 with 11 seconds left in Game 4 of the Western Conference Finals, and in danger of heading back to Sacramento down three games to one, the Lakers needed someone -- to rescue them Enter Big Shot Rob. After Kobe Bryant missed a shot, Kings center Vlade Divac batted the ball away from the hoop with time running out. But the ball found Horry at the three-point line and in one fluid motion he picked it up and let fly. Swish. Lakers win 100-99, tying the series at 2-2. The Lakers would go onto win the West and their third NBA title in as many years. See the three! 56k | 300k 1. John Paxson, June 20, 1993 Why is this the greatest three-pointer in our unscientific survey of greatest NBA three-pointers? Because it's the only three to put the capper on a title. For every Suns fan, this three plays out in slow motion. There's the Bulls' state only three to put the capper on a title. Horace Grant triple-teamed under the basket. Grant then turns and finds Paxson all alone on the left wing behind the three-pointer, which gave the Bulls a 99-98 win over the Phoenix Suns, capped the Bulls' third consecutive NBA title. See the three! 56k | 300k Please contact our support team for further assistance. \*If you're the owner of this website and have questions, reach out to Bluehost. We're happy to help. Editorial credit: Natursports / Shutterstock.com Assuming you've played basketball and hit a shot beyond the arc. Or you have merely thrown a paper ball into a bin across the room. In that case, you'll know about the risk-reward of scoring a long-range shot. No matter how casual the game you're playing, it gets better the further you are from the target - like the 3-point line in the basketball. In 1979, the NBA 3-point line was 23 feet 9 inches from the arc to the hoop and 22 feet from the corners. From 1994-1997, the NBA briefly adjusted the distance to 22 feet all around to remedy decreasing scores yet reverted to 23 feet 9 inches from the 1997-98 season. NBA players like Steve Kerr and Dell Curry broke some records with long-distance of the three-point line. Let's look at the evolution of the 3point line. Believe it or not, basketball didn't always have a 3-point rule didn't exist. Yet, according to legend, in the early 1930s, a man named Herman Sayger arranged a match between two high school teams from Tiffin, Ohio. He had the idea of having a shot worth three points. Sayger's rules were as follows: A shot made within 15 yards of the hoop would get your team two points. A shot made from anywhere beyond 25 yards would get your team three points. Unfortunately, these rules however revolutionary - never saw the light of day in an official capacity. In 1961, Abe Sapperstein and Ray Meyer introduced the 3-point line rule to the ABL (American Basketball Association) implemented this rule six years later. Although the NBA (National Basketball Association) eventually followed suit in the 1979-80 season, it did not replicate the 3-point line of 25 feet. The NBA's 3-point line measured 23 feet 9 inches from the hoop. There were three seasons where this distance was changed to a round 22 feet. This distance was changed to a round 22 feet. point goals attempted were an average of 16 times per game. This number of attempts was surprising compared to the average of ten times recorded before the line distance of 23 feet 9 inches. Even before the NBA adopted the 3-point line, there has been a lot of debate regarding its legitimacy. Is the line too close or too far from the hoop? Is the reward of three points too much? After the first trial in 1932 (remember Herman Sayger?), it was only in 1945 that the NCAA (The National Collegiate Athletic Association) trialed the 3-point rule for a game between college teams from Columbia and Fordham. Many said it drew the game away from "exciting lay-ups." As a result, the rule wasn't seen again for several years. And even upon its return, not all fans were on board with the 3-point rule. Still, the relevant basketball associations had to stand firm not to create the perception that the rules of basketball could be so quickly challenged. That meant that the rule stayed in place. The 3-point rule picked up momentum as more people got used to basketball players scoring three points. Eventually, it was made official by the powerhouse league, the NBA, in 1979. The first season the 3-point line was introduced into the NBA, the amount of long-distance attempts per game was 2.8, and the 3-point field goals per game was 0.8. This means that only 28% of the shots attempted went in. Except for the next four seasons, the average attempts per game increased. The 1987-88 season saw an average of five long-distance shots per game. By 1993-94, this rate increased the shots attempt in the next 10 attempts. In 1997-98, after the 3-point line was reverted to 23 feet and 9 inches, the attempts per game were 12.7 shots. Since the late nineties, the attempts per game steadily increased. In the latest season of 2021-2022, the rate is a whopping 35.2 attempts in a game. As evidenced by the statistics, teams have increasingly realized the guality of hitting 3-pointers, many of whom have built game plans around it. Famous for his success as general manager of the Houston Rockets, Daryl Morey built a team around scoring 3-pointers in the 2018-season. Winning 65 of their 82 regular season games, the Houston Rockets went to the Western Conference finals yet lost to the Golden State Warriors. They lost the game by 9 points and also missed twenty-seven 3-pointers in a row. Since then, Morey has been heavily outspoken about the value of the 3-pointer. In his opinion, the value of the issue of the seven 3-pointers in a row. corners of the 3-point line being closer to the hoop (it is only 22 feet). His experience has bolstered Daryl Morey's opinion. However, there are still a lot of doubts, to the point of surety, that the NBA will not be implementing these appealed changes anytime soon. One reason these cries are still a lot of doubts, to the point of surety, that the NBA will not be implementing these appealed changes anytime soon. statistics of 3-point attempts. Since 2011-12, there has been a steady increase in the average 3-point attempts per game per season. Unfortunately, as the attempts increase, so do the misses. Arguments for the 3-point rule to remain is that the NBA must be seen to be consistent and maintain a balance between the pros and cons of the debated rule. Although
the 3-point attempts have dramatically increased, every team can practice 3-point shooting. It has kept the court open, inviting diversity and exciting shots from within the arc. Editorial credit: Fabrizio Andrea Bertani / Shutterstock.com Love it or hate it, the 3-pointer has become a significant part of basketball as time tested its validity. Fixed at 23 feet and 9 inches, the paint on the court is as fixed as the rulebook's letters. Arguments are still ongoing, but chances are, we'll continue to see shots from beyond the acc for quite some time. Basketball. For the three-point line (arc) This article is about the scoring method in basketball. For the three-point line (arc) are still ongoing, but chances are, we'll continue to see shots from beyond the acc for quite some time. point field goal in American and Canadian football, see Field goal. Joel Embid shoots a three-point shot over Stephen Curry during the 2022 NBA All-Star Game. A three-point field goal in a basketball game made from beyond the three-point field goal in a basketball game made from beyond the three-point shot over Stephen Curry during the 2022 NBA All-Star Game. A three-point field goal in a basketball game made from beyond the three-point field goal in a basketball game made from beyond the three-point shot over Stephen Curry during the 2022 NBA All-Star Game. A three-point shot over Stephen Curry during the 2022 NBA All-Star Game. attempt is worth three points, in contrast to the two points awarded for field goals made within the three-point line varies by competition level: in the National Basketball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket in the International Basketball Federation (FIBA), the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA), the National Collegiate Athletics (NAIA), the arc is 6.75 m (22 ft 1.75 in) from the center of the basket; and in the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) the arc is 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) from the center of the basket. Every three-point line becomes parallel to each sideline. In both the NBA and WNBA, this distance is 3 feet (0.91 m) from the sideline; as a result, the distance from the center of the basket gradually decreases to a minimum of 22 feet (6.7 m). FIBA specifies the arc's minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in sideline because the North American court is slightly wider than the FIBA court. In 3x3, a FIBA-sanctioned variant of the half-court 3-on-3 game, the same line exists, but shots from behind it are only worth 2 points with all other shots worth 1 point.[1] The three-point line was first tested at the collegiate level in 1945, with a 21-foot line, in a game between Columbia and Fordham, but it was not kept as a rule. There was another one-game experiment in 1958, this time with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1962, the St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1962, the St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1962, the St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1962, the St. Francis (NY)[a] and Si (New York) head coach, Daniel Lynch, once again made the suggestion of a three-point line to the New York Basketball Writers Association.[3] At the direction of Abe Saperstein, the American Basketball League (ABL) became the first basketball league to institute the rule in 1961.[4] As commissioner of the new league, Saperstein wanted to add excitement to the game and distinguish the league from the bigger NBA. He hoped the three-pointer would become basketball's equivalent of the home run. "We must have a weapon," Saperstein and longtime DePaul University coach Ray Meyer went onto a court one day with tape and selected 25 feet as the right length. "They just arbitrarily drew lines," his son Jerry Saperstein said. "There's really no scientific basis. Just two Hall of Fame coaches getting together and saying: 'Where would we like to see the line?'" Not long after, in June 1961, Saperstein was traveling when the other seven ABL owners voted 4-3 to officially shorten the line, to 22 feet. Saperstein, who had significant power in the league as owner of the popular Globetrotters, disagreed with this and simply ignored the ruling. Games continued with the 25 feet (7.62 m) shot. it by adding a 22-foot line in the corners. "It made for interesting possibilities," he wrote.[5] After the ABL shut down in 1963, the three-point shot was adopted by the Eastern Professional Basketball League in its 1963-64 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season.[6][7] ABA commissioner George Mikan stated that the three-pointer "would give the smaller player a chance to score and open up the defense to make the game more enjoyable for the fans".[8] During the 1970s, the ABA used the three-point shot, along with the slam dunk, as a marketing tool to compete with the NBA. Its ninth and final season concluded in the spring of 1976.[9][10][11] The official scorer's report showing the first three-point field goal in NBA history on October 12, 1979 Three years later in June 1979, the NBA adopted the three-point line (initially on a one-year trial) for the 1979-80 season,[12][13][14] despite the view of many that it was a gimmick.[15] Chris Ford of the Boston Celtics is credited with making the first three-point shot in NBA history on October 12, 1979. The season opener at Boston Garden was more remarkable for the debut of Larry Bird (and two new head coaches).[16][17] Rick Barry of the Houston Rockets, in his final season, also made one in the same game, and Kevin Grevey of the Washington Bullets made one that Friday night as well.[17][18] Barry would later set the original 3-point record at 8 in a single game on February 9, 1980 against the Utah Jazz.[19] The three-point field goal was slow to be adopted by teams in the NBA. In the 1980 NBA Finals, Julius Erving made the only three of the series (and first in Finals history in Game 3, and in Game 4, neither team attempted a single shot beyond the arc.[20] In its early years, the three-point shot was considered to be nothing more than a gimmick or desperation tactic, but in the late 1980s the three-point shot was considered to be nothing more than a gimmick or desperation tactic. pointers in a season in 1988, draining 148 that season.[21] In the following years, players like Ainge, Dale Ellis, Michael Adams, Vernon Maxwell and Reggie Miller gained a reputation as three-point specialists. In 1994, Dale Ellis became the first player to make over 200 three-pointers in a season. In 1997, Reggie Miller surpassed Ellis as the NBA's all-time leader in three-pointers made until 2011.[22] The sport's international governing body, FIBA, introduced the three-point line in 1984, at 6.25 m (20 ft 6 in), and it made its Olympic debut in 1988 in Seoul, South Korea. The NCAA's Southern
Conference became the first collegiate conference became the first conference became the first collegiate conference became the first collegiate conference became the first conference became the history on November 29, 1980.[24][25][26] Over the following five years, NCAA conferences differed in their use of the rule and distance required for a three-pointer. The line was as close as 17 ft 9 in (5.41 m) in the Atlantic Coast Conference, [27] and as far away as 22 ft (6.71 m) in the Big Sky.[28][29][30][31] Used only in conference play for several years, it was adopted by the NCAA in April 1986 for the 1986-87 season at 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m)[32][33][34][35] and was first used in the NCAA tournament in March 1987.[36] The NCAA adopted the three-pointer in women's basketball on an experimental basis for that season at the same distance, and made its use mandatory beginning in 1987-88.[37] In 2007, the NCAA lengthened the men's distance by a foot to 20 ft 9 in (6.32 m), effective with the 2008-09 season, [38] and the women's line was moved to match the men's in 2011-12. [37] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA. [39] The NCAA experimented with the 6.75 m (22 ft 1+3/4 in) FIBA three-point line distance in the National Invitation Tournament (NIT) in 2018 and 2019,[40] then adopted that distance for their American associations also adopted the new NCAA distance for their respective men's play.[43] In that same 2019-20 season, the NCAA planned to experiment with the FIBA arc in women's postseason events other than the NCAA championships in each division, most notably the Women's National Invitation Tournament and Women's Basketball Invitational;[44] these events were ultimately scrapped due to the COVID 19 pandemic. The NCAA announced on June 3, 2021 that the FIBA three-point distance would be extended to the women's game starting in 2021-22.[45] For three seasons beginning in 1994-95, the NBA attempted to address decreased scoring by shortening the distance of the line from 23 ft 9 in (7.24 m) (22 ft (6.71 m) at the corners) to a uniform 22 ft (6.71 m) around the basket. From the 1997-98 season on, the NBA reverted the line to its original distance of 23 ft 9 in (22 ft at the corners, with a 3-inch differential). In 2008, FIBA announced that the distance of 23 ft 9 in (22 ft at the corners, with a 3-inch differential). December 2012, the WNBA announced that it would use the FIBA distance, starting in 2013; by 2017, the distance at the corners was lengthened to match the NBA. The NBA has discussed adding a four-point field goals has become increasingly frequent in the modern day, particularly from mid-2015 onwards. The increase in latter years has been attributed to two-time NBA MVP Stephen Curry, who is credited with revolutionizing the game by inspiring teams to regularly employ the three-point shot as part of their winning strategy.[47][48][49] Curry is the NBA's all-time leading scorer in three-point field goals made and is ranked highest in "Off Ball" average attention drawn. Calculated by the average attention each player divided by the total time playing, Curry's was ranked at 1.064, with Kevin Durant coming in second at 1.063, in a 2015 study.[50] Season Average three-point goals per game Average three-point attempts per game Effectiveness[51] 1979-1980 0.8 2.8 29% 1989-2000 4.8 13.7 35% 2009-2010 6.4 18.1 36% 2021-2022 12.4 35.2 35% A court with multiple three-point lines in New York City. From left to right: high school distance NCAA women's distance (before 2021-22), and NBA distance. A three-point line consists of an arc at a set radius measured from the point on the floor directly below the center of the basket, and two parallel lines equidistant from each sideline extending from the nearest end line to the point at which they intersect the arc. In the NBA, WNBA, NCAA or NAIA, and FIBA standards, the arc spans the width of the court until it is a specified minimum distance from those points to the baseline. The unusual formation of the three-point line at these levels allows players some space from which to attempt a three-point shot at the corners of the court; the arc would be less than 2 feet (0.61 m) from each sideline at the corners if it were a continuous arc. In American high school standards, the arc spans 180° around the basket, then becomes parallel to the sidelines from the plane of the basket center to the basket center to the basket center to the basket, then becomes parallel to the sideline at the corners if it were a continuous arc. In American high school standards, the arc spans 180° around the basket center to the basket c the NCAA/NAIA arc was at 20 ft 9 in (6.32 m) from the center of the basket, the arc was 4 feet 3 inches or 1.3 meters from the sideline in that area. The distance of the three-point line to the center of the basket, the arc was 4 feet 3 inches or 1.3 meters from the sideline in that area. FIBANAIANCAA[b]WNBA 6.75 metres (22 ft 1+3/4 in) FIBA: 0.9 m (2 ft 11 in)NAIA, NCAA: 3 ft 4 in (1.02 m)WNBA: 3 ft 0 in (0.91 m) [53][54][55] NFHS 6.02 metres (19 ft 9 in) 5 ft 3 in (1.6 m) [56] The high school corner minimum is taken as a requirement for newer high school gymnasiums and fieldhouses built in the three-point era. Courts built in older eras before state high school sanctioning bodies issued rules regarding court sizes have narrower markings, requiring home court ground rules where there is less space behind the three-point arc, the space on the sides of the arc can barely accommodate the shooter's feet due to lack of room, or it may be marked closer than the suggested minimum. A player's feet must be completely behind the three-point attempt, if the player's feet are on or in front of the line, it is a two-point attempt, as long as the ball is released in mid-air. An official raises his/her arm with three fingers extended to signal the shot attempt. If the attempt is successful, he/she raises his/her other arm with all fingers fully extended in manner similar to a football official signifying successful, he/she raises his/her arm with all fingers fully extended in manner similar to a football official signifying successful field goal to indicate the three-point goal. The official must recognize it for it to count as three points. Instant replay has sometimes been used, depending on league rules. The NBA, WNBA[57] FIBA and the NCAA specifically allow replay for this purpose. In NBA, WNBA & FIBA games, video replay does not have to occur immediately following a shot; play can continue and the officials can adjust the scoring later in the game, after reviewing the video However, in late game situations, play may be paused pending a review. If a shooter is fouled while attempting a three-pointer and subsequently misses the shot, the shooter is awarded one free-throw attempts. If a player completes a three-pointer and subsequently misses the shot three free-throw for a possible 4-point play. Conceivably, if a player completed a three-pointer while being fouled, and that foul was ruled as either a Flagrant 1 or a Flagrant 2 foul, the player would be awarded two free throws if the shot is missed and one if the shot is made However, if the fouling team has committed more than 6 fouls in the game, the shooter receives two free throws regardless of the result of the basket attempt. If the foul is the team's 10th (or greater), the shooter's team also gets possession of the ball. Major League Lacrosse (MLL) featured a two-point line which forms a 15-yard (14 m) arc around the front of the goal. Shots taken from behind this line count for two points, as opposed to the standard one point. The Premier Lacrosse League, which absorbed MLL in a December 2020 merger, plays under MLL rules, including the two-point arc. In gridiron football, a standard field goal is worth three points; various professional and semi-pro leagues have experimented with four-point field goals. NFL Europe and the Stars Football League adopted a rule similar to basketball's three-point line in which an additional points. The Arena Football League awarded four points for any successful drop kicked field goal (like the three-point shot, the drop kick is more challenging than a standard place kick, as the bounce of the ball makes a kick less predictable, and arena football also uses narrower goal posts for all kicks than the outdoor game does). During the existence of the World Hockey Association (WHA) in the 1970s, there were proposals for two-point hockey goals for shots taken beyond an established distance (one proposal gained little support and faded after the WHA merged with the National Hockey League. It was widely believed that long-distance shots in hockey had little direct relation to skill (usually resulting more from goalies' vision being screened or obscured), plus with the lower scoring intrinsic to the sport a two-point goal is a similar concept in Australian rules football, in which a 50-meter (55 yd) arc determines the value of a goal; within the arc, it is the usual 6 points, but 9 points are scored for a "super goal" scored from outside the super goal is only used in pre-season games and not in the season proper.[58] The National Professional Soccer League II, which awarded two points for all goals except those on the power play, also used a three-point line, drawn 45 feet (14 m) from the goal. It has since been adopted by some other indoor soccer leagues. The 2020 Suncorp Super Shot provides goal attacks and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes of each quarter.[59] NBA records 50-40-90 club, exclusive group of players who have made at least 50% of field goals (counting both two-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers, and 90% of field goals (counting both two-pointers), 40%
of three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers, and 90% of field goals (counting both two-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers Association annual 3-point scoring leaders List of National Basketball Association career 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point field goal percentage leaders leaders List of Women's National Basketball Association career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball players with 12 or more 3-point field goals in a game ^ Later known athletically as St. Francis Brooklyn, before the school shut down its athletic program in 2023. ^ In the 2019-20 season, the NCAA used the FIBA arc only in Division I men's play. Divisions II and III adopted the FIBA arc for men's play in 2020-21, and all women's play adopted the FIBA arc in 2021-22. \* "Article 5: Scoring" (PDF). 3x3 Official Rules of the Game. FIBA. January 2016. Archived (PDF) from the original on September 3, 2017. \* Monagan, Charles, "Three-For-All," Dartmouth Alumni Magazine, Nov-Dec. 2018. A "Three-Point Field Goals Urged By Lynch, Coach at St. Francis". The New York Times. Archived from the original on February 25, 2021. Retrieved December 23, 2019. A Frazier, Walt; Sachare, Alex (1998). The Complete Idiot's Guide to Basketball. New York City: Penguin Group. ISBN 9780786549894. Archived from the original on July 31, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b Cohen, Ben (February 26, 2020. ^ "ABA playoff plans set". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. July 12, 1967. p. 4D. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved August 13, 2018. ^ "4-Point Play Gets Approval By ABA". Associated Press. July 11, 1967. Retrieved June 17, 2013. ^ "Four ABA clubs gain NBA okay". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. July 11, 1967. Retrieved June 17, 2013. ^ "Four ABA clubs gain NBA okay". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. June 19, 1976. p. 1C. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ Deford, Frank (June 28, 1976). "One last hurrah in Hyannis". Sports Illustrated. p. 64. Archived from the original on August 14, 2018. Archived from the original on August 14, 2018. Archived from the original on August 14, 2018. Retrieved August 14, 2018. (Pennsylvania). Associated Press. June 22, 1979. p. 24. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "NBA approves 3-point goal, goes back to two referees". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. June 22, 1979. p. 5D. Archived from the original on December 11, 2022. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ Newman, Bruce (January 7, 1980). "Now it's bombs away in the NBA". Sports Illustrated. p. 22. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. ^ "The History of the 3-Pointer - iHoops". December 16, 2010. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. ^ "The History of the 3-Pointer - iHoops". December 16, 2010. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. original URL status unknown (link) ^ "Bird only 'so-so,' but Celts win over Houston". Deseret News. (Salt Lake City, Utah). UPI. October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 13, 1979. p. 5C. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 13, 1979. p. 5C. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 13, 1979. p. 5C. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 13, 1979. p. 5C. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 13, 1979. p. 5C. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 13, 1979. p. 5C. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 13, 1979. p. 5C. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 13, 1979. p. 5C. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 13, 1979. p. 5C. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 13, 1979. p. 5C. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 13, 1979. p. 5C. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "NBA standings (and boxscores)". Deseret News. Salt Lake City. October 13, 1979. p. 5A. Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. Retrieved May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals -76ers vs. Lakers". Archived from the original on February 13, 2018. Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May (February 9, 1981). "22 will get you 3". Spartanburg Herald. South Carolina. p. B1. Archived from the original on July 29, 2017. Retrieved July 30, 2015. ^ "Carr's shot makes cage Hall of Fame". Gadsden Times. Alabama. Associated Press. May 31, 1981. p. 36. Archived from the original on October 15, 2020. ^ "NCAA Unlikely to Order Clock and 3-Point Shot" The Washington Post. April 1, 1983. Archived from the original on August 28, 2017. Retrieved May 16, 2020. McCallum, Jack (November 29, 1982). "It will be one testy season". Sports Illustrated. p. 42. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. Callum, Jack (November 29, 1982). "It will be one testy season". Sports Illustrated. p. 42. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. (Idaho). wire services. November 11, 1982. p. 6B. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ Kenyon, Quane (November 26, 1982). "Big Sky has new 22-foot look ready for conference contests". Spokesman-Review. (Spokane, Washington). Associated Press. p. E3. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Debate over 3-pointer Continues". July 26, 2010. Archived from the original On December 5, 2012. Retrieved November 15, 2017. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: bot: original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated
Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "3-point goal draws mixed reviews". Reading Eagle. (Pennsylvania). April 3, 1986. p. 42. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ McCallum, Jack (January 5, 1987). "The three-point uproar". Sports Illustrated. p. 40. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved August 13, 2018. \* Butts, David (April 3, 1986). "NCAA adds three-point basket". Bryan Times Agency=UPI. p. 12. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved August 13, 2018. \* Butts, David (April 3, 1986). "NCAA adds three-point basket". Bryan Times Agency=UPI. p. 12. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved August 13, 2018. \* Butts, David (April 3, 1986). \* Content of the original on August 13, 2018. \* Content of the or October 15, 2020. ^ a b "NCAA Women's Basketball Playing Rules History" (PDF). NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF) Lynch, John (March 27, 1987). "High School Basketball Draws Line, Adopts 3-Point Rule". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on February 27, 2018). "NIT to experiment with new rules this season". ESPN.com. Archived from the original on February 28, 2018. Retrieved February 28, 2018. ^ Boone, Kyle. "NCAA approves rule changes including moving back 3-point line to international distance". CBSSports.com. No. 5 June 5, 2019. ^ "Men's basketball 3-point line extended to international distance" (Press release). NCAA. June 5, 2019. Archived from the original on June 6, 2019. Retrieved June 7, 2019. ^ "NAIA Approves Rule Changes for Men [sic] and Women's Basketball". North Star Athletic Association. June 21, 2019. Archived from the original on February 24, 2021. Retrieved March 10, 2020. "Snot clock rule altered in women's basketball" (Press release). NCAA. June 3 2019. Archived from the original on June 23, 2019. Archived June 20, 2019. "International 3-point line distance approved in women's basketball" (Press release). NCAA. June 3, 2021. Archived from the original on November 28, 2021. Archived from the original on November 28, 2021. Archived June 20, 2019. Archived from the original on July 14, 2016. Retrieved March 5, 2017. Abbott, Henry (March 18, 2016). "Stephen Curry isn't just the MVP -- he is revolutionizing the game". ESPN. Archived from the original on December 15, 2018. Archived from the original on December 15, 2018. Curry". Sports Illustrated. Archived from the original on December 15, 2018. Retrieved December 11, 2018. ^ Dougherty, Jesse (March 5, 2018). "The Washington Post. Archived from the original on December 16, 2018. Retrieved December 11, 2018. ^ Alexander Franks. Andrew Miller. Luke Bornn. Kirk Goldsberry. "Characterizing the spatial structure of defensive skill in professional basketball." Ann. Appl. Stat. 9 (1) 94 - 121, March 2015. Archived April 11, 2024, at the Wayback Machine - Basketball." Ann. Appl. Stat. 9 (1) 94 - 121, March 2015. Archived April 11, 2024, at the Wayback Machine - NBA League Averages Archived May 7, 2013, at the Wayback Machine - Basketball." Ann. Appl. Stat. 9 (1) 94 - 121, March 2015. Archived April 11, 2024, at the Wayback Machine - Basketball." 1---Court Dimensions--Equipment". NBA Official Rules. Archived from the original on February 10, 2012. Retrieved October 19, 2010. ^ "Official Basketball Rules 2018" (PDF). FIBA. Archived (PDF). NCAA. June 17, 2019. Archived (PDF) from the original on April 6, 2023. Retrieved October 9, 2019. \* "Rule No. 1, Section I - Court and Dimensions" (PDF). Official Rules of the Women's National Basketball Association 2019. WNBA. p. 1. Archived (PDF) from the original on May 31, 2019. Retrieved December 19, 2019. \* "Basketball Court Diagram" (PDF). Nebraska School Activities Association. Archived (PDF) from the original on December 6, 2011. Retrieved December 10, 2011. "NAB Cup's ruck and holding rules may run season". The Australian. Archived from the original on April 17, 2014. ^ "Introducing the two-goal Super Shot". Suncorp Super Netball. Archived from the original on March 14, 2021. Retrieved March 8, 2021. NBA.com's Top 10 three-pointers from past 25 years Article on Columbia's experimentation with the three-point field goal decades before its official introduction "Long Live the Three" by Steve Shutt, Basketball Hall of Fame Retrieved from " Basketball Field goal in American and Canadian football, see Field goal. Joel Embiid shoots a three-point shot over Stephen Curry during the 2022 NBA All-Star Game. A three-point field goal (also 3-pointer, three, or triple) is a field goal in a basketball game made from beyond the three-point field goals made within the three-point line and the one point for each made free throw. The distance from the basket to the three-point line varies by competition level: in the International Basketball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket; in the International Basketball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet
9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket ball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 Association (WNBA), the National Collegiate Athletics (NAIA), the arc is 6.75 m (22 ft 1.75 in) from the center of the basket; and in the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS) the arc is 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) from the center of the basket. Every three-point line becomes parallel to each sideline at the points where each arc is a specified distance from the sideline; as a result, the distance from the sideline at the points where each arc is a specified distance from the sideline. distance from the sideline as 0.9 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (21 ft 8 in). The NCAA and NAIA arc is the FIBA arc, but is 3 feet 4 inches (1.02 m) from each sideline because the North American court is slightly wider than the FIBA court. In 3x3, a FIBA-sanctioned variant of the half-court 3-on-3 game, the same line exists, but shots from behind it are only worth 2 points with all other shots worth 1 point.[1] The three-point line was first tested at the collegiate level in 1945, with a 21-foot line, in a game between Columbia and Fordham, but it was not kept as a rule. There was another one-game experiment in 1958, this time with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with an experimental rule that counted all field goals as three points.[2] In 1962, the St. Francis (New York) head coach, Daniel Lynch, once again made the suggestion of a three-point line to the New York Basketball Writers Association.[3] At the direction of Abe Saperstein, the American Basketball League (ABL) became the first basketball league to institute the rule in 1961.[4] As commissioner of the new league, Saperstein wanted to add excitement to the game and distinguish the league from the bigger NBA. He hoped the three-pointer would become basketball's equivalent of the home run. "We must have a weapon," Saperstein and longtime DePaul University coach Ray Meyer went onto a court one day with tape and selected 25 feet as the right length. "They just arbitrarily drew lines," his son Jerry Saperstein said. "There's really no scientific basis. Just two Hall of Fame coaches getting together and saying: 'Where would we like to see the line?'" Not long after, in June 1961, Saperstein was traveling when the other seven ABL owners voted 4-3 to officially shorten the line, to 22 feet. Saperstein, who had significant power in the league as owner of the popular Globetrotters, disagreed with this and simply ignored the ruling. Games continued with the 25 feet (7.62 m) shot. Saperstein eventually acknowledged there was one problem with the 25 feet (7.62 m) shot. possibilities," he wrote.[5] After the ABL shut down in 1963, the three-point shot was adopted by the Eastern Professional Basketball League in its 1963-64 season. It was also popularized by the American Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it is inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was a pointer "would give the smaller player a chance to score and open up the defense to make the game more enjoyable for the fans".[8] During the 1970s, the ABA used the three-point shot, along with the slam dunk, as a marketing tool to compete with the NBA. Its ninth and final season concluded in the spring of 1976.[9][10][11] The official scorer's report showing the first three-point field goal in NBA history on October 12, 1979 Three years later in June 1979, the NBA adopted the three-point shot in NBA history on October 12, 1979. The season opener at Boston Garden was more remarkable for the debut of Larry Bird (and two new head coaches).[16][17] Rick Barry of the Houston Rockets, in his final season, also made one in the same game, and Kevin Grevey of the Washington Bullets made one that Friday night as well.[17][18] Barry would later set the original 3-point record at 8 in a single game on February 9, 1980 against the Utah Jazz.[19] The three-point field goal was slow to be adopted by teams in the NBA. In the 1980 NBA Finals, Julius Erving made the only three of the series (and first in Finals history) in Game 3, and in Game 4, neither team attempted a single shot beyond the arc.[20] In its early years, the three-point shot was considered to be nothing more than a gimmick or desperation tactic, but in the late 1980s the first player to make over 100 three-pointers in a season in 1988, draining 148 that season.[21] In the following years, players like Ainge, Dale Ellis, Michael Adams, Vernon Maxwell and Reggie Miller gained a reputation as three-pointers. In 1995, John Starks became the first player to make over 200 three-pointers in a season. In 1997, Reggie Miller surpassed Ellis as the NBA's all-time leader in three-pointers, eventually retiring with a record 2,560 three-pointers made. Miller remained the all-time leader in three-point line in 1984, at 6.25 m (20 ft 6 in), and it made its Olympic debut in 1988 in Seoul, South Korea. The NCAA's Southern Conference became the first collegiate conference to use the three-point rule, adopting a 22-foot (6.71 m) line for the 1980-81 season.[23][24] Ronnie Carr of Western Carolina was the first to score a three-point field goal in college basketball history on November 29, 1980.[24][25][26] Over the following five years, NCAA conferences differed in their use of the rule and distance required for a three-pointer. The line was as close as 17 ft 9 in (5.41 m) in the Big Sky. [28][29][30][31] Used only in conference play for several years, it was adopted by the NCAA in April 1986 for the 1986-87 season at 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m)[32][33][34][35] and was first used in the NCAA tournament in March 1987.[36] The NCAA adopted the three-pointer in women's basketball on an experimental basis for that season at the same distance, and made its use mandatory beginning in 1987-88.[37] In 2007, the NCAA lengthened the men's distance by a foot to 20 ft 9 in (6.32 m), effective with the 2008-09 season,[38] and the women's line was moved to match the men's in 2011-12.[37] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and
middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in (6.0 National Invitation Tournament (NIT) in 2018 and 2019,[40] then adopted that distance for all men's play with a phased conversion that began with Division I in the 2019-20 season, the NCAA distance for all men's play with a phased conversion that began with Division I in the 2019-20 season, the NCAA distance for all men's play with a phased conversion that began with Division I in the 2019-20 season, the NCAA distance for all men's play with a phased conversion that began with Division I in the 2019-20 season. planned to experiment with the FIBA arc in women's postseason events other than the NCAA championships in each division, most notably the Women's Basketball Invitational;[44] these events were ultimately scrapped due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The NCAA announced on June 3, 2021 that the FIBA three-point distance would be extended to the women's game starting in 2021-22.[45] For three seasons beginning in 1994-95, the NBA attempted to address decreased scoring by shortening the distance of the line from 23 ft 9 in (7.24 m) (22 ft (6.71 m) at the corners) to a uniform 22 ft NBA reverted the line to its original distance of 23 ft 9 in (22 ft at the corners, with a 3-inch differential). In 2008, FIBA announced that it would use the FIBA distance, starting in 2013; by 2017, the distance at the corners was lengthened to match the NBA. The NBA has discussed adding a four-point line, according to president Rod Thorn.[46] Main article: Three-point revolution In the NBA, attempting three-point field goals has become increasingly frequent in the modern day, particularly from mid-2015 onwards. The increase in latter years has been attributed to two-time NBA MVP Stephen Curry, who is credited with revolutionizing the game by inspiring teams to regularly employ the three-point field goals made and is ranked highest in "Off Ball" average attention drawn. Calculated by the average attention each player receives as the total amount of time guarded by each defensive player divided by the total time playing, Curry's was ranked at 1.064, with Kevin Durant coming in second at 1.063, in a 2015 study.[50] Season Average three-point goals per game Average three-point attempts per game Effectiveness[51] 1979-1980 0.8 2.8 29% 1989-1990 2.2 6.6 33% 1999-2000 4.8 13.7 35% 2009-2010 6.4 18.1 36% 2019-2020 12.2 34.1 36% 2019 three-point line consists of an arc at a set radius measured from the point on the floor directly below the center of the basket, and two parallel lines equidistant from each sideline extending from the nearest end line to the point at which they intersect the arc. In the NBA, WNBA, NCAA or NAIA, and FIBA standards, the arc spans the width of the court until it is a specified minimum distance from each sideline. The three-point line at these levels allows players some space from which to attempt a three-point shot at the corners of the court; the arc would be less than 2 feet (0.61 m) from each sideline at the corners if it were a continuous arc. In American high school standards, the arc spans 180° around the basket, then becomes parallel to the sidelines from the plane of the basket, then becomes parallel to the sidelines from the center of the basket, the arc was 4 feet 3 inches or 1.3 meters from the sideline in that area. The distance of the three-point line to the center of the hoop varies by level: Competition Arc radius Minimum distancefrom sidelines Reference NBA 7.24 metres (23 ft 9 in) 3 ft 0 in (0.91 m) [52] FIBANAIANCAA[b]WNBA 6.75 metres (22 ft 1+3/4 in) FIBA: 0.9 m (2 ft 11 in)NAIA, NCAA: 3 ft 4 in (1.02 m)WNBA: 3 ft 0 in (0.91 m) [53][54][55] NFHS 6.02 metres (19 ft 9 in) 5 ft 3 in (1.6 m) [56] The high school gymnasiums and fieldhouses built in the three-point era. Courts built in older eras before state high school sanctioning bodies issued rules regarding court sizes have narrower markings, requiring home court ground rules where there is less space behind the three-point arc, the space on the sides of the arc can barely accommodate the shooter's feet due to lack of room, or it may be marked closer than the suggested minimum. A player's feet must be completely behind the three-point arc, the space on the sides of the arc can barely accommodate the shooter's feet due to lack of room, or it may be marked closer than the suggested minimum. line at the time of the shot or jump in order to make a three-point attempt; if the player's feet are on or in front of the line, it is a two-point attempt, as long as the ball is released in mid-air. An official raises his/her arm with three fingers extended to signal the shot attempt. If the attempt is successful, he/she raises his/her other arm with all fingers fully extended in manner similar to a football official must recognize it for it to count as three points. Instant replay has sometimes been used, depending on league rules. The NBA, WNBA[57] FIBA and the NCAA specifically allow replay for this purpose. In NBA, WNBA & FIBA games, video replay does not have to occur immediately following a shot; play can continue and the officials can adjust the scoring later in the game, after reviewing the video. However, in late game situations, play may be paused pending a review. If a shooter is fouled while attempting a three-pointer and subsequently misses the shot, the shooter is awarded three free-throw for a possible 4-point play. Conceivably, if a player completed a three-pointer while being fouled, and that foul was ruled as either a Flagrant 1 or a Flagrant 2 foul, the player would be awarded two free throws for a possible 5-point play. In 3x3, where shots from behind the arc are worth 2 points, the shot is made. However, if the shot is make throws if the shot is make throws

game, the shooter receives two free throws regardless of the result of the balk tattempt. If the foul is the team's 10th (or greater), the shooter's team also gets possession of the ball. Major League Lacrosse (MLL) featured a two-point line which forms a 15-yard (14 m) arc around the front of the goal. Shots taken from behind this line count for two points, as opposed to the standard one point. The Premier Lacrosse League, which absorbed MLL in a December 2020 merger, plays under MLL rules, including the two-point arc. In gridiron football, a standard field goals. NFL Europe and the Stars Football League adopted a rule similar to basketball's three-point line in which an additional point was awarded for longer field goal of 50 yards (46 m) or more was worth four points. The Arena Football League awarded for longer field goals; in both leagues any field goal of 50 yards (46 m) or more was worth four points. kick is more challenging than a standard place kick, as the bounce of the ball makes a kick less predictable, and arena football also uses narrower goal posts for all kicks than the outdoor game does). During the existence of the World Hockey Association (WHA) in the 1970s, there were proposals for two-point hockey goals for shots taken beyond an established distance (one proposal was a 44-foot (13.4m) arc, which would have intersected the faceoff circles), but this proposal gained little support and faded after the WHA merged with the National Hockey League. It was widely believed that long-distance shots in hockey had little direct relation to skill (usually resulting more from goalies' vision being screened or obscured), plus with the lower scoring intrinsic to the sport a two-point goal was seen as disruptive of the structure of th goal" scored from outside the arc. To date the super goal is only used in pre-season games and not in the season proper.[58] The National Professional Soccer League II, which awarded two points for all goals except those on the power play, also used a three-point line, drawn 45 feet (14 m) from the goal. It has since been adopted by some other indoor soccer leagues. The 2020 Suncorp Super Netball league season saw the addition of the two-goal Super Shot. The Super Shot provides goal attacks and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes of each quarter.[59] NBA records 50. 40-90 club, exclusive group of players who have made at least 50% of field goals (counting both two-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers, and 90% of field goals (counting both two-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers, and 90% of field goals (counting both two-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of Basketball Association career 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I women's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball Association career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball players with 12 or more 3-point field goals in a game ^ Later known athletic program in 2023. ^ In the 2019-20 season, the NCAA used the FIBA arc only in Division I men's play. Divisions II and III adopted the FIBA arc for men's play in 2020-21, and all women's play adopted the FIBA arc in 2021-22. ^ "Article 5: Scoring" (PDF). 3x3 Official Rules of the Game. FIBA. January 2016. Archived (PDF) from the original on September 3, 2017. Charles, "Three-For-All," Dartmouth Alumni Magazine, Nov-Dec. 2018. Retrieved November 4, 2018. ^ "Three-Point Field Goals Urged By Lynch, Coach at St. Francis". The New York Times. Archived from the original on February 25, 2021. Retrieved December 23, 2019. ^ Frazier, Walt; Sachare, Alex (1998). The Complete Idiot's Guide to Basketball. New York City: Penguin Group. ISBN 9780786549894. Archived from the original on July 31, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b Cohen, Ben (February 13, 2020). "How George Steinbrenner and the Harlem Globetrotters Changed the NBA Forever". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on February 26, 2020. A a b Cohen, Ben (February 13, 2020). "How George Steinbrenner and the Harlem Globetrotters Changed the NBA Forever". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on February 26, 2020. A a b Cohen, Ben (February 13, 2020). "How George Steinbrenner and the Harlem Globetrotters Changed the NBA Forever". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on February 26, 2020. A a b Cohen, Ben (February 26, 2020). "How George Steinbrenner and the Harlem Globetrotters Changed the NBA Forever". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on February 26, 2020. A a b Cohen, Ben (February 13, 2020). "How George Steinbrenner and the Harlem Globetrotters Changed the NBA Forever". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on February 26, 2020. A a b Cohen, Ben (February 13, 2020). "How George Steinbrenner and the Harlem Globetrotters Changed the NBA Forever". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on February 26, 2020. A a b Cohen, Ben (February 26, 2020). "How George Steinbrenner and the Harlem Globetrotters Changed the NBA Forever". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on February 26, 2020. A a b Cohen, Ben (February 26, 2020). "How George Steinbrenner and the Harlem Globetrotters Changed the NBA Forever". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on February 26, 2020. A a b Cohen, Ben (February 26, 2020). A a b Cohen, Ben (February 26, 20 Associated Press. July 12, 1967. p. 4D. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. Deford, Frank (November 27, 1967). "Shooting for three". Sports Illustrated. p. 22. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. "4-Point Play Gets Approval By ABA". Associated Press. July 11, 1967. Retrieved June 17, 2013. ^ "Four ABA clubs gain NBA okay". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. June 18, 1976. p. 1C. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Burial of the ABA a fact; next step a dispersal draft". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. June 19, 1976. p. 1C. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ Deford, Frank (June 28, 1976). "One last hurrah in Hyannis". Sports Illustrated. p. 64. Archived from the original on August 14, 2018. ^ "NBA votes 3-pointer in, 3rd ref out". Reading Eagle. (Pennsylvania). Associated Press. June 22, 1979. p. 24 Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "NBA approves 3-point goal, goes back to two referees". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. June 22, 1979. p. 5D. Archived from the original on December 11, 2022. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "NBA approves 3-point goal, goes back to two referees". the NBA". Sports Illustrated. p. 22. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "Bird only 'so-so,' but Celts?". December 16, 2010. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "Bird only 'so-so,' but Celts?". win over Houston". Deseret News. (Salt Lake City, Utah). UPI. October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. \* "NBA standings (and boxscores)". Deseret News. Salt Lake City. October 13, 1979. p. 5A. Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "Rick Barry Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on February 13 2018. Retrieved May 20, 2023. ^ "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "NBA & ABA Progressive Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "NBA & ABA Progressive Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "NBA & ABA Progressive Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "NBA & ABA Progressive Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "NBA & ABA Progressive Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved August 18, 2024. ^ Sanders, Steve (February 9, 1981). "22 will get you 3". Spartanburg Herald. South Carolina. p. B1. Archived from the original on July 29, 2017. Retrieved July 30, 2015. ^ "Carr's shot makes cage Hall of Fame". Gadsden Times. Alabama. Associated Press. May 31, 1981. p. 36. Archived from the original on July 29, 2017. Retrieved July 30, 2015. ^ "Carr's shot makes cage Hall of Fame". October 10, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-pointer turns 25". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. December 3, 2005. p. B3. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "NCAA Unlikely to Order Clock and 3-Point Shot". The Washington Post. April 1, 1983. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "NCAA Unlikely to Order Clock and 3-Point Shot". The Washington Post. April 1, 1983. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "NCAA Unlikely to Order Clock and 3-Point Shot". The Washington Post. April 1, 1983. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "NCAA Unlikely to Order Clock and 3-Point Shot". August 28, 2017. Retrieved May 16, 2020. ^ McCallum, Jack (November 29, 1982). "It will be one testy season". Sports Illustrated. p. 42. Archived from the 3-point shot". Lewiston Morning Tribune. (Idaho). wire services. November 11, 1982. p. 6B. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ Kenyon, Quane (November 26, 1982). "Big Sky has new 22-foot look ready for conference contests". Spokesman-Review. (Spokane, Washington).
Associated Press. p. E3. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Debate over 3-pointer Continues". July 26, 2010. Archived from the original on December 5, 2012. Retrieved November 15, 2017. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: bot: original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "3-point goal". draws mixed reviews". Reading Eagle. (Pennsylvania). April 3, 1986. p. 42. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. McCallum, Jack (January 5, 2020. With a start of the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. 1987). "The three-point uproar". Sports Illustrated. p. 40. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. A b "NCAA Women's Basketball Playing CAP and three-point basket". Bryan Times Agency=UPI. p. 12. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. A b "NCAA adds three-point basket". Bryan Times Agency=UPI. p. 12. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. Rules History" (PDF). NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. A "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. The provided August 23, 2017. The provided Hyperbolic Content and the provided August 24, 2017. The provided Hyperbolic Content and the Line, Adopts 3-Point Rule". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2012. Retrieved April 28, 2016. Aborts 3-Point Rule". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2012. Retrieved April 28, 2018. including moving back 3-point line to international distance". CBSSports.com. No. 5 June 2019. CBS Sports. Archived from the original on June 5, 2019. ^ "Men's basketball 3-point line extended to international distance" (Press release). NCAA. June 5, 2019. Archived from the original on June 6, 2019. Retrieved June 7, 2019. "NAIA Approves Rule Changes for Men [sic] and Women's Basketball". North Star Athletic Association. June 21, 2019. Archived from the original on February 24, 2021. Retrieved March 10, 2020. "Shot clock rule altered in women's basketball" (Press release). NCAA. June 5, 2019. Archived from the original on June 23, 2019. Retrieved June 20, 2019. ^ "International 3-point line distance approved in women's basketball" (Press release). NCAA. June 3, 2021. Archived from the original on November 28, 2021. Archived from the original on July 14, 2016. Retrieved March 5, 2017. Abbott, Henry (March 18, 2016). "Stephen Curry isn't just the MVP -- he is revolutionizing the game". ESPN. Archived from the original on December 15, 2018. "The NBA Has Never Seen a Shooter Like Stephen Curry". Sports Illustrated. Archived from the original on December 15, 2018. "The NBA Has Never Seen a Shooter Like Stephen Curry". 2018. Retrieved December 11, 2018. ^ Dougherty, Jesse (March 5, 2018). "The Steph Effect: How NBA star is inspiring — and complicating — high school basketball". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on December 16, 2018. Retrieved December 11, 2018. ^ Alexander Franks. And rew Miller. Luke Bornn. Kirk Goldsberry "Characterizing the spatial structure of defensive skill in professional basketball." Ann. Appl. Stat. 9 (1) 94 - 121, March 2015. Archived April 11, 2024, at the Wayback Machine ^ NBA League Averages Archived May 7, 2013, at the Wayback Machine ^ NBA League Averages Archived May 7, 2013. from the original on February 10, 2012. Retrieved October 19, 2010. ^ "Official Basketball Rules 2018" (PDF). FIBA. Archived (PDF) from the original on April 6, 2023. Retrieved October 21, 2018. ^ "NCAA Men's Basketball Court" (PDF). NCAA. June 17, 2019. Archived (PDF) from the original on April 6, 2023. Retrieved October 21, 2018. 9, 2019. ^ "Rule No. 1, Section I — Court and Dimensions" (PDF). Official Rules of the Women's National Basketball Association 2019. Nebraska School Activities Association. Archived (PDF) from the original on May 31, 2019. ^ "Basketball Court Diagram" (PDF). Nebraska School Activities Association. Archived (PDF) from the original on May 31, 2019. December 6, 2011. Retrieved December 10, 2011. ^ "Description of the NBA's new instant replay rules". NBA.com. October 23, 2008. Archived from the original on October 23, 2008. Archived from the original on October 23, 2008. April 17, 2014. ^ "Introducing the two-goal Super Shot". Suncorp Super Netball. Archived from the original on March 14, 2021. Retrieved March 8, 2021. NBA.com's Top 10 three-pointers from past 25 years Article on Columbia's experimentation with the three-point field goal decades before its official introduction "Long Live the Three" by Steve Shutt, Basketball Hall of Fame Retrieved from " How far is a three point rin the NBA? The answer may vary depending on who you ask, but we have the definitive answer. NBA Three Point area from the three-point area. The three point line is 19 feet, 9 inches (6.02 meters) from the basket at the top of the key and 23 feet, 9 inches (7.24 meters) from the sidelines. The three point line. The rule was simple: players could earn an extra point for successful shots taken from beyond a designated arc. This new rule added an element of excitement to games and helped to open up the court, leading to more fast-break opportunities. The three point line has since become a staple of the game, and its distance has been tweaked a few times to ensure that it remains relevant. 22 feet from the basket in most areas, with a few notable exceptions. The line is 20 feet 6 inches from the basket in the corners, and 23 feet 9 inches from the basket in the corners, and 23 feet 9 inches from the basket in the corners, and 23 feet 9 inches from the basket at the very top of the key. changed the way teams play defense, as they must now account for shooters stationed all over the court. The three point line has been moved several times throughout NBA history The three point line has been moved several times throughout NBA history. Initially, it was introduced during the 1979-1980 season and it was 22 feet in length. It was moved in 1986 to a distance of 23 feet 9 inches, where it remained until the 2008-2009 season when it was again moved- this time to a distance of 23 feet 9 inches, where it remained until the 2013-2014 season when it was moved back to its time to a distance of 24 feet in length. The most recent change occurred prior to the 2013-2014 season when it was moved back to its time to a distance of 24 feet in length. original distance of 23 feet 9 inches. A three-point line, which is 23 feet, 9 inches from the corners and 22 feet in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket in the corners and 24 feet in the corners and 2 inches straight on. The three point line is 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket at the top of the key and 22 feet from the corners. The three point line is tapered so that it is wider at the top of the key than it is at the corners. The dimensions of the court and the three point line were standardized during the 1981-1982 season. The current distance of 23 feet, 9 inches was established prior to that season, but it was only used in exhibition games and in some college conferences. The distance was increased to its current distance was increased to its current distance of 23 feet, 9 inches was established prior to that season, but it was only used in exhibition games and in some college conferences. more important. The three point line is 22 feet, 1.75 inches from the basket at the corners In the NBA, the three point line is 22 feet, 1.75 inches from the basket at the corners and 23 feet, 9 inches away from the basket at the corners and 24 feet, 1.75 inches from the basket at the corners and 1.75 inches from the basket at the corners and 1.75 inches from the basket at the corners and 1.75 inches from the basket at the corners and 1.75 inches from the basket at the corners and 1.75 inches
from the basket at the corners and 1.75 inches from the basket at the corners at th experimented with moving the line closer to or further away from the basket. The current distance has been in place since the 2008-09 season. The three point line isn't just a distance from the basket; it also has an arc that goes around the key. The arc is 24 feet from the basket at its closest point. That means that there are spots on the court where a player can be standing beyond the three point line and still be shooting a "three pointer." Three Point Percentage The three point else. Three point line in the NBA is 22 feet in the corners and 23.75 feet everywhere else. Three pointers have become more and more popular in the NBA is 22 feet in the 2019-2020 season, 34.4% of all field goal attempts were three point shots made from beyond the three-point shots made arc surrounding the basket. A successful attempt is worth three points, in contrast to the two points awardecide arc surrounding the basket. for shots made within the three-point line and the one point for each made free throw. The statistic was first widely recognized in Men's NCAA Division I during the 1987-88 season when it was implemented as a 6.25-meter (20 ft 6 in) line to reward shooters for long-range accuracy. Since then, the rule has been adopted by other competitions including FIBA, NBA, and NHL. In 2007, the NCAA extended its use of the three-point line to women's basketball games after reviewing data from a limited number of contests that demonstrated a significant offensive advantage from beyond this arc. The distance from the basket to the three-point line varies by competition level: \* 22 ft (6.7 m) in FIBA competitions \* 23 ft 9 in (7.24 m) in NCAA Division I men's games \* 20 ft 9 in (6.32 m) in NCAA Division I women's games The three point line is 22 feet away from the hoop at the top of the arc, and 23.75 feet away from the hoop in the corners. The percentage of three pointers made has risen steadily over the years as players have become more skilled at shooting from long range. In the 1988-1989 season, only 0.8% of all field goals attempted were three pointers, but by the 2017-2018 season, that number had risen to 35.0%. For comparison, in college basketball the three point line is 20 feet 9 inches away from the hoop (22 feet 1 inch in the corners). Record for the most three point line is 22 feet (6.7 m) from the basket in the corners and 23 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the cor shots made in a single game is 16, set by Stephen Curry of the Golden State Warriors on November 7, 2016. Curry broke the previous record of 15, set by Kobe Bryant of the Los Angeles Lakers on January 7, 2003. The record for the most three point shots made in a season is 402 The 402 three-pointers made by Stephen Curry in the 2015-16 season are the most ever in an NBA season, passing his own mark of 400 set in 2014-15. It's also the only season in which any player has made 400 three-pointers. Curry has now made at least 200 three-pointers in five consecutive seasons, joining Ray Allen and Reggie Miller as the only players in NBA history to accomplish that feat. Curry is also just the fifth player in NBA history with multiple seasons of at least 200 three-pointers, joining Kobe Bryant, Allen, Miller and Damon Stoudamire. Conclusion A three pointer in the corners and 23 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket in the corners and 24 feet (7.0 m) from the basket when the player with the ball is able to shoot the ball and make it in the basket without being fouled by the defense. The three-point line is the line that separates the two-point area from the three-point line is an important part of the game of basketball. The three-point line is the line that separates the two-point area from the three-point line is the line that separates the two-point area from the three-point line is an important part of the game of basketball. the baskets, and is restriped every season. Although the rule for determining whether a shot is a two- or a three-pointer has changed several times throughout the history of the NBA, the current rule has been in place since the 1979-80 season. Under this rule, a shot taken from anywhere beyond the three-point line is worth three points, regardless of how far from the hoop it is taken. The three point line's impact on game strategy has been enormous. Prior to its introduction, most teams emphasized playing close to the basket and did not value long-range shots. The introduction, most teams emphasized playing close to the basket and did not value long-range shots. point line has changed the game of basketball and made it more exciting. More points are being scored, and as a result, the game has become more exciting. More points are being scored, and there are more opportunities for players to make big plays. In addition, the three point line has also created new strategies for teams to use in order to win games. The three point line has also made it possible for players to score more points. In the NBA, the three point line has also made it possible for teams to use in order to win games. court. Players who make a shot from beyond the three points, instead of two. The introduction of the three points, and has also changed the way teams play the game. In general, teams that rely on shooting threes tend to score more points than teams that don't. This is because each successful three pointer is worth one more point than a successful two pointer. The three point in a shorter amount of time. This is because each successful two pointer is worth one more points in a shorter amount of time. point line. Overall, the three point line has had a positive impact on the game of basketball courts look very similar scoring games. Since basketball courts have changed many times. And even though basketball courts look very similar across different leagues today, there are some significant differences between NBA, WNBA, NCAA, FIBA, and High school courts. In this article you can find a detailed summary of court diagrams to use as a template for drawing up basketball plays, check out our Play Drawer app that allows you to create plays using an easy drag&drop interface in your browser. All the diagrams on this page are free to use, but please provide a link to thehoopsgeek.com as attribution. Distance of 3-point line in the NBA:
23'9" on the top of the key, 22' in the corners Distance of free throw line: Distance of backboard from baseline: The backboard is 4' from the baseline The radius of the center circle is 6' Dimensions of key in the NBA: Distance of 3-point line from sidelines: Length of straight 3-point line in the corners: If you use these diagrams on your web site, please provide a link to thehoopsgeek.com! Create plays with our intuitive browser app. They will be animated automatically! NCAA Court: Distance of 3-point line: 22'1¾" on the top of the key, 21.65' in the corners Distance of backboard from baseline: The backboard is 4' from the baseline The radius of the center circle is 4' Dimensions of the restricted area: 4' radius around the center of the rim Distance of 3-point line in the corners: NCAA Court Diagrams If you use these diagrams on your web site, please provide a line to thehoopsgeek.com! NCAA Court Color Labels NCAA Court Color NCAA Court Create Your Own NCAA Court Dimensions of High School Court: Distance of 3-point line in high school: The 3 pointer in high school is 19'9" from the center of the hoop Distance of free throw line: Distance of backboard from baseline: The backboard is 4' from the baseline The radius of the center circle is 4' Dimensions of the key in high school: Distance of 3-point line from sidelines: High School Court Diagrams If you use these diagrams on your web site, please provide a link to thehoopsgeek.com! High School Court Color Label High School Court Color High School Court Color High School Court Dimensions of FIBA Court: Distance of 3-point line: 6.75m arc, 6.60m in the corners Distance of free throw line: Distance of backboard from baseline: The backboard is 1.20m from the baseline The radius of the center circle is 1.20m Dimensions of the key in FIBA courts is 5.80m long and 4.90m wide Dimensions of the restricted area: 1.20m radius around the center of the rim Distance of 3-point line from sidelines: Length of straight 3-point line in the corners: FIBA Court Diagrams If you use these diagrams on your web site, please provide a link to thehoopsgeek.com! FIBA Court Color Label FIBA Court Color F throw line: Distance of backboard from baseline: The backboard is 4' from the baseline around the center of the rim Position of timeout hash marks: Distance of 3-point line from sidelines: Length of straight 3-point line in the corners. FIBA competitions are a little smaller at 28m long (91.86') and 15m wide (49.21'). High school basketball courts are 84' long and 50' wide. At the top of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the corners, the three point line is 23'9" (7.24m) from the center of the basket. In the center of the ba (15.24m) wide. Yes, NBA and NCAA courts are both 94' (28.65m) long and 50' (15.24m) wide. Three point lines and other markings are different though. Free throws are 13'9" from the center of the hoop, and 13' from the front rim. An NBA halfcourt is 47' (14.33m) long and 50' (15.24m) wide. The length of the straight corner three point line is 14' (4.27m). All lines are 2 inches wide. The backboard is 4' (1.22m) from the baseline. The court of the WNBA is the same size than the NBA. The only difference is the 3-point line which is shorter at 22.15' in the WNBA compared to 23'9" in the NBA. The FIBA court used in international competitions is shorter (91.86ft vs 94ft) and narrower (49.21ft vs 50ft) compared to 23'9". The 3-point line in the WNBA is 22.15' at the top of the key and 22' in the corner. Create plays with our intuitive browser app. They will be animated automatically! Founder of thehoopsgeek.com. A passionate basketball enthusiast and coding geek, Andy combines a love for sports with technology. Organization: Internet Archive discovers and captures web pages through many different web crawls. At any given time several distinct crawls are running, some for months, and some every day or longer. View the web archive through the Wayback Machine. Share - copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licenser endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. 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. An NBA three-point corner shot is about 22 feet from the basket. Ronald Martinez/GettyThe National Basketball Association, or NBA, added the three-point shot in 1979. Previously, all baskets scored two points. The three-point line in basketball attraction, or NBA boasts the farthest three-point line. 22- to 23-feet-9 inches away as you go around the arc. If you can hit an NBA three-point line is an arc, so three-point shots are the same distance no matter where you are on the court. The NBA three-point line, however, is basically a three-part structure with two straight lines and an arc in the middle. The straight lines are 3 feet inside each sideline and run from the basket. The short of the free throw line extended. The arc that intersects the straight lines is 23 feet, 9 inches from the basket. progressively longer as you move toward the top of the arc.Article continues below this adVery few basketball courts have an NBA three-point rules, use painter's tape to mark a straight line 3 feet in from the sidelines of a standard court. Run the tape from the baseline to even with the free-throw line. Cut a string to 23 feet, 9 inches. Have someone hold one end of the string and stand directly below the hoop. Take the other end and stand directly below the hoop. Take the other end and stand directly below the hoop. while the other person remains under the basket -- and set tape marks at regular intervals, such as 6 inches, until you reach the straight line that extends beyond the arc. Perform the process on both sides of the court. Practice NBA three-point shots informally after setting up your three-point shots informall line by simply shooting around. Warm up before you begin practicing by shooting from a shorter distance and with dynamic arm stretches, such as arm circles and swings. For a more focused practice, try a timed drill by setting a timer for five minutes, then counting how many three-pointers you can sink during that time. You can set specific shooting spots behind the three-point line, from one corner to the other, then progress from spot to spot, to make sure you practice shooting from a variety of angles. In the NBA's official three-point line in your basketball league, or for a casual game, set up the three-point line, then play by standard NBA rules. Your feet must be completely behind the shot is only worth two points. If you're behind the line as you jump, but land on the line after you release the ball, a successful shot is worth three points. Remember that three-point shots from the corner are 1 foot, 9 inches shorter than shots from the corner. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 111,866 active editors 7,010,903 articles in English 1820 historical world map History is the systematic study of the past with its main focus on the human past. Historians analyse and interpret primary and secondary sources to construct narratives about what happened and explain why it happened. They engage in source criticism to assess the authenticity, content, and reliability of these sources. It is controversial whether 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 the history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as the history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as a field of inquiry in antiquity to replace myth-infused narratives, with influential early traditions originating in Greece, China, and later in the Islamic world. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ian Carmichael Russet sparrow Emmy Noether Archive By email More featured articles About 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 rural migrants since the city was established? ... that Harry Wunsch, despite appearing "short and fat", was a "savage tackler"? ... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of thermometers? ... that the title of Elegies comes from a suite of poems that its director read during the film's pre-production? ... that Saba's airport, known for its short runway, was named after Juancho Yrausquin in honor of his efforts to secure funding? ... that Sculpture Space lets artists create large-scale works in a former metalworking shop? ... that Olympic historians were unconvinced by speculation that an unknown boy coxswain grew up to be a renowned Georgian mathematician? Archive Start a new article Phil Hanson In motorsport, Robert Kubica, Yifei Ye, and Phil Hansor (pictured) of AF Corse win the 24 Hours of Le Mans. In the US state of Minnesota, state representative Melissa Hortman is assassinated and state senator John Hoffman is injured. Former president of Nicaragua and first elected female president in the Americas Violeta Chamorro dies at the age of 95. Israel launches multiple airstrikes across cities in Iran, killing various nuclear scientists and military officials, including IRGC commander-in-chief Hossein Salami. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Alfred Brendel Ali Shamkhani Hamilton Wanasinghe Afa Ah Loo Geoff Palmer Stella Chen Nominate an article June 19: 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 (pictured) was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now commonly known in the United States as "Lou Gehrig's disease". 2009 - War in Afghanistan: British forces began Operation Panther's Claw, in which more than 350 troops made an aerial assault on Taliban positions in southern Afghanistan. Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (d. 1844)Sarah Rosetta Wakeman (d. 1864)Aage Bohr (b. 1922)Clayton Kirkpatrick (d. 2004) More anniversaries: June 18 June 19 June 20 Archive By email List of days of the year About Dred Scott (c. 1799 - 1858) was an enslaved African American who, along with his wife, Harriet Robinson Scott, unsuccessfully sued for the freedom of themselves and their two daughters, Eliza and Lizzie, in the 1857 legal case 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 extended period. 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. 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, including policies and technical issues. Site news - Sources of news about Wikipedia. Help desk - Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk - Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals - A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara בעבית Δujupuli Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski נופוט עברית Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski לאקטינא עברית Δujupuli Makeдонски מון Makedoncka מון אין אינא Simoni Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca א עברית Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Jofforgeo Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių שברית Makedoncka מון מון אינים Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Jofforgeo Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių א עברית Simoni Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca א ברית Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski Jofforgeo Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių א אינין א א איע א א אינין א אינין א א א אינין א אינין א אינין א אינין א איניא אינין א אינין א אינין א איניאן איניאן איניאן א איניאן איניאן א איניאן א איניאן איניאן איניאן איניאן איניאן א איניאן א איניאן א איניאן איניאן איניאן איניאן איניאן א אינאן איניאן א איניאן א אינאן אינאן איניאן איניאן אינאן אינאן איניאן אינאן איניאן איניאן איניאן א nynorsk []] Retrieved from " 2 This article is about the year 1865. For other uses, see 1865 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Humanities Animation Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Canada China Denmark France Germany New Zealand Norway Portugal Russia South Africa Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments Categories Establishments Categories Establishments Categories Establishments and disestablishments Categories Establishments Cate calendar21-22Balinese saka calendar1786-1787Bengali calendar1271-1272Berber calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2409Burmese calendar1271-27Byzantine calendar1273-7374Chinese calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar1273-7374Chinese calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar273-7374Chinese calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 - 29 Vict. calendar3031Ethiopian calendar1857-1858Hebrew calendar5625-5626Hindu calendar5625-5626Hindu calendar1921-1922 - Shaka Samvat1921-1922 - Shaka Samvat1921-19 calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4198Minguo calendar47 before ROC民前47年Nanakshahi calendar397Thai solar calendar2407-2408Tibetan calendar397Thai solar calendar4198Minguo calendar4198Minguo calendar4198Minguo calendar397Thai solar calendar397Thai solar calendar4198Minguo calendar4198Minguo calendar397Thai solar calendar4198Minguo calendar4198Minguo calendar4198Minguo calendar4198Minguo calendar4198Minguo calendar4198Minguo calendar397Thai solar calendar4198Minguo calendar year starting on Sunday of the Gregorian calendar, the 1865th year of the 2nd millennium, the 65th year of the 2nd millennium, the 65th year of the 19th century, and the 6th year of the 1860s decade. As of the start of 1865, the Gregorian calendar calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 15: Union captures Fort Fisher. January 4 - The New York City. January 13 - American Civil War: Second Battle of Fort Fisher - Union forces launch a major amphibious assault against the last seaport held by the Confederates, Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, Sort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces
capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. January 15 - American Civil War: Union forces capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina. Jan House of Representatives. American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief. February 8 - American Civil War: Hampton Roads Confederate leaders discuss peace terms. February 6 - 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, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. March 4 - Washington College and Jefferson College are merged to form Washington & Jefferson College in the United States. [3] March 13 - American Civil War: The Confederate States of America agrees to the use of African American troops. March 19-21 - American Civil War: The Confederate States of America adjourns for the last time. March 19-21 - American Civil War: The Confederate States of America adjourns for the last time. 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 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 President Jefferson Davis and most of his Cabinet flee the Confederate President Jefferson Davis and most of his Cabinet flee the Confederate Capital of Richmond, Virginia, which is taken by Union troops the next day. April 6 - German chemicals producer Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik (BASF) is founded in Mannheim. April 9 - American Civil War: Confederate States Army General 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 of the United States upon Lincoln's death and is sworn in later that morning. April 18 - Confederate 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 Triple Alliance of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay against Paraguay is formally signed, following the outbreak of the Paraguayan War. May 4 - American Civil War: Lieutenant General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama effectively ending all Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River. May 5 - In the United States: In North Bend, Ohio (a suburb of Cincinnati), the first train robbery in the country takes place. Jefferson Davis meets with his Confederate Cabinet (14 officials) for the last time, in Washington, Georgia, and the Confederate Government is officially dissolved. May 10 - American Civil War: Jefferson Davis is captured by the Union Army near Irwinville, Georgia. 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 Armand David first observes Père David's deer in Peking, China. [4] May 23 - Grand Review of the Armies: Union Army troops parade down Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington, D.C.) to celebrate the end of the American Civil War. May 25 - Mobile magazine explosion: 300 are killed in Mobile, Alabama, when an ordnance depot explodes. May 28 - The Mimosa sets sail with emigrants from Wales for Patagonia.[5] May 29 - American Civil War: President of the United States Andrew Johnson issues a proclamation of general amnesty for most citizens of the former Confederacy. June 2 - American Civil War: Confederate forces west of the Mississippi River under General Edmund Kirby Smith surrender at Galveston, Texas, under terms negotiated on May 26, becoming the last to do so. June 10 - Richard Wagner's opera Tristan und Isolde debuts at the Munich Court Theatre. June 11 - Battle of the Riachuelo: The Brazilian Navy squadron defeats the Paraguayan Navy. July 2: Salvation Army June 19 - American Civil War: Union Major General Gordon Granger lands at Galveston, Texas, and informs the people of Texas of the Emancipation Proclamation (an event celebrated in modern times each year as Juneteenth). June 23 - American Civil War: At Fort Towson in Oklahoma Territory, Confederate General Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian, surrenders the last significant Rebel army. June 25 - James Hudson Taylor founds the China Inland Mission at Brighton, England. June-August English polymath Francis Galton first describes eugenics.[6] July 4 - Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 The U.S. Secret Service is founded. The first speed limit is introduced in Britain: 2 mph (3.2 km/h) in the country. July 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 to death during the trial are hanged. 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 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 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 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 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 Ways and Means, December 17 - Leopold II becomes King of the Belgians, following the death (on December 10) of his father King Leopold I. December 18 - Secretary of State William H. Seward declares the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution ratified by three-quarters of the states, including those in secession. As of December 6, slavery is legally outlawed in the last two 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, England, is founded. January 5 - Julio Garavito Armero, Colombian astronomer (d. 1920) January 9 - Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 19 - Valentin Serov, Russian portrait painter (d. 1911) January 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 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1930)[12] Kazimierz Tetmajer, Polish writer (d. 1940) February 17 - Ernst Troeltsch, German theologian (d. 1923). educator (d. 1967) February 28 - Wilfred Grenfell, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1940) Elma Danielsson, Swedish socialist, journalist (d. 1936) March 10 - Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 15 - Sui Sin Far, English-born writer (d. 1914) March 19 - William Morton Wheeler, American entomologist (d. 1937) March 30 - Heinrich Rubens, German physicist (d. 1922) April 2 - Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921) April 6 - Richard Rushall, British sea captain and businessman (d. 1953) April 1 - Richard Rushall, British sea captain and businessman (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. 1923) April 14 - Alfred Hoare Powell, English Arts and Crafts architect, and designer and painter of pottery (d. 1960) April 16 - Harry Chauvel, Australian Army general (d. 1945)[13] April 18 - Leónidas Plaza, 16th President of Ecuador (d. 1932) April 26 - Akseli Gallen-Kallela, Finnish artist (d. 1931)[14] April 28 Vital Brazil, Brazilian physician, immunologist (d. 1950) Charles W. Woodworth, American 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. 1943) May 23 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1942) May 23 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 27 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 26 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 27 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 27 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 28 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 28 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 28 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 28 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 28 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 28 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 28 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 28 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 28 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1943) May 28 - Epitácio Pessoa, 11th Pre Robert W. Chambers, American artist (d. 1933) June 2 - George Lohmann, English cricketer (d. 1901) June 3 - George V of the United Kingdom (d. 1936) June 13 - W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1939) June 19 Alfred Hugenberg, German businessman, politician (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1944) June 26 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 29 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 20 - Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 20 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 20 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 20 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 20 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 20 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 20 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 20 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 20 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 20 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 20 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1948) June 20 - Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese superc general, politician, and diplomat (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 Mirror (d.1922) July 23 Max Heindel, Danish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mirror (d. 1916) Edward Terry Sanford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1930) July 26 - Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1933) John Radecki,
Australian stained glass artist (d. 1955) August 10 - Alexander Glazunov, Russian composer (d. 1936) August 15 - Usui Mikao, Japanese founder of reiki (d. 1926) August 17 - Julia Marlowe, English-born American stage actress (d. 1950) August 22 - Templar Saxe, British actor and singer (d. 1935) August 24 - King Ferdinand I of Romania (d. 1927) August 27 - James Henry Breasted, American Egyptologist (d. 1935) September 4 - Maria Karłowska, Polish Roman Catholic religious professed and blessed (d. 1935) September 11 - Rainis, Latvian poet, playwright (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 Harden, English Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 12 - Arthur Harden, English chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1940) October 15 - Charles W. Clark, American baritone (d. 1925) October 16 - Rudolph Garfield, U.S. politician (d. 1950) October 22 Charles James Briggs, British general (d. 1941) Raymond Hitchcock, American actor (d. 1929) October 23 - Hovhannes Abelian, Armenian actor (d. 1936) October 26 - Benjamin Guggenheim, American businessman (d. 1912) October 27 - Tinsley Lindley, English footballer (d. 1936) November 11 - Edwin Thanhouser, American actor, businessman, and film producer, founder of the Thanhouser Company (d. 1956) December 12 - Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1945) December 16 - Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet (d. 1918) December 19 - Minnie Maddern Fiske, American stage actress (d. 1932) December 20 - Elsie de Wolfe, American socialite, interior decorator (d. 1950) December 23 Anna Farguhar Bergengren, American educator, school administrator, and businessperson (d. 1964)[16] Albrecht, Duke of Württemberg, German field marshal (d. 1939) December 25 Evangeline Booth, 4th General of The Salvation Army (d. 1950) Fay Templeton, American musical comedy star (d. 1939) December 30 - Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1943)[17] Abraham Lincoln John Wilkes Booth January 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. 1807) Giuditta Pasta, Italian soprano (b. 1798) April 2 - A. P. Hill, American Confederate general (b. 1825) April 13 - Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794) April 13 - Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794) April 13 - Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1798) April 13 - Achille Valenciennes, French zoologist (b. 1794) April 13 - Achille Valenciennes, French (b. 1843) April 26 - John Wilkes Booth, American actor, assassin of Abraham Lincoln (b. 1838) April 28 - Sir Samuel Cunard, Canadian bushranger (b. 1837) May 10 - William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessperson (b. 1782)[19] Paul Bogle Henry John Temple Leopold I of Belgium July - Dimitris Plapoutas, Greek military leader (b. 1842) July 6 - Princess Sophie of Sweden, Grand Duchess of Baden (b. 1842) George Atzerodt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 1823) July 25 - James Barry, British military surgeon (b. 1795) August 4 - Percival Drayton, United States Navy officer (b. 1812) August 12 - William Jackson Hooker, English botanist (b. 1783) 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. 1796) August 29 - Robert Remak, German embryologist, physiologist and neurologist (b. 1815) September 2 - William Rowan Hamilton, Irish mathematician (b. 1802) September 25 - Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 1792) October 16 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1781) October 18 - Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1781) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher and sociologist (b. 1784) October 10 - Andrés Bello, Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, teacher, philosopher, philoso Henry Wirz, Swiss-born American Confederate military officer, prisoner-of-war camp commander (executed) (b. 1823) November 29 – Isaac (b. 1813) William Machin Stairs, Canadian businessman, statesman (b. 1789) November 29 – Isaac A. Van Amburgh, American animal trainer (b. 1811) December 6 - Sebastián Iradier, Spanish composer (b. 1809) 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, Randy (May 2001). "The "Rediscovery" of Mendel's Work" (PDF). Bioscene. 27. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 2, 2017. Retrieved December 6, 2016. ^ Coleman, Helen Turnbull Waite (1956). Banners in the Wilderness: The Early Years of Washington and Jefferson College. University of Pittsburgh Press. p. 214. OCLC 2191890. Retrieved April 28, 2011. ^ "Elaphurus davidianus". Ultimate Ungulate. 2004. Archived from the original on June 5, 2011. Retrieved May 5, 2011. ^ Wilkinson, Susan (September 1998). "Welsh immigrants in Patagonia: Mimosa, the old ship that sailed into history". Buenos Aires Herald. Archived from the original on March 5, 2007. Retrieved November 26, 2010. Calton, Francis (1865). "Hereditary talent and character" (PDF). Macmillan's Magazine. 12: 157-166, 318-327. Retrieved December 6, 2016. Active from the original on March 5, 2007. Retrieved November 26, 2010. State and character" (PDF). Macmillan's Magazine. 12: 157-166, 318-327. Retrieved December 6, 2016. People's Chronology. Thomson Gale. ^ a b Palmer, Veronica (1992). The Chronology of British History. London: Century Ltd. p. 286. ISBN 0-7126-5616-2. ^ Levine, Stephen (June 20, 2012). "Capital city". Te Ara: The Encyclopedia of New Zealand. Archived from the original on February 5, 2019. Retrieved May 23, 2019. ^ Cartmell, Donald (2001). The Civil War Book of Lists. Career Press. p. 104. ^ James Louis Garvin; Franklin Henry Hooper; Warren E. Cox (1929). The Encyclopædia Britannica: A New Survey of Universal Knowledge. Encyclopædia Britannica: A Italian). ^ Hill, Alec (1979). "'Chauvel, Sir Henry George (Harry) (1865-1945)'". Australian Dictionary of Biography. Canberra: National University. ISBN 978-0-522-84459-7. ISSN 1833-7538. OCLC 70677943. Retrieved January 11, 2010. ^ O'Sullivan, James (April 26, 2015). "An artist's mark on the story of Finland (150th
anniversary of Gallen-Kallela's birth)". thisisFINLAND. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angus & Robertson. Retrieved April 26, 2022. ^ Serle, Percival (1949). "Ryrie, Granville". Dictionary of Australian Biography. Sydney: Angu 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 (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Timelines 17th century 18th century 18th century 18th century 18th century 19th century 19th century 19th century 18th century 19th century 18th cen an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The 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 Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great 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 Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s Europe at the beginning that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701-1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe. [12] 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708-1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710-1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711-1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Sheriffmu 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 Wa 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 inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1739: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England. [19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743 1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748 The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession Austrian Succession Austrian Succe 1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754-1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital
and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Battle of Panipat. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1764: Dahomey and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1764: Dahomey and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1764: Dahomey and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and Third Carnatic Wa Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765-1767: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765-1767: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765-1767: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766-1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772-1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776-1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Vietnam islands. 1778: Vietnam island reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1783: 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 1781-1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: 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 traditists, who followed the traditional 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786-1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788-1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789-1799: French Revolution. 1789: The 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: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792-1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792: 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australian clans of the Revolution. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem. Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795-1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798-1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 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 scientific discoveries § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' and the steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' and the steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' and the steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' and the steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' and the steel technologies 1761: The problem of
longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' and the steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' and the steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' and the steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' and the steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' and the steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude wa 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 discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Pacific Islands 1 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 Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Aindex User Charles discovers Charles and [32] 1785: Power loom invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704-1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719. Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776-1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Adam Smith 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787-1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791-1795: London symphonies by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 175–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribei 81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume II: The Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 1688-1832 (The Arnold History of Britain Series). A Hodder Arnold Publication. ISBN 978-0-340-56751-7. OCLC 243883533. ^ a b Chandra, Bipin. Modern India. India. ^ Campbell, John; Watts, William (1760). Memoirs of the Revolution in Bengal, anno Dom. 1757. A. Millar, London. ^ Parthasarathi, Prasannan (2011), Why Europe Grew Rich and Asia Did Not: Global Economic Divergence, 1600-1850, Cambridge University Press, p. 207, ISBN 978-1-139-49889-0 ^ Allana, Gulam (1988). Muslim political thought through the ages: 1562-1947 (2 ed.). Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania State "War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-1714". Historyofwar.org. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 82 ^ Historic uk - heritage of britain accommodation guide (3 May 2007). "The history of Scotland - The Act of Union 1707". Historic-uk.com. Archived from the original on 8 April 2009. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 84 ^ "Welcome to Encyclopædia Britannica's Guide to History". Britannica.com. 31 January 1910. Archived from the original on 16 April 2009. ^ "Len Milich: Anthropogenic Desertification vs 'Natural' Climate Trends". Ag.arizona.edu. 10 August 1997. Archived from the original on 11 February 2012. Retrieved 25 April 2009. Wadsworth, Alfred P.; Mann, Julia De Lacy (1931). The Cotton Trade and Industrial Lancashire, 1600–1780. Manchester University Press. p. 433. OCLC 2859370. Wadsworth, Alfred P.; Mann, Julia De Lacy (1931). The Cotton Trade and Industrial Lancashire, 1600–1780. Manchester University Press.
p. 433. OCLC 2859370. the original on 11 May 2008. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ "Saudi Arabia - The Saudi Family and Wahhabi Islam". Countrystudies.us. Retrieved 25 April 2009. ^ "Sufism in the Caucasus". Islamicsupremecouncil.org. Archived from the original on 23 February 2009. Retrieved 25 April 2009. rcentenarians (Listed Chronologically By Birth Date)", Archived from the original on 12 July 2016, Retrieved 9 November 2016, ^ Photo Gallery for Supercentenarians born before 1850, as of May 17, 2019 ^ Balfour-Pau, Glen (20 December 2005), Bagpipes in Babylon: A Lifetime in the Arab World and Bevond, I.B. Tauris 2006. ISBN 9781845111519. ^ "The Harvey Family". Priaulx Library. 2005. Archived from the original on 7 June 2007. Retrieved 22 June 2007. Retrieved 22 June 2007. Retrieved 22 June 2007. A Riedel S (2005). "Edward Jenner and the history of smallpox and vaccination". Proc (Bayl Univ Med Cent). 18 (1): 21-5. doi:10.1080/08998280.2005.11928028. PMC 1200696. PMID 16200144. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 106 ^ Encyclopædia Britannica Archived August 7, 2008, at the Wayback Machine ^ Meggs, Philip B. A History of Graphic Design. (1998) John Wiley & Sons, Inc. p 146 ISBN 978-0-471-29198-5 Black, Jeremy and Roy Porter, eds. A Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century World History (1994) 890pp Klekar, Cynthia. "Fictions of the Gift: Generosity and Obligation in Eighteenth-Century Studies: Wake Forest University, 2004. Refereed. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Morris, Richard B. and Graham W. Irwin, eds. Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) online Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The economic 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; note there are two different titles. 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 " 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 " 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 " 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 " 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 Common Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 164 century (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 164 (links | edit) 1626 ( (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1791 (links | edit) 1743 (links 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1859 (links | edit) 1859 (links | edit) 1866 (link 1840s (links | edit) 1883 (links | edit) 1800s (decade) (links | edit) 1801 (links | e American and Canadian football, see Field goal. Joel Embiid shoots a three-point shot over Stephen Curry during the 2022 NBA All-Star Game. A three-point field goal in a basketball game made from beyond the three-point field goal (also 3-pointer, three, or triple) is a field goal in a basketball game made from beyond the three-point field goal (also 3-pointer, three, or triple) is a field goal in a basketball game made from beyond the three-point field goal (also 3-pointer, three, or triple) is a field goal in a basketball game made from beyond the three-point field goal (also 3-pointer, three, or triple) is a field goal (also 3-pointer, three) for the field goal (also 3-pointer, three) for the field goal (also 3-pointer) for the field goal points, in contrast to the two points awarded for field goals made within the three-point line and the one point for each made free throw. The distance from the basket to the three-point line varies by competition level: in the International Basketball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket; in the International Basketball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket; in the International Basketball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket; in the International Basketball Association (NBA) the arc is 23 feet 9 inches (7.24 m) from the center of the basket; in the International Basketball Federation (FIBA), the Women's National Basketball Association of Intercollegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) (all divisions), and the National Basketball Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA), the arc is 6.75 m (22 ft 1.75 in) from the center of the basket; and in the National Basketball Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA), the arc is 6.75 m (22 ft 1.75 in) from the center of the basket; and in the National Basketball Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA), the arc is 6.75 m (22 ft 1.75 in) from the center of the basket; and in the National Basketball Association of Intercollegiate Athletic Association (NFHS) the arc is 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) from the center of the basket. Every three-point line becomes parallel to each sideline at the points where each arc is 3 feet (0.91 m) from the sideline; as a result, the distance from the center of the basket gradually decreases to a minimum of 22 feet (6.7 m). FIBA specifies the arc's minimum distance from the sideline as 0.9 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket as the FIBA arc, but is 3 feet 4 inches (1.02 m) from each sideline because the North American court is slightly wider than the FIBA court. In 3x3, a FIBA-sanctioned variant of the half-court 3-on-3 game, the same line exists, but shots from behind it are only worth 1 point.[1] The three-point line was first tested at the collegiate level in 1945, with a 21-foot line, in a game between Columbia and Fordham, but it was not kept as a rule. There was another one-game experiment in 1958, this time with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with an experimental rule that counted all field goals as three points.[2] In 1962, the St. Francis (New York) head coach, Daniel Lynch, once again made the suggestion of a three-point line to the New York Basketball Writers Association.[3] At the direction of Abe Saperstein, the American Basketball league (ABL) became the first basketball league to institute the rule in 1961.[4] As commissioner of the new league, Saperstein wanted to add excitement to the game and distinguish the league from the bigger NBA. He hoped the three-pointer would become basketball's equivalent of the home run. "We must have a weapon," Saperstein and longtime DePaul University coach Ray Meyer went onto a court one day with tape and selected 25 feet as the right length. "They just arbitrarily drew lines," his son Jerry Saperstein said. "There's really no scientific basis. Just two Hall of Fame coaches getting together and saying: 'Where would we like to see the line?'" Not long after, in June 1961, Saperstein was traveling when the other seven ABL owners voted 4-3 to officially shorten the line, to 22 feet. Saperstein, who had significant power in the league as owner of the popular Globetrotters, disagreed with this and simply ignored there was one problem with the 25-foot arc and solved it by adding a 22-foot line in the corners. "It made for interesting possibilities," he wrote.[5] After the ABL shut down in 1963, the three-point shot was adopted by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season.
It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professi George Mikan stated that the three-pointer "would give the smaller player a chance to score and open up the defense to make the game more enjoyable for the fans".[8] During the 1970s, the ABA used the three-point shot, along with the slam dunk, as a marketing tool to compete with the NBA. Its ninth and final season concluded in the spring of 1976.[9][10][11] The official scorer's report showing the first three-point field goal in NBA history on October 12, 1979 Three years later in June 1979, the NBA adopted the three-point line (initially on a one-year trial) for the 1979-80 season, [12][13][14] despite the view of many that it was a gimmick.[15] Chris Ford of the Boston Celtics is credited with making the first three-point shot in NBA history on October 12, 1979. The season opener at Boston Garden was more remarkable for the debut of Larry Bird (and two new head coaches).[16][17] Rick Barry of the Houston Rockets, in his final season, also made one in the same game, and Kevin Grevey of the Washington Bullets made one that Friday night as well.[17][18] Barry would later set the original 3-point record at 8 in a single game on February 9, 1980 against the Utah Jazz.[19] The three-point field goal was slow to be adopted by teams in the NBA. In the 1980 NBA Finals, Julius Erving made the only three of the series (and first in Finals history) in Game 3, and in Game 4, neither team attempted a single shot beyond the arc.[20] In its early years, the three-point shot was considered to be nothing more than a gimmick or desperation tactic, but in the late 1980s the three-pointers in a season in 1988, draining 148 that season.[21] In the following years, players like Ainge, Dale Ellis, Michael Adams, Vernon Maxwell and Reggie Miller gained a reputation as three-pointers. In 1995, John Starks became the first player to make over 200 three-pointers in a season. In 1997, Reggie Miller surpassed Ellis as the NBA's all-time leader in three-pointers, eventually retiring with a record 2,560 three-pointers made until 2011.[22] The sport's international governing body, FIBA, introduced the three-point line in 1984, at 6.25 m (20 ft 6 in), and it made its Olympic debut in 1988 in Seoul, South Korea. The NCAA's Southern Conference became the first collegiate conference to use the three-point rule, adopting a 22-foot (6.71 m) line for the 1980-81 season. [23][24] Ronnie Carr of Western Carolina was the first to score a three-point field goal in college basketball history on November 29, 1980. [24][25][26] Over the following five years, NCAA conferences differed in their use of the rule and distance required for a three-pointer. The line was as close as 17 ft 9 in (5.41 m) in the Big Sky.[28][29][30][31] Used only in conference play for several years, it was adopted by the NCAA in April 1986 for the 1986-87 season at 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m)[32][33][34][35] and was first used in the NCAA tournament in March 1987.[36] The NCAA adopted the three-pointer in women's basketball on an experimental basis for that season at the same distance, and made its use mandatory beginning in 1987-88.[37] In 2007, the NCAA lengthened the men's distance by a foot to 20 ft 9 in (6.32 m), effective with the 2008-09 season, [38] and the women's line was moved to match the men's in 2011-12. [37] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA. [39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA. [39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA. three-point line distance in the National Invitation Tournament (NIT) in 2018 and 2019,[40] then adopted that distance for all men's play with a phased conversion that began with Division I in the 2019-20 season.[41][42] The NAIA and other American associations also adopted the new NCAA distance for their respective men's play.[43] In that same 2019-20 season, the NCAA planned to experiment with the FIBA arc in women's postseason events other than the NCAA announced on June 3, 2021 that the FIBA three-point distance would be extended to the women's game starting in 2021-22.[45] For three seasons beginning in 1994-95, the NBA attempted to address decreased scoring by shortening the distance of the line from 23 ft 9 in (7.24 m) (22 ft (6.71 m) at the corners) to a uniform 22 ft (6.71 m) around the basket. From the 1997-98 season on, the NBA reverted the line to its original distance of 23 ft 9 in (22 ft at the corners, with a 3-inch differential). In 2008, FIBA announced that the distance would be increased by 50 cm (19.7 in) to 6.75 m (22 ft 1+3/4 in), with the change being phased in beginning in October 2010. In December 2012, the WNBA announced that is would use the FIBA distance, starting in 2013; by 2017, the distance at the corners was lengthened to match the NBA. The NBA has discussed adding a four-point line, according to president Rod Thorn.[46] Main article: Three-point revolution In the NBA, attempting three-point field goals has become increasingly frequent in the modern day. particularly from mid-2015 onwards. The increase in latter years has been attributed to two-time NBA MVP Stephen Curry, who is credited with revolutionizing the game by inspiring teams to regularly employ the three-point field goals made and is ranked highest in "Off Ball" average attention drawn. Calculated by the average attention each player receives as the total amount of time guarded by each defensive player divided by the total time playing, Curry's was ranked at 1.064, with Kevin Durant coming in second at 1.063, in a 2015 study.[50] Season Average three-point goals per game Average three-point attempts per game Effectiveness[51] 1979-1980 0.8 2.8 29% 1989-2000 4.8 13.7 35% 2009-2010 6.4 18.1 36% 2021-2022 12.4 35.2 35% A court with multiple three-point lines in New York City. From left to right: high school distance, NCAA women's distance (before 2021 22), and NBA distance. A three-point line consists of an arc at a set radius measured from the point on the floor directly below the center of the basket, and two parallel lines equidistant from each sideline extending from the nearest end line to the point at which they intersect the arc. In the NBA, WNBA, NCAA or NAIA, and FIBA standards, the arc spans the width of the court until it is a specified minimum distance from each sideline. The three-point line then becomes parallel to the sideline. The unusual formation of the three-point shot at the corners of the court; the arc would be less than 2 feet (0.61 m) from each sideline at the corners if it were a continuous arc. In American high school standards, the arc spans 180° around the basket center to the (6.32 m) from the center of the basket, the arc was 4 feet 3 inches or 1.3 meters from the sideline in that area. The distance from sidelines Reference NBA 7.24 metres (23 ft 9 in) 3 ft 0 in (0.91 m) [52] FIBANAIANCAA[b]WNBA 6.75 metres (22 ft 1+3/4 in) FIBA: 0.9 m (2 ft 11 in)NAIA, NCAA: 3 ft 4 in (1.02 m)WNBA: 3 ft 0 in (0.91 m) [53][54][55] NFHS 6.02 metres (19 ft 9 in) 5 ft 3 in (1.6 m) [56] The high school gymnasiums and fieldhouses built in the three-point era. Courts built in older eras before state high school sanctioning bodies issued rules regarding court sizes have narrower markings, requiring home court ground rules where there is less space behind the three-point arc, the space on the sides of the arc can barely accommodate the shooter's feet due to lack of room, or it may be marked closer than the suggested minimum. A player's feet must be completely behind the three-point attempt, as long as the ball is released in mid-air. An official raises his/her arm with three fingers extended to signal the shot attempt. If the attempt is successful, he/she raises his/her other arm with all fingers fully extended in manner similar to a football official signifying successful field goal to indicate the three-point goal. The official must recognize it for it to count as three points. Instant replay has sometimes been used, depending on league rules. The NBA, WNBA[57] FIBA and the NCAA specifically allow replay for this purpose. In NBA, WNBA & FIBA games, video replay does not have to occur immediately following a shot; play can continue and the officials can adjust the scoring later in the game, after reviewing the video. However, in late game situations play may be paused pending a review. If a shooter is fouled while attempting a three-pointer and subsequently misses the shot, the shooter is awarded one free-throw attempts. If a player
completed a three-pointer while being fouled, and that foul was ruled as either a Flagrant 1 or a Flagrant 2 foul, the player would be awarded two free throws for a possible 5-point play. In 3x3, where shots from behind the arc are worth 2 points, the shooter is normally awarded two free throws if the shot is missed and one if the shot is made. However, if the fouling team has committed more than 6 fouls in the game, the shooter receives two free throws regardless of the result of the ball. Major League Lacrosse (MLL) featured a two-point line which forms a 15-yard (14 m) arc around the front of the goal. Shots taken from behind this line count for two points, as opposed to the standard one point. The Premier Lacrosse League, which absorbed MLL in a December 2020 merger, plays under MLL rules, including the two-point arc. In gridiron football, a standard field goal is worth three points; various professional and semi-pro leagues have experimented with four point field goals. NFL Europe and the Stars Football League adopted a rule similar to basketball's three-point line in which an additional points. The Arena Football League awarded for longer field goals; in both leagues any field goal of 50 yards (46 m) or more was worth four points. The Arena Football League adopted a rule similar to basketball's three-point line in which an additional point was awarded for longer field goals; in both leagues any field goal of 50 yards (46 m) or more was worth four points. (like the three-point shot, the drop kick is more challenging than a standard place kick, as the bounce of the ball makes a kick less predictable, and arena football also uses narrower goal posts for all kicks than the outdoor game does). During the existence of the World Hockey Association (WHA) in the 1970s, there were proposals for two-point hockey goals for shots taken beyond an established distance (one proposal was a 44-foot (13.4m) arc, which would have intersected the faceoff circles), but this proposal gained little support and faded after the WHA merged with the National Hockey League. It was widely believed that long-distance shots in hockey had little direct relation to skill (usually resulting more from goalies' vision being screened or obscured), plus with the lower scoring intrinsic to the sport a two-point goal is a similar concept in Australian rules football, in which a 50-meter (55 yd) arc determines the value of a goal; within the arc, it is the usual 6 points, but 9 points are scored for a "super goal" scored from outside the super goal is only used in pre-season games and not in the season proper.[58] The National Professional Soccer League II, which awarded two points for all goals except those on the power play, also used a three-point line, drawn 45 feet (14 m) from the goal. It has since been adopted by some other indoor soccer leagues. The 2020 Suncorp Super Netball league season saw the addition of the two-goal Super Shot. The Super Shot provides goal attacks and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes and goal shooters and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals attacks and goal shooters attacks of each quarter.[59] NBA records 50-40-90 club, exclusive group of players who have made at least 50% of field goals (counting both two-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers, and 90% of free throws in a season. List of National Basketball Association annual 3-point scoring leaders List of National Basketball Association career 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of Women's National Basketball Association career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball players with 12 or more 3-point field goals in a game ^ Later known athletically as St. Francis Brooklyn, before the school shut down its athletic program in 2023. ^ In the 2019-20 season, the NCAA used the FIBA arc only in Division I men's players with 12 or more 3-point field goals in a game ^ Later known athletically as St. Francis Brooklyn, before the school shut down its athletic program in 2023. Divisions II and III adopted the FIBA arc for men's play adopted the FIBA arc for men's play adopted the FIBA arc in 2021-22. ^ "Article 5: Scoring" (PDF). 3x3 Official Rules of the Game. FIBA. January 2016. Archived (PDF) from the original on September 3, 2017. Retrieved September 3, 2017. ^ Monagan, Charles, "Three-For-All," Dartmouth Alumni Magazine, Nov-Dec. 2018. Retrieved November 4, 2018. ^ "Three-Point Field Goals Urged By Lynch, Coach at St. Francis". The New York Times. Archived from the original on February 25, 2021. Retrieved December 23, 2019. ^ Frazier, Walt; Sachare, Alex (1998). The Complete Idiot's Guide to Basketball. New York City: Penguin Group. ISBN 9780786549894. Archived from the original on July 31, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b Cohen, Ben (February 13, 2020). "How George Steinbrenner and the Harlem Globetrotters Changed the NBA Forever". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on February 25, 2020. Retrieved February 26, 2020. ^ "ABA playoff plans set". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. July 12, 1967. p. 4D. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. Deford, Frank (November 27, 1967). "Shooting for three". Sports Illustrated. p. 22. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. \* "4-Point Play Gets Approval By ABA". Associated Press. July 11, 1967. Retrieved June 17, 2013. "Four ABA clubs gain NBA okay". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. June 18, 1976. p. 1C. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. "Burial of the ABA a fact; next step a dispersal draft". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. June 19, 1976. p. 1C. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved August 14, 2018. Cennsylvania). Sports Illustrated. p. 64. Archived from the original on August 14, 2018. Cennsylvania). Associated Press. June 22, 1979. p. 24. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. Newman, Bruce 3-point goal, goes back to two referees". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. June 22, 1979. p. 5D. Archived from the original on December 11, 2022. Retrieved October 15, 2020. Newman, Bruce (January 7, 1980). "Now it's bombs away in the NBA". Sports Illustrated. p. 22. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. ^ "The History of the 3-Pointer - iHoops". December 16, 2010. Archived from the original ON December 16, 2010. Retrieved August 13, 2018. ^ "The History of the 3-Pointer - iHoops". December 16, 2010. Archived from the original ON December 16, 2010. Retrieved August 13, 2018. unknown (link) ^ "Bird only 'so-so,' but Celts win over Houston". Deseret News. (Salt Lake City, Utah). UPI. October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 13, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 14, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 14, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 14, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 14, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 14, 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March
8, 2023. Retrieved October 14, 1979. October 15, 2020. ^ "NBA standings (and boxscores)". Deseret News. Salt Lake City. October 13, 1979. p. 5A. Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made ". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. ^ "1980 NBA Finals - 76ers vs. Lakers" Career High in Three Pointers Made ". Archived from th Archived from the original on February 13, 2018. Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved August 18, 2024. Sanders, Steve (February 9, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved May 20, 2023. "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders ABA Yea 1981). "22 will get you 3". Spartanburg Herald. South Carolina. p. B1. Archived from the original on July 29, 2017. Retrieved July 30, 2015. ^ "Carr's shot makes cage Hall of Fame". Gadsden Times. Alabama. Associated Press. May 31, 1981. p. 36. Archived from the original on October 10, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. "Three-pointer turns 25". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. December 3, 2005. p. B3. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. "NCAA Unlikely to Order Clock and 3-Point Shot". The Washington Post. April 1, 1983. Archived from the original on August 28, 2017. Retrieved May 16, 2020. ^ McCallum, Jack (November 29, 1982). "It will be one testy season". Sports Illustrated. p. 42. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. ^ "Monson not so high on the 3-point shot". Lewiston Morning Tribune. (Idaho). wire services November 11, 1982. p. 6B. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ Kenyon, Quane (November 26, 1982). "Big Sky has new 22-foot look ready for conference contests". Spokesman-Review. (Spokane, Washington). Associated Press. p. E3. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ Kenyon, Quane (November 26, 1982). "Big Sky has new 22-foot look ready for conference contests". 2020. ^ "Debate over 3-pointer Continues". July 26, 2010. Archived from the original on December 5, 2012. Retrieved November 15, 2017. { {cite web}}: CS1 maint: bot: original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "3-point goal draws mixed reviews". Reading Eagle. (Pennsylvania). April 3, 1986. p. 42. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 18. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. 15, 2020. ^ McCallum, Jack (January 5, 1987). "The three-point uproar". Sports Illustrated. p. 40. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. Achived from the original on August 13, 2018. Retrieved October 15, 2020. A b NCAA Women's Basketball Playing Rules History" (PDF). NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. Retrieved August 23, 2017. "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. Retrieved August 23, 2017. `Lvncn. Ionn (March 27 1987). "High School Basketball Draws Line, Adopts 3-Point Rule". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on November 5, 2012. Retrieved April 28, 2018. ^ Bonagura, Kyle (February 28, 2018. Retrieved February 28, 2018. ^ Bonagura, Kyle (February 28, 2018. \* Bonagur Kyle. "NCAA approves rule changes including moving back 3-point line to international distance". CBSSports.com. No. 5 June 2019. CBS Sports.com. No. 5 June 2019. Archived from the original on June 5, 2019. Archived from the original on June 5, 2019. June 6, 2019. Retrieved June 7, 2019. ^ "NAIA Approves Rule Changes for Men [sic] and Women's Basketball". North Star Athletic Association. June 21, 2020. ^ "Shot clock rule altered in women's basketball" (Press release). NCAA. June 5, 2019. Archived from the original on February 24, 2021. Retrieved March 10, 2020. ^ "Shot clock rule altered in women's basketball" (Press release). NCAA. June 5, 2019. Archived from the original on February 24, 2021. Retrieved March 10, 2020. ^ "Shot clock rule altered in women's basketball" (Press release). NCAA. June 5, 2019. Archived from the original on February 24, 2021. Retrieved March 10, 2020. ^ "Shot clock rule altered in women's basketball" (Press release). NCAA. June 5, 2019. Archived from the original on February 24, 2021. Retrieved March 10, 2020. ^ "Shot clock rule altered in women's basketball". on June 23, 2019. Retrieved June 20, 2019. ^ "International 3-point line distance approved in women's basketball" (Press release). NCAA. June 3, 2021. Archived from the original on July 14, 2016. Retrieved March 5, 2017. ^ Abbott, Henry (March 18, 2016). "Stephen Curry isn't just the MVP -- he is revolutionizing the game". ESPN. Archived from the original on December 11, 2018. ^ Nadkarni, Rohan (May 31, 2018). "The NBA Has Never Seen a Shooter Like Stephen Curry". Sports Illustrated. Archived from the original on December 15, 2018. Retrieved December 11, 2018. A Dougherty, Jesse (March 5, 2018). "The Washington Post. Archived from the original on December 16, 2018. Retrieved December 11, 2018. A Alexander Franks. And rew Miller. Luke Bornn. Kirk Goldsberry. "Characterizing the spatial structure of defensive skill in professional basketball." Ann. Appl. Stat. 9 (1) 94 - 121, March 2015. Archived April 11, 2024, at the Wayback Machine ^ NBA League Averages Archived May 7, 2013, at the Wayback Machine - Basketball Reference ^ "Rule No. 1---Court Dimensions--Equipment". NBA Official Rules. Archived from the original on February 10, 2012. Retrieved October 19, 2010. ^ "Official Basketball Rules 2018" (PDF). FIBA. Archived (PDF) from the original on October 25, 2018. Retrieved December 21, 2018. ^ "NCAA Men's and Women's Basketball Court" (PDF). NCAA. June 17, 2019. Archived (PDF) from the original on April 6, 2023. Retrieved October 9, 2019. "Rule No. 1, Section I – Court and Dimensions" (PDF). Official Rules of the Women's National Basketball Association 2019. "Basketball Court Diagram" (PDF). Nebraska School Activities Association Archived (PDF) from the original on December 6, 2011. Retrieved December 10, 2011. ^ "Description of the NBA's new instant replay rules". NBA.com. October 23, 2008. Retrieved November 16, 2008. ^ Denham, Greg (February 14, 2012). "NAB Cup's ruck and holding rules may run season". The Australian. Archived from the original on April 17, 2014. ^ "Introducing the two-goal Super Shot". Suncorp Super Netball. Archived from the original on March 14, 2021. Retrieved March 8, 2021. NBA.com's Top 10 three-pointers from past 25 years Article on Columbia's experimentation with the three-point field goal decades
before its official introduction "Long Live the Three" by Steve Shutt, Basketball Hall of Fame Retrieved from " Basketball field goal made from beyond the designated three-point field goal in American and Canadian football, see Field goal. Joel Embiid shoots a three-point shot over Stephen Curry during the 2022 NBA All-Star Game. A three-point field goal (also 3-pointer, three, or triple) is a field goal in a basketball game made from beyond the three-point store to the two points, in contrast to the two points awarded for field goals made within the three-point line, a designated arc surrounding the basket. A successful attempt is worth three points, in contrast to the two points awarded for field goals made within the three-point line and the one point for each made free throw. The distance from the basket to the three-point line varies by competition level: in the National Basketball Association (WNBA), the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) (all divisions), and the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA), the arc is 6.75 m (22 ft 1.75 in) from the center of the basket. Every three-point line becomes parallel to each sideline at the points where each arc is a specified distance from the sideline. In both the NBA and WNBA, this distance from the sideline; as a result, the distance from the sideline as a result, the distance from the sideline as a result, the distance from the sideline. 0.9 meters (2 ft 11 in), resulting in a minimum distance from the center of the basket of 6.6 meters (21 ft 8 in). The NCAA and NAIA arc is the same distance from the center of the basket as the FIBA arc, but is 3 feet 4 inches (1.02 m) from each sideline because the North American court is slightly wider than the FIBA court. In 3x3, a FIBA-sanctioned variant of the half-court 3-on-3 game, the same line exists, but shots from behind it are only worth 2 points with all other shots worth 1 point.[1] The three-point line was first tested at the collegiate level in 1945, with a 21-foot line, in a game between Columbia and Fordham, but it was not kept as a rule. There was another one-game experiment in 1958, this time with a 23-foot line, in a game between St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with an experimental rule that counted all field goals as three points.[2] In 1962, the St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with an experimental rule that counted all field goals as three points.[2] In 1962, the St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with an experimental rule that counted all field goals as three points.[2] In 1962, the St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with an experimental rule that counted all field goals as three points.[2] In 1962, the St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with an experimental rule that counted all field goals as three points.[2] In 1962, the St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with an experimental rule that counted all field goals as three points.[2] In 1962, the St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena. In 1961, Boston University and Dartmouth played one game with an experimental rule that counted all field goals as three points.[2] In 1962, the St. Francis (NY)[a] and Siena (NY)[a] a Basketball Writers Association.[3] At the direction of Abe Saperstein, the American Basketball League (ABL) became the first basketball league to institute the rule in 1961.[4] As commissioner of the new league, Saperstein wanted to add excitement to the game and distinguish the league from the bigger NBA. He hoped the three-pointer would become basketball's equivalent of the home run. "We must have a weapon," Saperstein said, "and this is ours."[5] To determine the distance the new shot line should be from the basket, Saperstein and longtime DePaul University coach Ray Meyer went onto a court one day with tape and selected 25 feet as the right length. "They just arbitrarily drew lines," his son Jerry Saperstein said. "There's really no scientific basis. Just two Hall of Fame coaches getting together and saying: 'Where would we like to see the line?'" Not long after, in June 1961, Saperstein was traveling when the other seven ABL owners voted 4-3 to officially shorten the line, to 22 feet. Saperstein, who had significant power in the league as owner of the popular Globetrotters, disagreed with this and simply ignored the ruling. Games continued with the 25 feet (7.62 m) shot. Saperstein eventually acknowledged there was one problem with the 25-feet (7.62 m) shot. shut down in 1963, the three-point shot was adopted by the Eastern Professional Basketball League in its 1963-64 season. It was also popularized by the American Basketball Association (ABA), which introduced it in its inaugural 1967-68 season. It was also popularized by the Eastern Professional Basketball League in its 1963-64 season. chance to score and open up the defense to make the game more enjoyable for the fans".[8] During the 1970s, the ABA used the three-point field goal in NBA history on October 12, 1979 Three years later in June 1979, the NBA adopted the three-point line (initially on a one-year trial) for the 1979-80 season, [12][13][14] despite the view of many that it was a gimmick. [15] Chris Ford of the Boston Celtics is credited with making the first three-point shot in NBA history on October 12, 1979. The season opener at Boston Garden was more remarkable for the debut of Larry Bird (and two new head coaches).[16][17] Rick Barry of the Houston Rockets, in his final season, also made one in the same game, and Kevin Grevey of the Washington Bullets made one that Friday night as well.[17][18] Barry would later set the original 3-point record at 8 in a single game on February 9, 1980 against the Utah Jazz.[19] The three-point field goal was slow to be adopted by teams in the NBA. In the 1980 NBA Finals, Julius Erving made the only three of the series (and first in Finals history) in Game 3, and in Game 4, neither team attempted a single shot beyond the arc.[20] In its early years, the threepoint shot was considered to be nothing more than a gimmick or desperation tactic, but in the late 1980s the three-pointers in a season in 1988, draining 148 that season. [21] In the following years, players like Ainge, Dale Ellis, Michael Adams, Vernon Maxwell and Reggie Miller gained a reputation as three-point specialists. In 1994, Dale Ellis became the first player to make over 200 three-pointers in a season. In 1997, Reggie Miller surpassed Ellis as the NBA's all-time leader in threepointers, eventually retiring with a record 2,560 three-pointers made. Miller remained the all-time leader in three-pointers made until 2011.[22] The sport's international governing body, FIBA, introduced the three-pointers made until 2011.[22] The sport's international governing body. became the first collegiate conference to use the three-point rule, adopting a 22-foot (6.71 m) line for the 1980-81 season.[23][24] Ronnie Carr of Western Carolina was the first to score a three-point field goal in college basketball history on November 29, 1980.[24][25][26] Over the following five years, NCAA conferences differed in their use of the rule and distance required for a three-pointer. The line was as close as 17 ft 9 in (5.41 m) in the Atlantic Coast Conference, [27] and as far away as 22 ft (6.71 m) in the Big Sky. [28][29][30][31] Used only in conference play for several years, it was adopted by the NCAA in April 1986 for the 1986-87 season at 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m)[32][33][34][35] and was first used in the NCAA tournament in March 1987.[36] The NCAA adopted the three-pointer in women's basketball on an experimental basis for that season at the same distance, and made its use mandatory beginning in 1987-88.[37] In 2007, the NCAA lengthened the men's distance by a foot to 20 ft 9 in (6.32 m), effective with the 2008-09 season, [38] and the women's line was moved to match the men's in 2011-12.[37] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, along with elementary and middle schools, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NCAA.[39] The NFHS, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NFHS, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NFHS, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NFHS, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line nationally in 1987, a year after the NFHS, adopted a 19 ft 9 in (6.02 m) line
nationally in (8.02 m) line natopted a 19 ft 9 in (8.02 m) line nationally in (8.02 m) line na and 2019,[40] then adopted that distance for all men's play with a phased conversion that began with Division I in the 2019-20 season.[41][42] The NAIA and other American associations also adopted the new NCAA distance for their respective men's play.[43] In that same 2019-20 season, the NCAA planned to experiment with the FIBA arc in women's postseason events other than the NCAA championships in each division, most notably the Women's National Invitation Tournament and Women's Basketball Invitational; [44] these events were ultimately scrapped due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The NCAA announced on June 3, 2021 that the FIBA three-point distance would be extended to the women's game starting in 2021-22.[45] For three seasons beginning in 1994-95, the NBA attempted to address decreased scoring by shortening the distance of the line from 23 ft 9 in (7.24 m) (22 ft (6.71 m) at the corners) to a uniform 22 f of 23 ft 9 in (22 ft at the corners, with a 3-inch differential). In 2008, FIBA announced that the distance would be increased by 50 cm (19.7 in) to 6.75 m (22 ft 1+3/4 in), with the change being phased in beginning in October 2010. In December 2012, the WNBA announced that it would use the FIBA distance, starting in 2013; by 2017, the distance at the corners was lengthened to match the NBA. The NBA has discussed adding a four-point line, according to president Rod Thorn.[46] Main article: Three-point field goals has become increasingly frequent in the modern day, particularly from mid-2015 onwards. The increase in latter years has been attributed to two-time NBA MVP Stephen Curry, who is credited with revolutionizing the game by inspiring teams to regularly employ the three-point field goals made and is ranked highest in "Off Ball" average attention drawn. Calculated by the average attention each player receives as the total amount of time guarded by each defensive player divided by the total time playing, Curry's was ranked at 1.064, with Kevin Durant coming in second at 1.063, in a 2015 study.[50] Season Average three-point goals per game Effectiveness[51] 1979-1980 0.8 2.8 29% 1989-1990 2.2 6.6 33% 1999-2000 4.8 13.7 35% 2009-2010 6.4 18.1 36% 2019-2020 12.2 34.1 36% 2021-2022 12.4 35.2 35% A court with multiple three-point lines in New York City. From left to right: high school distance, NCAA women's distance (before 2021-22), and NBA distance. A three-point line consists of an arc at a set radius measured from the point on the floor directly below the center of the basket, and two parallel lines equidistant from each sideline extending from the nearest end line to the point at which they intersect the arc. In the NBA, WNBA, NCAA or NAIA, and FIBA standards, the arc spans the width of the court until it is a specified minimum distance from each sideline. The three-point line at these levels allows players some space from which to attempt a three-point shot at the corners of the court; the arc would be less than 2 feet (0.61 m) from each sideline at the corners if it were a continuous arc. In American high school standards, the arc spans 180° around the basket, then becomes parallel to the sidelines from the plane of the basket, then becomes parallel to the sidelines or 1.6 meters). During the period in which the NCAA/NAIA arc was at 20 ft 9 in (6.32 m) from the center of the basket, then arc was 4 feet 3 inches or 1.3 meters from the sideline in that area. The distance of the three-point line to the center of the hoop varies by level: Competition Arc radius Minimum distancefrom sidelines Reference NBA 7.24 metres (22 ft 1+3/4 in) FIBA: 0.9 m (2 ft 11 in)NAIA, NCAA: 3 ft 4 in (1.02 m)WNBA: 0.9 m (2 ft 11 in)NAIA, NCAA: 3 ft 4 in (1 3 ft 0 in (0.91 m) [53][54][55] NFHS 6.02 metres (19 ft 9 in) 5 ft 3 in (1.6 m) [56] The high school corner minimum is taken as a requirement for newer high school sanctioning bodies issued rules regarding court sizes have narrower markings, requiring home court ground rules where there is less space behind the three-point arc, the space on the sides of the arc can barely accommodate the shooter's feet must be completely behind the three-point line at the time of the shot or jump in order to make a three-point attempt; if the player's feet are on or in front of the line, it is a two-point attempt. A player is allowed to jump from outside the line and land inside the line and land inside the line attempt. If the attempt is successful, he/she raises his/her other arm with all fingers fully extended in manner similar to a football official signifying successful field goal to indicate the three-point goal. The official must recognize it for it to count as three points. Instant replay has sometimes been used, depending on league rules. The NBA, WNBA[57] FIBA and the NCAA

specifically allow replay for this purpose. In NBA, WNBA & FIBA games, video replay does not have to occur immediately following a shot; play can continue and the officials can adjust the scoring later in the game, after reviewing the video. However, in late game situations, play may be paused pending a review. If a shooter is fouled while attempting a three-pointer and subsequently misses the shot, the shooter is awarded three free-throw attempts. If a player completes a three-pointer while being fouled, and that foul was ruled as either a Flagrant 1 or a Flagrant 2 foul, the player would be awarded two free throws for a possible 5-point play. In 3x3, where shots from behind the arc are worth 2 points, the shot is made. However, if the fouling team has committed more than 6 fouls in the game, the shoter receives two free throws regardless of the result of the basket attempt. If the foul is the team's 10th (or greater), the shooter's team also gets possession of the ball. Major League Lacrosse (MLL) featured a two-point line which forms a 15-yard (14 m) arc around the front of the goal. Shots taken from behind this line count for two points, as opposed to the standard one point. The Premier Lacrosse League, which absorbed MLL in a December 2020 merger, plays under MLL rules, including the two-point arc. In gridiron football, a standard field goals. NFL Europe and the Stars Football League adopted a rule similar to basketball's three-point line in which an additional point was awarded for longer field goals; in both leagues any field goal of 50 yards (46 m) or more was worth four points. The Arena Football League awarded four points for any successful drop kicked field goal of 50 yards (46 m) or more was worth four points. as the bounce of the ball makes a kick less predictable, and arena football also uses narrower goal posts for all kicks than the outdoor game does). During the existence of the World Hockey Association (WHA) in the 1970s, there were proposals for two-point hockey goals for shots taken beyond an established distance (one proposal was a 44-foot (13.4m) arc, which would have intersected the faceoff circles), but this proposal gained little support and faded after the WHA merged with the lower scoring intrinsic to the sport a two-point goal was seen as disruptive of the structure of the structure of the sport a similar concept in Australian rules football, in which a 50-meter (55 yd) arc determines the value of a goal; within the arc, it is the usual 6 points, but 9 points are scored for a "super goal" scored from outside the arc. To date the super goal is only used in pre-season games and not in the season proper.[58] The National Professional Soccer League II, which awarded two points for all goals except those on the power play, also used a three-point line, drawn 45 feet (14 m) from the goal. It has since been adopted by some other indoor soccer leagues. The 2020 Suncorp Super Netball league season saw the addition of the two-goal Super Shot. The Super Shot provides goal attacks and goal shooters the opportunity to score two goals by shooting from a 1.9m designated zone within the goal circle and will be active in the final five minutes of each quarter.[59] NBA records 50-40-90 club, exclusive group of players who have made at least 50% of field goals (counting both two-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of three-pointers), 40% of three-point scoring leaders List of National Basketball Association career 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of National Basketball Association annual 3-point field goal percentage leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of NCAA Division I men's basketball career 3-point scoring leaders List of N basketball players with 12 or more 3-point field goals in a game ^ Later known athletically as St. Francis Brooklyn, before the school shut down its athletic program in 2023. ^ In the 2019-20 season, the NCAA used the FIBA arc only in Division I men's play. adopted the FIBA arc in 2021-22. ^ "Article 5: Scoring" (PDF). 3x3 Official Rules of the Game. FIBA. January 2016. Archived (PDF) from the original on September 3, 2017. ^ Monagan, Charles, "Three-For-All," Dartmouth Alumni Magazine, Nov-Dec. 2018. Retrieved November 4. 2018. ^ "Three-Point Field Goals Urged By Lynch, Coach at St. Francis". The New York Times. Archived from the original on February 25, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b Cohen, Ben (February 13, 2020). "How George Steinbrenner and the Harlem Globetrotters Changed the NBA Forever". The Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on February 26, 2020. ^ "ABA playoff plans set". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. July 12, 1967. p. 4D. Archived from the original on February 26, 2020. ^ "ABA playoff plans set". on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ Deford, Frank (November 27, 1967). "Shooting for three". Sports Illustrated. p. 22. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. ^ "4-Point Play Gets Approval By ABA". Associated Press. July 11, 1967. Retrieved June 17, 2013. ^ "Four ABA clubs gain NBA okay". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. June 18, 1976. p. 1C. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. "Burial of the ABA a fact; next step a dispersal draft". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. June 19, 1976. p. 1C. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ Deford, Frank (June 28, 1976). "One last hurrah in Hyannis". Sports Illustrated. p. 64. Archived from the original on August 14, 2018. ^ "NBA votes 3-pointer in, 3rd ref out". Reading Eagle. (Pennsylvania). Associated Press. June 22, 1979. p. 24. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "NBA approves 3-point goal, goes back to two referees". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. June 22, 1979. p. 5D. Archived from the original on August 13, 2020. Newman, Bruce (January 7, 1980). "Now it's bombs away in the NBA". Sports Illustrated. p. 22. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. Retrieved August 13, 2018. ^ "The History of the 3-Pointer - iHoops". December 16, 2010. Archived from the original URL status unknown (link) ^ "Bird only 'so-so,' but Celts win over Houston". Deseret News. (Salt Lake City, Utah). UPI. October 13, 2018. 1979. p. 4A. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Celtics, 114-106". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). October 13, 1979. p. 5C. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "NBA standings (and boxscores)". Deseret News. Salt Lake City. October 13, 1979. p. 5A. Archived from the original on August 16, 2022. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Rick Barry Career High in Three Pointers Made". Archived from the original on February 13, 2018. Retrieved May 20, 2023. ^ "NBA & ABA Year-by-Year Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Archived from the original on May 20, 2023. A "NBA & ABA Progressive Leaders and Records for 3-Pt Field Goals". Retrieved August 18, 2024. Sanders, Steve (February 9, 1981). "22 will get you 3". Spartanburg Herald. South Carolina. p. B1. Archived from the original on December 22, 2022. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ a b "Basketball". Southern Conference. Archived from the original on July 29, 2017. Retrieved July 30, 2015. ^ "Carr's shot makes cage Hall of Fame". Gadsden Times. Alabama. Associated Press. May 31, 1981. p. 36. Archived from the original on October 10, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-pointer turns". 25". Eugene Register-Guard. (Oregon). Associated Press. December 3, 2005. p. B3. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "NCAA Unlikely to Order Clock and 3-Point Shot". The Washington Post. April 1, 1983. Archived from the original on August 28, 2017. Retrieved May 16, 2020. ^ "NCAA Unlikely to Order Clock and 3-Point Shot". 29, 1982). "It will be one testy season". Sports Illustrated. p. 42. Archived from the original on August 13, 2018. Archived August 13, 2018. Retrieved August 13, 2018. "Monson not so high on the 3-point shot". Lewiston Morning Tribune. (Idaho). wire services. November 11, 1982. p. 6B. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. Kenyon, Quane (November 26, 1982). "Big Sky has new 22-foot look ready for conference contests". Spokesman-Review. (Spokane, Washington). Associated Press. p. E3. Archived from the original on December 5, 2012. Retrieved October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 11, 2021. Retrieved New 22-foot look ready for conference contests". November 15, 2017. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: bot: original URL status unknown (link) ^ "NCAA approves 3-point goal". Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. Associated Press. April 3, 1986. p. 27. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "3-point goal draws mixed reviews". Reading Eagle. (Pennsylvania). April 3, 1986. p. 42. Archived from the original on October 11, 2021. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 1B. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 1B. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 1B. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 1B. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 1B. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 1B. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 1B. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 1B. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 1B. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 1B. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 1B. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Guard. (Oregon). April 3, 1986. p. 1B. Archived from the original on March 8, 2023. Retrieved October 15, 2020. ^ "Three-point basket adopted". Eugene Register Gu original on August 13, 2018. A Butts, David (April 3, 1986). "NCAA adds three-point basket". Bryan Times Agency=UPI. p. 12. Archived from the original on August 24, a b "NCAA Women's Basketball Playing Rules History" (PDF). NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. Retrieved August 23, 2017. ^ "Important Rules Changes by Year" (PDF). NCAA Men's Basketball Record Book. NCAA. Archived (PDF) from the original on August 24, 2017. A Lynch, John (March 27, 1987). "High School Basketball Draws Line, Adopts 3-Point Rule". Los Angeles Times. Archived from the original on August 24, 2017. November 5, 2012. Retrieved April 28, 2016. ^ Bonagura, Kyle (February 28, 2018. Retrieved February 28, 2018. CBSSports.com. Archived from the original on February 28, 2018. NIT to experiment with new rules this season". ESPN.com. Archived from the original on February 28, 2018. CBSSports.com. No. 5 June 2019. CBS Sports. Archived from the original on June 5, 2019. Star Athletic Association. June 21, 2019. Archived from the original on February 24, 2021. Retrieved March 10, 2020. "Shot clock rule altered in women's basketball" (Press release). NCAA. June 5, 2019. Archived from the original on June 23, 2019. Archived from the original on June 24, 2021. Retrieved March 10, 2020. "Shot clock rule altered in women's basketball" (Press release). NCAA. June 5, 2019. Archived from the original on June 23, 2019. Archived from the original on June 24, 2021. Retrieved March 10, 2020. (Press release). NCAA. June 3, 2021. Archived from the original on November 28, 2021. Retrieved August 24, 2021. ^ "NBA has discussed bigger court, 4-point shot". Espn.go.com. February 25, 2014. Archived from the original on July 14, 2016. Retrieved March 5, 2017. ^ Abbott, Henry (March 18, 2016). "Stephen Curry isn't just the MVP -- he is revolutionizing the game". ESPN. Archived from the original on December 15, 2018. Retrieved December 11, 2018. ^ Nadkarni, Rohan (May 31, 2018). "The NBA Has Never Seen a Shooter Like Stephen Curry". Sports Illustrated. Archived from the original on December 15, 2018. Retrieved December 15, 2018. "The Steph Effect: How NBA star is inspiring — and complicating — high school basketball". The Washington Post. Archived from the original on December 16, 2018. A lexander Franks. Andrew Miller. Luke Bornn. Kirk Goldsberry. "Characterizing the spatial structure of defensive skill in professional basketball". Ann. Appl. Stat. 9 (1) 94 - 121, March 2015. Archived April 11, 2024, at the Wayback Machine ^ NBA League Averages Archived May 7, 2013, at the Wayback Machine - Basketball Reference ^ "Rule No. 1---Court Dimensions--Equipment". NBA Official Rules. Archived from the original on February 10, 2012. Retrieved October 19, 2010. ^ "Official Rules." Basketball Rules 2018" (PDF). FIBA. Archived (PDF) from the original on April 6, 2023. Retrieved October 9, 2019. ^ "NCAA Men's and Women's Basketball Court" (PDF). NCAA. June 17, 2019. Archived (PDF). Official Rules of the Women's National Basketball Association 2019. WNBA. p. 1. Archived (PDF) from the original on May 31, 2019. A "Basketball Court Diagram" (PDF). Nebraska School Activities Association. Archived (PDF) from the original on May 31, 2019. A "Basketball Court Diagram" (PDF). instant replay rules". NBA.com. October 23, 2008. Archived from the original on October 25, 2008. Retrieved November 16, 2008. ^ Denham, Greg (February 14, 2012). "NAB Cup's ruck and holding rules may run season". The Australian. Archived from the original on April 17, 2014. ^ "Introducing the two-goal Super Shot". Suncorp Super Netball. Archived from the original on March 14, 2021. Retrieved March 8, 2021. NBA.com's Top 10 three-pointers from past 25 years Article on Columbia's experimentation with the three-point field goal decades before its official introduction "Long Live the Three" by Steve Shutt, Basketball Hall of Fame Retrieved from "Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material.