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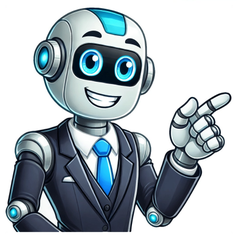

The Nissan Altima, a popular mid-size sedan known for its blend of comfort, performance, and technology, has been a staple in the automotive landscape for decades. One of the key features that has shaped the Altima's driving experience is its transmission. But with different generations and model years, the question of "which Nissan Altima has CVT transmission" often arises. This blog post dives into the history of the Altima's transmission evolution, revealing the models that feature the continuously variable transmission (CVT) and those that don't.A Journey Through Altima Transmissions: From Traditional to CVTThe Nissan Altima's transmission journey began with traditional automatic transmissions, offering a familiar driving experience. However, as technology advanced, Nissan introduced the CVT, a transmission that has become synonymous with the Altima.Early Generations (1993-2001):The first-generation Altima (1993-1997) and the second-generation (1998-2001) relied on traditional four-speed automatic transmissions. These transmissions provided a smooth and reliable driving experience, but they were not as fuel-efficient as modern transmissions.Third Generation (2002-2006):The third-generation Altima marked a turning point. Nissan introduced a four-speed automatic transmission with an electronically controlled overdrive, offering improved fuel economy. However, this generation also saw the introduction of the CVT in certain models. The 2003 Altima 2.5 S and SE models were the first to feature the CVT, offering a smoother and more fuel-efficient driving experience.Fourth Generation (2007-2012):The fourth generation Altima further solidified the CVT's presence. Starting with the 2007 model year, the CVT became the standard transmission across all Altima trims, replacing the traditional automatic transmission. This transition was driven by the CVT's advantages in fuel efficiency and smooth acceleration.Fifth Generation (2013-2018):The fifth-generation Altima continued the CVT legacy. All trims, from the base 2.5 S to the sporty 3.5 SR, were equipped with the CVT. This generation saw refinements to the CVT, resulting in a more responsive and engaging driving experience.Sixth Generation (2019-Present):The current sixth-generation Altima maintains the CVT as the sole transmission option. Nissan has further optimized the CVT for this generation, enhancing its performance and responsiveness. The CVT in the current Altima offers seamless acceleration and smooth transitions between gears, contributing to a comfortable and efficient driving experience.Understanding the CVT: A Detailed LookThe CVT, or continuously variable transmission, is a type of automatic transmission that uses a belt and pulley system to create a smooth, stepless gear ratio. Unlike traditional automatic transmissions with fixed gears, the CVT can adjust the gear ratio continuously, resulting in a smooth and efficient driving experience.How the CVT Works:The CVT consists of two pulleys connected by a belt. The pulleys have adjustable diameters, which change the gear ratio. When you accelerate, the CVT adjusts the pulley diameters to provide the optimal gear ratio for the engine's power output. This results in smooth acceleration without the "shifting" feel of a traditional automatic transmission.Benefits of the CVT:Fuel Efficiency: The CVT's ability to maintain the engine at its optimal RPM for fuel efficiency makes it a fuel-saving option.Smooth Acceleration: The CVT's stepless gear ratio eliminates the "jerky" feeling of shifting gears, providing a smooth and comfortable acceleration experience.Reduced Engine Noise: The CVT's continuous gear ratio helps to reduce engine noise, especially during acceleration.Considerations:Engine Braking: The CVT's lack of traditional gears can sometimes result in reduced engine braking, which may feel different from a traditional automatic transmission."Rubber Band" Effect: Some drivers may experience a "rubber band" effect when accelerating, where the engine revs up quickly but the car takes a moment to respond.The Nissan Altima's use of the CVT has proven to be a successful combination. The CVT has helped to improve the Altima's fuel efficiency, enhance its driving comfort, and contribute to its overall appeal. While some drivers may prefer the traditional shifting feel of a conventional automatic transmission, the CVT's benefits in terms of fuel economy, smoothness, and reduced noise make it a compelling choice for many Altima owners. Beyond the Transmission: Key Features of the Nissan AltimaWhile the CVT is a defining characteristic of the Nissan Altima, it's not the only reason for its success. The Altima offers a range of features that contribute to its overall appeal.Spacious and Comfortable Interior: The Altima's interior is designed with comfort and spaciousness in mind, offering ample legroom and headroom for passengers.Advanced Technology: The Altima boasts a suite of advanced technologies, including a touchscreen infotainment system, Apple CarPlay and Android Auto integration, and a comprehensive suite of driver assistance features.Sporty Handling: While known for its comfort, the Altima also offers a sporty driving experience, thanks to its responsive steering and well-balanced suspension.When choosing a Nissan Altima, the CVT is an important factor to consider. If fuel efficiency and smooth acceleration are priorities, then the CVT is a great choice. However, if you prefer the traditional shifting feel of a conventional automatic transmission, then you may want to consider other models.Beyond the transmission, other factors to consider include:Trim Level: The Altima offers different trim levels, each with its own unique features and price point.Engine Options: The Altima is available with a 2.5-liter four-cylinder engine or a 3.5-liter V6 engine.Fuel Economy: The Altima's fuel economy varies depending on the engine and trim level.The Future of the CVT in the AltimaAs technology continues to evolve, it's likely that the CVT in the Nissan Altima will continue to be refined and improved. Nissan is constantly working to enhance the CVT's performance, efficiency, and responsiveness, ensuring that it remains a competitive option in the mid-size sedan segment.The CVT's presence in the Nissan Altima has significantly shaped the model's character. It has become an integral part of the Altima's driving experience, offering a blend of fuel efficiency, comfort, and performance. While the CVT may not be for everyone, its impact on the Altima's success is undeniable. As the Altima evolves, the CVT is likely to remain a key element of its identity, continuing to deliver a smooth and efficient driving experience for years to come.Q: Does the Nissan Altima have a manual transmission option?A: No, the Nissan Altima is not available with a manual transmission option. It comes exclusively with a CVT.Q: Is the CVT in the Nissan Altima reliable?A: The CVT in the Nissan Altima has generally been considered reliable. However, like any transmission, it can experience issues over time. It's important to follow the recommended maintenance schedule and address any potential problems promptly.Q: What are the benefits of the CVT in the Nissan Altima?A: The CVT in the Nissan Altima offers several benefits, including:Improved fuel efficiencySmooth accelerationReduced engine noiseEnhanced driving comfortQ: Are there any drawbacks to the CVT in the Nissan Altima?A: Some drivers may find the CVT's lack of traditional gears to result in reduced engine braking. Additionally, some may experience a "rubber band" effect when accelerating, where the engine revs up quickly but the car takes a moment to respond. Nissan continues to fit these cars with CVT transmissions after paying numerous class action lawsuits: Nissan Sentra from 2018 to 2022Nissan Altima from 2017 to 2022Nissan Maxima, 2016–2022.Nissan Murano, 2015–2022.Nissan Pathfinder 2019–2021Nissan Quest, 2015–20172019-2022 Renault RogueNissan Versa, 2018–2012 What Models of Nissan Have Continuously Variable Transmissions? By a product specialist On January 5th, 2016 at 10:31 pm, this entry was posted in Features & Technology, Fuel Economy, Tricks & Strategies. Fuel economy scores may very well rank among your top considerations when looking for a new car. This is likely the reason why so many automakers are making efforts to increase vehicle efficiency. The Continuously Variable Transmission, or CVT, is one modern feature that many cars today offer. Contrary to conventional automatic transmissions, a CVT adjusts as needed at all driving speeds rather than actually shifting between gears. This translates into more effective power delivery and hence better fuel economy ratings. As a result, we can give you the information you need to make an informed decision if you're looking for an economical new car and you're interested in our favorite brand. The chart below shows which Nissan cars are available with continuously variable transmissions. In order for you to discover the most efficient new car, we have listed every new model and grade that comes with the amazing Xtronic CVT. Nissan CVT Class Action Lawsuits Have Been Filed in the Past Nissan Altima, 2013–2016Nissan Juke, 2013–2017Nissan Sentra, 2013–2017Versa 2012–2017 NissanNissan Versa Note 2014–2017 The Nissan CVT instances mentioned above had a class action opt-out period that ended in February 2020. However, you might be able to take Nissan to court if you own or are leasing a 2018 or NEWER Nissan Sentra, Versa, Versa Note, Juke, or a 2017 or NEWER Nissan Altima. Which Automobiles Suffer from CVT Transmission Issues? The above-mentioned defective CVT transmission has reportedly been found in the following Nissan models. Versa Note Nissan 2018-2019Nissan Murano, 2015–2021Nissan Maxima from 2016 to 2021Nissan Altima from 2017 to 2021Nissan Sentra from 2018 to 2019.Nissan Pathfinder from 2018 to 2021Nissan Rogue, 2015–2017 It is obvious that this is a severe issue because there are numerous ongoing class-action lawsuits against the firm as a result of these defective transmissions. Several class-action lawsuits and subsequent settlements have been obtained for the company's factory-built vehicles from the preceding model year. The aforementioned comment led to an expanded warranty being offered to numerous customers for the Nissan CVT transmission. Despite associated payments and agreements, Nissan CVT transmission issues continue to prompt fresh lawsuits. Compared to conventional gearboxes, continuously variable transmissions are allegedly more difficult to fix, don't last as long, and are more prone to overheating. Nissan transmissions frequently experience problems. Nissan's CVT gearboxes have been known to have issues since 2009, but the firm hasn't exactly taken quick action to fix the problem. Lessees and owners of various vehicles have reported similar problems with Nissan CVTs, it has been observed. The following are only a handful of the common issues with Nissan's transmission: breakdown of the transmission too soonUnusual changing soundsa revving enginessluggish accelerationexcessive transmission heatburning odorsVehicle stuttering or hesitationtrembling and swayingjerking and lurchingFaulty torque converterengine light that flashespoor fuel efficiency The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has received complaints about serious safety hazards brought on by these defective transmissions. According to one complaint, when driving on flat ground, a car may suddenly roll backward due to transmission issues. Despite replacing four continuously variable gearboxes in less than two years, a second assessment found that Nissan vehicles had lost power in congested intersections and on motorways. When acceleration problems arise on highways, at crossings, on freeway ramps, and at stops, drivers are more likely to cause a crash or rear-end collision when using a defective CVT transmission. Nissan Drivetrain Features & Specifications The XTRONIC(r) CVT is available or standard on all 2019 Nissan cars and SUVs, while automatic transmissions are used to maximize power and fuel efficiency in the 2019 Nissan performance cars, trucks, and commercial vehicles. The best possible fuel efficiency is delivered by a CVT because it uses a continuous variety of gear ratios rather than a fixed set of gears like a traditional transmission does. It achieves this by continuously shifting into the best gear ratio for each driving circumstance utilizing a steel belt or pulley. See below for the performance and fuel economy ratings of our most popular 2019 Nissan cars with an XTRONIC(r) CVT. Do all Nissan vehicles have CVTs? Nissan was one of the first automakers to make a significant shift in favor of CVT gears. Because of this and their strong belief in the technology, most of their vehicles utilised CVTs starting in the 1990s and continuing through the 2000s and 2010s. The heavy-duty and high-performance Nissan vehicles are the only ones without CVTs. These include the Titan, Armada, 370Z, EV Leaf (an exception), GT-R, and 370Z. Their other vehicles, including the Altima, Pathfinder, Murano, Maxima, Rogue, Sentra, Versa, and others, all have CVTs as standard equipment. Nissan appears to be turning away from these though and toward more traditional automatics. Nissans with CVT transmissions date to what year? Since Nissan's initial global adoption of the continuously variable transmission in 1992, it has undergone steady research, augmentation, and improvement. The 2003 Nissan Murano was the first significant vehicle to use the XTRONIC CVT in the American market. Which Nissan model has a CVT? The Kicks, Rogue, Rogue Sport, Murano, Pathfinder, Sentra, Altima, and Maxima are some of the Nissan cars for the 2020 model year that come standard with the Xtronic(r) CVT. The Xtronic(r) CVT is another viable option for the Versa. How can I tell whether the Nissan I own has a CVT? The best method to tell if your car has a CVT transmission is to look for the manufacturer's emblems, which include those for Nissan's Xtronic, Honda's Multi Matic, and Toyota's Synergy Drive. Does Nissan have a CVT transmission recall? There may have been a few CVT-related recalls for specific Altima, Rogue, and NV200 model years, but none of these recalls appear to be related to the cooling system issue mentioned above. Prior recalls addressed "drivability issues" and a design flaw that permitted the cars to shift when the brake wasn't applied. Free software updates, torque converter replacements, and new shifter assembly installations were made available to affected drivers. By entering your VIN number on this page, you may find out if Nissan has issued a recall for your particular vehicle. Your registration or insurance card, as well as your dashboard or driver's side door, may all have the VIN number for your vehicle. Nissan CVT issues still exist? According to The Car Guide, an expert contacted by the Automobile Protection Association (APA) asserted that technological adjustments made by Nissan in 2020 most likely resolved issues with the CVT. We don't yet know with certainty what those technological adjustments were. But critics have been praising the new 2022 Sentra, awarding it Best New Small Car Under $30,000 by Consumer Reports. This recognition would suggest that Nissan has solved its CVT issues. This only applies to newer Sentra models made after 2020, though. Nissan may offer tailored extended transmission warranties for older cars on particular models and years with the CVT. Nissan provided a 10-year/120,000-mile guarantee, which is twice as long as the industry standard, for CVTs made between 2003 and 2010 (Automotive Addicts). Nissan's Warranty page does not yet mention models manufactured between 2011 and 2017 as potentially being eligible for extended warranty coverage. We advise contacting your neighborhood Nissan dealer for precise warranty information if you currently own a Nissan with a CVT manufactured between 2011 and 2019. Nissan CVT failures: why? Overheating could be one of the causes of all that shaking. Nissan has been charged with utilizing a transmission cooling system that is insufficient. The CVT may rattle excessively as it warms up. Additionally, when it overheats, the automobile enters a fail-safe mode that restricts engine RPMs in an effort to prevent damage. One of the objections in a Sentra Xtronic Lawsuit is that this can put drivers in a perilous situation. Is the Nissan CVT transmission the subject of a class action lawsuit? Nissan North America and customers of certain Nissan cars with faulty continuously variable gearboxes have achieved a class action settlement (CVTs). According to the most recent case, the Japanese carmaker purposely sold cars with faulty CVT transmissions. Nissan entered into a deal to address some accusations of defective transmissions in which it agreed to pay approximately $277 million. The 2022 Nissan CVT settlement covers the following Nissan models: 2018-present Nissan RogueNissan Pathfinder, from 2015 to 2018.Infiniti QX60, 2015–2018 In the most recent class action case against Nissan that was settled, it was claimed that a number of the automaker's vehicles had defective CVTs. According to a number of drivers, their vehicles' transmission and other lemon problems started in as low as 20,000 miles. Three distinct class action lawsuits were resolved with Nissan North America in 2020. Similar allegations, namely that the manufacturer knowingly sold automobiles with defective CVT transmission systems, served as the basis for these lawsuits. All three of the earlier claims, which involved the following Nissan vehicles, resulted in class action settlements. Versa 2012-2017 NissanNissan Versa Note, 2014–2017Nissan Sentra, from 2013 to 2017.Nissan Altima from 2013 to 2016.Nissan Juke, from 2013 to 2017. How should a Nissan CVT be maintained? Here's another justification to refer to your CVT-equipped vehicle's owner's manual. Although every car is different, all need regular transmission fluid replacements. The required maintenance period can be found in the owner's manual. Follow the manual's instructions if it says to drain and refill the CVT fluid every 50,000 or 100,000 miles. Your CVT will last longer if you do routine fluid changes, and they will also ensure that it runs well on every drive. Do Nissans that are newer have transmission issues? Problems with Nissan CVT transmissions are frequent in a wide range of Nissan automobiles. In general, anyone who owns a Nissan car with a faulty CVT transmission may be eligible to sue Nissan for damages. Model years included in individual class actions are specified, but as the currently specified classes' outer limits are between 2013 and 2018, any models produced in those years may be subject to the class action. Nissan's extended warranty, however, covers all CVT models built from 2003 to 2010. Nissan model lines Sentra, Pathfinder, Quest, Versa, Versa Note, Altima, Rogue, Juke, Maxima, and Murano are among those that could have faulty CVT transmissions. How durable is a Nissan CVT? New vehicles with CVTs should operate dependably for up to 100,000 miles on the market today. Overall dependability for the majority of cars will be lower than what is anticipated with a typical automatic or manual transmission. However, exemplary owner maintenance can extend this prediction. In fact, some owners can obtain up to 200,000 trouble-free miles with a CVT provided they adhere to the factory-specified service intervals, apply the advised lubricant(s), and drive sensibly. The Nissan Altima is everything you would expect from a family sedan. It's filled with innovative features, it's safe, and it also looks good. What could you want? We know, reliability. That's why we are here. In this blog, we look at the reliability of the Altima's transmission in the past three generations. Here is a quick summary if you're in a rush: The last three generations of the Altima all suffer from severe CVT transmission problems. Many owners report slipping, grinding, whining noises, hesitation, and even premature failure, and high repair costs. Nissan did very little to address these issues, which is the reason behind many class action lawsuits against Nissan. The article contains detailed information from Nissan's technical service bulletins, owner's forums, and NHTSA's owners' complaints. We also analyze the repair costs and assess the general reliability based on our research. If you are in the market for an Altima, make sure you sit tight and keep reading. If you want to know more about general problems of the Nissan Altima, click that link! We decided to focus on the last three generations of the Altima. We will first list all the available transmissions in each generation and continue by describing their common problems and possible solutions. The current 6th generation Nissan Altima started production in August 2018 and hit the North American market with the 2019 model year. It features the following transmission: Based on Nissan's history with the CVT transmission, we expect that reliability is no longer an issue in present-day CVTs. Here is what we found. Jatco CVT8 To this day, only 4 NHTSA owners' complaints have been filed in relation to the transmission in the sixth-generation Nissan Altima. However, 3 out of those complaints report a complete transmission failure. While these could be isolated cases of bad luck, we think it is necessary to mention them. A Nissan dealership reported this experience from an owner of a 2020 Altima: ...The contact stated while driving from a complete stop, the vehicle would hesitate and shudder. There were no warning lights illuminated… ….Additionally, the contact stated while the vehicle was parked, she shifted into drive(D) and depressed the accelerator pedal however, the vehicle failed to respond. The vehicle was towed to the dealer where it was diagnosed that the transmission had failed. NHTSA ID Number: 11463946 Because the lack of NHTSA transmission-related reports seemed odd, it only took a quick Google search to see that many more owners of the 2019 and 2020 Altima are experiencing problems like delayed engagement, shaking, lunging, and juddering. In fact, because of these problems and the lack of response from Nissan, a group of owners launched a class-action lawsuit. Class action lawsuits seemed effective in the past, especially with Nissan's poor answer to CVT transmission problems of the last decade. Nissan seems to have taken a more relaxed approach to these problems. They released the NTB19-116a technical service bulletin offering a transmission control unit (TCM) reprogramming for the owners of the 2020 Altima with the PR25DD engine. These owners were eligible for the reprogramming if the warning light was on and the diagnostic trouble codes P0742 or P187E were stored in the TCM. This action did help certain owners; however, it is not the answer for all other reported problems. The 2013 model year of the Altima marked the beginning of the fifth generation. At the same time, it was also the first generation of the Altima only to feature a CVT transmission. Nissan decided to use the following transmission: RE0F10D Jatco CVT8 Xtronic CVT Automatic There is one thing we can say for sure, many owners of the 5th-generation Altima would sure love to have another transmission option. Want to know why? Keep reading! We started our research by going through NHTSA complaints. This action alone quickly revealed the story behind this generation's CVT transmission. More than 150 complaints relating to CVT problems for the 2014 model year alone exist. An owner of a 2014 Altima complained: Transmission failure. Car will not move/accelerate/change gears. This unexpected defect can take a driver by surprise and cause them to lose control or be hit by other moving vehicles. Inspection will have to be done at the car site. NHTSA ID Number: 11482278 Owners experience hesitation during acceleration, delayed engagement, shaking, juddering, slipping, transmission fluid leaks, and even complete failure. These problems sparked outrage as many of these transmissions failed after passing the warranty requirements. This led owners to file numerous lawsuits, the result of which you can see on altimacvtsettlement.com. Owners forced Nissan to extend the warranty on the 2013-2016 model year Altimas from 60 months / 60,000 miles to 84 months / 84,000 miles (whichever comes first). There were also other ways owners could get a reimbursement for expensive repairs. Nissan never issued any recalls for these transmissions; however, they did release several technical service bulletins (TSB). Some of these TSBs did address the pressing matters reported by problems, while others instructed service technicians with diagnostic guidance. Below are some of the key TSBs: NTB15-084eThis TSB addressed the juddering of the transmission in the 2013-2014 Altima. Owners who experience juddering in combination with the P17F0 and P17F1 diagnostics trouble codes (DTC) are eligible for a new valve body or a new CVT assembly. NTB15-085c (applies to the 2013-2015 Altima with the 4-cylinder engine)Owners who experience delayed engagement and have no diagnostic trouble codes stored in the ECM/TCM are eligible for a new CVT assembly if there is evidence of belt slipping or a new valve body if there is no slipping of the CVT belt. NTB15-086h (applies to the 2013-2014 Altima (L33) with a 4-cylinder engine only)Vehicles with the confirmed DTC P0776 are either fixed with a new valve body or a new CVT assembly if the CVT belt is slipping. NTB15-102A (applies to the 2013-2015 Altima (L33) with a 4-cylinder engine only)This TSB addressed the whining/grinding noise present at highway speeds. Based on the complicated repair flow chart, the service technicians are more likely to repair this illustrious issue. Other relevant TSBsNTB15-013E, NTB19-076a, NPSB/20-590 These three technical service bulletins provide technicians with instructions for correctly diagnosing the abovementioned problems. This can save money for the vehicle owner if the diagnosis is more focused on exact internal parts. If you are in the market for a 2013-2018 Nissan Altima, make sure that the CVT transmission is shifting without hiccups or weird noises. This unit can be a nightmare to repair, and there is no guarantee that the problems won't appear again. We are sure that you can't be overly excited to own a CVT version of the Nissan Altima by now. If you want a genuinely reliable transmission option in an Altima, the 4th generation is the way to go. Here are your transmission options in the L32 Altima: 6-speed manual transmission RE0F09B CVT Automatic If you want to trade comfort and effortless shifting for reliability, this generation offers that option. Compared to CVT, the manual transmission is much more reliable. Here is more information. Based on the numerous NHTSA owners' complaints, there are severe problems with this CVT unit. There are many reports of erratic operation of the transmission and even more reports of complete failure, whining noises, slipping, and delayed engagement. An owner of a 2008 Altima complaint: At 120,000 miles the transmission failed on this 2.5 l engine. we paid $3,000 to have that repaired 10 months ago… NHTSA ID Number: 11113992 Again, Nissan seemed to turn a blind eye to these reports. They have not released any recalls; however, they did try to mitigate the situation with a warranty extension on all CVT-equipped cars made between 2003-2010. The warranty was extended from 5 years/60,000 miles to 10 years/120,000 miles, whichever comes first. While this was a welcoming reaction to many buyers, it serves no purpose for the buyers today. Not to mention that they did not take any action to repair the root cause of these problems. Owners who received a new valve body or a new CVT assembly were free from problems for a certain amount of time, but the issues were bound to repeat due to poor construction. And they were not cheap to repair once these cars came out of warranty. Nissan also released a series of TSBs (some are not available online anymore due to age), but they are mostly similar or exactly the same as the one we listed above (refer to the 5th generation). Most of the TSBs do not offer a real solution. What they do is instruct service technicians with additional guidance for diagnosis. After all, it is still cheaper to replace just the valve body than the entire CVT assembly.As time passed, the only real solution to these problems was found in the hands of aftermarket service and parts providers. A company that specializes in Nissan CVTs called Street Smart Transmission offers a rebuild of this unit for just 1320.50$, which is significantly cheaper than a dealership's price. Want to give your brand videos a cinematic edge? Join our visual experts and special guests for an info-packed hour of insights to elevate your next video project. Tune in on June 24 at 11am ET.Register NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportWant to give your brand videos a cinematic edge? 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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. Below is a list of Nissan transmissions by year, model, and engine size. You can also look up Nissan transmission by VIN using the Decoder Tool. ModelYearType of TransmissionEngineTransmission Model200SX1995-19984 SP FWDL4 1.6LRL4F03A200SX1995-19984 SP FWDL4 2.0LRE4F03A240SX1989-19984 SP RWDL4 2.4LRE4F01A300ZX1989-19974 SP RWDV6 3.0LRE4R01A300ZX1990-19974 SP RWDV6 3.0LRE4R03A350Z2001-20105 SP RWDV6 3.5LRE5R05AA-TRUCK/VAN2013-20143 SP RWDL3 0.7LA172A-VAN2013-20144 SP RWDL3 0.7LTW-40LSAD RESORT2000-20014 SP FWDL4 1.6LRL4F04AAD VAN2006-20144 SP F/AWDL4 1.2/1.5/1.6/1.8LRE4F03AAD VAN2013-2016CVT FWDL4 1.5L 1.8LJF015-EAD VAN20144 SP FWDL4 1.6LJF414-EALMERA2000-20064 SP FWDL4 1.6LJF404-EALMERA2000-20064 SP FWDL4 1.8LRE4F03AALMERA2013-20144 SP FWDL4 1.6LJF414-EALMERA2012-2014CVT FWDL3 1.2LJF015-EALMERA2013-20164 SP FWDL4 1.6LAT8ALMERA TINO2000-2006CVT FWDL4 2.0LRE0F06AALMERA TINO2000-20064 SP FWDL4 1.8LRE4F03AALTIMA1993-20074 SP FWDL4 2.4LRE4F04AALTIMA2000-20044 SP FWDL4 2.4L/2.5L V6 3.5LRE4F04BALTIMA2005-20065 SP FWDV6 3.5LRE5F22AALTIMA2007-2012CVT FWDV6 3.5LRE0FO9BALTIMA2012-2016CVT FWDL4 2.5LJF016-EALTIMA2012-2016CVT FWDV6 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find the Lookup Nissan Transmission by Model, Year guide helpful. Check these troubleshooting and repair guides for more help on your Nissan. Mid-size car by Nissan Not to be confused with Nissan Almera. This article is about the car. For the song by Doechii, see Nissan Altima (song). Motor vehicle Nissan Altima2023 Nissan Altima SR (L34; US)OverviewManufacturerNissanAlso calledNissan Stanza Altima (1992–1993)Nissan Bluebird (1992–1997)Nissan Teana (2012–2019)Production1992–presentModel years1993–presentBody and chassisClassCompact car (1993–1997; 2007–2013 for coupes only)Mid-size car (1998–present)ChronologyPredecessorNissan BluebirdNissan Stanza The Nissan Altima is a mid-size car manufactured by Nissan since 1992. It is a continuation of the Nissan Bluebird line, which began in 1955. The Altima has historically been larger, more powerful, and more luxurious than the Nissan Sentra but less so than the Nissan Maxima. The first through fourth-generation cars were manufactured exclusively in the United States and officially sold in North and South America, along with the Middle East and Australia. For other markets, Nissan sold a related mid-size sedan called the Nissan Teana which was between the Altima and Maxima in terms of size. In 2013, the Teana became a rebadged version of the fifth-generation Altima. The name "Altima" was originally applied to a top trim line of the Nissan Leopard for the Japanese market in 1986,[1] and then to the Nissan Laurel Altima mid-size car sold in Central America and the Caribbean before 1992. In 1992, Nissan discontinued the Stanza which was a Nissan Bluebird clone, replacing it with the US-built Altima, while remaining a compact car. The first Altima was produced in June 1992, as a 1993 model. All Altima models for the North American market were built in Smyrna, Tennessee, until June 2004, when Nissan's Canton, Mississippi plant also began producing the model to meet high demand. Motor vehicle First generationOverviewModel codeU13Also calledNissan Bluebird (U13)Nissan Stanza Altima (1992–1993)Nissan Bluebird Altima (Philippines)ProductionJune 1992 – May 1997Model years1993–1997AssemblyUnited States: Smyrna, Tennessee (Nissan Smyrna Assembly Plant)Japan: Yokosuka, KanagawaTaiwan: MiaoliPhilippines: MakatiDesignerAllan Flowers (1988)[2]Body and chassisBody style4-door sedanLayoutFront-engine, front-wheel-driveRelatedNissan Quest (V40)/Mercury VillagerPowertrainEngineGasoline:2.4 L KA24DE I4Power output150 hp (152 PS; 112 kW)Transmission5-speed manual4-speed automaticDimensionsWheelbase103.1 in (2,619 mm)Length180.5 in (4,585 mm)Width67.1 in (1,704 mm)Height55.9 in (1,420 mm) 1993–1994 Altima XERear view Like the Stanza before it, the original Altima was the export version of the Nissan Bluebird SSS (chassis model U13), though its original styling hailed from Nissan's California design group (Blue Studio under Allan Flowers) in 1989. Initially, the car's official name was "Stanza Altima," which appears on the early owner's manuals. 1993 models can be seen with a sticker reading "Stanza" in small lettering to the right of the ALTIMA emblem on the trunk lid.[3] All Altima models used Nissan's 150 hp (112 kW) KA24DE straight-4 DOHC engine mated to a 5-speed manual or 4-speed automatic (acceleration performance: 9.4 seconds 0–60 mph (0–100 km/h) with automatic and 8.2 with manual). (By contrast, the Japanese top trim package Bluebird SSS could be had with Nissan's SR20DET engine and ATTESA all-wheel-drive.) The suspension was composed of struts with stabilizer bars at both ends and was noted[by whom?] for providing sporty, satisfying handling (plus a firm ride and moderate road noise); all wheels were 15 inches. Being one of the bigger compact cars, the Altima could seat four adults fairly comfortably, though its body was too narrow for five. Trim lines consisted of the stripped XE, mid-line GXE, sporty SE, and luxury GLE. Some options included a gold emblem package, molded mud guards, and a pinstripe. All models had small cup holders under the radio and a small glovebox which were improved in the 1998 redesign. The base XE (rare) had manual windows. The mid-line GXE had power windows, a power retracting antenna, pass thru rear armrest, a digital clock in the dash (which became optional on 1995 models), and color-matched plastic speaker grilles for the rear 6-inch speakers. The XE and GXE models only had the fixed intermittent wiper switch. In addition to the GXE features, the SE had a stiffer suspension, fog lights, 3 leg mount rear spoiler (1993 models with a clear LED brake light), side skirts (no upper side moldings), and sport seats (plus a standard sunroof in 1994–1995). It also had 4-wheel disc brakes, which came on the other trim lines when antilock brakes were ordered. The GLE's enhancements included a digital automotive head-up display (1993 and 1994 only), which displayed speed in mph or km/h, turn signals, and various warning lights on a unique mirrored patch made into the windshield. The 1989 to 1994 Maxima and 240SX had similar technology but only showed speed. Other features included a coin holder built into the fuse panel cover (1993 and 1994 only), adjustable lumbar support on the front seats, automatic digital climate control, keyless entry with alarm (optional), floor mats, color-matched side mirrors, cornering lights, sunroof, and a higher-powered six-speaker cassette/CD stereo which included 6X9 rear speakers with black metal "active speaker" grilles, metal color matched "active speaker" grilles for the front door speakers (1993 and 1994 only), and a pair of A pillar tweeters all powered by two factory amps mounted underneath the rear deck. In 1997 it gave up all of the above in exchange for standard leather (previously optional). All SE and GLE models had alloy wheels and variable intermittent wipers. 1993 Altimas came with a rosewood-colored dash trim and a driver's side airbag coupled with automatic shoulder belts (the center console was slimmer to accommodate the lap belts). The 1994 Altima gained a darker burl wood dash trim, a flush-mount passenger airbag, and regular seat belts. 1993 and 1994 models came with chrome inner door handles standard with an auto door lock/unlock feature on the passenger side. For 1995, the inner door handles were changed to color-matched plastic, and a plug was replaced where the passenger auto door lock/unlock feature was. 1993 and 1994 models also had a slim 1+1⁄2 armrest lid, however, if an optional leather armrest was selected, it brought the height up to about 4.5 inches (110 mm). For 1995, all the armrest lids were thicker and about 4.5 inches (110 mm) tall. The 1995 model year (introduced in 1994) also brought a new venetian blind-like the grille, new tail lights (red and clear), and a new 2-leg mount spoiler with a red LED brake light for the SE. Some other changes included the removal of the rear speaker grilles for a flat rear deck, a cheaper cloth interior, a plastic cover replacing the rear ashtray, and the digital in-dash clock was now optional. A 1995.5 model, entering production on March 3, 1995, introduced a raised-mount passenger airbag with a new inflator. 1996 brought new wheel covers for base models. During the 1997 model year, the GXE gained a new "Limited Edition" package including alloy wheels, keyless entry, alarm, floor mats, and a Limited Edition sticker on each side near the front wheels. The majority of final-year Altima models were dubbed "1997.5" models, signifying the added crash protection necessary to meet 1997 side-impact standards.[4] Motor vehicle Second generationOverviewModel codeL30ProductionMay 1997 – July 2001Model years1998–2001AssemblyUnited States: Smyrna, TennesseeJapan: Yokosuka, KanagawaDesignerDoug Wilson (1994)[5]Body and chassisBody style4-door sedanLayoutFront-engine, front-wheel-driveRelatedNissan Bluebird (U14)Nissan Quest (V41)/Mercury VillagerPowertrainEngineGasoline:2.4 L KA24DE I4Power output150–155 hp (152–157 PS; 112–116 kW)Transmission5-speed manual4-speed automaticDimensionsWheelbase103.1 in (2,619 mm)Length185.8 in (4,719 mm) (2000–01)183.5 in (4,661 mm) (1997–99)Width69.1 in (1,755 mm)Height55.9 in (1,420 mm) The second generation (chassis model L30) was an American/Canadian market-only version, again styled by Nissan's California design center under Doug Wilson through 1994 (design freeze in 1995). A new interior (by Diane Allen) brought a revised glove box and cup holders, a folding back seat (except on XE), and depowered airbags. The Japanese domestic market Bluebird U14 has different front and rear ends, and slightly narrower width dimensions to comply with the Japanese government dimension regulations. While total volume remained identical at 108 cubic feet (3.1 m3), most felt it was distributed better and resulted in a slightly roomier-feeling cabin. On the downside, many were let down by the new model's plainer styling and cheapened interior; some also felt the gas pedal was now too lightly sprung. Trim lines were the stripped XE, volume-selling GXE, sporty SE, and luxury-trimmed GLE. The SE can be distinguished by its body-color grille, fog lights, rear spoiler, alloy wheels, and white-faced gauges. In this generation of Altima, all GLEs had leather seats standard. MY1998–1999 Nissan Altima rearMY2000–2001 Nissan Altima SE In 1998 for the 1999 model year, the uplevel cassette/CD stereo got a new faceplate, GXE and SE models gained variable intermittent wipers, and GLEs gained standard alloy wheels. The majority of changes came in 1999 for the 2000 model year. The engine increased in power from 150 to 160 horsepower with 4-way sparks, while it also improved the 0–60 mph time from 8.7 to 8.4 seconds. Gearing and final drive ratios were shortened on both transmissions, stabilizer bars were thickened, and the steering was firmed up. SE and GLE models also upgraded to 16-inch wheels with lower-profile tires, new Monroe struts with "acceleration-sensitive strut valving", and a front strut tower brace for sportier handling (all optional on GXE). The Altima grew slightly longer and got a deeper front grille, one-piece headlamps with integrated turn signals and standard low-speed cornering lamps, all-red tail lights, and the plastic trim on the deck lid. Inside were new front seats with a driver's height adjuster, cup holders for the rear seat (automatic transmission models only), revised seat cloth, a new instrument panel with digital odometer, a new rear window antenna, and the keyless entry fob now included a trunk release. Side airbags were newly standard on GLE and available on GXE and SE. For 2001, the Altima GXE again gained a Limited Edition package: a power driver's seat, keyless entry with alarm, and floor mats. Motor vehicle Third generationOverviewModel codeL31ProductionAugust 2001 – October 2006Model years2002–2006AssemblyUnited States: Smyrna, Tennessee; Canton, MississippiJapan: Kanda, FukuokaDesignerJerry Hirshberg (1999)[6]Body and chassisBody style4-door sedanLayoutFront-engine, front-wheel-drivePlatformNissan FF-L platformRelatedNissan MaximaNissan MuranoNissan QuestNissan TeanaRenault Samsung SM5Renault Samsung SM7PowertrainEngineGasoline:2.5 L QR25DE I43.5 L VQ35DE V6Transmission5/6-speed manual4-speed automatic5-speed AF33 manumaticDimensionsWheelbase110.2 in (2,799 mm)Length192.3 in (4,884 mm) (2005–06)191.5 in (4,864 mm) (2001–04)Width70.4 in (1,788 mm)Height57.9 in (1,471 mm) The third-generation Altima (chassis model L31) debuted in 2001 for the 2002 model year.[7] It was the first mass-market product built on Nissan's new FF-L platform, which was unique to North America and had no equivalent model in Japan. The Asian Nissan Teana is similar but not quite identical, designed for Asian market requirements; all three model lines shared the same platform. The Altima grew significantly for this generation, as interior volume expanded to 118.8 cubic feet (3.36 m3). The Altima's interior dimensions even surpassed that of the higher-end 2000-03 Maxima, so the 2004 Maxima was moved more upscale into the full-size bracket. Also, the biggest in class was the Altima's 20 US gal (76 L; 17 imp gal) fuel tank. Additionally, the Altima upgraded its rear suspension to a multi-link type and its brakes to 4-wheel discs. This was the first generation to offer a V6 engine. 2003–2004 models received two-tone dash color, and the 3.5 SE received an upgrade in horsepower, from 240 hp (179 kW) to 245 hp (183 kW), though torque stayed the same at 246 lb·ft (334 N·m).[8][9] 2002–2004 models with manual gearbox were the lightest of the V6 (4DR) cars.[10] The 2.5-liter 4-cylinder engine accelerated the sedan from 0–60 mph (97 km/h) in 8.6 seconds. MY2005–2006 Altima 2.5S2006 Nissan Altima 2.5S Special EditionMY2005–2006 Altima SE-R The 2005 Nissan Altima received a facelift, including a new front grille, all-red tail lights, redesigned interior, and an optional DVD-based navigation system. The V6 was now rated at 250 hp (186 kW) with torque rated at 249 lb·ft (338 N·m), and a 0–60 mph (97 km/h) time of 6.2 seconds[11] utilizing the 5-speed automatic transmission. Also new was the SE-R model with a 260 hp (194 kW) and 251 lb·ft (340 N·m) of torque version of the V6, a 6-speed manual transmission (automatic still optional), upgraded brakes, 18-inch wheels, a suspension even stiffer than that of the 3.5 SE's, and a high-flow exhaust.[12] Car and Driver tested the SE-R resulting in 0–60 mph (97 km/h) in 6.1 seconds.[13] MotorWeek episode #2432 tested a SE-R equipped with an automatic transmission that produced a 0–60 mph time of 5.8 seconds.[14] The third-generation Altima was well received by the press, with many critics praising the new style and extra space, being one of the most powerful and best-handling family sedans available. As the Altima offered the performance and space of the upper-market Maxima in a less expensive car,[15] this significantly reduced Maxima sales but made Nissan competitive in the mid-size segment for the first time.[16] While previous iterations received decent reviews, the third-generation Altima was the first to enjoy considerable success, and it was credited with a turnaround of Nissan's operations from debt-ridden to among the industry's most profitable. [17][18][19] Most of the criticism centered on the interior found in the 2002–2004 models, which were cited for using hard and brittle plastics. Some also found the steering too light or abrupt, and the turning circle too wide due to its elongated wheelbase. The 2002 2.5L Altimas had major excessive oil consumption issues causing potential catastrophic engine failures. Some cases were because of owner neglect and other cases involving the catalytic converter failing, forcing foreign objects back into the exhaust manifold. Most reports were received after the vehicle is beyond 100,000 miles and more than eight years old (beyond any warranties) and most of the reports had only to do with the 2002–2003 model ranges. In April 2015, a class action lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois on behalf of all Nissan Altima owners of 2002 through 2006 model years. The lawsuit originally alleged that Nissan manufactured those model years with defective floorboards on both the driver and passenger side of the vehicle but was dismissed by a judge in January 2016. The resulting premature rust was extensive and generally happened out of warranty. The real cause was that the front mudguards were not high enough and there was no stone guard applied to the metal plates underneath the vehicle. Other car models from other car manufacturers have also experienced the same problem to a lesser extent. Nissan changed the design of the floorboards for the 4th generation and thus the problem did not reoccur again from MY2007 onwards.[20] Motor vehicle Fourth generation2008 Nissan Altima 2.5 S (pre-facelift, Canada)OverviewModel codeL32ProductionSeptember 2006 – May 2012 (sedan)May 2007–July 2013 (coupe)Model years2007–2012 (sedan)2008–2013 (coupe)AssemblyUnited States: Smyrna, Tennessee; Canton, MississippiDesignerAjay Panchal, Takashi Noguchi (sedan: 2004)Toshiyuki Abe (coupe: 2005)[21]Body and chassisBody style4-door sedan2-door coupeLayoutFront-engine, front-wheel-drivePlatformNissan D platformRelatedNissan Maxima (A35)PowertrainEngineGasoline:2.5 L QR25DE I43.5 L VQ35DE V6[22]Transmission6-speed manualCVTDimensionsWheelbase109.3 in (2,776 mm) (sedan)105.3 in (2,675 mm) (coupe)Length189.8–190.7 in (4,821–4,844 mm) (sedan)180.9–182.5 in (4,595–4,636 mm) (coupe)Width70.7 in (1,796 mm) (sedan & coupe)69.6 in (1,768 mm) (hybrid)Height57.9–58.3 in (1,471–1,481 mm) (sedan)55.3–55.9 in (1,405–1,420 mm) (coupe)Curb weight3,179–3,289 lb (1,442–1,492 kg) Rear viewInterior The fourth generation Nissan Altima (chassis model L32A) was announced at the 2006 New York International Auto Show on April 12, 2006. It was the first vehicle to use the smaller Nissan D platform, with a new front and upgraded rear suspension. The wheelbase is 1-inch (25 mm) shorter than the third-generation Altima, but interior space was mostly unchanged. The Maxima and Murano also used this new platform starting with the 2009 models. As with the previous generation, it shares much of its mechanicals and platform with the Nissan Teana which is built for different market conditions in Asia. The fourth-generation Altima used revised versions of the engines from the third-generation model. The VQ35DE 3.5 L V6 engine produces 270 hp (201 kW) and 258 lb·ft (350 N·m) of torque, and the QR25DE 2.5 L straight-four engine produces 175 hp (130 kW) and 180 lb·ft (244 N·m) of torque.[23] A 6-speed manual is standard, and a continuously variable transmission replaced the traditional automatic as the optional transmission. This generation Altima came packaged with new technology such as a standard Smart Key (referred to as the "Nissan Intelligent Key"), along with available Bluetooth capability for cell phones, and a parking camera. The dashboard was designed with larger buttons for easy readability and a total of eight cup holders, two in front of the center console, two in the rear armrest, and one 20-ounce cup holder in each door. Several hidden compartments were added as well as doubling the glove compartment space to 0.46 cubic feet (13 L). For 2008, all Altima models received ABS with electronic brake-force distribution.[24] In 2008, a new base model named the 2.5 became available as a more affordable version by offering less equipment. [citation needed] 2011 Nissan Altima 2.5S (Facelift, Canada) In 2009 for the 2010 model year, the Nissan Altima was facelifted with a new front fascia, hood, and headlights, as well as new wheels and interior materials.[25] Electronic stability control, previously only offered as part of an option package on V6 models and unavailable with 4-cylinder engines, is now standard on all Altima trims including 4-cylinder models.[26] The CVT had been made standard by this point for most trims; the manual was dropped from dealer orders for the 2011 model year. However, the SR (formerly the SE) could still be had with a 6-speed manual (though this was for customer orders only). The coupe version of the Nissan Altima (codename D32) was officially revealed at the 2006 Los Angeles Auto Show, Nissan's first-ever two-door Altima. It had a shorter wheelbase, shorter overall length, and lower height than the Altima Sedan.[27] It was released on May 25, 2007, for the 2008 model year. The 2008 Altima Coupe was available with two engines: the same updated VQ35DE in the sedan, a 270 hp (201 kW) 3.5-liter 24-valve DOHC V6 or the QR25DE, a 175 hp (130 kW) 2.5-liter DOHC 16-valve inline 4-cylinder. MY2008-2009 Nissan Altima coupe MY2008-2009 Nissan Altima coupe 2010 Nissan Altima 2.5S coupe Like the sedan, the Altima Coupe received a facelift for 2010 which included a redesigned front end, hood and grille, new projector beam headlights, and the Altima Coupe 2.5 S model came standard with 17" × 7.5" 5-split spoke aluminum alloy wheels, along with P215/55TR17 all-season tires instead of the 16" steel wheels provided in the former. The SE model was renamed SR and came standard with 18" × 8.0" 5-split-spoke aluminum-alloy wheels, and there was a revision to the fabric and trim pieces in the interior. The 2010 models came with Nissan's Vehicle Dynamic Control as standard equipment, which was previously a $600 (~$865.00 in 2024) stand-alone option. A new premium Bose audio system with a 4.3-inch color display and Nissan's next-generation navigation system with a 6.5-inch color display with an internal hard drive providing 9.3 GB of music storage and USB connectivity were also included with the refresh.[28] Azure Blue was replaced by Navy Blue and there were two additional colors: Crimson Black and Ocean Gray. In 2012 for the 2013 model year (Generation 5), the 3.5 SR trim level was dropped completely for the coupe, meaning that for this particular model year, only the sedan was available with a 3.5 L V6, and 2013 is the final model year for the Altima Coupe, while the sedan gets redesigned for the 2013 model year and continues production for future model years. This model year also included the first, standard equipped, NASA-inspired "zero gravity" front row seating. These seats use research from the U.S. space and aeronautics agency to reduce muscle fatigue in drivers.[29] Zero Gravity seating is now available in the 2015 and 2016 Rogue, 2015 Altima, 2015 Murano, 2016 Maxima, and 2016 Titan.[30] Nissan Altima Hybrid The Altima Hybrid was Nissan's first hybrid car, first introduced in February 2007 and discontinued in 2011 for the 2011 model year. In the U.S. it was only available in 10 states

that followed California's strict energy laws (California, Oregon, Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont), and was also available in Canada. Its hybrid-drive system was licensed from Toyota's hybrid technology; the company asserted that subsequent hybrid models would be based on hybrid technology developed in-house.[31] Up to 40,000 per year were to be built at Nissan's Smyrna plant.[32] The Altima Hybrid was also used as a regular taxi vehicle and as a police cruiser with the New York City Police Department until it was discontinued.[33] The Hybrid featured a 2.5 L QR25DE engine producing 158 hp (118 kW) and 162 lb·ft (220 N·m) of torque, and CVT. The electric motor/generator put out an additional 40 horsepower putting out max power of 198 hp (148 kW), and 199 lb·ft (270 N·m).[34] Its fuel efficiency was 6.7 L/100 km (42 mpg-imp; 35 mpg-US) city and 7.1 L/100 km (40 mpg-imp; 33 mpg-US) highway, based on revised EPA measures for fuel economy ratings.[34] After the 2011 model year, Nissan discontinued the Altima Hybrid due to poor sales.[35] Features on the Hybrid were identical to that of the gasoline-only 2.5 S trim, and additional packages were also available, including a package that added leather-trimmed seating surfaces. The Hybrid also included the aluminum-alloy wheels that were otherwise optional on the 2.5 S. Motor vehicle Fifth generationOverviewModel codeL33Also calledNissan TeanaProductionMay 2012–August 20182013–2020 (outside North America and China)Model years2013–2018AssemblyUnited States: Smyrna, Tennessee; Canton, Mississippi (Nissan USA)Japan: Kanda, Fukuoka (Nissan Motor Kyushu)China: Xiangyang (DMCL)Russia: Saint Petersburg[36]Thailand: Samut Prakan (Nissan Motors Thailand)Malaysia: Serendah (TCMA)DesignerToshiyuki Abe, Dai Sato and Giovanny Arroba[37]Body and chassisBody style4-door sedanLayoutFront-engine, front-wheel-driveFront-engine, all-wheel-drivePlatformNissan D platformRelatedNissan MaximaNissan QuestNissan MuranoNissan PathfinderInfiniti JXPowertrainEngineGasoline:1.6 L MR16DDT I42.0 L MR20DE I42.5 L QR25DE I43.5 L VQ35DE V6TransmissionJatco CVT8 with L gear X-Tronic CVTJatco CVT7 with manual mode X-Tronic CVTDimensionsWheelbase109.3 in (2,776 mm)Length191.3 in (4,859 mm)Width72.0 in (1,829 mm)Height57.9 in (1,471 mm)Curb weight3,153–3,373 lb (1,430–1,530 kg) A redesigned Altima debuted at the 2012 New York International Auto Show for the 2013 model year and went on sale in the summer of 2012. The exterior design took cues from the Ellure Concept previewed in 2010. It continued to offer a base 4-cylinder engine with a 3.5-liter V6 as the range-topper. Specifications for the QR25DE 2.5-liter 16-valve DOHC inline-four engine are 182 hp (136 kW) and 180 lb·ft (244 N·m), while the VQ35DE 3.5-liter 24-valve DOHC V6 remains 270 hp (201 kW) and 258 lb·ft (350 N·m). Nissan estimates the 2.5-liter fuel economy to be 27 city/38 hwy and the 3.5-liter V6 at 22 city/30 hwy thanks to its refined CVT that has been lightened by 8 lbs. Most of the major mechanical components of this generation Altima are carried over.[38] Much of the exterior styling seems to draw familiar traits from the Nissan Maxima.[38] For the first time, a manual transmission is not available. Despite the larger size of the Altima compared to the previous model, the new Altima weighs about 120 pounds less. The Altima continues to be the lightest midsize sedan in its class; this is mostly due to its efficient use of high-strength steel and aluminum in areas such as the trunk, hood, and roof.[39] The front end shares the same new corporate grille as the 2012 Versa with more angular headlights than Versa's rounded ones. It draws many styling influences from "coke bottle styling", an appearance that was popular during the 1960s and 1970s, a return to an appearance Nissan used during that time.[40] In the US, Nissan offers the L33 Altima in five different trims; 2.5, 2.5 S, 2.5 SV, 2.5 SL, and 3.5 SL. 3.5 S and 3.5 SV were discontinued for the 2015 model year. Alongside the L33 Altima sedan, the previous-generation L32 Altima coupe will continue on sale.[19] The coupe will only be offered with the QR25DE 2.5-Liter four-cylinder rated at 175 hp (130 kW) and 180 lb·ft (244 N·m) of torque mated with a CVT. The 6-speed manual transmission is no longer available in the Altima Sedan due to slow sales. The SL model, which was once an equipment package for the Altima 2.5 S, is now separate. Production started in late May 2012 and the car went on sale in June in the United States, and August of the same year in Canada. The Altima will also be on sale in various other markets (existing or new), particularly the Middle East where it replaces the fourth generation L32A models, and the Australian market for the first time, replacing the Nissan Maxima J32 (Teana). The L33 Altima was discontinued in Australia and New Zealand on 5 April 2017, alongside the B17 Sylphy-based Pulsar sedan. [citation needed] The Nissan Altima Coupe was discontinued due to slow sales in 2013 after the 2013 model year, which means Nissan will only focus on the sedan model for the Altima while the hybrid and coupe are discontinued.[41] The Advanced Drive-Assist Display was added in 2013. [citation needed] In 2015 for the 2016 model year, saw the return of the SR performance model in the US.[citation needed] Nissan Altima SL (US, pre-facelift) Nissan Altima ST (Australia, pre-facelift) Interior Nissan Teana VIP (China, pre-facelift) In Japan, China, and other Asian markets, the L33 Altima became the third-generation Teana. The third generation Nissan Teana was introduced to Japan as a rebadged version of the North American Altima. In Japan, the Teana is offered in 2.5L engine with three different trims; XV, XL and XE.[citation needed] It is available in most Asian countries since its introduction. In Thailand, the L33 Teana debuted in August 2013 where it was available with either a 2.0L engine with three variants, XE, XL, and XL Navi, or a 2.5L engine with two variants, XV and XV Navi.[42] Five years later, the L33 Teana in Thailand received the front end of the facelifted Altima. Variants was also streamlined down to just three: 2.0XL, 2.0XL Navi and 2.5XV Navi.[43] In Malaysia, the L33 Teana was launched in June 2014 and it is available with either 2.0L or 2.5L engines. Three variants were available which were the 2.0XE, 2.0XL, and 2.5XV.[44] In December 2016, two optional accessories packages became available: Nismo Aero Package and Nismo Performance Package. The Nismo Aero Package added front bumper spoilers, rear bumper spoilers, side skirts, trunk lid spoiler, and exhaust finisher. The Nismo Performance Package added all that with the Nismo Aero Package in addition to Nismo sport springs and Nismo LMX6 18-inch alloy wheels.[45] The L33 Teana has since been discontinued in Malaysia. In China, a longer wheelbase luxury Teana is sold as the "Teana VIP" and bears VIP logos stitched into the seats and a "VIP" badge on the trunk lid. The Teana VIP has an extended backseat door and wheelbase (+75/+125mm) and is equipped with a 9-speaker Bose surround system, rear-passenger controls, and rear-passenger video screens.[46] Nissan India has discontinued its Teana D-segment sedan as Teana failed to generate volumes for the carmaker in India in 2014. The company has also removed the saloon from its official website.[47] 2016 Altima 2.5 S (facelift)Altima 3.5 SL (facelift) In the US, the 2016 model year received a thorough facelift including new front and rear bumpers, headlamps, and tail lamps, reshaped Zero Gravity front seats, steering wheel, and central console.[48] The car was built with new cabin silencing materials, and new sound-reducing windshield. A new SR trim level was also introduced. The 3.5 SR was dropped in 2017 for the 2018 model year, leaving the 2.5 SR as the only available SR trim level. [citation needed] For 2018, the 2.5 SR trim level in the US received two new "Special Edition" packages, which are the 2.5 SR Special Edition and the 2.5 SR Midnight Edition.[49][50] Also for 2018, the previously-base 2.5 trim was discontinued, which now meant that the 2.5 S became the new "base" trim of the Altima.[51] The NissanConnect Infotainment System is revised, adding in the standard Apple CarPlay and Android Auto connectivity and a redesigned user interface.[52] The facelifted Teana was launched in China in July 2016 and Thailand in November 2018. [citation needed] The Thai-market facelifted Teana retained the pre-facelift Teana rear end. In a 2012 comparison test by Motor Trend in the US, the Nissan Altima 2.5 SV came in fourth place out of six cars behind the first place Volkswagen Passat, second place Honda Accord, and third place Ford Fusion.[53] This was followed by a third-place showing in a comparison done by the Car and Driver team. This was a series of three comparison tests involving mid-size sedans. In this particular test, four cars were tested. It consisted of the all-new Ford Fusion and Honda Accord as well as the Nissan Altima. The Volkswagen Passat is included in the test as it won the first round of mid-sized sedan comparison. In that round, it won decisively against the Chevrolet Malibu, Toyota Camry, Hyundai Sonata, and Kia Optima.[54] However, the Passat only managed last in the 2nd round being led by the Altima (3rd), Fusion (2nd) and the Accord (1st).[55] This is followed by the final round where the Mazda 6 won against the Honda Accord.[56] More recently, in a comparison test conducted by Edmunds.com, the Nissan Altima beat out the Honda Accord and the Mazda6 to win 1st place. It is stated that the Altima is good in almost everything with only minor deficiencies. It drives well, entertaining on twisty roads, has comfortable seats, and remains quiet on highways. It is the least expensive but doesn't feel like it. The mileage figures only add to its high appeal.[57] Since its launch, the Altima has accumulated several accolades including being named to Kelley Blue Book's Top 10 best new sedans under $25,000,[58] Kiplinger's Personal Finance best new model in class[59] and Edmund's top recommended sedans.[60] Simona de Silvestro at the 2018 Newcastle 500. In 2012, Kelly Racing announced that it would enter four custom Nissan Altima race cars into the 2013 International V8 Supercars Championship. The car was revealed in October 2012 and was the first car to be homologated for the New Generation V8 Supercar regulations, which were to be used in the V8 Supercars Championship from 2013 onwards. It was the first time Nissan had raced in the series since 1992 when Nissan's Skyline GT-R was forced out of racing due to regulation changes.[61] The team has scored three race wins since moving to Nissan, with James Moffat in 2013, Michael Caruso in 2016 and Rick Kelly in 2018. Moffat and co-driver Taz Douglas finished on the podium at the 2014 Supercheap Auto Bathurst 1000, and the team has taken numerous other podium finishes. 2019 marked the last season in which Kelly Racing campaigned Altimas in the Supercars Championship. The cars now campaign in the Dunlop Super2 Series by MW Motorsport. Motor vehicle Sixth generation2019 Nissan Altima SR (US)OverviewModel codeL34ProductionAugust 2018 – present[62]Model years2019–presentAssemblyUnited States: Smyrna, Tennessee (Nissan Smyrna Assembly Plant, 2018–2020); Canton, Mississippi (Canton Vehicle Assembly Plant, 2018–present)China: Xiangyang (Dongfeng Nissan)DesignerTeppei Kusunoki, Takashi Utsunomiya and Kenneth Lee[63][64]Body and chassisBody style4-door sedanLayoutFront-engine, front-wheel-drive or all-wheel-drivePlatformNissan D platformPowertrainEngineGasoline:2.0 L MR20DD I4 (China)2.0 L KR20DDET turbo I4 (2019-2024)2.5 L PR25DD I4TransmissionJatco CVT8 Xtronic CVTDimensionsWheelbase111.2 in (2,825 mm)Length193.0 in (4,901 mm)Width72.8 in (1,850 mm)Height57.0 in (1,447 mm)Curb weight3,164–3,472 lb (1,435–1,575 kg) The sixth-generation Altima debuted at the 2018 New York International Auto Show in March for the North American market, and in December 2018 for the Chinese market.[65] Its design was previously previewed by the Nissan Vmotion 2.0 Concept, which was first showcased at the 2017 North American International Auto Show in January. The sixth-generation Altima is available with a 188 hp (191 PS; 140 kW) 2.5-liter naturally aspirated direct-injected four-cylinder engine, 182 hp (136 kW) with available all-wheel drive, or a 248 hp (251 PS; 185 kW) 2.0-liter variable compression turbocharged four-cylinder engine (available for SR and Platinum models) that replaces the V6 powertrain in the previous generation. It is the world's first production-ready variable compression turbo engine.[66] All engines are mated to a continuous variable transmission. The sixth generation Altima is equipped with Pro-Pilot Assist, Nissan Intelligent Around View Monitor, Automatic Emergency Braking with Pedestrian Detection System and Intelligent Lane Intervention.[67][68][69][70][71] The car arrived at dealerships in the US in October 2018[72] and in Mexican Nissan dealerships in May 2019.[73] In the US, the Altima is offered in five trim levels: S, SR, SV, SL, and Platinum.[72] The base engine is available with all-wheel drive, the first for an Altima. An Edition One Special Edition model was offered exclusively to buyers who chose to pre-order their all-new Altima.[74] It began production in Nissan's Smyrna plant on August 24, 2018, and in Canton, Mississippi, on September 27, 2018.[75][76] Rear view Interior The Nissan Vmotion 2.0 Concept, which previewed the sixth-generation Altima The refreshed Altima was introduced on June 9, 2022, for the 2023 model year in the North American market. It features a redesigned front fascia with new standard LED headlights and the manufacturer's new logo. The Platinum trim was discontinued along with some of its features, such as the driver's seat memory.[77] The Altima now features a standard 12.3-inch touchscreen in SL and SR VC-Turbo (optional in SV), replacing the previous 8-inch one and adding wireless Apple CarPlay (Android Auto still requires a wired connection). Available options include a wireless charger and a Wi-Fi hotspot. New standard safety equipment includes automatic emergency braking with pedestrian detection, rear automatic braking, lane departure warning, blind spot warning, rear cross-traffic alert, and high-beam assist.[78] In China, the Altima received a refreshed exterior design and interior in the 2022 facelift, launched in August 2022.[79] 2023 Nissan Altima SR (US) 2023 Nissan Altima SV (US) 2023 Nissan Altima (China) 2023 Nissan Altima (China) Interior (US) Interior (China) NY Daily News gave a 161/190 points score and an overall rating of 8.5 points to the vehicle; saying that "The new Altima is better looking, better equipped, more technologically advanced, and more enjoyable to drive".[80] On December 13, 2023, the NHTSA opened an investigation into customer complaints of engine failure in the Nissan's KR15DDT and KR20DDET engines, the latter available as an option on the L34 Altima. The complaints allege engine failure, loss of motive power, engine knock, or noise and/or metal chunks and shavings being found in the oil pan of vehicles with these engines.[81] The cause appears to be seizures and damages to the main bearings and L-links.[82] Nissan stated that they are attempting to address these failures by changing their manufacturing process.[82] The 2019 Altima received a Top Safety Pick award from the IIHS and not a "Plus" award.[83] IIHS scores (2019 model year) Small overlap front (Driver) Good Small overlap front (Passenger) Good Moderate overlap front Good Side (original test) Good Roof strength Good Head restraints and seats Good Headlights Acceptable Marginal varies by trim/option Front crash prevention (Vehicle-to-Vehicle) Superior optional Front crash prevention (Vehicle-to-Vehicle) Superior standard Front crash prevention (Vehicle-to-Pedestrian, day) Advanced Child seat anchors (LATCH) ease of use Good 2002 North American Car of the Year. 2010 Altima Received the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Highest Front-Impact Crash Safety Rating (five stars). 2017 Nissan Altima named a Top Safety Pick by the Insurance Institute of Highway Safety. 2019 Nissan Altima named a finalist of the 2019 Green Car of the Year® by the Green Car Journal.[84] Year U.S.[85] Canada[86] Mexico[87] Sedan Coupe 1992 30,659 1993 134,791 1994 163,138 1995 148,172 1996 147,910 1997 160,000 1998 144,451 1999 153,525 2000 136,971 2001 148,345 2002 201,822[88] 2003 201,240 2004 235,889 2005 255,371 15,069 6,802 2006 232,457 13,997 6,586 2007 284,762 17,126 6,786 341 2008 269,668 16,676 4,739 474 2009 203,568 13,852 2,717 286 2010 229,263 13,425 3,790 417 2011 268,981[89] 12,537 2,827 220 2012 302,934[89] 12,793 5,246 167 2013 320,723[90] 10,488 4,980 2014 335,644[91] 9,475 4,902 2015 333,398[91] 7,293 5,149 2016 307,380[92] 7,753[93] 3,604 2017 254,996[94] 6,626[95] 2,200 2018 209,146[96] 5,207[97] 1,430 2019 209,183[96] 3,342 1,707 2020 137,988[98] 1,416[99] 723 2021 103,777[100] 1,217[101] 463[102] 2022 139,955[103] 1,828[104] 419[105] 2023 128,030 1,577[106] 901[107] 2024 113,898[108] 1,387[109] 241[110] In the past, about a third of Nissan Altima's sales in the U.S. went to rental fleets.[111][112] High percentage of fleet sales is found to hit both used-car values and brand image negatively.[111] ^ "Nissan - Heritage Collection - Leopard Turbo 200XS-II". www.nissan-global.com. 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Choice website and my transaction went really well, within one day I had two offers of the obscure truck part I was seeking. Price was reasonable and the item was dispatched almost immediately was exactly as promised. Thank you to all involved. Malcolm Cutter.” “Excellent service.” “Received a 1st class service” “Gave me the wrong part after telling me it was the same part number. It wasn't!” “Excellent. The exact part I wanted. Reasonably quick delivery. No probs. Five stars. Thank you.” “The mirror I was sent was defective, with internal wiring broken and the mirror glass not fitting correctly however, without quibble D A Parts sourced me another mirror in considerably better condition, which arrived about a week later. After an initial glitch I am pretty satisfied with their service, and I have to say their customer service and communication is excellent ” “Ordered and paid for part 7th with a promise will be delivered before the weekend and never arrived. I'm still waiting a joke.” “Absolutely brilliant always use this site usually get part I'm looking for helpful and easy to use thank you” “Found my part within minutes and had a choice of suppliers. Purchase was easy and had good telephone help with supplier.” “Nice to have a 1st choice for a used car parts ♥” “Parts ordered as required, prompt service , will use again.” “I had a difficult old car part to find and was just about to give up when a car breaker company found it. If it wasn't for 1st choice spares I don't think I would have got it. It's also a safe and reliable service to use as opposed to other online untrustworthy services where you can get scammed or don't receive your orders. Thanks 1st choice. Mike Peckett” “Part as described and good price” “I'm not happy as I'm sure I've been ripped of I paid for my spares on the 1st of June and still it hasn't come I've phoned the place and they assured me they had posted it but nothing yet,” “Got what I needed at a really great price.” “speedy delivery , packed well” “I ordered a used gearbox for my driving school car. I placed the order after finding MGS Automotive via the 1st Choice Spares website. I was informed that estimated delivery was 5-7 days - “but most deliveries are completed within 3 days”. After 14 days and having to make numerous phone calls and emails the gearbox still hadn't arrived. They claimed that they were having problems with their courier service. I received a terse email from their sales manager, correcting me for mistakenly stating that I'd ordered a reconditioned gearbox instead of used, but he failed to apologise for the delay in delivery. I finally gave up waiting for the gearbox to arrive after 14 days and asked for a refund, which was paid into my account in 24 hours. I now have to order another gearbox from another supplier. My car is still in the garage and I have been having to pay for a hire car to keep working. I would avoid using this company if you're hoping for a quick turnaround. Seriously bad service!” “Very satisfied with 1st Choice Spares inasmuch they were very quick and informative on my search for an alloy car wheel which resulted in a successful purchase from several suppliers.” 1st Choice Spares is rated 4.4 based on 5,626 reviews Home >> Autocatalog >> Nissan >> Altima >> Altima VI >> 2.5 (188 Hp) CVT Autocatalog Login Register Car Specs API Nissan Nissan Altima   Altima VI   2.5 (188 Hp) CVT   2.5 (182 Hp) AWD CVT   2.0 (248 Hp) CVT What is the body type, Nissan Altima VI?Sedan, 4 Doors, 5 SeatsWhat is the fuel economy, Nissan Altima VI 2.5 (188 Hp) CVT?8.8-9.1 l/100 km 26.73 - 25.85 US mpg 32.1 - 31.04 UK mpg 11.36 - 10.99 km/lHow much power, Nissan Altima Sedan 2018 2.5 (188 Hp) CVT?188 Hp, 244 Nm179.97 lb.-ft.What is the engine size, Nissan Altima Sedan 2018 2.5 (188 Hp) CVT?2.5 l2488 cm3 151.83 cu. in.How many cylinders, 2018 Nissan 2.5 (188 Hp) CVT?4, InlineWhat is the drivetrain, Nissan Altima VI Sedan 2018 2.5 (188 Hp) CVT?Front wheel drive. Internal Combustion engine. The Internal combustion engine (ICE) drives the front wheels of the vehicle.How long is this vehicle, 2018 Nissan Altima Sedan?4900 mm192.91 in.How wide is the vehicle, 2018 Nissan Altima Sedan?1852 mm72.91 in.What is the curb weight, 2018 Nissan Altima VI 2.5 (188 Hp) CVT?1453-1508 kg3203.32 - 3324.57 lbs.How much trunk (boot) space, 2018 Nissan Altima Sedan?436 l15.4 cu. ft.How many gears, What type is the gearbox, 2018 Nissan Altima VI 2.5 (188 Hp) CVT?automatic transmission CVT XtronicGeneral information BrandNissan Model Altima Generation Altima VI Modification (Engine) 2.5 (188 Hp) CVT Start of production August, 2018 year End of production June, 2022 year Powertrain Architecture Internal Combustion engine Body typeSedan Seats 5 Doors 4 Performance specs Fuel consumption (economy) - urban 10.1-10.5 l/100 km 23.29 - 22.4 US mpg27.97 - 26.9 UK mpg9.9 - 9.52 km/l Fuel consumption (economy) - extra urban 7.2-7.6 l/100 km 32.67 - 30.95 US mpg39.23 - 37.17 UK mpg13.89 - 13.16 km/l Fuel consumption (economy) - combined 8.8-9.1 l/100 km 26.73 - 25.85 US mpg32.1 - 31.04 UK mpg11.36 - 10.99 km/l Fuel Type Petrol (Gasoline) Weight-to-power ratio 7.7 kg/Hp, 129.4 Hp/tonne Weight-to-torque ratio 6 kg/Nm, 167.9 Nm/tonne Engine specsPower 188 Hp @ 6000 rpm. Power per litre 75.6 Hp/l Torque 244 Nm @ 3600 rpm. 179.97 lb.-ft. @ 3600 rpm. Maximum engine speed 6200 rpm. Engine layout Front, Transverse Engine Model/Code PR25DD Engine displacement 2488 cm3 151.83 cu. in. Number of cylinders 4 Engine configuration Inline Cylinder Bore 89 mm 3.5 in. Piston Stroke 100 mm 3.94 in. Compression ratio 12:1 Number of valves per cylinder 4 Fuel injection system Direct injection Engine aspiration Naturally aspirated engine Valvetrain DOHC, CVTCS Engine oil capacity 5.1 l 5.39 US qt | 4.49 UK qt Engine oil specification Log in to see. Coolant 8.3 l 8.77 US qt | 7.3 UK qt Space, Volume and weights Kerb Weight 1453-1508 kg 3203.32 - 3324.57 lbs. Trunk (boot) space - minimum 436 l 15.4 cu. ft. Fuel tank capacity 61 l 16.11 US gal | 13.42 UK gal Dimensions Length 4900 mm 192.91 in. Width 1852 mm 72.91 in. Height 1440 mm 56.69 in. Wheelbase 2824 mm 111.18 in. Front track 1615 mm 63.58 in. Rear (Back) track 1615 mm 63.58 in. Drag coefficient (Cd) 0.26 Drivetrain, brakes and suspension specsDrivetrain Architecture The internal combustion engine (ICE) drives the front wheels of the vehicle. Drive wheel Front wheel drive Number of gears and type of gearbox automatic transmission CVT Xtronic Front suspension Independent coil spring, Transverse stabilizer Rear suspension Independent multi-link spring suspension with stabilizer Front brakesVentilated discs Rear brakesDisc Assisting systemsABS (Anti-lock braking system) Steering type Steering rack and pinion Power steering Electric Steering Tires size 215/60 R16; 215/55 R17; 235/40 R19 Wheel rims size16; 17; 19 Many drivers have expressed concern about the 2018 Nissan Altima SL transmission. Imagine cruising along smoothly, then suddenly, your car jerks or loses power. It's a situation no one wants to be in. Many Nissan Altima owners reported transmission problems, especially with the CVT. Transmission issues can be frustrating, just like choosing between spring water and purified water. Both have benefits, but you want to make the best choice. For car owners, knowing about these issues can save you time and money. The 2018 Nissan Altima uses a CVT (Continuously Variable Transmission), which is designed for smooth driving and better fuel efficiency. Instead of regular gear shifts, the CVT works differently, offering a seamless experience. But, it's not all perfect. Many drivers have faced issues like jerking, overheating, and even sudden transmission failure. Just like the transmission for the 2016 Infiniti Q50 3.0T, the CVT system can be delicate. It often breaks down faster under stress. So, how does it compare to other transmissions? Transmission TypeAdvantagesDisadvantagesCVTSmooth drivingProne to overheatingAutomaticLonger-lastingHarsher gear shiftsManualBetter controlHarder for most drivers The 2018 Nissan Altima transmission might seem advanced, but it comes with a set of challenges. The design is great for comfort but needs careful maintenance. Many drivers have experienced problems early, even with regular upkeep. Spotting early signs of trouble can save you a lot of hassle. Here's how you can tell if your 2018 Nissan Altima transmission is starting to fail: Jerking Movements: Does your car shudder or jerk when you press the gas? Delayed Response: Your foot's on the pedal, but your car isn't moving. Overheating: This is a big issue with CVTs. Check Engine Light: Always take this seriously. Odd Sounds: Any whining or weird noises? That's a bad sign. Power Loss: If your car suddenly loses power, the transmission could be the problem. Keep an eye out for these symptoms. Like the transmission for the 2016 Infiniti Q50 3.0T, early detection can prevent more serious damage. Maintaining Your Nissan Altima Transmission Regular maintenance can extend the life of your 2018 Nissan Altima transmission. Here are some simple tips: Change Fluid Regularly: Nissan suggests changing the CVT fluid every 30,000-50,000 miles. Watch for Overheating: Don't push your car too hard, especially in hot weather. Avoid Heavy Loads: CVTs don't handle weight well. Don't tow heavy trailers. Drive Smoothly: Aggressive driving wears down the CVT faster. Keep an Eye on Issues: If your car jerks or hesitates, get it checked out. These simple steps can help prevent costly repairs and keep your car running longer. Being proactive can make a big difference. If you're having problems with your 2018 Nissan Altima transmission, it's crucial to decide whether to repair or replace it. Don't wait for the issue to worsen. If you notice any of the symptoms mentioned earlier, consult a professional mechanic for advice. Regular care is the best way to avoid major problems. What are common problems with the 2018 Nissan Altima SL transmission? Common problems include jerking, delayed acceleration, overheating, and complete transmission failure. How often should I change the CVT fluid in my 2018 Nissan Altima SL? Nissan recommends changing the CVT fluid every 30,000 to 50,000 miles. Should I repair or replace my 2018 Nissan Altima SL transmission? It depends on the severity of the problem. Consult a mechanic for advice. Is the transmission for the 2016 Infiniti Q50 3.0T similar to the Altima's? Yes, both use CVT and face similar issues. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 111,866 active editors 7,011,005 articles in English 1820 historical world map History is the systematic study of the past with its main focus on the human past. Historians analyse and interpret primary and secondary sources to construct narratives about what happened and explain why it happened. They engage in source criticism to assess the authenticity, content, and reliability of these sources. It is controversial whether the resulting historical narratives can be truly objective and whether history is a social science rather than a discipline of the humanities. Influential schools of thought include positivism, the Annales school, Marxism, and postmodernism. Some branches of history focus on specific time periods, such as ancient history, particular geographic regions, such as the history of Africa, or distinct themes, such as political, social, and economic history. History emerged as a field of inquiry in antiquity to replace myth-infused narratives, with influential early traditions originating in Greece, China, and later in the Islamic world. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ian Carmichael Russet sparrow Emmy Noether Archive By email More featured articles About Rosa Parks ... that Rosa Parks (pictured) refused to surrender her seat not because she was physically tired, but because she was "tired of giving in"? ... that most of the population of Niamey has consisted of first- and second-generation rural migrants since the city was established? ... that Harry Wunsch, despite appearing "short and fat", was a "savage tackler"? ... that Black dandyism flourished during and after the Harlem Renaissance as a means of self-expression in the African-American community? ... that 17th-century mathematician Carlo Rinaldini studied gall-inducing insects, air convection, and the design of thermometers? ... that 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 Nominate an article Phil Hanson In motorsport, Robert Kubica, Yifei Ye, and Phil Hanson (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 Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Alfred Brendel Ali Shamkhani Hamilton Wanasinghe Afa Ah Loo Geoff Palmer Stella Chen Nominate an article June 19: Juneteenth in the United States (1865) Lou Gehrig baseball card 1785 – The proprietors of King's Chapel, Boston, voted to adopt James Freeman's Book of Common Prayer, thus establishing the first Unitarian church in the Americas. 1838 – The Maryland province of the Jesuits contracted to sell 272 slaves to buyers in Louisiana in one of the largest slave sales in American history. 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 Scott v. Sandford. The Scotts claimed that they should be granted freedom because Dred had lived for four years in Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was illegal, and laws in those jurisdictions said that slave holders gave up their rights to slaves if they stayed for an extended period. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled against Scott in a landmark decision that held the Constitution did not extend American citizenship to people of black African descent, and therefore they could not enjoy the rights and privileges that the Constitution conferred upon American citizens. The Dred Scott decision is widely considered the worst in the Supreme Court's history, being widely denounced for its overt racism, judicial activism, poor legal reasoning, and crucial role in the events that led to the American Civil War four years later. The ruling was later superseded by the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which abolished slavery, in 1865, followed by the Fourteenth Amendment, whose first section guaranteed birthright citizenship for "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof", in 1868. This posthumous oil-on-canvas portrait of Scott was painted by Louis Schultze, after an 1857 photograph by John H. Fitzgibbon, and now hangs in the Missouri History Museum in St. Louis. Painting credit: Louis Schultze, after John H. Fitzgibbon Recently featured: Garni Temple Igor Stravinsky Sabella pavonina Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2 This article is about the year 1865. For other uses, see 1865 (disambiguation). Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1840s 1850s 1860s 1870s 1880s Years 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 vte 1865 by topic 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 states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1865 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1865MDCCCLXVAb urbe condita2618Armenian calendar1314ԹՎ ՌՅԺԴAssyrian calendar6615Bahá'í calendar21–22Balinese saka calendar1786–1787Bengali calendar1271–1272Berber calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 – 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2409Burmese calendar1227Byzantine calendar7373–7374Chinese calendar甲子年 (Wood Rat)4562 or 4355   — to —乙丑年 (Wood Ox)4563 or 4356Coptic calendar1581–1582Discordian calendar3031Ethiopian calendar1857–1858Hebrew calendar5625–5626Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1921–1922 - Shaka Samvat1786–1787 - Kali Yuga4965–4966Holocene calendar11865Igbo calendar865–866Iranian calendar1243–1244Islamic calendar1281–1282Japanese calendarGenji 2 / Keiō 1(慶応元年)Javanese calendar1793–1794Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4198Minguo calendar47 before ROC民前47年Nanakshahi calendar397Thai solar calendar2407–2408Tibetan calendar阳木鼠年(male Wood-Rat)1991 or 1610 or 838   — to —阴木牛年(female Wood-Ox)1992 or 1611 or 839 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1865. 1865 (MDCCCLXV) was a common year starting on Sunday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar, the 1865th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 865th year of the 2nd millennium, the 65th year of the 19th century, and the 6th year of the 1860s decade. As of the start of 1865, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 15: Union captures Fort Fisher. January 4 – The New York Stock Exchange opens its first permanent headquarters at 10-12 Broad near Wall Street, in New York City. January 13 – American Civil War: 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. January 31 The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (conditional prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude) passes narrowly, in the House of Representatives. American Civil War: Confederate General Robert E. Lee becomes general-in-chief. February 3 – American Civil War: Hampton Roads Conference: Union and 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 18 – American Civil War: The Congress of the Confederate States of America adjourns for the last time. March 19–21 – American Civil War : Battle of Bentonville: Union troops compel Confederate forces to retreat from Four Oaks, North Carolina. March 25 The Claywater Meteorite explodes just before reaching ground level in Vernon County, Wisconsin; fragments having a combined mass of 1.5 kg (3.3 lb) are recovered. American Civil War: In Virginia, Confederate forces capture Fort Stedman from the Union, although it is retaken the same day. Lee's army suffers heavy casualties: about 2,900, including 1,000 captured in the Union counterattack. Confederate positions are weakened. After the battle, Lee's defeat is only a matter of time. March – Hamm's Brewery opens in St. Paul, Minnesota. April 2: Jefferson Davis. April 9: Appomattox Court House. April 14: Lincoln shot. April 1 – American Civil War – Battle of Five Forks: In Petersburg, Virginia, Confederate General Robert E. Lee begins his final offensive. April 2 – American Civil War: Confederate 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 Richard Taylor, commanding all Confederate forces in Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Louisiana, surrenders his forces to Union General Edward Canby at Citronelle, Alabama, effectively ending all Confederate resistance east of the Mississippi River. May 5 – In the United States: In North Bend, Ohio (a suburb of Cincinnati), the first train robbery in the country takes place. Jefferson Davis meets with his Confederate Cabinet (14 officials) for the last time, in Washington, Georgia, and the Confederate Government is officially dissolved. May 10 – American Civil War: 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 26 – Jumbo, a young male African elephant, arrives at London Zoo and becomes a popular attraction. June–August – English polymath Francis Galton first describes eugenics.[6] July 4 – Lewis Carroll publishes his children's novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in England[7][8] (first trade editions in December). July 5 The U.S. Secret Service is founded. The first speed limit is introduced in Britain: 2 mph (3.2 km/h) in town and 4 mph (6.4 km/h) in the country. July 7 – Following Abraham Lincoln's assassination on April 14, the four conspirators condemned to death during the trial are hanged, including David Herold, George Atzerodt, Lewis Powell and Mary Surratt. Her son, John Surratt, escapes execution by fleeing to Canada, and ultimately to Egypt. July 14 – First ascent of the Matterhorn: The summit of the Matterhorn in the Alps is reached for the first time, by a party of 7 led by the Englishman Edward Whymper; 4 die in a fall during the descent. July 14: Matterhorn climbed. July 30: Steamer Brother Jonathan sinks. July 21 – Wild Bill Hickok – Davis Tutt shootout: In the market square of Springfield, Missouri, Wild Bill Hickok shoots "Little Dave" Davis Tutt dead over a poker debt, in what is regarded as the first true western fast draw showdown. July 23 – The SS Great Eastern departs on a voyage to lay a transatlantic telegraph cable.[7] July 26 – The New Zealand Parliament first meets in Wellington on a permanent basis, making it de facto the national capital.[9] July 27 Welsh settlers arrive in Argentina at Chubut Valley. Businessman Asa Packer establishes Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. July 30 – The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off the California coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. July 31 – The first narrow gauge mainline railway in the world opens at Grandchester, Australia. July – The Christian Mission, later renamed The Salvation Army, is founded in Whitechapel, London, by William and Catherine Booth. August 16 – The Dominican Republic regains independence from Spain. August 25 – The Shergotty meteorite Mars meteorite falls in Sherghati, Gaya, Bihar in India. September 19 – Union Business College (now Peirce College) is founded in Philadelphia. September 26 – Champ Ferguson becomes the first person (and one of only two) to be convicted of war crimes for actions taken during the American Civil War, found guilty by a U.S. Army tribunal on 23 charges, arising from the murder of 53 people. He is hanged on October 20, two days after the conviction of Henry Wirz for war crimes.[10] October 11 – Morant Bay rebellion: Paul Bogle leads hundreds of black men and women in a march in Jamaica; the rebellion is brutally suppressed by the British governor Edward John Eyre with 400 executed.[8] October 25 – Florida drafts its constitution in Tallahassee. October 26 The Standard Oil Company opens. The paddlewheel steamer SS Republic sinks off the Georgia coast, with a cargo of $400,000 in coins. November 6 – American Civil War: The CSS Shenandoah, last remnant of the Confederate States of America and its military, surrenders in Liverpool after fleeing westward from the Pacific. November 10 – Captain Henry Wirz, Confederate superintendent of Andersonville Prison (Camp Sumter) is hanged, becoming the second of two combatants, and only serving regular soldier, to be executed for war crimes committed during the American Civil War. November 11 – Duar War between Britain 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 Chilean tugboat Independencia off Tomé, in the Bay of Concepción, Chile. November 26 – Chincha Islands War: Battle of Papudo – The Spanish ship Covadonga is captured by the Chileans and the Peruvians, north of Valparaíso, Chile. December 11 – The United States Congress creates the United States House Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Banking and Commerce, reducing the tasks of the House Committee on Ways and Means. December 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 Forest Football Club, an association football based in West Bridgford, Nottingham, England, is founded. January 5 – Julio Garavito Armero, Colombian astronomer (d. 1920) January 9 – Leo Ditrichstein, Austrian-born stage actor, playwright (d. 1928) January 19 – Valentin Serov, Russian portrait painter (d. 1911) January 20 – Yvette Guilbert, French cabaret singer, actress (d. 1944) January 27 – Nikolai Pokrovsky, Russian politician, last foreign minister of the Russian Empire (d. 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. 1923). February 19 – Sven Hedin, Swedish scientist, explorer (d. 1952) February 21 – John Haden Badley, English author, educator (d. 1967) February 28 – Wilfred Grenfell, English medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador (d. 1940) Elma Danielsson March 1 – Elma Danielsson, Swedish socialist, journalist (d. 1936) March 10 – Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader (d. 1898) March 15 – Sui Sin Far, English-born writer (d. 1914) March 19 – William Morton Wheeler, American entomologist (d. 1937) March 30 – Heinrich Rubens, German physicist (d. 1922) April – Richard Rushall, British sea captain and businessman (d. 1953) April 1 – Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1929) April 2 – Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary (d. 1921) April 6 – Victory Bateman, American stage and screen actress (d. 1926) April 9 Violet Nicolson, English poet (d. 1904) Erich Ludendorff, German general (d. 1937) Charles Proteus Steinmetz, German-American engineer, electrician (d. 1923) April 14 – Alfred Hoare Powell, English Arts and Crafts architect, and designer and painter of pottery (d. 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. 1948) May 23 – Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil (d. 1942) May 25 John Mott, American YMCA leader, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize (d. 1955) Pieter Zeeman, Dutch physicist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1943) May 26 – 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 9 Albéric Magnard, French composer (d. 1914) Carl Nielsen, Danish composer (d. 1931) June 13 – W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1939) June 19 Alfred Hugenberg, German businessman, politician (d. 1951) May Whitty, British stage and screen actress (d. 1948) June 21 – Otto Frank, German physiologist (d. 1944) June 26 – Bernard Berenson, American art historian (d. 1959) June 29 – Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian (d. 1986) Philipp Scheidemann Julia Marlowe July 1 – Granville Ryrie, Australian Army 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 Mail and Daily Mirror (d.1922) July 23 Max Heindel, Danish-born Christian occultist, astrologer, and mystic (d. 1919) Edward Terry Sanford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (d. 1930) July 26 – Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany (d. 1939) August 2 Irving Babbitt, American literary critic (d. 1933) John Radecki, Australian stained glass artist (d. 1955) August 10 – Alexander Glazunov, Russian composer (d. 1936) August 15 – Usui Mikao, Japanese founder of reiki (d. 1926) August 17 – Julia Marlowe, English-born American stage actress (d. 1950) August 20 – Bernard Tancred, South African cricketer (d. 1911) August 22 – Templar Saxe, British actor and singer (d. 1935) 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. 1929) September 13 – William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, British field marshal (d. 1951) September 26 – Mary Russell, Duchess of Bedford, English aviator, ornithologist (d. 1937) Charles W. Clark Hovhannes Abelian Warren G. Harding Jean Sibelius Rudyard Kipling October 1 – Paul Dukas, French composer (d. 1935) October 9 – Arthur Hayes-Sadler, British admiral (d. 1952) October 10 – Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office (d. 1930) October 12 – Arthur Harden, English chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1940) October 15 – Charles W. Clark, American baritone (d. 1925) October 16 – Rudolph Lambart, 10th Earl of Cavan, British field marshal (d. 1946) October 17 – James Rudolph Garfield, U.S. politician (d. 1950) October 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. 1940) November 2 – Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States (d. 1923) November 11 – Edwin Thanhouser, American actor, businessman, and film producer, founder of the Thanhouser Company (d. 1956) December 8 Rüdiger von der Goltz, German general (d. 1946) Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer (d. 1957) December 12 – Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral (d. 1945) December 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 Farquhar Bergengren, American author and editor (unknown year of death) James M. Canty, American educator, school administrator, and businessperson (d. 1964)[16] Albrecht, Duke of Württemberg, German field marshal (d. 1939) December 25 Evangeline Booth, 4th General of The Salvation Army (d. 1950) Fay Templeton, American musical comedy star (d. 1939) December 28 – Félix Vallotton, Swiss painter, printmaker (d. 1925) December 30 – Rudyard Kipling, Indian-born English writer, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1936) Ernest Hogan, African-American dancer, musician, and comedian (d. 1909) Habibullah Qurayshi, Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist (d. 1943)[17] Abraham Lincoln John Wilkes Booth January 14 – Marie-Anne Libert, Belgian botanist (b. 1782) January 19 – Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French philosopher, anarchist (b. 1809) January 28 – Felice Romani, Italian poet, librettist (b. 1788) February 6 – Isabella Beeton, British cook, household management expert (b. 1836)[18] March 1 – Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands (b. 1795) March 20 – Yamanami Keisuke, Japanese samurai (b. 1833) March 30 – Alexander Dukhnovich, Russian priest, writer and social activist (b. 1803 April 1 John Milton, Governor of Florida (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 15 – Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States (b. 1809) April 18 – Léon Jean Marie Dufour, French medical doctor, naturalist (b. 1780) April 24 – Nicholas Alexandrovich, Tsarevich of Russia (b. 1843) April 26 – John Wilkes Booth, American actor, assassin of Abraham Lincoln (b. 1838) April 28 – Sir Samuel Cunard, Canadian businessman, founder of the Cunard Line (b. 1787) May 5 – Ben Hall, Australian bushranger (b. 1837) May 10 – William Armstrong, American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessperson (b. 1782)[19] Paul Bogle Henry John Temple Leopold I of Belgium July – Dimitris Plapoutas, Greek military leader (b. 1786) July 6 – Princess Sophie of Sweden, Grand Duchess of Baden (b. 1801) July 7 – The Lincoln assassination conspirators (executed) Lewis Powell (b. 1844) David Herold (b. 1842) George Atzerodt (b. 1835) Mary Surratt (b. 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. 1785) August 13 – Ignaz Semmelweis, Hungarian physician (b. 1818) August 16 – Sir Frederick Stovin, British army general (b. 1783) August 27 – Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Canadian author (b. 1796) August 29 – Robert Remak, German embryologist, physiologist and neurologist (b. 1815) September 2 – William Rowan Hamilton, Irish mathematician (b. 1805) September 10 – Maria Silfvan, Finnish actor (b. 1802) September 25 – Andrés de Santa Cruz, Peruvian military officer, seventh President of Peru and President of Bolivia (b. 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 24 – Paul Bogle, Jamaican activist, Baptist deacon and leader of the Morant Bay rebellion. (executed) (b. 1820) November 10 – Henry Wirz, Swiss-born American Confederate military officer, prisoner-of-war camp commander (executed) (b. 1823) November 12 – Elizabeth Gaskell, British novelist, biographer (b. 1810) November 28 José Manuel Pareja, Spanish admiral (suicide) (b. 1813) William Machin Stairs, Canadian businessman, statesman (b. 1789) November 29 – Isaac A. Van Amburgh, American animal trainer (b. 1811) December 6 – Sebastián Iradier, Spanish composer (b. 1809) December 10 – King Leopold I of Belgium (b. 1790) December 14 – Johan Georg Forchhammer, Danish geologist (b. 1794) December 17 – Luigi Ciacchi, Italian cardinal (b. 1788) ^ "Kunnallinen itsehallinto 150 vuotta" [150 years of local self-government]. Nopolanews (in Finnish). February 6, 2015. Archived from

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Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Timelines 17th century 18th century 19th century State leaders 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1700s 1710s 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s 1770s 1780s 1790s Categories: Births – Deaths Establishments – Disestablishments vte Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution. Development of the Watt steam engine in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century. The 18th century lasted from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions. Revolutions began to challenge the legitimacy of monarchical and aristocratic power structures. The Industrial Revolution began mid-century, leading to radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715–1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who expand the century to include larger historical movements, the "long" 18th century[5] may run from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the Battle of Waterloo in 1815[6] or even later.[7] France was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung–Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Sơn Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700–1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701–1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702–1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703–1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13] 1706–1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708–1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711–1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716–1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718–1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718–1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720–1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722–1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722–1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723–1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723–1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727–1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730–1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732–1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733–1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735–1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735–1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738–1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737–1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739–1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740–1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741–1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741–1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740–1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748–1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754–1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755–1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768–1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769–1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769–1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770–1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772–1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773–1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775–1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775–1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776–1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Sơn dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779–1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington 1781–1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24] 1785–1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785–1787: The Maratha–Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786–1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787–1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788–1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788–1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788–1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789–1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803–1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish–Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792–1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793–1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794–1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nuʻuanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795–1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796–1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798–1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber – the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751–1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759–1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776–1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779–1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787–1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid–18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791–1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). 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View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Goths (links | edit) Industrial espionage (links | edit) Romania (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 1870s (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1791 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1818 (links | edit) 1743 (links | edit) 1826 (links | edit) 1828 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1860s (links | edit) 1788 (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 1787 (links | edit) 1863 (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1859 (links | edit) 1900 (links | edit) 1848 (links | edit) 1866 (links | edit) 1896 (links | edit) 1895 (links | edit) 1861 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1770s (links | edit) 1780s (links | edit) 1789 (links | edit) 1782 (links | edit) 1840 (links | edit) 1840s (links | edit) 1883 (links | edit) 1800s (decade) (links | edit) 1801 (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/18th_century" The Nissan Altima is everything you would expect from a family sedan. It's filled with innovative features, it's safe, and it also looks good. What could you want? We know, reliability. That's why we are here. In this blog, we look at the reliability of the Altima's transmission in the past three generations. Here is a quick summary if you're in a rush: The last three generations of the Altima all suffer from severe CVT transmission problems. Many owners report slipping, grinding, whining noises, hesitation, and even premature failure, and high repair costs. Nissan did very little to address these issues, which is the reason behind many class action lawsuits against Nissan. The article contains detailed information from Nissan's technical service bulletins, owner's forums, and NHTSA's owners' complaints. We also analyze the repair costs and assess the general reliability based on our research. If you are in the market for an Altima, make sure you sit tight and keep reading. If you want to know more about general problems of the Nissan Altima, click that link! We decided to focus on the last three generations of the Altima. We will first list all the available transmissions in each generation and continue by describing their common problems and possible solutions. The current 6th generation Nissan Altima started production in August 2018 and hit the North American market with the 2019 model year. It features the following transmission: Based on Nissan's history with the CVT transmission, we expect that reliability is no longer an issue in present-day CVTs. Here is what we found. Jatco CVT8 To this day, only 4 NHTSA owners' complaints have been filed in relation to the transmission in the sixth-generation Nissan Altima. However, 3 out of those complaints report a complete transmission failure. While these could be isolated cases of bad luck, we think it is necessary to mention them. A Nissan dealership reported this experience from an owner of a 2020 Altima: …The contact stated while driving from a complete stop, the vehicle would hesitate and shudder. There were no warning lights illuminated… ….Additionally, the contact stated while the vehicle was parked, she shifted into drive(D) and depressed the accelerator pedal however, the vehicle failed to respond. The vehicle was towed to the dealer where it was diagnosed that the transmission had failed. NHTSA ID Number: 11463946 Because the lack of NHTSA transmission-related reports seemed odd, it only took a quick Google search to see that many more owners of the 2019 and 2020 Altima are experiencing problems like delayed engagement, shaking, lunging, and juddering. In fact, because of these problems and the lack of response from Nissan, a group of owners launched a class-action lawsuit. Class action lawsuits seemed effective in the past, especially with Nissan's poor answer to CVT transmission problems of the last decade. Nissan seems to have taken a more relaxed approach to these problems. They released the NTB19-116a technical service bulletin offering a transmission control unit (TCM) reprogramming for the owners of the 2020 Altima with the PR25DD engine. These owners were eligible for the reprogramming if the warning light was on and the diagnostic trouble codes P0742 or P187E were stored in the TCM. This action did help certain owners; however, it is not the answer for all other reported problems. The 2013 model year of the Altima marked the beginning of the fifth generation. At the same time, it was also the first generation of the Altima only to feature a CVT transmission. Nissan decided to use the following transmission: RE0F10D Jatco CVT8 Xtronic CVT Automatic There is one thing we can say for sure, many owners of the 5th-generation Altima would sure love to have another transmission option. Want to know why? Keep reading! We started our research by going through NHTSA complaints. This action alone quickly revealed the story behind this generation's CVT transmission. More than 150 complaints relating to CVT problems for the 2014 model year alone exist. An owner of a 2014 Altima complained: Transmission failure. Car will not move/accelerate/change gears. This unexpected defect can take a driver by surprise and cause them to lose control or be hit by other moving vehicles. Inspection will have to be done at the car site. NHTSA ID Number: 11482278 Owners experience hesitation during acceleration, delayed engagement, shaking, juddering, slipping, transmission fluid leaks, and even complete failure. These problems sparked outrage as many of these transmissions failed after passing the warranty requirements. This led owners to file numerous lawsuits, the result of which you can see on altimacvtsettlement.com. Owners forced Nissan to extend the warranty on the 2013-2016 model year Altimas from 60 months / 60,000 miles to 84 months / 84,000 miles (whichever comes first). There were also other ways owners could get a reimbursement for expensive repairs. Nissan never issued any recalls for these transmissions; however, they did release several technical service bulletins (TSB). Some of these TSBs did address the pressing matters reported by problems, while others instructed service technicians with diagnostic guidance. Below are some of the key TSBs: NTB15-084eThis TSB addressed the juddering of the transmission in the 2013-2014 Altima. Owners who experience juddering in combination with the P17F0 and P17F1 diagnostics trouble codes (DTC) are eligible for a new valve body or a new CVT assembly. NTB15-085c (applies to the 2013-2015 Altima with the 4-cylinder engine)Owners who experience delayed engagement and have no diagnostic trouble codes stored in the ECM/TCM are eligible for a new CVT assembly if there is evidence of belt slipping or a new valve body if there is no slipping of the CVT belt. NTB15-086h (applies to the 2013-2014 Altima (L33) with a 4-cylinder engine only)Vehicles with the confirmed DTC P0776 are either fixed with a new valve body or a new CVT assembly if the CVT belt is slipping. NTB15-102A (applies to the 2013-2015 Altima (L33) with a 4-cylinder engine only)This TSB addressed the whining/grinding noise present at highway speeds. Based on the complicated repair flow chart, the service technicians are more likely to repair this illustrious issue. Other relevant TSBsNTB15-013E, NTB19-076a, NPSB/20-590 These three technical service bulletins provide technicians with instructions for correctly diagnosing the abovementioned problems. This can save money for the vehicle owner if the diagnosis is more focused on exact internal parts. If you are in the market for a 2013-2018 Nissan Altima, make sure that the CVT transmission is shifting without hiccups or weird noises. This unit can be a nightmare to repair, and there is no guarantee that the problems won't appear again. We are sure that you can't be overly excited to own a CVT version of the Nissan Altima by now. If you want a genuinely reliable transmission option in an Altima, the 4th generation is the way to go. Here are your transmission options in the L32 Altima: 6-speed manual transmission RE0F09B CVT Automatic If you want to trade comfort and effortless shifting for reliability, this generation offers that option. Compared to CVT, the manual transmission is much more reliable. Here is more information. Based on the numerous NHTSA owners' complaints, there are severe problems with this CVT unit. There are many reports of erratic operation of the transmission and even more reports of complete failure, whining noises, slipping, and delayed engagement. An owner of a 2008 Altima complaint: At 120,000 miles the transmission failed on this 2.5 l engine. we paid $3,000 to have that repaired 10 months ago… NHTSA ID Number: 11113992 Again, Nissan seemed to turn a blind eye to these reports. They have not released any recalls; however, they did try to mitigate the situation with a warranty extension on all CVT-equipped cars made between 2003-2010. The warranty was extended from 5 years/60,000 miles to 10 years/120,000 miles, whichever comes first. While this was a welcoming reaction to many buyers, it serves no purpose for the buyers today. Not to mention that they did not take any action to repair the root cause of these problems. Owners who received a new valve body or a new CVT assembly were free from problems for a certain amount of time, but the issues were bound to repeat due to poor construction. And they were not cheap to repair once these cars came out of warranty. Nissan also released a series of TSBs (some are not available online anymore due to age), but they are mostly similar or exactly the same as the one we listed above (refer to the 5th generation). Most of the TSBs do not offer a real solution. What they do is instruct service technicians with additional guidance for diagnosis. After all, it is still cheaper to replace just the valve body than the entire CVT assembly.As time passed, the only real solution to these problems was found in the hands of aftermarket service and parts providers. A company that specializes in Nissan CVTs called Street Smart Transmission offers a rebuild of this unit for just 1320.50$, which is significantly cheaper than a dealership's price.