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We're going to ask you a couple of questions to help you get started with your Scarlett as quickly as possible. Do you use a Mac or Windows computer? Your Scarlett comes bundled with Ableton Live and Pro Tools. The video below explains what they do and the differences between the two pieces of software. Once you've watched the video, let us know which one you would like to use. In order to use your Scarlett with Windows, you'll need to install our USB driver. The video below shows how to install it: The video below shows how to install and register Ableton Live Lite: < The video below shows how to install and register Pro Tools First: The steps below will guide you through how to set up your Scarlett with FL Studio: Once you have installed the driver go to your computer's 'Control Panel' > 'Sound' option. In the 'Playback' and 'Recording' tabs, make sure the Focusrite/Scarlett option is selected as the default device. If it isn't already, right click it and select 'Set as Default Device'. Now, open FL Studio. Open the 'Options' menu, go to 'Audio Settings' and set the device to 'Focusrite USB ASIO'. You'll also need to set 'Playback tracking' to either 'Hybrid' or 'Mixer'. You can change the buffer size from the ASIO Control Panel, which you can open by clicking 'Show ASIO Panel'. Go to the mixer window ('View' > 'Mixer') and click on the master channel. Make sure the output is set to Focusrite (in this case we are using Output 1 and 2). To get input from a microphone, go to an insert channel and select the input as the appropriate input: With these settings you can then press Record and Play to record your audio which will appear as a waveform once recorded: You can then export this by going to 'File' > 'Export' and selecting the desired format (we would recommend WAV unless you have a reason to choose something else). From here you'll be asked to choose a name for the file as well as it's location. This will then bring up the rendering window where you can choose what you are exporting and other details: When you are happy with the settings hit start to render. As you're using a Mac, you don't need to install a driver. The steps below will guide you through how to set up your Scarlett with Logic: Connect your Scarlett to your Mac's USB port using the supplied cable and open up Logic Pro X. Open a new or existing project and navigate to 'Logic Pro X' > 'Preferences' > 'Audio'. Set the Scarlett as both the input and output device: Create a new audio track by going to the 'Track' tab (across the top of the screen) > 'Insert new audio track'. This will place a new mono audio track into the project. If you have your microphone, guitar, bass etc connected to input 1 of the Scarlett, ensure the track is set to record of input 1. If connected to input 2, change the track in Logic to input 2: To listen to your incoming audio - turn on 'Input Monitoring' on the track by clicking 'I': To record onto the track, 'record enable' the track by clicking 'R': Ensure the gain dial for the input you are connected to on the Scarlett is turned up so that the light around the gain dial lights up green when you play your guitar/speak into the microphone. You can now start the project recording by clicking the Record button: We currently have getting started material for Ableton Live and Pro Tools on Mac and Windows, Logic on Mac and FL Studio on Windows but we'll look to create some for you in future. In the mean-time, you can find all of our Scarlett getting started videos here. You can also use the widget in the bottom right hand corner of this page to search our help centre and chat with us (Live chat is available between 7:30am and 1am GMT Monday to Thursday (11:30pm to 6pm Pacific time) and 1pm to 1am GMT on Fridays (5am to 6pm Pacific time)). Now your Scarlett's set up, you're ready to start making music. You can find more tutorials on using your DAW on our help centre here. Is your Scarlett now working with your DAW? Was this interactive getting started guide useful? What could have improved the getting started process? Can we contact you about your responses? Please note, if you require technical support, the best way to contact our support team is via our website here Thanks for completing our survey. You can find more tutorials on using on our help centre here. If you need more help getting started, you can contact our support team here. There are two basic processes in the setup. The first is the hardware connection and the next is the proper configuration of FL Studio's audio device. To use the Scarlett 2i2 with FL Studio, connect the interface to your PC using a USB-C cable. Open FL Studio > Select Options > Audio Settings. Under input/output, select Scarlett 2i2 USB (for Mac) or Focusrite USB ASIO (for Windows) as the audio device. Use a simple USB-C cable to connect it from your PC to the audio interface (Scarlett) as I've done here. Focusrite Scarlett Audio Interface (check out my guide to learn more). This is the basics of setting up an audio interface with your PC, regardless of DAW. To connect the Scarlett Interface to your computer, you will need a USB cable. If you are using an earlier MacBook (2015 and above), your PC will come with USB A ports, so you'll need to connect the two ends of the cable to the corresponding ports the Scarlett audio interface and your computer. Newer MacBooks (2015 to present) come with Thunderbolt ports, which resemble and are compatible with Type-C ports. That means you cannot connect the USB cable that comes with Scarlett to your computer directly. You can find a way around this by purchasing a 'USB C to USB C cable or a USB C adapter. After connecting the devices, Turn on the interface using the power button. Once you have properly connected the Scarlett to your computer, the next step is to set up the interface in FL Studio. In FL Studio, you have to make sure the input and output are appropriately set to the Scarlett audio Interface. On the main menu, select Options > Audio settings. In FL Studio, click "Options" from the tab, then select "Audio Settings". The Audio Settings window features three sections which are "Input/Output", "CPU" and "Mixer". The section important to us is the input/output section. Under input/output change the Device to Scarlett 2i2 USB Under input/output, change "Device" to Scarlett 2i2 USB. Doing this will make FL Studio recognize your Scarlett as the audio device where input comes and also sends the output of the master to Scarlett. Plug your instrument/microphone. Get your microphone with an XLR cable or 1/4″ cable, or your guitar (instrument) with its 1/4″ jack-to-jack cable and plug it into one of the input ports on your Scarlett interface. Scarlett 2i2 has two XLR ports, Each of which can also serve as a line-in for a 1/4″ jack. Open the mixer (F9) > Select an empty track (remember to use 'fn' with F9 if you're using macOS) Now, open the mixer by clicking its icon or pressing the shortcut "F9". Click on an empty track to set audio input for the track in which you will record. Choose audio input. On the FX panel (which by default is on the right side of the mixer) you will find the menu to choose input and output for each track. The button to select input is above and the button for output is below. There are two inputs on the Scarlett interface, Left and right. When you open the input drop-down menu, you'll find two sections: one for stereo and the other for mono. The stereo input (In 1 – In 2) lets you combine the two inputs into one. You should select this only when you have a microphone plugged into each input. This way, one mic records the left side, while the other records the right. This is what people refer to as recording in "stereo." If you'll be using one microphone (or instrument), You should select one of the mono inputs. The one to be selected depends on where you have plugged your microphone/instrument. If you connected your mic to the left input, select "In 1", and select "In 2" when your mic is connected to the input on the right. To choose the output, select the master track and make sure the Output is set to "Out 1 – Out 2". Arm your track for recording. After selecting an input, you should see the audio coming through that track when you speak into the mic or play your instrument. By default, the track selected is readily armed for recording. To switch on this setting in cases when it isn't, click on the last button beside the volume fader of the track selected. Before you start recording, make sure to check the input levels of the microphone/instrument by speaking into the mic (playing the instrument) and ensuring that the signal coming through is adequate for the music you're recording. Also, check the gain knob on the Scarlett interface to see that the colour is green not red or yellow. This is to ensure that your audio won't start clipping and distorting. You can always increase the volume when editing, but it is not advisable to work with distorted audio. Also, remember to check your headphones and speaker levels. Press the Record and then the Play button. I usually turn on the 3-2-1 (count-in button) and the metronome as well. Once you have connected all your gear, click the record button on the FL Studio toolbar. You might find a pop-up window asking "What would you like to record?". The first option records into Edison, while the other option records directly into the playlist. Choose what works best for you and start recording. The FL Studio online manual goes in-depth on how to record audio in different instances. As of now, I record directly into the Playlist, but I think recording into the Edison could be a great idea if you plan on doing considerable audio manipulation. Plug the ends of the USB into the corresponding ports on the Scarlett audio interface and the computer, then switch on the audio interface. This is the required process to get the hardware up and running. In FL Studio, what is needed is to adjust the settings so that the Scarlett interface is recognized as the audio device. Options > Audio settings. From the tab, click "Options" then select "Audio Settings". In the Audio Settings window, there are three sections which are "Input/Output", "CPU" and "Mixer". The input/output section is where you will select what audio device FL Studio will use for recording and output. Change the audio device. Under input/output, open the device menu. You'll find two options; "Direct Sound Devices" and "ASIO Devices". Direct sound devices are the drivers that come from the PC manufacturer. ASIO drivers come with FL Studio installation. If you do not have ASIO installed on your computer, you can always download and install it. Select Focusrite USB ASIO under ASIO devices. Plug your instrument. Plug your microphone into one of the input ports on your Scarlett interface using an XLR cable, or a 1/4″ cable for instruments. The input ports on the Scarlett 2i2 are hybrid for both XLR and 1/4″ connectors. Open mixer (F9) > Select an empty track. Click the mixer button or press "F9" to open the mixer. Then select an empty track. If you were using macOS, you would have to add the "fn" function in order to get the shortcut to work. Choose audio input. Each track's input/output source is located on the FX panel (which by default on the right side of the mixer). The input button is in the top corner of the FX panel. The Scarlett 2i2 interface has two inputs. Left (In 1) and Right (In 2). Open the input menu, you will find stereo and mono inputs. The stereo input (In 1 – In 2) combines both inputs. Only use this option if you have a microphone inserted into each of the inputs. In this way, one microphone records the left side and the other the right side. For one microphone (or instrument), which is usually the case, choose one of the mono inputs. Choose "In 1" if your microphone is connected to the left input, and "In 2" if it is connected to the right input. Select the master track and make sure the Output is set to "Out 1 – Out 2". Arm for recording. Arm your track for recording by clicking the "Arm for recording button on the bottom side of the volume fader of the track you selected. Record. Now click record and choose whether to record into the playlist or Edison This section of the FL Studio manual provides more information about recording. Unlike GarageBand and Logic Pro X, you can't configure your DAW so that the audio interface functions as the input device and then your built-in speakers are the output device. Currently, I have my iLoud Micro Monitors connected to my laptop computer via the headphone port (aka, Built-in Output), and then I use my Scarlett as the input device. With this configuration, it's not actually possible to output to the iLouds in this way and continue using the Scarlett. If I want to monitor, I have to plug headphones into the Scarlett or connect the speakers to it. However, you can get around this by setting up an Aggregate Device in the Audio MIDI Setup area of your laptop (on macOS). Obviously, the first part of this process is to connect your Scarlett to your PC with the USB-C cable as I showed you earlier. Once you've done that, we can start with the settings and configuration. Just use Spotlight Search to find it. I couldn't find it in the Settings otherwise. Click on the "+" icon first and then choose "Create Aggregate Device." In simple terms, this allows you to combine or "aggregate" input and output devices into one. We can then use it as an audio driver in FL Studio's settings. Choose the checked boxes as shown here. It doesn't matter which order you choose. You also don't need to do anything else on this menu. No need to label anything or mess with any other controls. Just check the boxes and you're done in this particular section. Open FL Studio and then go into the settings. Select your new Aggregate Device. You'll now be able to use your audio interface as an input device as well as your computer speakers or monitors connected via the computer's headphone jack. Once you've done that, you can select your Input/Output in the Mixer (fn + F9 to bring it up), click the Monitoring button, press play, and then start recording. We're a passionate bunch united by a single objective: to smash through barriers and unleash boundless creativity in the world of sound. From bedroom beat making to uniting festival crowds, we support our customers at every step of their music-making journey. We are a group of 13 world-leading MI and pro audio brands, operating across two divisions. Our Content Creation division consists of Focusrite, Focusrite Pro, Novation, Ampify, ADAM Audio, Sequential, Oberheim and Sonnox, while our Audio Reproduction division houses Martin Audio, Optimal Audio, Linea Research, TiMax and OutBoard. 1,486 followers 4mo Well done to the ADAM Audio GmbH team for starting 2025 in style...with not one, but TWO highly regarded industry awards for the outstanding A Series studio monitors! SOS Awards 2025: Best Studio Monitor: ADAM Audio A8H TEC Awards 2025: Best Studio Monitor: ADAM Audio A Series White Edition We are proud to see this level of recognition for the team, and celebrate the craftsmanship and dedication that went into these industry-leading monitors. A big thank you to our customers, industry peers, and everyone who supports our vision of allowing sound creators to fully reach the potential of their ideas by offering high-quality and innovative monitoring solutions. #FocusriteGroup #ADAMAudio #TECAwards #SOSAwards 1,486 followers 6mo Another financial year completed. It has been challenging for the business but a very rewarding one for me personally. Here is to FY25 and whatever it may bring. 1,486 followers 6mo As we wrap up another year, we're excited to share some highlights from our journey for the year ended 31 August 2024. The year has certainly brought challenges, but has also presented tremendous opportunities to innovate, grow, and build a stronger foundation for the future. • TiMax, OutBoard and panLab joined the Group • Released 35 new products & 53 updates to our existing portfolio • Grew the team to 565 employees, and achieved an eNPS of +33 • Drove exceptional growth across our Audio Reproduction division • Revitalised D2C channel showing strong growth for Content Creation brands • Moved Linea Research & Optimal Audio to a direct-to-retailer model in the US A big THANK YOU to our team, customers, and partners for shaping the future of audio with us! For a more in-depth look at our results, visit our website: #focusritegroup #focusriteplc #focusrite #focusritepro #novation #adamaudio #sequential #oberheim #sonnox #ampifymusic #martinaudio #optimalaudio #linearesearch #timaxspatial #outboard Phil Dudderidge OBE Tim Carroll Sally McKone Damian Hawley Alicia Cousins MCIPD Francine Godrich Simon Bannister Tim Dingley Christian Hellinger David Gibbons Rod Densham Dominic Harter 1,486 followers 6mo As we wrap up another year, we're excited to share some highlights from our journey for the year ended 31 August 2024. The year has certainly brought challenges, but has also presented tremendous opportunities to innovate, grow, and build a stronger foundation for the future. • TiMax, OutBoard and panLab joined the Group • Released 35 new products & 53 updates to our existing portfolio • Grew the team to 565 employees, and achieved an eNPS of +33 • Drove exceptional growth across our Audio Reproduction division • Revitalised D2C channel showing strong growth for Content Creation brands • Moved Linea Research & Optimal Audio to a direct-to-retailer model in the US A big THANK YOU to our team, customers, and partners for shaping the future of audio with us! For a more in-depth look at our results, visit our website: #focusritegroup #focusriteplc #focusrite #focusritepro #novation #adamaudio #sequential #oberheim #sonnox #ampifymusic #martinaudio #optimalaudio #linearesearch #timaxspatial #outboard Phil Dudderidge OBE Tim Carroll Sally McKone Damian Hawley Alicia Cousins MCIPD Francine Godrich Simon Bannister Tim Dingley Christian Hellinger David Gibbons Rod Densham Dominic Harter 1,486 followers 8mo Celebrating 50 Years of Innovation with the Prophet-10 Special Edition! As part of the 50 years of Sequential LLC celebrations, we are excited to unveil the Prophet-10 Special Edition – a limited-release masterpiece with only 150 units produced. This exclusive model features stunning lacewood panels, making each one truly unique, while maintaining the legendary analogue sound of the Prophet-10 Rev4 that has shaped countless musical genres for decades. It's more than just a synthesizer – it's a tribute to 50 years of groundbreaking innovation. Explore more about this special edition here: #Sequential #Sequential50Years #Prophet10SpecialEdition 1,486 followers 8mo Edited Introducing the . Congratulations to the ADAM Audio GmbH team for their second new product release in two weeks, both of which are set to bring the signature ADAM Audio sound to entirely new audiences. at AES or Music China over the next week if you want to hear these in action! #ADAMAudio #D3V 15,163 followers 8mo We proudly present: The new D3V by ADAM Audio Designed for songwriters, producers, and music lovers, the D3V desktop monitors can be directly connected to computers and mobile devices via USB-C and offer a wealth of features, plus incredible audio performance in a remarkably compact form. The D3V is a fully active monitoring system that stays true to ADAM Audio's industrial design heritage and features the iconic AMT tweeters. Each pair features 3.5" aluminum woofers and a ferrite magnet system, driven by an astonishing 240 W total system amplification. Dual-sided 3.5" passive radiators bolster bass frequencies and allow the D3V to extend down to 45 Hz Equipped with a USB-C input and two balanced TRS sockets, D3V offers high-quality digital and analogue connections. Streamlined controls include a multi-function volume knob, intuitive room compensation switches and a multicolor status indicator. The D3V comes complete with detachable monitor stands as well as in-built threaded mic stand mounting points for perfect positioning in any environment. Available in black or white editions, the D3V's finish can be chosen to match your taste and compliment your environment. STUDIO SOUND. DESKTOP SIZE. Learn more: 1,486 followers 8mo Edited ! ADAM Audio GmbH and Focusrite are the official sponsors of everything in room 1E06 at AES New York Oct 8-10. Check out the full schedule of talks and presentations on offer, accessible with your free Exhibits+ badge. Bring along your mixes for a chance to hear them through our ADAM Audio A Series immersive set up. For dedicated sessions presented by Focusrite Group, check out: • , :, Focusrite, ADAM Audio and Dolby bring you: Best Practices for Creating, Mixing, and Producing in Immersive Audio for Music, Film, TV, Podcasting and More • , :, multi-platinum mixer and educator, Joseph J. Chudyk, will share some of his Dolby Atmos Music mixes, talking about his experience, sharing tips and best practices, and more, with ample opportunities for attendees to ask questions in his presentation: Mixing for Dolby Atmos Music + . Register here: using promo code: #AESshow #AES2024 #Focusrite #ADAMAudio #ImmersiveAudio #DolbyAtmos 1,486 followers 8mo This week, October 8-10, Focusrite and ADAM Audio, two of our Group's 13 industry leading brands, are offering a unique experience to AES Show New York visitors. Recently announced Focusrite and ADAM Audio products, alongside creative instruments from Novation, will be positioned in familiar and comfortable environments, based on their best suited customer use cases, rather than in the more traditional trade-show-style product range displays. We encourage you to join us on booth 419 to find the products that are right for your needs, your lifestyle, and your recording setup. Experience ADAM Audio H200 closed-back headphones, Focusrite Scarlett 4th Gen and Novation Launchkey MK4 at AES, and see how they will enhanced your creative workflow. Join Focusrite Group at AES with a free Exhibits+ pass. Register here: using promo code: NY2797 #Focusrite #ADAMAudio #AES Yes, Focusrite works with FL Studio. Many producers use this combination. Focusrite audio interfaces are popular for their quality and reliability. FL Studio, on the other hand, is a favored digital audio workstation (DAW). Together, they create a powerful setup for music production. Whether you're a beginner or a seasoned producer, understanding how to integrate Focusrite with FL Studio can enhance your workflow. This guide will explore the compatibility, setup process, and potential benefits of using Focusrite with FL Studio. Let's dive in and see how these tools can work seamlessly together for your music projects. Are you curious about whether Focusrite works with FL Studio? Before we get into that, let's first understand what Focusrite is. This section will introduce you to Focusrite, its popular models, and how it enhances your music production experience.What Is Focusrite?Focusrite is a renowned brand in the audio industry. It is famous for its high-quality audio interfaces. These interfaces are essential for musicians, producers, and sound engineers. They help in connecting instruments and microphones to a computer. The audio quality is clear and professional.Focusrite products are known for their durability and reliability. They are easy to use, even for beginners. The user-friendly interface makes it simple to record and edit audio. Focusrite supports various Digital Audio Workstations (DAWs), including FL Studio.Popular Focusrite ModelsFocusrite offers a range of models to suit different needs and budgets. Here are some popular models: Model Features Price Range Scarlett Solo 2-in, 2-out USB audio interface. Ideal for solo recording. High-performance converters. $100 – $150 Scarlett 2i2 2 mic/instrument inputs. 24-bit/192kHz converters. Compact and portable. $150 – $200 Scarlett 18i20 18-in, 20-out USB audio interface. Multiple inputs/outputs. Advanced connectivity options. $500 – $600 These models vary in features and prices. The Scarlett Solo is perfect for beginners. It is affordable and easy to use. The Scarlett 2i2 offers more inputs and is great for small setups. The Scarlett 18i20 is ideal for professional studios. It has advanced features and connectivity options.Focusrite interfaces work seamlessly with FL Studio. They provide high-quality sound and reliable performance. Whether you are a beginner or a pro, Focusrite has a model that suits your needs. Credit: support.focusrite.com FL Studio is a powerful digital audio workstation (DAW) used by music producers worldwide. Its intuitive interface, versatile tools, and robust features make it a popular choice. Whether creating electronic music, hip-hop, or any other genre, FL Studio has something to offer.What Is Fl Studio?FL Studio, also known as FruityLoops, is a music production software. It allows users to compose, record, edit, mix, and master music tracks. Developed by Image-Line, FL Studio has evolved significantly since its inception in 1997. It is compatible with Windows and macOS, making it accessible to many users.Key Features Of Fl StudioFL Studio is known for its wide range of features. Here are some key highlights: Step Sequencer: Ideal for creating drum patterns and loops. Piano Roll: Allows detailed MIDI editing and automation. Mixer: Offers multiple effects and routing options. VST Support: Compatible with third-party plugins and instruments. Playlist: Organizes and arranges your projects efficiently. Automation Clips: Automate parameters for dynamic sound changes. These features, and many more, make FL Studio a versatile tool for music production. It caters to both beginners and experienced producers. With a user-friendly interface, anyone can start creating music quickly. When it comes to creating music, choosing the right audio interface is essential. Many producers use FL Studio for its user-friendly interface and powerful features. But does Focusrite work with FL Studio? Let's dive into the compatibility check to find out.Focusrite And Fl Studio IntegrationFocusrite audio interfaces are known for their high-quality sound and reliability. Good news! Focusrite interfaces are indeed compatible with FL Studio. This means you can use Focusrite products to record and produce music in FL Studio without any issues.Focusrite interfaces connect via USB, providing a stable connection. They support multiple inputs and outputs, which is perfect for complex projects. The integration between Focusrite and FL Studio is seamless, allowing you to focus on your creativity.System RequirementsTo ensure smooth operation, your system must meet certain requirements. Both Focusrite and FL Studio have specific needs to function optimally. Component Minimum Requirement Recommended Requirement Operating System Windows 7 / macOS 10.12 Windows 10 / macOS 10.15 Processor Intel Core 2 Duo Intel i5 or higher RAM 4 GB 8 GB or more Storage 2 GB free space SSD with 10 GB free space USB Port USB 2.0 USB 3.0 Ensure your computer meets these requirements for the best experience. This will help avoid any performance issues during your recording sessions.Focusrite products come with their own drivers. Install these drivers to ensure smooth operation. Visit the Focusrite website for the latest drivers and firmware updates. Setting up Focusrite with FL Studio can enhance your music production experience. This guide will help you integrate your Focusrite audio interface with FL Studio, ensuring optimal performance. Follow these steps to get started.Installation StepsFirst, download the latest drivers for your Focusrite device from the Focusrite website. Install the drivers on your computer by following the on-screen instructions. After installation, restart your computer to ensure the drivers work correctly.Next, connect your Focusrite interface to your computer using a USB cable. Make sure the connection is secure. Once connected, your computer should recognize the device automatically.Configuring Audio SettingsOpen FL Studio and go to the 'Options' menu. Select 'Audio Settings' from the dropdown list. In the 'Input/Output' section, choose your Focusrite device from the 'Device' dropdown menu.Adjust the buffer length to optimize performance. A lower buffer length reduces latency but may cause audio glitches. A higher buffer length increases latency but offers more stability. Find a balance that works best for your setup.Test your setup by playing a track or recording a new one. Ensure the audio quality is clear and free of interruptions. If you experience issues, revisit the audio settings and make necessary adjustments. Using Focusrite with FL Studio can enhance your music production. But sometimes, you might face issues. This section addresses common problems and their solutions. Connection Problems If your Focusrite interface is not connecting to FL Studio, try the following steps: Check your USB cable. Ensure it is properly connected. Update your Focusrite drivers. Download the latest drivers from the Focusrite website. Restart your computer and reconnect the interface. Open FL Studio. Go to Options > Audio Settings and select the Focusrite device. If none of these steps work, try a different USB port. Sometimes, this simple change solves connection issues. Latency Issues Latency can be frustrating. Here are some solutions to reduce it: Open FL Studio. Go to Options > Audio Settings. In the Buffer Length section, reduce the buffer size. Lower buffer sizes reduce latency. Ensure you are using the ASIO driver for Focusrite. This driver provides better performance. Close any unnecessary applications. This frees up system resources. If the latency persists, consider upgrading your computer's hardware. More RAM and a faster CPU can improve performance. Using Focusrite with FL Studio can enhance your music production. However, optimizing performance is essential. This ensures smooth operation, high-quality sound, and minimal latency. Let's explore best practices and recommended settings.Best PracticesKeep your Focusrite drivers updated. This helps avoid compatibility issues. Regular updates ensure you get the latest performance improvements.Use a dedicated USB port for your Focusrite device. Avoid connecting through USB hubs. This ensures a stable connection and better performance.Close unnecessary programs while using FL Studio. This frees up system resources. Your computer can then focus on running FL Studio smoothly.Recommended SettingsSet your buffer size correctly. A lower buffer size reduces latency. However, it requires more processing power. Start with 256 samples. Adjust as needed to balance performance and latency.Use the ASIO driver mode. It provides better performance and lower latency. In FL Studio, go to Options > Audio Settings. Select your Focusrite device under Input/Output.Ensure sample rate consistency. Match the sample rate of FL Studio with your Focusrite device. This prevents glitches and ensures smooth playback.Monitor your CPU usage. High CPU usage can cause dropouts. In FL Studio, check the CPU meter. If it's high, consider freezing or bouncing tracks. Many musicians and producers use Focusrite with FL Studio. Their experiences vary. Some users share positive feedback. Others encounter challenges. This section covers both perspectives.TestimonialsUsers often praise the combination of Focusrite and FL Studio. Here are some testimonials: John: "The sound quality is amazing. Focusrite and FL Studio work seamlessly." Lisa: "I love how easy it is to set up. My recordings are clear." Michael: "Focusrite's drivers are stable. FL Studio runs smoothly on my system." Common ChallengesWhile many users have positive experiences, some face issues. Here are common challenges: Driver Compatibility: Some users struggle with Focusrite drivers on certain operating systems. Latency: A few users report latency issues, especially with older hardware. Software Conflicts: Rarely, other software may interfere with Focusrite and FL Studio. Most issues can be resolved with updates and proper configuration. Here are some tips: Ensure your drivers are up-to-date. Check your system requirements for compatibility. Disable unnecessary background programs. Focusrite and FL Studio can work well together. User experiences vary, but most find solutions to their challenges. Credit: exclusivemusicplus.com Credit: www.reddit.com Yes, Focusrite audio interfaces are compatible with FL Studio. They work well for recording and playback. To set up Focusrite with FL Studio, install the drivers, connect the interface, and configure audio settings. Most Focusrite interfaces, including Scarlett series, are compatible with FL Studio. They provide high-quality audio. Yes, you need to install the Focusrite drivers for optimal performance with FL Studio. Focusrite works seamlessly with FL Studio. This combination offers great sound quality. Users enjoy smooth audio production and recording experiences. Setting up is simple and straightforward. Musicians and producers benefit from its reliable performance. Focusrite and FL Studio together enhance creative workflows. Compatibility is not an issue. Many users recommend this pairing. Try it for improved music production results. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. 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For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 111,866 active editors 7,011,370 articles in English Paperback cover of Jaws Jaws is an American thriller film that was released on June 20, 1975, directed by Steven Spielberg, and based on Peter Benchley's 1974 novel Jaws (paperback cover shown; for the film poster, see today's Picture of the Day). It stars Roy Scheider as police chief Martin Brody, who, with the help of a marine biologist (Richard Dreyfuss) and a professional shark hunter (Robert Shaw), hunts a man-eating great white shark that has attacked beachgoers at his summer resort town. The film was distributed by Universal Pictures to more than 450 screens, a wide release for the time. It was extensively marketed and followed by three sequels. Regarded as a watershed in motion picture history, Jaws was the prototypical summer blockbuster and the highest-grossing film of all time until Star Wars two years later; both films were pivotal in establishing the modern Hollywood business model. Jaws was in 2001 selected by the Library of Congress for preservation in the National Film Registry. (Full article...) Recently featured: History Ian Carmichael Russet sparrow Archive By email More featured articles About T britannicum ... that although Taraxacum britannicum (pictured) is commonly called the British dandelion, specimens have been collected as far north as Iceland? ... that former University of Indonesia dean Asri Rasad used to work as a liaison officer for the Indonesian Army to the Allied Forces headquarters? ... that the Rephaim text, a 14th-century BCE Ugaritic poem, tells of mysterious warrior beings who ride for three days to a threshing floor – only to spend the next seven days eating there? ... that Warren Kilbourne led a strike against a professional football team because he was not paid for participation in a charity game? ... that a train station in Singapore features an artwork with different types of chairs in a family tree? ... that the choice between The Rector of Justin and Herzog for the 1965 National Book Award for Fiction was described as "a conflict of philosophies" about life itself? ... that Charlie Suff is the third actor to portray one character on the soap opera EastEnders? ... that the "monstrous" behavior of landlord Han Kik Ko led to a peasant rebellion, in which he was killed? ... that the knight William Longsword was expected to succeed his sickly brother-in-law King Baldwin IV, but succumbed to an illness that the king survived? 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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 20: World Refugee Day; Eid al-Mubahalah (Shia Islam, 2025) Queen Victoria 1837 – Queen Victoria (pictured) acceded to the British throne, beginning a 63-year reign. 1921 – British Army officer Thomas Stanton Lambert was assassinated by the Irish Republican Army near Moydrum, Ireland. 1959 – The extratropical remnants of an Atlantic hurricane reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Canada, causing 22 fishing boats to capsize and killing 35 people. 1979 – Bill Stewart, an American journalist, was executed by Nicaraguan Guardia forces. 1982 – The International Conference on the Holocaust and Genocide, the first major conference in genocide studies, opened despite Turkish attempts to cancel it due to the inclusion of presentations on the Armenian genocide. John of Lancaster (b. 1389)Fritz Koenig (b. 1924)Edith Windsor (b. 1929)Ulf Merbold (b. 1941) More anniversaries: June 19 June 20 June 21 Archive By email List of days of the year About Boris Johnson's 56th birthday party Events of the UK's Partygate scandal began on 23 March 2020, when, in an effort to limit deaths during the COVID-19 pandemic, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced new rules prohibiting gatherings of people who were not in the same household. Despite these regulations, regular social gatherings continued to take place in Downing Street and Whitehall, including a surprise party for Johnson's 56th birthday on 19 June (pictured). News articles about these events began to appear in late 2021, with the majority of them published by the journalists Pippa Crerar and Paul Brand. Johnson denied any wrongdoing, and stated that the rules were followed at all times. In January 2022, a criminal investigation into the scandal was launched by the Metropolitan Police. As a result, 126 fixed penalty notices were issued, including one to Johnson for attending his surprise birthday party, making him the first serving prime minister to be found to have broken the law. Johnson subsequently resigned as prime minister on 7 July, and as a member of parliament the following year. (Full list...) Recently featured: Songs by Gen Hoshino Emperors of the Ming dynasty Awards and nominations received by Bini Archive More featured lists This famous design, by Roger Kastel, of a shark with a mouth filled with jagged teeth, rising towards an unsuspecting female swimmer, was completed in 1974. Its first appearance was as a book cover (illustrated as the image accompanying Today's Featured Article) with publication of the paperback edition of the novel by Peter Benchley, on January 1, 1975. Later that year, it formed the basis for one of the most iconic film posters in history (shown here) with the release of the movie on June 20, 1975. In 2014, the Review Board of the United States Copyright Office upheld the denial of a copyright for the artwork as there was no proper notice of copyright, since the only copyright notice in the paperback was that of Benchley's 1974 copyright of the text. Illustration credit: Roger Kastel; courtesy of the Everett Collection; retouched by Crisco 1492 Recently featured: Dred Scott Garni Temple Igor Stravinsky Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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was the sole world superpower from 1659, after it defeated Spain, until 1815, when it was defeated by Britain and its coalitions following the Napoleonic Wars. In Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror. At first, many monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but in the wake of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaigns. The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia, the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India,[9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch port of Nagasaki. In Southeast Asia, the Konbaung–Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Sơn Wars broke out while the Dutch East India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figurehead. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Main articles: 1700s, 1710s, 1720s, 1730s, and 1740s Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700–1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: Kingdom of Prussia declared under King Frederick I. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701–1714: The War of the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702–1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703–1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession.[13] 1706–1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain.[14] 1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies. 1708–1709: Famine kills one-third of East Prussia's population. 1709: Foundation of the Hotak Empire. 1709: The Great Frost of 1709 marks the coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711–1715: Tuscarora War between British, Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the Ming. 1714: In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invents the mercury-in-glass thermometer, which remains the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir; Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716–1718: Austro-Venetian-Turkish War. 1718: The city of New Orleans is founded by the French in North America. 1718–1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718–1730: Tulip period of the Ottoman Empire. 1719: Second Javanese War of Succession.[15] 1720: The South Sea Bubble. 1720–1721: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722: Siege of Isfahan results in the handover of Iran to the Hotaki Afghans. 1722–1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722–1725: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Nader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs.[16] 1723–1730: The "Great Disaster", an invasion of Kazakh territories by the Dzungars. 1723–1732: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit proposes the Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish alliance revived. Russia joins in 1726. 1727–1729: Anglo-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip period. 1730–1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732–1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733–1738: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735–1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735–1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738–1756: Famine across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737–1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah. 1739: Great Britain and Spain fight the War of Jenkins' Ear in the Caribbean. 1739: Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739–1740: Nader Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740–1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741–1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741–1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740–1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England.[19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the clansmen at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.[20] 1744: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud.[21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744–1748: The First Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1745: Second Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the War of the Austrian Succession and First Carnatic War. 1748–1754: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak of the Little Ice Age. Main articles: 1750s, 1760s, 1770s, 1780s, 1790s, and 1800s 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. On the calendar, 2 September is followed directly by 14 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754–1763: The French and Indian War, the North American chapter of the Seven Years' War, is fought in colonial North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755–1763: The Great Upheaval forces transfer of the French Acadian population from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 1756–1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various theaters around the world. 1756–1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: Dahomey and the Oyo Empire defeat the Ashanti army at the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Mughals are defeated at the Battle of Buxar. 1765: The Stamp Act is introduced into the American colonies by the British Parliament. 1765–1767: The Burmese invade Thailand and utterly destroy Attuthaya. 1765–1769: Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states. 1766: Christian VII becomes king of Denmark. He was king of Denmark to 1808. 1766–1799: Anglo-Mysore Wars. 1767: Taksin expels Burmese invaders and reunites Thailand under an authoritarian regime. 1768–1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1768–1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769–1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769–1773: The Bengal famine of 1770 kills one-third of the Bengal population. 1769: The French East India Company dissolves, only to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant.[23] 1770–1771: Famine in Czech lands kills hundreds of thousands. 1771: The Plague Riot in Moscow. 1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772–1779: Maratha Empire fights Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War. 1772–1795: The Partitions of Poland end the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773–1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine. 1775–1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775–1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776–1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations. 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Sơn dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779–1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic. 1779–1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand. 1780: Outbreak of the indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers.George Washington 1781–1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785–1791: Imam Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasian tribes from throughout the Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditionalists, who followed the traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia.[24] 1785–1795: The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785–1787: The Maratha–Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of territories in the Deccan. 1786–1787: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premieres The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787–1792: Russo-Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788–1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788–1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788–1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record.[25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788–1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: Quang Trung defeats the Qing army. 1789–1799: French Revolution. 1789: The Liège Revolution. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver Expedition. 1791–1804: The Haitian Revolution. 1791: Mozart premieres The Magic Flute. 1792–1802: The French Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803–1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish–Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792–1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population.[29] 1793–1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794–1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Marseillaise is officially adopted as the French national anthem.Napoleon at the Bridge of the Arcole 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795–1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander. 1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1796–1804: The White Lotus Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty in China. 1797: John Adams is elected the second President of the United States; he serves until 1801. 1798: The Irish Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798–1800: The Quasi-War is fought between the United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established.[31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of scientific discoveries § 18th century The spinning jenny 1709: The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori 1711: Tuning fork was invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered rubber – the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Banneker. 1755: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768–1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder[33] 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops Main articles: 18th century in literature and 18th century in philosophy 1703: The Love Suicides at Sonezaki by Chikamatsu first performed 1704–1717: One Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first published 1712: The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751–1785: The French Encyclopédie 1755: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759–1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1762: The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Adam Smith 1776–1789: The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779–1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787–1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano by Olaudah Equiano 1790: Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow by Alexander Radishchev 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid–18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by Antonio Vivaldi, composed 1724: St John Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion composed by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Gluck, performed in Vienna 1786: The Marriage of Figaro, opera by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony (Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1791: The Magic Flute, opera by Mozart 1791–1795: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715–1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715–1789 (revised ed.). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-09151-9. OCLC 186413657. ^ Baines, Paul (2004). The Long 18th Century. London: Arnold. ISBN 978-0-340-81372-0. ^ Marshall, P. J., ed. (2001). 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Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World: A Concise Reference History from 1760 to the Present (1970) online Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The economic development of continental Europe: 1780–1870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850–1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. 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" British audio equipment company Focusrite plc.IndustryElectronics, Professional AudioFounded1985; 40 years ago (1985)FounderRupert NeveHeadquartersWindsor House, Turnpike Rd, Cressex Business Park, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, EnglandKey peoplePhil DudderidgeDivisionsFocusriteFocusrite ProAmpify MusicOptimal AudioSubsidiariesFocusrite Audio Engineering Limited (with subsidiaries Focusrite Novation Inc and Focusrite Novation Asia Limited)ADAM Audio GmbHMartin Audio LimitedNovationSequentialWebsitefocusriteplc.comfocusrite.compro.focusrite.comadam-audio.commartin-audio.comnovationmusic.comampifymusic.com Focusrite PLC is an English music and audio products group based in High Wycombe, England (with its history in Focusrite Audio Engineering Ltd.). The Focusrite Group trades under eight brands: Focusrite, Focusrite Pro, Martin Audio, ADAM Audio, Novation, Ampify Music, Optimal Audio and Sequential. Focusrite designs and markets audio interfaces, microphone preamps, consoles, analogue equalizers (EQ) and channel strips, and digital audio processing hardware and software for professional and home studios.[1] Focusrite Console 72in 48out with GML Fader Automation @ CRESCENTE STUDIO, Setagaya Tokyo Japan Founded in 1985 by Rupert Neve, Focusrite's first contracts included a commission from George Martin to build extensions to AIR Studios' custom Neve consoles, initially the vintage recording console in Martin's AIR Montserrat studio in the Caribbean – specifically a microphone preamplifier and equaliser.[2] Audio industry entrepreneur and co-founder of Soundcraft Electronics Ltd, Phil Dudderidge purchased the company's assets in April 1989, establishing Focusrite Audio Engineering Ltd and reissuing the original modules along with some new designs.[3] The company also designed a new console, the Focusrite Studio Console, released in 1990. In August 2004, Focusrite acquired electronic instrument manufacturer Novation which became a subsidiary called Novation Digital Music Systems Ltd.[4] On 12 December 2014, Focusrite was floated on the AIM market as Focusrite plc.[5] In July 2019, Focusrite acquired monitor speaker manufacturer ADAM Audio,[6] and in December 2019 acquired Martin Audio[7] who manufacture loudspeaker systems for sound reinforcement. In April 2021, Focusrite acquired Sequential, a designer of analogue synthesizers.[8] In March 2022, Focusrite acquired the UK audio equipment maker Linea Research Holdings for £12.6 million.[9] ^ "Focusrite". Focusrite. April 2013. ^ "Letter from Focusrite to Mercenary Audio". Mercenary Audio. September 2006. Archived from the original on 10 May 2011. Retrieved 24 May 2011. ^ "Focusrite Company History". Plan 2 Music. September 2006. Archived from the original on 22 August 2011. Retrieved 7 June 2011. ^ "Focusrite acquire Novation". Novation Music. 1 August 2004. Archived from the original on 13 November 2005. ^ "Focusrite PLC – Intention to Float". London Stock Exchange. 24 November 2014. [permanent dead link] ^ "ADAM Audio becomes a part of Focusrite Group". ADAM Audio. 16 July 2019. Retrieved 23 April 2020. ^ "Focusrite plc announces the acquisition of Martin Audio Ltd". martin-audio.com. Retrieved 23 April 2020. ^ "Focusrite acquires analogue synth powerhouse Sequential". ^ "Music giant Focusrite acquires audio equipment maker Linea Research Holdings". The Business Magazine. 15 March 2022. Retrieved 16 March 2022. The official Focusrite website Retrieved from " There are two basic processes in the setup. The first is the hardware connection and the next is the proper configuration of FL Studio's audio device. To use the Scarlett 2i2 with FL Studio, connect the interface to your PC using a USB-C cable. Open FL Studio > Select Options > Audio Settings. Under input/output, select Scarlett 2i2 USB (for Mac) or Focusrite USB ASIO (for Windows) as the audio device. Use a simple USB-C cable to connect it from your PC to the audio interface (Scarlett) as I've done here. Focusrite Scarlett Audio Interface (check out my guide to learn more). This is the basics of setting up an audio interface with your PC, regardless of DAW. To connect the Scarlett Interface to your computer, you will need a USB cable. If you are using an earlier MacBook (2015 and above), your PC will come with USB A ports, so you'll need to connect the two ends of the cable to the corresponding ports the Scarlett audio interface and your computer. Newer MacBooks (2015 to present) come with Thunderbolt ports, which resemble and are compatible with Type-C ports. That means you cannot connect the USB cable that comes with Scarlett to your computer directly. You can find a way around this by purchasing a 'USB C to USB C cable or a USB C adapter. After connecting the devices, Turn on the interface using the power button. Once you have properly connected the Scarlett to your computer, the next step is to set up the interface in FL Studio. In FL Studio, you have to make sure the input and output are appropriately set to the Scarlett audio Interface. On the main menu, select Options > Audio settings. In FL Studio, click "Options" from the tab, then select "Audio Settings". The Audio Settings window features three sections which are "Input/Output", "CPU" and "Mixer". The section important to us is the input/output section. Under input/output change the Device to Scarlett 2i2 USB Under input/output, change "Device" to Scarlett 2i2 USB. Doing this will make FL Studio recognize your Scarlett as the audio device where input comes and also sends the output of the master to Scarlett. Plug your instrument/microphone. Get your microphone with an XLR cable or 1/4″ cable, or your guitar (instrument) with its 1/4″ jack-to-jack cable and plug it into one of the input ports on your Scarlett interface. Scarlett 2i2 has two XLR ports, Each of which can also serve as a line-in for a 1/4″ jack. Open the mixer (F9) > Select an empty track (remember to use 'fn' with F9 if you're using macOS) Now, open the mixer by clicking its icon or pressing the shortcut "F9". Click on an empty track to set audio input for the track in which you will record. Choose audio input. On the FX panel (which by default is on the right side of the mixer) you will find the menu to choose input and output for each track. The button to select input is above and the button for output is below. There are two inputs on the Scarlett interface, Left and right. When you open the input drop-down menu, you'll find two sections: one for stereo and the other for mono. The stereo input (In 1 – In 2) lets you combine the two inputs into one. You should select this only when you have a microphone plugged into each input. This way, one mic records the left side, while the other records the right. This is what people refer to as recording in "stereo." If you'll be using one microphone (or instrument), You should select one of the mono inputs. The one to be selected depends on where you have plugged your microphone/instrument. If you connected your mic to the left input, select "In 1", and select "In 2" when your mic is connected to the input on the right. To choose the output, select the master track and make sure the Output is set to "Out 1 – Out 2". Arm your track for recording. After selecting an input, you should see the audio coming through that track when you speak into the mic or play your instrument. By default, the track selected is readily armed for recording