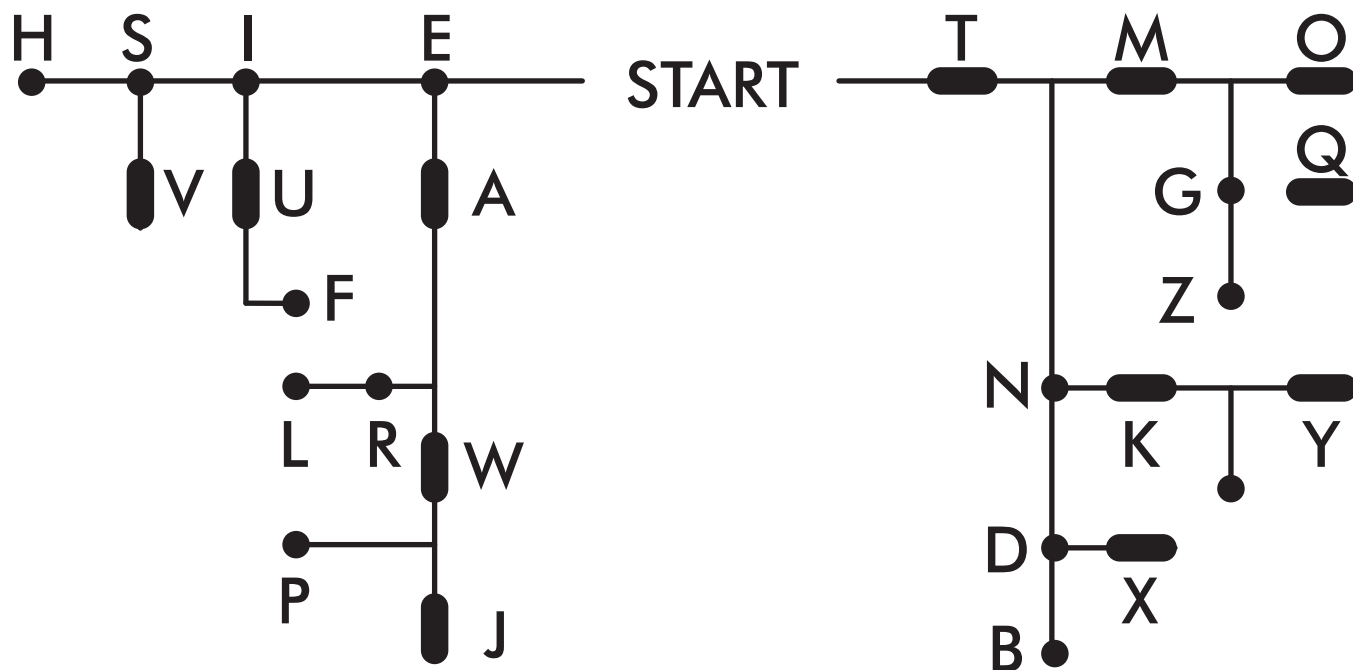


# Morse Code Decoder Chart



A	· -	J	· - - -	S	· · ·	0	- - - - -
B	- · · ·	K	- · -	T	-	1	· - - - -
C	- · - ·	L	· - · ·	U	· · -	2	· · - - -
D	- · ·	M	- -	V	· · · -	3	· · · - -
E	·	N	- ·	W	· - -	4	· · · · -
F	· · - ·	O	- - -	X	- · · -	5	· · · · ·
G	- - ·	P	· - - ·	Y	- - - -	6	- · · · ·
H	· · · ·	Q	- - - -	Z	- - · ·	7	- - · · ·
I	· ·	R	· - ·			8	- - - · ·
						9	- - - - ·

Morse code is a way to send messages using dots and dashes. Each letter and number has its own pattern. You can send it by sound, light, or even tapping.

A man named Samuel Morse helped invent Morse code in the 1830s. He worked with Alfred Vail to make it better and easier to use.

People made Morse code to send messages quickly over long distances. Before that, messages had to be carried by hand, which took a long time.

Morse code was used all over the world — on trains, ships, and in the army. Sailors used it to call for help by sending “SOS”.

Each letter is made from short signals (dots) and long signals (dashes). You can send them by beeping, blinking, or tapping. A person who knows Morse code can read the message.

Before lights and radios, sailors used semaphore flags to send messages. These weren’t exactly Morse code but were another early signalling method. Later, single flags were waved in Morse code patterns using up and down movements.

By the late 1800s and early 1900s, many ships had radio telegraph machines. Operators tapped out Morse code to send messages over long distances using radio waves — this is how SOS was sent from sinking ships.