

MORSE CODE

Morse Code was invented by Samuel Morse in 1838 and was used a lot in World War I and World War II.

It was a way of communicating secret messages over long distances - Imagine you could send secret messages using beeps, flashes, or even taps on a table! That's exactly what Morse code is! Morse code was used before phones and the internet existed. A telegraph operator would press a button to spell out words using a quick press or a long press of the button.

Think of it like this:

- Dit = a quick press or beep
- Dah = a longer press or beep

Morse code isn't just dots and dashes — it has a rhythm:

A dah is three times longer than a dit
The space between letters = 3 dits long
The space between words = 7 dits long

It's like learning a tiny musical pattern for every letter!

NATO PHONETIC ALPHABET

The NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) Phonetic Alphabet was invented in 1956 and is used by the military, as well as aviation and telecommunications.

Sometimes letters sound too similar when you say them aloud — like B, D, and P. To avoid mistakes (especially on radios or phones), people use special code words instead of letters. These code words make up the NATO Phonetic Alphabet and are used all over the world. Each word starts with the letter it represents — so even if the signal is crackly, the listener knows exactly what you mean!

A · · — ALPHA	B — · · · BRAVO	C — · · — CHARLIE
D — · · DELTA	E · — ECHO	F · · · — FOXTROT
G — · — GOLF	H · · · · HOTEL	I · · INDIA
J — — — JULIETT	K — · — KILO	L · · · — LIMA
M — — MIKE	N — · NOVEMBER	O — — — OSCAR
P · — — · PAPA	Q — — — QUEBEC	R · · — ROMEO
S · · · SIERRA	T — TANGO	U · · — UNIFORM
V · · — VICTOR	W · · — — WHISKEY	X · · · — X-RAY
Y — · — — YANKEE	Z — · · · ZULU	1 — — — — UNAONE
2 · · — — — BISSOTWO	3 · · · — — TERRATHREE	4 · · · · — KARTEFOUR
5 · · · · · PANTAFIVE	6 — · · · · SOXISIX	7 — — · · · SETTESEVEN
8 — — · · · OKTOEIGHT	9 — — — · · NOVENINE	0 — — — — — NADAZERO

