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226 area code time zone

Everyone on the planet wants the sun to be at its highest point in the sky (crossing the meridian) at noon. If there was only one time zone, it would be impossible because the Earth rotates 15 degrees every hour. The idea behind multiple time zones is to divide the world into 24 15-degree slices and set the clocks accordingly in each zone. All people in a particular zone set their clocks the same way, and each zone is one hour different from the next. In the continental United States there are four time zones (click here for a map): East, Central, Mountain and Pacific. When noon is in the eastern time zone, it's 11 a.m. in the central time zone, 10 a.m. in the mountain's time zone and 9 a.m. in the Pacific time zone. All time zones are measured from a starting point centered at Greenwich Observatory in England. This point is known as the Greenwich Meridian or the Prime Meridian. Time at the Greenwich Meridian is known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or Universal Time. The eastern time zone in the United States is referred to as GMT minus five hours. If it's noon in the eastern time zone, it's 5 p.m. at the Greenwich Observatory. The International Date Line (IDL) is located on the other side of the planet from the Greenwich Observatory. Why is the Greenwich Observatory so important? A bunch of astronomers declared the Greenwich Observatory to be the first meridian at an 1884 conference. What's funny is that the observatory moved to Sussex in the 1950s, but the original site remains the main meridian. Chelsea Fisher/Moment/Getty Images The area code of 791 is not currently used in North America. However, it is sometimes confused with the 719 area code, which is used by the Colorado Springs metropolitan area. Area codes are designed to identify a specific area or geographic region. These codes are assigned by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to certain areas. Depending on the number of inhabitants in a given area, some larger cities may have assigned two or three different area codes to them. With the advent of cell phone and portable number porting, the use of net codes to determine the exact location of a caller is dwindling. When you're traveling, you'll know how much inconvenience it is to remember to adjust your watch and clock on your laptop to display the local time at your destination, and don't forget to switch it back when you return. Or maybe you missed an appointment for a conference call with someone in a remote city, because you forgot that 9:00 a.m. in Chicago is 7:00 a.m. in Los Angeles, and 10:00 a.m. in New York City. Either way, time zones, which are supposed to keep our clocks consistent with solar time wherever we are on the planet, can be a real pain if you travel through multiple or communicate with someone who is in a distant place. It is strange to think that time zones were invented as a way to reduce confusion rather than The. Since solar time varies if you are even a short distance from one place to another across the planet, for most of human history, the time of the day varied everywhere. Time was measured only by sun placement, so the sundial dictated what time it was, explains Steve Hanke, a professor of applied economics at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. In the afternoon in London, for example, came 10 minutes earlier than noon in Bristol, 120 miles (193 kilometers) to the west. Even after people started using mechanical clocks in Europe in the 1300s, the inconsistencies persisted. Ad But confusion about the exact time wasn't a big deal until the 1800s, when train sets made it possible to travel quickly from one place to another. Suddenly, people were missing trains, and you started to have near accidents and train collisions that occur, Hanke says. It wasn't just Europe that was plagued by a mishmash of time zones. In the U.S., each city had a different time standard, Hanke adds. You had 300 local time zones in the US, although the railways eventually condensed to 100. Finally, a Scottish-born engineer, Sir Sandford Fleming, missed a train in Ireland in 1876 due to an error in a printed timetable and decided to fix things. Fleming devised a system in which the world was divided into 24 time zones, spread over about 15 degree intervals across the planet. Eventually, the world took over Fleming's system, in which time was based not on the local solar day, but on how many time zones separated a location from the Royal Greenwich Observatory in the UK, where Greenwich Mean Time was determined by the average time of day when the sun passed over the Prime Meridian in Greenwich. Most people already used sea charts that pointed to Greenwich as the first meridian, or 0 degree longitude. This is the line that divides the eastern and western hemispheres. On November 18, 1883 - which, as this recent National Public Radio story details, became known as the day of two afternoons - railways in North America turned into a system of only four time zones - eastern time, central time, mountain time and Pacific time. Many cities passed regulations fixing the system as well, and eventually, it became the standard in the U.S. Using GMT as a starting point forged installed any competition between different U.S. cities for the honor of the first meridian. Ad But also with fewer time variations, time confusion again arose as a problem in the 20th century. The advent of air travel compressed distances even more, and the rise of the Internet and mobile devices enabled instant communication between people all over the planet and gave us a 24-7 culture in which we were closely connected to events in distant That's why Hanke and his colleague, Professor of Physics and Astronomy Richard Conn Henry, proposed an even simpler solution at Johns Hopkins University. They want to get rid of zones completely, and put the whole world on universal time (UTC). Under their system, if it's 9:00 in one place, it's everywhere 9:00, even if it's morning in one place and evening on the other. In addition to making it easier to adapt to travel, having one time all over the planet would make it easier for people to set up, for example, conference calls with groups of individuals scattered from Montana to Germany, as Hanke, who chairs the supervisory board of a Dutch company, sometimes has to do. Endless confusion would be gone forever, Henry agrees in an email. Life will be simpler! Abolishing time zones may also eliminate the negative health effects of sleep deprivation affecting people living on the western edge of time zones, as described in this May 2019 paper in the Journal of Health Economics. Since Hanke and Henry proposed abolishing time zones in 2012, others, such as bestselling author and New York Times essayist James Gleick, have supported the idea. And to some extent, a switch to the universal age has already taken place. Pilots and air traffic controllers in the U.S., for example, rely on universal time (or zulu time, as they call it). Financial traders, whose transactions sometimes exceed limits, as well as time zones, stamp trades in universal time as well, to ensure that pricing is correct. And the Internet is essentially running on universal time. Some may wonder if a switch to universal time would change the rhythm of people's daily schedules, but Hanke doesn't think so. People say, 'Oh, if we were to get the universal time, it would mean we'd open businesses when it's dark outside.' No, your business would go the way it does now, with the sun. In New York or Baltimore, if you normally open at 9 a.m., that would be 2:00 [2 a.m.] on your watch, he says (assuming GMT is 9 a.m.) It might take some getting used to, but Hanke thinks that in a generation, kids who grew up with UTC would no longer associate, say 7 hours with breakfast time or 9 a.m. with starting work. And the switch is not unheard of. China currently has this 'problem' in that it has a time zone for a huge swath of East-West real estate, Henry adds. But it's completely healed by having local decisions about opening/closing times for businesses and so on. That would, of course, be essential for a global system. Originally published: July 16, 2019 Natalia Bratslavsky/Stock / Getty Images Plus/Getty Images The four time zones of the contiguous United States are the Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific Oceans. Hawaii is located in the Hawaiian time zone and Alaska is in the time zone of Alaska. The eastern time zone covers the entire East Coast, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New York en delen van Michigan, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky en Florida. De centrale tijdzone omvat Minnesota, Iowa, Alabama, Mississippi en Arkansas en de meerderheid van Texas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma en Kansas. staten binnen de de time zone include Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. The Pacific time zone includes California, Washington, Nevada and the majority of Oregon, Oregon.