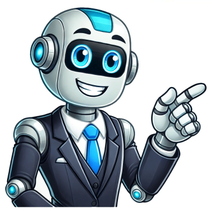
Click to verify



Template parts are pieces of a layout that can be reused across multiple areas of your site. The site header and footer are common template parts typically included with your theme. This guide will show you how to create and control the template parts on your site. If your site uses a theme that supports the site editor, you can use template parts. A quick way to determine if your site uses the site editor is to check under Appearance in your dashboard. If you have Editor here, you can access your site's template parts using the following steps: Visit your site's dashboard. Navigate to Appearance → Editor to open the Site Editor. Click the "Patterns" menu option. Under the header "All template parts," you'll find template part groups (such as Header, Footer, and General). Watch the video below to learn how to access template parts. Slow down or speed up the video using the controls in the lower-right corner after clicking the Play button. Similar to patterns in your pages and posts, template parts can be reused throughout your templates — when you edit something inside a template part, your changes will update everywhere on your site that uses that template part. Template parts can only be used on templates. If you add a template part and get the message, "The "Template Part" block cannot be inserted." make sure you are not editing page or post content. Learn more about editing templates. Your theme may include more than one header or footer template part. For example, it might include a header specific to your homepage and another version of the header for other pages. When you activate a theme on your site, several template parts will be included for you to customize as needed. To edit an existing template part, follow these steps: Visit your site's dashboard. Navigate to Appearance → Editor to open the Site Editor. Click Patterns, then "All template parts." Click on the name of the template part, then click on the editing area on the right to open up the editor interface. Click on any block in the template part to edit it, or add a new block by clicking on the + block inserter icon (learn how to use the WordPress editor here.) Tip: Use List View by clicking the three horizontal lines icon at the top of your screen. This is helpful to see a list of all blocks in your template part to see how everything is laid out. Using List View, you can move, remove, and add new blocks. Tip: If you're unsure how you'd like to design a template part like a header or footer, browse block patterns to use one of our premade designs. Once you have finalized your changes, click the "Save" button. Your changes will appear on the site everywhere the template part is used. Watch the video below to learn how to edit template parts. Slow down or speed up the video using the controls in the lower-right corner after clicking the Play button. You can create a new template part to reuse across your site. One common reason to create a new template part is to create a different version of your header or footer to display on specific pages. There are three methods you can use to create a template part: To create a new template part from the Patterns section of the editor, follow these steps: Visit your site's dashboard. Navigate to Appearance → Editor to open the Site Editor. Click Patterns. Click the "Add New Pattern" button on the right. Select "Add New Template Part" from the menu drop-down. Type a short name for your new template part that describes what it's for. Select an area of your site for your new template part: General, Header, or Footer. Click the "Create" button. Click the + block inserter icon to insert any blocks or patterns you wish to have in your template part. Once you have finalized your design, click the "Save" button. The new template part will now be available to insert into templates. You can create a new template part while editing any template. Follow these steps to create a new template part from the editor: Visit your site's dashboard. Navigate to Appearance → Editor to open the Site Editor. Click on the right side of the screen to open the editing interface for the Home Page template. Or, navigate to Templates to select the specific template you want to edit. Click the + Block Inserter icon and search for "template part". Click to add it to the page. You will then be presented with two options: Choose: Pick from one of the template parts that came with your theme, like the header and footer. Start blank: Create a new template part from scratch by giving it a name and clicking the "Create" button. Click the + block inserter icon to insert any blocks or patterns you wish to use. Once you have finalized your design, click the "Save" button. The new template part will now be available to insert into templates. You can create a template part from existing content or content you have created in any of your templates. Follow these steps to turn content in a template into a template part: Visit your site's dashboard. Navigate to Appearance → Editor to open the Site Editor. Click on the right side of the screen to open the editing interface. Or, navigate to Templates to select the specific template you want to edit. Select multiple blocks, or add new blocks, and click the three dots (⋮) in the toolbar that appears. Select the "Create template part" option and: Type a short name for your new template part that describes what it's for. Select an area of your site for your new template part: General, Header, or Footer. Click the "Create" button. Once you have finalized your design, click the "Save" button. The new template part will now be available to insert into templates. Watch the video below to learn how to create a template part from existing template content. Slow down or speed up the video using the controls in the lower-right corner after clicking the Play button. Once you have finalized the design of an existing or new template part as described in the previous sections, you can insert the template part onto your site. Here's how: Visit your site's dashboard. Navigate to Appearance → Editor to open the Site Editor. Select the template you want to add the template part to. Click the + block inserter and search for the name of your template part. Click to add it. Alternatively, search for "template part" and click to add this to your site. Then click "Choose" to browse through your site's template parts. Click the "Save" button. You can move a template part to another location in your template by following these steps: Visit your site's dashboard. Navigate to Appearance → Editor to open the Site Editor. Select the template you want to edit, or click the preview of your site to open the Site Editor. Open List View in the top-left corner of your screen (it's the icon that looks like three horizontal lines above each other.) Click the name of the template part in the List View. Use the up/down arrows in the toolbar that appears after you click a template part, or drag the template part to a new location in List View. Click the "Save" button to save your changes. Moving a template part works the same way moving an individual block does. If you need additional help, take a look at our guide on how to Select and Move Blocks. Deleting a template part is irreversible – there is no way to recover a template part once it has been deleted. To delete a template part: Visit your site's dashboard. Navigate to Appearance → Editor to open the Site Editor. Click Patterns, then "All template parts." Click the ellipses (three dots) next to the name of a template part. Select the "Delete" option. The delete option will not appear for the theme's default template parts. Adding a header image to your WordPress site is a great way to add some personality and make your site stand out. Luckily, WordPress makes it easy to add a header image to your site, and there are a few different ways to do it. In this article, we'll show you how to add a header image to your WordPress site, step-by-step. We'll also talk about some things to consider when choosing a header image, like size and resolution. Ready to get started? Let's do it! I recently started a blog about blogging, and I am loving it. Is there anyway to change the CSS/ HTML to make this possible? The blog I am looking for help with is: (visible only to logged in users). On December 3, 2011, at 2:06 a.m., a new report was published. Themes are the most important elements of all CSS editing. Sorry for the error, as I was just poking around on the OP and came across the link. Dec 3, 2011 at 3:10 a.m. This can be accomplished, but it requires some effort. To determine the size of your header image, make a transparent PNG with no background colors and use the same size as your PNG image. You can add the URL to it via your media library and insert it into a text widget on the bottom of the sidebar, which will display the URL in your home page. I'm a complete beginner in the world of web programming and have no idea what I'm doing. Did your last line of code really define the style? The event will take place on December 3, 2011 at 6:30 p.m. This topic has been closed to new replies in the last 48 hours. How Do I Link A Header In WordPress? Credit: WordPress In WordPress, you can link a header by going to the Appearance tab and selecting Header. Then, click on the header that you want to link and enter the URL in the Link field. Add a link or code to the header and footer of your WordPress site in this step-by-step process. As a result, you have several options for achieving this, each involving more effort than others. The functions.php file will be used in the course to accomplish this, as will a plugin, child theme, and plugin. In this lesson, we'll go over how to create a child theme for your website using WordPress. Install Childify Me, then copy the parent theme's header and footer files into your child theme. Once you've finished editing them (the ones that are), you can begin editing the ones that aren't. You can add code or links to your WordPress footers and header with this simple step-by-step procedure. You can include a theme that is similar to your parents' or your child's theme. If you do not have a child theme, the editing process may be lost when the theme is updated. The code below can be used to modify the theme's functions.php file. Please use this code if you want to add code to the header of your website. Make sure you remember the change in the above code. How To Create A Header Link The headers of documents can provide additional information about the document or allow users to change its settings. For example, a header link can be used to open a new window with more information about a product or to take the user to a different page on your website. When you select the row or column member to which you want to link the header link, click "Insert." "Should you make a decision," click on "Anchor." while editing. This button can be found in the editor thanks to the TinyMCE Advanced plugin. Then, using the "i" symbol, type the URL for the website to which you want to link. If you wanted to link to the "Header" heading on www.w3.org, you could do so by typing "HEADERS/" followed by the "i" symbol. By clicking "OK," you can save your changes. How Do I Link An Image In WordPress? Credit: wikiHow Using the Image Block, an image can be added to a post or a page. Once you've clicked on the image, it'll appear directly above you in a toolbar. In the link icon, there is a link that appears to be a link from a chain. There is a box where you can paste your link directly into your website or search for existing content on the site to link to. When you link an image to WordPress, it will become clickable. The link in this effect is different than the link in the lightbox effect, which is shown above the current page. Install a third-party plugin like Responsive Lightbox to create a light box effect on your WordPress page. An attachment page is the one page that contains the image, according to the definition. When a visitor links to an attachment page, it sends them to a completely different page on your website. You can open any link in a new tab by right-clicking it and selecting 'Open in New Tab.' Add Link To Header Image WordPress Credit: thrivewp.com To add a link to a header image in WordPress, first go to the Appearance > Header page. On this page, click the "Add new image" button to upload a new image or select an existing image from the media library. Once you've selected an image, click the "Insert into post" button. In the "Link URL" field, enter the URL you want to link to. Then, in the "Link Title" field, enter the text you want to display when someone hovers over the image. Finally, click the "Update Header" button to save your changes. In most themes, you will be able to link your logo or header image to your home URL using the appropriate coding language. You can change the URL of your header image depending on the theme you are using, and in this post, I'll provide you with a few options. Themes are coded in such a way that there is no single solution that works for all of them. You can remove the Site Title from your General Settings. If your child themes functions.php file is not set to the default header, the code below can be used to do so. You could also remove the markup in some cases, but in the vast majority of cases, the markup is unnecessary. If you select this option, you must remove the classes added to the header in order for the CSS in your style sheet for different Site markup to work. Header Image Not Showing In WordPress Go to customize, then customize your draft save, check the Publish button, and finally click the Publish button, which will display your header image. The Theme Options must be experiencing technical difficulties, I believe. On the homepage, there are Recent Posts/Content to be disabled, but on the static page, posts continue to be displayed. Is there a way to show even her feet? Did you add the buttons in forever lecuona post? You must include the buttons on that page. You won't be able to see buttons (3 of f**ck) on the live Welcome page, as they only appear on the Edit Page. Please let me know if this is successful. On April 13, 2022 at 1:57 a.m., a new date is added to the calendar. This block is made up of buttons. Your button URL must be followed by your text. Can you please clarify where exactly you would like to have buttons? It was on the Welcome page that I made the changes to the yellow button. It is impossible for me to follow the instructions on a post if I have to place them in it. How To Delete A Header In WordPress The message may not appear because you have deleted it. If you want to delete a header, go to Appearance – toggle on Appearance – toggle on the trash can icon next to the header you want to delete. How To Add Header Background Image In WordPress By logging in to WordPress, you can change the background style for your global page header title. You can choose your preferred style from this panel, and then select "Background Image" as your default. There is no single method or solution for adding a background image to a WordPress site. Your options are available in three different ways, but they may not all work for you, or may work differently depending on the theme you use. Setting up your background image using the background setting in a theme, as many popular themes now do, would be a simple matter. If you want a background image to appear on your WordPress site, you have a number of options. You could use a tile (or multiple tiles) or a single image for your background. You can change the backgrounds of a category or the entire site with the theme customizer. As a user who is more hands-on, you are also free to change your CSS. After you've installed and activated the Gutenberg plugin, you'll get a special block for configuring a dynamic background. The process works by first setting up a meta-block as a background and then adding another block or block to it. When the Color setting is selected, the color of the text appears, but you can also change the color of a monochrome background or a video background. It is entirely up to you whether you want to include any background information for each of the sections of your website. It's possible to include a quote or heading on a parallax background. You will almost certainly need to store large amounts of media, which will result in long loading times. The best way to make an impression is to use stunning graphics. What Is A Header Image In WordPress A header image is a image that is chosen as the representative image for a WordPress site. This image is usually displayed at the top of the site, above the site title and tagline. Using WP Header Images, you can create custom header images for each page. You can easily set images with your theme and later manage CSS from it. This WooCommerce plugin allows categories with distinct header images to be included. It is permissible to use this plugin as part of a free software distribution under the terms of the General Public License of the GNU. WP Header Images plugins are compatible with the majority of WordPress themes, as defined in the WordPress theme development standards. FTP or SFTP clients can be used to upload the contents of your WP header images archive to the new directory you just created. To implement custom code snippets, open theme header.php (Link provided on the settings page), and insert any provided code snippets into the tag. WP header images, which are part of the Open source community, are available for download. This plugin has been made available to the public by a number of contributors. This plugin received 35 reviews from 35 users. There is a great plugin, and the support team is excellent. It does not work and will not be updated as long as I am using it. Header Image WordPress Size It is recommended that the WordPress header size be set to 1048 x 250 pixels. If a picture is depicted, it should have 1200 x 900 pixels in landscape mode and 900 x 1200 in portrait mode. Background images should have 1920 x 1080 resolution. Designing A Header Image For A Website If your site is designed for a higher resolution, you might want to use a header image of 2000x1000dpi. You may want to copy content to another part of the page or somewhere else on your site. This guide will show you several methods for copying and moving content in the WordPress Editor. To copy a single block, take the following steps: Click on the block you wish to copy. In the toolbar that appears, click the ellipses (three dots) at the end of the toolbar. Click the "Copy" option. Go to the spot you wish to add the block to. On a new line, right-click and select "Paste" or, using your keyboard, press Control + V on Windows or Command + V on Mac. To copy more than one block, take the following steps: Open List View by clicking the icon that looks like three horizontal lines at the top of the screen. Click on the first block, hold down the Shift key on your keyboard, and click on the last block. This will select all blocks between the first and last blocks. Click the ellipses (three dots). Click the "Copy" option. Go to the spot you wish to add the block to. On a new line, right-click and select "Paste" or, using your keyboard, press Control + V on Windows or Command + V on Mac. If you need to copy specific blocks from one page or template to another, follow these steps: Visit your site's dashboard. Go to Appearance → Editor. Click "Pages" or "Templates" and select the page or template you want to copy the content from. Select the blocks you want to move. There are several methods to do this: Click and drag your mouse over all the blocks. Click on the first block, hold down the Shift key on your keyboard, and click on the last block. This will select all blocks between the first and last blocks. (This action is demonstrated in the video below.) In List View, click on the first block, hold down the Shift key on your keyboard, and click on the last block. This will select all blocks between the first and last blocks. Click the ellipses (three dots) menu to the right of one of the block names, and select "Copy" from the menu. Navigate to the template or page you want to add the content to, either by clicking the site icon in the upper left corner or by using the editor command palette. Paste the blocks you copied from earlier. You can do this by placing your cursor on a new line, right-clicking and choosing "Paste" or, using your keyboard, press Control + V on Windows or Command + V on Mac. Within the editor, you can copy all the content of a template, including the header and footer, to then paste into another template: Visit your site's dashboard. Go to Appearance → Editor. Click "Templates" and select the template you want to copy the content from. Click the ellipses (three dots) menu in the top-right corner of the editor. Select the "Copy all blocks" option. This copies all the blocks to your device's clipboard. Navigate to the template you want to add the content to, either by clicking the site icon in the upper left corner or by using the editor command palette. Paste the blocks you copied from earlier by right-clicking and choosing "Paste" or, using your keyboard, press Control + V on Windows or Command + V on Mac. If you're replacing the content of an existing template, remove all of the blocks in that template before pasting the new content. An example of how to remove existing content is included in the video below. Creating a reusable block pattern will save a significant amount of time if you plan to use the same content in several places throughout your site. Patterns are collections of blocks that retain content, style, formatting, and layout. Patterns can be reused on any template, page, or post. 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. 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. Updated: June 11, 2016 | Reader Disclosure Written By: Waseem Abbas Do you want to add a header image to your website? Photography websites and blogs can look striking with a header or "hero image" at the top. In this article, we will share how to add a header image in WordPress. Add a Header Image to Your Website The header image is a part of your WordPress theme. Not all themes have a header image, however. Here are some WordPress themes from the official WordPress theme directory which will allow you to add a featured image header. Besides these themes, there are also many other personalized themes available for download that allow you to add a header image in WordPress. We highly recommend going with a theme that has the header image capability built in. However, if your theme does not have header image capability and you really don't want to switch, you can install the Custom Header Images WordPress plugin to add header images to your blog. Just be aware that it may not be compatible with every theme. For the purpose of this tutorial, we will be using one of the default WordPress themes with header image capability. Once you've installed your theme, you can go to Appearance » Header to add your header image. It will take you to the Customizer window. You can click on the Add New Image button to add the header image. Then, a window will pop up that shows your Media Library images. You can choose from a previously uploaded image, or drag and drop to upload an image from your computer. Then hit the Select and Crop button. WordPress allows you to crop and resize your large header images as needed for your website. However, if the image size matches the suggested dimensions (1280px x 280px) of the header image, then it will be uploaded as-is. Next, go ahead and hit the Crop Image button. Lastly, you need to click on the Save & Publish button to make the changes in WordPress. Your header image will now appear on your website! That's it! We hope this article has helped you to learn how to add a header image in WordPress. You may also want to check out our guide on how to create a WordPress favicon for your site. If you like this article, then please follow us on Facebook and Twitter for more free WordPress tutorials. Disclosure: Our content is reader-supported. This means if you click on some of our links, then we may earn a commission. See how Envira Gallery is funded, why it matters, and how you can support us. 195,632 followers 2d From seamless online shopping to vibrant, expert-backed content, Yumi's fresh approach to baby food is powered by WordPress. Their site brings together design, convenience, and flexibility, showing how WordPress helps innovative brands nurture the next generation. Explore Yumi's story: #WordPress We have discussed in our other articles about featured images and cover images in WordPress. In this article, we will discuss header images. Adding header images to WordPress websites is usually an easy task. Being a theme feature, the header image is supported by most of the themes in WordPress. However, some themes might allow a header image only for the homepage. To add a header image to your WordPress website, you can follow the below steps. Launch your theme customizer. Go to the Appearance » Customize page. Go to Header Options. Upload your custom header image. We hope that this article will help you to add a header image to your WordPress website. You can also check our articles on adding cover images and featured images or post thumbnails in WordPress. The Row block and the Stack block are containers for other blocks. Use them to organize multiple blocks and adjust the color, text style, width, and position of all blocks inside the container. These blocks are variations of the Group block. You can start with an empty Row/Stack block or group existing blocks into a row or stack. To add an empty Row/Stack block, click the + block inserter button and search for "row" or "stack". Click it to add the block to the post or page. Using your keyboard, you can also type /row or /stack on a new line and press enter to quickly add a new Row/Stack block. For more information, visit our detailed instructions on adding blocks. After adding a Row/Stack block, click on the + block inserter icon to start adding blocks inside the row or stack. For blocks already on the page, you can combine them into a Row/Stack block using the following steps: Select the blocks you wish to group together. You can select multiple blocks by: Highlighting the blocks with your mouse. Clicking the first block, then holding down the Shift key on your keyboard and clicking the final block. This will select all blocks between the first and last block. Using List View, click the first block, hold down the Shift key on your keyboard, and click the final block. This will select all blocks between the first and last block. In the block toolbar that appears above or below the blocks, click on the Row icon (looks like two half squares next to each other), the Stack icon (looks like two half squares above and below each other), or the Grid icon for a grid arrangement: Click the row or stack icon in the block toolbar to group existing blocks together When you click on the block, a toolbar of options will appear: The Row block Toolbar The Stack block Toolbar The Row block and Stack block have the following options in the toolbar: Change block type or style. Drag the block. Move the block up or down. Change items justification: left, center, right, and space between items. Align the content to the top, middle, bottom, or stretch between. Change alignment: none, wide width, full width. More options. When you select a block, you will find additional block settings in the right sidebar. If you do not see the sidebar, you may need to click the Settings icon in the top-right corner to bring up the settings. This icon looks like a square with two uneven columns: Click the Settings icon to open the block settings The Row block and Stack block include the following block settings: Click the icons at the top of the block settings to change to another variation: In the Layout settings, you can set the justification of the rows or stacked blocks. Choose from left, center, right, or justified to align the content inside the container. The Orientation option allows you to switch from rows (horizontal layout) to stacked (vertical layout.) Additionally, you can toggle on or off the possibility of wrapping your content to multiple lines. This is useful for people viewing your page on smaller screens like mobile devices, when the content may not all fit on one line. Using the Position setting, you can choose between Default and Sticky: Default: When you scroll past the block, it will disappear as you move to other sections of the page. Sticky: The block will float and stay visible on the page, even when you scroll past the position where it was originally added. A pin icon will appear next to the block in List View. For more information, visit our detailed instructions on Advanced Settings. In the block settings sidebar, click on the Styles icon to access the design settings for the block. The Styles icon is in the shape of a circle, with half of the circle filled in: Here, you can set the text color, background color, text size and fonts, padding, margin, and block spacing. See the following guides for more details on how to use these settings: Color Settings Typography Settings Dimensions Settings Border Settings In the Row block and Stack block styles, as with all of the Group block variants, you can set an image to display behind the block's content. For step-by-step instructions on adding a background image, please see the Group block guide. If you wish to remove a Row/Stack block without erasing the inner blocks within, you can ungroup the blocks instead. Follow these steps: Select List View at the top of the editing screen. Select the Row/Stack block. Click the three dots next to the Row/Stack block Select the Ungroup option. Enjoy 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 ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch 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 ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch 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 ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch Now Do you want to make your WordPress site more visually appealing by including header images? The ability to add header images is incorporated into most WordPress themes. These photos have the ability to drastically alter the appearance and feel of your website. In this post, we'll show you how to add a header image in WordPress without having to write any code. As the name implies, a header image is usually found near the top of any website. Following the header image, you'll notice the website title and a separate menu. It's possible that the theme you're using has a default image. Setting a custom header image that describes your site, on the other hand, is always a good idea. You may use any image for your header as long as it is either on your computer's hard drive or has previously been uploaded to your WordPress account. You can't copy and paste an image's URL, and you can't drag and drop a photo from a website. Create a "WordPress Header" folder on your computer and save the photos you wish to use there to find them fast. This is a simple solution that makes use of the Theme Customizer and is adaptable enough for anyone to utilize. This is the way we would most likely recommend if you are new to WordPress. Because of how simple it is to understand and follow the instructions with this strategy. First, go to Appearance, then Customize to get to the WordPress Theme Customizer. After being redirected to the page, click on the Header option to access the option. Depending on your theme, the option could be called Header Media or Header Images. You'll see your current header image as well as any other header images that are available for use on your site. To upload the images you want to use as header images, click the Add image button. A new window will appear, allowing you to "Add new image". The newly added image will appear as a new WordPress header image on your site once you've finished uploading and cropping. Now, under recently submitted pictures, click the 'Randomize uploaded header' button and then save your modifications. You can now reload your page to see how the header images vary at random. This solution is more versatile and provides you with more choice over how to display varied or random header images for WordPress posts, pages, categories, and tag archives. The first step is to download and activate the WP Header Images plugin, which is one of the great WordPress Header Plugins. To use this plugin, you can follow these steps: Select Plugins from the dashboard menu and click Add new. Locate and install the tool's files. Return to the website control panel after activating it. Now WP Header Images plugin is installed and ready to be configured. After you've installed and activated the header images plugin, go to Settings > WP Header Images to see the plugin's main settings and configuration page. To begin, go to the "How it Works" tab and click the "open theme header.php" link, then paste the code into your header.php file. You can accomplish this by copying and pasting the coded lines. Then select "Save" from the drop-down menu. Return to the "Header Images" tab now. As you can see from the screenshots above, several items are already present depending on the menu items we have in place. On top of that, any of the menu items on your specific list can be selected by clicking on them. In any of the option boxes where you want a header image, click the "Header Image" link. This will allow you to access your media library. Choose the image you want to use for the WordPress header image for that page from your library. Select "Insert into Post" from the drop-down menu. The file has been added to that location, and a checkmark appears to indicate that the menu image has been selected. Don't forget to click on the 'Save changes' button to save your changes. Go ahead and have a look at your live site. Simply click on the menu item for which you set the picture, and the image will appear in the header. With the ability to add images and media files to your header, your site will seem both intriguing and inviting! Moreover, this will not only keep your users interested, but it will also benefit your site in every manner! And we hope that with these two simple tutorials, you can easily add a header image to your WordPress blog. Don't forget to access Free WordPress Themes to make your site more appealing and professional! Relive the highlights from WordCamp Europe 2025! Explore the photos, memorable moments, and key takeaways in our event recap. The open source publishing platform of choice for millions of websites worldwide—from creators and small businesses to enterprises. Create any website with flexible design tools and the power of blocks. Start with a blank canvas or choose a theme. Customize every detail—no code needed. See how your site will look in real time, even as you add, edit, and rearrange content—with intuitive editing and integrated features to manage it all. Try the Block Editor Make your site do whatever you need it to. Add a store, analytics, newsletter, social media integration; you're in control with an extensive library of plugins. And let the newly structured Style Book help you get the best view. Easier to use in Block themes, it's also a great way to see what you're building in certain Classic themes. Do It all faster with improvements under the hood, and more securely than ever with stronger password hashing. Discover a collection of website examples from around the world, curated to spotlight gorgeous design, technical innovation, and the limitless power of WordPress. Behind the technology is a diverse collective of people collaborating and gathering from around the world. We hold regular events with opportunities to learn more about WordPress and the latest tech trends, connect with fellow industry experts, and foster your professional growth. We're united by the spirit of open source, and the freedom to build, transform, and share without barriers. Everyone is welcome. Find an event near you Find everything you need to get started, download the platform, find hosting, and more—whether it's your first site or your ninety-first site. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 110,331 active editors 7,023,415 articles in English Game Boy, platform of Donkey Kong Land Donkey Kong Land is a platform game developed by Rare and published by Nintendo for the Game Boy (pictured). Released on June 26, 1995, it condenses the side-scrolling gameplay of Donkey Kong Country with a different level design and boss fights. The player controls Donkey Kong and Diddy Kong as they recover their stolen banana hoard from King K. Rool. Development began in 1994: Rare's Game Boy programmer, Paul Machacek, developed Land as an original game rather than a port of Country, believing that it would be a better use of resources. Land features pre-rendered graphics converted to sprites through a compression technique. Rare retooled Country's gameplay to account for the lower-quality display, and David Wise and Graeme Norgate converted the soundtrack to the Game Boy's sound chip. Critics praised it as successfully translating Country's gameplay, visuals, and music to the Game Boy. Land was rereleased for the Nintendo 3DS and the Nintendo Switch. (Full article...) Recently featured: History of education in Wales (1701–1870) White dwarf Battle of Groix Archive By email More featured articles About Mendel Catholic High School … that Mendel Catholic High School (pictured) raised $15 million through hosting weekly house dances from 1975? ... that singer Karin Ann made headlines after performing live on Polish state television wrapped in a rainbow flag? ... that voters approved a 600-percent increase in property taxes to fund programs at Valley Medical Center? ... that the Diocese of Poreč and Pula was nearly bankrupted over a dispute with the Italian Benedictines, a case that Dražen Kutleša is credited with quietly resolving? ... that the Dutch government considered converting the incomplete Java-class cruisers into English Channel ferries? ... that Jack Reardon received a heart transplant while serving as the mayor of Kansas City? ... that the symbol for equality in mathematics was not used for 61 years after its introduction, and was later popularized by Isaac Newton? ... that stand-up comedian Dustin Nickerson has said that his children have veto power over any jokes he might tell about them? ... that Saint-Saëns's Phaéton was described by a critic after its premiere as "the noise of a hack coming down from Montmartre"? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Trifid and Lagoon nebulae The Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-meter (28 ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals. An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people. The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran. In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. Ongoing: Gaza war Iran–Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Maria Voce Wes Hildreth Lucien Nedzi Anne Burrell Frederick W. Smith Ron Taylor Nominate an article June 26 Douglas Skymaster plane Amana 1740 – War of Jenkins' Ear: Spanish troops stormed the British-held strategically crucial position of Fort Mose in Spanish Florida. 1945 – At a conference in San Francisco, delegates from 50 nations signed a charter establishing the United Nations. 1950 – A Douglas DC-4 Skymaster aircraft (pictured) crashed after departing from Perth, becoming the worst peacetime aviation accident in Australia's history. 2010 – A G20 summit, the largest and most expensive security operation in Canadian history, began in downtown Toronto. 2015 – The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that the right of same-sex couples to marry is guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Robert the Lotharingian (d. 1095)George IV of the United Kingdom (d. 1830)Walter C. Root (d. 1925)Pavel Belyayev (b. 1925) More anniversaries: June 25 June 26 June 27 Archive By email List of days of the year About Atacamite is a copper halide mineral: a copper(II) chloride hydroxide with the chemical formula Cu2Cl(OH)3. It was first described in 1802 by Dmitri Alekseyevich Golitsyn from deposits in Chile's Atacama Desert, after which it is named. Atacamite is a comparatively rare mineral, formed from primary copper minerals in the oxidation or weathering zone of arid climates. It has also been reported as a volcanic sublimate from fumarole deposits, as sulfide alteration products in black smokers. This photograph shows a specimen of atacamite, on a malachite matrix, from the Mount Gunson Mines in South Australia. The picture was focus-stacked from 42 separate images. Photograph credit: Ivar Leidus Recently featured: Turban Head eagle Springbok Geraldine Ulmar 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 Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvi Македонски Norsk nynorsk Shqip Slovenščina اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 17th century 18th century 19th century Decades 1720s 1730s 1740s 1750s 1760s Years 1737 1738 1739 1740 1741 1742 1743 vte October 9: The Batavia Massacre by the Dutch East Indi Company of at least 5,000 Chinese Indonesians begins in what is now Jakarta. 1740 by topic Arts and science Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music Science Countries Canada Denmark France Great Britain Ireland Japan Norway Russia Scotland Spain Sweden Lists of leaders State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1740 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1740MDCCXLAb urbe condita2493Armenian calendar1189ԹՎ ՌՃՁԹAssyrian calendar6490Balinese saka calendar1661–1662Bengali calendar1146–1147Berber calendar2690British Regnal year13 Geo. 2 – 14 Geo. 2Buddhist calendar2284Burmese calendar1102Byzantine calendar7248–7249Chinese calendar己未年 (Earth Goat)4437 or 4230 — to —庚申年 (Metal Monkey)4438 or 4231Coptic calendar1456–1457Discordian calendar2906Ethiopian calendar1732–1733Hebrew calendar5500–5501Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1796–1797 - Shaka Samvat1661–1662 - Kali Yuga4840–4841Holocene calendar11740Igbo calendar740–741Iranian calendar1118–1119Islamic calendar1152–1153Japanese calendarGenbun 5(元文５年)Javanese calendar1664–1665Julian calendarGregorian minus 11 daysKorean calendar4073Minguo calendar172 before ROC民前172年 Nanakshahi calendar272Thai solar calendar2282–2283Tibetan calendar阴土羊年(female Earth-Goat)1866 or 1485 or 713 — to —阳金猴年(male Iron-Monkey)1867 or 1486 or 714 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1740. 1740 (MDCCXL) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a leap year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, the 1740th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 740th year of the 2nd millennium, the 40th year of the 18th century, and the 1st year of the 1740s decade. As of the start of 1740, the Gregorian calendar was 11 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 8 – All 237 crewmen on the Dutch East India Company ship Rooswijk are drowned when the vessel strikes the shoals of Goodwin Sands, off of the coast of England, as it is beginning its second voyage to the Indies. The wreckage is discovered more than 250 years later, in 2004.[1] February 20 – The North Carolina General Assembly incorporates the town of Newton as Wilmington, North Carolina, named for Spencer Compton, 1st Earl of Wilmington and patron of Royal Governor Gabriel Johnston. March 16 – King Edward of the Miskito Indians signs a treaty making his kingdom, located on the coast of modern-day Nicaragua, a protectorate of Great Britain.[2] March 25 – Construction begins on Bethesda Orphanage for boys near Savannah, Georgia, founded by George Whitefield. April 8 – War of the Austrian Succession: The Royal Navy captures the Spanish ship of the line Princesa off Cape Finisterre and takes her into British service. May 31 – Frederick II becomes King in Prussia upon the death of his father, Frederick William I. June 1 – Plantation Act 1740 or Naturalization Act 1740 of the Parliament of Great Britain comes into effect providing for Protestant alien immigrants (including Huguenots, and also Jews) residing in the American colonies for 7 years to receive British nationality. June 16 – Pour le Mérite first awarded in Prussia as a military honour. June 26 – War of Jenkins' Ear: Siege of Fort Mose – A Spanish column of 300 regular troops, free Black militia and Indian auxiliaries storms Britain's strategically crucial position of Fort Mose, Florida. July 7 – Adam Smith sets out from Scotland to take up a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford.[3] July 11 – Pogrom: Jews are expelled from Little Russia. August 1 – The song Rule, Britannia! is first performed at Cliveden, the country home of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in England.[4] August 17 – Pope Benedict XIV succeeds Pope Clement XII, as the 247th pope. September 8 – Hertford College, Oxford, England, is founded for the first time.[5] October 9–22 – Batavia Massacre: Troops of the Dutch East India Company massacre 5,000–10,000 Chinese Indonesians in Batavia.[6] October 20 – Maria Theresa inherits the hereditary dominions of the Habsburg monarchy (Austria, Bohemia, Hungary and modern-day Belgium) under the terms of the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713 on the death of her father, Charles VI. Her succession to the Holy Roman Empire is contested widely because she is a woman, but she will reign for 40 years. November 6 – Samuel Richardson's popular and influential epistolary novel, Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded, is published anonymously in London. November 14 – The University of Pennsylvania is officially established. December 16 – Frederick II of Prussia invades the Habsburg possession of Silesia, starting the War of the Austrian Succession. Enfield, North Carolina, is founded. Spain begins construction on Fort Matanzas in the Matanzas Inlet, approximately 15 miles (24 km) south of St. Augustine, Florida. The fairy-tale Beauty and the Beast by French novelist Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve was published. February 4 – Carl Michael Bellman, Swedish poet, composer (d. 1795) February 15 – Juan Andrés, Spanish Jesuit (d. 1817) February 16 – Giambattista Bodoni, Italian publisher and engraver (d

colonization of Taiwan). These foreign elements would contribute to a revolution in Ayutthaya. The Mataram Sultanate and the Aceh Sultanate would be the major powers of the region, especially during the first half of the century.[2] In the Islamic world, the gunpowder empires – the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal – grew in strength as well. The southern half of India would see the decline of the Deccan Sultanates and extinction of the Vijayanagara Empire. The Dutch would colonize Ceylon and endure hostilities with Kandy. The end of the 17th century saw the first major surrender of Ottoman territory in Europe when the Treaty of Karlowitz ceded most of Hungary to the Habsburgs in 1699. In Japan, Tokugawa Ieyasu established the Tokugawa shogunate at the beginning of the century, beginning the Edo period; the isolationist Sakoku policy began in the 1630s and lasted until the 19th century. In China, the collapsing Ming dynasty was challenged by a series of conquests led by the Manchu warlord Nurhaci, which were consolidated by his son Hong Taiji and finally consummated by his grandson, the Shunzhi Emperor, founder of the Qing dynasty.[3] Qing China spent decades of this century with economic problems (results of civil wars between the Qing and former Ming dynasty loyalists), only recovering well at the end of the century. The greatest military conflicts of the century were the Thirty Years' War,[4] Dutch–Portuguese War,[5] the Great Turkish War, the Nine Years' War, Mughal–Safavid Wars, and the Qing annexation of the Ming. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 17th century. Main articles: 1600s, 1610s, 1620s, 1630s, and 1640s Persian Ambassador during his entry into Kraków for the wedding ceremonies of King Sigismund III of Poland in 1605. 1601: 4th Spanish Armada; in the Battle of Kinsale, England defeats Irish and Spanish forces, driving the Gaelic aristocracy out of Ireland and destroying the Gaelic clan system. 1601–1603: The Russian famine of 1601–1603 kills perhaps one-third of Russia.[6] 1602: Matteo Ricci produces the Map of the Myriad Countries of the World (坤輿萬國全圖, Kūnyú Wànguó Quántú), a world map that will be used throughout East Asia for centuries. 1602: The Dutch East India Company (VOC) is established by merging competing Dutch trading companies.[7] Its success contributes to the Dutch Golden Age. 1603: Elizabeth I of England dies and is succeeded by her cousin King James VI of Scotland, uniting the crowns of Scotland and England. 1603: Tokugawa Ieyasu takes the title of shōgun, establishing the Tokugawa shogunate. This begins the Edo period, which will last until 1868. 1603: In Nagasaki, the Portuguese Jesuit missionary João Rodrigues publishes Nippo Jisho, the first dictionary of Japanese to a European (Portuguese) language. 1605: The King of Gowa, a Makassarese kingdom in South Sulawesi, converts to Islam.Tsar Michael I of Russia reigned 1613–1645 1605–1627: The reign of Mughal emperor Jahangir after the death of emperor Akbar. 1606: The Long Turkish War between the Ottoman Empire and Austria is ended with the Peace of Zsitvatorok—Austria abandons Transylvania. 1606: Treaty of Vienna ends an anti-Habsburg uprising in Royal Hungary. 1606: Willem Janszoon captained the first recorded European landing on the Australian continent, sailing from Bantam, Java, in the Duyfken. 1607: Flight of the Earls (the fleeing of most of the native Gaelic aristocracy) occurs from County Donegal in the west of Ulster in Ireland. 1607: Iskandar Muda becomes the Sultan of Aceh for 30 years. He will launch a series of naval conquests that will transform Aceh into a great power in the western Malay Archipelago. 1610: The Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth army defeats combined Russian–Swedish forces at the Battle of Klushino and conquers Moscow. 1610: King Henry IV of France is assassinated by François Ravaillac. 1611: The Pontifical and Royal University of Santo Tomas, the oldest existing university in Asia, is established by the Dominican Order in Manila[8] 1611: The first publication of the King James Bible. 1612: The first Cotswold Olympic Games, an annual public celebration of games and sports begins in the Cotswolds, England. 1613: The Time of Troubles in Russia ends with the establishment of the House of Romanov, which rules until 1917. 1613–1617: Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth is invaded by the Tatars dozens of times.[9]James I of England and VI of Scotland ruled in the first quarter of the 17th century 1613: The Dutch East India Company is forced to evacuate Gresik due to the Mataram siege in neighboring Surabaya. The dutch negotiates with Mataram and is allowed to set up a trading post in Jepara. 1614–1615: The Siege of Osaka (last major threat to Tokugawa shogunate) ends. 1616: The last remaining Moriscos (Moors who had nominally converted to Christianity) in Spain are expelled. 1616: English poet and playwright William Shakespeare dies. 1618: The Defenestration of Prague. 1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 1618–48. 1618: The Manchus start invading China. Their conquest eventually topples the Ming dynasty. 1619: European slaving reaches America when the first Africans are brought to the present-day United States. 1619: The Dutch East India Company storm Jayakarta and withstand a months-long siege by the combined English, Bantenese and Jayakartan forces. They are relieved by Jan Pieterszoon Coen and a fleet of ships from Ambon. The dutch destroys Jayakarta and builds its new headquarters, Batavia, on top of it. 1620–1621: Polish–Ottoman War over Moldavia. 1620: Bethlen Gabor allies with the Ottomans and an invasion of Moldavia takes place. The Polish suffer a disaster at Cecora on the River Prut. 1620: The Mayflower sets sail from Plymouth, England to what became the Plymouth Colony in New England.The 1622 massacre was instrumental in causing English colonists to view all natives as enemies 1621: The Battle of Chocim: Poles and Cossacks under Jan Karol Chodkiewicz defeat the Ottomans. 1622: Jamestown massacre: Algonquian natives kill 347 English settlers outside Jamestown, Virginia (approximately one-third of the colony's population)[10][11] and burn the Henricus settlement. 1624–1642: As chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu centralises power in France. 1626: St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican completed. 1627: Aurochs go extinct.[12] 1628–1629: Sultan Agung of Mataram launches a failed campaign to conquer Dutch Batavia. 1629: Abbas I, the Safavids king, died. 1629: Cardinal Richelieu allies with Swedish Protestant forces in the Thirty Years' War to counter Ferdinand II's expansion. 1630: Birth of Shivaji at Shivneri fort, in present day Maharashtra, India, who later founded Maratha Empire in year 1674.[13] 1631: Mount Vesuvius erupts. 1632: Battle of Lützen, death of king of Sweden Gustav II Adolf.Battle of Nördlingen (1634). The Catholic Imperial army, bolstered by professional Habsburg Spanish troops won a great victory in the battle over the combined Protestant armies of Sweden and their German allies 1632: Taj Mahal building work started in Agra, India. 1633: Galileo Galilei arrives in Rome for his trial before the Inquisition. 1633–1639: Japan transforms into "locked country". 1634: Battle of Nördlingen results in Catholic victory. 1636: Harvard University is founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1637: Shimabara Rebellion of Japanese Christians, rōnin and peasants against Edo. 1637: The first opera house, Teatro San Cassiano, opens in Venice. 1637: Qing dynasty attacked the Joseon dynasty. 1639: Naval Battle of the Downs – Republic of the United Provinces fleet decisively defeats a Spanish fleet in English waters. 1639: Disagreements between the Farnese and Barberini Pope Urban VIII escalate into the Wars of Castro and last until 1649. 1639–1651: Wars of the Three Kingdoms, civil wars throughout Scotland, Ireland, and England. 1640–1668: The Portuguese Restoration War led to the end of the Iberian Union.The inauguration of the Royal Academy of Turku in 1640. 1641: The Irish Rebellion, by Irish Catholics who wanted an end to discrimination, greater self-governance, and reverse ownership of the plantations of Ireland. 1641: René Descartes publishes Meditationes de prima philosophia Meditations on First Philosophy. 1642: Beginning of English Civil War, conflict will end in 1649 with the execution of King Charles I, the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of the supremacy of Parliament over the king. 1643: L'incoronazione di Poppea, Monterverdi 1644: The Manchu conquer China ending the Ming dynasty. The subsequent Qing dynasty rules until 1912. 1644–1674: The Mauritanian Thirty-Year War. 1645–1669: Ottoman war with Venice. The Ottomans invade Crete and capture Canea. 1647–1652: The Great Plague of Seville. 1648: The Peace of Westphalia ends the Thirty Years' War and the Eighty Years' War and marks the ends of Spain and the Holy Roman Empire as major European powers.Map of Europe in 1648 at the end of the Thirty Years' War 1648–1653: Fronde civil war in France. 1648–1657: The Khmelnytsky Uprising – a Cossack rebellion in Ukraine which turned into a Ukrainian war of liberation from Poland. 1648–1667: The Deluge wars leave Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in ruins. 1648–1669: The Ottomans capture Crete from the Venetians after the Siege of Candia. 1649: King Charles I is executed for high treason, the first and only English king to be subjected to legal proceedings in a High Court of Justice and put to death. 1649–1653: The Cromwellian conquest of Ireland. Main articles: 1650s, 1660s, 1670s, 1680s, 1690s, and 1700s The Night Watch or The Militia Company of Captain Frans Banning Cocq, 1642. Oil on canvas; on display at the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam 1651: English Civil War ends with the Parliamentarian victory at the Battle of Worcester. 1656–1661: Mehmed Köprülü is Grand Vizier. 1655–1661: The Northern Wars cement Sweden's rise as a Great Power. 1657 : Sambhaji, the second King of Maratha Empire and eldest son of King Shivaji was born at Purandar Fort on 14 May.[citation needed] 1658: After his father Shah Jahan completes the Taj Mahal, his son Aurangzeb deposes him as ruler of the Mughal Empire. 1659: King Shivaji killed Adil Shahi dynasty's general Afzal Khan at Pratapgad fort on 9 November.[14] 1660: The Commonwealth of England ends and the monarchy is brought back during the English Restoration. 1660: The Royal Society is founded. 1660: The Bruneian Civil War begins 1661: The reign of the Kangxi Emperor of China begins. 1663: Ottoman war against Habsburg Hungary. 1664: The Battle of St. Gotthard: count Raimondo Montecuccoli defeats the Ottomans. The Peace of Vasvar – intended to keep the peace for 20 years. 1665: Maratha King Shivaji signed the Treaty of Purandar with Mughal general Jai Singh I after Battle of Purandar.[citation needed] 1665: Robert Hooke discovers cells using a microscope. 1665: Portugal defeats the Kongo Empire at the Battle of Mbwila.Taj Mahal, completed by 1653 and commissioned by Shah Jahan, one of the Wonders of the World 1665–1667: The Second Anglo-Dutch War fought between England and the United Provinces. 1666: The Great Fire of London. 1666: Shivaji visited Aurangzeb at Agra Fort and forced him into house arrest. Shivaji later escaped and returned to the Maratha kingdom.[citation needed] 1667: The Raid on the Medway during the Second Anglo-Dutch War. 1667–1668: The War of Devolution: France invades the Netherlands. The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668) brings this to a halt. 1667–1699: The Great Turkish War halts the Ottoman Empire's expansion into Europe. 1672–1673: Ottoman campaign to help the Ukrainian Cossacks. John Sobieski defeats the Ottomans at the second battle of Khotyn (1673). 1672–1674: The Third Anglo-Dutch War fought between England and the United Provinces 1672–1676: Polish–Ottoman War.French invasion of the Netherlands, which Louis XIV initiated in 1672, starting the Franco-Dutch War 1672–1678: Franco-Dutch War. 1673: The Bruneian Civil War ends with Muhiyiddin winning the war. 1674: Shivaji founded the Maratha Empire and crowned himself as first Chatrapati of the empire. 1676–1681: Russia and the Ottoman Empire commence the Russo-Turkish Wars. 1678: The Treaty of Nijmegen ends various interconnected wars among France, the Dutch Republic, Spain, Brandenburg, Sweden, Denmark, the Prince-Bishopric of Münster, and the Holy Roman Empire.Claiming Louisiana for France in 1682 1680: The Pueblo Revolt drives the Spanish out of New Mexico until 1692. 1680: Prince Sambhaji crowned himself as the second Chatrapati of Maratha Empire 20 July.[citation needed] 1682: French explorer Robert La Salle claims all the land east of the Mississippi River.[15] 1683: China conquers the Kingdom of Tungning and annexes Taiwan. 1683: The Ottoman Empire is defeated in the second Siege of Vienna. 1683–1699: The Great Turkish War leads to the conquest of most of Ottoman Hungary by the Habsburgs. 1687: Isaac Newton publishes Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica. 1688: The Siege of Derry, the first major event in the Williamite War in Ireland. 1688: Siamese revolution of 1688 ousted French influence and virtually severed all ties with the West until the 19th century. 1688–1689: The Glorious Revolution starts with the Dutch Republic invading England, England becomes a constitutional monarchy. 1688–1691: The War of the Two Kings in Ireland. 1688–1697: The Grand Alliance sought to stop French expansion during the Nine Years' War. 1689: The Battle of Killiecrankie is fought between Jacobite and Williamite forces in Highland Perthshire. 1689: The Karposh rebellion is crushed in present-day North Macedonia, Skopje is retaken by the Ottoman Turks. Karposh is killed, and the rebels are defeated.The Battle of Vienna (1683) marked the historic end of the expansion of the Ottoman Empire into Europe 1689: Bill of Rights gains royal consent. 1689: John Locke publishes Two Treatises of Government and A Letter Concerning Toleration. 1690: The Battle of the Boyne in Ireland. 1692: Port Royal in Jamaica is struck by an earthquake and a tsunami. Approximately 2,000 people die and 2,300 are injured. 1692–1694: Famine in France kills two million.[16] 1693: College of William & Mary is founded in Williamsburg, Virginia, by a royal charter. 1694: The Bank of England is established. 1695: The Mughal Empire nearly bans the East India Company in response to pirate Henry Every's capture of the trading ship Ganj-i-Sawai. 1696–1697: Famine in Finland wipes out almost one-third of the population.[17] 1697–1699: Grand Embassy of Peter the Great to Western Europe. 1699: Thomas Savery demonstrates his first steam engine to the Royal Society. Catholic general Albrecht von Wallenstein (1583–1634), supreme commander of the armies of the Imperial Army during the Thirty Years War Jan Pieterszoon Coen (1587–1629), the founder of Batavia, was an officer of the Dutch East India Company (VOC), holding two terms as its Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies René Descartes (1596–1650) with Queen Christina of Sweden (1626–1689) Cardinal Mazarin (1602–1661), who served as the chief minister to the kings of France Louis XIII and Louis XIV Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb (1618–1707), who ruled over almost the entire Indian subcontinent for a period of 49 years Chhatrapati Shivaji (1630–1680) founder of Maratha Empire is widely regarded as one of the greatest Hindu rulers Kangxi Emperor (1661–1722) one of the most influential emperors of the Qing dynasty Shōgun Tokugawa Ieyasu was the founder of Japan's final shogunate, which lasted well into the 19th century See also: Timeline of historic inventions § 17th century Major changes in philosophy and science take place, often characterized as the Scientific Revolution. Banknotes reintroduced in Europe. Ice cream. Tea and coffee become popular in Europe. Central Banking in France and modern Finance by Scottish economist John Law. Minarets, Jamé Mosque of Isfahan, Isfahan, Persia (Iran), are built. 1604: Supernova SN 1604 is observed in the Milky Way. 1605: Johannes Kepler starts investigating elliptical orbits of planets. 1605: Johann Carolus of Germany publishes the 'Relation', the first newspaper. 1608: Refracting telescopes first appear. Dutch spectacle-maker Hans Lippershey tries to obtain a patent on one, spreading word of the invention. 1610: The Orion Nebula is identified by Nicolas-Claude Fabri de Peiresc of France. 1610: Galileo Galilei and Simon Marius observe Jupiter's Galilean moons. 1611: King James Bible or 'Authorized Version' first published. 1612: The first flintlock musket likely created for Louis XIII of France by gunsmith Marin Bourgeois. 1614: John Napier introduces the logarithm to simplify calculations. 1616: Niccolò Zucchi describes experiments with a bronze parabolic mirror trying to make a reflecting telescope. 1620: Cornelis Drebbel, funded by James I of England, builds the first 'submarine' made of wood and greased leather. 1623: The third English dictionary, English Dictionarie, is published by Henry Cockeram, listing difficult words with definitions. 1628: William Harvey publishes and elucidates his earlier discovery of the circulatory system. 1637: Dutch Bible published. 1637: Teatro San Cassiano, the first public opera house, opened in Venice. 1637: Pierre de Fermat formulates his so-called Last Theorem, unsolved until 1995. 1637: Although Chinese naval mines were earlier described in the 14th century Huolongjing, the Tian Gong Kai Wu book of Ming dynasty scholar Song Yingxing describes naval mines wrapped in a lacquer bag and ignited by an ambusher pulling a rip cord on the nearby shore that triggers a steel-wheel flint mechanism. 1642: Blaise Pascal invents the mechanical calculator called Pascal's calculator. 1642: Mezzotint engraving introduces grey tones to printed images. 1643: Evangelista Torricelli of Italy invents the mercury barometer. 1645: Giacomo Torelli of Venice, Italy invents the first rotating stage. 1651: Giovanni Riccioli renames the lunar maria. 1656: Christiaan Huygens describes the true shape of the rings of Saturn. 1657: Christiaan Huygens develops the first functional pendulum clock based on the learnings of Galileo Galilei. 1659: Christiaan Huygens first to observe surface details of Mars. 1662: Christopher Merret presents first paper on the production of sparkling wine. 1663: James Gregory publishes designs for a reflecting telescope. 1669: The first known operational reflecting telescope is built by Isaac Newton. 1676: Antonie van Leeuwenhoek discovers Bacteria. 1676: First measurement of the speed of light. 1679: Binary system developed by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. 1684: Calculus independently developed by both Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and Sir Isaac Newton and used to formulate classical mechanics. ^ "Exchange History NL – 400 years: the story". Exchange History NL. Archived from the original on 6 October 2022. Retrieved 6 October 2022. ^ a b "The Seventeenth-Century Decline". The Library of Iberian resources online. Retrieved 13 August 2008. ^ "5 of the 10 Deadliest Wars Began in China". Business Insider. 6 October 2014. ^ "The Thirty-Years-War". Western New England College. Archived from the original on 1999-10-09. Retrieved 2008-05-24. ^ Ames, Glenn J. (2008). The Globe Encompassed: The Age of European Discovery, 1500–1700. pp. 102–103. ^ Turchin, Peter (2009). Secular Cycles. Princeton University Press. pp. 256–257. ISBN 9780691136967. ^ Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ History of UST UST.edu.ph. Retrieved December 21, 2008. ^ "The Tatar Khanate of Crimea". Archived from the original on 2016-03-23. Retrieved 2008-06-05. ^ Mark, Joshua J. "Indian Massacre of 1622". World History Encyclopedia. Retrieved 2022-09-13. ^ Campbell, B.C (2008). Disasters, accidents, and crises in American history: A reference guide to the nation's most catastrophic events. Infobase Publishing. pp. 11–12. ^ Rokosz, M. (1995). "History of the Aurochs (Bos taurus primigenius) in Poland" (PDF). Animal Genetics Resources Information. 16: 5–12. doi:10.1017/S1014233900004582. Archived from the original (PDF) on 14 January 2013. ^ Itihas □□□□□ [History, class fourth] (in Marathi). Maharashtra, India: Pathyapustak nirmiti madal, Pune. 2019. ^ "London museum correct record on general disembowelment by Chhatrapati Shivaji". The Tribune. ^ "René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle". Britannica. 30 March 2021. Retrieved 21 March 2021. ^ Alan Macfarlane (1997). The savage wars of peace: England, Japan and the Malthusian trap. Wiley . p. 64. ISBN 0-631-18117-2 ^ Karen J. Cullen (2010). "Famine in Scotland: The 'Ill Years' of the 1690s". Edinburgh University Press. p. 20. ISBN 0-7486-3887-3 Detail of a 17th-century Tekke Turkmen carpet Chang, Chun-shu, and Shelley Hsueh-lun Chang. Crisis and Transformation in Seventeenth-Century China (1998). Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Reid, A. J. S. Trade and State Power in 16th & 17th Century Southeast Asia (1977). Spence, J. D. The Death of Woman Wang: Rural Life in China in the 17th Century (1978). Clark, George. The Seventeenth Century (2nd ed. 1945). Hampshire, Stuart. The Age of Reason the 17th Century Philosophers, Selected, with Introduction and Interpretive Commentary (1961). Hugon, Cécile (1997) [1911]. "Social Conditions in 17th-Century France (1649-1652)". In Halsall, Paul (ed.). Social France in the XVII Century. London: Methuen. pp. 171–172, 189. ISBN 9780548161944. Archived from the original on 23 August 2016. Retrieved 7 August 2021. Lewitter, Lucian Ryszard. "Poland, the Ukraine and Russia in the 17th Century." The Slavonic and East European Review (1948): 157–171. in JSTOR Ogg, David. Europe in the Seventeenth Century (6th ed. 1965). Rowbotham, Sheila. Hidden from history: Rediscovering women in history from the 17th century to the present (1976). Trevor-Roper, Hugh R. "The general crisis of the 17th century." Past & Present 16 (1959): 31–64. Wikimedia Commons has media related to 17th century. Vistorica: Timelines of 17th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 17th 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)Astrology (links | edit) Alessandro Scarlatti (links | edit) Aurochs (links | edit) Bagpipes (links | edit) Drink (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Kaohsiung (links | edit) Suffolk (links | edit) Waltz (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1626 (links | edit) 1642 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1756 (links | edit) 1791 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1743 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1788 (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 1787 (links | edit) 4th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1770s (links | edit) 1780s (links | edit) 1789 (links | edit) 1782 (links | edit) 1707 (links | edit) 1700s (decade) (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1764 (links | edit) 1760s (links | edit) 1742 (links | edit) 1735 (links | edit) 1730s (links | edit) 1740s (links | edit) 1790s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/17th_century" Remove default header images and load custom header images from 'The Headers' page. Allows for easy selection of random header images in your theme. A plugin that should be able to remove default headers for a theme and add custom headers based upon the article written by Julio Biason who was inspired by wpti.ps. Create a Page named The Headers. Then upload header images (media files) to the the page. The page may have a visibility of private. All images displayed on the page will be parsed, those attached to the page and those added via image blocks. Once the custom header images are loaded, just go to Appearance > Header or Customize > Header Image and select Randomize suggested headers. The plugin will display an error notice if there is not a page titled, The Headers. Create a new page. It can be private. It must be titled The Headers. Add any images that you want to use as custom header images to this page. Header images should be cropped appropriately for the base theme. Upload add-custom-header-images directory to the /wp-content/plugins/ directory Activate the plugin through the 'Plugins' menu in WordPress Go to Appearance > Header or Customize > Header Image and select Randomize from the Default Images section. I have zero code experience. I spent probably 6-10 hours over several days trying to figure out how to reduce the height of my header (i.e., make it slimmer, but keep width the same) using CSS code. I had absolutely zero interest in messing with the theme editor because I've had my fair share of scares where I've almost crashed my site. Despite all of the supposed solutions out there, nothing was working. I even tried the Elementor plugins, and those didn't work either. Then this one finally worked. Best part, once again, is that you can *change the height* of your header to make it slimmer if you want. So now my pages don't have the large rectangular header image anymore. Only downside is I can't customize based on the page. I originally wanted to keep the home page the same but make all other pages' header slimmer, but this plugin will change the header on all pages. But I have to give it 5 stars because, as I said, it's the only thing that's worked for me. Nothing else has been able to make my header image slimmer. Thanks again, I am using Add Custom Header Images with the WordPress Twenty Eleven theme. It works great except that there seems to be a bug. The Twenty Eleven theme comes with a number of default header images that show up along with the images I had uploaded to the "The Headers" page for the plugin to use. I did a hack to fix this using a tip from Voodoo Press: // REMOVE SOME DEFAULT HEADERS function voodoo_header_out() { unregister_default_headers(array('wheel', 'shore', 'trolley')); } add_action('after_setup_theme', 'voodoo_header_out', 11); If you do this, be aware that the array of default images in the example is incomplete. You will have to add the rest of them. Read all 4 reviews 2.3.5 / 2025-04-03 add GA to generate POT change startup action hook to after_setup_theme for translations 2.3.4 / 2024-11-01 remove load_plugin_textdomain() 2.3.3 / 2023-07-21 use 'all' over 'any' in query, perhaps better call wp_get_attachment_image() to populate specific attributes 2.3.2 / 2023-02-08 improve WP_Query for single call 2.3.1 / 2023-02-08 fix to use public or private pages 2.3.0 / 2023-02-05 PHP 8.1 compatibility changes update for deprecated get_page_by_title() start from plugins_loaded 2.2.0 / 2023-01-13 update GitHub Actions update to add alt text to header image 2.1.0 / 2021-07-07 add @10up GitHub Actions for SVN 2.0.3 / 2020-08-01 add check for PHP warning 2.0.2 / 2020-03-28 initialize some variables 2.0.1 / 2020-03-03 add header image support to theme if none exists parse images from page blocks refactor class methods 1.9.0 always load after_theme_setup filter 1.8.1 correctly initialize load_plugin_textdomain() 1.8.0 simplify admin notice WPCS compliant fixed to use wp_get_attachment_url(), thanks @poulh 1.7.0 use WP_Query instead of get_children() only load after_theme_setup hook on front end 1.6.1 update Tested to simplify conditional 1.6.0 don't run from constructor requires PHP 5.3, sorta 1.5.2 use class variables to hold title and page data to reduce number of calls to database 1.5.1 set after_theme_setup hook to use later priority to ensure $_wp_default_headers is set, fixes removal of default images 1.5.0 removed specific srcset code as it was unnecessary and caused failures. srcset needs to be set correctly in header.php 1.4.2 fixed malformed closing strong tag in error message 1.4.1 escape translations of page name 1.4.0 added srcset for responsive image sizes tested and updated for WP 4.4.0 1.3.3 1.3.2 load textdomain early so translations work. 1.3.1 fix readme.txt as plugin name generic simplify warning, remove nested if statements update .pot 1.3.0 better i18n strings, updated POT 1.2.0 move remove_default_header_images to run only if The Headers page is present. Should fix a PHP Notice too. 1.1.0 remove deactivate_plugins to and just display an error notice for better compatibility. 1.0.4 added some error checking 1.0.3 more graceful exit and return 1.0.2 exit after deactivating plugin when not able to be activated 1.0.1 Add .pot files Fix short description by removing Markdown 1.0.0 Initial commit to WordPress repository A custom header can do wonders for your WordPress site, both for its appearance and functionality. While most WordPress themes include default headers, customizing yours lets you add key elements like navigation links, social icons, and a search bar. These features make your site more user-friendly and leave a lasting professional impression. Plus, a well-designed header creates a strong first impression, setting the stage for an excellent visitor experience from the very start. In this article, we're going to guide you through the process of customizing your WordPress header – step by step. Your website header is the top section of every page on your WordPress website and is probably the first thing visitors see. It often displays your website logo and title, navigation menus, and other important elements that you want users to see first. For example, here's our header area on WPBeginner that millions of readers see monthly. By customizing your site's header, you can give it a unique touch and make it more useful for your visitors. You can link to your most popular pages, display social icons or your business phone number, and show call-to-action buttons for more conversions. In the following sections, we'll show you how to customize your WordPress header easily. You can use the following links to jump to the section you want to read: Ready? Let's get started. Popular WordPress themes allow you to use the WordPress theme customizer to make changes to your site's header area. This feature is sometimes called a custom header, but note that not all themes support it. You should start by navigating to Appearance » Customize in your WordPress admin area. Note: If you don't see Appearance » Customize in your WordPress admin menu but only see Appearance » Editor, then that means your theme has enabled full-site editing. In that case, you should skip to the next section. Your theme may include a 'Header' section in the customizer or provide header options under the 'Color' section. However, this varies from theme to theme. Here are a few examples. Some themes, like Twenty Twenty-One, do not offer header customization options at all. In this case, we recommend using a drag-and-drop theme builder plugin like SeedProd, which we'll cover below. The Twenty Sixteen theme allows you to add a background image to the header and even add random header images. Some free and premium WordPress themes offer even more theme customization options. For example, you may be able to change your header's font style, layout, colors, and much more. But it'll still differ from one theme to another, and you are limited to what the theme developer allows you to do. For example, Astra has a dedicated 'Header Builder' option in its customization panel on the left. Here, you'll find different settings to edit the header's appearance and style. You can build a custom header by adding blocks, just like when editing a blog post or page in the WordPress content editor. To start, simply hover over an empty area in the header and click the '+' icon to add a header block. Next, you can select any block you'd like to add to your custom header. For example, you can add a widget block, account block, search block, and more. The header builder also lets you drag and drop blocks to place them above or below the header. Then, you can further customize each block that you add to the header. For instance, selecting the Site Title & Logo block will give you options to upload a site title and logo, change the logo's width, display a site tagline, and more. Besides that, you can also change the background color of the header or add a background image to appear in the header. When you're done editing the custom header, simply click the 'Publish' button. For more details, see our ultimate guide on how to use the WordPress theme customizer. WordPress added full-site editing to WordPress in version 5.9. If your theme supports the new feature, then it replaces the theme customizer. However, at this time, there are only a few themes that work with the full site editor. When you use a compatible theme, you can customize your header by navigating to Appearance » Editor. This will launch the full site editor, which is similar to the block editor you use to write WordPress posts and pages. When you click the header, you will notice the name of the template at the top of the page changes to 'Page Header.' Now, when you click the 'Settings' icon on the toolbar, you will see options to customize the header's layout, color, border, and dimensions. As an example, we'll change the header's background color. First, you'll need to expand the 'Color' section and then click on the 'Background' option. In the pop-up window that appears, you'll first select a solid color or gradient. Then, you can choose from a number of pre-set colors. When you click on a color, the background of your header will be changed immediately. You can find more customization options by clicking the 'Styles' icon at the top right of the page. This will let you change the header's font, colors, and layout. To learn more about how the full site editor works, see our beginner's guide on how to customize your WordPress theme. If you want to have total control over your headers, footers, and sidebars to give your website a unique design, then we recommend using SeedProd. SeedProd is the best WordPress theme builder plugin that allows you to easily create a custom WordPress theme without writing any code. This includes creating headers, footers, and everything else needed for an attractive WordPress theme. You can even create multiple custom header styles for different pages and sections of your website. Some of our partner brands use SeedProd to build their websites, and it's been doing an amazing job for them. To learn more about the plugin, you can check out our complete SeedProd review. Note: You can use the free version of SeedProd to create custom landing pages, including custom headers. But you will need the Pro version to create fully custom themes, which include site-wide header layouts. First, we recommend following our guide on how to easily create a custom WordPress theme without any code. Once you've done this, you can start customizing your header in the SeedProd editor. To access the editor, all you need to do is click the 'Edit Design' link found under the header. This will open the header in SeedProd's drag-and-drop editor. From here, you can easily customize your header by adding new blocks. There are blocks for template tags like a site logo or any of your WordPress widgets and advanced blocks such as a countdown timer, navigation menu, or social sharing buttons. The best part is that you can further customize each block using the theme builder. For instance, you can change the size and alignment of your logo or choose which pages to show in the navigational menu. It even allows you to add an image in the header. With SeedProd, you can also add a complete section to your theme's header template. Sections are groups of blocks you can use for different areas of your website. These include headers, footers, features, testimonials, calls to action, and more. To use a header section, you'll want to switch to the 'Sections' tab in the 'Design' panel. After that, choose a header section you'd like to use for your website. SeedProd offers multiple-section templates that you can use. Go ahead and start customizing the header section. Once you're happy with your custom header, make sure you click the 'Save' button to store your changes. Now, you're ready to publish your custom header. Simply go to SeedProd » Theme Builder from your WordPress dashboard and click the toggle next to the 'Enable SeedProd Theme' option to 'Yes.' Once you enable the option, SeedProd will replace your default WordPress theme with a new custom theme and header. You can now visit your website to see the new custom header in action. Create Different Custom Headers for Each Page Plus, SeedProd makes it super easy to design custom headers for specific pages on your site. The theme builder lets you add custom headers for each page on your WordPress website. This way, you can show a customized header for different categories, tags, post types, page types, and more. To start, you'll need to go to SeedProd » Theme Builder from your WordPress dashboard and click the 'Add New Theme Template' button. A new pop-up window where you'll need to enter the theme template details will appear. Go ahead and enter a name for your theme template. After that, simply choose 'Header' as the template type from the dropdown menu. You can leave the 'Priority' field blank. Next, you'll need to enter the display conditions for your custom header. For example, we used the conditions where it will show on all posts and pages that are in the tutorials category. Don't forget to click the 'Save' button when you're done. After that, go ahead and edit the custom header using the SeedProd drag-and-drop theme builder. When you've finished editing the custom header, simply click the 'Save' button at the top. You can see more ideas on how to customize your header using SeedProd in our beginner's guide on how to easily create a custom WordPress theme using the SeedProd theme builder. Most websites display the same header on all posts, pages, categories, and archive pages. However, you can display a different header for each WordPress category. This can be done by adding code to your theme files, but you will have more control by using a theme builder. We showed you earlier how to customize your header using the SeedProd theme builder plugin. SeedProd also allows you to create multiple custom headers and display them for different categories using conditional logic. To create a new header, you need to navigate to SeedProd » Theme Builder and click the orange 'Add New Theme Template' button. Alternatively, you can duplicate your current header and use it as a starting point. A pop-up window will appear, where you can give the theme template a name and select 'Header' from the Type dropdown menu. You also need to enter a priority. So, if more than one header meets the conditions for a certain page, the header with the largest priority will be displayed. The default header has a priority of 0, so make sure you enter 1 or higher. After that, you'll need to set up one or more conditions. This lets SeedProd know when to display a certain header. You simply select the conditions from the dropdown menus. On the first two menus, you'll have to select 'Include' and then 'Has Category.' In the last field, you should type the name of the category where you want the header to be displayed. You can easily display the same header for multiple categories by clicking the 'Add Condition' button and including another category. When you're finished, make sure you click the 'Save' button to save the new header. Now, you can customize the design of each new header using SeedProd's drag-and-drop editor as we showed you earlier. To learn more, including how to do this using code, see our guide on how to add a custom header, footer, or sidebar for each category. If you're building a custom theme from scratch using code, then you might want to add a WordPress widget to your header to capture your visitors' attention. Widgets allow you to add content blocks to specific sections of your theme easily but note that not every theme includes a header widget area. We mentioned earlier how simple it is to add widgets to your header using the SeedProd theme builder. But what if you wish to add a widget to the header of a normal WordPress theme? Some themes, like the Astra theme, let you do this using the WordPress theme customizer. Astra adds an option called 'Header Builder' to completely customize the header, including adding widgets. If your WordPress theme doesn't currently have a widget area in the header, you'll need to add it manually. While the general approach is to add code snippets to the functions.php file, the easier and safer approach is using WPCode. This plugin simplifies the process of adding code snippets without breaking your site. To get started, let's make sure you have the WPCode code snippets plugin installed and activated on your WordPress website. If you need help, feel free to see our guide on how to install a WordPress plugin. Upon activation, you'll want to navigate to Code Snippets » + Add Snippets. Now, the first thing you'll need to do is create the snippet title. For example, we name ours 'Adding a WordPress Widget to the Header Area.' The second step is to expand the code type dropdown and choose 'PHP Snippet.' Once done, simply copy the following code and paste it into the 'Code Preview' section. function wpb_widgets_init() { register_sidebar(array('name' => 'Custom Header Widget Area', 'id' => 'custom-header-widget', 'before_widget' => '', 'after_widget' => '', 'before_title' => '

', 'after_title' => '

',)); } add_action('widgets_init', 'wpb_widgets_init'); This code will register a new header or a widget-ready area for your theme. Here's what it might look like in your WPCode editor: To activate the snippet, you can switch the toggle next to the blue 'Save Snippet' button to 'Active.' Then, don't forget to click the 'Save Snippet' button to store your changes. Once you've toggled on the switch and saved your changes, this is how the editor should look: Now, if you go to Appearance » Widgets, then you will see a new widget area labeled 'Custom Header Widget Area.' This is where you'll add your widgets. If you need help, you can see our guide on how to add and use widgets in WordPress. Depending on your theme, you may also need to add CSS to WordPress to control how the widget area is displayed. For detailed instructions, you can check out our guide on how to add a WordPress widget to your website header. Another way you can make your WordPress headers more attractive is by adding random images to the header section. Showing randomly changing images helps capture your visitors' attention and make your content more engaging. To add random header images to your WordPress blog, you can use the theme customizer and upload images to the header section. This option may vary depending on the WordPress theme you're using. Next, go ahead and select the 'Randomize uploaded headers' option. If you want more control and flexibility in showing random images in the header section, then you can also use a WordPress plugin. For more details, see our guide on how to add random header images to your WordPress blog. Finally, if you want to add custom code to your website's header section, you can easily do that from your WordPress dashboard. This method is recommended for advanced users and might not be suitable for beginners because it involves editing code and requires technical knowledge. You can find your theme's header files by going to App