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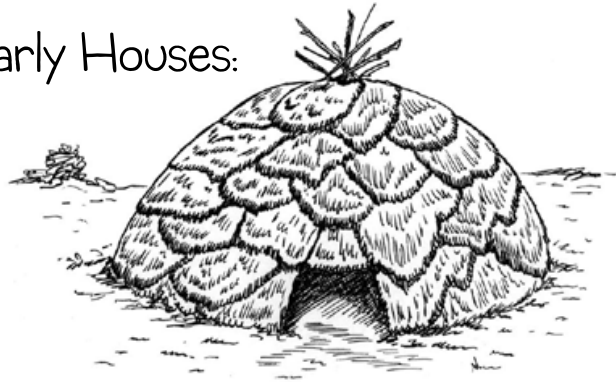
British History Timeline for your classroom. 6500BC - 2013



Neolithic and Bronze Ages

- **6500BC** - The land bridge joining Britain to Europe is flooded as the sea level rises. Britain becomes an Island.
- **4500BC** - Farming techniques are introduced from the continent (Europe). Before this people were nomads, hunting and gathering wild plants. Once farming was established, communities began to settle down.
- **4500BC** - Houses become increasingly solid and permanent.
- **4000BC** - Communal burial begins to be practised.
- **3000BC** - Roundhouses become more important.

Early Houses:



Celt Roundhouses:



6500-3000 BC

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Neolithic and Bronze Ages



3300BC to 1500BC - Single graves in round barrows replace communal burial.

1800BC - First industrial-scale copper mines are dug:
Two of the best known are at Mount Gabriel in County Cork, Ireland, and Great Orme, north Wales (right).

1200 - 800BC - Celtic culture and tribal kingdoms start to emerge.



3000-800 BC



Iron Age 800BC - 43AD

800BC - First hill forts are constructed.

Finavon Fort in Angus, Scotland.

The Brieddin and Moel y Gaer in Powys, Wales.

Grimthorpe in Yorkshire, England.

Ivinghoe Beacon in Buckinghamshire, England.

Bathampton Down in Somerset, England.



750BC - Iron Age begins: iron replaces bronze as most useful metal.

[Population about 150,000]

500BC - The Celtic people arrive from Central Europe.

The Celts were farmers and lived in small village groups in the centre of their arable fields. They were also warlike people. The Celts fought against the people of Britain and other Celtic tribes.

800BC-43 AD



Roman Britain 43 - 410AD



[Earlier] 55BC - Julius Caesar heads first Roman Invasion but later withdraws.

44BC [In Rome] - Julius Caesar is murdered in Rome.

30AD [Approx.] - Jesus is crucified in Israel.

43AD - Emperor Claudius (left) orders the invasion of Britain.

43AD - British capital Camulodunum (Colchester) falls to the Romans.

51AD - British resistance leader Caratacus is defeated and captured.

61AD - Roman army defeats a major revolt under Boudicca.

70AD - Romans conquer  Wales and the North.

122-128 - Emperor Hadrian builds a wall on the Scottish Border.

140AD - Romans conquer  Scotland.

209 AD - St Alban becomes the 1st Christian martyr.

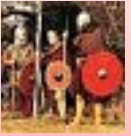
401 - 410AD The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo Saxons migrants begin to settle.






43-410 AD



The Saxons 450 - 779AD



The Roman army left Britain about AD 410. When they had gone there was no strong army to defend Britain, and tribes called the Angle, Saxon, and Jute (the Anglo-Saxons) invaded. They left their homelands in northern  Germany,  Denmark and northern  Holland and rowed across the North Sea in wooden boats.

450 - Invasion of the Jutes from Jutland, Angles from South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany. Britain is divided up into the Seven Kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex and Kent.

460 - St Patrick returns to convert Ireland.

510 - The Battle of Mount Badon: British victory over the Saxons.

597 - St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.

779 - Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom and King Offa builds a Dyke along the Welsh Border.



450-779 AD



The Vikings 793 - 1055AD



The  Viking Age in Britain began about 1,200 years ago in the 8th Century AD and lasted for 300 years.

793 - First invasion by the Vikings

821 - Wessex becomes the Supreme Kingdom.

866-77 - Invasion of the Great  Danish (Viking) Army.

871 - King Alfred defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England.

886 - The North subjected to the Danelaw, the rules of the Vikings

889 - The Anglo Saxon Chronicle starts.

926 - Eastern England (Danelaw) is conquered by the Saxons.

1016 - King Canute of Denmark captures the English Crown.

1042 - Edward the Confessor becomes King.

1055 - Westminster Abbey is completed




793-1055 AD



The Normans (Middle Ages)



The Middle Ages in Britain cover a huge period. They take us from the shock of the  Norman Conquest, which began in 1066, to the devastating Black Death of 1348, the Hundred Years' War with France and the War of the Roses, which finally ended in 1485. The Normans built impressive castles, imposed a feudal system and carried out a census of the country.



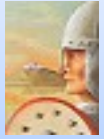
- 1066** - The Battle of Stamford Bridge: Saxon victory over invading Viking
- 1066** - The Battle of Hastings: The invading Normans defeat the Saxons William of Normandy defeats Harold with a lucky shot and becomes King of England - Norman Conquest.
- 1070** - Work starts on Canterbury Cathedral.








1066-1455 AD



The Normans (Middle Ages)



- 1086 - The Domesday Book is compiled, a complete inventory of Britain
- 1170 - Thomas a Becket is murdered by the knights of Henry II
- 1215 - Civil War
- 1215 - King John signs The Magna Carta.
- 1282/3 - King Edward conquers  Wales. Llewellyn ab Gruffydd, is killed.
- 1296 - King Edward invades  Scotland and takes the Stone of Destiny from Scone to Westminster
- 1297 - The Battle of Stirling Bridge The Scots under William Wallace defeat the English
- 1314 - Scots led by Robert the Bruce defeat the English at the battle of Bannockburn
- 1337 - King Edward claims the Throne of  France
- 1337-1453- Hundred Years' War with  France
- 1348 - The Black Death (bubonic plague) arrived in  England and killed nearly half of the population
- 1415 - English defeat the French at **the battle of Agincourt**
- 1455 - Civil War: The War of the Roses starts



1066-1455 AD



The Tudors 1485-1600 AD



The Tudors were a Welsh-English family that ruled England from 1485 to 1603 - one of the most exciting periods of British history. Henry VIII's matrimonial difficulties led to the split with Catholicism. Henry made himself head of the Church of England.

1485 - The War of the Roses ends at the Battle of Bosworth. Henry VII crowned king.

1509-1547 - Henry VIII succeeds to the throne.

1534 - Henry VIII forms the 'Church of England'. Henry is confirmed as 'Supreme Head of the Church of England' following a parliamentary Act of Supremacy.

1558AD - Elizabeth I begins her 45-year reign

1588 - The English defeat the Spanish Armada

1591 - First performance of a play by William Shakespeare

1600 - First British involvement in the Indian continent - East India Company formed.

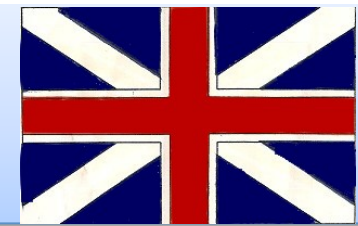
Population of Britain just over 4 million







1485-1600 AD



Stuart Britain 1603-1703



The Stuarts had ruled Scotland since 1371, but James VI of  Scotland was the first Stuart king of  England.

1603 - James VI of  Scotland becomes James I of  England uniting the two kingdoms

1605 - Guy Fawkes is thwarted when he tries to blow up Parliament.

1606 - The Union Flag (above) adopted as the National Flag

1629 - Parliament dissolved by King Charles

1642-51 Civil War / **1649** King Charles executed


1649-1650 - Cromwell's conquest of  Ireland

1650-1652 - Cromwell's conquest of  Scotland / **1652** Tea arrives in Britain 

1660 - Restoration of the Monarchy under King Charles II

1666 - Great Fire of London

1689 - English Bill of rights 1689

1707 - Act of Union between  Scotland and  England. The Scottish parliament was dissolved and England and Scotland became one country.

1603-1703 AD



Georgian Britain 1714-1834

In 1714 the British throne passed to a  German family, the Hanoverians.

1714 - George of Hanover,  Germany succeeds Queen Anne to the Throne.

1721 - Sir Robert Walpole becomes the first Prime Minister

1776 - America declares independence from Britain

1780's - Industrial Revolution Begins

1783 - Steam powered cotton mill invented by Sir Richard Arkwright

1800 - Act of Union with   Ireland / 1801 Ireland made part of the UK

1804 - Richard Trevithick built the first steam locomotive.

1805 - Lord Nelson defeats Napoleon at the Battle of Trafalgar

1807 - Abolition of Slave Trade

1815 - Duke of Wellington defeats Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

1829 - Robert Peel set up the Metropolitan Police force

1834 - The Poor Law set up workhouses, where people without homes or jobs could live in return for doing unpaid work.



1714-1834 AD



Victorian Britain 1837-1901AD



The Victorians lived over one hundred and fifty years ago during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837 to 1901) and was a time of enormous change in this country. In 1837 most people lived in villages and worked on the land; by 1901, most lived in towns and worked in offices, shops and factories.

1837 - Queen Victoria becomes Queen at the age of 18

1845-49 - Ireland suffered the Great Potato Famine when entire crops of potatoes, the staple Irish food, were ruined

1851 - The Great Exhibition / **1854** - Crimean War

1854 - Crimean War **1854**  Britain defeats  Russia in the Crimean War

1854 -A cholera epidemic led to demands for a clean water supply and proper sewage systems in the big cities / **1868** - Joseph Lister discovers disinfectant

1876 - Alexander Bell invented the telephone

1877 - The first public electric lighting in London.

1891 - Free education for every child. / **1891**- Population 40 Million



1837-1901 AD



Modern Britain 1902-Today



The  Viking Age in Britain began about 1,200 years ago in the 8th Century AD and lasted for 300 years.

1902 - Britain defeats Dutch settlers in Boer War in South Africa

1914-1918- First World War. (WWI) / 1920 Republic of Ireland gains independence.

1937 - Sir Frank Whittle invents the Jet Engine

1939-45 - The Second World War (WWII)

1952- Elizabeth II becomes Queen / 1973 - Britain joins the European Community

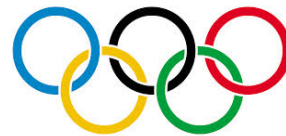
1979 - Margaret Thatcher becomes Britain's first woman prime minister

1982 - Falklands War / 1991 - Gulf War

1994 - Channel Tunnel links Britain back to the European continent

2003 - The Second Gulf War

2013 - London hosts the Olympics.



1902-Today

