









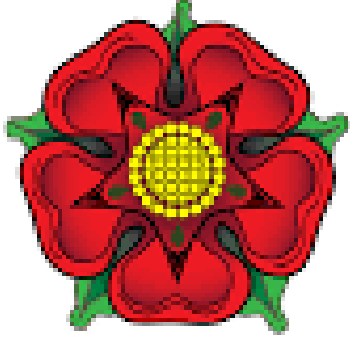
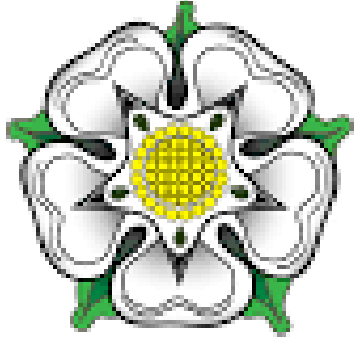
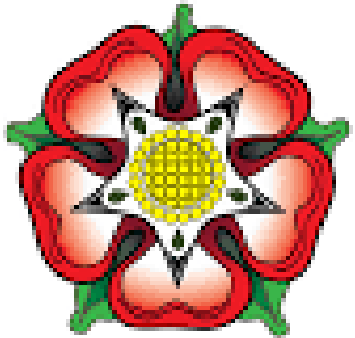
## TIMELINE

<p><b>Stone Age</b></p>	<p><b>500,000 BCE – 2500 BCE</b></p>	<p>People lived in caves and made tools out of stone to hunt animals to eat. In the latter part of this time period people built their own dwellings and stone monuments, developed farming by domesticating crops and animals, and exchanged beautiful polished stone tools in Europe.</p>	
<p><b>Bronze Age</b></p>	<p><b>2500 BCE – 800 BCE</b></p>	<p>This is when people first learnt how to make metals such as copper and bronze. They used fire to melt ore. Trade with mainland Europe also happened in this period.</p>	
<p><b>Iron Age and The Celts</b></p>	<p><b>800 BCE – 43 CE</b></p>	<p>People learnt how to make and use Iron, which led to the introduction of farming and warfare. People lived in clans with kings. Celtic people from Europe arrived in Britain and brought their art and music.</p>	
<p><b>Roman Britain</b></p>	<p><b>43 CE – 410 CE</b></p>	<p>The Romans expanded their huge empire by invading Britain in 43 CE. They stationed soldiers and Roman administrators all over the island and brought with them culture such as public baths, roads and mosaics.</p>	



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<b>Anglo-Saxons</b>	<b>410 – 700</b>	<p>The Saxons were tribes from what is now Germany and Denmark, they mixed with the Angles (people of Angleland or England). People were now settled in villages, and strong leaders started to take over more and more land, creating kingdoms such as Mercia (now the Midlands) or East Anglia.</p>	
<b>Vikings and Anglo-Saxons</b>	<b>700 - 1066</b>	<p>The Vikings invaded Britain from what is now Denmark and Sweden, causing a lot of fighting between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings over control of land. Eventually, the two sides made a deal, the Anglo-Saxons lived mainly in the west and the Vikings mainly in the East.</p>	
<b>Normans</b>	<b>1066 - 1154</b>	<p>In 1066, Duke William of Normandy invaded Britain (he argued that he had been invited by the previous king, Edward the Confessor who had taken over most of England). The Normans brought the whole of what is now England under their control through force – they built castles, destroyed villages and raised taxes so that the people would submit to their rule.</p>	
<b>High Medieval</b>	<b>1154 - 1399</b>	<p>This period began with Henry II in 1154. During this period, the king relied on his Lords and knights to rule areas of England for him but expected his Lords to be completely loyal. Royal courts (where the king lives with his Lords) began in this period. England also still ruled over parts of what is</p>	

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		<p>now France, inheriting them from William the Conqueror, but King John lost them in 1214.</p>	
<p><b>House of Lancaster</b></p>	<p><b>1399 - 1471</b></p>	<p>This was the family of Henry IV, V and VI who won a huge battle against the French at Agincourt which ended the Hundred Year war with France.</p>	
<p><b>House of York</b></p>	<p><b>1461 - 1485</b></p>	<p>During the period 1461-71, the crown was fought over by the Houses of York and Lancaster called the Wars of the Roses. This was ended by Henry Tudor who became Henry VII in 1485 after the battle of Bosworth.</p>	
<p><b>Tudors</b></p>	<p><b>1485 - 1603</b></p>	<p>This period includes some of Britain's most famous monarchs: Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, and saw Britain begin their empire when they started to take over parts of India and what is now America. Under Henry VIII, three of his queens were beheaded and England became protestant rather than Catholic, no longer following the orders of the Pope. This is also the beginning of the Early Modern period and the end of the Medieval period.</p>	

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<p><b>Stuarts</b></p>	<p><b>1603 - 1649</b></p>	<p>James VI of Scotland was a relation of Elizabeth I and became King of England in 1603, giving this period its name. In 1649, Charles I had his head cut off by parliament because he had not consulted them in decision making and believed he should have total power and control. A famous event of this period is the Gunpowder plot of 1605 which is where we get Bonfire/Firework night from!</p>	
<p><b>Republic/ Commonwealth</b></p>	<p><b>1649 - 1660</b></p>	<p>After Charles I had had his head cut off, Parliament ruled until Oliver Cromwell ruled as Lord Protector and gave himself similar powers to a King. During this period, Parliament banned theatres, Christmas and feasting! In 1660, Charles I's son Charles II came back to England and restored the rule of the monarchy in what is known as the Restoration.</p>	
<p><b>Stuarts</b></p>	<p><b>1660 - 1714</b></p>	<p>Charles II, known as the party king, ruled but James II was deposed in The Glorious Revolution of 1688 (called this because there was no fighting) because he was Catholic and England wanted to be Protestant. William III and Queen Mary II (descendants of Charles I) ruled jointly.</p>	



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<p><b>Georgians</b></p>	<p><b>1714 - 1837</b></p>	<p>Queen Ann ruled until 1714 but did none of her 17 children were still alive when she died, so the crown passed to Anne's Hanoverian (area of Germany) cousins. Georges I, II, III, and IV then ruled England. George III was said to be mad, but today we would say he suffered from a mental health condition such as bipolar. Historians usually use 1750, the start of industrialisation to mark the change between the Early Modern and Modern period.</p>	
<p><b>Victorians</b></p>	<p><b>1837 - 1901</b></p>	<p>Queen Victoria was never expected to be Queen as her father had 3 older brothers, but they all died (including her father) before the previous king, William IV. This period saw the height of Britain's industrialisation and Empire where Britain controlled 1/4 of the world by force.</p>	 

# TIMELINE

<b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>	<b>1900 - 1999</b>	<p>This is possibly the time of greatest change in Britain's history. At the start of the period, women still did not have the vote and their clothes still largely consisted of floor length dresses and tight corsets. The upper classes still held most of the power and working-class men had only just gained the right to vote. During this period there were two world wars and huge social changes, such as equal rights for all ages, genders, religions and ethnicities. Technology also developed hugely, at the beginning of the century, computers and mobile phones had yet to be invented, but by 1999 they were commonly used by ordinary people.</p>	
<b>21<sup>st</sup> Century</b>	<b>2000 - 2099</b>	<p>We are only at the start of this period, but major events have included London hosting the Olympic games and the Coronavirus Global pandemic.</p>	

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