Timeline 1066 - 1500

1066 The battle for the English throne after the death of Edward the Confessor. William I conquered England

1086 William ordered a survey of England. This was known as the Domesday Book

1100 The Normans began building their castles from stone and they were usually square in shape

1170 The murder of Thomas Becket. Becket was made a saint in 1173

1212 The Third Crusade was led by Richard I. His brave battles against Saladin earned him the title 'Lionheart'

1215 King John was forced to sign the Magna Carta, which gave rights and freedoms to the people

1348 The Black Death caused many people to die, resulting in a shortage of workers

1381 The Peasants' Revolt, caused by the introduction of the Poll Tax

1454 The Lancaster and York families went to war over their claims to the throne. The conflict became known as the War of the Roses

Quote Reference: "7-3 Timeline 1066 to 1950"
Timeline 1500 - 1750

1509 Henry VIII became King of England at the age of 18

1534 The Act of Supremacy made Henry Supreme Head of the Church in England

1536 Dissolution of the Monasteries provided Henry with additional revenue

1547 Edward VI became King of England until 1553

1553 Mary ruled England until 1558. She wanted to make England Roman Catholic again

1558 Elizabeth I became Queen of England

1588 The Spanish Armada

1603 King James VI of Scotland became King James I of England

1605 The Gunpowder Plot. A group of Catholics plotted to blow up the Houses of Parliament

1625 Charles I became the new King of England. He was to face growing protests which led to the English Civil War (1642-45) between the Royalists and Parliament

1649 Execution of Charles I after the Civil War. England no longer had a king

1649-1658 Oliver Cromwell ruled England

1660 The Monarchy restored. Charles II became King of England

1685 James II became the new king

1688 Arrival of William III and Mary II as joint monarchs

1702 Anne ascended the throne

Quote Reference: "7-3 Timeline 1066 to 1950"
Timeline 1750 - 1900

1750 onwards A new method of smelting iron, discovered by Abraham Darby, saw the start of the Industrial Revolution. Inventions relating to spinning transformed the textile industry.

1770s James Watt invented more efficient steam engines.

Late 1700s The slave trade continued to take black people from Africa to America.

1789 The French Revolution transformed French society.

1799 Napoleon Bonaparte seized power in France. He became emperor in 1804.

1825 First railway to carry passengers as well as coal was opened linking Stockton and Darlington.

1832 Reform Act gave more men the vote.

1833 Factory Act banned all children under nine from working in cotton mills.

1834 Poor Law Amendment Act.

1837 Queen Victoria began her reign.

1847 Ten hours work per day was the limit for boys and all female workers.

1851 The Great Exhibition took place at Crystal Palace. It was designed to show the dominance of British trade and expertise.

1870 Education Act. Creation of district school boards who provided educational facilities.

1880s Scramble for Africa. European countries fought for parts of the world to make empires.

Quote Reference: "7-3 Timeline 1066 to 1950"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>28 June 1914: Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Countess Sophie assassinated</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 1914</td>
<td>Trench warfare began on the Western Front</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 1914</td>
<td>At the battle of Ypres, the British, French and German armies lost close to a quarter of a million men</td>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>May 1915: The bombing and sinking of the cruise liner Lusitania</td>
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<td>1915: Bombing raids using Zeppelins were carried out by the Germans</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 1916</td>
<td>Conscription introduced</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 1916</td>
<td>Battle of Verdun</td>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>May 1916: The Battle of Jutland, British and German battleships fought for the first time</td>
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<td></td>
<td>July 1916: Battle of the Somme offensive began</td>
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<td>1916: Italy joined the war on the side of the Allies</td>
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<td>July 1916: The British launched an attack at Passchendaele. By November 1917, Britain had only gained 800 metres and had lost 250,000 men. The Germans had 300,000 casualties</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>March 1918: Treaty of Brest - Litovsk, Russia was defeated</td>
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<td>March 1918: German offensive in the west</td>
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<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>July 1918: Food rationing introduced in Britain Allied armies forced Germans to retreat towards the Rhine</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 November 1918: Armistice with Germany signed by the Allies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Quote Reference: "7-3 Timeline 1066 to 1950"
Timeline 1910 - 1950

1910 - 1919

1919 - Treaty of Versailles held to decide the terms of peace after the First World War

1920 - 1930

1921 - Hitler became the leader of the National Socialist Workers' Party (Nazi Party)

1922 - Mussolini became dictator of Italy

1933 - Hitler became dictator of Germany by passing the Enabling Laws. This marked the end of democracy in Germany

1935 - Nuremberg Laws rule that Jews could not be German citizens

1937 - Chamberlain became Prime Minister of Britain. He followed the policy of appeasement

1939 - 1 Sept. Hitler ordered his army to attack Poland.
       - Britain and France declared war on Germany

1940 - Food rationing introduced

1940/41 - The Battle of Britain and the Blitz destroyed many cities in Britain

1942 - The Battle of Stalingrad

Feb 1945 - Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill met at Yalta

1945 - Six million Jews had been killed by the Nazis. Atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Quote Reference: "7-3 Timeline 1066 to 1950"