






Timeline

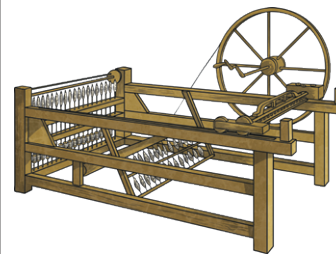
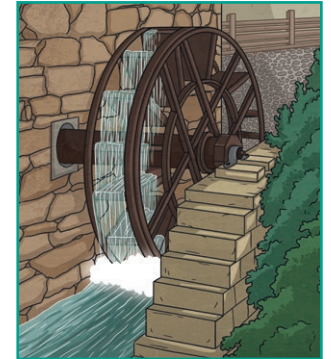
Medieval 1066-1485	Tudors 1485-1603	Stuarts 1603-1714	Georgians 1714-1837	Victorians 1837-1901
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Monarchs

 George I 1714-1727	The great-grandson of the Stuart monarch James I. He is German but his relationship to James I gives him a claim to the throne.
 George II 1727-1760	Son of George I and the first Prince of Wales.
 George III 1760-1820	Grandson of George II. In 1801, the Act of Union joins Great Britain and Ireland into one nation. Therefore, George is the first king of the United Kingdom.
 George IV 1820-1830	Son of George III. He has no living children.
 William IV 1830-1837	Brother of George III. He has no living children so after he dies, the throne passes to his niece Victoria.

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution began around 1760. This was a time when water and wind began to be used as a source of power. Before this, people had to power things themselves, or use animals. People started to use coal instead of burning wood and peat. Coal created a higher heat and could be used to power steam engines. Lighting also began to be provided by burning oil and gas, so people could continue working after dark.



New machinery was invented and developed. This meant that products could be made quickly and in bigger numbers than before. These machines were especially important in the cotton industry with the invention of the 'spinning jenny' and power looms for weaving.

Key Vocabulary

monarch	A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.
abolished/abolition	When something is put to an end.
slavery	When one person is enslaved by another. This means they are treated as property and forced to work for no pay.

The First Metropolitan Police Force



In 1829, the first Metropolitan Police Force was set up by Robert Peel in London. These police officers were known as 'Peelers'. Their uniform was made so that they looked like everyone else and didn't stand out.

The Peelers were given a wooden truncheon, a pair of handcuffs and a wooden rattle that they used to sound an alarm. To become a Peeler, you had to be between 20 and 27 years old.

Key Events - The Industrial Revolution

1761	The Bridgewater Canal, one of Britain's first modern canals, is completed. This provides better links for industry.
1771	Richard Arkwright opens one of the first water-powered cotton mills in Cromford, Derbyshire. The age of industry begins.
1779	The world's first cast iron bridge is built in Coalbrookdale (now called Ironbridge), Shropshire.
1804	Richard Trevithick's steam locomotive makes the world's first railway journey in South Wales.
1833	The Factory Act is passed, restricting working hours for children and women.

Important Events

1721-1742	Sir Robert Walpole is Britain's first prime minister.
1756-1763	The Seven Years' War between Britain and France.
1775-1783	The American War of Independence. America declares independence from Britain on 4 th July 1776 but Britain does not recognise this until 1783.
1778	The Catholic Relief Act is passed, removing many of the restrictions placed on Catholics during the reigns of the Tudors and Stuarts.
1789	The French Revolution begins.
1793-1815	War between Britain and France, sometimes called the Napoleonic Wars.
1800	Act of Union passed, joining Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and Ireland as the United Kingdom.
1805	The British Navy, led by Lord Nelson, defeats the French leader Napoleon at the Battle of Trafalgar.
1807	The trade in enslaved people in the British Empire is abolished .
1815	The Duke of Wellington's army defeats Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo, ending the wars with France.
1832	The Great Reform Act changes the way Parliament works.
1833	The Slavery Abolition Act is passed.