# Stone Age 15 000BC - 2 500BC

During the early Stone Age, Great Britain was joined to mainland Europe. Inhabitants were hunter-gatherers, living in small tribes laying no claim to larger areas of land.



### Bronze Age - 3,000BC - 800BC

As sea levels rose in the late Stone Age, Great Britain became an island cut off from Europe and the shape of the coastline changed. Inhabitants were hunter-gatherers, living in small tribes laying no claim to larger areas of land.



# Iron Age & Celtic - 800BC - AD43

By the Iron Age, tribes had begun to lay claim to areas of land.



#### Roman - AD43 - AD410

The Romans divided the parts of Great Britain they had conquered into **civitas**, areas led by a senate of local landowners.



# Viking AD886

The Vikings attacked from Norway in AD793. By AD886, they had control over a large area of the north and east, known as **Danelaw**.



# Anglo-Saxon AD927

The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria, Kent, Essex, Sussex, and Wessex were unified under one king, King Æthelstan, to form **The Kingdom of England**. The countries of Ireland, Scotland and Wales continued to be ruled by their own monarchies.



#### Norman AD 1066 - AD1154

After the Norman Conquest, land in England was divided up into Counties, and ruled by local wealthy supporters of the King.



# Middle Ages - AD1154 - AD1485

By the Middle Ages, Cumbria and Northumberland had come under the control of England.



#### 1536

Kingdom of England and Wales.
A bill passed by King Henry VIII joined England and Wales,
governed by the same laws.





# 1st January 1801 The United Kingdom of Great Britain is formed, uniting England, Scotland and Ireland. The United Kingdom of Great Britain

#### 6th December 1922

Twenty six of the counties of Ireland split from the union to form what is now known as the Republic of Ireland.

The union changed its name to United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1927.

