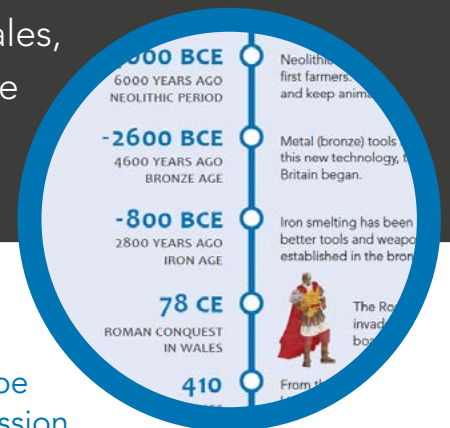




A TIMELINE FOR WALES

CORE CONCEPTS

This resource encourages learners to explore a timeline of Wales to understand Welsh heritage. The resource illustrates the main eras of Wales, with a focus on historical events that are unique to Wales.



STATEMENTS OF WHAT MATTERS LINKS:

HUMANITIES – Human societies are complex and diverse, and shaped by human actions, beliefs and the environment.

This resource is intended for **progression step 2**, but could be adapted for use at other progression steps. The resource contributes to progression by focusing learning on the following descriptions of learning for this resource:

DESCRIPTIONS OF LEARNING

HUMANITIES: *I can sequence events and I am beginning to understand that the past can be divided into periods of time.*

I can recognise similarities and differences between people's lives, both in the past and present.

I can identify aspects of life in my community that have changed over time.





GUIDANCE

At least 5000 years ago, Mesolithic (Stone Age) people settled in parts of Wales. They built structures out of stone, like burial chambers, and stone circles, some of which are still standing today. Over thousands of years, different communities have re-occupied settlement sites across Wales and the daily lives of ordinary people have evolved over time. We categorise pre-historic communities in terms of 'periods'. There are some key periods that are useful to remember to help us understand when certain people have lived and demonstrate how Welsh society has evolved through time. By looking at a timeline of events, we start to build up a picture of Welsh heritage and culture, its relationship to global events, and how this has been influenced by other cultures throughout history.

From the first known societal invasion by the Romans, the people of Wales fought in many wars to try and maintain their independence. The timeline on the next page can be used to guide learners through Welsh history by highlighting key ages and events. From this, learners can gain an appreciation of heritage and identity.



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

- 1 Using chalk in an outside space, create a large timeline to demonstrate the chronological periods of Wales. Print pictures out of different periods to help children visualise how society has developed over time. Include pictures of events they may have prior knowledge of, such as: Prehistory, stone age, Iron Age, invasion of Romans, Owain Glyndwr, Tudors, Wars etc. Once the timeline is complete, learners can discuss the differences and similarities between two communities from images. Question prompts may include: How do we know the communities are different? How do we know how old the communities are? What are they living in? How are their lives different/the same to one another? What is the technology like? What are they eating?
- 2 Learners can design and create their own timeline containing Wales's most prominent events throughout history.
- 3 Print out the timeline attached to this resource for display in the classroom.



Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales



-10000 BCE

12000 YEARS AGO
MESOLITHIC PERIOD



Mesolithic or middle stone Age marks the beginning of communities producing food from a hunter gatherer society.

-4000 BCE

6000 YEARS AGO
NEOLITHIC PERIOD

Neolithic or The New Stone Age is marked by the first farmers. Societies have learnt how to grow crops and keep animals.



-2600 BCE

4600 YEARS AGO
BRONZE AGE

Metal (bronze) tools are being used more commonly. With this new technology, the widespread removal of trees from Britain began.

-800 BCE

2800 YEARS AGO
IRON AGE

Iron smelting has been discovered and is being used to make better tools and weapons. Trading of goods and services established in the bronze age becomes more widespread.

78 CE

ROMAN CONQUEST
IN WALES



The Roman empire started in 625 BCE but invaded Britain in 43 CE. They reached the borders of Wales by 48 CE.

410

THE AGE OF PRINCES

From this period, Wales was divided into numerous small kingdoms, ruled by Princes. They continually tried to defend Wales from English rule.

854

VIKING INVASION

The first invasion of Vikings into Wales. In 854, Vikings known as Y Llu Du attacked Ynys Môn before Rhodri Mawr killed the Chieftain, Horm in 855.

950

2ND VIKING INVASION

Vikings are settling in parts of Wales. The Viking legacy can be seen in the Scandinavian place names of Pembrokeshire, such as: Skokholm Island, Caldey Island, Wolf's Castle and Scolton.

1066

BATTLE OF HASTINGS

A battle between the Norman forces, led by William the Conqueror, against King Harold II of England.

1284

WALES BECOMES A PRINCIPALITY
UNDER ENGLISH RULE

King Edward I enacts the Statute of Rhuddlan, which introduced English common law into Wales.



1401

FIRST MAJOR VICTORY FOR THE GLYNDŴR UPRISING

Following the conquest by Edward I, the Welsh Revolt, led by Owain Glyndŵr, wanted to gain Welsh independence from England. By 1407, the English defeated Glyndŵr's army.

1457

HENRY VII BORN IN PEMBROKE CASTLE

Henry VII was born in Pembroke castle and became King of England between 1485 and 1509. He is Britain's only Welsh king.



1599

THE BIRTH OF OLIVER CROMWELL

Oliver Cromwell was an English politician and military officer. He commanded armies in the English civil wars and abolished the British monarchy until he died.

1642

WELSH CIVIL WAR

Troops in Wales gathered as a rebellion during the 2nd English Civil War. Cromwell's army defeated the rebellion in the Battle of St Fagans.

1782

LARGEST SLATE QUARRY IN THE WORLD OPENS IN PENRHYN

The Penrhyn Slate Quarry was the largest and most productive slate quarry in the world, making Wales a significant contributor during the Industrial Revolution.

1789

BLAENAVON IRONWORKS

Blaenavon in South Wales was rich with coal, limestone and iron ore. Blaenavon was at the forefront of building the infrastructure of the modern world.



1797

NAPOLEONIC WAR

The last invasion of Britain occurred, where 1400 troops landed near Fishguard. Jemima Fawr captured 12 of the invading soldiers.



1839

REBECCA RIOTS

The Rebecca Riots occurred in rural parts of Wales where farmers protested road tolls. The protesters disguised themselves as women and were named 'Rebecca and her daughters'.

1911

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT

David Lloyd George was the driving force for a new system of health and employment insurance. It was a major step forward in protecting working people against loss of income through sickness or unemployment.

1999

SENEDD CYMRU IS FOUNDED

The Senedd makes laws for Wales, agrees Welsh taxes and holds the Welsh Government to account.