

History of London Timeline

Cut out the following cards and glue them in the correct order on the timeline.

18th Century

A Victorian London

2005

Terror Attack

1599

The Globe Theatre

14th Century

The Great Plague

20th Century

Damage and Expansion

1834

Houses of Parliament Fire

1863

The London Underground

AD 43

London Located

11th Century

London Alone

1485 – 1603

Tudor Times

1665

The Great Fire of London

AD 60

The Roman's London

1605

The famous Gunpowder Plot

2000

The London Eye

1066

The Tower of London

5th – 7th Century

St. Paul's Cathedral

This famous theatre is where many of William Shakespeare's plays were performed. However, in 1613, it was burnt down by a staged cannon fire in one of his plays. Today, a new 1990s Globe Theatre, close to the original building, still holds performances of Shakespeare's plays.

Unfortunately, there was lots of damage to London due to bombings during the Second World War including to St. Paul's Cathedral.

London once again expanded and many big department stores such as Harrods and Selfridges were built.

Due to its trading links, Britain and London became very powerful with goods from all over the world being imported.

During the 18th century and Queen Victoria's reign, the population of London expanded and many of the buildings we still see in London today were built during the Victorian times.

200 years after Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament, an accidental fire spread through the main building leaving only Westminster Hall undamaged. The replacement was built ten years later and still remains there today.

Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament. His aim was to kill the entire Protestant Government including King James I who was due to attend Parliament that day. However, his plot was unsuccessful and he was arrested, tried and sentenced to death.

Four deadly bombs exploded on buses and trains causing the deaths of 52 people and severely injuring over 700 others. Since this terror attack, London has remained on a high terror alert even to this day.

When this impressive church was built, it was the tallest building in London. However it had to be rebuilt after a huge fire in London.

The settlement was destroyed by Queen Boudica but the Romans spent the next ten years building and expanding the town. The Romans settled here until the 5th Century.

A complicated maze of underground trains transformed the city and its people. The Underground was so impressive and there was nothing else like it so the idea was taken across the world including to Paris and New York.

London lost 100 000 people, almost a quarter of its population due to the Black Death. This was a terrible disease that was spread by bites from infected rat fleas. The name comes from the victim's neck, armpits and thighs turning black.

The first stone built castle in England was built by William the Conqueror to guard London. This was used as a place for punishing any citizens who disobeyed London's laws. It has also been used as a palace, a zoo, a weapons store, a prison and a place where coins were made.

This iconic Ferris wheel, opened to mark the Millennium right on the edge of the River Thames, gives far reaching views over the city.

During the time of the Tudors, most of London was still fields. The Tudors built palaces there and made deer parks for them to hunt in.

The early Romans established an area known as Londinium which was conveniently located with easy access to Europe and had a good supply of water from the River Thames.

Londinium was left abandoned after the decline of the Roman Empire until the 11th century when the Anglo-Saxons took it over.

A fire broke out in a baker's shop which quickly spread with devastating effects on London. 70% of the buildings in London were burnt down due to them being made of wood. It is thought that 70 000 out of the 80 000 homes were lost. A huge rebuild of the city got underway but this time out of bricks instead of wood.