-10000 BCE

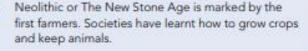
12000 YEARS AGO MESOLITHIC PERIOD



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

-4000 BCE

6000 YEARS AGO NEOLITHIC PERIOD





-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 boarders 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 GLYNDWR UPRISING HENRY VII BORN IN PEMBROKE CASTLE THE BIRTH OF OLIVER CROMWELL 1642 WELSH CIVIL WAR LARGEST SLATE QUARRY IN THE WORLD OPENS IN PENRHYN

Blaenavon in South Wales was rich with coal, limestone

The last invasion of Britain occurred, where 1400 1797 troops landed near Fishguard. Jemima Fawr captured 12 of the invading soldiers.

during the Industrial Revolution.

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'.

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.

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

1789

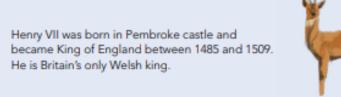
BLAENAVON IRONWORKS

NAPOLEONIC WAR

REBECCA RIOTS

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT

SENEDD CYMRU IS FOUNDED



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.

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.

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.

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

and iron ore. Blaenavon was at the forefront of building the infrastructure of the modern world.

