

History Timeline

(200 BC – 1200 AD)

Vertical Format

Based on Ms. Winifred Irving's Timeline as described in the P.N.E.U. pamphlet, 'Notes on Making a Time-line'.



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Introduction

To help visualise historical events in their respective time periods, Charlotte Mason suggested making use of timelines or date charts. Although none of these charts were specified as required work on the programmes, they were mentioned elsewhere and we believe them to be suitable for Form I students.

A precursor to the Century Charts and Book of Centuries utilised in the upper forms, these charts add a fun and beneficial dimension to your study of History. There is no specified time in a lesson set apart for adding an entry to a time chart because children need to connect with the people and events in their history reading and make their own choices as to when a specific instance deserves a space on the chart or timeline. Parents and teachers choosing what to add and when is essentially “doing the work for them”; therefore, it would do well to ask the child at the end of each lesson (after narration) whether there is anything they would like to add.

Students should be encouraged to add persons or events from across all their lessons, not just from History, and Bible, Literature, Geography, etc., can all afford material for filling in the charts.

Time charts are for the most part handmade. There is no real need for anything more fancy than some plain paper and pens from your own home, or alternatively you may make use of the time charts we offer as free downloads on our website at charlottesmasonbeehive.com.

The following timeline has been adapted from a pamphlet issued by the P. N. E. U. in the early twentieth century, titled, ‘Notes on Making a Time-line’. In her article, Ms Winifred Irving explains the usefulness of timelines by saying that “[f]ew things can do more than a time-line to integrate for a child the bewildering medley of personalities, inventions, battles, political struggles, artistic creations and social creations which make up History.”

Ms. Irving recommends that the keeping of a timeline should go side-by-side with that of other time charts (also available for download). The timeline can be added to each year as the students progress through history and so in Form IB (assuming you are following Charlotte Mason’s English History rotation as described in our article, *English History: Form IB*) it will not be necessary to go beyond the year 1199.

The following timeline is in vertical format, similar to how it was initially presented by Ms Irving. A timeline in horizontal format is also available so that it may be wrapped around the length of a wall if desired. The timeline ranges from 200 BC – 1200 AD. The first one thousand years is counted in increments of 25 years. This changes to increments of 5 years beginning in 801 AD. In order to obtain the required length of time the sheets of paper can be fastened together and attached to the wall, allowing space for extending the timeline as and when required. If so desired, coloured pens may be used for writing in the names of different categories of historical events, such as political events, battles, events of literary, artistic, or musical importance, etc.

We hope you find this recreation of Ms Irving’s timeline to be of use. Please let us know how you get on by contacting us through charlottesmasonbeehive.com, or @charlottesmasonbeehive on Instagram.

Rachel xxx

The House of Plantagenet

*Richard I., the
Lionheart (1189 - 1199)*

Henry II. (1154 - 1189)

1196-1200

1191-1195

1186-1190

1181-1185

1176-1180

1171-1175

1166-1170

1161-1165

1156-1160

1151-1155

The House of Normandy

Henry I. (1100 - 1135)

Stephen (1135 - 1154)

1101-1105

1106-1110

1111-1115

1116-1120

1121-1125

1126-1130

1131-1135

1136-1140

1141-1145

1146-1150

The House of Normandy

Edward the Confessor (1042 - 1066)

William I., the Conqueror (1066 - 1087)

William II. (1087 - 1100)

Harold Godwinson (1066)

1051-1055

1056-1060

1061-1065

1067-1070

1071-1075

1076-1080

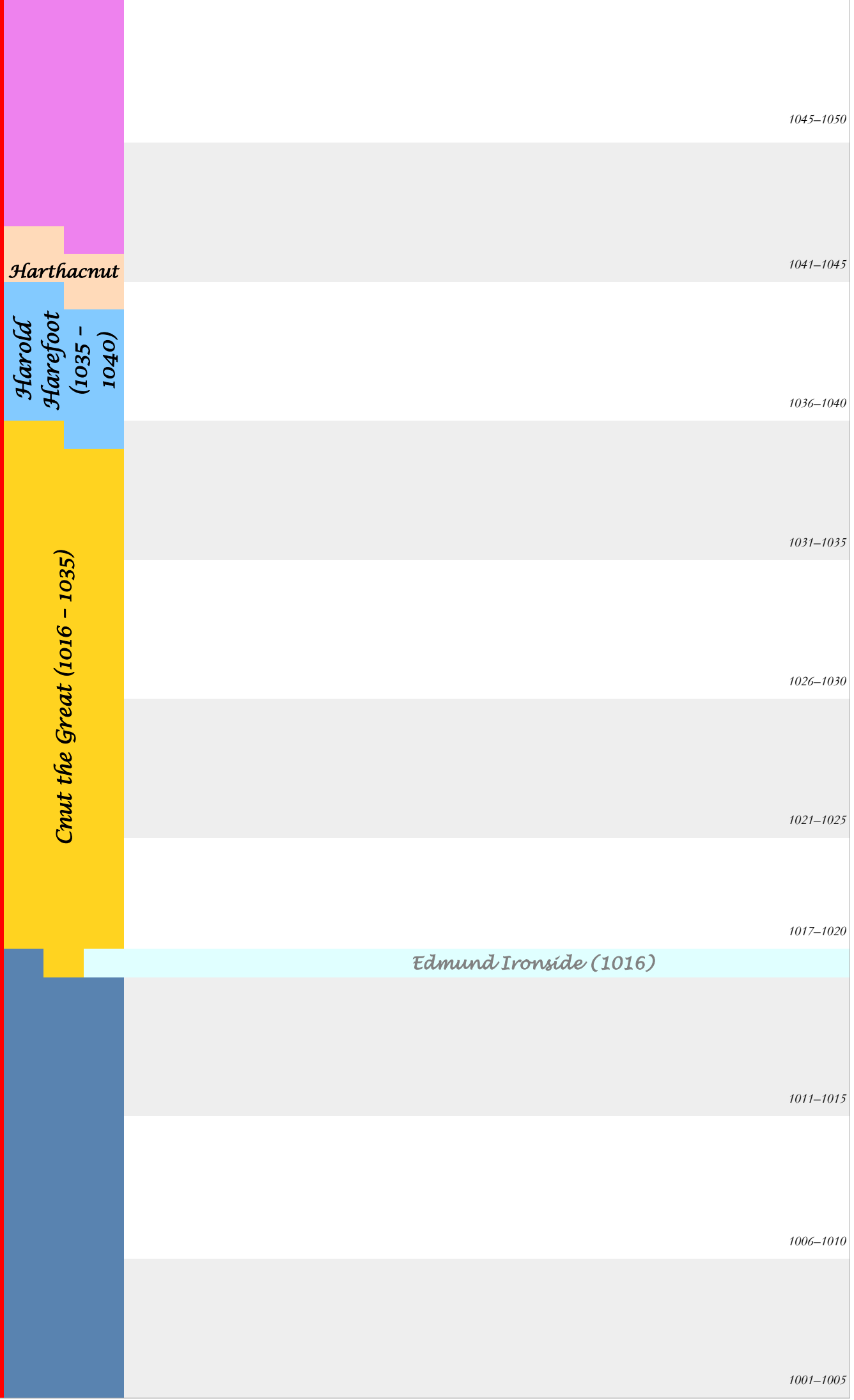
1081-1085

1086-1090

1091-1095

1096-1100

The English Kingdom



1045–1050

1041–1045

1036–1040

1031–1035

1026–1030

1021–1025

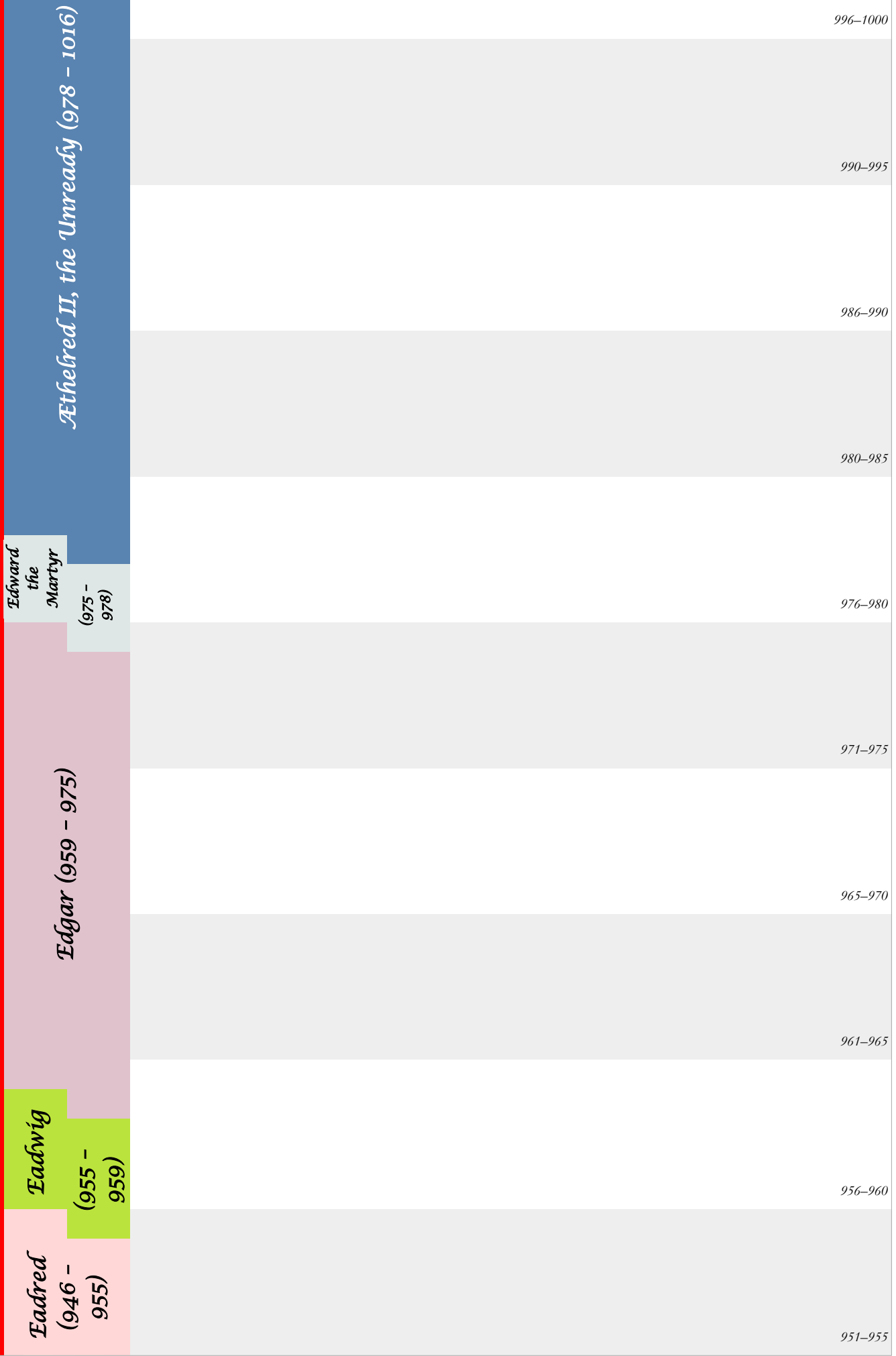
1017–1020

1011–1015

1006–1010

1001–1005

The English Kingdom



The Anglo-Saxon Kingdom

The English Kingdom

Edward the Elder (899 - 924)

Æthelstan (924 - 939)

Edmund I
(939 - 946)

901-905

906-910

911-915

916-920

921-925

926-930

931-935

936-940

941-945

946-950

The Kingdom of Wessex

Alfred the Great (871 - 899)

*Æthelfred I
(865 - 871)*

*Æthelberht
(860 - 865)*

*Æthelbald
(855 - 860)*

896-900

891-895

886-890

881-885

876-880

871-875

866-870

861-865

856-860

851-855

*The Heptarchy:
Seven Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England*

King Egbert (802 - 839)

*Æthelwulf
(839 - 858)*

801-805

806-810

811-815

816-820

821-825

826-830

831-835

836-840

841-845

846-850

*The Heptarchy:
The Seven Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England
East Anglia—Essex—Kent—Mercia—Northumbria—Sussex—Wessex*

776–800

751–775

726–750

701–725

676–700

651–675

626–650

601–625

576–600

551–575

*The Roman Occupation of
Britain*

*The Heptarchy:
The Seven Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England
East Anglia—Essex—Kent—Mercia—Northumbria—
Sussex—Wessex*

301–325

326–350

351–375

376–400

401–425

426–450

451–475

476–500

501–525

526–550

The Roman Occupation of Britain

276 – 300

251 – 275

226 – 250

201 – 225

176 – 200

151 – 175

126 – 150

101 – 125

76 – 100

51 – 75

The Roman Occupation of Britain

Ancient Britain

26 AD—50 AD

1 AD—25 AD

25 BC—1 BC

50 BC—26 BC

75 BC—51 BC

100 BC—76 BC

125 BC—101 BC

150 BC—126 BC

175 BC—151 BC

200 BC—176 BC