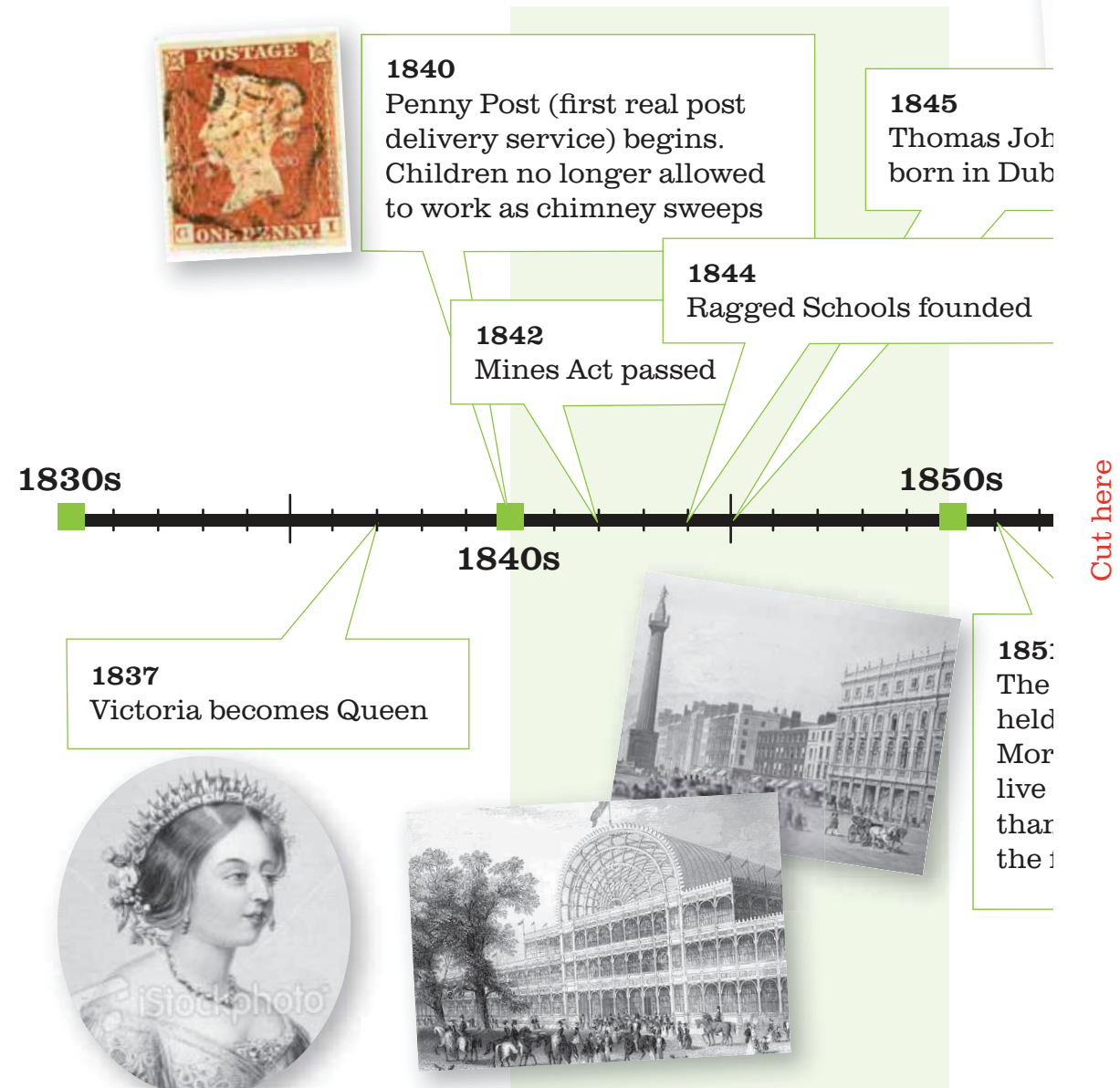


How to make your timeline

1. Print off each page on A4 paper, making sure that your printer is set to landscape. You will end up with five pages to stick together.
2. Cut off the right-hand edge of the first page, as shown in red.
3. Glue the right-hand edge of the first page to the left-hand edge of the second page, as shown in red. Make sure you line up the wording.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 for the remaining pages, finishing at 2010 on the timeline.
5. Display your very long timeline in your classroom (or take it home) and find out about major historical events in the UK and at Barnardo's.

Barnardo's timeline





1845
Thomas John Barnardo born in Dublin

1863
First underground train in the world runs between Paddington and Farringdon Street stations, London

1866
5,548 people die from a cholera epidemic. Thomas John Barnardo arrives in London to train as a medical missionary

1880
All children under the age of 10 had to go to school



1881
Electric light first used to light houses and streets

1865
Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* is published

1867
Dr Barnardo opens East End juvenile mission

1883
Boys' Brigade founded



Schools founded

1850s

1870s

1880s

1890s

Glue here

Cut here

1860s

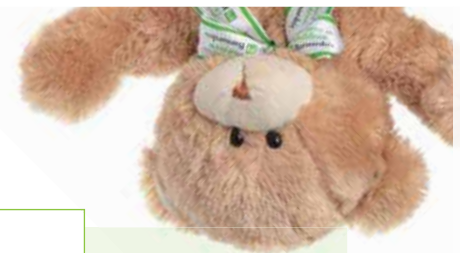
1851
The Great Exhibition held in Crystal Palace. More people in Britain live in cities and towns than in the country for the first time in history

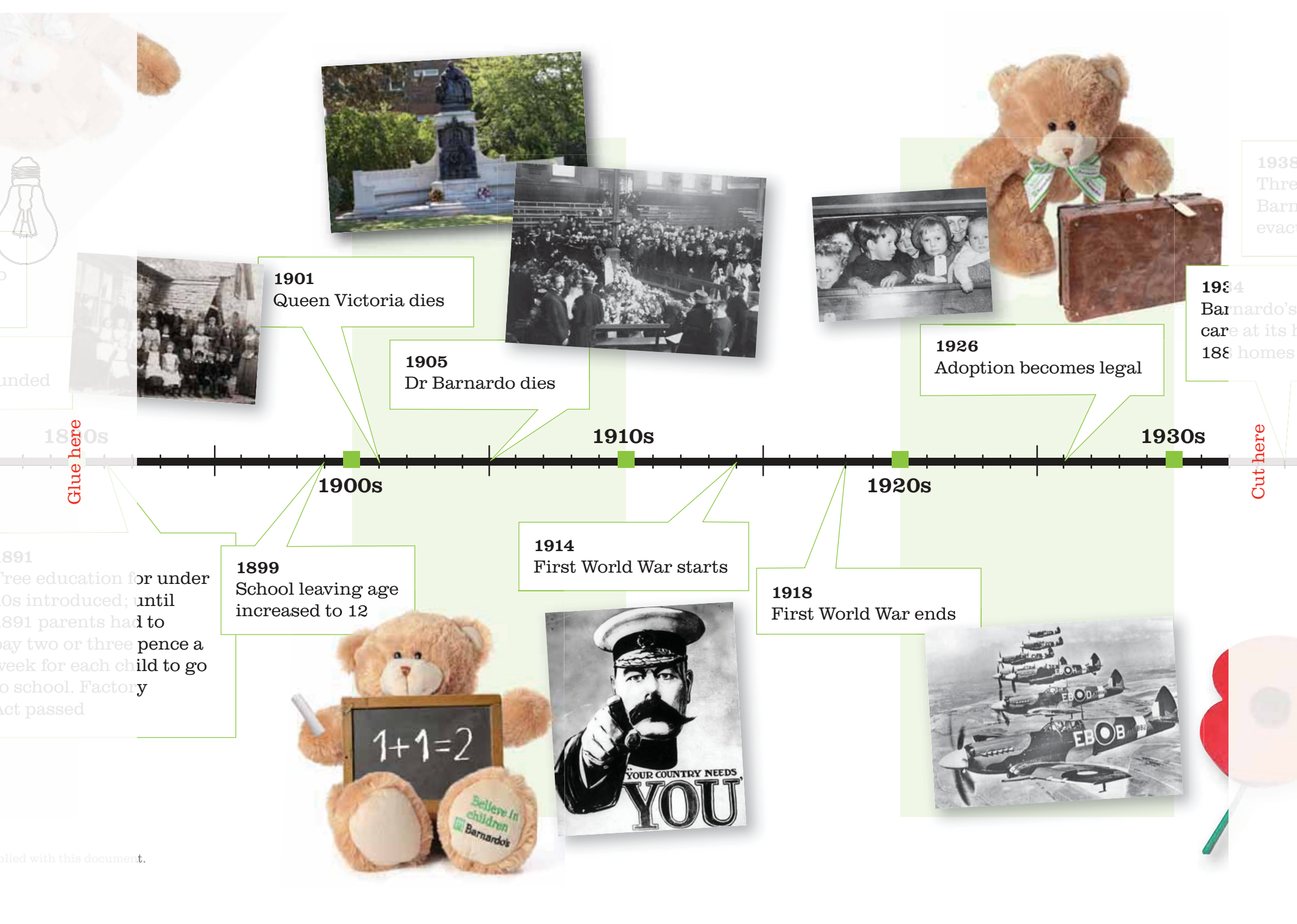
1870
Education Act passed. First official schools open. Barnardo's first home opens for boys

1876
Barnardo's Girls' Village Home opens. Telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell

1871
Act of Parliament gives workers six paid bank holidays a year

1891
Free education for under 10s introduced; until 1891 parents had to pay two or three pence a week for each child to go to school. Factory Act passed





ounded

1891
Free education for under 10s introduced; until 1891 parents had to pay two or three pence a week for each child to go to school. Factory act passed



1901
Queen Victoria dies



1905
Dr Barnardo dies



1910s

1914
First World War starts



1899
School leaving age increased to 12



1926
Adoption becomes legal



1934
Barnardo's care at its highest with 188 homes

1930s

1918
First World War ends



Glue here

Cut here

1930s

Glue here

1938

Threat of war: 2,000 Barnardo's boys and girls evacuated to the countryside



1950

Barnardo's concentrates child care on the family

1934

Barnardo's residential care at its height with 188 homes

1939

World War II starts

1953

Queen Elizabeth II crowned

1954

Rationing, introduced during World War II, ends



1972

Britain joins the European Community



1950s

1940s

1960s

1970s

Cut here

1945

World War II ends

1947

Barnardo's becomes a registered adoption society

1960

Barnardo's sets up Family Assistance Scheme

1969

Neil Armstrong becomes the first person to walk on the moon

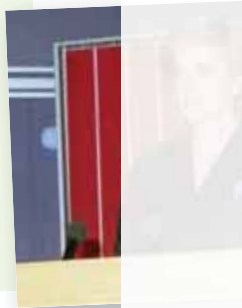
1948

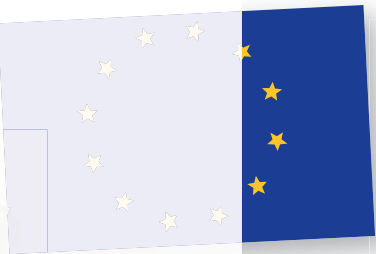
State takes responsibility for children whose parents can't or won't look after them



1966

Dr Barnardo's Homes becomes Dr Barnardo's





1972
 Britain joins the European Community



1979
 Barnardo's opens first adoption shop



1994
 Channel Tunnel opens

1996
 Todd, the mascot of Barnardo's Big Toddle is born



1999
 Barnardo's helps more than 47,000 children, young people and their families each year and runs 300 services throughout the UK

2010
 Barnardo's helps more than 100,000 children, young people and their families each year and runs more than 400 projects throughout the UK

1970s
 Glue here

1980s

1990s

2000s

2010s

1969
 Neil Armstrong becomes the first person to walk on the moon

1987
 Barnardo's starts working with those affected by HIV and AIDS

2000
 The beginning of the 21st century and a new millennium

2005
 The centenary of Dr Barnardo's death is marked

1988
 Dr Barnardo's becomes Barnardo's and at the charity's Annual General Meeting, Diana, Princess of Wales, in her role as President of Barnardo's, makes her first major speech

2002
 Queen Elizabeth II celebrates her Golden Jubilee

2008
 Barnardo's calls on the government to End Child Poverty

