

## Timeline

The colours represent events relating to Britain during the period: Political, Social, International, Economic

1899–1902	1906	1908	1909	1910	1911	1911–2	1912–4	1914–5	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Britain's self-confidence jolted by the setbacks of the Boer War	The 'Liberal landslide' in the general election	Start of the social reforms known as the 'New Liberalism'	Rejection of the 'People's Budget' proposed by Lloyd George	Constitutional crisis over the role of the House of Lords	The powers of the Lords cut back by the Parliament Act	Railway, mining and coal strikes	Ulster crisis caused by Unionist hostility to Irish Home Rule	Outbreak of First World War and formation of coalition government under Asquith	Introduction of conscription. Easter Rising in Dublin. Asquith replaced by Lloyd George.	American entry into the war. The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia	End of the First World War. The 'coupon election'. Votes for women secured by the Representation of the People Act	The Paris peace settlement. Start of the Anglo-Irish War	Formation of the Communist Party of Great Britain	Miners' strike. Treaty with Irish Nationalists. Proclamation of Irish Free State
1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1931	1932	1933	1935	1936		
Large cuts in public spending recommended by the 'Geddes Axe'. Lloyd George's coalition replaced by Conservative government under Bonar Law	Bonar Law replaced by Baldwin. Defeat of Conservatives in general election	Minority Labour government under Ramsay MacDonald. Baldwin and the Conservatives return to power after October general election	Britain put back on the Gold Standard	The General Strike	Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act passed by Conservative government	Equal voting rights for women secured by Suffrage Act	May general election and formation of Ramsay MacDonald's second Labour government. Wall Street crash	Financial crisis. Collapse of the Labour government. Formation of the National government under MacDonald. The Gold Standard abandoned. Labour reduced to 52 seats after general election	Protective tariffs introduced. Formation of Mosley's British Union of Fascists	Establishment of Adolf Hitler's Nazi regime in Germany	General election and confirmation of Conservative domination of the National government. Resignation of Ramsay MacDonald and return of Baldwin as prime minister	The Abdication Crisis. The Public Order Act passed to restrict political extremism		
1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	
Replacement of Baldwin by Neville Chamberlain as prime minister	The culmination of Chamberlain's policy of 'Appeasement' at Munich	Declaration of war against Germany. Start of the 'phoney war'	Rapid German victories in the West and British evacuation from Dunkirk. Resignation of Chamberlain. New war coalition formed under Churchill. The Battle of Britain	American support for Britain through 'Lend-Lease'. German invasion of the USSR. Start of true World War with the involvement of the United States and Japan	Humiliating surrender of Singapore. Victories in North Africa. The Beveridge Report issued	Anglo-American invasion of Italy and overthrow of Mussolini	D-Day landings and liberation of occupied Europe. Butler's Education Act passed	End of Second World War. Majority Labour government formed under Attlee after 'Labour landslide'	'Austerity' policies after severe winter and financial crisis. British withdrawal from India. Nationalisation of the coal industry. Launch of the Marshall Plan	Establishment of the National Health Service	Formation of NATO. Devaluation of the pound	Start of the Korean War. Labour re-elected with reduced majority	Festival of Britain. Labour defeated in general election. Start of 13 years of Conservative governments	