How has Bristol and its docks changed over time?

Bristol

AD 1200s

Bristol became a thriving medieval town with trade links to the sea.

AD 1350

The wooden bridge in Bristol was rebuilt using stone.

AD 1497

John Cabot sailed from Bristol to North America.

AD 1700s

Bristol began to operate within the Transatlantic Slave Trade. It became the number one slaving port in the country.

AD 1804

Work began on creating Bristol's 'floating harbour' to encourage larger ships to dock.

AD 1877

The Avonmouth Docks were built to accommodate bigger ships.

Modern Day

The docks are now used to house offices, apartments and museums.

How has Bristol and its docks changed over time?

350 BC	Stokeleigh Camp is the site of a fort used during the Iron Age.
AD 75	The Romans established the town of Bath and it is connected to Portus Abonae near, what is now, Bristol.
AD 1010	A coin suggests that the Anglo-Saxons established Bristol as a settlement. It was known as Brycgstow.
AD 1066	The Normans build a motte and bailey castle in Bristol.
AD 1240	The River Frome and the River Avon are modified to allow more boats to reach the town.
AD 1380s	Bristol expands its trade routes to France, Portugal and Spain.
AD 1500s	Trade routes open up with Denmark, Italy, Germany and Belgium.
AD 1807	The Transatlantic Slave Trade is abolished.

Cut and stick the statements onto the timeline.

How has Bristol and its docks changed over time?

Bristol

AD 1200s

Bristol became a thriving medieval town with trade links to the sea.

AD 1350

The wooden bridge in Bristol was rebuilt using stone.

John Cabot sailed from Bristol to North America.

AD 1700s

Bristol began to operate within the Transatlantic Slave Trade. It became the number one slaving port in the country.

AD 1804

Work began on creating Bristol's 'floating harbour' to encourage larger ships to dock.

AD 1877

The Avonmouth Docks were built to accommodate bigger ships.

Modern Day

The docks are now used to house offices, apartments and museums.

How has Bristol and its docks changed over time?

350 BC	Stokeleigh Camp is the site of a fort used during the Iron Age.
AD 75	The Romans established the town of Bath and it is connected to Portus Abonae near, what is now, Bristol.
AD 1010	A coin suggests that the Anglo-Saxons established Bristol as a settlement. It was known as Brycgstow.
AD 1066	The Normans build a motte and bailey castle in Bristol.
AD 1240	The River Frome and the River Avon are modified to allow more boats to reach the town.
AD 1380s	Bristol expands its trade routes to France, Portugal and Spain.
AD 1500s	Trade routes open up with Denmark, Italy, Germany and Belgium.
AD 1807	The Transatlantic Slave Trade is abolished.

Cut and stick the statements onto the timeline.