



ENGLISH HERITAGE  
EDUCATION

KS2 & KS3

## TIMELINE

# Peveril Castle

This resource pack has been designed to help teachers plan a visit to Peveril Castle, which provides essential insight into the Norman Conquest and life in a medieval castle. Use the timeline in the classroom to help students understand the history of Peveril Castle.

Get in touch with our Education Booking Team

☎ 0370 333 0606

✉ [bookeducation@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:bookeducation@english-heritage.org.uk)

📍 [bookings.english-heritage.org.uk/education](https://bookings.english-heritage.org.uk/education)

Don't forget to download our **Hazard Information Sheets** to help with planning.

Share your visit with us @EHEducation



Step into England's story

## PREHISTORY

2000 BC

The building of Stonehenge was completed.

## ROMANS

AD 43 – 410

AD 70

The Romans conquered Wales and the North of England.

AD 122–127

The Romans built Hadrian's Wall.

## ANGLO-SAXONS

AD 410 – 1066

AD 899

Edward the Elder became King of the Anglo-Saxons after the death of his father, Alfred the Great.

## NORMANS

1066 – 1154

1066

William the Conqueror was victorious at the Battle of Hastings. The Norman Conquest of England began.



1086

Domesday Book was completed.

1173

Henry II's sons and wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, led a baronial revolt against his rule.

1189

Henry II died.

1199

Richard I died. John I was crowned king.

## MEDIEVAL

1154 – 1484

1216

King John died. His nine-year-old son became King Henry III.

1337

The Hundred Years War between England and France began.

## ELIZABETHANS

1558 – 1603

1588

Elizabeth I became queen.

2000 BC

AD 43

AD 410

1000

1100

1200

1300

1500

1600

c.1000 BC–c.800 BC

A hillfort was built at Mam Tor.



BRONZE AGE

c.AD 80

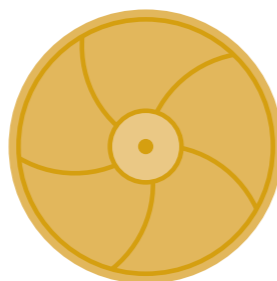
The Roman fort, Navio, was built at Brough. The fort controlled access to the lead and silver mining industries.



1ST CENTURY

c.920

Edward the Elder granted lands at Hope to Uhtred, son of Eadulf of Bamburgh. Hope became an important royal Saxon manor.



10TH CENTURY

1086

'William Peverel's castle at Pechesers' was recorded in Domesday Book.



11TH CENTURY

1155

Henry II took Peveril Castle from William Peveril II. He turned land around the castle into a royal hunting ground called The Forest of the Peak.

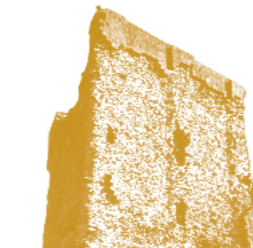
1157

Henry II entertained Malcolm IV, king of Scotland, at Peveril Castle.

1173–74

Henry II spent money on strengthening Peveril Castle.

12TH CENTURY



1175–77

Henry II built the keep as a clear symbol of his power.

1198

Castleton town was recorded for the first time.

12TH CENTURY

1204–12

King John spent money on building work at Peveril Castle – he possibly built the new hall.

1216

King John gave Peveril Castle to William Ferrers, earl of Derby.

1235

Henry III stayed at Peveril Castle. Repairs were made to the north wall and the bridge across Peak Cavern Gorge.

13TH CENTURY

1372

The lordship of the Peak and Peveril Castle were given to Edward III's son, John of Gaunt.

1374

John of Gaunt ordered lead to be stripped from some of the castle buildings and used at his other castles.

14TH CENTURY

1561

Elizabeth I ordered a survey of Peveril Castle, which showed it was beyond repair.



16TH CENTURY