



ENGLISH HERITAGE
EDUCATION

KSI-KS3

TIMELINE

Eltham Palace

This resource pack has been designed to help teachers plan a visit to Eltham Palace, which provides essential insights into the royal medieval and Tudor courts and 1930s Art Deco interior design. Use these resources on site or in the classroom to help students get the most out of their learning at the palace.



Get in touch with our Education Booking Team

☎ 0370 333 0606

✉ bookeducation@english-heritage.org.uk

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

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Step into England's story

NORMANS
 1066 – 1154

1066
William the Conqueror was victorious at the Battle of Hastings. The Norman Conquest of England began.

1086
The Domesday Book was completed.


MEDIEVAL
 1154 – 1484

1272
Edward I was crowned king.

1307
Edward I died and his son, Edward II, became king.

1327
Edward II was forced to give up his crown. His son, Edward III, became king.

1348
Edward III founded the Order of the Garter.

1377–99
Reign of Richard II.

1399–1413
Reign of Henry IV.

1455
The War of the Roses began.

1461
Edward of York defeated the Lancastrians at the Battle of Towton and took the throne as Edward IV.

TUDORS
 1485 – 1603

1491
Prince Henry (later Henry VIII) was born. He spent a lot of his childhood at Eltham Palace.

1491–47
Reign of Henry VIII.



1558–1603
Reign of Elizabeth I.

STUARTS
 1603 – 1714

1603–25
Reign of James I.

1625
Charles I was crowned king.

1642
The English Civil War began.

1649
Charles I was executed.

1660
The monarchy was restored. Charles II was crowned king.


GEORGIANS
 1714 – 1830

1820
George, the Prince Regent was crowned George IV.

1830–37
Reign of William IV.

1936
Edward VIII was crowned king. The largest British cruise ship ever built, the **Queen Mary**, sailed for the first time. Edward VIII abdicated the throne. His brother, George VI, was crowned king.



1939–45
The Second World War.

1000 → 1200 → 1300 → 1400 → 1500 → 1600 → 1800 → 1900 → 2000

1086
Eltham Palace was recorded in the Domesday Book as Eltham manor. It belonged to Bishop Odo of Bayeux, the half-brother of William the Conqueror.



11TH CENTURY

1295
Antony Bek, Bishop of Durham, became owner of Eltham manor.

c.1295
Bishop Bek built a large manor house, with a great hall, a defensive wall surrounded by a moat and a hunting park.



13TH CENTURY

1311
Bishop Bek died and Edward II gave Eltham manor to his queen, Isabella.

1316
Edward and Isabella's son, Prince John of Eltham, was born at Eltham manor.

c.1340s
Edward III extended Eltham manor and it became a large royal palace.

c.1380s
Richard II created a garden, a dancing chamber and rebuilt the north bridge in stone.

14TH CENTURY

c.1400
Henry IV built new apartments for himself with stone chimney stacks and stained-glass windows.

1475–80
Edward IV built the great hall.

1482
Edward IV hosted Christmas celebrations for 2,000 people at the palace.

15TH CENTURY

1517
A tiltyard was built near the palace.

c.1520s
The palace was extended for Henry VIII, including a new chapel and a new privy garden.

1525
Cardinal Wolsey wrote the Eltham Ordinances at the palace.

16TH CENTURY



1603
James I described Eltham Palace as 'farre in decay'. He made repairs to the buildings.

1617–1632
Parts of the palace started to collapse.

1648
Parliamentary troops destroyed many of the palace buildings.

1651
Eltham Palace was sold to Nathaniel Rich, a parliamentarian colonel. He knocked down many of the remaining buildings.

17TH CENTURY

1828
The great hall was repaired by the Office of Works (more work was carried out in 1903 and 1911–14).

c.1830
Two gentlemen's residences were built in the grounds of the palace. The great hall was used as a tennis court.



19TH CENTURY

1936
Stephen and Virginia Courtauld moved in to Eltham Palace. They built a modern Art Deco-style house and restored the great hall.

1940
Four German bombs damaged the roof of the great hall during the Battle of Britain.

1944
Stephen and Ginie left Eltham Palace for Scotland.

1945–92
The palace was used by the Royal Army Educational Corps.

20TH CENTURY