Activity 2.2



**What happened when?**

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| The Roman invasion of AD 43 led to the rapid construction of a road network and forts in the South-West. | The Bath Casualty Hospital (1788) and the Bath City Dispensary and Infirmary (1792) joined in 1826 to form the United Hospitals, then known as the Royal United Hospital from 1864. | Bath is known to have had a cloth trade in the Saxon era and it appears that by the 13th century this was well developed. |
| The building of a civilian settlement began after the Roman invasion and following relative peace with local Britons. | Around 880 King Alfred of Wessex set about major changes and a new street layout began to emerge. | The temple to Sulis Minerva was constructed in AD 60–70 adjacent to the baths and the Sacred Spring. |
| Like other towns, Bath may have declined after the Black Death of the mid 14th century. In 1377–81 its adult population was between 300 and 600 | In 1600, Bath remained in most respects a modest medieval city, reliant on a declining clothmaking industry and with the potential of its waters yet to be exploited. | The 1720s were the crucial moment in the great change in Bath’s architectural importance, setting fashions for the whole of England. Bath was to become a pleasure resort as well as a health resort. |
| In 1189 Richard I granted the town a charter, recognising the merchant guild and conferring freedom from tolls. | In 1874 the Somerset and Dorset Joint Railway arrived at Bath from Bournemouth, via two tunnels under Combe Down. It joined the Midland branch at Bath Junction (B5), and shared Bath Queen Square station. | Throughout the 17th century, the resident population was around 2000. |

Can you match the information to your timeline?   
What does it tell you about Bath?