The U.K. History

18th century
- 1707 — Birth of the Union
- 1714–1727 — Hanoverian kings
- 1720 — South Sea Bubble
- 1719–1742 — Robert Walpole - Prime Minister

1800 to 1830
- 1st Jan, 1801 — Union with Ireland
- 1803–1815 — Napoleonic wars
- 1853–1856 — Crimean War
- 1930s — Whig reforms

1837 to 1901
- Victorian era
  - 1832 — Representation of the People Act 1832
  - 1839–1842 — First Opium War fought between Britain and China
  - 1850 — Roman Catholic hierarchy - Restoration in England and Wales.
  - 1851
    - The Great Exhibition
    - the first World's Fair
  - 1854 — Crimean War — war with Russia
  - 1878 — Treaty of Berlin
  - 1879 — Anglo-Zulu War
  - 1880 - 1881 — Boer War
  - 1899 — The Second Boer War

1901–1918
- Early 20th century
  - 1901–1914 — Edwardian era
  - 1914–1918
    - First World War
    - Postwar settlement
  - 1914 — Government of Ireland Act

1919–1939
- Interwar era
  - Great Depression
    - Worldwide crisis
    - Organized protests
  - Commonwealth and Empire
    - League of Nations mandates
  - 1926
    - Balfour Declaration of 1926
    - British Commonwealth of Nations
  - Politics of 1920s
    - Enlarging democracy
    - Ireland
    - Expanding welfare state
    - Conservative control
    - King George V

1939 to 1945
- Second World War
  - 1941
    - Mobilisation of women
    - Welfare state

1945 to 1999
- Postwar
  - Austerity 1945–1950
  - Empire to Commonwealth
  - From the Troubles to the Belfast Agreement
  - Common Market (EEC), then EU, membership
  - Devolution for Scotland and Wales

21st century
- 2005 — War in Afghanistan and Iraq, and terrorist attacks
- 2007-2011 — Nationalist government in Scotland
- 2008 — The 2008 economic crisis
- 2010 — The Coalition government
- 2014 — Scottish Independence referendum
- 2016 — EU referendum