

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Thomas telford Timeline

Cut out the labels and stick them in the correct place on the timeline below.

The image shows a vertical timeline for Thomas Telford, spanning from 1750 to 1840. The timeline is a solid vertical line with tick marks for every 10 years. Labels for the years 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840 are provided as cut-out pieces. Arrows point from these labels to specific points on the timeline. To the right of the timeline is a large dashed rectangular box for taking notes. The labels and arrows are as follows:

- 1750: Arrow points to the start of the timeline.
- 1760: Arrow points to the 10-year mark.
- 1770: Arrow points to the 20-year mark.
- 1780: Arrow points to the 30-year mark.
- 1790: Arrow points to the 40-year mark.
- 1800: Three arrows point to the 50-year mark.
- 1810: Arrow points to the 60-year mark.
- 1820: Two arrows point to the 70-year mark.
- 1830: Arrow points to the 80-year mark.
- 1840: Arrow points to the end of the timeline.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**1793**

Thomas Telford built Ellesmere Canal and the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct (a bridge that carried the canal over a river thirty eight metres below). The aqueduct took ten years to finish and is still being used today.

**1804**

Telford began construction of over 900 miles of roads and 120 bridges across the Highlands of Scotland. The project took 20 years to complete, and some of the roads he built have formed the basis for routes for modern roads across the Highlands.

**1803**

An Act of Parliament approves the construction of the Caledonian canal. The canal links the east and west coast of Scotland. It is sixty miles long, passes through 29 locks and took 19 years to build. It allowed shipping to avoid the treacherous northern coast of Scotland.

**1757**

Thomas Telford was born at Glendinning (a hill farm) in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire. His father died soon after his birth and he grew up in relative poverty. As he got older he was nicknamed "laughing Tam", a testament to his genial character.

**1823**

The government commissioned Telford to design churches to be built across the Highlands of Scotland. Over the course of the project 32 churches were built. In 1826 he built the Menai Suspension bridge in Wales. it was the longest suspension bridge in the world.

**1801**

Thomas Telford surveyed the roads in Scotland. He found the Highlands of Scotland had few roads. This marked the beginning of an extensive road building project.

**1771**

When Thomas Telford turned fourteen he was apprenticed to a stonemason. He later moved to London where he helped build additions to Somerset House. Following this he worked in Portsmouth dockyard.

**1820**

Telford became the first president of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

**1834**

Telford died in 1834 at the age of 77. He was buried in Westminster Abbey as a mark of respect for his achievements. In 1968 a new town in Shropshire (Telford) was named after him.

**1787**

Sir William Pulteney, the MP for Shrewsbury and a very wealthy person, was so impressed with Thomas Telford's work that he made him the Surveyor of Public Works for Shropshire.