

1070		First Jewish Settlement	The history of the Jews in England goes back to the reign of William I. The first written record of Jewish settlement in England dates from 1070.
1144		Blood Libel	Blood Libel 1144 (or blood accusation) is an accusation that Jews kidnapped and murdered the children of Christians to use their blood as part of their religious rituals during Jewish holidays. There has never been any real proof that this happened.
1190		Clifford Tower	The Jews of York take refuge from an angry crowd in Clifford's Tower, a fortified building in which they are besieged along with their religious leader, Rabbi Yom Tov. He advises them to kill themselves rather than be captured, and they commit mass suicide.
1215		Wearing of the Tabula	Wearing of the tabula imposed: After the Lateran (Catholic) Council of 1215, English Jews were forced to wear a distinguishing mark called a tabula - a white piece of cloth shaped like the Ten Commandments. They were also encouraged to convert to Christianity.
1278		Coin-Clipping Trials	Coin-clipping trials. Edward I imprisons all Jews, on suspicion of coin clipping. 293 Jewish people are executed in London alone. Coin-clipping is where standard coins were shaved or clipped so that the small removed parts could be melted down and made into new coins, an early form of forgery/fraud.
1290	1656	Edict of Expulsion	The Jewish presence continued until King Edward I's Edict of Expulsion in 1290. After the expulsion, there was no Jewish community, apart from individuals who practised Judaism secretly, until the rule of Oliver Cromwell.
1656		Sephardic Community	While Cromwell never officially readmitted Jews to Britain, a small colony of Spanish and Portuguese Jews (also known as Sephardic Jews) living in London, was identified in 1656 and allowed to remain.
1657		Post-Readmission Synagogue Founded	First post-readmission synagogue founded. Antonio Fernandes Carvajal, a Portuguese wine merchant and long-time resident of London, established a small synagogue in Creechurch Lane, Aldgate, for the community of Spanish and Portuguese Jews. A burial ground was also leased.
1753		Jewish Naturalisation Act attempted	The Jewish Naturalisation Act of 1753, was an attempt to formally legalise the Jewish presence in England, however the attempt remained in force for only a few months.
1829	1858	Jewish Emancipation	Historians commonly date Jewish Emancipation to either 1829 or 1858 when Jews were finally allowed to sit in Parliament, though Benjamin Disraeli, born Jewish, had been a Member of Parliament long before this. This Emancipation act was important as it made the Jewish presence in England legal and formal under law.
1846		Repeal of 'De Judaismo'	At the insistence of Irish leader Daniel O'Connell, in 1846, the British law "De Judaismo", which prescribed a special dress for Jews, was repealed.
1850	1900	A Country of Tolerance	Due to the lack of anti-Jewish violence in Britain in the 19th century, it acquired a reputation for religious tolerance and attracted significant immigration from Eastern Europe.
1881		Assassination of the Russian Tsar	Assassination of Tsar Alexander II in Russia triggered renewed waves of persecution against Jews. These attacks were called pogroms and resulted in more Jewish people leaving Russia and Eastern Europe for England.

1884		Marks & Spencer	Michael Marks began an impressive retail career with a street stall in Leeds in 1870; a new immigrant from Eastern Europe, he did not even speak English. He founded Marks & Spencer along with a friend and they went on to own a number of 'penny bazaars'. These then developed into one of Britain's flagship retail chains.
1887		Federation of Synagogues	The Federation of Synagogues was founded in east London
1893		JFS	The Jews' Free School was the largest school in the world with over 3000 pupils.
1905		Passing of the Aliens Act	Passing of the Aliens Act aimed at restricting Jewish immigration to Britain.
1920		Bloom's Restaurant	Bloom's restaurant, a favourite for over 70 years, opened at 58 Brick Lane London. It was the most well-known and longest standing kosher restaurant brand in London surviving until 2010.
1930	1949	Fleeing the Nazi's	In the 1930s and 1940s, some European Jews fled to England to escape the Nazis. However, Jews faced anti-Semitism and stereotypes in Britain, and anti-Semitism "in most cases went along with Germanophobia" to the extent that Jews were seen as the same as Germans by many in the early 20th century. This led many Jewish families to Anglicise their often German-sounding names.
1936		Battle of Cable Street	300,000 Jewish demonstrators faced down fascists at the Battle of Cable Street, east London. British Fascists believed that democracy was not working and that the country should be led by a strong dictator. (Like Hitler's Germany) They agreed with many of Hitler's ideas and tried to intimidate the Jewish community of east London, but due to the hard work of the people (Jewish and otherwise) living in the east End, the march was a failure and the group was forced to back down.
1938	1939	Kindertransport	10,000 unaccompanied children refugees arrived from Nazi Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. They were sent to Britain to keep them safe, many would never see their families again.
1939	1945	World War Two	World War II - Jews contributed to the war effort at home and in the armed forces, for example as land girls, or as soldiers in the British Army.
2000		Modern Jewish Life	Jews in Britain now number 300,000, and England contains the second largest Jewish population in Europe and the fifth largest Jewish community worldwide.