

23 June 1912

Alan Mathison Turing is
born in London.

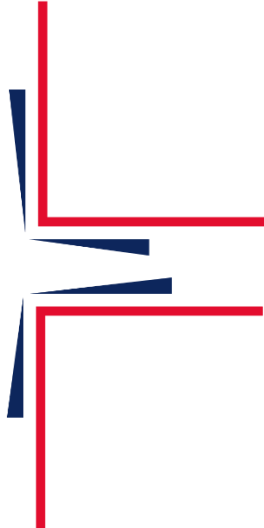
1926

Begins studying at
Sherborne School,
excelling in science and
maths.



1931

Starts studying
**mathematics at King's
College, Cambridge.**



1936

Publishes his work *On
Computable Numbers*
introducing the **Turing
machine**, the basis of
modern computing.



1938

Earns his **PhD** from
Princeton, working on
mathematical logic and
cryptography.

1939

Britain enters World War II;
Turing joins **Bletchley**
Park, Britain's code-
breaking centre.

1940

Designs the **Bombe machine**, which cracks Germany's **Enigma code**.

1942

His codebreaking helps the Allies win key battles, like the **Battle of the Atlantic**.



1945

The war ends: Turing is awarded the **Order of the British Empire (OBE)** for his war contributions.

1946

Works on designs for the **Automatic Computing Engine (ACE)**, an early computer.

1948

Joins the **University of Manchester**, focusing on artificial intelligence.

1950

Publishes *Computing Machinery and Intelligence*, which introduces the **Turing Test**, a way to determine if computers can think.

1951

Begins studying
mathematical biology,
exploring how animal
patterns form.

1952

Turing is arrested for being
gay, which was illegal in
Britain; forced to undergo
chemical castration.



7 June 1954

Dies from cyanide poisoning, widely believed to be suicide.

1970s–1980s

Computer science develops and his work is recognised as foundational to modern computing.



2009

**The British government
apologizes for Turing's
treatment.**

2013

**Receives a posthumous
pardon from the Queen.**



2017

The UK passes **Turing's Law**; pardoning thousands of men convicted under past anti-LGBTQ+ laws.

2021

Turing's face appears on the **£50 banknote**, honouring his contributions.