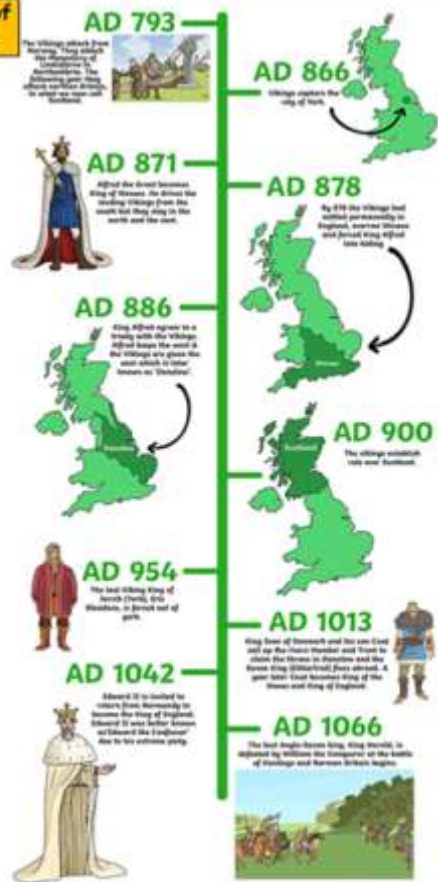


VIKINGS - HISTORY - Autumn 2

Key vocabulary

Lindisfarne	Lindisfarne, also known as a Holy Island, was one of the first landing sites for Vikings. The Vikings committed terrible violence against the monks at Lindisfarne.
Raid	A rapid, surprise attack on an enemy.
Tax	A compulsory charge of money to the government in power.
Danelaw	A historical name given to parts of the country (in northern and eastern England) governed by the Danes.
King Alfred (the Great)	King of Wessex who prevented England from falling to the Danes (Vikings).
Danegeld	A land tax collected to raise money to protect against attacks from Danish invaders.
Great Heathen Army	The Great Danish Army - made up of a coalition of Norse warriors - that came together to invade the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.
Battle of Eddington	A great battle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings that ended with the two groups agreeing to the division of England.
Tynwald Parliament	The longest running parliament in the world set up by the Vikings which still runs yearly on the Isle of Man.
Scandinavia	The area that is made up of the countries: Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Conquer	To get something by force.
Treaty	A formal written agreement between states.

Timeline of key dates



Key Visuals



Similarities to Romans	Differences to Romans
Vikings are foreign invaders.	They come from Scandinavia, not Rome.
They successfully invaded Britain.	Vikings were less civilised than Romans. They cared about gold and Valhalla.
They worshipped multiple Gods.	Vikings fought in battle with axes.

The Invasion Journey



To make the journey from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the Vikings had to make a treacherous journey across the North Sea.

They were expert boat builders. We know what their boats looked like from examples that archaeologists have discovered.



Key knowledge

- The Vikings were a collection of people that sailed from Scandinavia: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
- Some Vikings were traders and farmers. Other Vikings were fierce warriors that wanted to fight as they believed it would take them to a heaven called 'Valhalla'.
- The Vikings invaded and settled for fertile land to grow food.
- The 'Danelaw' was a place that Vikings ruled.
- Vikings were pagan and worshipped many gods like the first Anglo Saxon settlers. They did not like Christians.
- Vikings travelled in boats called Longships.

A Reason to Invade

Farming was tough for the Vikings. The northern part of Scandinavia was full of mountains. The soil along the coastline was sandy. It was difficult to grow crops. As the population grew they could not grow enough food for everyone.

Around 750AD, some Viking started to explore other places to live and began to settle in Britain where the Anglo-Saxons lived.



AD 476	AD 793	AD 866	AD 878	AD 886
The Romans leave Britain as their empire collapses.	Vikings raid Lindisfarne Monastery. First time in Britain.	Vikings capture the city of York.	Vikings permanently settle in Britain.	King Alfred of the Saxons creates a treaty with the Vikings.