

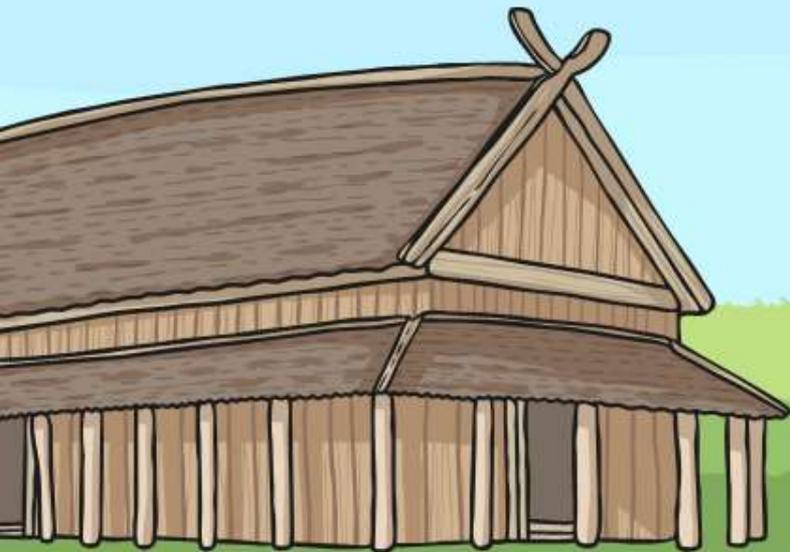


History

Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

Viking Raiders and Invaders



twinkl



Aim

- I can explain when and where the Vikings came from and say why they raided Britain.

Success Criteria

- I can order events from the time of the Vikings.
- I can create a poster containing details about who the Vikings were and what they did.
- I can act in role to ask or answer questions.

The Vikings



Questions

Discuss these questions with the other children in your group and then be ready to feedback to the rest of the class.

- Who were the Vikings?
- Where did they come from?
- What did they do?
- When did they come to Britain and why?
- What else do we know about them?



The Vikings Arrive

The Vikings came from the area of the modern Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

They set out in boats called **longships** to 'go Viking' (which means to go travelling around looking for resources and land to claim as their own).

The Vikings first arrived in Britain around 787AD and in 793AD they **raided** and **pillaged** the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria.



Glossary

Longship – a long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.

Pillage – to steal goods using violent tactics.

Raid – to suddenly attack a place.

Raiders

The Vikings came to Britain looking for lucrative new items to steal and trade. In addition they wanted land that they could take and claim as their own.

They particularly liked to raid monasteries, like the one at Lindisfarne. The monasteries were not very well protected and contained valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.

The Vikings also stole manuscripts and bibles. These were sold back to the religious leaders who could not bear to see them lost or damaged.



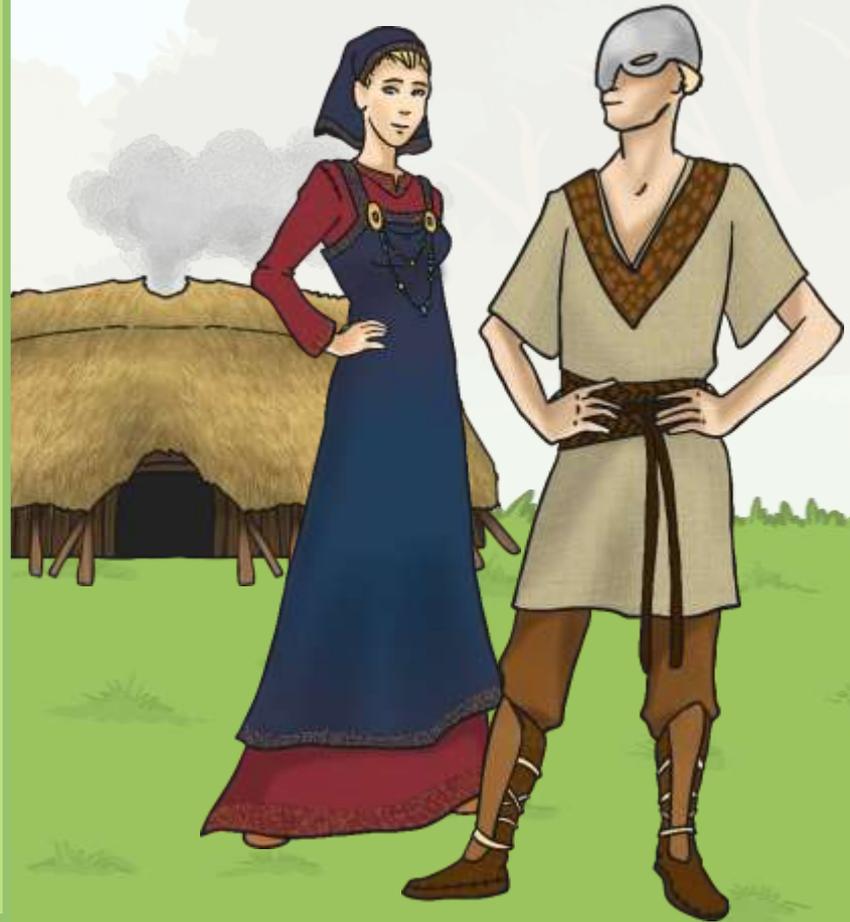
Invaders and Settlers

The Vikings went on to invade Scotland and in time they began to settle and stay there.

They were able to build up an army and in 866AD they captured the city of York.

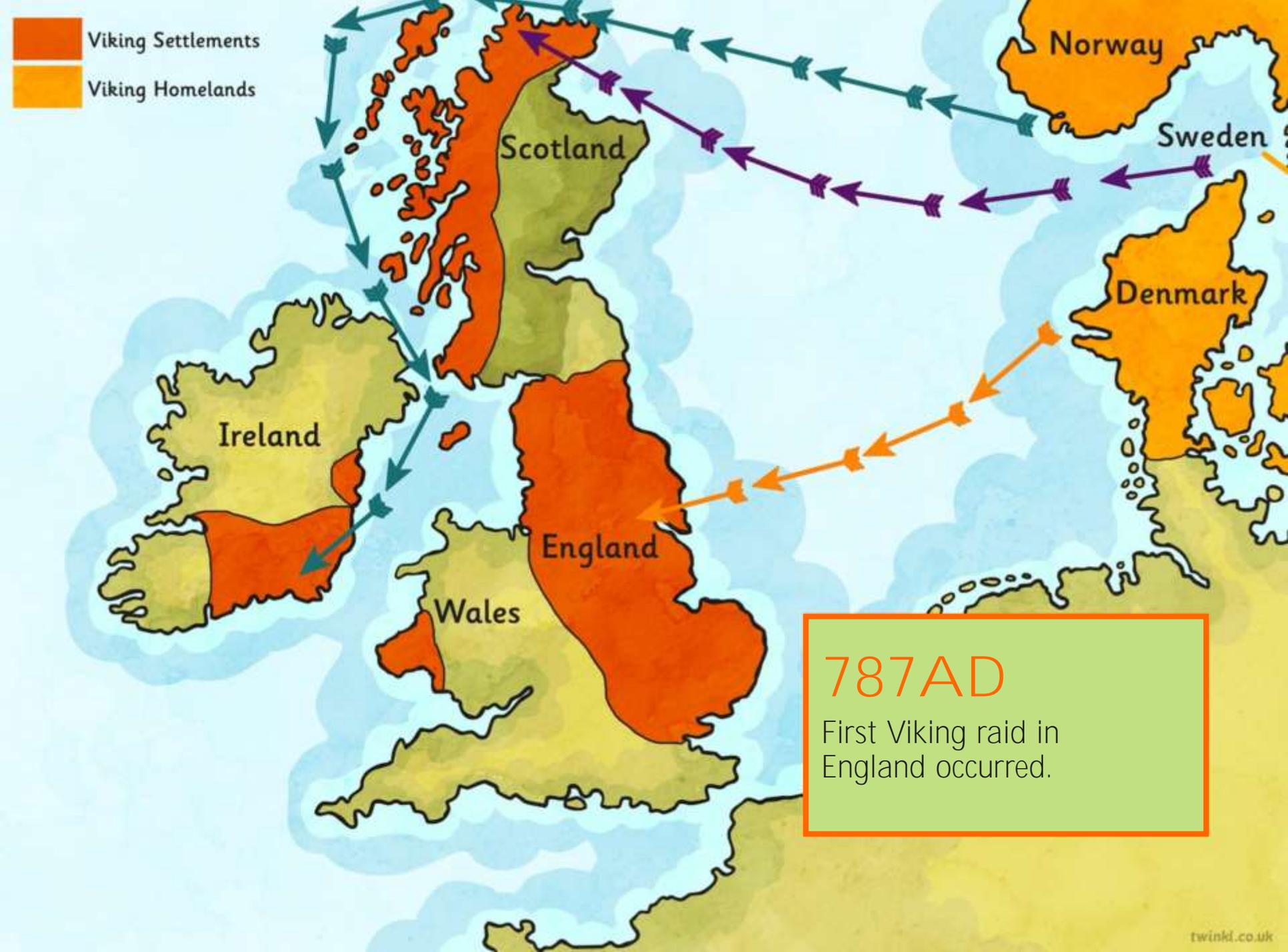
The Anglo-Saxon King Alfred the Great, who became King of Wessex in 871AD, managed to force the Vikings out of the South of England but this was short-lived.

By 878AD the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding. The Vikings were here to stay!



Viking Timeline





Viking Settlements

Viking Homelands

Norway

Sweden

Scotland

Denmark

Ireland

England

Wales

787AD

First Viking raid in England occurred.

793AD

The Vikings attack from Norway. They attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The following year they attack northern Britain, in what we now call Scotland.



866AD

The Vikings capture the city of York.

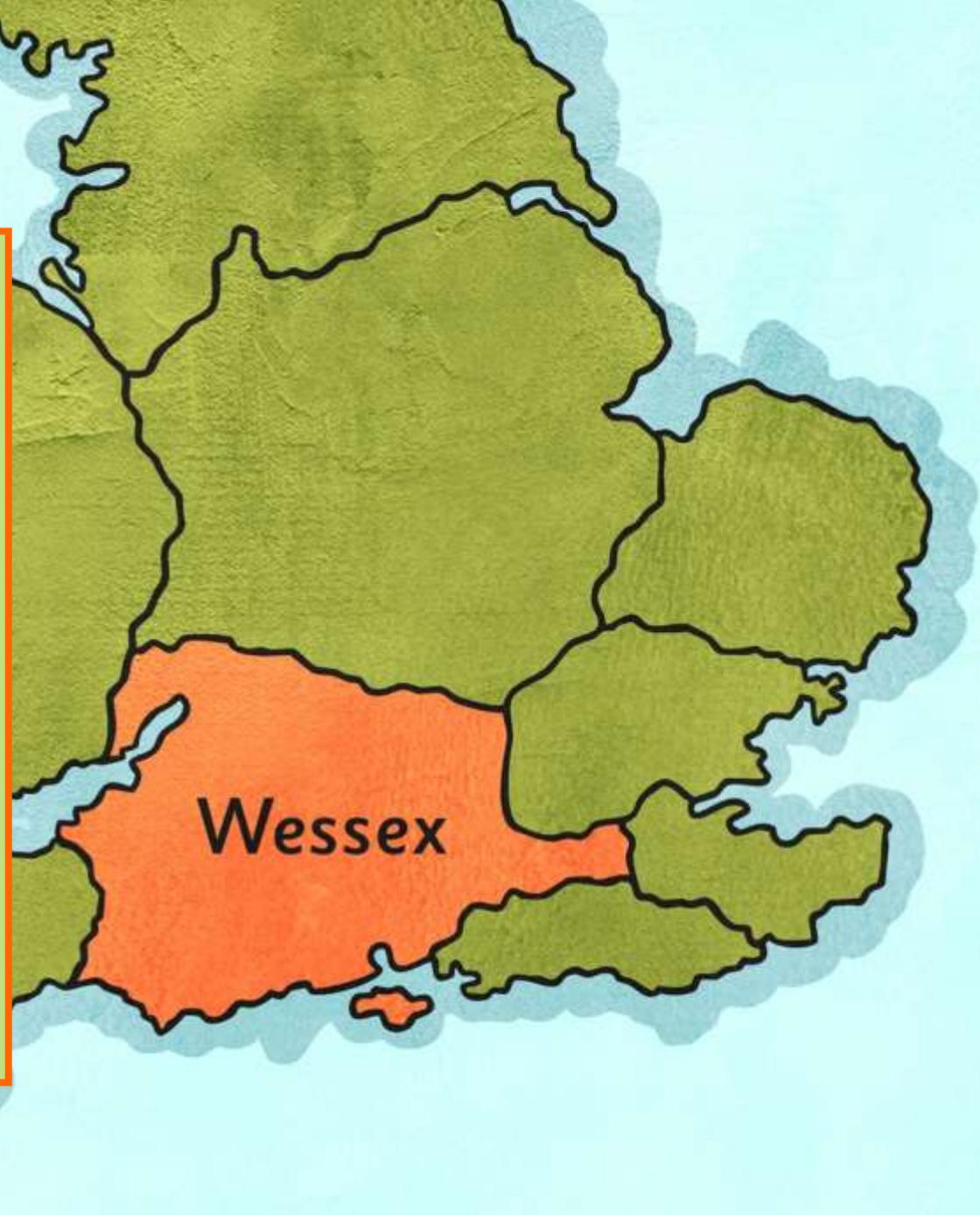
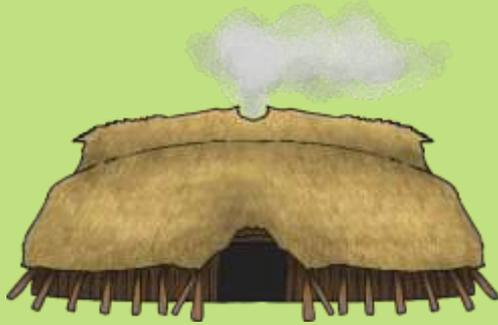


York



870AD

Wessex is the last
Anglo-Saxon kingdom.



871AD

Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex. He drives the invading Vikings from the south but they stay in the north and the east.



878AD

By this time, the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding.



886AD

King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings. Alfred keeps the west and the Vikings are given the east which is later known as 'Danelaw'.



900AD

The Vikings
establish rule over
northern Scotland



954AD

The last Viking King of Jorvick (York), Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out of York.



1013AD

King Sven of Denmark and his son Cnut sail up the rivers Humber and Trent to claim the throne in Danelaw and Ethelred, the Saxon King, flees abroad.



1014AD

King Sven dies and Ethelred returns to rule England again.



1016AD

King Ethelred dies.
His son, Edmund
Ironside, becomes
king for a few
months until he also
dies.

Cnut becomes King
of the Danes and
King of England.



1035AD

King Cnut dies. His sons Harold Harefoot and Hardicanute share the ruling of England. Harold dies in 1040 and Hardicanute becomes the sole ruler of England.



1042AD

Ethelred's second son, Edward is invited to return from Normandy to become the King of England. Edward was better known as 'Edward the Confessor' due to his extreme piety.



1066AD

The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold, is defeated by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings and Norman Britain begins.

