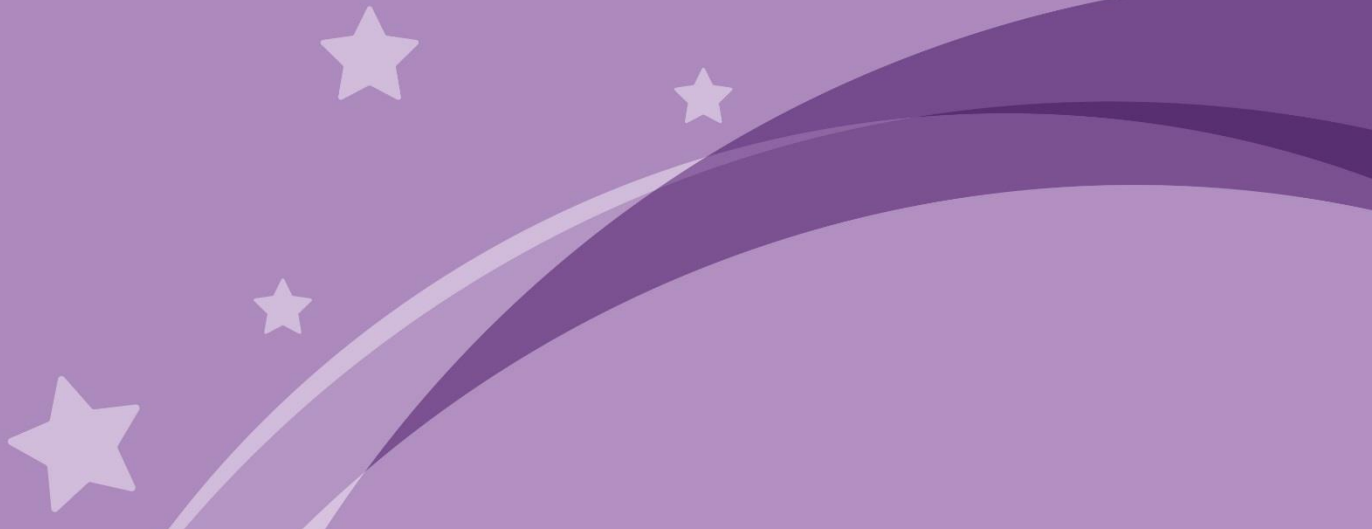




History

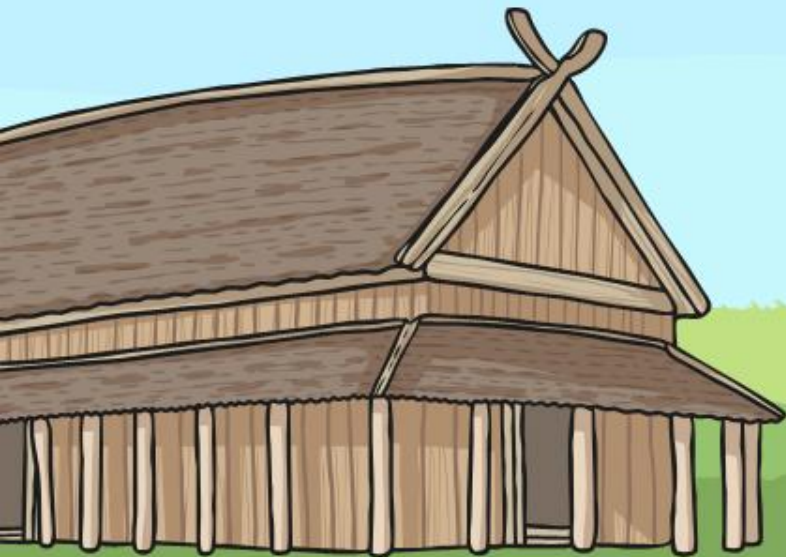
Vikings and Anglo-Saxons



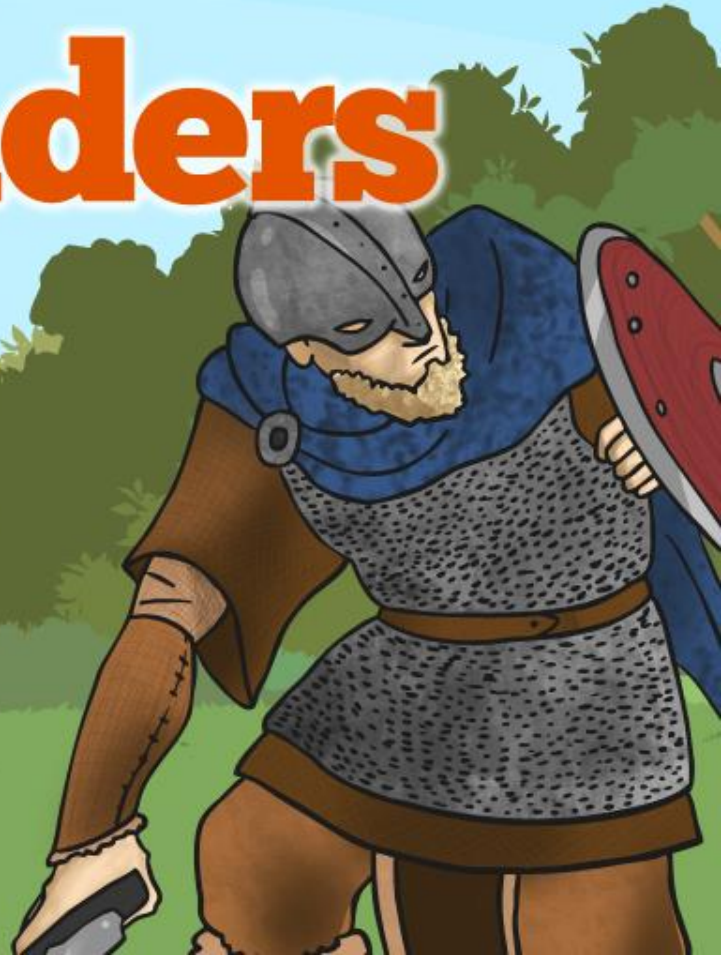
Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

Viking Raiders

and Invaders



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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?

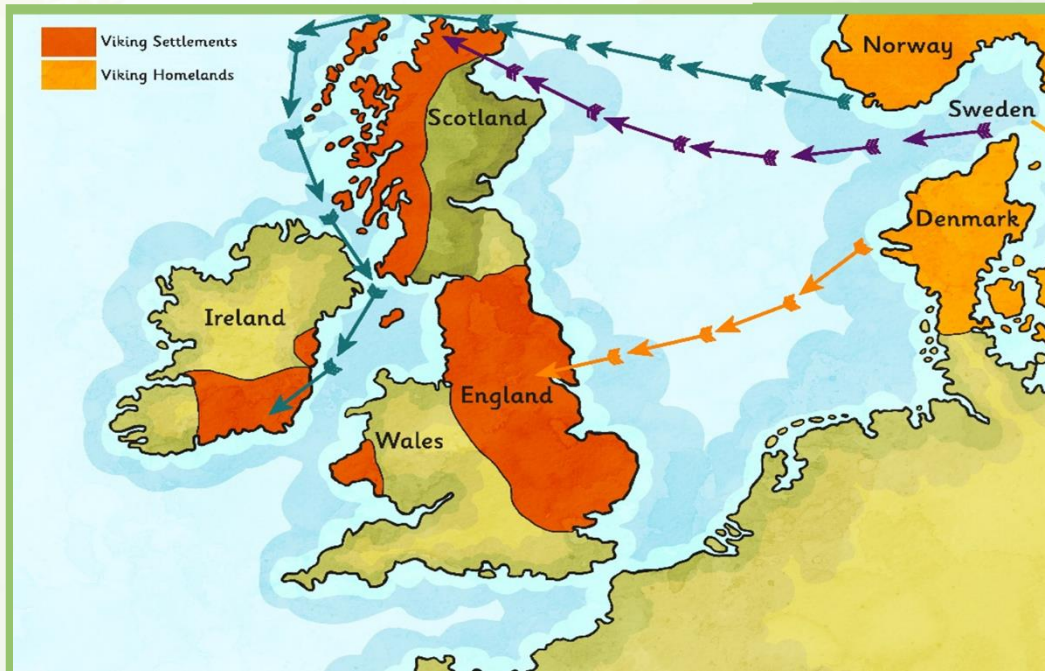


The Vikings Arrive

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 AD 787 and in AD 793 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 AD 866 they captured the city of York.

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

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

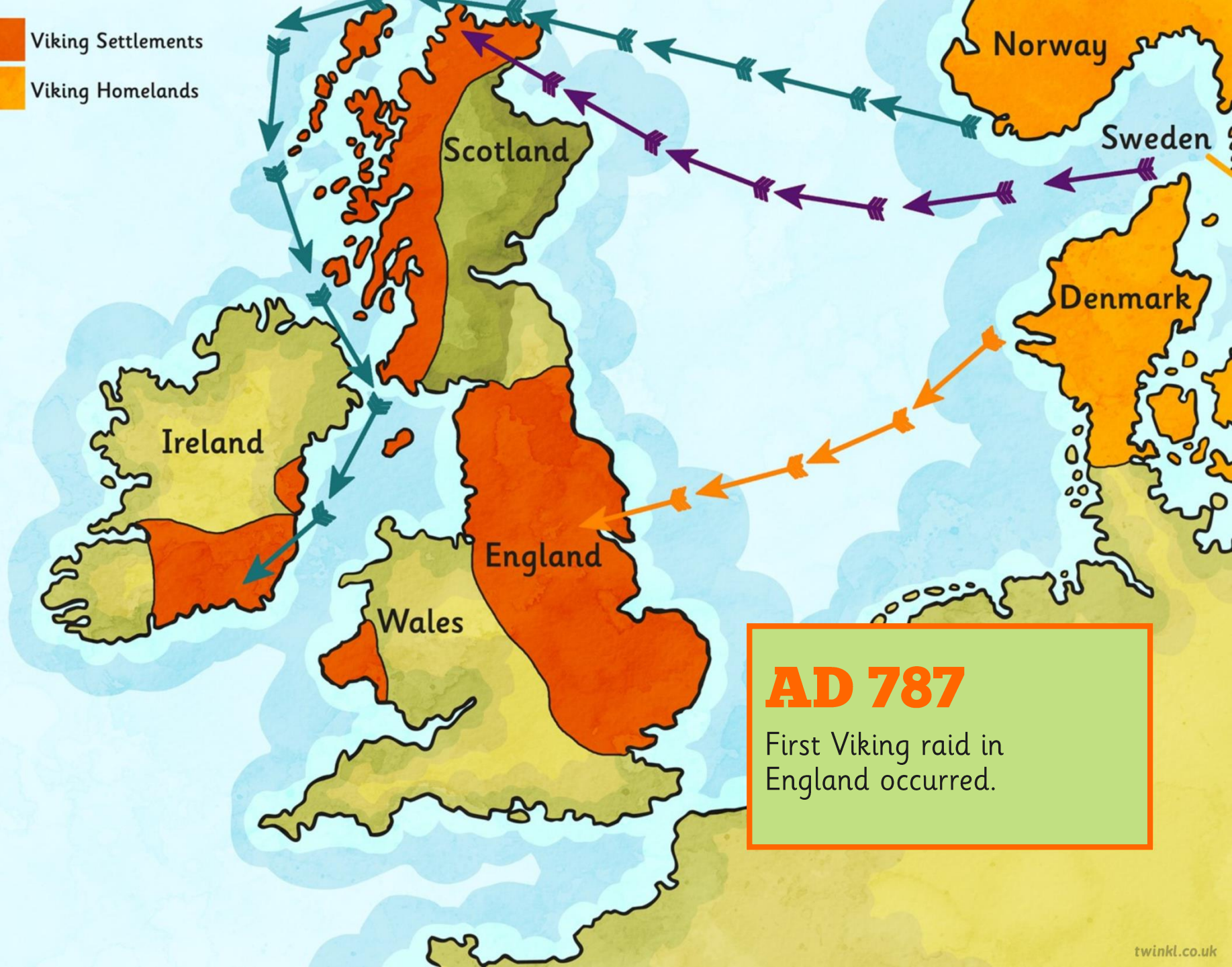


Viking Timeline



Viking Settlements

Viking Homelands



AD 787

First Viking raid in
England occurred.

AD 793

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.



AD 866

The Vikings capture the city of York.

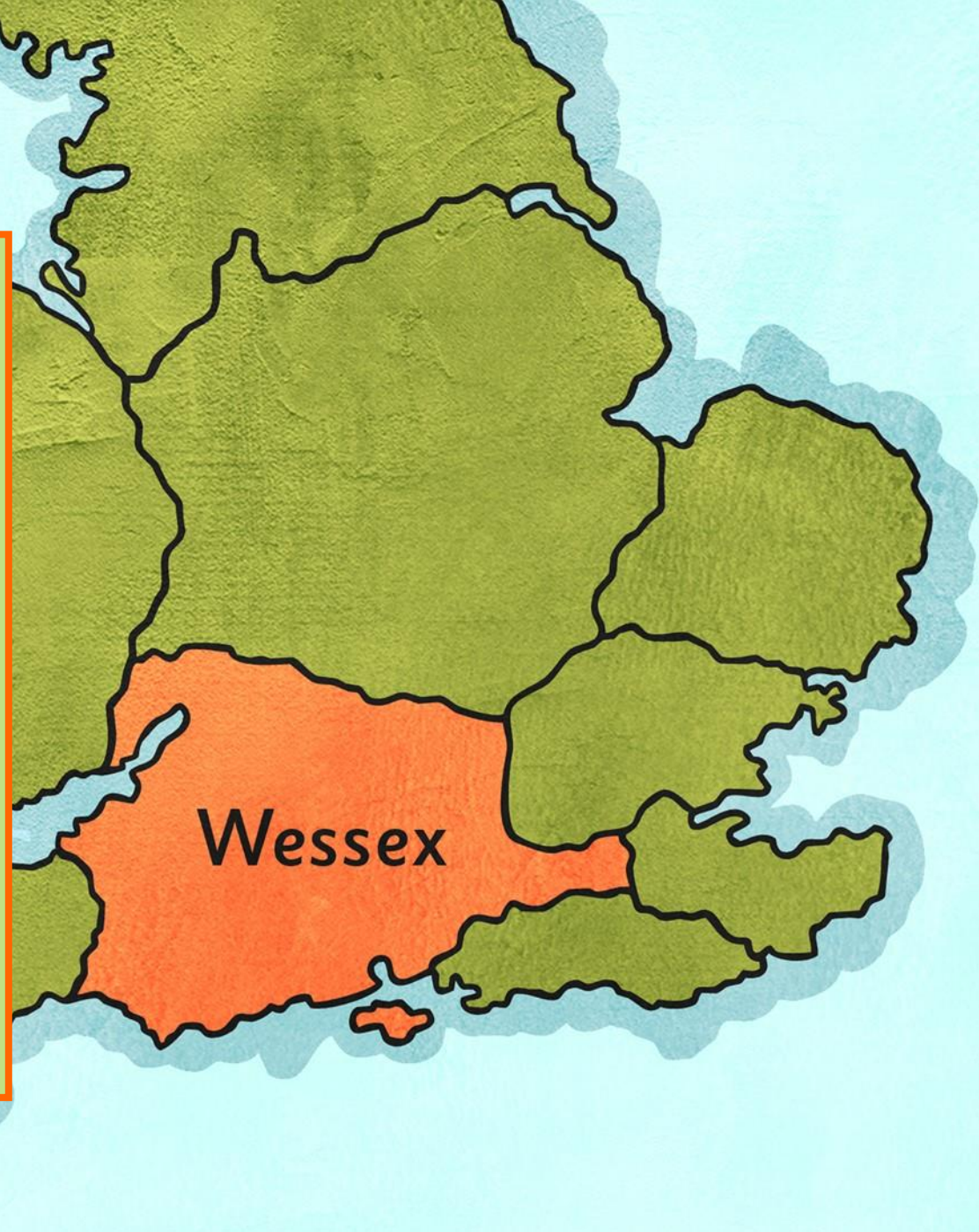


York



AD 870

Wessex is the last
Anglo-Saxon kingdom.



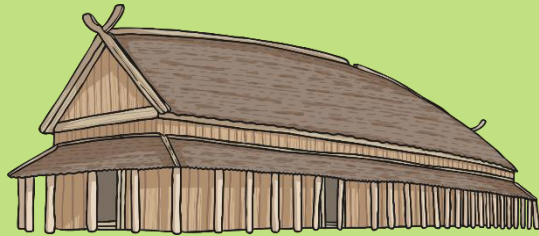
AD 871

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



AD 878

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



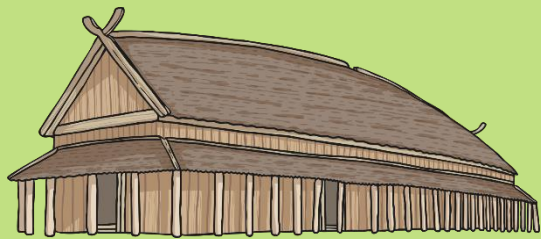
AD 886

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'.



AD 900

The Vikings
establish rule over
northern Scotland



AD 954

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



AD 1013

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.



AD 1014

King Sven dies and
Ethelred returns to
rule England again.



AD 1016

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.



AD 1035

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.



AD 1042

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.



AD 1066

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



Viking Timeline Activity



Your challenge is to create your own Viking Timeline to help you remember and order the important facts about the Vikings.

Look at the **Viking Timeline Posters** to help you if you get stuck.

Viking Timeline

Look at the dates and read each card carefully. Now cut out the cards and put them into the correct order.

787AD The Vikings first arrive in Britain.	793AD The Vikings attack the monastery at Lindisfarne, Northumbria.	866AD The Vikings capture the city of York.	870AD Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.	871AD King Alfred makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them the west (Danelaw) and keeping the west.	886AD King Alfred makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them the west (Danelaw) and keeping the west.
900AD The Vikings establish rule over Scotland.	954AD The last Viking King of York, Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out.	1013AD King Swein of Denmark arrives with his son, Cnut to become King of Danelaw. The Saxon King, Ethelred, flees the country.	1014AD King Swein, King Ethelred and Ethelred's first son, Edmund Ironside die. Cnut becomes King of England.	1042AD The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.	1066AD The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.

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History (KS2) Vikings and Anglo-Saxons: Viking Raiders and Invaders Lesson 1

Viking Timeline

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Viking Timeline

There are some important dates missing from this set of timeline cards. Can you find them? Then cut out all the cards and put them into the correct order.

870AD Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.	871AD Alfred the Great becomes the King of Wessex and manages to drive the Vikings out of the South.	886AD By this time, the Vikings have settled permanently in Britain. King Alfred makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them the west (Danelaw) and keeping the west.
1014AD King Swein, King Ethelred and Ethelred's first son, Edmund Ironside die. Cnut becomes King of England.	1042AD King Ethelred's second son, Edward the Confessor is invited to become King of England. The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.	1066AD The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.

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Vikings and Kings



Who thinks they can act in role as a Viking warrior or an Anglo-Saxon king to answer the questions the rest of your class may choose to ask you?

Questions for a Viking Warrior

1. Who are the Vikings?
2. Where do you come from?
3. When did you come to Britain and why?

Or can you think of a question of your own?

Questions for an Anglo-Saxon King

1. Where have these Vikings come from?
2. How have you and your people been affected?
3. What have the Vikings done?

Or can you think of a question of your own?

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