

Vikings Knowledge Planner: Why do we remember the Vikings?

The Vikings

The Vikings were raiders, pirates, traders, explorers, and settlers during the 9th to 11th century. They often travelled by sea from Scandinavia and took control of areas of Europe and beyond. One of their greatest achievements was their state-of-the-art shipbuilding technology, which allowed them to travel greater distances than anyone before them.

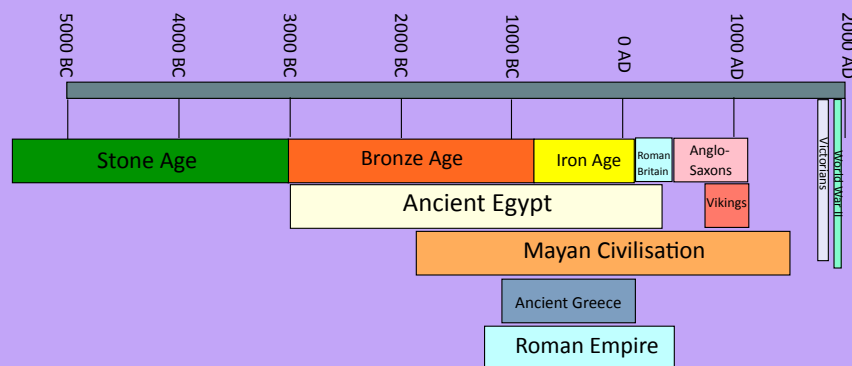
Historical Concepts

Change	The process or actions by which something or someone becomes different.
Continuity	Aspects that may stay the same despite changes.
Causation	The connections between events where one thing happens as a result of another
Significance	Identifying those events, sources, people, places or ideas which are most important.
Similarity and Difference	Comparing ways of life at different times.
Perspective	When interpreting evidence recognise that judgements are influenced by the view and opinion of the observer.
Sources	Evidence that is used to gather information and reach judgements.
Chronology	Arrange historical events in their correct time order.
Empathy	Placing yourself in another's position to better understand their actions.

Key Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxons	The main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings invaded.
archaeologist	An expert who studies objects from the past to learn about the people who lived then.
Chieftain	The leader of a village or small group of people
conquer	To beat an enemy and control them using force.
Danelaw	The Eastern area of England ruled by the Vikings.
defeat	To beat an enemy
excavation	To uncover something by digging and removing the earth that covers it.
invade	To attack, enter with the intention to take over
Jorvik	The Viking name for York (in North East England)
Kingdom	A country whose ruler is a king or queen.
Longship	A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship.
massacre	The killing of many people
monastery	A building where monks live, work and pray.
Scandinavia	The area that is made up of the countries: Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
treaty	A written agreement between two states.

Timeline: When were the Vikings in Britain?



Timeline

Dates in Chronological order with the events

789 – 3 Viking ships from Norway attack for the first time in Dorset.

793 – Vikings raided and attacked a monastery at Lindisfarne.

835 – Viking raid on Kent

865 – A 'Great Army' led by Vikings Halfdan and Ivarr the Boneless landed in East Anglia.

867 – York was captured.

869 – Vikings took over East Anglia.

871 – Viking army attacked new King of Wessex – Alfred. Alfred paid them off.

876 – Vikings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden settled permanently in England.

878 – Major Viking attack on Wessex, defeated by King Alfred.

878 – Viking King Guthrum accepted peace terms and divided the country in two. The area, north of the line was all under Viking control and called 'the Danelaw.'

886 – Alfred captured London back.

910 – Alfred's son King Edward attacked the Danelaw lands. By 918 all the southern Danelaw lands had been taken by him.

920 – Alfred's son Edward conquered Mercia and East Anglia.

926 – The next Saxon King called Athelstan captured York from the Vikings.

980 – New Viking raid. Next Saxon King Aethelred had to pay them money to go away. This was called Danegeld.

1016 – King Aethelred was forced to share England with the Viking King Cnut who became the first ever Danish king to rule without argument.

1037 – England re-united again after King Cnut's death.

1066 – The last Viking attempt to conquer was beaten off at the battle of Stamford Bridge.

Important Artefacts



Key Pieces of information

Viking Explorers and Traders

-The Vikings traded all over Europe and as far east as Central Asia, buying goods and materials such as silver, silk, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery. -They sold items like honey, tin, wheat, wool, wood, iron, fur, leather, fish and walrus ivory.

- They were great explorers and travellers. Viking ships reached Britain, France, Spain, Italy and North Africa.

What makes Vikings so significant to British history?

-They made advances in shipbuilding and navigation. They used longboats, which moved faster and were more manoeuvrable than other boats.

-Language: a mixture of old Norse and Old English gave us many words that we still use today, e.g. give, window, village and dream.

-They settled in villages and were farmers who kept animals and grew crops.

-They were skilful craft workers who made beautiful metalwork and wooden carvings.

-Their lasting legacy was the formation of the independent kingdoms of England and Scotland.

Important Places

Lindisfarne



One of the first Viking raids took place on the island of Lindisfarne. On 8th June 789 the Vikings raided a monastery on the island of Lindisfarne, just off the Northumbrian coast. During this attack they murdered many of the monks and stole many religious artefacts and treasures.

Kingdoms



During this time there was no such thing as England. There were 5 main kingdoms, each with their own King. Devon was part of Wessex. The King of Wessex was King Alfred.