

History - Vikings

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Raids	A rapid surprise attack on an enemy by troops, aircraft, or other armed forces.
Danelaw	The Danelaw was an area of England under control of the Vikings (or Danes, or Norsemen)
Lindisfarne	The location of the first Viking raid.
Alfred the Great	King of Northumbria. Created the Danelaw.
Invasion	When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country
Vikings	Any of the Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in parts of north-western Europe in the 8th-11th centuries.
Anglo-Saxons	The Anglo-Saxons left their homelands in northern Germany, Denmark and The Netherlands and came to Britain by boat.

Associated Diagram

Area of England ruled by Danelaw

Sticky Knowledge

The Vikings came from Scandinavia (modern day Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

The Vikings came to England to look for better places to farm and wanted to claim land.

Wednesday (Woden's Day) and Thursday (Thor's Day) are named after Viking Gods.

Thor is the God of thunder.

Oden/Woden is the king of the Gods and the God of War.

The Vikings travelled to Britain, France, Spain, Italy, North Africa, Russia, Turkey, Baghdad and North America.

They traded silver, silk, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery. They sold honey, wheat, wool, wood, iron, fur and leather.

Which area of Britain was ruled by Danelaw?

The area of Northern and Eastern Anglo-Saxon England under control of the Danish Viking Empire. The Danelaw began in AD886 and ended in AD866 and was given to them after their battle with Alfred the Great (the Anglo-Saxons).

The final Viking invasion of England came in 1066, led Harald Hardrada The English king, Harold Godwinson, marched north with his army and defeated Hardrada at Stamford Bridge. After the battle, King Harold heard that William of Normandy had landed in Kent with yet another invading army. Harold fought the Normans at the Battle of Hastings on 14th October, 1066. William became the new King.

Edward The Confessor 1042-1066. Known as 'the Confessor' because his life was characterised by piety and religious belief. He failed to leave an heir and was succeeded by King Harold. He promised the throne to William of Normandy during his time in exile and made Harold Godwinson his heir on his deathbed. This ultimately led to the Battle of Hastings.