

# Vikings

## The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England

**Chronological knowledge**—Know that by comparing and contrasting the characteristics of periods in history, leads to an understanding of how the wider world has changed over time.

**Range and Depth of Historical Knowledge**—Know that great events had an impact on people’s lives and they have shaped society over time.

**Historical interpretation**— Know that a piece of evidence may be biased. Know that evidence can be justified based on usefulness and reliability.

**Historical Enquiry**—Know which sources are generally considered most reliable for gaining an accurate understanding of historical events or periods in time.

### Previous learning

History—Romans— invasions and religion

History—Anglo-Saxons

English—Anglo-Saxon Boy

### Making comparisons

Society today and migration

### Key information

The Vikings first invaded Britain in 866AD but not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and became farmers.

The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.

No Vikings wore horns in their helmets.

Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of runes.

Vikings lived in longhouses which were long hall like buildings where several families would live.

Longships or longboats were designed to sail both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland.

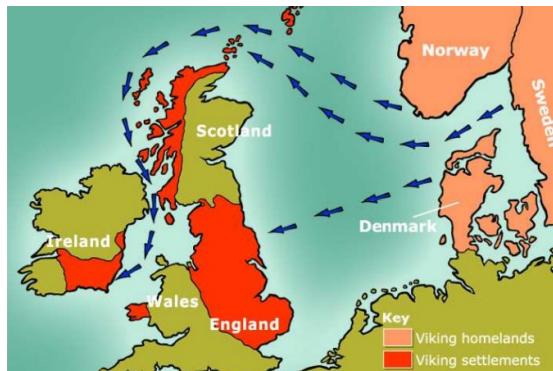
Vikings were pagans and often raided monasteries, looting gold.

The most important Viking British city was York, or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.

Alfred the Great was the Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex; he defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Edington in 878AD.

### Struggles

Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle .



### Key categories and concepts



### Wonder

Enjoyment  
Love of Language

### Belonging

Empathy

### Courage

Kindness

### Key Vocabulary

<b>invaders</b>	People who enter a place in large numbers without permission.
<b>archaeologist</b>	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
<b>Viking raids</b>	A sudden armed attack by Vikings with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying an of the enemy’s land.
<b>conquered</b>	A place or people taken control by others.
<b>longship</b>	A narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.
<b>Scandinavia</b>	The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
<b>Danelaw</b>	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
<b>territory</b>	An area of land that belongs to a particular country or person.
<b>Jorvik</b>	The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.
<b>monastery</b>	A building where monks lived.
<b>Pagan</b>	A person who believed in many Gods.
<b>Runes</b>	The name given to the Viking alphabet.

