



Raiders or Traders? - The Vikings



What I should already know?

- ✓ In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.
- ✓ New invaders arrived and began to settle in Britain. The Scots and Picts invaded from the North. Invaders from Germany, Denmark and Holland came from the east.
- ✓ These became known as Anglo-Saxons.
- ✓ They fought against each other and against other Norse raiders
- ✓ Many made village settlements in which farmers and craftsmen traded to survive.
- ✓ Many were converted to Christianity.
- ✓ Sutton Hoo was a significant archaeological discovery.

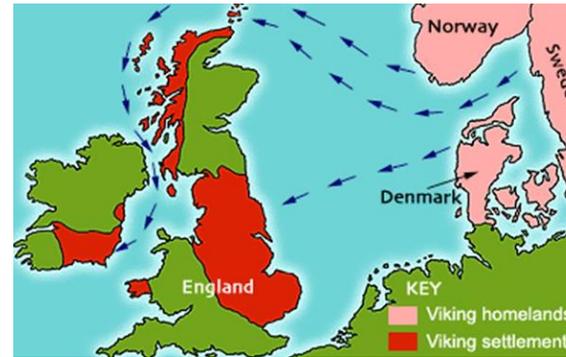
KEY KNOWLEDGE

Pupils will understand that there was a struggle for power in England by the Anglo-Saxons, the Vikings and eventually the Norman up to 1066. They will study significant figures and their impact and use chronological skills and historical enquiry to inform their knowledge and understanding about England during this time.

- Anglo-Saxons invaded and settled Britain after the Romans, forcing the Celts who already lived there into Wales and Scotland.
- Anglo-Saxons developed seven kingdoms which were constantly battling for power.
- Vikings first attacked England in 793 and continued to raid Britain for the next century.
- Vikings began colonising England, gaining control over the northeast by overpowering the Anglo-Saxons.
- King Alfred of Wessex established peace between Anglo-Saxons and Vikings in 886 with the Treaty of Wedmore.
- Vikings established the Danelaw in the northeast while King Alfred became 'King of all England' in the southwest.
- From 900AD was the golden age where the two countries of Anglo Saxon England & Viking Danelaw lived in peace
- In 1016, the Anglo-Saxon King Edmund died, leaving England under the control of the Danish King Cnut.
- Cnut split the whole of England into 4 Earldoms: 2 Viking led and 2 Anglo Saxon run.
- When Edward the Confessor died in 1066 without naming an heir, Anglo-Saxon Earl Harold Godwinson and Norse King Harald Hardrada both claimed the throne and fought at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- William of Normandy also claimed the throne and defeated Anglo Saxon King Harold at The Battle of Hastings
- England was now under Norman control.

Timeline

793AD The Vikings raid the monastery on Lindisfarne and kill monks.	866AD Danes captured York (Jorvik) and rule there.	886AD Alfred the Great was King of Wessex.	927AD King Athelstan became first King of united England.	1016AD King Cnut became King of England.	1042AD Edward the Confessor became King of England.	1066AD Battle of Hastings William the Conqueror is crowned king.	1100AD End of the Viking age.
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VOCABULARY

Claimant	A person who claims to have a right to something.
Court	In the Anglo-Saxon state there was a hierarchy of courts in each shire and <u>borough</u> . The king appointed the officials in charge of these courts.
Danelaw	A term used to refer to the area controlled by the Vikings in the north and east of England.
Danegeld	A tax raised to pay tribute or protection money to the Viking raiders to save a land from being ravaged
Longboat	long, slender boats that the Vikings used to travel on the seas, they were used for bring resources, exploration and warfare.
Justice	Justice helps us figure out what is fair, what is right and what is wrong. When justice is working, everyone feels like they are being treated fairly.
Outlaw	A person who has broken the law and who lives separately from the other parts of society because they want to escape legal punishment:
Unified	When people or groups are all on the same page, working for the same goals and doing the same thing.
Witan	A advisor of the king

Key people

King Athelstan

Edward the confessor

King Cnut

William the conqueror

King Offa

Saint Bede

King Alfred