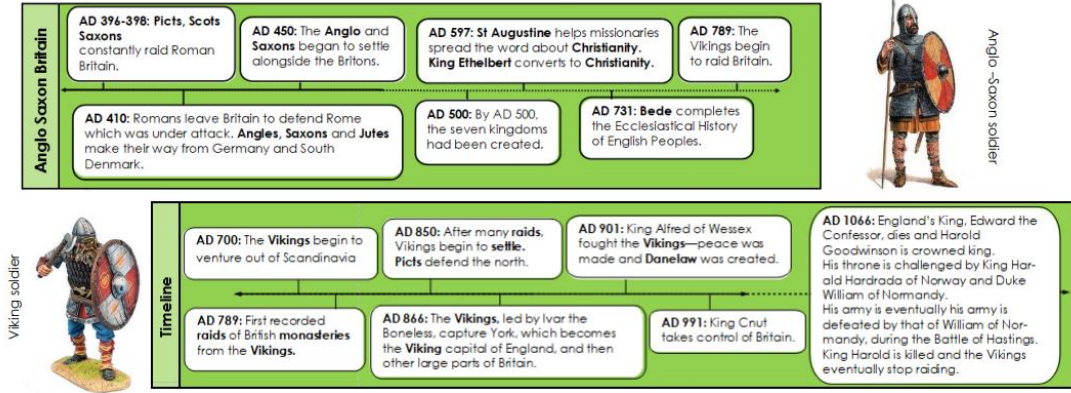

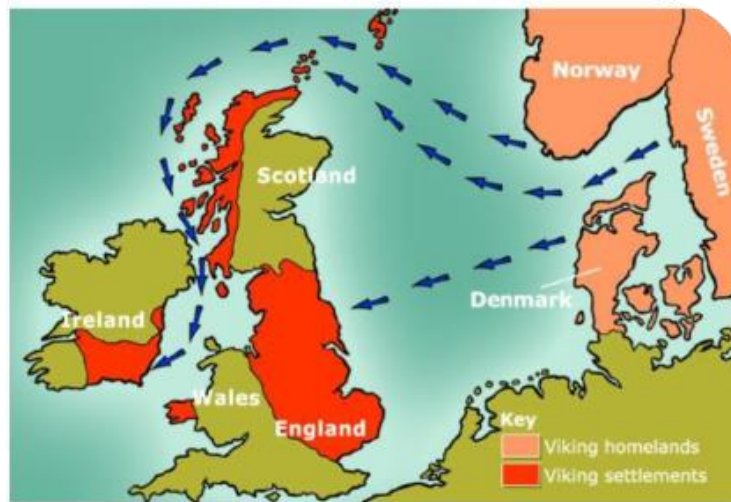




Key Facts	Timeline/ Maps	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They travelled in boats called longships and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials. The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain. 	 <p>Anglo Saxon Britain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AD 396-398: Picts, Scots Saxons constantly raid Roman Britain. AD 450: The Anglo and Saxons began to settle alongside the Britons. AD 597: St Augustine helps missionaries spread the word about Christianity. King Ethelbert converts to Christianity. AD 789: The Vikings begin to raid Britain. AD 410: Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. Angles, Saxons and Jutes make their way from Germany and South Denmark. AD 500: By AD 500, the seven kingdoms had been created. AD 731: Bede completes the Ecclesiastical History of English Peoples. <p>Viking Timeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AD 700: The Vikings begin to venture out of Scandinavia AD 850: After many raids, Vikings begin to settle. Picts defend the north. AD 901: King Alfred of Wessex fought the Vikings—peace was made and Danelaw was created. AD 1066: England's King, Edward the Confessor, dies and Harold Godwinson is crowned king. His throne is challenged by King Harald Hardrada of Norway and Duke William of Normandy. His army is eventually his army is defeated by that of William of Normandy, during the Battle of Hastings. King Harold is killed and the Vikings eventually stop raiding. AD 789: First recorded raids of British monasteries from the Vikings. AD 866: The Vikings, led by Ivar the Boneless, capture York, which becomes the Viking capital of England, and then other large parts of Britain. AD 991: King Cnut takes control of Britain. 	
Key Learning:	Prior Learning:	Books for support/ Enrichment Opportunities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand who the Vikings were and where they came from To know how and why they travelled to England To find out Why the Vikings wanted to come to Britain The many battles between the Anglo Saxons and the Vikings • Danelaw – what life was like under Viking rule in Northern Britain (culture, trade, religion). Who King Alfred was and why he was important. 	<p>Children will have previously studied Stone Age to Iron Age changes and Roman invasion and settlement of Britain and the Invasion of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes to make links to.</p>	



The map shows how Vikings came to the British Isles

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Key word	Definition
Danegeld	"Paying the Dane". King Ethelred paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning
Exile	To be sent away
Invade	To enter and occupy land
Kingdom	An area ruled by a king
Longship	A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings
Outlawed	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community
Pagan	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
Pillaged	To violently steal something
Raid	A surprise attack