

Vikings

Were the Vikings Victorious or Vicious?

During our Viking topic we will be finding out where this period of history fits on a timeline and placing specific events on a timeline by decade and describing historical events. We will **identify changes within and across different periods and suggest reasons for these; beginning to identify trends between periods of time and explaining how Britain and the wider world has developed.**

To know when and where the Vikings came from and key events in the Viking Age.

To compare the significance of Anglo Saxon kings during the Viking pe-

To explain who King Ethelred II was and say when and why Danegeld was introduced.

To identify and explain key aspects of Viking life.

To explain how the legal system worked in Anglo-Saxon Britain.

To explain how the last Anglo-Saxon kings shaped Britain.



Key Aspects of Viking Life

- ◆ Vikings used whatever natural resources were available to make their houses. Typically, this might have been stone or wood for the walls, a thatched (straw) roof and wattle and daub (stick and mud/dung) on the inside walls to keep in heat.
- ◆ The individual letters of the Viking alphabet were called runes. There were 16 runes in total
- ◆ Vikings wrote using characters from an alphabet called the Futhark.
- ◆ Viking metal workers made objects from a wide range of different materials, from iron to gold.
- ◆ Most Vikings wore clothes made from wool or linen.
- ◆ Jewellery was worn to show off how rich a person was.
- ◆ Most Vikings lived on farms where they grew their own crops, such as oats and wheat. They also kept farm animals, such as cows, pigs and sheep which provided milk, wool and meat.
- ◆ The Vikings love to make up riddles by skilfully choosing words to describe a thing or object without saying its name..

Interesting Facts

1. The Vikings came from Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden) .
2. They first arrived in Britain around AD 787 and in AD 793 they raided and pillaged the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria. Monasteries were raided because they were not well protected and contained valuable goods like gold, jewels manuscripts & bibles. They were looking for lucrative new items to steal and trade and wanted land they could claim as their own.
3. In AD 866 they had built up an army and they captured the city of York. York (Yorvick) became an important Viking manufacturing centre.
4. The Anglo-Saxon King, King Alfred the Great, managed to temporarily force the Vikings out of the South of England in AD 871 however by AD 878 the Vikings had permanently settled in England and forced King Alfred in to hiding.
5. "Danelaw" King Alfred agreed a treaty with the Vikings—he keeps the west and the Vikings are given the east.
6. The Vikings invaded Scotland and began to settle and stay there, taking rule in AD900

As a historian I will know...

Cross-curricular writing	Tier 2 Academic	Tier 3 Subject specific
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A portal tale where the main character is transported into the Viking Age. • Setting Description • Non-Chronological Report • Information Leaflet 	status travel voyage seek border flee control law industry disaster war	Viking Raid Invade Settlers