# Important Vocabulary I could use:

Danelaw	An area of land ruled by the Vikings where they settled from York down to the east of England.				
Monastery	The building or church where monks lived, worshipped and practiced Christianity.				
Pagan	A person who believed in many gods.				
Chieftain	The leader of a village or small group of people.  A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for.  Long, narrow ships that could travel fast, in shallow waters for incredibly long distances.  Made of wattle and daub, wood or stone with an open fire in the centre of one single room.  Viking women would spin wool or flax which was then woven into cloth using a wooden framed loom.				
Freeman					
Long boat					
Longhouse					
Loom					
Runes	The alphabet (Futhark) was made up of 24 characters (runes) making a sound, word or god.				
Shield	Wooden, circular and painted (often red and white). Often their only defence (armour was expensive).				
Valhalla	Brave warriors were believed to go to Valhalla in the afterlife – a great hall, feasting alongside Odin.				

## Important Questions I can answer:

What was the relationship between the Viking and Anglo-Saxons like?

Are all British people immigrants?

Were Vikings really brutal invaders?

How did the Viking impact life in Britain today?

# Important Facts I can remember:

The Vikings wanted new land because the places where they came from in Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark). It was hard to grow crops, which meant there was a food shortage as the population got bigger. Britain and Europe had plenty of good farmland, so the Vikings tried to claim some of that land for themselves.

The Vikings believed in many different gods and they thought making sacrifices to the gods kept them all happy. They also told stories about the gods, called Norse mythology. Each god was in charge of something different such as war, travel or home.

# **Important Viking Gods**

**Odin** - the king of gods and the god of war

**Thor** - the god of thunder

**Freyja** – the god of love and war

**Loki** – a half god who loved to cause trouble for the other gods

Viking clothing made from wool or linen. They used dyes made from plants and minerals to make red, green, brown, yellow and blue, so their clothes were very colourful.

Some of the names of our towns and villages have a little bit of Norse language in them. Do you recognise any names with endings like these: '-by', as in Corby or Whitby, means 'farm' or 'town"- thorpe', as in Scunthorpe, means 'village'



# Viking Britain - Timeline

	Trking Dirtain Timetine											
	700	789	793	865	866	876	886	1014	1066			
	The Viking	First	Viking raid	Viking army	Danes	Vikings from	King Alfred	King Canute	Battle of			
	Age	recorded	on	from Denmark	capture York	Denmark, Sweden	defeats the Vikings	(Cnut) of	Hastings /			
j	begins	Viking	Lindisfarne	invades	(Jorvik)	and Norway settle	/ Allows them to	Denmark King	William I King			
		attack		England		permanently in	settle in East	of England	of England			
ŕ						England	England	Ÿ	·			

# Were the Vikings ALWAYS vicious and victorious

# Important books I could read:



# Important Vikings in British History

## **Athelstan**

Athelstan was a Christian Monk, but become the first King to unite the English Kingdoms in 927 AD. He worked closely with the Viking rulers to bring peace to the counties of Britain

## King Canute (990-1035)

Canute was the first Viking king of England, ruling from 1016-1035. He won a battle against Edmund II that divided their kingdoms, but when Edmund died Canute ruled both kingdoms. His sons, Harold Harefoot and then Hardicanute, ruled until 1042.

## Harald Hardrada (c.1015-1066)

Harald Hardrada was the king of Norway. He led Viking armies into England but was defeated at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in York by King Harold II.

## Edward the Confessor

King Edward was the penultimate Saxon King of England, before Harold II. His death in 1066 brought instability to Britain before the Norman Invasion.