

Key Knowledge:

Vikings

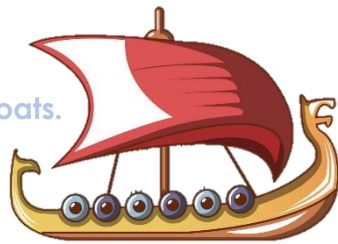
The **Vikings** had left Scandinavia to set out on an expedition to raid and **settle** in Britain.

- **Vikings** were great traders and skilled seafarers.
- They were skilled at farming, fishing, craft work and hunting.



Longboats

- **Vikings** travelled in **longboats**.
- **Longboats** could hold up to 40 men.
- **Longboats** were a long, narrow shape and had **Viking** sailors shields hanging over the side for protection.



Lindisfarne (793AD)

- This was the first **invasion** by the **Vikings** on British land.
- They attacked Lindisfarne (The Holy Land) on the 8th June.

Battle of Hastings (1066AD)

- England's King, Edward the Confessor, dies and Harold Goodwinson is crowned King.
- His throne is challenged by King Harald Hardrada of Norway and Duke William of Normandy.
- Harold's army is defeated by William of Normandy, during the Battle of Hastings.
- King Harald is killed and the **Vikings** stop **raiding**.
- The Bayeux Tapestry is an embroidered cloth showing the Battle of Hastings.

Anglo-Saxon Villages

- Anglo-Saxon villages were built near natural resources such as; water and trees.
- The villages would be surrounded by a high fence to protect the people and herds at night.
- Anglo-Saxons grew crops and kept cattle.
- Anglo-Saxon village were circular in shape with The Great Hall in the centre.



Key Vocabulary:

Viking – The name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.

Invasion – To try and take over a place by force

Settler/Settlement – People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement

Monastery – A building or collection of buildings in which monks live.

Raid – A sudden armed attack against a place.

Danelaw – An agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons.

Longboat – A type of boat used by Vikings to travel.

Significant People:

Erik Thorvalsson (Eric the Red, born 950AD)

- He was given the nickname 'Eric the Red' because of his red beard and his fiery temper.
- Erik was married to a female Viking named Thjodhild.
- Erik was a famous Viking adventurer. He discovered Greenland.

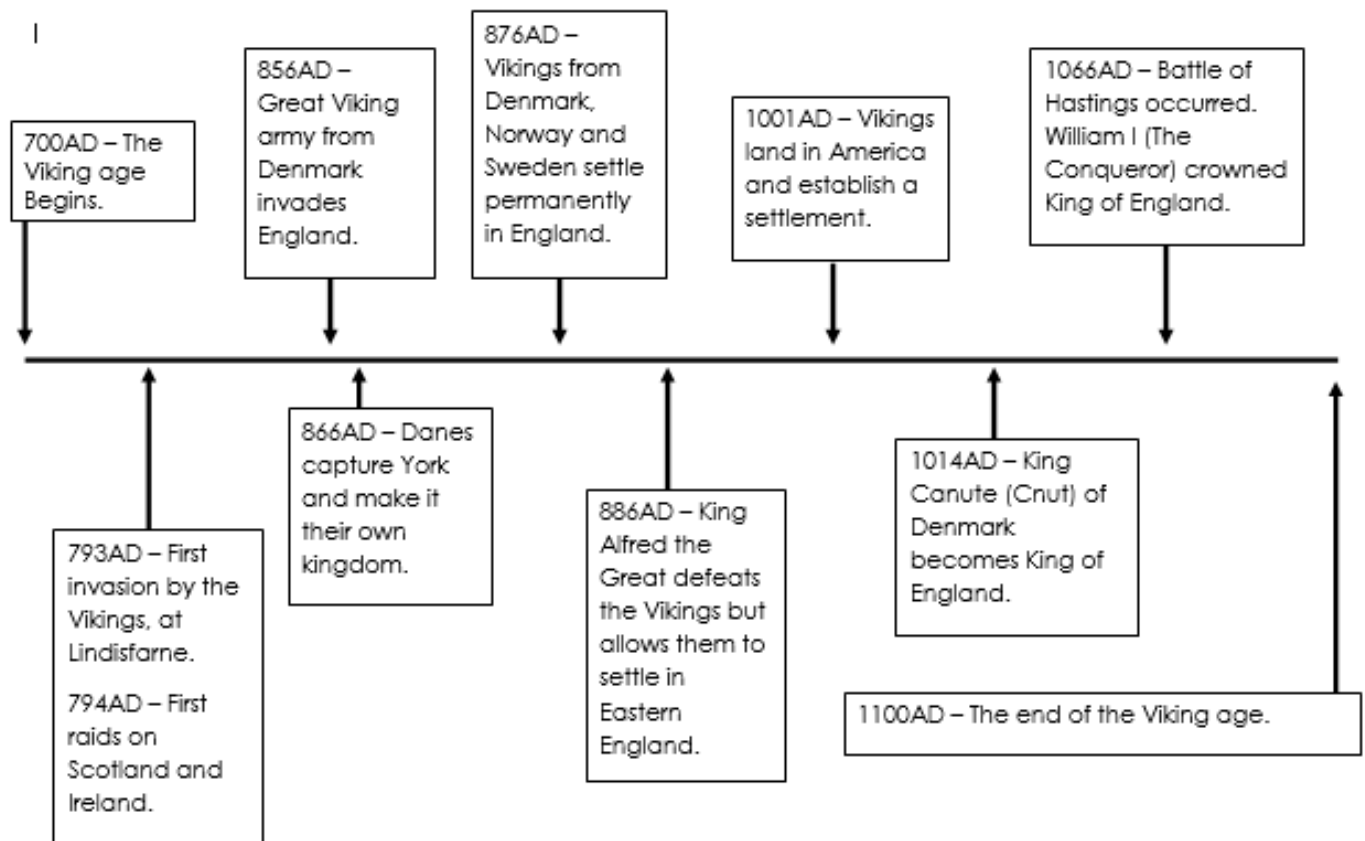


Harald Hardrada (born in 1066AD)

- He was the King of Norway.
- He was a military general and fought many battles.
- He was the last great Viking ruler.



Timeline of Events:



Historical Skills and Enquiry:

- Use more than one source to find out what life was like in Britain at this time. Compare the accuracy of these sources.
- Describe different accounts of the Viking settlement from different perspectives.
- Explain how Britain changed with the Viking settlement.
- Compare Anglo-Saxon and Viking leaders.
- Compare the Anglo-Saxon settlement to that of the Vikings.
- Explain how the events at the Battle of Hastings brought an end to Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule.