History Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

Spring 2: Wednesday 24th February 2021

Viking Raiders and Invaders

Aim

• I can explain when and where the Vikings came from and why they raided Britain.

Success Criteria

- I can order events from the time of the Vikings.
- I can act in role to ask or answer questions.

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The Vikings Arrive

The Vikings came from the area of the modern Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

They set out in boats called longships to 'go Viking' (which means to go travelling around looking for resources and land to claim as their own).

The Vikings first arrived in Britain around AD 787 and in AD 793 they raided and pillaged the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria.

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Raiders

The Vikings came to Britain looking for lucrative new items to steal and trade. In addition, they wanted land that they could take and claim as their own.

They particularly liked to raid monasteries, like the one at Lindisfarne. The monasteries were not very well protected and contained valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.

The Vikings also stole manuscripts and bibles. These were sold back to the religious leaders who could not bear to see them lost or damaged.

Invaders and Settlers

The Vikings went on to invade Scotland and in time they began to settle and stay there.

They were able to build up an army and in AD 866 they captured the city of York.

The Anglo-Saxon King Alfred the Great, who became King of Wessex in AD 871, managed to force the Vikings out of the South of England but this was short-lived.

By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding. The Vikings were here to stay!







The Vikings attack from Norway. They attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The following year they attack northern Britain, in what we now call Scotland. 20

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Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.





Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex. He drives the invading Vikings from the south but they stay in the north and the east.



By this time, the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding.





King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings. Alfred keeps the west and the Vikings are given the east which is later known as 'Danelaw'.





The Vikings establish rule over Scotland.





The last Viking King of <u>Jorvick</u> (York), Eric <u>Bloodaxe</u>, is forced out of York.





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King Sven of Denmark and his son Cnut sail up the rivers Humber and Trent to claim the throne in Danelaw and Ethelred, the Saxon King, flees abroad.





King Sven dies and Ethelred returns to rule England again.





King Ethelred dies. His son, Edmund Ironside, becomes king for a few months until he also dies.

Cnut becomes King of the Danes and King of England.





King Cnut dies. His sons Harold <u>Harefoot</u> and Hardicanute share the ruling of England. Harold dies in 1040 and Hardicanute becomes the sole ruler of England.



Ethelred's second son, Edward III is invited to return from Normandy to become the King of England. Edward III was better known as 'Edward the Confessor' due to his extreme piety.



The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold, is defeated by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings and Norman Britain begins.

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Task 1: Viking Timeline Activity

Look back over the timeline information, make a timeline using boxes, see the example below for the first box;

AD 787	
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The Vikings first arrive in Britain.	

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Vikings and Kings

Imagine you are a Viking warrior <u>or</u> an Anglo-Saxon king. Answer the questions below:

Questions for a Viking Warrior

1. Who are the Vikings?

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- 2. Where do you come from?
- 3. When did you come to Britain and why?

Questions for an

Anglo-Saxon King

- 1. Where have these Vikings come from?
- 2. How have you and your people been affected?
- 3. What have the Vikings done?



Well Done Year 4!