



# INVADERS & SETTLERS

## THE VIKINGS

- Timeline**
- AD 700-** The Viking Age begins.
  - AD 793-** First invasion to Britain raiding monasteries on the coast, including Lindisfarne.
  - AD 866-** Danes capture York (which the Vikings called Jorvik) and make it their kingdom.
  - AD 876-** Vikings settle permanently in Britain.
  - AD 886-** King Alfred defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England.
  - AD 1001-** Vikings land in America and establish a settlement.
  - AD 1014-** King Canute of Denmark becomes King of England.
  - AD 1066-** Battle of Hastings take place and William the conqueror is crowned King.
  - AD 1100-** End of the Viking age.

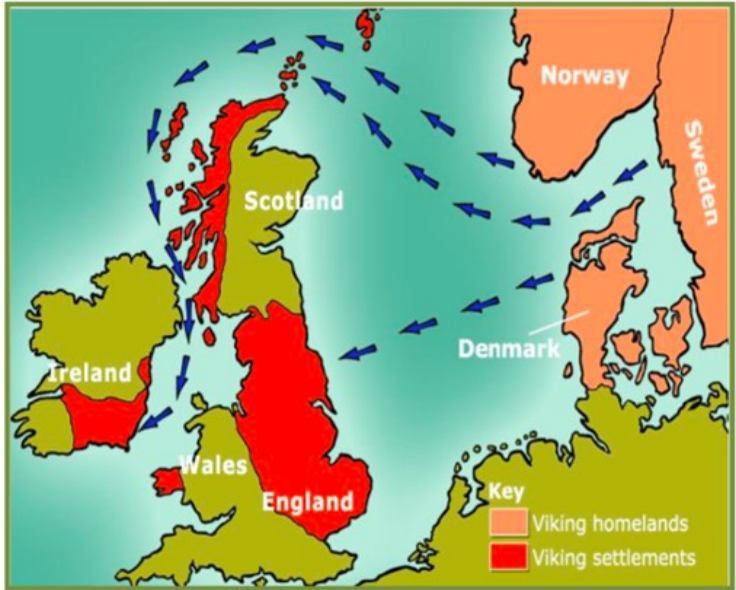


**The Early Vikings**

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.



**Viking Life**

**Farms** - Vikings lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat.

**Houses** - Walls made of stone or wood. A straw roof. Wattle and daub (sticks and mud/dung) for the inside of the walls.

**Jewellery** - Worn to show off how rich a person was.

**Pagans** - Vikings arrived as **pagans** but eventually converted to Christianity.

**Sagas** - Vikings used rhyme to tell stories about adventures and battles against monsters.



## Key Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxons	The main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings invaded.
Danegeld	Money paid to Vikings to stop them from raiding.
Danelaw	The area in Britain that the Danish Vikings ruled over.
Futhark	The Viking alphabet.
Knarr	A Viking ship used for long voyages and trading because it had lots of storage space.
Longship	A Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids.
Monastery	A place where people who have dedicated their lives to religion, such as monks or nuns live.
Norsemen	The name given to people living in Scandinavia at the time of the Vikings. It means 'men of the North'.
Pagan	A person who believes in many gods.
Plunder	Take loot during a raid, often causing damage at the same time.
Raid	A surprise attack.
Rune	A letter from the alphabet used by Vikings. There were only 16.
Runestone	A standing stone engraved with writing and sometimes a picture.
Saga	A long Viking poem, which tells the stories of warriors and heroes.
Scandinavia	The countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. This is the area Vikings came from.
Trade	Sell items for money, or swap them for other items.
Treaty	An agreement made between two or more people, groups or countries.
Valhalla	The place Vikings believed they would go to after death if they died fighting bravely in battle.
Wergild	The money a person or piece of property was thought to be worth. If a person was killed, their family would be paid wergild by the killer.



Odin was a war god, and the protector of heroes. Fallen warriors joined him in his palace, Valhalla. Odin was the great magician among the gods and was associated with runes. He was also the god of poets



Thor was the most popular of all the gods. He created thunder and lightning as he rode over the clouds in a chariot drawn by goats, swinging his hammer Mjollnir.