# Timeline

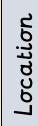
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Knowledge

**793AD** - The Vikings attack and raid from Norway **866AD** - They capture to city of York (Jorvik) and make it their capital

**886AD AD** - Alfred the Great makes a treaty with the Vikings, which results in Danelaw being ruled by Vikings in the North and East, and Alfred ruling Wessex in the South and West.

924 AD - Athelstan becomes King of Wessex and rules the whole Kingdom of England as a Saxon King. The Vikings were defeated at the Battle of Brunanburh 1013-1042 - Danish / Viking Kings rule England 1042 - 1066 - Edward the Confessor rules England 1066 AD - The Vikings are defeated by Harold Godwinson - who is later defeated by William the Conqueror. The Norman Age now begins...







The Bayeux Tapestry

A long piece of material with images recording what happened during the year 1066 between King Harold and King William.

#### Trade

They traded many spices, jewellery, rings, leather and swords to different villages and settlements.

They travelled and traded to all across Europe and event to parts of Asia and North America in their longboats.

#### Society

Vikings were ruled by Kings or Jarls (Chiefs). They raided and pillaged many places for gold and silver killing many people and monks (religious people)

Most average Vikings were farmers or craft workers who made things and traded with others.

## Wessex vs Danelaw

York (or Jorvik) was the capital of Danelaw - the part of Britain controlled by the Vikings.

Winchester was the capital of Wessex / England and was controlled by the Anglo Saxons.

## Technology

The Vikings were expert navigators and used the stars and sun to know which directions they were heading at sea.

There longboats were also designed to be quick out at seas and light enough to pick up and carry!

# Lived at the same time as:

The Anglo Saxons The Mayans

# Norse

The language the Vikings spoke. It means 'North' so Vikings were sometimes called Norsemen

# pillage

To rob a place violently, then leave

## raid

A surprise attack on a town or village. After which, the attackers leave

## Berserker

An elite Viking warrior. To go berserk means to go wild

## resistance

To not give in to an invading army and continue to fight them

## navigator

To navigate is the travel from one place to another, using maps, landmarks, stars or the sun

## Primary Sources:

- Artefacts dug up swords, helmets, etc.
- Viking writing on stones runes.
- The Bayeux Tapestry
- The AngloOSaxon Chronicle (history book)

#### Secondary Sources:

- · Modern TV programmes, Horrible histories
- Books, Knowledge Organisers, photographs of Vikings

Members of society



Viking farmers on the left

Viking warrior on the right