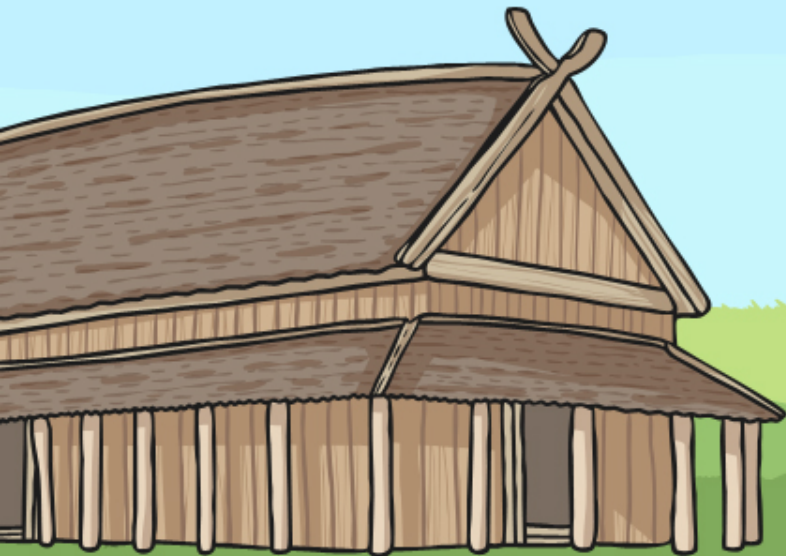


Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

Viking Raiders

and Invaders



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The Story of English

How does history depend on who is telling the story?

Can I understand that historical sources can be different from and contradict another and that they reflect their context of time, place and viewpoint?

Aim

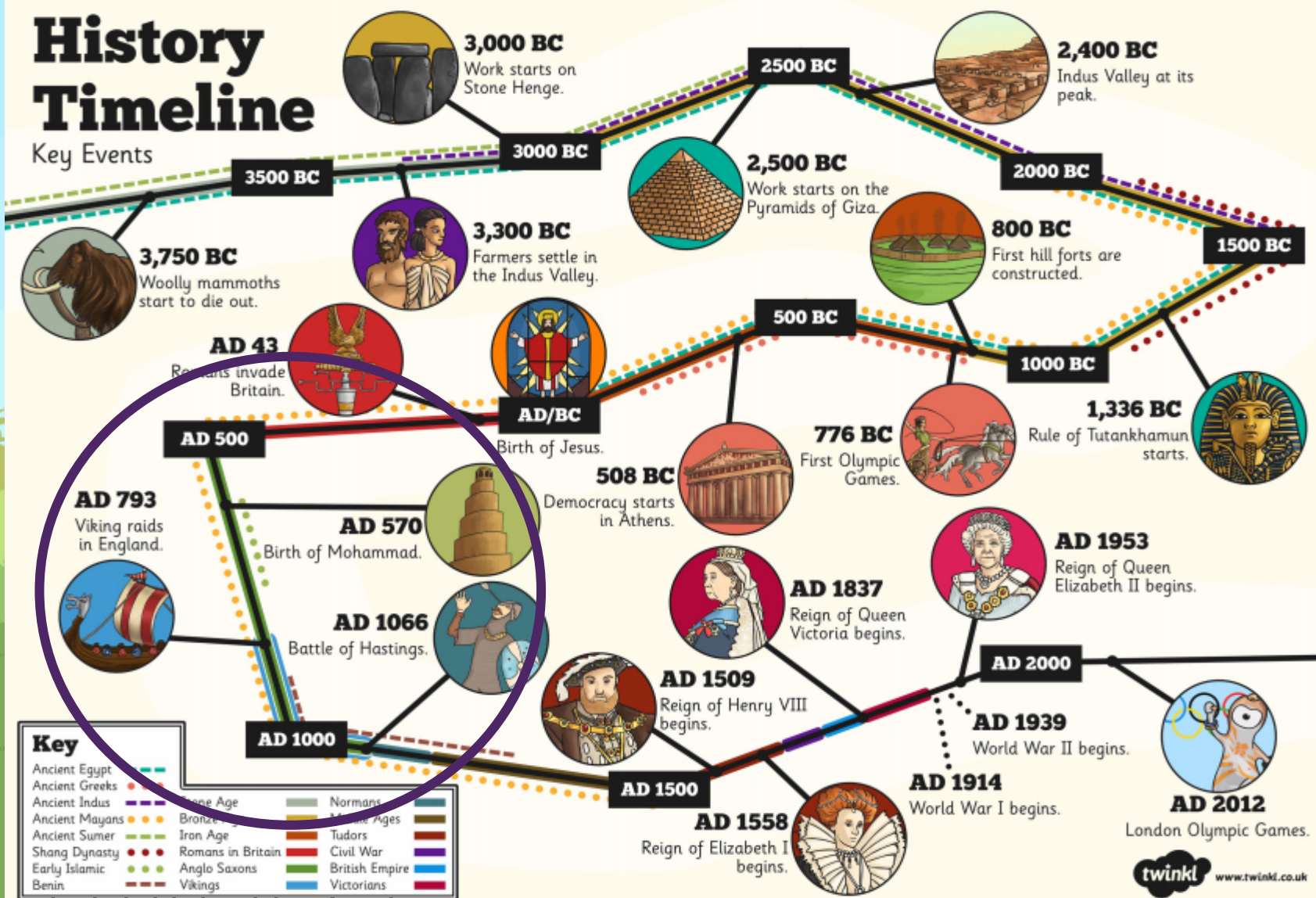
- I can explain when and where the Vikings came from and say why they raided Britain.

Success Criteria

- Can I order events from the time of the Vikings?
- Can I write in role to ask or answer questions?
- Can I understand how stories of the past can differ depending on historical perspectives?

History Timeline

Key Events



After their initial raids, Anglo-Saxons began in small, peaceful agricultural villages. However, in 734, Vikings (sometimes known as Norsemen) from Denmark and Norway started coming to English villages and monasteries in order to raid them for treasure. Similar to the Anglo-Saxons, Vikings eventually began to settle in the places they were raiding. Why do you think they decided to do this?

The Vikings



Questions

Discuss these questions with the other children in your group and then be ready to feedback to the rest of the class.

- Who were the Vikings?
- Where did they come from?
- What did they do?
- When did they come to Britain and why?
- What else do we know about them?

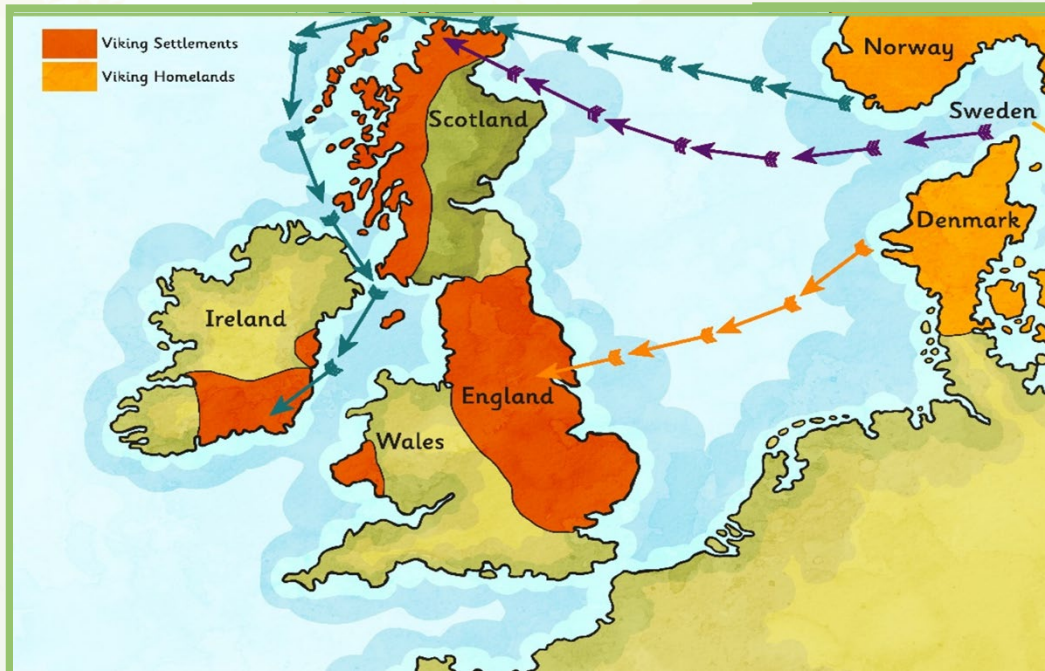


The Vikings Arrive

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.



Glossary

Longship – a long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.

Pillage – to steal goods using violent tactics.

Raid – to suddenly attack a place.

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.

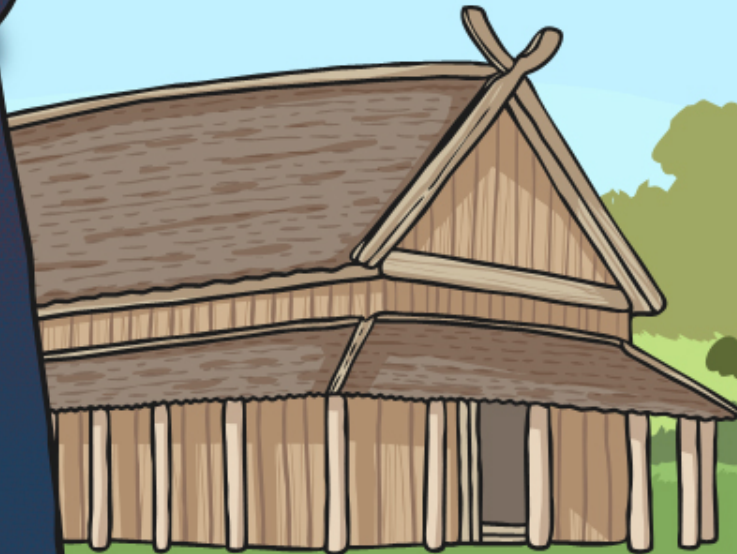
They were able to build up an army and in AD 866 they captured the city of York.


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.

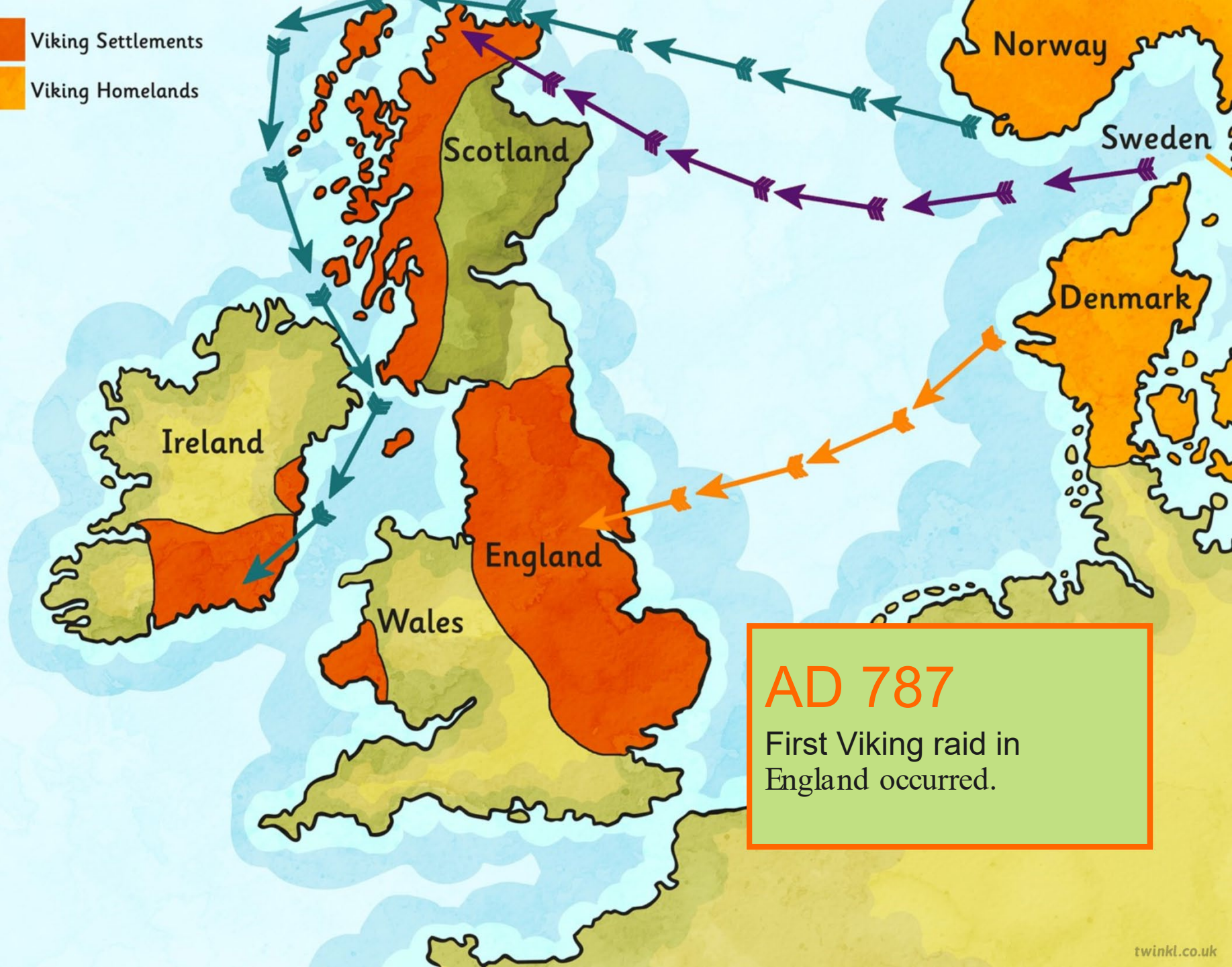
By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding. The Vikings were here to stay!



Viking Timeline



 Viking Settlements
 Viking Homelands



AD 787
First Viking raid in England occurred.

AD 793

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.



AD 866

The Vikings capture
the city of York.



York



AD 870

Wessex is the last
Anglo-Saxon kingdom.



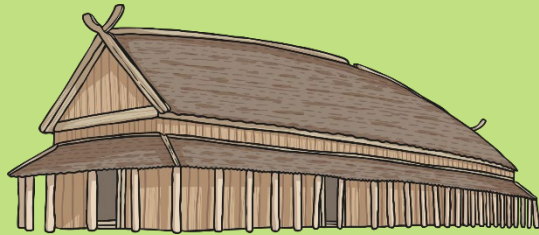
AD 871

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



AD 878

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



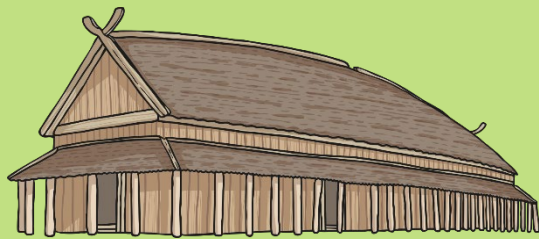
AD 886

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'.



AD 900

The Vikings
establish rule over
northern Scotland



AD 954

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



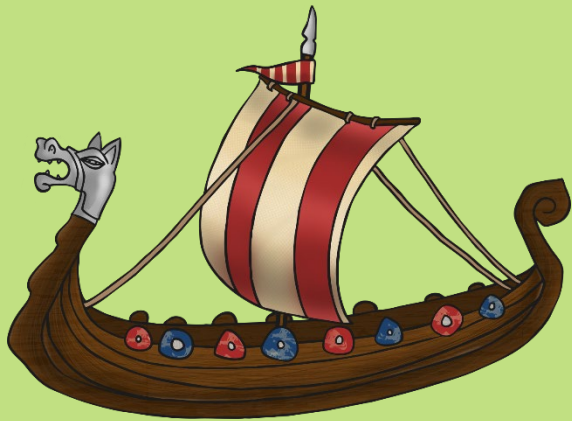
AD 1013

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.



AD 1014

King Sven dies and
Ethelred returns to
rule England again.



AD 1016

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.



AD 1035

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



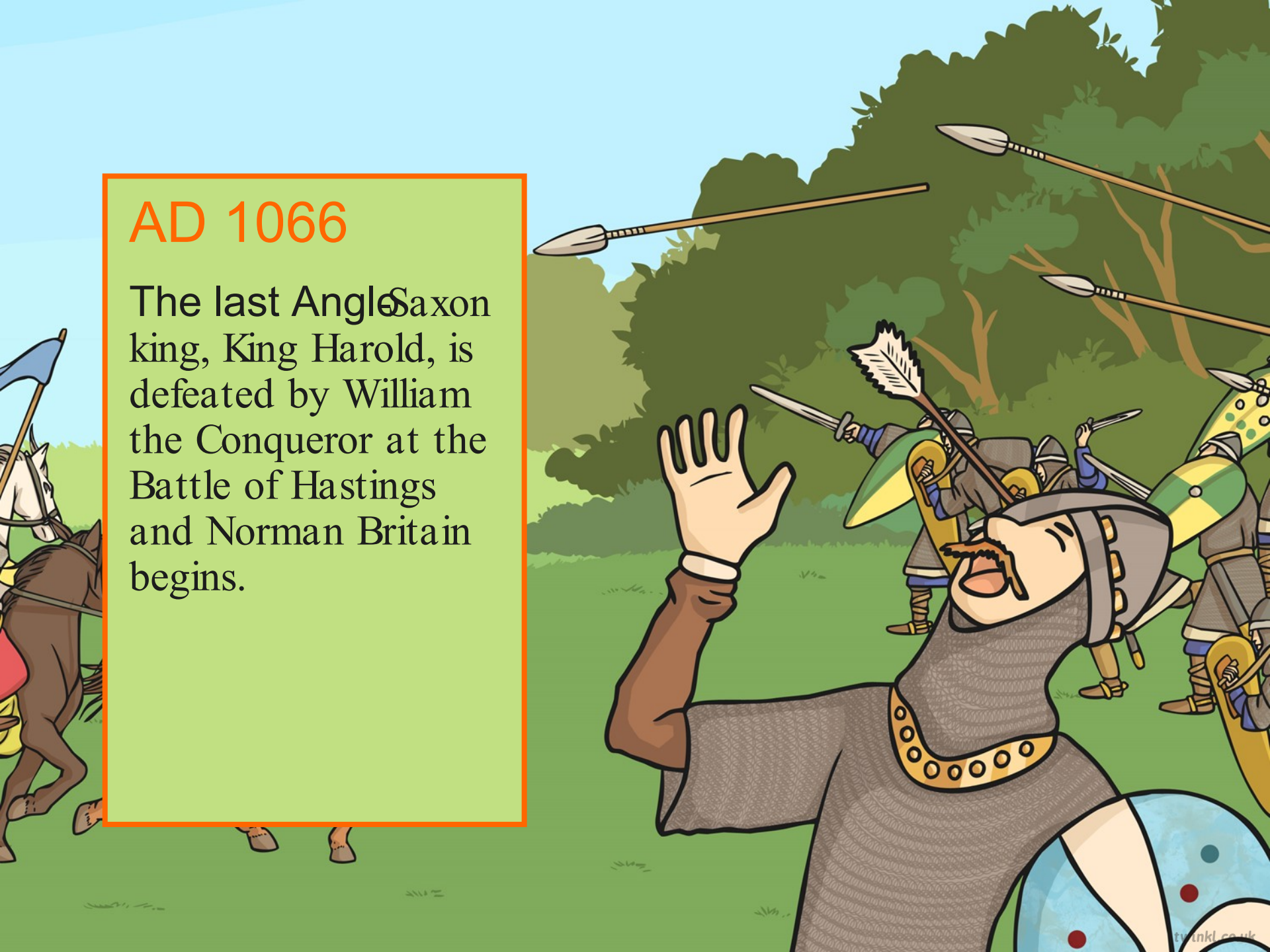
AD 1042

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



AD 1066

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



Activity 1: Viking Timeline Activity



Your challenge is to create your own Viking Timeline to help you remember and order the important facts about the Vikings.



Look back at the Viking Timeline on this PPT to help you if you get stuck. There are 3 levels of challenge so you can decide which you would like to try.

Viking Timeline

Look at the dates and read each card carefully. Now cut out the cards.

787AD The Vikings first arrive in Britain.	793AD The Vikings attack the monastery at Lindisfarne, Northumbria.	866AD The Vikings capture the city of York.	870AD Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.
900AD The Vikings establish rule over Scotland.	954AD The last Viking King of York, Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out.	1013AD King Swein of Denmark arrives with his son, Cnut to become King of Denmark. The Saxon King, Ethelred, flees the country.	1014AD King Swein, King Ethelred and Ethelred's first son, Edmund Ironside die. Cnut becomes King of England.

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Viking Timeline

Look at the dates and read each card carefully. Now cut out the cards and put them into the correct order.

787AD The Vikings first arrive in Britain.	793AD The Vikings attack the monastery at Lindisfarne, Northumbria.	866AD The Vikings capture the city of York.	870AD Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.	871AD King Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex and manages to drive the Vikings out of the South.	878AD By this time, the Vikings have settled permanently in Britain.	886AD King Alfred makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them the east (Danelaw) and keeping the west.
900AD The Vikings establish rule over Scotland.	954AD The last Viking King of York, Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out.	1013AD King Swein of Denmark arrives with his son, Cnut to become King of Denmark. The Saxon King, Ethelred, flees the country.	1014AD King Swein, King Ethelred and Ethelred's first son, Edmund Ironside die. Cnut becomes King of England.	1042AD King Harold Godwinson becomes King of England.	1066AD The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.	

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Viking Timeline

There are some important dates missing from this set of timeline cards. Can you find the cards? Then cut out all the cards and put them into the correct order.

870AD Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.	871AD King Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex and manages to drive the Vikings out of the South.	878AD By this time, the Vikings have settled permanently in Britain.	886AD King Alfred makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them the east (Danelaw) and keeping the west.
1014AD King Swein, King Ethelred and Ethelred's first son, Edmund Ironside die. Cnut becomes King of England.	1042AD King Harold Godwinson becomes King of England.	1066AD The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.	

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Activity 2: Interviewing a Viking, a Saxon and a Monk...

- In this activity we would like you to imagine that you are a newspaper reporter who is trying to gain information about exactly what happened in the raids so that you can write a newspaper report to explain to your readers.
- You will have access to three parties that were involved in the raids in some way (a Viking, a monk and a Saxon settler). You will need to write 4 questions for each person to get their report on what happened.
- Once you have written your questions we would like you to also put yourself in the interviewee's shoes and also write what answers you think they would have given to each of your questions.
- To help you with this we have added 3 word banks for each of the interviewees. These word banks contain words associated with each of these groups of people. You probably won't need all of these words but we will be interested to see how many you can use **IN THE CORRECT CONTEXT!**

Ideas for questions...

Questions for Vikings...

Who are the Vikings?

Where do you (the Vikings) come from?

When did you come to Britain and why?

Questions for Anglo -Saxons...

Who are the Vikings and where have they come from?

How have you and your people been affected by the Vikings?

What have the Vikings done?

Questions for a Monk...

Who are the Vikings?

How have they affected Christian monasteries and monks like yourself?

Why have the Vikings chosen to focus their efforts on Christian monasteries?

How to set out activity 2...

- Don't forget after creating your 4 questions (it would be great to see questions you have thought of on your own), you must then write the answers that you think each of the interviewees would have given.

- Please write your interview questions and answers as a script.

- E.g

Mrs Sargent: How would you describe your group (the Vikings)?

Viking Warrior: Well we are...

Optional task: MINI WORD BANK BOOK!

- Select a word from each of the word banks to add to your mini word bank book (so a Saxon, Viking and Christian monastery word). Each of the words you pick must summarise that group for you. You may also pick one word that you find the most interesting as well, in addition to the 3 you already chose.
- Make sure you can explain why you have selected each word as we will look at some of your chosen words at the start of the next session.

Aim



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Success Criteria

- Can I order events from the time of the Vikings?
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- Can I understand how stories of the past can differ depending on historical perspectives?

