

# The Vikings - Knowledge Organiser

Year	Event
AD 789	First recorded Viking raid.
AD 793	Lindisfarne is raided by Vikings.
AD 795	Vikings attacked Iona, Scotland.
AD 866	The Vikings capture the city of York, (Jorvik).
AD 867–878	Invasion of the Great Danish (Viking) army. Series of big Viking victories.
AD 871	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex.
AD 886	Vikings and Alfred divide England.
AD 1042	Edward the Confessor becomes King of England.
AD 1066	William the Conqueror wins the Battle of Hastings. The last Anglo-Saxon king dies.

Important People
Alfred The 'Great'
Grim
Havelok
Godard
Goldburgh

Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Conquest</b>	The act of taking over a place.
<b>Settlers</b>	A person who moves with a group of others to live in a new county or area.
<b>Danelaw</b>	The area where Danish law applied in Saxon Britain.
<b>Invaders</b>	People who attack and try to take over land from other people.
<b>Longboat</b>	Viking ship with a sail and oars.
<b>Vikings</b>	People from Scandinavia who were fighters, sea-travellers, traders and farmers.
<b>Raider</b>	An enemy who attacks and then goes away.
<b>Decade</b>	A period of <b>ten (10)</b> years.
<b>Century</b>	A period of <b>one hundred (100)</b> years.
<b>Millennium</b>	A period of <b>one thousand (1000)</b> years.
<b>BC</b>	Stands for <b>Before Christ</b> which means <b>before</b> Jesus Christ was born. These abbreviations come <b>after the year</b> . Eg <b>56BC</b> and <b>125BC</b> .
<b>AD</b>	Stands for <b>Anno Domini</b> which is Latin for 'in the year of the lord' and refers to the birth of <b>Jesus Christ</b> . Therefore <b>AD</b> dates are <b>after</b> Jesus was born. These abbreviations come <b>before the year</b> . Eg <b>AD43</b> & <b>AD2020</b> .
<b>Timeline</b>	A <b>timeline</b> is a display of a list of events in <b>chronological</b> order ( <b>time</b> order).



Alfred The Great

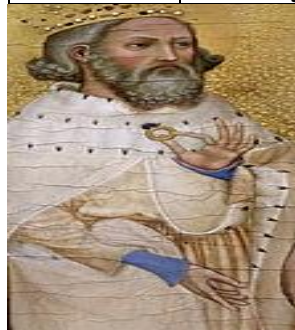
Godard and young Havelok



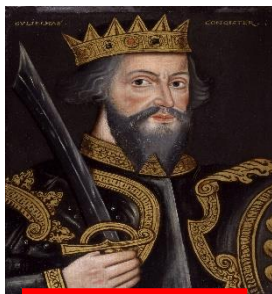
Grim and young Havelok



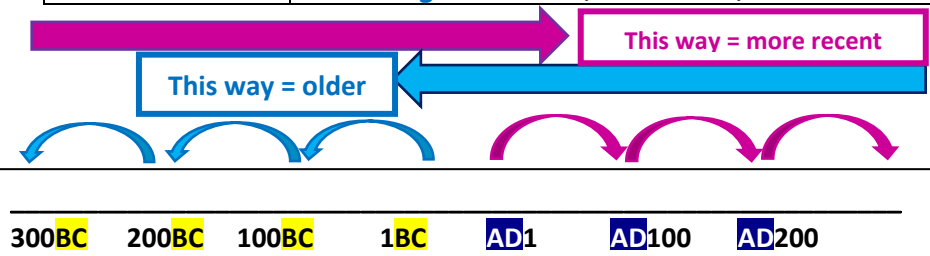
Lindisfarne



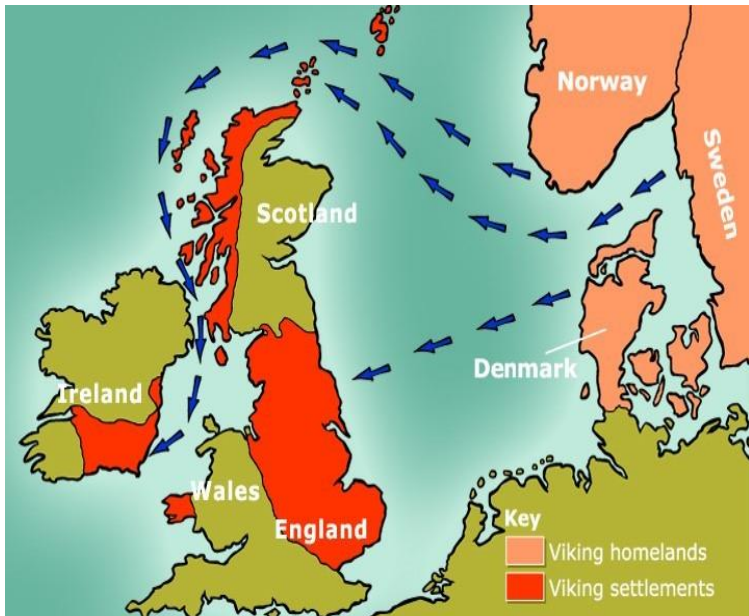
Edward the Confessor



William the Conqueror

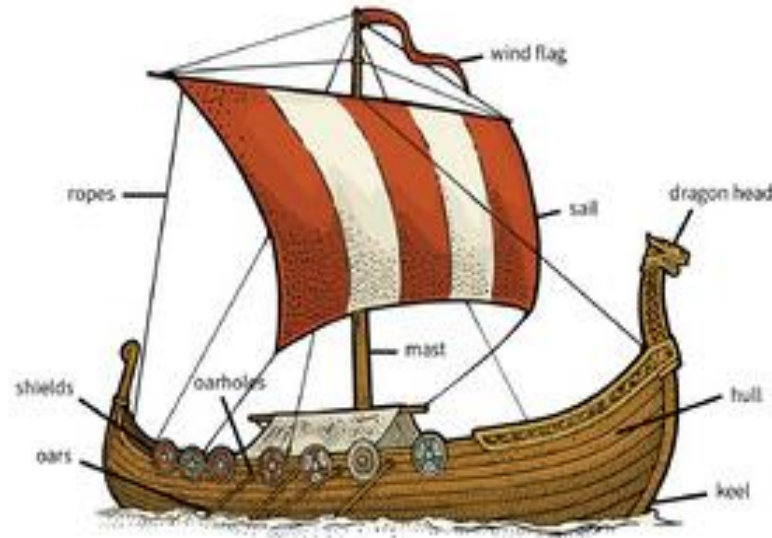


**Viking Homelands and Settlements**



Sweden, Norway and Denmark are known collectively as Scandinavia.

**VIKING LONGSHIP**



**Key places plus area where Danelaw applied**



<p><i>Primary source of information</i></p>	<p>These provide a <b>first-hand account</b> of an event or time period which are said to be true. <b>Examples:</b> diaries, interviews, eyewitness accounts, letters written at the time etc.  <b>Primary sources</b> also include first-hand accounts which were documented later.  <b>Examples:</b> <i>autobiographies, memoirs and oral histories etc.</i></p>
<p><i>Secondary source of information</i></p>	<p>This is one that was <b>created later</b> by someone who <b>DID NOT</b> experience the event first-hand or participate in it. A <b>secondary source</b> provides <b>second-hand</b> information and commentary from other researchers.  <b>Examples:</b> <i>text books, biographies, encyclopaedias etc.</i></p>

We can tell where the Vikings settled due to place name endings. Here are some. Please try and find more examples of each.

**Cleethorpes' Coat of Arms**

**Grimsby's Coat of Arms**

<p><b>-by</b> Meant farm or homestead (village)</p>	<p><b>-toft or -tofts</b> This meant the site of a house or plot of land</p>	<p><b>-thorpe (or -thorp, -throp, -trop)</b> Thorpe meant farms</p>
<p><b>Grimsby</b> <b>Derby</b> <b>Whitby</b></p>	<p><b>Lowestoft</b> <b>Altofts</b></p>	<p><b>Mablethorpe</b> <b>Scunthorpe</b></p>

