

Key Vocabulary

**Invaders** – A person or group that invades a country, region or other places.  
**Monastery** - A building where monks live under religious vows.  
**Conquer** - To overcome and take control of a place or people, by military force.  
**Danelaw** - The area of England ruled by the Vikings.  
**Dragon-ship** – A Viking long ship ornamented with a beaked prow.  
**Raid** - A surprise attack on an enemy by troops, aircraft or other armed force.  
**Settlement** – A place, typically previously inhabited, where people established a community.  
**Pillaged** – Steal using violence.  
**Danelaw** – Rules that the Vikings followed.  
**Longships** – A Viking long ship made from wood.  
**Longhouses** – A narrow, long house for communal dwellings.  
**Outlaw** – A person who has broken the law.  
**Law speaker** – A wise person who speaks the law.



Important Facts

The Viking age began more than 1200 years ago.  
 AD 793 The first invasion by the Vikings.  
 The Vikings came from 3 countries, Denmark, Sweden and Norway.  
 During this period many Vikings travelled by longship to other countries like Britain and Ireland.  
 The Vikings raided the local people, stealing from churches and burning buildings to the ground.  
 Traditional Viking families had men working the land, with a wife taking care of the home and of the family valuables.  
 Vikings spoke the Norse language. Lots of English words that begin with sk come from the Norse language like skirt, skill  
 Vikings houses were built from locally built materials such as wood, stone or turf. They were long and rectangular.  
 Not all Vikings were bad. Some settled as farmers, kept animals and grew crops. They were skilful at crafting, and made beautiful metalwork and wooden carvings.  
 Vikings sailed the seas, trading goods to buy silver, silks, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery to bring back to their homes.  
 Vikings believed that there were lots of different gods. The most popular God was Thor.



Popular God was Thor



Rectangular Viking house

## Key People and Places

### King Alfred The Great

He encouraged people to learn and he tried to govern well and fairly. Alfred successfully defended his kingdom, Wessex, against the Vikings. He also introduced wide-ranging reforms including defence measures and reform of the law and of coinage. He was a keen champion of education and translated important texts from Latin into English. Known as a just and fair ruler, Alfred is the only English King to have earned the title 'the Great'.



## Useful Websites.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/guides/zcpf34j#zqg487h>

<https://www.everyschool.co.uk/history-key-stage-2-vikings.html>

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/ztqbr82>

## Key Date

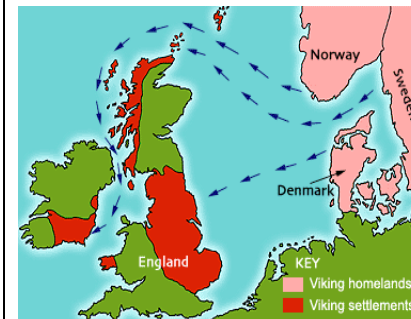
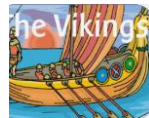
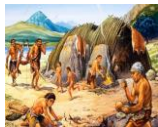
### Timeline

15000-2500

Stone Age BC → Roman Britain 43 AD

→ Anglo-Saxons 450 AD

→ Vikings. 793AD



Viking invasion

Viking longship

## Quiz

1. When did the Vikings invade Britain?

- A) 1066 BC   B) AD793   C) AD450   D) AD973

2) What countries did the Vikings travel from?

- A) America and Canada   B) Russia   C) Denmark, Sweden, Norway   D) France, Germany, Denmark

3) What was the name of Viking ships?

- A) widships   B) longships   C) shortships   D) longboats

4) Which King of Wessex was "Great"?

- A) Edmund   B) Edward   C) Alfred   D) Albert

5) Which material was NOT used to build a Viking home?

- A) steel   B) stone   C) turf blocks   D) wood

6) What language did the Vikings speak?

- A) Scottish   B) English   C) Norse   D) French

7) Vikings were raiders and settlers.

- A) True   B) False

8) What jobs did the Vikings do when settled in a village?

- A) farming and growing crops   B) watched television   C) cooking   D) painting

9) What did the Vikings use to fight?

- A) swords and axes   B) ships   C) sticks   D) fruit axes