

Vikings

Key Skills-

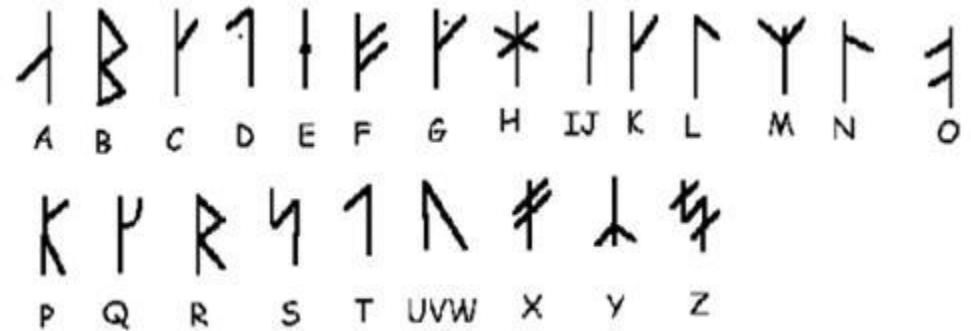
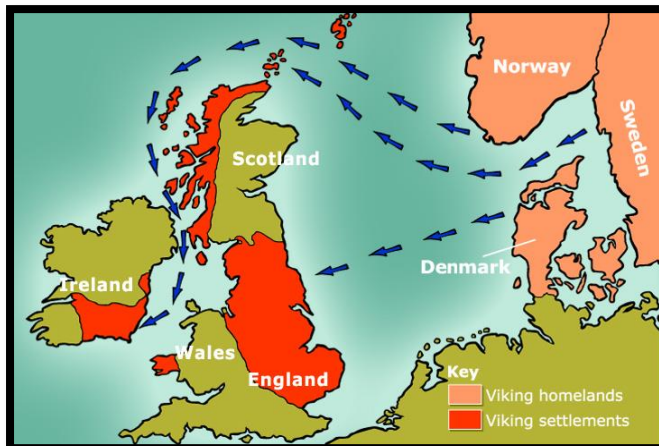
To investigate and interpret the past

- Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past.
- Seek out and analyse evidence in to justify claims about the past.
- Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past.

To build an overview of world history

- Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.
- Identify continuity and change in the history of the locality of the school.
- Give a broad overview of life in Britain in different time periods.

To communicate historically



The Viking Runic Alphabet

Key Facts

The name 'Viking' comes from an old language called 'Old Norse' which means 'a pirate raid'. The Vikings would raid monasteries for their gold, silver and jewellery.

The Viking age was from about AD700 to 1100. During this period, many Vikings travelled from their homelands in Scandinavia and travelled by longships to explore other countries.

When the people of Britain first saw the Viking longships they came down to the shore to welcome them. However, the Vikings fought the local people, stealing from churches and burning buildings to the ground.

In around AD865, an army of Vikings sailed from Scandinavia across the North Sea to Britain. Their intention was to conquer the land rather than raid it.

By AD874 almost all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms had surrendered to the Vikings. The only place to defend their reign was Wessex- ruled by Alfred the Great.

An imaginary dividing line was agreed to run across England, from London in the south towards Chester in the north west.

The Anglo-Saxon lands were to the west and the Viking lands, (known as the Danelaw) were roughly to the east.

