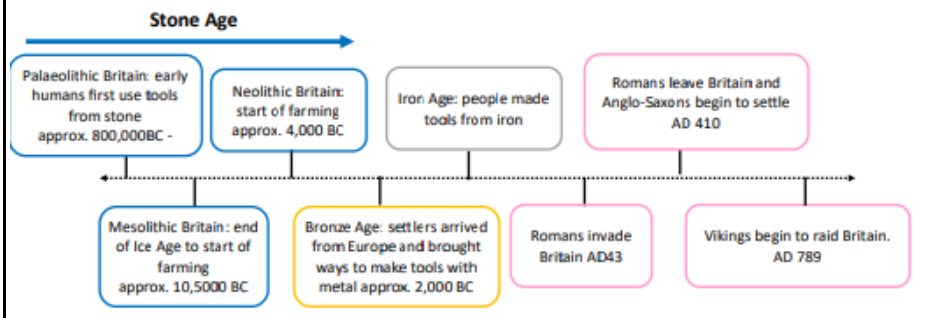


What should I already know?

- Know that BC means ‘Before Christ’ and BCE means ‘Before the Common Era’ and that these terms can be used interchangeably to mean before 0AD, the year Jesus was born. Know that CE means ‘Common Era’, which is the term for the years after 0AD.
- The Bronze Age began when **settlers** arrived from Europe to Britain. These **settlers** brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze).
- The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman **invasion** (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.
- In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first **invaded** Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.
- The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain when the Romans left in AD 410.



Vocabulary

Byre	A cowshed.
Danegeld	King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to Danish invaders who attacked them.
Danelaw	An agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons.
Extortion	Getting something you want, such as money, by using force or threats.
Hearth	The floor of a fireplace.
hoards	A stock of money or valued objects.
Invasion	To try and take over a place by force.
Knarr	A type of ship. Sturdy and strong. Used for cargo and animals.
Longship	A type of ship. Fast and light. Used for raiding.
Marauder	A way to describe unpleasant and dangerous people who want to rob or kill others.
Monastery	A building or collection of buildings in which monks live.
Norse	A way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia.
Picts	Ancient tribes who lived in Northern Scotland.
Raid	A sudden armed attack against a place.
Ransack	To search through a house. It is from the old Norse word <i>rannsaka</i> .
Runes	Viking alphabet.
Settler / Settlement	People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, it is called a settlement .
Trade	Buying and selling goods.
Wattle	A type of material used for making fences and walls. It consists of rods interlaced with twigs or branches.
Viking	The name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.

What will I know at the end of this topic?

Key information

Viking Age in Britain began in the 9th Century, and lasted for just over 200 years. Vikings came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. They were known as 'Noresmen' which means 'Men from the North'. They began to raid Britain from about AD 790 – AD 850. Anglo-Saxons were not organised enough to drive the Vikings away, as the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms fought amongst themselves. Fame and wealth was very important to the Vikings. They were famous for raiding other lands, which they explored by sea in ships called longships. The crew of a Viking ship would usually be younger men. Wealthy farmers owned ships. They would raid after Spring, before Harvest, and leave their families to look after the crops.



Voyages and Raids

Vikings travelled to England, Scotland, Ireland, Northern and Central Europe and Russia. There is some evidence of Vikings travelling to other countries too such as Canada. They buried some of their hoards including gold, coins and precious metals.

	<p>Vikings used the sun to navigate.</p> <p>There were two main types of ship: knarr and longship.</p> <p>Vikings traded products such as amber, ivory, animal furs and also slaves that they had captured on their raids.</p> <p>The first Viking raid in England was in 793AD on the island of Lindisfarne in Scotland.</p>
Living in Britain	<p>The Norsemen settled on Orkney as it was only a day or two's sail away from Norway.</p> <p>They raided areas in Scotland for about thirty years, then began to raid areas on the English Coast.</p> <p>The Vikings defeated several Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.</p>
Alfred the Great	<p>AD 871 Alfred became King of Wessex. He spent several years dealing with Viking invasions. Alfred the Great built longships to battle the Vikings.</p> <p>He changed battle methods to help fight the Vikings better.</p> <p>Eventually, he agreed a treaty that allowed them to settle in an area of eastern England called the Danelaw.</p>
Settlements	<p>Some name of places in Britain are made up of Viking words.</p> <p>They lived in long rectangular houses made of wood and wattle. Usually one room with a hearth and a smokehole in the centre.</p>
Culture	<p>Runestones are standing stones engraved with runes (Viking alphabet).</p> <p>In battle, the Vikings valued bravery and a good death. They believed that how brave you were in battle decided where you would go in the afterlife.</p> <p>Believed that the world was made of 9 worlds: Midgard, Asgard, Vanaheim, Jotunheim, Niflheim, Muspelheim, Alfheim, Svartalfheim and Helheim.</p>
Defeat	<p>The Normans (from France) took over from the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons in 1066 after the Battle of Hastings.</p> <p>King Harold was defeated by William the conqueror, and England became ruled by Norman.</p>

