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| **Vocabulary** | **Definition** |
| **Scandinavia** | The countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. This is the area the Vikings came from. |
| **rune** | A letter from the alphabet used by Vikings |
| **raid** | A surprise attack |
| **massacre** | The murder of a large number of people. |
| **Wergild** | The money a person or piece of property was thought to be worth. If a person was killed, their family would be paid wergild by the killer |
| **Danegeld** | Money paid to the Vikings to stop them from raiding |
| **Anglo-saxons** | The main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings invaded.  |
| **Danelaw** | The area of land in Britain that the Danish Vikings ruled. |
| **Treaty**  | An agreement made between two or more people, groups or countries |
| **Pagan religion** | A group of traditional religions. Many of these worship several gods or goddesses and nature is seen as very important. |

**The Vikings**

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| **Figures** | **Events** |
| **Alfred the great** | **First Viking raids** |
| **Athelstan and Constantine** | **Danelaw** |
| **King Canute and Emma** | **Viking Jorvik (York)** |
| **Edward the Confessor** | **St Brice’s Day Massacre** |

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| **Enquiry questions** |
| Who were the Vikings and what did they do? |
| Why did they raid other countries? |
| Were the Vikings always fighting? |
| What did Vikings believe in? Did they have laws? |
| How did Vikings communicate? |
| Who was ‘Edward the Confessor’? |

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Timeline:
- 793 AD: Viking raid on the monastery of Lindisfarne
- 865 AD: Great Viking Army invades England
- 878 AD: King Alfred the Great defeats the Viking army
- 1013 AD: Danish king Sweyn Forkbeard conquers England
- 1016 AD: King Edmund Ironside and Cnut the Great agree to divide England
- 1066 AD: King Harold defeated by William the Conqueror, bringing an end to Viking rule in England.