



# The Vikings



The Vikings first arrived in Britain in 793AD; they raided a monastery and then returned to Scandinavia.

They continued to raid Britain for many years, and finally began to settle



**Useful Vocabulary**

<b>Scandinavia</b> A group of countries to the Northeast of Scotland; including Denmark, Sweden and Norway.	<b>Monastery</b> A religious building (like a church) where monks worship and live.	<b>Lindisfarne</b> An island in the North-east of England, near Newcastle. It was the location of the first Viking invasion — they raided the monastery.	<b>Danegeld</b> A tax that was paid to the Vikings as a way of keeping them from invading Anglo-Saxon land.	<b>Danelaw</b> The area of Britain that was ruled by the Vikings after Alfred the Great and Guthrum, a Viking warlord, agreed on a peace treaty.	<b>Alfred the Great</b> The Anglo-Saxon king of Wessex, who defended England from the Vikings and established Danelaw	<b>Edward the Confessor</b> A king who was well known as a good king due to his strong religious faith. He failed to have children, so therefore left no heir to the throne.	<b>Harold Hardrada</b> (translates to hard ruler) A strong Viking king who fought for the throne of England in 1066	<b>William the Conqueror</b> A French king who led his troops to fight at the Battle of Hastings. He won and became King William I of England.
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<b>AD 793</b> The Vikings attack the island of Lindisfarne.	<b>AD 866</b> The Vikings capture the city of York.	<b>AD 871</b> Alfred the Great becomes the King of Wessex.	<b>AD 878</b> They settle permanently in England.	<b>AD 886</b> King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings.	<b>AD 900</b> The Vikings rule the North of Scotland.	<b>AD 954</b> The last Viking king of Jorvik is forced out of York.	<b>AD 1013</b> King Sven of Denmark and his son Cnut sail up the rivers Humber and Trent to claim the throne.	<b>AD 1042</b> Edward the Confessor is invited to return from Normandy to become the King of England.	<b>AD 1066</b> King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.
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The Vikings were successful sailors and traded. They travelled many seas looking for places to raid. They used longboats designed to carry many warriors and travel in shallow waters.



The Vikings worshipped many gods/goddesses. Odin, Thor, Freya and Loki are just a few of them.



The Bayeux Tapestry is evidence of what happened at the Battle of Hastings. The tapestry was created around 1070 and is 70m long. This scene shows the death of a king!

