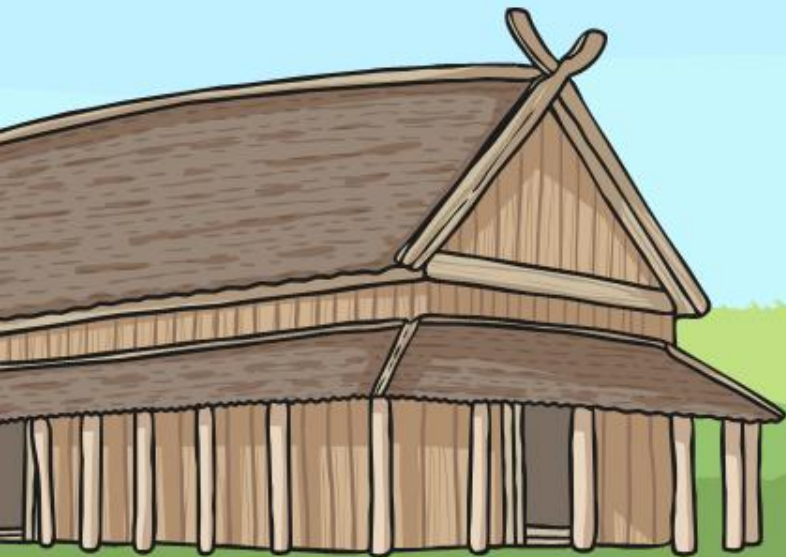


Viking Raiders and Invaders



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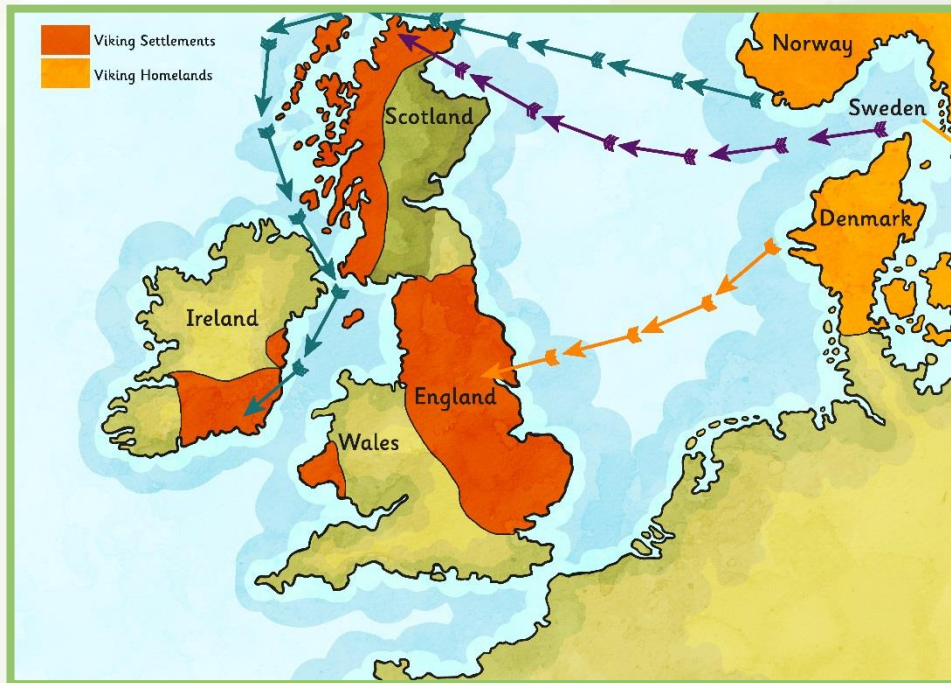


The Vikings Arrive

The Vikings came from the area of the modern Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

They set out in boats called **longships** to 'go Viking' (which means to go travelling around looking for resources and land to claim as their own).

The Vikings first arrived in Britain around AD 787 and in AD 793 they **raided** and **pillaged** the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria.



Glossary

Longship – a long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.

Pillage – to steal goods using violent tactics.

Raid – to suddenly attack a place.

Raiders

The Vikings came to Britain looking for lucrative new items to steal and trade. In addition, they wanted land that they could take and claim as their own.

They particularly liked to raid monasteries, like the one at Lindisfarne. The monasteries were not very well protected and contained valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.

The Vikings also stole manuscripts and bibles. These were sold back to the religious leaders who could not bear to see them lost or damaged.



Invaders and Settlers

The Vikings went on to invade Scotland and in time they began to settle and stay there.

They were able to build up an army and in AD 866 they captured the city of York.

The Anglo-Saxon King Alfred the Great, who became King of Wessex in AD 871, managed to force the Vikings out of the South of England but this was short-lived.

By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding. The Vikings were here to stay!

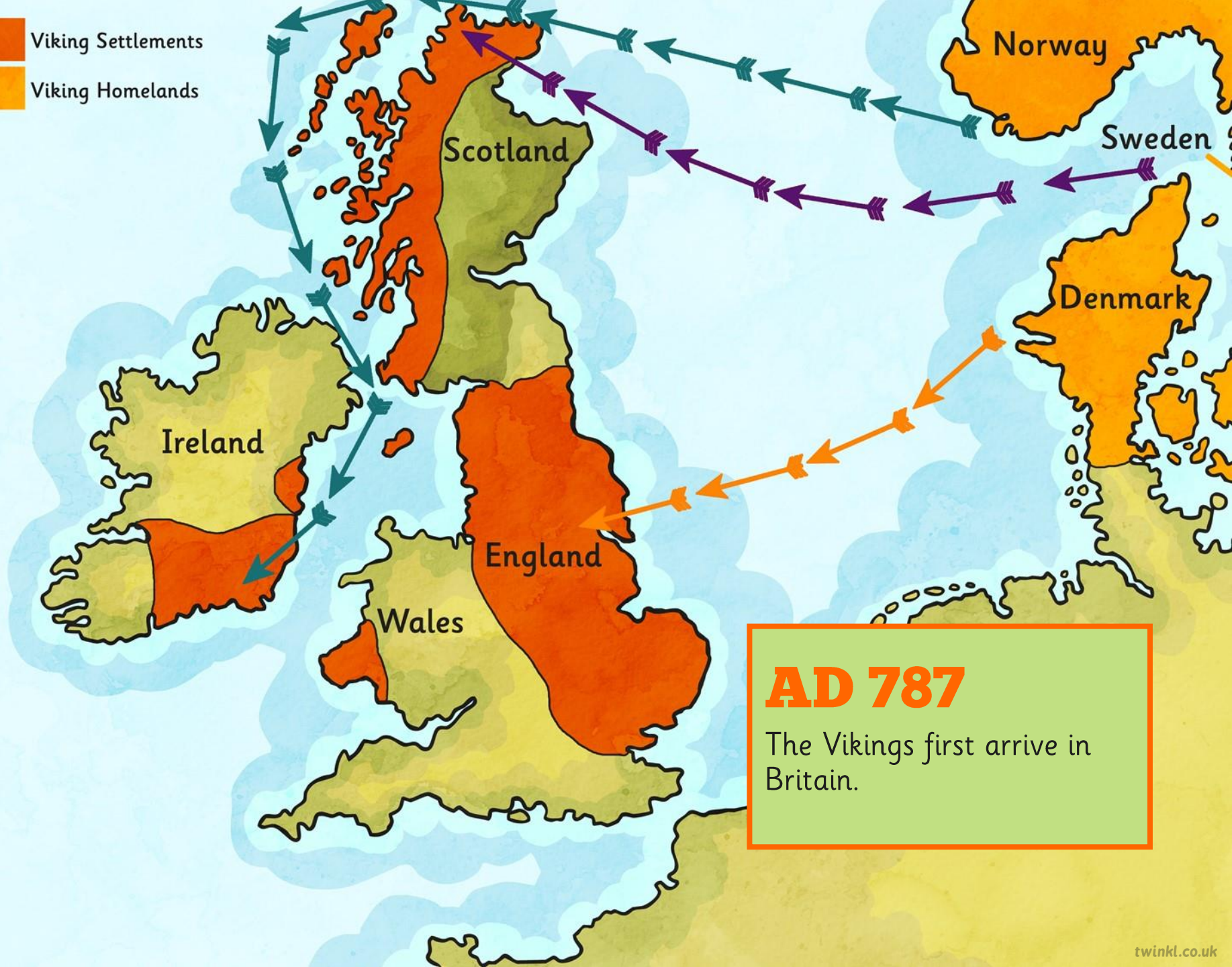


Viking Timeline



Viking Settlements

Viking Homelands



Scotland

Norway

Sweden

Denmark

Ireland

England

Wales

AD 787

The Vikings first arrive in Britain.

AD 787

The Vikings attack from Norway. They attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The following year they attack northern Britain, in what we now call Scotland.



AD 866

The Vikings capture the city of York.

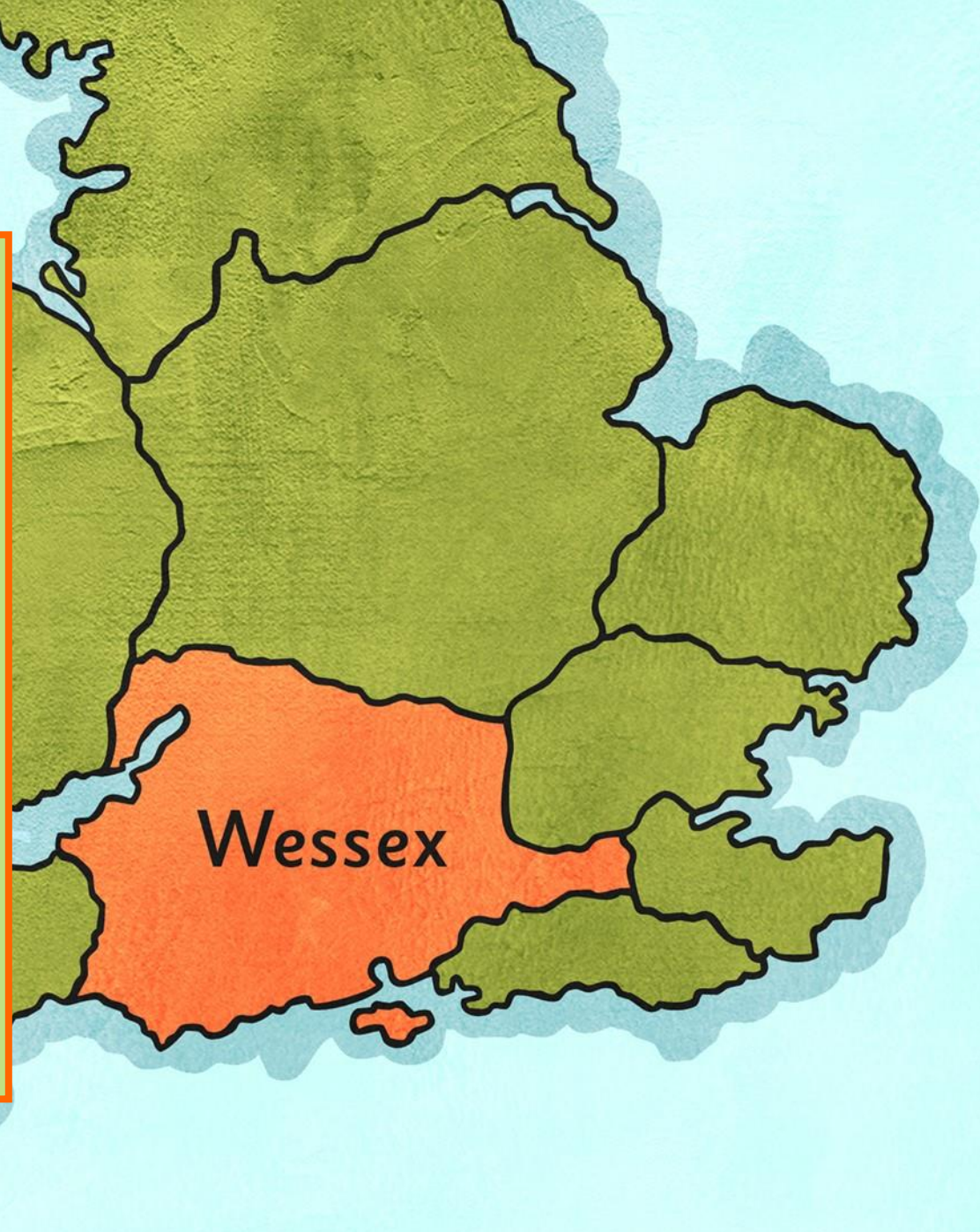


York



AD 870

Wessex is the last
Anglo-Saxon kingdom.



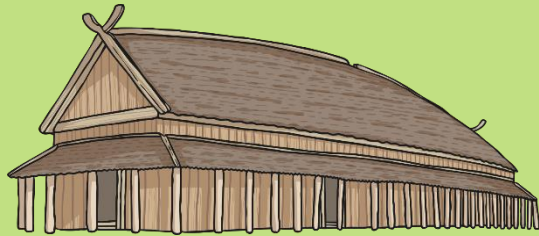
AD 871

Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex. He drives the invading Vikings from the south but they stay in the north and the east.



AD 878

By this time, the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding.



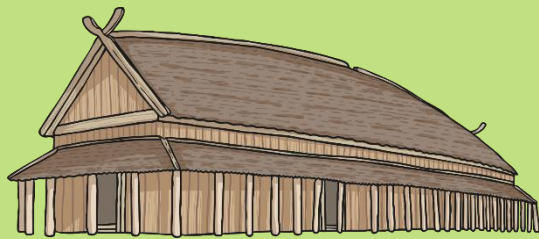
AD 886

King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings. Alfred keeps the west and the Vikings are given the east which is later known as 'Danelaw'.



AD 900

The Vikings
establish rule over
Scotland.



AD 954

The last Viking King of Jorvick (York), Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out of York.



AD 1013

King Sven of Denmark and his son Cnut sail up the rivers Humber and Trent to claim the throne in Danelaw and Ethelred, the Saxon King, flees abroad.



AD 1014

King Sven dies and
Ethelred returns to
rule England again.



AD 1016

King Ethelred dies.
His son, Edmund
Ironside, becomes
king for a few
months until he also
dies.

Cnut becomes King
of the Danes and
King of England.



AD 1035

King Cnut dies. His sons Harold Harefoot and Hardicanute share the ruling of England. Harold dies in 1040 and Hardicanute becomes the sole ruler of England.



AD 1042

Ethelred's second son, Edward III is invited to return from Normandy to become the King of England. Edward III was better known as 'Edward the Confessor' due to his extreme piety.



AD 1066

The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold, is defeated by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings and Norman Britain begins.



Viking Activities

Activity #1: create your own Viking Timeline to help you remember and order the important facts about the Vikings. If you are not able to print the activity, do you best to write the dates in order and include some information about each one. The timeline is included in the 'activities' document.

Viking Timeline

Your challenge is to create a timeline about the Vikings but there are some important dates missing from this set of timeline cards. Can you find the missing dates and write them on the cards? Then cut out all the cards and put them into the correct order.

787AD  The Vikings first arrive in Britain.	870AD  The Vikings attack the monastery at Lindisfarne, Northumbria.	878AD  The Vikings capture the city of York.	879AD  Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.	879AD  Alfred the Great becomes the King of Wessex and manages to drive the Vikings out of the South.	886AD  By this time, the Vikings have settled permanently in Britain.	886AD  King Alfred makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them the west (Danelaw) and keeping the west.
900AD  The Vikings establish rule over Scotland.	1013AD  King Swein of Denmark arrives with his army, Cnut the Great King of Denmark. The Saxon King, Ethelred, flees the country.	1014AD  King Swein, King Ethelred and Ethelred's son, Edward the Confessor, are invited to become King of England.	1042AD  King Edward's second son, Edward the Confessor, is invited to become King of England.	1042AD  The last Anglo-Saxon King, King Harold, is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.		

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Activity #2: create a poster to provide more information about the Vikings. A suggested template is included in the 'activities' document. If you are not able to print the template, do you best to re-create the it in your book.

Vikings Poster

Who were the Vikings?	Where did the Vikings come from?
What did the Vikings do?	Viking picture
How did they get here?	Other Viking Facts
When did they come to Britain and why?	