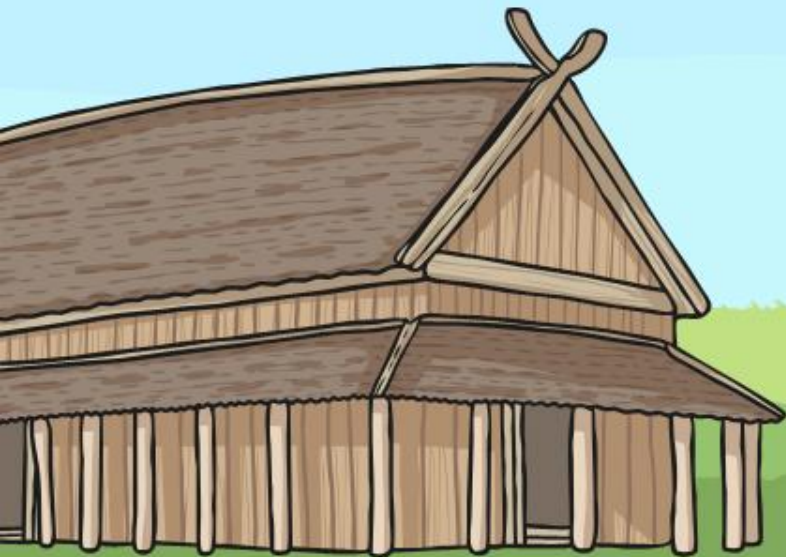


Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> January

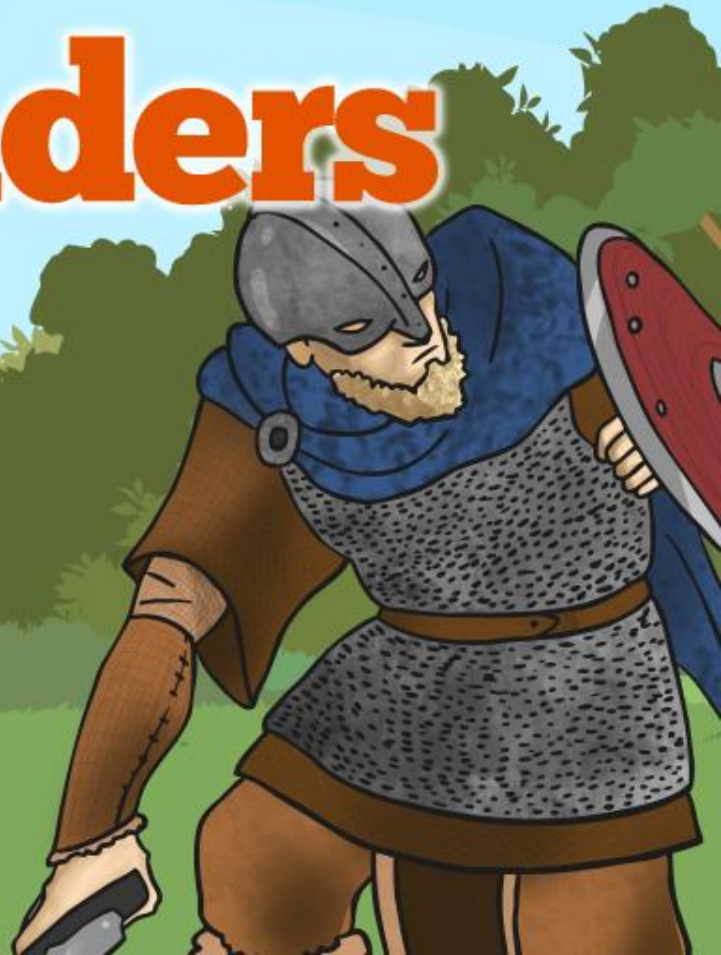
WALT: Order events on a timeline

# Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

# Viking Raiders and Invaders



twinkl



# The Vikings



## Questions to think about

- Who were the Vikings?
- Where did they come from?
- What did they do?
- When did they come to Britain and why?
- What else do we know about them?



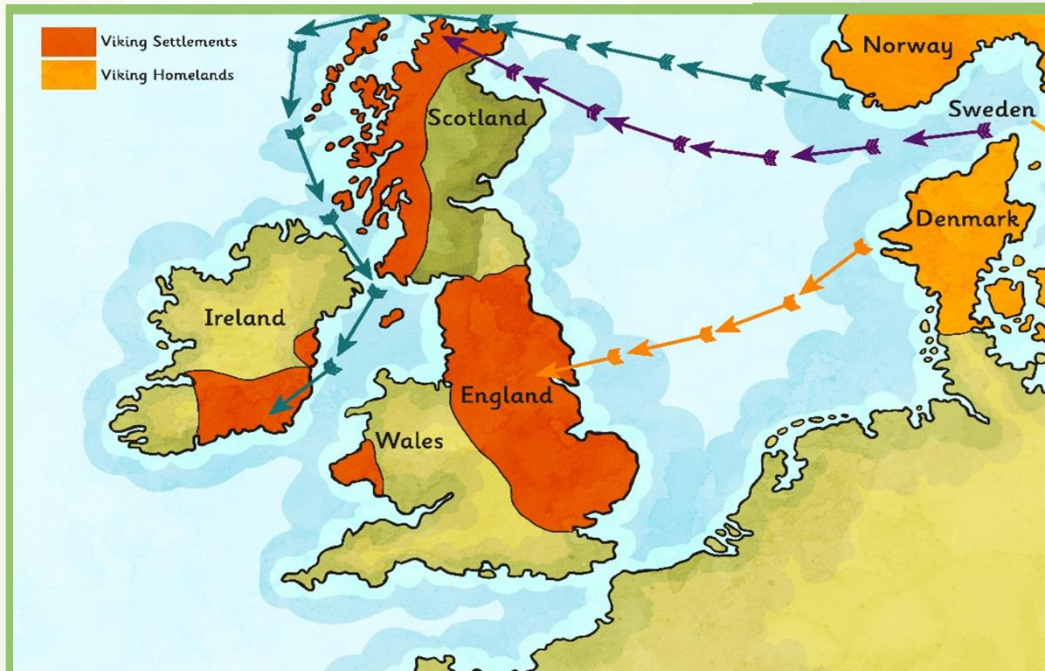


# The Vikings Arrive

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!



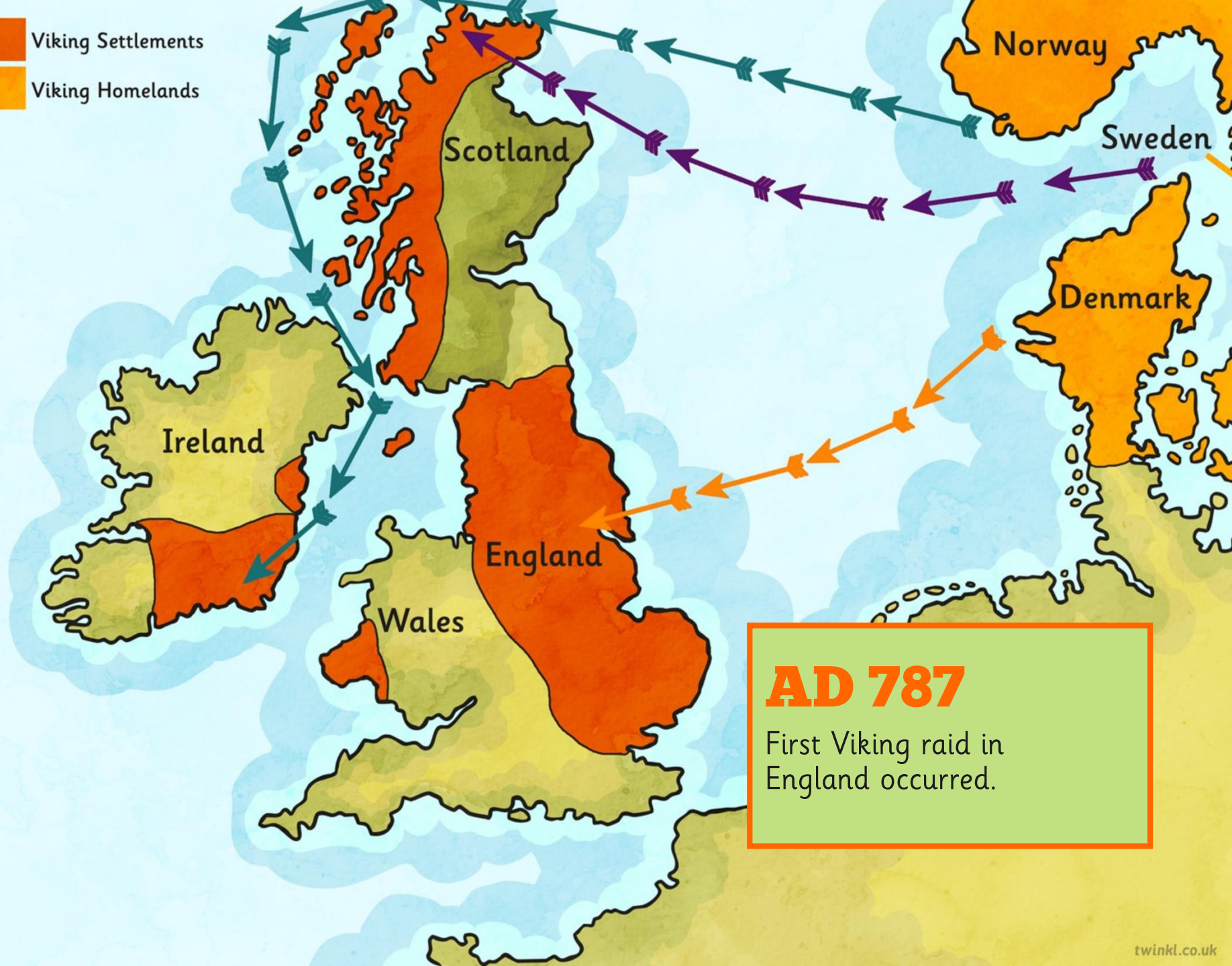


# Viking Timeline



Viking Settlements

Viking Homelands



**AD 787**

First Viking raid in  
England occurred.



## AD 793

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.





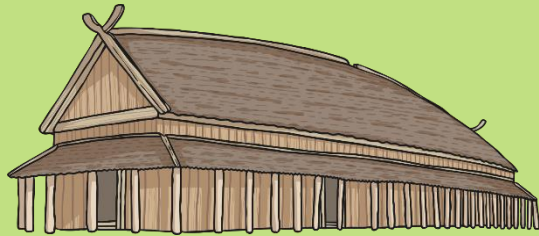
**AD 871**

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

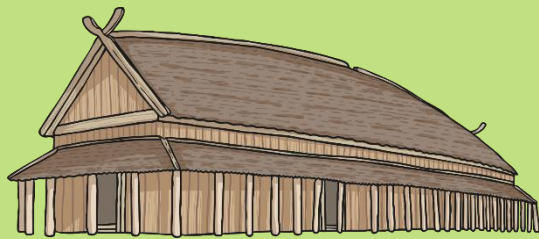
King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings. Alfred keeps the west and the Vikings are given the east which is later known as 'Danelaw'.





**AD 900**

The Vikings  
establish rule over  
northern Scotland



**AD 954**

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





## AD 1013

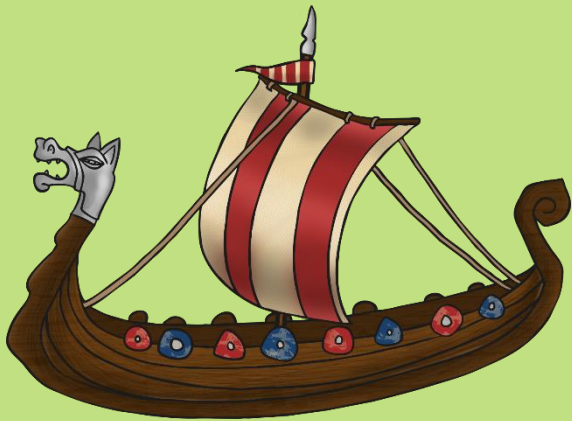
King Sven of Denmark and his son Cnut sail up the rivers Humber and Trent to claim the throne in Danelaw and Ethelred, the Saxon King, flees abroad.





**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 is invited to return from Normandy to become the King of England. Edward 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 Timeline Activity



Your challenge is to order your own Viking Timeline to help you remember and order the important facts about the Vikings.

## Viking Timeline

Look at the dates and read each card carefully. Now cut out the cards and put them into the correct order.

<b>787AD</b>  The Vikings first arrive in Britain.	<b>793AD</b>  The Vikings attack the monastery at Lindisfarne, Northumbria.	<b>866AD</b>  The Vikings capture the city of York.	<b>870AD</b>  Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.	<b>871AD</b>  King Alfred makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them the west (Danelaw) and keeping the west.	<b>886AD</b>  King Alfred makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them the west (Danelaw) and keeping the west.
<b>900AD</b>  The Vikings establish rule over Scotland.	<b>954AD</b>  The last Viking King of York, Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out.	<b>1013AD</b>  King Swein of Denmark arrives with his son, Cnut to become King of Danelaw. The Saxon King, Ethelred, flees the country.	<b>1014AD</b>  King Swein, King Ethelred and Ethelred's first son Edward the Confessor die. Cnut becomes King of England.	<b>1042AD</b>  The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.	<b>1066AD</b>  The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.

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## Viking Timeline

There are some important dates missing from this set of timeline cards. Can you find them? Then cut out all the cards and put them into the correct order.














<b>870AD</b>  Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.	<b>871AD</b>  Alfred the Great becomes the King of Wessex and manages to drive the Vikings out of the South.	<b>886AD</b>  King Alfred makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them the west (Danelaw) and keeping the west.
<b>1014AD</b>  King Swein, King Ethelred and Ethelred's first son Edward the Confessor die. Cnut becomes King of England.	<b>1042AD</b>  The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.	<b>1066AD</b>  The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.

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# Viking Timeline

Look at the dates and read each card carefully. Now cut out the cards and put them into the correct order.

<b>AD 1066</b>  The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.	<b>AD 1013</b>  King Sven of Denmark arrives with his son, Cnut to become King of Danelaw. The Saxon King, Ethelred, flees the country.	<b>AD 866</b>  The Vikings capture the city of York.	<b>AD 900</b>  The Vikings establish rule over Scotland.	<b>AD 886</b>  King Alfred makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them the east (Danelaw) and keeping the west.	<b>AD 878</b>  By this time, the Vikings have settled permanently in Britain.	<b>AD 1042</b>  King Ethelred's second son, Edward the Confessor is invited to become King of England.
<b>AD 870</b>  Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.	<b>AD 954</b>  The last Viking King of York, Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out.	<b>AD 793</b>  The Vikings attack the monastery at Lindisfarne, Northumbria.	<b>AD 1014</b>  King Sven, King Ethelred and Ethelred's first son Edmund Ironside die. Cnut becomes King of England.	<b>AD 871</b>  Alfred the Great becomes the King of Wessex and manages to drive the Vikings out of the South.	<b>AD 787</b>  The Vikings first arrive in Britain.	

If you can't print and cut them out, just write the date and short summary of the event in your book in order, you could draw an arrow between them to show chronological order



