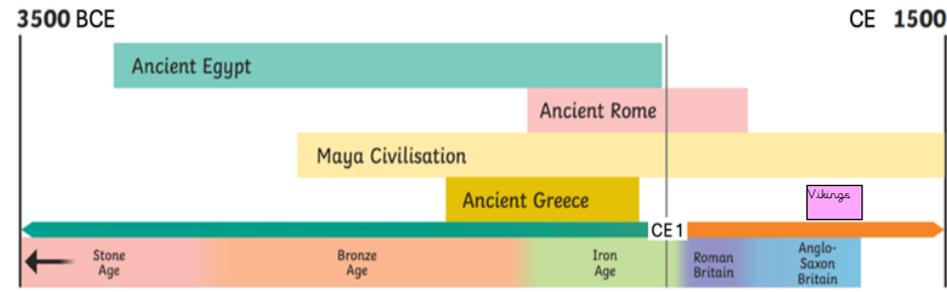


Key vocabulary	
Viking	A Norse seafarer from Scandinavia known for raiding and settling in new lands.
Danelaw	The area of England under Viking control
Danegeld	A payment made to Vikings to prevent them from raiding.
Valhalla	where warriors go after death in battle.
Witan	A council of nobles that advised the king

Key knowledge:

1. Timeline:



From 787 CE Vikings started to raid and take more control of Anglo Saxon Britain. For hundreds of years, the country was occupied by both Anglo Saxons and Vikings.

2. Viking invasion: Vikings migrated from Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

- They first raided Britain in 787 CE, looking for land to farm on and expensive items to trade. Known for their violence, they attacked monasteries and fought villagers. They were sometimes paid off (**Danegeld**) by the Saxons to prevent them from stealing land.
- In the next 100 years, the Vikings took over many Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Boundaries were agreed between the Vikings and King Alfred the Great, giving the Vikings '**Danelaw**' and leaving the south of England as Saxon Wessex.
- The Viking era ended in 1066 after the Battle of Stamford Bridge and Battle of Hastings ended the Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule and the Normans took over Britain.
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Skills - We are historians

1. Question the reliability of sources and be aware of bias	
2. Use a range of primary and secondary sources to find out about the past	
3. Devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance	

3. Technology: Viking ships called Longships were key to their success in raids, travelling across dangerous waters. They could be used in both deep and shallow water and carry many warriors. They had dragon heads carved at either end.



4. Compare lifestyles:

	Vikings	Anglo-Saxon
Governance and religion	Localized governance with oral council meetings led by chieftains. Pagan, worshipping multiple gods	Governance was centralized under Christian kings and witan with written law codes .
Homes	Long, narrow "longhouses" with curved, ship-like walls, thick turf or thatched roofs, and no windows or chimneys, one room shared people and livestock.	Houses made from wood with thatched roofs. Sunken room design, One room was shared.
Food/farming	Similar, as both cultures originated from Germanic. Relied on subsistence farming, livestock, and seasonal crops. Both were mixed- growing crops and rearing animals. They grew barley, oats and wheat for food. Sheep were kept for meat and wool. Cows and pigs were kept for milk and meat.	
Clothing	Broadly similar. Wore leather, varied fastenings like brooches or buttons, and had distinct, ornate jewellery, particularly in female dress.	Made from wool and linen with more subdued colours.



5. Norse mythology:

The Vikings believed in many gods, including:

Odin - King of gods/god of war

Thor - God of thunder

Idun - Goddess of spring

Freya/Freyja = Goddess of love

They thought making sacrifices to them kept them all happy. Norse mythology is stories told about the gods. Warriors believed that when they died in battle, they went to Valhalla where Odin lived.