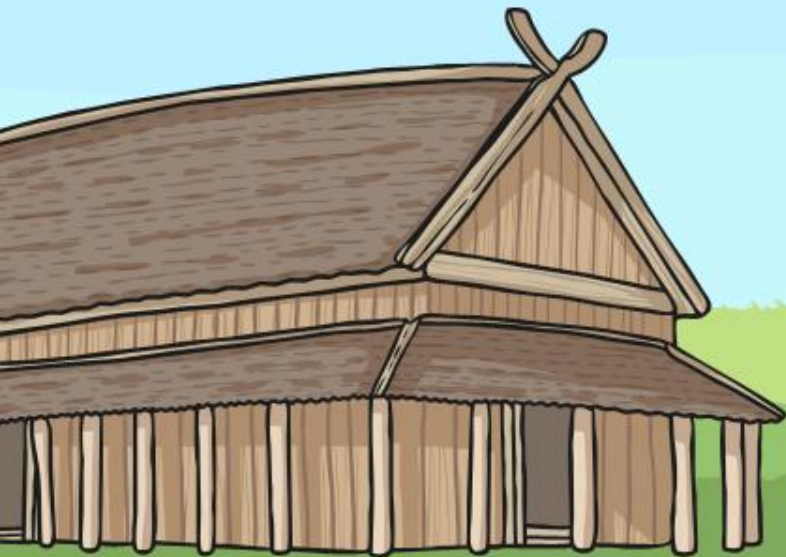


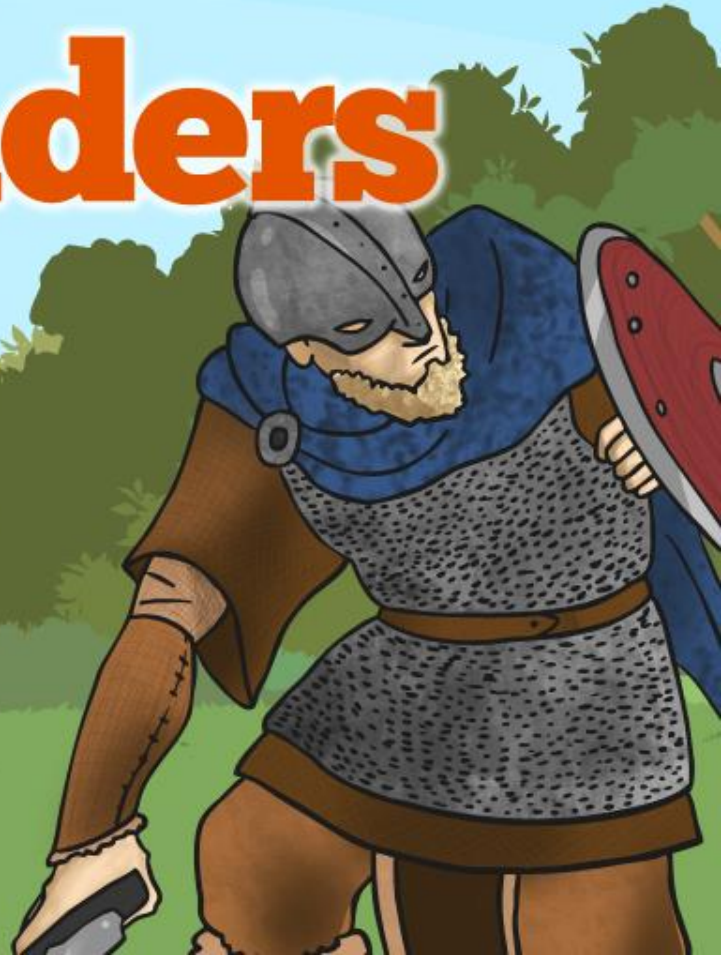
Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

Viking Raiders

and Invaders



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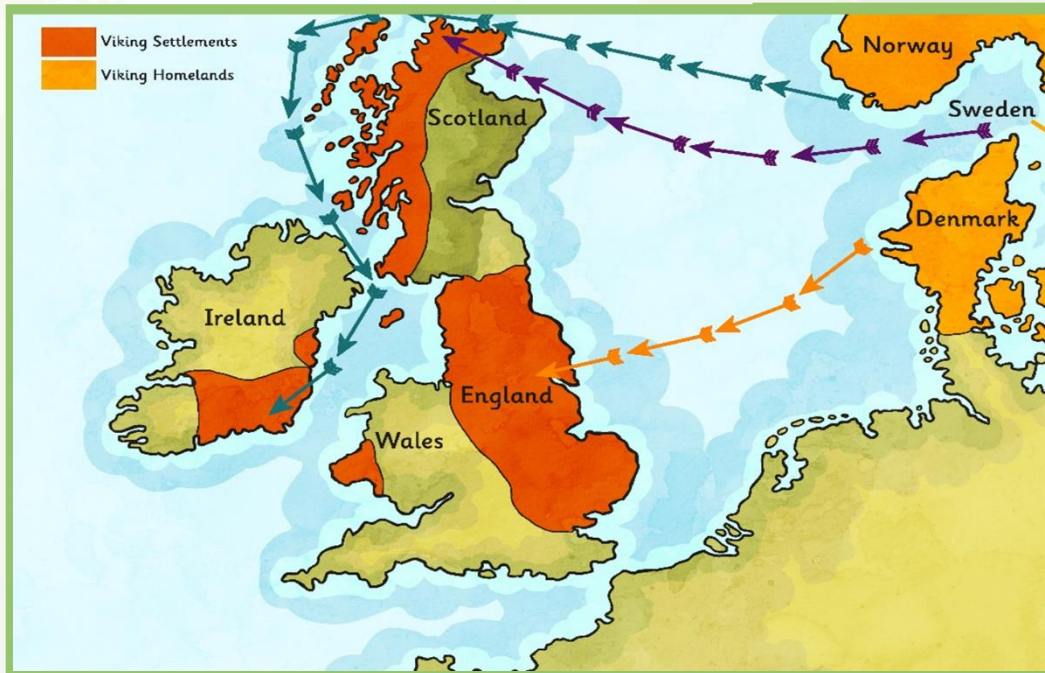


The Vikings Arrive

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

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.

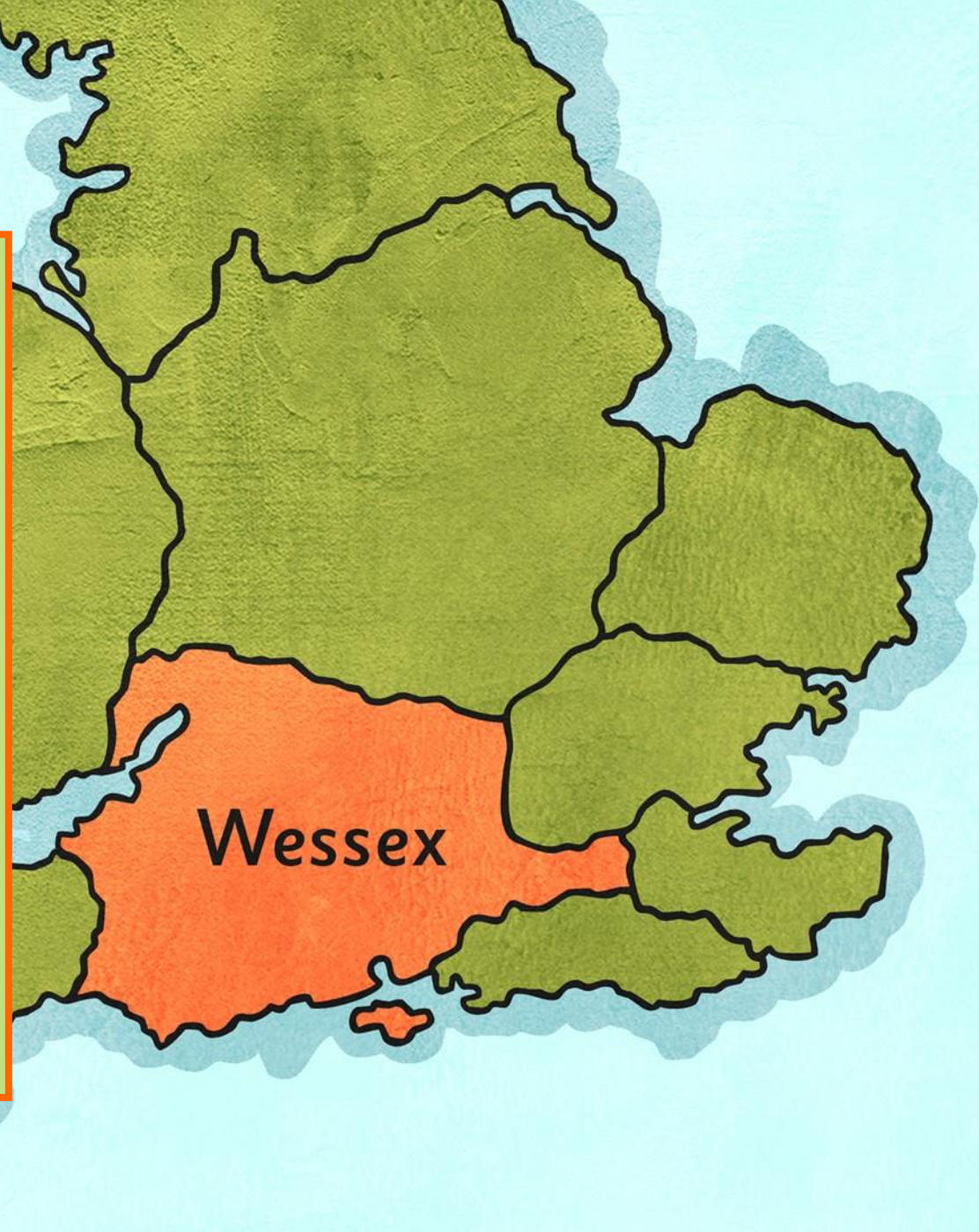


York



AD 870

Wessex is the last
Anglo-Saxon kingdom.



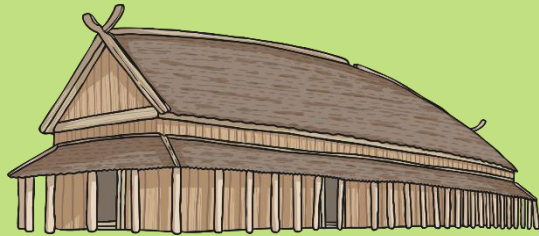
AD 871

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.



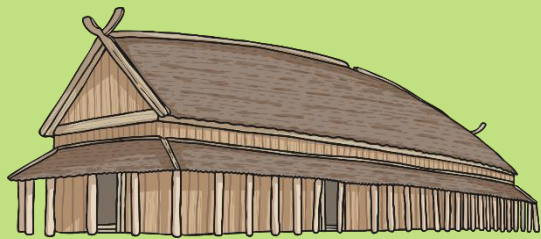
AD 886

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.



AD 866



The Vikings capture York (which they call Jorvik) and make it their main settlement.

AD 556



Seven kingdoms are created across Britain.

AD 450



Saxons from Germany land in Britain and settle in Kent.

AD 927



King Athelstan of the Anglo-Saxons is crowned the first King of England.

AD 1016



Cnut becomes King of England. He is also crowned King of Denmark in 1018.

Cut these out
and put them
in chronological
order.

AD 410



The last Romans leave Britain.

AD 886



Alfred the Great, King of Wessex is crowned King of the Anglo-Saxons.

AD 876



Vikings permanently settle in England.

AD 617



Northumbria becomes the Supreme Kingdom of Britain.

AD 793



Vikings land at Lindisfarne and attack the monastery.

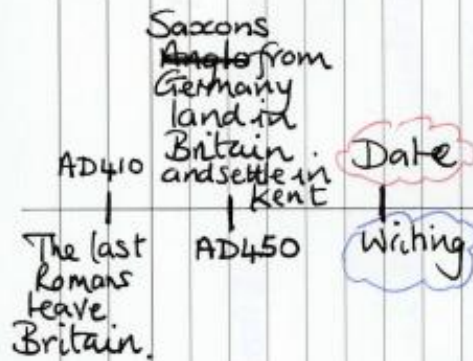
AD 1066



William, Duke of Normandy defeats Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings to become King of England. He becomes known as William the Conqueror.

Print the sheet out, cut each piece of information out and put in chronological order to create your timeline.

If you would rather, you can create your own timeline and write the information straight on to it in chronological order.



Anglo-Saxon/Viking Timeline