

History: Vikings: Vicious or Victorious?





Head Heart Hands

What should I already know?

In my learning so far, I have:

- made links between the different periods in British History and World History that I have studied
- learned of legacies that are alive today: monarchy, transport, homes, travel
- explored significant people in History who have impacted on they way with live now such as William Caxton and Samuel Crompton
- compared between eras-Gods/Goddesses, homes, travel etc

Vikings travelled by longships. The longships could sail in shallow water. This allowed them to travel up rivers as well as across sea. In a raid, a long ship could be hauled up on a beach. The Vikings could jump out and take their enemies, and then make a quick getaway if they were chased.





Viking lands, known as **Danelaw**, were to the east of Britain. The most important city in the Danelaw was the **Jorvik** (city of York) as over 10,000 people lived there and it was an important place for trading goods.

Viking gods -

There were three important Viking Gods; Odin - the leader of the gods, Thor - god of thunder and Freyr - god of agriculture and fertility. The Vikings told many stories. They were full of magic, adventure, trickery and mischief. They describe gods and goddesses living in a sky world called Aspard.

The Vikings

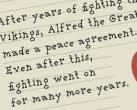
789 AD - 1066 AD





After years of fighting the Vikings, Alfred the Great made a peace agreement. Even after this, fighting went on





Viking Homes

The Vikings built their houses from local material such as wood, stone or blocks of turf. They lived in long rectangular houses made with upright timbers (wood).

Athelstan -

Athelstan's grandfather was Alfred the Great. Athelstan is often referred to as the first true king of all England. He focused on building the strength of the kingdom.

Mortality	1 rade	Kingdom	Kaid	Excavation
The state of being human and not living forever.	The buying and selling of goods and services.	A country whose rules is a king or queen	A sudden, surprise at- tack.	The process of digging, especially when something specific is being removed from the ground

Viking children did not go to school. Instead, they helped their parents to work. At age 10 children were considered to be adults and were required to follow in their parents footsteps and acquire the skills needed to perform their parents jobs.

Key Concepts





