

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

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 Asgard.

The Vikings

789 AD - 1066 AD

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 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.

Alfred the Great

Alfred the Great ruled the kingdom of Wessex. He beat the Viking army in battle but wasn't able to drive the Vikings out of Britain.

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



Mortality	Trade	Kingdom	Raid	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 attack.	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

