

Knowledge Organiser Year 5 History: Vikings – Struggle for the Kingdom of England

Key Vocabulary	
Viking	the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
settler	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
raid	a sudden armed attack against a place
Danegeld	King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to the Danish invaders to stop them attacking.
Danelaw	an agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons
Norse	a way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia
Freeman	A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for
Long ship	A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship
monastery	a building or collection of buildings in which monks live



Concept: Cause and Effect

- The Vikings had left Scandinavia to set out on expedition to raid and settle in Britain.
- The Vikings were great traders and skilled seafarers. They were skilled at farming, fishing, craft work and hunting.
- The Vikings raided and invaded Britain repeatedly, setting up bases and taking land and riches, particularly from monasteries as they had easy riches and were not well defended.
- King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred the Great, initially fought the Vikings, also known as the Danes, but then peace was agreed and the country was divided. Wessex and Danelaw were created to eventually be united into a united English kingdom.
- As a result from the conflict between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, two new kingdoms grew and Scotland and England became firmly established.
- England was ruled by Anglo-Saxon Kings as well as Danish kings.
- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule came to an end in 1066, during the Battle of Hastings.



Britain 878



700 AD	789 AD	850 AD	866 AD	901 AD	991 AD	1066 AD
The Vikings begin to venture out of Scandinavia.	First recorded raids of British monasteries from the Vikings.	The Vikings began to settle. Picts defend the north.	The Vikings capture York which becomes the Viking capital of England.	King Alfred of Wessex fought the Vikings – peace was made and Danelaw was created.	King Cnut takes control of Britain.	England's King, Edward the Confessor, dies and Harold Goodwinson is crowned king. King Harold dies in the Battle of Hastings and the Viking eventually stop raiding.