

Subject Specific Vocabulary

raid



A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.

conflict



A continued armed struggle/war.

resistance



The use of force or violence to oppose someone or something.

long ship



The narrow boat used by Vikings in raids, designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland.

long house



A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.

Scandinavia



The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Settler



A person who has migrated to an area and established a permanent residence there.

Treaty



A written agreement between two or more countries, formally approved and signed by their leaders.

The Vikings

Danelaw



A peace agreement between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings, where an imaginary dividing line was agreed to run across England. The Anglo-Saxon lands were to the west and the Viking lands, known as the Danelaw, were roughly to the east.



Danegeld

A tax paid to the Vikings to prevent an area being invaded.

Enquiry question: Why do communities change?

Wise Owl Knowledge

Before the Vikings invaded Britain, the Anglo-Saxons had settled in England.



The Viking age in European history was from about AD700 to 1066.



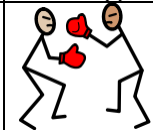
Viking families came to settle in Britain as good farmland was scarce in the Vikings' own countries and they were looking for a better life.



The Vikings came from Denmark, Norway and Sweden (Scandinavia).



For many years, there was a struggle between the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons for the control of England.



Several Anglo-Saxon Kings were important in the struggle for England.

Alfred the Great (Danelaw) Offa (Offa's Dyke border between Wales/England) Athelstan (First King of all Britain)



The Battle of Hastings 1066: The Normans invade Britain and William the Conqueror becomes King.

