



GILES BROOK SCHOOL

Useful websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztyr9j6>

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/vikings/>

Knowledge Organiser

History: The Vikings

I already know:

- About the the Anglo-Saxons and important figures like Alfred the Great.
- the similarities and differences between then and now.
- the importance of the Anglo-Saxon period on our modern lives.

Key Vocabulary	
Conquer	To take control of a place by military force.
Danelaw	The area of England controlled by the Vikings.
Trade	The buying and selling of goods.
Raiders	A group of people that attack a place and steal what is there.
Settlers	A group of people that move to a place to live.
Sources of evidence	Primary (first hand accounts, documents) and secondary (documents written by those not there).
Social structure	How groups of Vikings organised themselves and the roles people had.
Witan	A group of important figures that met to discuss matters with the King.



Vikings invade Lindisfarne - 793 AD (A monastery on the coast)



William the Conqueror - 1066 AD (Normans invade)



Magna Carta signed by King John - 1215AD

Romans leave Britain - 410AD



Battle of Edington- 878 AD (Alfred becomes 'The Great')



Vikings came to England for various reasons:

- settle and farm
- trade
- raid

There are many artefacts that show us a lot about Viking life in England. Places like York are very important in Viking history.

Vikings lived in longhouses. It was one huge room with a fire at its centre. Although no other rooms there were spaces for sleeping, eating, work and sometimes livestock..

Vikings were good sailors and traders. Their trade routes stretched from Greenland to the west of modern day Russia.



The Vikings, like the Greeks, were polytheists and so believed in many gods. Notable gods include Odin and Thor. Several names of Gods still give their names to the days of our week, for example, Thursday = Thor's day and Tuesday = Tyrs day.