

## Y5 – Vikings

Key vocabulary		
Settlement	A place where people establish a community and home.	
saga	a long story of heroic achievement, especially a medieval prose narrative in Old Norse or Old Icelandic.	
Invasion	The act of entering another country with the intention of conquering or plundering.	
Conquest	To take control of a place or people by military force.	
Raiding	Attacking a place quickly or suddenly to capture people or steal goods.	
Plunder	steal goods from (a place or person), typically using force and in a time of war or civil disorder.	
Danelaw	The area of England ruled by the Vikings.	
Monastery	The building where monks lived.	

Important People				
Guthrum	Alfred the Great	King Canute		
King of the Vikings in Danelaw at the time of the treaty with the Saxons	Burnt cakes whilst in hiding from the Vikings	Viking king of England, Denmark and Norway		

## Key Knowledge

From around 860AD onwards, Vikings stayed, settled and prospered in Britain, becoming part of the mix of people who today make up the British nation

The Norsemen travelled the seas on longboats raiding and plundering lands.

Britain was a good place to raid because it's monasteries had many treasures in them for them to steal.

The Vikings weren't Christians yet and because the monks who lived in the monasteries didn't have weapons they were easy targets.

The Vikings placed a lot of value on poetry, fame and reputation, prowess in battle and on material rewards.

## What did the Vikings trade?

They bought	They sold	
- silver - glass	- honey -iron	
- silk - pottery	- tin -fur	
- spices	- wheat - leather	
- wine	- wool - fish	
- jewellery	- wood - walrus ivory	

## **Oseberg Viking Ship**



Where did the Vikings come from and settle?

