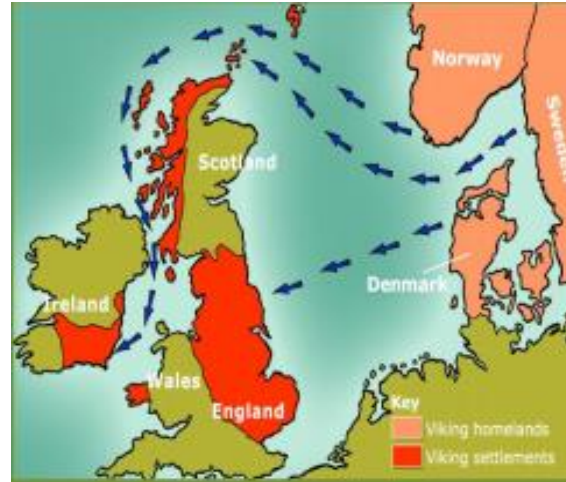


## Subject Specific Vocabulary

Settlement	a place where people have come to live and built homes.
Conquer	to take a country by force.
Kingdom	a country ruled by a King or Queen.
Scandinavia	an area made of the countries Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
Monastery	a building where people worship and devote their time to god.
Primary evidence	objects or accounts from people at the time.
Artefact	an item uncovered from the past.
Archaeologist	an expert who studies artefacts from the past to learn about people who lived then.
Excavation	to uncover an area by digging and removing the Earth that covers it.
Secondary evidence	modern historical views about the past.

757 CE Offa is the king of Mercia.	793 CE Attack on Lindisfarne.	871 CE King Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex.	924 CE Athelstan becomes King of Mercia.	927 CE Athelstan conquered York.	928 CE Athelstan becomes King of whole England.	1013 CE Swedish King, Sven, becomes King of England.	1016 CE Danish King, King Cnut, becomes King of England.	1042 CE Edward the Confessor becomes King of England and dies.	January 1066 CE Harold II becomes King of England. ↓
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Scandinavian countries' flags

## Key Questions

- 1) Who were the Vikings and where did they come from?
- 2) How do we know about the Vikings?
- 3) Why were longboats so important to Viking success?
- 4) Who was Odin and why was he so important to the Vikings?
- 5) What happened at the Viking raid of Lindisfarne?
- 6) Why did the Vikings invade Britain?

Battle of Hastings - October 1066 CE

1066 CE Duke William of Normandy becomes King of England

# Why did the Vikings invade Britain?