

What we already know: After the Romans left Britian the Anglo Saxons, Jutes and Danes came and settled in Britian.	Year 4– The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to 1066.	What's next? Ancient Greece and the Mediterranean expansion, compared to the Anglo Saxons and Vikings.
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First Raid: English south coast in 789-792	Raid on Lindisfarne: 793	Last raid: 806	Kent was invaded in 835.	850 300 Viking ships arrived in Britian.	866 York established.	Athelstan became the king of Anglo Saxons in 925	1066 Norman invasion.
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Story of Britain	Society and Government	Economy and Trade	Beliefs	Vocab
<p>Vikings began raiding monasteries and other places looking for treasures but noted that England had fertile land and space for people – unlike their own lands. Raids turned into an invasion as the Vikings decided they would settle.</p> <p>The Vikings formed the Great Heathen to conquer England – they landed in East Anglia in 865AD and befriended the King there; in 866AD they attacked York and made it the Viking capital in England – calling it Jorvic.</p> <p>By 870AD, the Vikings controlled six of the seven kingdoms by 870AD – all but Wessex. In 874AD they tried to invade Wessex several times but failed.</p> <p>King Alfred of Wessex paid the ‘danegeld’ but in 878AD the Viking king attacked anyway. Alfred had to flee but then built a big army to fight with. In 878AD he attacked the Viking King Guthrum and defeated him – over time the Vikings were forced back to the north of England around York and East Anglia. Alfred proclaimed King of all the rest of England and is known as Alfred the Great because he saved England from the Vikings.</p> <p>Athelstan, Alfred’s grandson, became King in 925AD. He was a strong leader and in 927AD he finally defeated the Vikings and became the first King of England.</p> <p>There were further Viking invasions over the 150 years – some were quite successful but for most of the time, there was a Saxon King in England up to 1066.</p>	<p>Vikings had a hierarchy/class system of thrall, Karl, and jarl but unlike other systems (Anglo-Saxons, Romans etc) people could move up and down the class system if their actions were classed as honourable or not.</p> <p>When they invaded England, the Vikings adopted the idea of a monarchy and Kings/Queens were added to the top of their class system.</p> <p>Once Alfred and Athelstan had defeated the Vikings, there was a single monarchy in England. The King made the laws and had to be obeyed. The King had a government to help run the country.</p>	<p>Vikings came from Norway, Denmark, and Sweden – they were expert sailors and traded with many countries far away to make their country rich. They had many resources (wood, metal etc) that were easy to find in Scandinavia but rare in other places.</p> <p>Like the Saxons, their land was not good for farming. Viking traders often needed to purchase food for their people.</p> <p>Vikings often used their ships to raid other places and steal anything of value.</p> <p>Vikings gained a lot of wealth by making other Kings and leaders in England pay the <i>danegeld</i> – a tax that if paid was meant to mean the Vikings would leave your land alone.</p>	<p>Vikings and Norse mythology.</p> <p>Revisit previous unit – recall that England was predominately Christian, and that St Aiden had built a monastery at Lindisfarne.</p> <p>More monasteries were built, and they were often very wealthy. They became a target of the early Viking raids.</p>	Tier One
				King Queen Leather Slaves Class Women Pirate
				Tier Two
				Scandinavia Denmark Sweden Norway Iceland Master Hostile Resources Siblings Norsemen
				Tier Three
				Jarl Karl Thrall Hierarchy Linen Tunic Taxes Equal Rights