

Wednesday 27th March

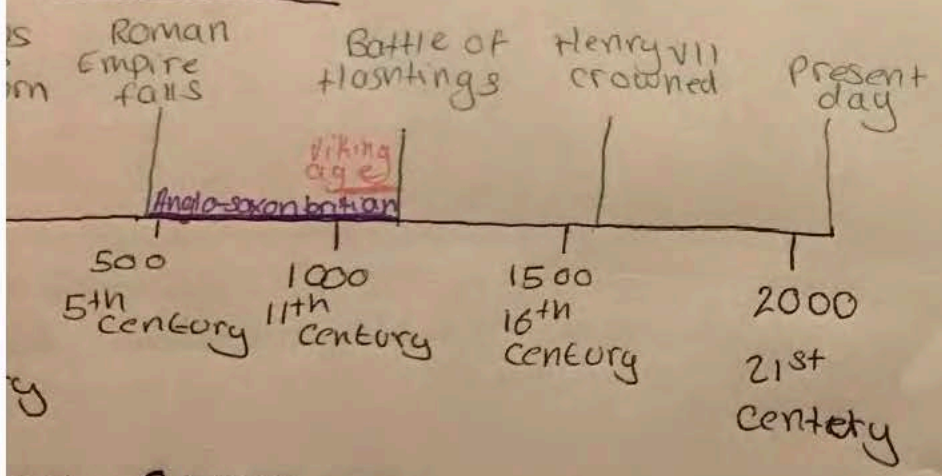
Casey

The Viking Invasion!

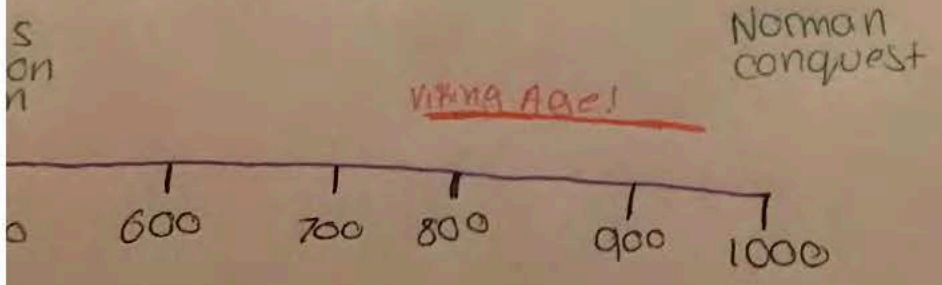
NOTES

The Vikings were known for primarily but above all for the way they travelled, as well as the viciousness that they were known for the way that they travelled. The first

The first attack, Lindisfarne in Northumbria.



ANGLO-SAXON AGE



In 793 AD, the Viking launched their first attack on Britain. The target was the monastery at Lindisfarne. Just under 100 years later, the Great Heathen Army arrived in Britain, this time to stay. The Vikings wrecked Britain, destroying most of the Anglo-saxon kingdoms. Even Wessex seemed close to destruction until Alfred managed to fight back.

1 What happened at Lindisfarne in 793AD?

The Vikings launched their first attack

2. What made longboats so effective?

The shape of the longboat could transport lots more people

3 Which Anglo-saxon kingdoms were destroyed?

East Angles, East Anglia and Northumbria

4. Why do some historians think that people exaggerated how bad the Viking were?

Only monks wrote what happened

5. What does the archaeology of Repton tell us about what the Vikings were like?

They were violent and pagan.

How violent were the Vikings?

More violent
they destroyed lots of Anglo-saxon kingdoms

AS violent
Anglo-saxons fought each others for hundreds of years.

They destroyed Repton monasteries

Anglo-saxon kings had to be great warriors.

The invasion of the vikings

Why was Alfred the great called the great?

The viking age began when they attacked the holy island of Lindisfarne, the vikings attacked this place in 793 AD when they arrived the vikings stormed the monastery and killed the monks inside and stole all of the good like gold a silver and even took some monks as prisoners.

Heathen: another word for barbarian or savage

Pagan: not christian

The vikings were known for causing chaos, death and destruction which is shown in the description written by the survivors where they described them as savages and even going as far as to say that this was the most horrific act that had ever happened in Britain.

Alfred gained his title by defending against the viking raids that happened in England, without him England would have fallen to the vikings.

Alfred did not get the title of great until around 45 years he fought against the viking invasion.

Alfred managed to crush the vikings advance toward Essex and fought in many important battles to hold them off before eventually signing a deal with the leader of the vikings whose name was Guthrum this happened in 890 AD the deal that Alfred and Guthrum made meant that they would split England in half, the vikings controlled an area of England that was known as Danelaw and to the south and east where the areas where Alfred was in control the line drawn to agree on where the vikings would be able to control can be seen by the names of the areas.

23/3/22

The Viking Invasion

What do you think made longships so effective for raiding places on the coast?

Because the longships were so shallow, they could easily navigate shallow waters before and be brought right up to the coast. This meant that they could get off the boat quickly, take what they wanted, and leave very quickly again. Because the ships were also long and wide, a lot of people and items could fit on the ships. They also had masts and oars, so that even without wind they could still effectively move the ship.

793 - Vikings first arrived at ^{Britain} Lich in Lindisfarne

865 - Great Heathen Army - settled in England

- o Destroyed kingdom of East Angles and killed its king, King Edmund

- o They travelled up to Northumbria and killed the Northumbrian king, there too

- o Made their base in York

- o Lots of areas, including Mercia, were destroyed by Vikings

- o King Alfred of Wessex ("Alfred the Great") was one of the few kings able to stand up to the Vikings

- Vikings didn't care about ~~Anglo-Saxon~~ Britain's holy places - turned a monastery into a mass grave and a ~~church~~ church into a defensive wall.

Fill in the gaps

In 793 AD ✓, the Vikings launched their first attack on Britain. The target was the monastery at Lindisfarne. Just under 100 years later, the Great Heathen Army arrived in Britain, this time to stay. The Vikings woeled Britain, destroying most of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Even Wessex seemed close to destruction, until Alfred managed to fight back.

Comprehension questions:

1. What happened at Lindisfarne in 793 AD?

In 793 AD, the Vikings attacked a monastery at Lindisfarne. They stole gold, killed and enslaved monks, and became known as the Vikings. People in Britain and Europe feared them for several years.

2. What made longboats so useful?

Longboats were very useful to the Vikings because they were very shallow which meant the Vikings could use them to navigate rivers and shallow waters, making it very easy to quickly raid places and leave/continue. The longships also had a lot of space due to being long and wide, so many lots of people, as well as supplies and raided goods, could fit. Longships had both a mast and oars for help with sailing, as if there wasn't wind they could still use the oars.

3. Which Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were destroyed?

The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms that the Vikings destroyed include East Angles and Northumbria, as well as Mercia, which had dominated England for centuries. The Vikings killed the kings of the kingdoms as part of this.

4. Why do some historians think that people exaggerated how bad the Vikings were? This is also because the only accounts are by those who were

Some historians believe that people exaggerated how bad the violent the Vikings were, claiming that they were not much worse than most kings at the time. These historians think that these exaggerations were made because they were Christian while the Vikings were pagan.

5. What does the archaeology of Repton tell us about what the Vikings were like?

The archaeology of Repton can tell us that the Vikings did not respect the holy places of England, which can be inferred from the fact that a very important and wealthy monastery in Repton had been seen destroyed by the Vikings and then used as graves, which suggest that the Vikings were proud of the violence they caused.

especially people affected and therefore could be linked

Write down 3 reasons for each column.

The Vikings were more violent than Anglo-Saxons

- They raided holy places ✓
- They killed the kings brutally ✓
- They turned holy places into mass graves ✓
- They destroyed Anglo-Saxon kingdoms

The Vikings were as violent as Anglo-Saxons

- Anglo-Saxons fought each other for centuries
- Anglo-Saxon kings had to be great warriors
- Anglo-Saxons kept slaves
- Anglo-Saxons were pagan before they converted

How violent were the Vikings?

The argument can be made that the Vikings were more violent than the Anglo-Saxons. This can be seen in the fact that they destroyed Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, killed Anglo-Saxon kings brutally, and raided holy places. Archaeologists have discovered that the Vikings turned an important monastery in Repton into a mass grave full of people who died unpleasantly and had awful battle scars on their bones, after they had destroyed that monastery. This shows that the Vikings were more violent than the Anglo-Saxons because the Vikings caused mass destruction all through the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

However, the argument can also be made that the Vikings were no worse than the Anglo-Saxons. This is shown by the facts that the Anglo-Saxons fought each other for centuries, their kings had to be great warriors, they kept slaves, and were pagan and had similar beliefs to the Vikings before they converted to Christianity. This shows that the Anglo-Saxons were just as bad as the Vikings, and that the Vikings were not more violent.

Quiz - The Viking Invasion

You've scored a perfect Oak! Time to branch out to your next challenge.

100%

You got 5 out of 5 correct.

You can share the results with your teacher on the final page of this lesson.

Review

Continue

Wednesday 23rd March

• = Questions

The Viking Invasion

1. What do you think made longships so effective for raiding places on the coast?

I think the word overlapping that makes the ship go in rivers and on the sea because it would help get around everywhere.

• = words in gaps.

In 793 AD, the vikings launched their first attack on Britain. The target was the Monastery at Lindisfarne. Just under 100 years later, The Great Heathen Army arrived in Britain, this time to stay. The vikings wrecked Britain, destroying most of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Even Wessex seemed close to destruction, until Alfred managed to fight back.

Questions:

1. What happened at Lindisfarne in 793 AD?

The first Viking attack took place at the Monastery at Lindisfarne in 793 AD. ✓

2. What made long boats so effective?

The shape of the longboat meant they could transport lots of people and could travel in shallow water, like rivers. ✓

3. Which Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were destroyed?

The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of East Anglia and Northumbria were destroyed, and Mercia was weakened. ✓

4. Why do some historians think that people exaggerated how bad the Vikings were?

The only accounts that survived are written by monks who were especially badly affected. ✓

5. What does the archaeology of Repton tell us about what the Vikings were like?

They were violent. ✓

The Vikings were more violent than the Anglo-Saxons.

- They raided holy places
- They destroyed lots of Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms.
- They killed Anglo-Saxon Kings in unpleasant ways.
- They destroyed Repton Monastery

The Vikings were as violent as the Anglo-Saxons.

- Anglo-Saxons fought each other for hundreds of years.
- Anglo-Saxon Kings had to be great warriors.
- Anglo-Saxons kept slaves.
- Anglo-Saxons were pagan before they converted.

4) Some historians have argued that the vikings were not that much more violent than ~~more violent~~ most kings at the time. They say that the people describing the vikings attacks were exaggerating what happened because they were Christian and the vikings were pagan. However, an archaeologist has shown that the vikings were likely to be very unpleasant indeed.

5) ~~more~~ At reports there was once a very important and wealthy monastery. Archaeologists dug up the site and found that the vikings had destroyed the old building. They also found unusual graves; in one, a skeleton was found that showed he had died from horrific wounds. In another grave, a viking skeleton was found which was surrounded by the bones

Date _____



or around 250 bodies! These graves
suggested the vikings were proud
of the violence they caused

22/02/2022

Yggdrasil

The general definition of Yggdrasil is that it was/is a huge ash (known as the tree of life) located at the centre of the earth, with three roots, one extending to Niflheim (the underworld), one to Jotunheim (land of the giants) and one to Asgard (land of the gods).

Viking Gods

In Norse mythology, the gods belonged to two groups originally: the Aesir and the Vanir. Aesir gods were usually worshipped in connection with victory & war while the Vanir were associated with harvest & prosperity. These two families of gods were at war for a long time but eventually made peace. The main gods were Odin, Thor, and Frey, but there were so many minor gods like Loki. Viking or Norse gods lived in a kingdom in the sky called Asgard in palaces made of gold and silver. The largest of these palaces was Odin's home called Valhalla.

Monday 22nd March 2022

The Viking Invasion

Inquiry: Why has Alfred been called Alfred the great?

What do you think made longships so effective for raiding places on the coast?

Ans: This was due to the wide design of the ship using the front as a quick break so the Vikings could jump off and raid the location they have landed at.

Fill In The Gaps:

In 793 AD, The Vikings launched their first attack on Britain. The target was the monastery at Lindisfarne. Just under 100 years later, the Great Heathen Army arrived in Britain, this time to stay. The Vikings wrecked Britain, destroying most of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms, Even Wessex until Alfred managed to fight back.

Comprehension Questions:

1) What happened at Lindisfarne in 793 AD?

- An Attack from the Vikings happened, this was targeted at the monastery of Lindisfarne.

2) What made longboats so effective?

- The wideness of them to travel on shallow waters, along with a big break at the front

3) Which Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms were destroyed?

- Many, along with Wessex, but, had someone fight back known as Alfred the Great.

4) Why do you think some historians think that people exaggerated how bad the Vikings were?

- This was due to what the Vikings raided and did such as stealing treasure and taking monks.

5) What does the archaeology of repton tell us about what the Vikings were like?

- That they did care about all their fallen warriors and how they acted, this suggests that they together were a powerful community.

How Violent Were The Vikings?

- The Vikings were more powerful than the Anglo-Saxons, this is shown in many historical moments from their past and discovered by archeologists today. My first point is that during 793AD, the Vikings invaded Britain and Anglo-Saxon kingdoms without any warning, this shows how inventive they are with 'sneak attacks'. This proves more of the point on how effective the longships were to the Vikings in sneaking in shallow waters and having quick stops. Although all this chaos was erupting around Britain and other countries, there is proof of how strong a community the Vikings were. During the 80s, archaeologists have discovered a grave in repton with many Viking bones of fallen soldiers, this can show the care they had for all of them representing the Vikings as a strong community.

Wednesday 23rd March

The Viking Invasion

What do you think made longships so effective for raiding places on the coast?

I think longships were made so effective because the ships could fit in shallow areas such as rivers and the edges of beaches to do quick raids. Longships are also effective because they can be used in any weather. Longships have holes in the sides to put ^{oars} ~~eyes~~ in if there is no wind or they could use a ~~sail~~ ^{mast} if there was wind.

In **793 AD**, the Vikings launched their first attack on Britain. The target was the monastery at **Lindisfarne**. Just under 100 years later, the ~~Vikings~~ Great **Heathen** Army arrived in Britain, this time to stay. The Vikings wrecked Britain, destroying most of the Anglo-Saxon **kingdoms**. Even **Wessex** seemed close to destruction, until **Alfred** managed to fight back.

1) What happened at Lindisfarne in 793 AD?

In 793 AD The Vikings launched an attack on a monastery in Lindisfarne.

2) What made the longboats so useful?

The Longboats ~~over~~ were able to go through shallow waters such as rivers and go on beaches. Longboats were also able to use oars ~~and~~ when there was no wind and a mast when there was wind.

3) Which Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms were destroyed?

The Vikings destroyed East Angles and Northumbria when their kings were captured and brutally murdered.

4) Why do some historians think that people exaggerated how bad the Vikings were?

It is believed that the people describing the attacks exaggerated what happened because they were Christians and the Vikings were pagans.

5) What does the archaeology of Repton tell us about what the Vikings were like?

The archaeology of Repton tells us that the Vikings were very destructive and cruel by destroying monasteries and a Viking skeleton was found surrounded by 250 bodies. This suggests that the Vikings were proud of the deaths and injuries they have caused.

The Viking invasion

By Ruby

Task:

In 793 AD, the Vikings invaded Lindisfarne. They attacked and killed most of the monks there and the rest were taken as slaves. Just 100 years later, the Great Heathen Army invaded again, this time to stay. Most Britain had been destroyed and taken over until Alfred managed to fight back.

The Vikings were just as violent as the Anglo-Saxons as they fought back just as hard and overpowered the Vikings with their weapons and tactics from Alfred the Great.

Exit quiz.

5 Questions

1. What was attacked in 793 AD by the Vikings?

Lindisfarne.

2. How did the Vikings travel long distances?

Using their longboats.

3. Which Anglo-Saxon kingdoms did the Vikings destroy?

Every other one in the area and almost Wessex.

4. What was the religion of the Vikings?

Norse mythology.

5. What did archaeologists find at Repton monastery?

A pendant of Thor's hammer.



Stephanie Trachet Yesterday

Excellent work Amy, very impressed by the level of details of your notes and clear organisation with key dates and key terms highlighted. I love how you have used a table to make comparisons between the Vikings and the Anglo-Saxons. This is a brilliant strategy to then support the writing of a PEEL paragraph with balanced arguments. Superb work.



Stephanie Trachet

23 Mar, 18:59

Brilliant answers showing a very good understanding and bringing some balanced arguments to assess whether the Vikings were violent or not. Good use of evidence to support your points/answers. Well done Charlotte.



Stephanie Trachet

23 Mar, 18:50

I really like how you balance your argument using evidence that show the Vikings advanced seafaring skills, warrior mindset and fierce sense of community. You could maybe contrast this view with how violent the Anglo-Saxons were themselves at the time?



Stephanie Trachet

23 Mar, 18:55

I really like your focus on Alfred the Great. It's interesting to see how different students analyse the Vikings invasion through different angles. Put together, your argument would be very well balanced. We need to explore this further in class. Great work from a great student Noah.

Private comments



Stephanie Trachet

24 Mar, 09:14

Well done for completing this work Gabi. Good effort showing an understanding of the Vikings invasion and violence.

It's interesting to see that you have chosen the research work Poppy. Great effort with some interesting facts. We will explore this topic further in class.

Private comments



Stephanie Trachet

23 Mar, 17:46

Beautiful focus demonstrated here Ruby. Well done.

I really love teaching this class. The quality of the work that I have received shows your flexibility, reliability and great interest for History. Chronology, perspectives, evidence, balanced judgement: your Historical skills are clearly developing! Look at the samples of work received yesterday! This is awesome, and it shows what great 'Historians on the making' you are. I am so pleased and very much impressed with your collective effort. Keep up the good work!