

Mexborough St John the Baptist C of E Primary School – History

Topic: Vikings

Year: 3

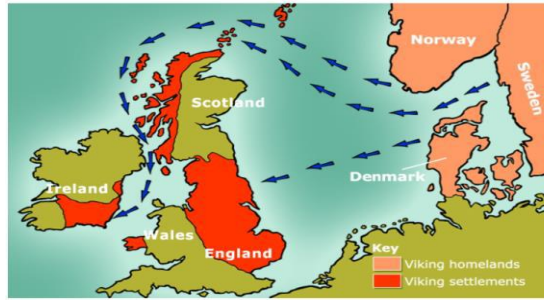
Strand: Invasion

What should I already know?

England had been invaded by different groups before including the Romans

Invaders have lots of different reasons for invading a country

Vikings came from Scandinavia



The map shows how Vikings came to the British Isles

Legacy

Place names that end in -thorpe, -by, -thwaite, -kirk, -toft

Burial sites, treasure, stone carvings for archaeologists to study

Language – many words used today come from Scandinavia



Life in Viking Times

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Scandinavia | | Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark. The land of Scandinavia was not good for farming so the Vikings left their homeland in search of more fertile lands | Where? Northern Europe | Key Fact The Vikings were also known by the name 'Norsemen' |
| Longships | | The Vikings had advanced sailing and navigational skills. They were aided by their longships which were long, narrow wooden vessels. They could sail in both deep and shallow water | When? The longship first appeared in the 9 th century | The methods used to build the longships are still being used today |
| Runes | | The Vikings spoke in a language called Norse. Their alphabet (futhark) was made up of symbols called runes | How? Vikings would scribe on wood, bone or stone | The word futhark comes from the first six letters of the Viking alphabet |
| Danelaw | | King Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings in 878AD and made them sign a treaty. The Vikings were to stay in the North and East of England. This area of land became known as the Danelaw | Where? North and East England | The Vikings eventually ruled all of England |
| Jorvik | | The Vikings invaded York and renamed it Jorvik. This settlement lasted over 100 years until Eric Bloodaxe was expelled in 954AD | Where? York UK | Many streets in York end in 'gate' the Viking word for street |
| Homes | | Vikings lived in long, rectangular houses. They used woven sticks covered in mud to keep out the rain. They were often one room with a central fire | How? Smoke escaped through a hole in the roof | Animals and people lived at different ends of the same building |
| Food | | Vikings ate whatever they could grow, hunt or make e.g. leeks, nuts, berries, bread, porridge, spinach, deer, boar, trout, chicken, eggs, sheep and pigs | Vikings grew grains to make a number of foods | Key Fact Vikings also ate honey from bees |
| Clothes | | Vikings were skilful weavers. They used natural dyes from plants to add colour. Men wore tunics and trousers and women wore long dresses | Most clothes were made from wool and animal skins | Key Fact Viking clothes were fastened with belts and brooches |

| Vocabulary | |
|-------------------|---|
| Norsemen | Another name for a Viking. |
| Raid | When soldiers raid a place, they make a surprise attack. |
| Monastery | The building where monks live. |
| Trade | The activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services between people or countries. |
| Merchant | A person who buys or sells goods in large quantities. |
| Hearth | The floor of a fireplace. |
| Longhouse | A long, narrow, single room building where many families live together. |
| Descendant | A person who is related to you and who lives after you, such as your child or grandchild |
| Hoard | Is an archeological term for a collection of valuable objects or artefacts, sometimes purposely buried in the ground. |

