

## Timeline

793 Vikings attack the monastery of Lindisfarne

886 England divided into Viking and Anglo-Saxon kingdoms

1066 King Harold defeated by William at the Battle of Hastings

867 Viking invaders named Jorvik (now York) the capital of England

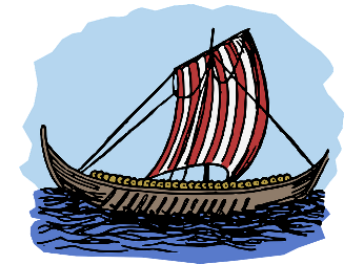
954 Last Viking king of Jorvik (York) killed in battle

## Key Vocabulary

Danelaw	An area of land ruled by the Vikings where they settled from York down to the east of England.
Drinking horn	Made from the horns of goats and cattle, these were used when drinking water, milk or mead.
Helmet	Helmets were made from iron with a bowl and nose guard and leather within. They did not have horns!
Jewellery	Using a range of materials from gold to animal bones they made rings, brooches, necklaces and bracelets.
Long boat	Long, narrow ships that could travel fast, in shallow waters for incredibly long distances.
Longhouse	Made of wattle and daub, wood or stone with an open fire in the centre of one single room.
Loom	Viking women would spin wool or flax which was then woven into cloth using a wooden framed loom.
Runes	The alphabet (Futhork) was made up of 24 characters (runes) making a sound, word or god.
Shield	Wooden, circular and painted (often red and white). Often their only defence (armour was expensive).
Valhalla	Brave warriors were believed to go to Valhalla in the afterlife – a great hall, feasting alongside Odin.



The Viking Shield



The Viking Longship



### When? Key Events and Dates

6th of June 793 AD	Vikings attack the monastery of Lindisfarne	'Northmen' (as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle calls them) attacked the Christian monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The monastery was on a small island off the coast called Holy Island, making it an easy target for the Viking longships.
21 <sup>st</sup> of March 867 AD	Viking invaders named Jorvik (now York) the capital of England	The Battle of York was fought between the Vikings of the Great Heathen Army and the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria on 21 March 867 in the city of York.  Formerly controlled by the Roman Empire, York had been taken over by the Anglo-Saxons and had become the capital of the Kingdom of Northumbria
886	England divided into Viking and Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	Towards the end of the 9th century, Anglo-Saxon Britain came under fire from Viking invaders who came from the north. The Viking invasion would eventually lead to the end of the separation of England into 4 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.
954	Last Viking king of Jorvik (York) killed in battle	In 954 the Northumbrians expelled the last Viking king Eirik Bloodaxe who died in battle shortly after and the Kingdom of Jorvik recombined with Northumbria; the title 'King of Jorvik' was replaced by 'Earl of York' – a title created in 960.
1066	King Harold defeated by William at the Battle of Hastings	The <b>Battle of Hastings</b> was fought on 14 October 1066 between the Norman-French army of William, the Duke of Normandy, and an English army under the Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson, beginning the Norman Conquest of England. It took place approximately 7 mi (11 km) northwest of Hastings close to the present-day town of Battle, East Sussex, and was a decisive Norman victory.