



Key Vocabulary

<b>Danelaw</b>	The part of Britain controlled by the Vikings.
<b>York/Jorvik</b>	The city that the Vikings made the capital of Danelaw.
<b>Lindisfarne</b>	The holy island where the Vikings first attacked in 793AD.
<b>Alfred</b>	The Anglo-Saxon King of England.
<b>Trade</b>	The buying and selling of goods.
<b>Wares</b>	Things that were sold by the Viking, often at markets.
<b>Clans</b>	A group of people with a strong common interest, often related.

Attack on Lindisfarne



The Vikings raided Lindisfarne in AD 793, an event that shook England due to the symbolic, religious importance of the island, is often seen as the beginning of Viking presence in England. The Vikings rampaged through the island of Lindisfarne, killing monks and stealing gold and silver in the process. This enraged the Anglo-Saxons as religious places were not allowed to be taken advantage of.

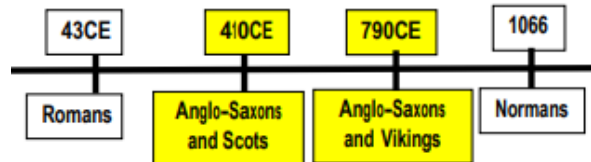
Viking Jewellery

Many Vikings were crafts people. They were blacksmiths, jewellers, weapon makers, fabric makers, potters, bone carvers, bakers, boat builders and leather workers. They would **trade** their goods.

Market day was a busy place. Everyone wanted to sell their **wares**. Farmers came in from the farms with food and animals. Craftsmen displayed their goods. Some **clans** created coins, but there was not a universal coinage for all Viking trades. Instead, coins were made of silver. Traders and sellers used scales to weigh various coins or bits of silver. They bartered for goods as well.



Vikings made very striking and elaborate jewellery. It could be made from various materials, such as wood, glass, amber, bronze and gold. Pieces of jewellery were often decorated with geometric designs, plaited bands, animal heads and gripping beast.



Key Knowledge

To know when the Vikings ruled parts of Britain.

To know the Vikings first invaded Britain (Lindisfarne) in 793 AD.

To know that **York** was an important city to the Vikings?

Vikings in York

In 866 different groups of Vikings formed a great army. They fought their way through England and finally came to York. They took over the Anglo-Saxon town and decided to stay there and make it their capital of **Danelaw**.

The Vikings changed the name of the town from the Anglo-Saxon Eoforwic to 'Jorvik'. They built farms in the countryside and more Vikings came to settle there, while York became an important market for local goods and for items traded from overseas.



King Alfred the Great

The One of the most famous Anglo-Saxon kings was Alfred. His father was king of Wessex, but by the end of Alfred's reign his coins referred to him as 'King of the English'.

He fought the Vikings and then made peace so that English and Vikings settled down to live together. He encouraged people to learn and he tried to govern fairly. To help protect his kingdom from Viking attacks, Alfred built forts and walled towns known as 'burhs'. He also built warships to guard the coast.

