

1. Who were the Vikings?

1	Where were the Vikings from and why did they come to England?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Norway, Sweden, Denmark and (after 890) Iceland. Some came due to a lack of opportunities to make money or farm land at home. Others came for adventure or to make their living as raiders or warriors.
2	What did the Vikings do in England?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Some attacked monasteries or villages to plunder them. Others came to set up farms and raise families, giving their villages Viking names. Many married local women and had children with Viking ancestry.
3	What was Viking culture like?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> They had pagan gods but some later became Christian. They travelled all over the world. They did not write but used runes, and produced beautiful art objects. Ships were important and were well designed.

2. Jorvik

1	What was important about Jorvik?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> It was the main settlement in the Danelaw and was the capital of Viking England. It was an important place of trade and exchange and people came there from all over the world.
2	What kinds of people lived in Jorvik?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Craftspeople and traders such as blacksmiths, fishermen, leatherworkers. Both English people and Viking people lived in Jorvik and many people moved there.
3	What was important about the diversity of Jorvik?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jorvik had a mix of cultures which exposed people to new experiences. It was possible to get all kinds of goods in Jorvik and to make money there. It showed that Jorvik was an important place and helped it to grow further.

3. What impact did the Vikings have on Yorkshire and the North of England?

1	What did the Vikings do in Yorkshire?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vikings were hated to begin with because they attacked and killed monks and other villagers. Vikings stole wealth from people.
2	Why did the Vikings choose to begin settling in Yorkshire?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the 9th century the Vikings were defeated by Alfred and stayed in the north of England. They settled there and set up villages, which they often gave Viking names. Jorvik became the capital and the most important place in the North.
3	Was the relationship between the English and the Vikings always positive?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There were still some problems and a massacre of the 'Danes' was ordered in 1002. Some people in the North supported Harald Hardrada when he invaded in 1066 and attempted to become King. William 'laid waste' to the North to stop rebels living there.

4. The events of 1066

1	What was the situation in early 1066?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Edward the Confessor died without an heir and having promised more than one person the throne. Harold Godwinson became king. Other contenders also tried to claim the throne. There was William (Duke of Normandy) Harald Hardrada (King of Norway) and Edgar Aetheling.
2	What did the key figures do early in the year?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Harold organised an army to wait in the South for William's invasion. Tostig attacked the Isle of Wight but ended up fleeing to Norway to seek Hardrada's support. Bad weather stopped William invading so he spent the time preparing instead.
3	How was the battle for the throne actually settled?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Harold, William and Hardrada all got ready to fight for the crown. Hardrada invaded Yorkshire, won the battle of Fulford Gate but both he and Tostig were killed at Stamford Bridge. Harold rushed south but was then defeated and killed at Hastings.
4	What happened after Hastings?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> William became king but faced problems including rebellions across the country. He eventually decided to crack down and 'laid waste' to the North so it could not cause problems. This was known as the 'Harrying of the North'.

Key word	Definition
Viking	A pirate or settler who came from Scandinavia.
Longship	A Viking ship that could sail on seas or rivers.
Monastery	A place where monks lived, worked and worshipped.
Lindisfarne	The site of the first Viking attack in 793.
Runes	A Viking style of writing.
Plunder	Theft and violence.
Raid	A Viking attack.
Alfred	The English king who defeated the Vikings in Southern England.
Christian	A person who worships Christ.
Pagan	A person who worships spirits or gods that do not belong to a particular religion.
Muslim	A person of the Islamic faith.
Danelaw	The part of England under Viking law.
Treaties	Agreements between enemies.
Jorvik	Viking York.
Anglo-Saxon	Another term for an English person before 1066.
Norman	A person from Normandy.
Succession	The decision over who gets to be the next king.
Heir	The person next in line to the throne.
Feigned retreat	The Norman tactic of pretending to run away.
Nobles	Powerful and wealthy people.
Harrying of the North	The period during which William attacked and destroyed the North to stop rebellions.