

1. Who were the Vikings?

1	Where were the Vikings from?	1. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and (after 890) Iceland.
2	Why did they come to England?	1. Some came due to a lack of opportunities to make money or farm land at home. 2. Others came for adventure or to make their living as raiders or warriors.
3	How did Vikings come to Britain?	1. As Viking society became bigger, Vikings began sailing to find new land to settle in 2. Invaders often attacked monasteries or villages to plunder them.
4	What was Viking culture like?	1. They had pagan gods but some later became Christian. 2. They travelled all over the world. 3. They did not write but used runes, and produced beautiful art objects. 4. Ships were important and were well designed.

2. How did the Vikings change Britain?

1	What did the Vikings do in England?	1. Many came to set up farms and raise families 2. Many married local women and had children with Viking ancestry. 3. Viking settlements can easily be identified today as places ending in -by or -thorpe 4. The area that the Vikings ruled became known as Danelaw 5. In the 9 th century the Vikings were defeated by Alfred and stayed in the north of England.
2	What was important about Jorvik?	1. It was the main settlement in the Danelaw and was the capital of Viking England. 2. It was an important place of trade and exchange and people came there from all over the world.
3	What kinds of people lived in Jorvik?	1. Craftspeople and traders such as blacksmiths, fishermen, leatherworkers. 2. Both English people and Viking people lived in Jorvik and many people moved there.
4	What was important about the diversity of Jorvik?	1. Jorvik had a mix of cultures which exposed people to new experiences. 2. It was possible to get all kinds of goods in Jorvik and to make money there. 3. It showed that Jorvik was an important place and helped it to grow further.
5	What was the relationship between the English and the Vikings?	1. There were still some problems and a massacre of the 'Danes' was ordered in 1002. 2. Some people in the North supported Harald Hardrada when he invaded in 1066 and attempted to become King.

3. What happened in 1066?

1	Why was there competition for the English throne?	1. Edward the Confessor died without an heir and having promised more than one person the throne.
2	Who wanted to be king?	1. Harold Godwinson became king. 2. Other contenders also tried to claim the throne: William (Duke of Normandy) Harald Hardrada (King of Norway) and Edgar Aetheling.
3	How did Harold lose the throne?	1. Harold, William and Hardrada all got ready to fight for the crown. 2. Bad weather stopped William invading so he spent the time preparing instead. 3. Hardrada invaded Yorkshire, won the battle of Fulford Gate but both he and Tostig were killed at Stamford Bridge. 4. Harold rushed south but was then defeated and killed at Hastings.
4	Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?	1. Luck: William would have fought a much bigger army if the wind hadn't delayed their invasion 2. Preparations: While Harold was marching his soldiers up north and then straight back south again, William was building castles and gathering supplies 3. Tactics: William pretended to retreat which allowed him to break the shield wall

4. How did Norman invasion change Britain?

1	Land Ownership	1. William I took land away from those who had fought against him at the Battle of Hastings 2. He gave this land to his supporters. They then swore loyalty to William 3. By 1087 almost all the land in England was owned and run by Norman nobles
2	Control	1. William developed the feudal system to help control the country. 2. This wasn't too different to the Anglo-Saxon system from before because the king was at the top and the peasants were at the bottom 3. The bit that was new was the nobles and knights in the middle
3	Noble women	1. Although it is hard to find written evidence of women's stories, there is some evidence that Anglo-Saxon noble women were more equal before the Norman invasion. 2. They were expected to marry, but there is evidence that they would have more say in this marriage. 3. After the Norman invasion, William ordered widowed Saxon noblewomen to marry his Norman lords, which meant they lost control of their land. 4. Noble women rebelled by keeping their language; they were part of the reason the English language survived
4	The Church	1. In Anglo-Saxon England, the church was wealthy and owned more land in England than anyone else 2. The priests could have other jobs and marry and have children, even though this was against the Church's teachings 3. William brought a religious friend called Lanfranc with him. He was made Archbishop of Canterbury. 4. Lanfranc created a new church hierarchy so it was clear who everyone needed to obey. 5. They fired priests that they couldn't trust and created new churches and rules for new priests and monks to follow 6. William also pulled down Anglo-Saxon churches and replaced them with grand stone buildings to demonstrate their own power and the power of God

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.
Pagan	A person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religion
Danelaw	The part of England under Viking law.
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.