



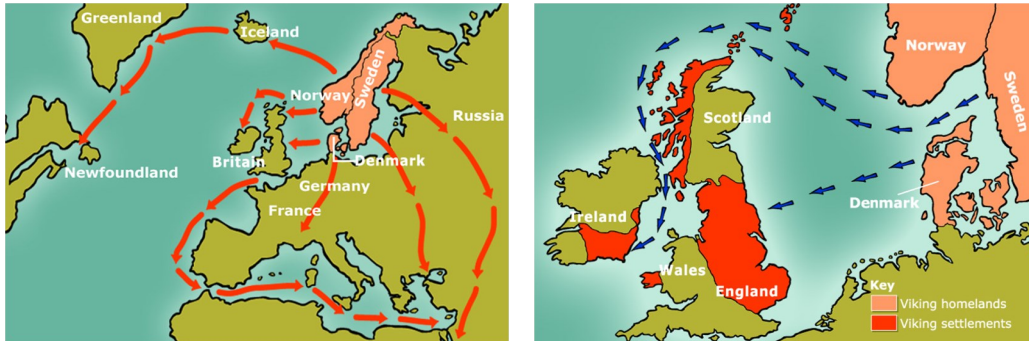
Coleman Primary School

Year 4 Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser

History—Vikings

Maps showing Viking invasions

The **Vikings** came from the **Scandinavian** countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Initially they made **settlements** in northern Scotland and eastern England, as well as establishing the city of Dublin in Ireland. Around 1000 AD, some Vikings settled in North America, but did not stay long. They also travelled to southern Spain and Russia, and **traded** as far as Turkey.



Key: ■ Viking homelands ■ Viking settlements

Why did the Vikings invade Britain?

When the **Vikings** first came to Britain, they came on **raids** to **pillage**, steal treasure and take slaves. In time they made settlements in Britain as the land was more fertile than **Scandinavia**.



They fought the Saxons for control of Britain. Saxon Kings tried to stop them by giving them part of the country in a treaty known as Danelaw and making payments called **Danegald** but eventually the Vikings won and their Kings ruled England.



You will learn...

- who the Vikings were and where they came from
- where and why they invaded
- about the Viking way of life

Key Vocabulary: Vikings

| | |
|--|---|
| Viking: a Scandinavian seafarer and trader who raided and settled in Europe in the 8th–11th centuries | Scandinavia: part of Northern Europe, now called Denmark, Norway and Sweden. |
| raid: to suddenly attack a place without warning | warrior: a brave or experienced soldier or fighter |
| Christian: a person who follows Christianity and the teachings of Jesus | longhouse: Viking houses, which were made of wood and resembled ships |
| Danegald: payments made to Vikings to prevent them from attacking | trade: to exchange money for goods or to exchange goods for other goods |
| pillage: to steal goods using violent tactics | invade: to enter into a new country, often using an army |
| longship: a long, narrow warship, powered by both oars and a sail | settle: to decide to live in a place and make it your home |

Viking Life



jewellery



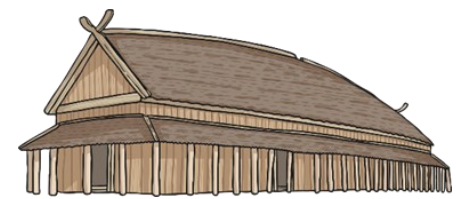
food



clothes



longship for travelling



longhouse made of wood

History Skills Progression

In Year Three you learnt to...

- place the time studied on a timeline
- find out about everyday lives of people in time studied
- distinguish between different sources and evaluate their usefulness

In Year Four you will...

- place events from period studied on a timeline
- use evidence to reconstruct life in the time studied
- begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources