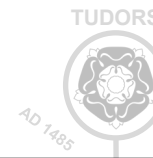
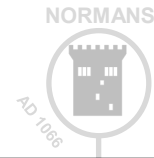
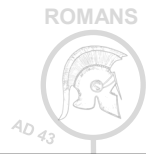


Year 4: Were the Vikings Raiders or Settlers?

HISTORICAL CONTEXT



RAIDERS

The Vikings raided England in the summer when it was easier to cross the sea. They stole valuable items from monasteries and villages and they enslaved people before returning home.

This demonstrated bravery—a characteristic they rated highly.



SETTLERS

The Vikings eventually settled down on land they had seized in eastern and northern England. Sometimes, the Anglo-Saxons gave them land to stop the Vikings from attacking them. In AD 878, Alfred the Great made a peace deal with the Vikings which split England into Anglo-Saxon and Viking-controlled areas. The Viking area, known as Danelaw, was settled and peaceful.

Danelaw: An area of northern and Eastern England that was under the control of the Vikings.

TRADERS

Using longboats, the Vikings established trading routes throughout Europe and as far as America, Iraq and Jerusalem. They sold items like timber, wheat, wool, fur and fish, spices, wine, jewellery, silk and glass.



How did the Vikings Travel?

Vikings travelled in longboats. They needed to be narrow so they could fit along seas and rivers and move if there was an obstacle. They had to be good at surprise attacks.



KEY VOCABULARY



BALANCED: Considering all views in a fair way.



BIAS: allowing personal opinions to influence a viewpoint.



CAUSE: Something that makes an event happen.



CONSEQUENCE: The result of an event.



DANELAW: An area of northern and Eastern England that was under the



LONGBOAT: A long, narrow Viking boat powered by oars or sail.



ONE-SIDED: A viewpoint which only shows one side of an argument.



PERSPECTIVE: The way a person thinks about something.



VIKING: A group of Scandinavian people who lived in the eight to eleventh centuries.