

## Key Vocabulary

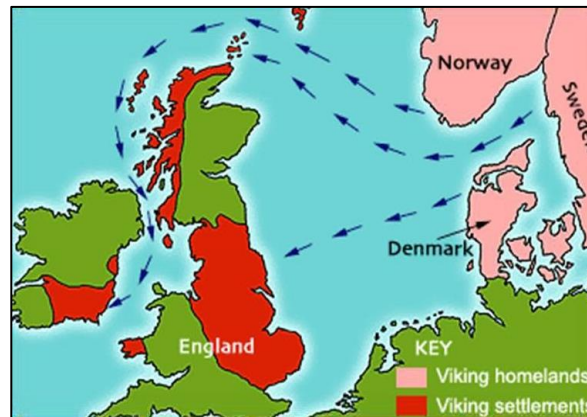
<b>civilisation</b>	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
<b>kingdom</b>	A country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.
<b>pagan</b>	A person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main or recognized religions.
<b>legend</b>	A traditional story sometimes popularly regarded as historical but not authenticated.
<b>folklore</b>	The traditional beliefs, customs, and stories of a community, passed through the generations by word of mouth.
<b>monasteries</b>	A building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.
<b>Norse</b>	Norwegians or Scandinavians in ancient or medieval times.

## Key Facts

The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

They travelled in boats called longships and first arrived in Britain around AD 787. The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. The Vikings wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.

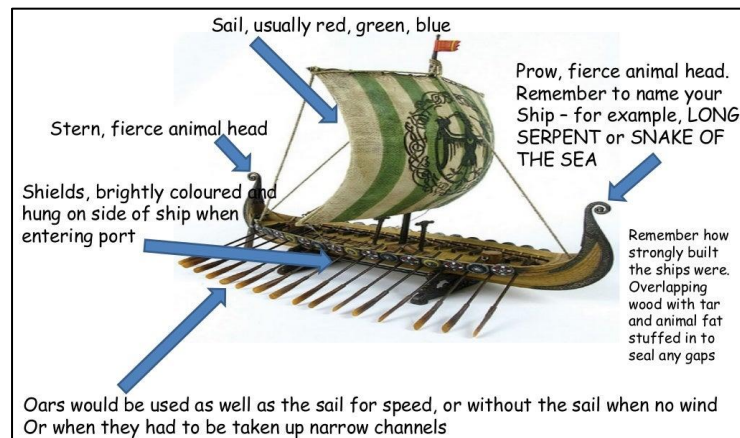
When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven kingdoms, but by AD 878 there was just one left as the others had been overrun by the Vikings. King Alfred the Great was the best-known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.



King Alfred the Great



King Cnut



## Key Questions:

Why did the Vikings invade Britain?  
 How was life for the Anglo Saxons different from life for the Viking settlers?  
 Who was King Cnut?  
 Why was King Alfred called The Great?  
 Why was the year 1066 important?  
 What legacies from the Vikings do we still have today?