

Sweden – **Densely forested** with **poor soil**. **Norway** – **Many mountains** and **fjords** (inland lakes) with **freezing cold** north. Poor soil meant lots of fishing and hunting. **Denmark** – **Most populated** due to the **fertile soil** and lots of coastline. Lots of **fishing** and growing of **barley/rye**.

Daily Life and Culture

1. **Houses**
 - Longhouses are rectangular.
 - Fire at the centre with no windows.
 - Dark and smoky.
 - Animals kept inside the house in the winter.
 - **Longhouses are crucial for survival in the harsh and dangerous winters.**

2. **Food**
 - Seafood in Denmark (herring/prawn).
 - Game meat in Sweden (deer/elk).
 - Both fish and meat in Norway due to fishing in the fjords and animals in the mountains.
 - **Food was different in different regions of Scandinavia due to the different geography and the resources that were available in each place.**

3. **Runestones and Runes**
 - Runestones were memorials to dead family members. A lot like gravestones!
 - Runes were the written alphabet of the Vikings.
 - Largest number of runestones are in Sweden.
 - **Runestones were hugely important for Vikings to remember and honour the dead in the afterlife. Runes are also important to historians as it is the only remaining form of writing we have from the Vikings.**

Viking Ships

- Crucial for transport, status, survival and fighting.
- Status symbols for Jarls.
- They became expert ship builders who built specific boats for specific purposes. This is shown by the Skuldelev ship discovery.
- 1. **Faering ships** – These were used for fishing. They were small and easily rowable.
- 2. **Knarr ships** – These were used for trading. They had wide bottoms to hold cargo.
- 3. **Longships** – These were used for raiding. They were slender and light so they could travel quickly up rivers and across seas.

Viking Warfare

- 1) **Swords, Axes and Spears**
 - Swords were for those of status. They were passed down through families and generations.
 - Often highly decorated.
 - Very rare items usually for the most wealthy.
 - Status symbols for Jarls.
 - Axes were the most common weapon as they were cheaper and were used for other purposes as well as warfare.
 - Axes developed over time to become double-sided.

- 2) **Protection**
 - Wooden shields that were 1 metre across.
 - Helmets were made of leather, but had no horns. This is a myth.
 - Most Vikings did not wear helmets.

3. Raiders and Invaders

- 3) **Warships**
 - Narrow and sleek to cut through the water at a fast speed.
 - Light so that they could be carried overland.
 - Shallow bottom so they can sail up rivers.
 - The largest warship was called the Drekkle.

Reasons for raiding Western Europe

1) **Shortage of good farmland**
The climate of Scandinavia meant that they struggled for fertile land and looked elsewhere for good land.

2) **Wealth of Western Europe**
Western Europe was full of riches in the market towns and the churches. The monasteries on the coast were also full of riches and were totally unguarded, so they were easy targets!

3) **Weakness of Western Europe**
England was divided into separate kingdoms, all with their own king. This made nations like England easier to attack as each kingdom had its own army which meant they could not defend as one. These kingdoms were Mercia, Wessex, East Anglia and Northumbria.

Trading Towns

Hedeby – is the main trading town in Denmark.

Kaupang – is the main trading town in Norway.

Birka – is the main trading town in Sweden.

Viking Society

Kings – Emerged in the 10th and 11th century.
Jarls – Leader of the individual clans.
Bondi – Wealthy free men
Karls – Free men
Thralls – Slaves

1. Viking Homelands

Viking Law and Order

1. **No central government**
 - Each clan or tribe governed together and had their own laws. These were memorised by the law speaker.
2. **Jarls were assisted by the Thing**
 - All free men in a clan would gather at the Thing to make decisions. It was very democratic for the time.
3. **The worst crimes were punished with banishment**
 - This meant that you had to flee your clan. A famous example of a banished person is Erik the Red fleeing to Greenland.
4. **Family was crucial**
 - Any family would seek revenge for the murder of a loved one which could be ended with the payment of 'blood money'.

Viking Trade

- **Swedes trade to the East.** They would trade wax/honey with Russia and timber with Finland.
- **Norwegians and Danes would trade to the West.** They would trade furs/skins with Greenland and wheat/silver with England.

Viking Religion

- **Vikings were pagan.** They had their own religion and their own Gods. They did not follow a main world religion.
- **Most of Europe was Christian at this time**, whereas the Vikings were strongly pagan. They would not convert to Christianity until the reign of Harold Bluetooth in 965.

Three phases of Viking raids

- 1) **Seasonal and uncoordinated raids.**
At first Viking raids would be random and happen only in the Spring or Summer. They would take what they wanted and then return to Scandinavia. The first raid was Lindisfarne in 793.
- 2) **Raids become more organised with 'overwintering'.**
Viking clans begin to coordinate their raids. They start to overwinter in Western Europe. This is where they would travel before Winter so they were ready to attack when the Spring came. An example in England where they overwintered is Repton.

- 3) **Fully organised invasion.**
In 865 a fully organised Viking army called the Great Heathen Army attacked England with thousands of warriors all acting together.

Attacks on Western Europe – Frankish Kingdoms (France and Germany)

771-814 – No attacks on the Frankish Kingdoms as Charlemagne was the leader and he was a very strong.
834/835/836 – Raids on Dorestad. The Vikings demanded Danegeld to leave!
843 – Raid on Nantes
840-877 – The Frankish Kingdoms built stronger defences. New bridges and river blocks were built to stop the Viking raids. **This meant that the Vikings started to focus on attacking England instead as it was an easier target!**
911 – The Viking leader Rollo is given lands in Northern France by Frankish leader Charles the Simple to stop attacking. Rollo and his Vikings settled in Northern France. They would eventually become the Normans.
In the Frankish Kingdoms, the attackers became settlers. They adopted French customs and language, and lost their Viking identity.

Attacks on Western Europe – England

793 – Raid on Lindisfarne
794 – Raid on Jarrow
835 – Raid on Sheppey
850s onwards – Overwintering starts in England
865 – Full scale invasion of England
In England, the attackers were raiders and plunderers. They stole and destroyed.

Viking Women

- **Better rights** than anywhere in the worlds at the time. It was still a patriarchal society, but less so than other groups of people at the time.
- **Key on their belt** signified their power over the home and children.
- **Women took over** the farms and businesses when their husbands went away to fight or raid.

Viking Gods

- **Vikings had specific Gods to help them with different elements of their lives.** This is different to other religions like Christianity which have one god.
 - 1) **Thor** – Thor was the God of Protection and Lightning. He helped Vikings feel safe and protected in a dangerous world.
 - 2) **Loki** – Loki was the God of Mischieif. Loki would be blamed for things that they did not understand, and so helped them to explain things they did not understand in the world due to limited scientific understanding at this time.
 - 3) **Freyja** – Freyja was the Goddess of Fertility and marriage. She would help at important (and dangerous!) times of life such as childbirth and marriage.

Viking Worship

- Vikings worshipped at places of natural beauty e.g. springs/groves of trees/hills
- Sacrifices known as 'blots', which were done on an altar called a 'horgr'.
- Private worship at home was based on **superstitions.** Vikings were careful about hair and toenails they had cut off in case they were taken by evil spirits.
- Sacrifices were made at times of importance.
- **Large scale gatherings many Vikings who came together to pray.** E.G. **Uppsala was a festival of trading, music and religion where all Swedish Vikings gathered once a year.**

Attacks on Western Europe – Ireland
795 – Raid on Rathlin Island
822 – Raid on Cork
824 – Raid on Skellig Michael
832 – Raid on Armagh
840s onwards – Longphorts were established by the Vikings.
In Ireland, the attackers were raiders and traders.

Attacks on Western Europe – Scotland
795 – Raid on Iona
Around 800 – Raid on the Orkney and Shetland Islands
802 – Raid on Iona
806 – Raid on Iona
850s onwards – Overwintering starts in Scotland
In Scotland, the attackers settled and became settlers and farmers. We don't know if they lived alongside the Scots (Picts), or if they killed them.

Great Heathen Army – Invasion of England in 865

- Great Heathen Army attack England in a **fully organised way.**
- Thousands of warriors were led in their attack of England by **Ubba, Guthrum, Halfdan and Ivar the Boneless.**
- These attackers demand Danegeld as they take over England.
- Between 865-878, they took over East Anglia, Northumbria and Mercia. They failed to take control of Wessex.
- **As they failed to take Wessex, the Vikings had to strike a deal with the Alfred King of Wessex.**

Staraya Ladoga

- This is an important **trading town** at the very north of the Russian river systems.
- Here the Viking traders heard of the **wealth and the riches** available in **Baghdad and Constantinople.**

Trade in the East

- Eastern Viking traders were known as 'Rus'.
- They traded high value, low bulk items such as **falcons and furs.**

What were the Varangian Kingdoms?
- Established by the **Volga Vikings.**
- The **kingdom** expanded and became the early basis for the nation of Russia.
- It became a **very powerful and wealthy kingdom.**
- We will focus on four kings below.

Varangian Kings of the Varangian Kingdoms

- 1) **Ruirik, 860-882**
 - Invited to rule the Slavs in 860.
 - Created the Varangian Kingdom.
 - Created the capital Novgorod.
- 2) **Oleg, 882-912**
 - Ruled Novgorod after his father Ruirik.
 - Created the city of Kiev, which was in the south. This gave them control of the river systems with Novgorod in the north and Kiev in the south.
 - Peace treaty in 911 with the Byzantine Empire which brought huge wealth to the Varangians through trade.

- 3) **Vladimir, 978-1015**
 - Converted the Varangian Kingdoms to Christianity in 988.
 - The new close relationship with the Byzantine Empire (as both were Christian) meant that the Byzantines became even richer and learnt new technologies and skills from the Byzantines.

- 4) **Yaroslav, 1019-1045**
 - Built a great library to encourage learning.
 - Introduced new laws and legal codes in the Varangian Kingdoms were based on the Byzantine Empire. This gave the Varangian Kingdoms very good law and order.

Longphorts were towns set up for the settlement and trading by the Vikings, such as Dublin, Waterford and Wexford.

Treaty of Wedmore, 878

- This is the **peace agreement** between Alfred King of Wessex and the Vikings.
- They **divide England** between them by splitting England in half.
- The half controlled by the Vikings was called the **Danelaw.**

The Danelaw, 878-927

- Controlled by the **Vikings.**
- They put in place **Danish laws and customs** in these areas.
- Danes lived alongside Anglo-Saxons and they intermarried/adopted English culture.
- Capital was **Jorvik** (York) which was a **rich trading town.**

Impacts of Viking contact with Russia

- 1) **Control over the river systems** – By controlling the cities of Novgorod (top of the river systems) and Kiev (south of the river systems) it have them huge power and wealth.
- 2) **Volga Vikings became less Viking and more Russian over time** – As the Volga Vikings assimilated and blended into Slavic culture, they lost their Viking identity and names.
- 3) **Conversion to Christianity brings newfound wealth and knowledge** – The Varangian Kingdoms adopted Christianity which brought great wealth and knowledge due to connections with the Byzantine Empire.

2. Volga Vikings

What was the impact of contact with Baghdad?

- 1) **Huge wealth (+)**
 - Items like silver dirhams and silk had a positive impact on the traders as it brought them huge wealth as neither could be found in Scandinavia.

- 2) **Mistrust at times (-)**
 - Raids on Baku (912) and Berda (943) meant there was mistrust and required peace treaties had to be agreed before trade with the Volga Vikings could continue.

- 3) **Conflicting cultures (-)**
 - Arab writer Ibn Fadlan wrote that the Vikings were dirty and sexually immoral. This was totally different to the Arab Empire's culture which was very clean. They also kept many burial practices from Scandinavia such as ship burning and sacrificing young women.

In the 9th century, the Vikings were becoming settlers in the places that they attacked.

Settlers in Scotland

- Settle in the Shetland Islands around 800.
- Settle in the Hebrides around 825.
- Burials suggest that when they first settled they were pagans.
- They convert to Christianity around 1000.
- **They took over the lands controlled by the Scots (Picts) but we do not know if they lived alongside the Picts, or whether they killed them off.**

Settlers in Ireland

- The Vikings who settled in 'longphorts' of Dublin, Waterford and Wexford were expelled from Ireland in 902.
- The Vikings reoccupied these settlements in 914.
- Settlers kept Irish place names which shows cooperation with the Irish people.
- **The Vikings quickly assimilated into Irish life, converted to Christianity and became Gaelic speakers.**
- They were expelled from Ireland in 1014 despite being totally Gaelic speakers and not being outwardly Viking at all.

Settlers in the Atlantic - Iceland

- First settlers around 870.
- First permanent settlement made in 874 by Ingolfur Arnason.
- **Most Icelandic males today are of Norwegian origin. Most of the females have DNA from Ireland and the Scottish islands.**
- Animals were brought to breed from Norway to enable them to have a food source.
- Cattle and fish were important as the land in Iceland was not very fertile at all.
- Houses were made of stone and turf as timber was very valuable. Timber was only used for doors and supports. They imported much of their timber.
- The Icelandic society recreated the Norwegian society by having an Althing. All free men could vote in the Althing, like back in Norway.
- **The Viking settlers never left Iceland, lost their Viking identity and became Icelanders.**

Settlers in the Atlantic - Newfoundland

- According to the Viking Sagas, Leif Eriksson was blown off course and arrived on the North American continent. He overwintered at a place he called Leifsbudir.
- He claimed Leifsbudir was so mild he saw grapes growing, and so named the region Vinland, meaning wine-land.
- Leif and others tried to found a permanent settlement but they failed.
- **Some historians view the story of Leifsbudir as fiction, but there is archaeology to indicate it may have existed after all!**
- Archaeology at **L'anse Aux Meadows** found convincing signs of a Viking house with seven other buildings. There they also found a Viking dress pin and some bone needles. There is no evidence of farming but strong evidence of ship-repairing.
- Archaeology at **Point Rosee** found houses, fires and bog iron. Bog iron was the way that the Vikings forged their tools.

Climate

- Capital city of the Byzantine Empire.
- Religion was Christianity.
- Huge trading centre with connections to the Mediterranean and Asia.

What was the impact of contact with Constantinople?

- 1) **Huge wealth (+)**
 - Oils and wines from the Mediterranean would be on sale. These would bring huge profits when taken back to Scandinavia to be sold.

- 2) **Violence and mistrust (-)**
 - Attacks by Oleg in 907 and Igor in 940s meant there was violence and mistrust. The number of Vikings allowed to enter the city was limited, and they could not carry weapons when in the city after this. The Byzantines used the technology of 'greek fire' on the Vikings when they attacked, which was an early form of napalm.

- 3) **Varangian Guard (+)**
 - Varangian fighters were chosen to be the personal bodyguards of the Byzantine Emperor. This showed that there was great trust and respect eventually between the Volga Vikings and the Byzantine Empire to trust them to guard the Byzantine Emperor.

What was Baghdad?

- Capital city of the Arab Empire.
- Religion was Islam.
- Huge trading centre with connections to Asia.

Conversion to Christianity

- **Vikings converted to Christianity around 1000.**
- **793-866** – Christianity is viewed as the enemy of paganism.
- **866-950** – Viking Kings begin to accept Christianity.
- **950-1050** – Starting to be accepted in Viking communities such as Iceland and England.
- **1050 onwards** – Scandinavia is considered a Christian country.

Why do they convert to Christianity?

- 1) **Marriage** – Vikings who married Christians were often forced to convert for their relationship or children.
- 2) **Peace Treaties** – Often it was part of a peace treaty for the Vikings to convert to Christianity. E.g. Rollo in France and Vladimir in Russia.
- 3) **Equality** – Christianity was appealing to thralls as it preached that all people were equal in the heaven.
- 4) **Knowledge** – The Christian Church was full of educated people that could benefit the Vikings.
- 5) **Alliances** – Most European nations were Christian and would only be in an alliance with Christians.

4. Settlers in the West

Settlers in Frankish Empire

- Attacks reduced after the 840s due to the new defences.
- Rollo continued to attack from the 890s.
- In 911 Rollo defeated the Frankish leader Charles the Simple. – Rollo was given an area in Northern France called 'Normandy' as long as he stopped attacking the Frankish Empire.
- **The Vikings in Normandy settled quickly, took on a Norman identity and soon lost their Viking identity. They became very strong Christians and would call themselves 'Normans'.**

Settlers in England

- Treaty of Wedmore in 878 split England in half between the Vikings and Alfred King of Wessex.
- The territory ruled by the Vikings in England was called the Danelaw.
- Even though the Danelaw following Danish laws and customs, the impact of the Viking settlers was huge.
- **Viking settlers intermarried with Anglo-Saxons and converted to Christianity as a result. They lost much of their Viking identity.**
- **Many place names in the Danelaw were given 'Viking' names, but the Yorkshire DNA is heavily influenced by Viking blood.**
- Jorvik was the capital of the Danelaw.

Jorvik

- Jorvik (York) was the capital of the Danelaw.
- It was a **flourishing trading town.**
- By 1000 it had a population of 10,000, which was huge for the time.
- A big archaeology dig in York in the 20th century called the Coppergate Dig revealed:
 - > Streets were tightly packed with both Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.
 - > Intermarriage between Anglo-Saxons and Vikings was common.
 - > Many street crafters made items for sale out of wood and bone.
 - > Jorvik had extensive trading connections with the wider world.
 - > Coins found in Jorvik were two sided. On one side they had a Christian cross, and on the other side they had Thor's hammer.
 - > **All of these discoveries show great wealth and good cooperation and relations between Vikings and Anglo-Saxons.**

Settlers in the Atlantic - Greenland

- **Most of Greenland is covered in ice.** The southern most regions are warmer.
- The Vikings first settled there in 983 when Erik the Red was banished there.
- In the warmer regions, it revealed that the soil was more fertile than Iceland.
- Many people grew crops, fished in the sea and hunted on the land.
- Middens (rubbish tips) tell us that Greenlanders relied heavily on trade with Europe to survive. Barely any iron nails were found, showing that it was very previous.
- Grain, timber and iron were imported from Europe, and in return the Greenlanders sold polar bear fur, falcons, whale baleen and walrus tusk ivory.
- **The Vikings left Greenland some time in the 1400s as the climate changed and it became even colder.**

1. Harold Bluetooth

- Ruled Denmark from **958-986**.
- Ruled Norway from **963-974**.
- He is called 'Bluetooth' as he had a dead tooth.
- 'Bluetooth' technology is named after him as he **connected people in his kingdoms**, like Bluetooth technology does!
- His **son was Svein Forkbeard**.

Successes of Harold Bluetooth	Failures of Harold Bluetooth
<p>+ Convert to Christianity in 965. - Builds a Christian church at Jelling. - Had his pagan father Gorm the Old reburied in a Christian manner.</p> <p>+ Moves the capital from Jelling to Roskilde in 960. - This gives his people far better trading opportunities as Roskilde is much more central.</p> <p>+ Builds a huge bridge at Ravning Edge around 980. - This was the largest bridge in the world at the time. This increased trade and connected his people.</p> <p>+ Builds giant forts - Enables him to protect and keep control of his population. - Builds one at Trelleborg in 980 and Ribe in 980.</p>	<p>- Does not fight off German invaders. - Fails to defend his southern lands against German attackers. - The Germans capture the city of Hedeby in 974.</p> <p>- Loses land in Norway in 974</p> <p>- Overthrown by his son Svein Forkbeard in 986. - He was defeated in battle by Svein and killed. - Svein took all his land and power.</p>

Erik the Red - 950-1003 - Created the settlement of Greenland and his son brought Christianity to Greenland. They spread it across Europe.

Harald Hardrada - 1013-1066 - Made commander of the Varangian Guard. He then fought for the throne of England against Harold Godwinson in 1066 and lost.

Rollo - 846-932 - Founded the Viking Kingdom in northern France known as 'Normandy'. He forced Charles the Simple to a deal. If Rollo became a Christian and stopped attacking the Frankish Kingdoms, he could have the lands of Normandy.

5. Great Danes

2. Svein Forkbeard

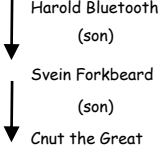
- Ruled Denmark from **986-1014**.
- Ruled Norway from **1000-1014**.
- Ruled England from **1013-1014**.
- His **father was Harold Bluetooth**.

Successes of Svein Forkbeard	Failures of Svein Forkbeard
<p>+ Recaptures Hedeby in 983. - Lost by his father Harold Bluetooth to the Germans. - Recaptured the city on behalf of his father.</p> <p>+ By 1014 he was King of England, Denmark and Norway. - He developed an empire spanning Scandinvia and across to England.</p> <p>+ Boosts Christianity in his lands but keeps the support of pagan Jarls - This brings less attacks from other nations such as Germany. - Keeps wide ranging support from pagan Jarls as he does not enforce Christianity.</p> <p>+ Creates a political alliance with Sweden - He marries the widow of the King of Sweden. She was called Sigrid. This creates a political alliance with Sweden.</p> <p>+ Boosts trade - Pledges to protect all foreign traders, which encourages more traders to come to his lands. - Mints more coins which meant trade becomes easier and on a larger scale.</p> <p>+ Recaptures lost land. - Recaptures Norwegian land lost to Olaf Tryggvason.</p>	<p>- Betrayed by Olaf Tryggvason - In 994 during his attack on England he was betrayed by Olaf Tryggvason. - Olaf Tryggvason took his lands in Norway.</p> <p>- Loses land in Sweden to 994 - During his attack on England Erik of Sweden takes his lands in Sweden.</p> <p>- Loses Denmark to his brother - Initially his brother takes Denmark whilst he is fighting for England. - He regains Denmark when his brother dies in 1018.</p>

3. Cnut the Great

- Ruled England from **1016-1035**.
- Ruled Denmark from **1018-1035**.
- Ruled Norway from **1028-1035**.
- His **father was Svein Forkbeard**.

Successes of Cnut the Great	Failures of Cnut the Great
<p>+ King of England 1016-1035. - Becomes King of England after Edmund Ironside dies.</p> <p>+ Collects huge amounts of tax in England - He collected £72,000 in tax from England which he used to fund his army.</p> <p>+ Replacing Saxon Lords with Danish Jarls - Many Saxon Lords in England were executed and replaced with Danish Jarls. - This gave him full control of England. - This created an Anglo-Danish aristocracy.</p> <p>+ Recognised by the Pope as a true Christian - Cnut was recognised by the Pope as a true Christian. - He was amongst the most powerful leaders in Europe at the time. - He was invited to the coronation of the Holy Roman Emperor, which shows his status and reputation.</p> <p>+ Anglo-Scandinavian Empire - Renowned for having a strong empire that spans the north sea across England, Denmark and Norway by 1028. - He held all of these until 1035.</p>	<p>- Only becomes King of England through luck - He only becomes King of England after Edmund Ironside dies in 1016. - Olaf Tryggvason took his lands in Norway.</p> <p>- Loses Denmark to his brother - Initially his brother takes Denmark whilst he is fighting for England. - He regains Denmark when his brother dies in 1018.</p>



1. Homelands

750

800

850

900

907 - Oleg attacks Constantinople.

911 - Oleg signs a peace treaty with Constantinople

912 - Raid on the Arab city of Baku

940s - Igor attacks Constantinople.
943 - Raid on the Arab city of Berda.

950

1000

1019-1045 - Reign of Yaroslav

1050

2. Volga Vikings

750

800

850

860-882 - Reign of Riurik

882-912 - Reign of Oleg

900

907 - Oleg attacks Constantinople.

911 - Oleg signs a peace treaty with Constantinople

912 - Raid on the Arab city of Baku

940s - Igor attacks Constantinople.
943 - Raid on the Arab city of Berda.

950

1000

1019-1045 - Reign of Yaroslav

1050

Timelines

3. Raiders and Invaders

750

793 - Raid on Lindisfarne.
795 - Raid on Iona (Scotland) and raid on Rathlin Island (Ireland).

800 - Raid on the Orkneys and the Shetland Islands (Scotland)
802 - Raid Iona (Scotland)
806 - Raid Iona (Scotland)

822 - Raid on Cork (Ireland)

834/835/836 - Raid on Dorestad (Frankish Kingdoms)
835 - Raid on Sheppey (England)

840s - Longphorts begin to be established in Ireland.

850s - Overwintering starts to begin in England and Scotland.

840s-877 - Better defences are built in the Frankish Kingdoms against Viking attacks.
865 - Full invasion of England by the Great Heathen Army.

865-878 - Great Heathen Army attack England and take over Merica, East Anglia and Northumbria.
878 - Treaty of Wedmore signed between Alfred of Wessex and the Vikings. It splits England between them and creates the Danelaw.

900

878-927 - The Danelaw is the area ruled by the Vikings in England for this period.

911 - Rollo is given land in northern France by Charles the Simple, so long as he became Christian and stopped attacking.

4. Settlers in the West

750

800 - Settle in the Shetland Islands (Scotland)

850

870 - First settlement in Iceland. The first permanent settlement was in 874. (Iceland)

878 - Treaty of Wedmore splits England in half. The Vikings control half called the Danelaw (England)

900

902 - Vikings who settled in Longphorts were expelled from Ireland (Ireland)

911 - Rollo defeats the Frankish Empire leader Charles the Simple and is given Normandy. (Frankish Kingdoms)

914 - Vikings reoccupy the Longphorts in Ireland (Ireland)

950

960 - Harold Bluetooth moves the capital from Jelling to Roskilde.

965 - Harold Bluetooth converts his people to Christianity.

974 - Harold Bluetooth loses the trading town of Hedeby to Germans.

980 - Harold Bluetooth builds forts at Ribe and Trelleborg. He also builds the bridge at Ravning Edge.

983 - Svein Forkbeard recaptures Hedeby.
986 - Harold Bluetooth is overthrown by Svein Forkbeard.

994 - Svein Forkbeard loses land in Norway and Sweden during his attack on England. He is betrayed by Olaf Tryggvason.

1000

1014 - Svein Forkbeard is King of England, Norway and Denmark.
1016 - Cnut becomes King of England.
1018 - Cnut becomes King of Denmark.
1035 - Cnut dies.

1000 - Many settled Vikings convert to Christianity around 1000.

1014 - Vikings fully expelled from Ireland, despite fully assimilating and losing their Viking identity. (Ireland)

1050 - From 1050 onwards, Scandinavia is considered a Christian country.

5. Great Danes

750

800

850

900

950

960 - Harold Bluetooth moves the capital from Jelling to Roskilde.

965 - Harold Bluetooth converts his people to Christianity.

974 - Harold Bluetooth loses the trading town of Hedeby to Germans.

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1014 - Svein Forkbeard is King of England, Norway and Denmark.
1016 - Cnut becomes King of England.
1018 - Cnut becomes King of Denmark.
1035 - Cnut dies.

1050

The Viking Expansion unit is on the same paper as Living under Nazi Rule. You will have 50 minutes for each half of the paper.

50 minutes

1a/1b/1c) - Single markers, answering in a couple of words. (3 marks)

3 minutes

2) 'Clear and organised summary' - 2xPDA paragraphs (9 marks)
10 minutes

Point - Make a clear point

One...

Develop - 2/3 pieces of specific information

For example...

Analysis - Use a historical skill in your answer. Such as significance/change/continuity/diversity

This was significant as...

This changed as...

This continued as...

This was different as...

3) 'Explain' question - 2xPDL paragraphs (10 marks)

12 minutes

Point - Make a clear point

One...

Develop - 2/3 pieces of specific information

For example...

Analysis - Link back to the question and fully explain what the question is asking.

This meant that...

4 **OR** 5) 'How far do you agree' question - 4xPDL paragraphs + conclusion (18 marks)
25 minutes

Point - Make a clear point

One...

Develop - 2/3 pieces of specific information

For example...

Analysis - Link back to the question and fully explain what the question is asking.

This meant that...