

Viking Timeline

787-789 AD – The Vikings begin their attacks on Britain. 840 AD – Viking settlers establish the city of Dublin in Ireland. 866 AD – Danish Vikings establish a kingdom in York, England. 870-886 AD – King Alfred divides England under the Danelaw Act, granting Vikings north & east England. 900-911 AD – The Vikings raid the Mediterranean, and found Normandy in France. 981 AD – Eric the Red discovers Greenland. 1000 AD – Leif Erikson explores the coast of North America. 1013 AD – The Danes conquer England. From 1028, Knut rules. 1066 AD – The Vikings, led by Harold Hardrada, are defeated at Stamford Bridge.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER- Geography- Term 4





Vocabulary

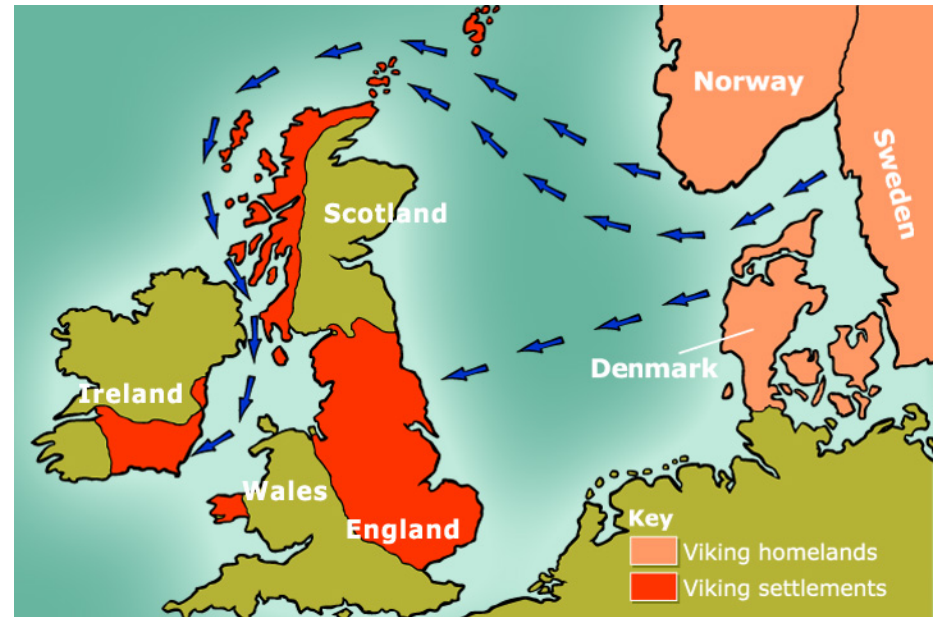
Scandinavia	The Vikings descended from all over Scandinavia (now Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark). The terrain of Scandinavia was not great for farming, so Vikings left their homeland in search of more fertile lands.
Settlement	A place or region where people came from.
Kingdom	A country or region that is ruled by a king or a queen.
Jorvik	The Vikings invaded York and renamed it Jorvik. Here, a settlement was formed, which reigned prosperously for over 100 years, until Eric Bloodaxe was expelled in 954 AD.

Map of Viking Routes

The Vikings came from the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The time between 787AD and 1050AD is known as the time of the Vikings. Initially, they settled in northern Scotland and eastern England, also establishing the city of Dublin in Ireland. Around 1000AD, 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.

Famous Viking Leaders and Explorers

 Ragnar Lodbrok (740/780-840 AD)	 Ivar the Boneless (794-873 AD)
Ragnar Lodbrok is a legendary Danish and Swedish Viking leader, who is largely known from Viking Age Old Norse poetry and literature (there is debate as to whether he actually existed under this name). According to these accounts, he spent the 9th Century engaged in many conflicts with the British and French leaders. He was reportedly executed by Ella of Northumbria, who cast him into a pit full of snakes.	Ivar the Boneless was a notoriously ferocious Viking leader and commander who invaded what is now England. He was a son of the legendary Viking Ragnar Lodbrok. It is said that Ivar and his brothers led the 'Great Heathen Army' to attack Britain to avenge the death of their father. His 'boneless' nickname could have been for a number of reasons: impotence, a physical deformity, his lack of empathy, or his large stature.
 Erik the Red (950AD-1003AD)	 Leif Erikson (970AD-1020AD)
Erik Thorvaldsson, known as Erik the Red, was a Norse explorer, famed for having founded the first settlement in Greenland. Before this, he was exiled from Iceland (around 980), reportedly for a number of violent conflicts and murders. Erik's nickname was reportedly coined as a result of his dark, flowing red hair and beard, in conjunction with his volatile temperament. Erik eventually returned to Iceland, in 986, forming a colony.	Leif Erikson was a Norse explorer from Iceland. The son of Erik the Red, Leif was the first European known to have set foot on continental America – hundreds of years before Christopher Columbus. He reportedly established a settlement at 'Vinland', what is now the northern tip of Newfoundland in Canada. He was reportedly a wise, strong, and considerate man, in contrast to his father's more brash, brazen personality.



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