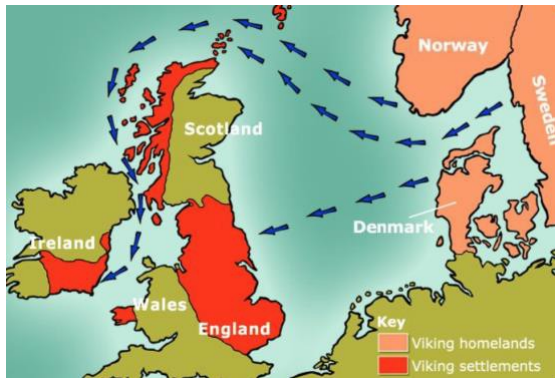


**Who won the battle between the Anglo Saxons and Vikings?**



**trader** – a person who buys and sells goods

**tax** - a compulsory charge of money to the government in power

**treaty** – a formal agreement between states

**Lindisfarne** - Lindisfarne, also known as a Holy Island, was one of the first landing sites for the Vikings. The Vikings committed terrible violence against the monks at Lindisfarne.

**Danelaw** - A historical name given to parts of the country (in northern and eastern England) governed by the Danes.

**Battle of Edington** - A great battle in 878 between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings that ended with the two groups agreeing to the division of England.

**Alfred the Great** - 848-899 - King of Wessex who prevented England from falling to the Danes (Vikings)

**Edward the Confessor** - one of the last Anglo-Saxon kings of England. He ruled from 1042-1066.

**Key Vocabulary**

**Scandinavia** - the area that is made up of the countries; Norway, Sweden and Denmark

**invasion** – invading a country or region with an armed force.

**raid** – a rapid surprise attack on an enemy

**conquer** – overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force

**artefact** – an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest

**Viking Timeline**

790-799 AD	First Viking raids on Britain
793 AD	Viking attack on Lindisfarne (the first planned Viking raid)
871 AD	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex
876 AD	Guthrum, new leader of the Vikings, attacks Wessex
878 AD	Battle at Chippenham. Many of Alfred's men are killed.
878 AD	Alfred's army beat the Danish Vikings. Alfred and Guthrum make a treaty.
924 AD	Althelstan becomes the King of Mercia
928 AD	Athelstan retakes York from the Vikings and becomes the first King of England
1002 AD	Aethelred takes revenge on Vikings, ordering all Danish men to be killed
1042 AD	Edward becomes King, and becomes known as Edward the Confessor
1066 AD	Battle of Hastings