Year 5 History Knowledge Organiser - Britain in the Viking Age 1 (Lady of the Mercians)

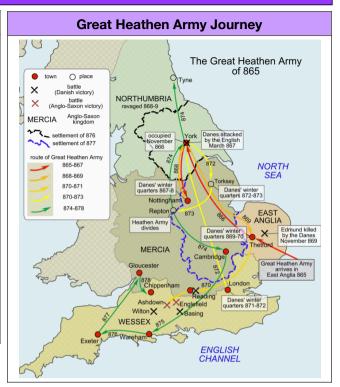
	Viking camp at Torksey	
the men f	ing was to go 'wicing' (vye-king) which is how rom the North got their name: Vikings. e Vikings built their vast camp on high ground	2. The Vik
in Torksey 3. Torksey b		objects 3. In 866, 4. In 867,
4. Torksey d entire cor	d not just have an army living there, it was an	5. In 868, 6. In 869, killed.
6. Torksey w an old Ro	as chosen as it was a great place to trade (on man canal). the Vikings melted down silver and gold	7. East An Peterbo
objects, a from the r	nd coins they had looted. They made ingots nelted metal (bars of metal). as a holy place to the Christian people of	Reasons for - They we objects
Mercia - t 9. The Viking abandon	his was a target for the Vikings. Is invaded Repton and forced King Burgred to his throne and they exiled him.	- They nee
10. By 874, ti	e chronicles tell us, Burgred had left Britain.	└ - They we objects
King Burgred	Forced to leave throne and exiled by Vikings.	to them.
Aethelred	A young King of Wessex in 865, brother of Alfred the Great.	 793 AD
Alfred the Gr	Heir to Aethelred, King of Wessex from 871.	837 AD
Ealhswith	Alfred the Great's wife (a Mercian noblewoman).	850 AD
Aelthelflaed	Alfred's first daughter.	869/879

n people of s. King Burgred to nad left Britain.	objects t - They nee to reward keep the - They we	re traders: wanted fine o sell. eded money and treasure d their followers and ir support. re Pagans, so Christian had no religious meaning	2
nd exiled by			
in OOF hundham		Tii	melin
in 865, brother	793 AD	Viking attack on monaste	ry at Lir
f Wessex from	837 AD	Vikings carried out many	raids oi

Ae	Ithelflaed	Alfred's first daughter.	869/879
Ae	thelred	Lord of Mercians, married Aethelflaed.	
Gu	ithrum	King of the Danish Vikings.	871 AD
Aethelflaed (daughter of King Alfred)		872 AD	
1.	Aethelflaed m Mercians.	narried Aethelred of Mercia, Lord of the	873 AD
2.	2. She had an alliance with King Alfred.		876 AD
3.	3. She was heavily involved in governing Mercia.		070 40
4. Aethelflaed and her husband ensured burhs were built		878 AD	
	to keep their people safe.		887 AD
5.	5. By 902 AD, Aethelflaed had taken sole charge of Mercia		
	as Aethelred was so unwell.		899 AD
6.	King of Wess	aed worked closely with her brother Edward, Wessex.	

Viking Raids		
Lindisfarne had a monastery with many monks working in it.		
The Vikings attacked the monks, destroyed the books and sold religious objects.		
In 866, t	he Great Heathen Army captured York.	
ln 867, l	Northumbria's two rival kings were killed by Vikings.	
In 868, I	Burgred, King of Mercia paid Vikings to leave.	
In 869, I killed.	Edmund, King of East Anglia, was defeated in battle, captured and	
East An Peterbo	glo became a base for raiding lands to the west - including rough!	
isons fo	or Vikings raids:	
They were traders: wanted fine bjects to sell.		
They needed money and treasure preward their followers and teep their support.		
-	re Pagans, so Christian had no religious meaning	
	Timeline	
AD		
AD	Viking attack on monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria.	
AD	Vikings carried out many raids on Ireland.	
AD	For the first time, Vikings spent the winter in Britain on an island.	
	Great Heathen Army arrived in East Anglia	

	Tittellite
)	Viking attack on monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria.
D	Vikings carried out many raids on Ireland.
)	For the first time, Vikings spent the winter in Britain on an island.
)	Great Heathen Army arrived in East Anglia.
'9	Aethelflaed was born (Alfred's daughter).
)	The Vikings defeated Aethelred and Aldred's armies. Aethelred was also killed.
	Alfred became King of Wessex.
)	The Vikings built their vast camp in Torksey.
)	The Vikings invaded Repton.
)	The Great Heathen Army occupied all of Northumbria.
)	Alfred and his family attacked by Viking army in Chippenham.
)	Aethelflaed marries Aethelred, Lord of the Mercians.
)	King Alfred died. Son, Edward, became king.
)	Aethelflaed became Lady of the Mercians.



Vocabulary		
1. Flanks	Side of an animal between body and hip.	
2. Furrows	A long, narrow trench in the ground.	
3. Chasms	A deep gorge in the earth's surface.	
4. Trent	A river in central England.	
5. Looted	To steal goods from a place.	
6. Ingots	Bars of metal used for trade.	
7. Depicts	Portrayed or described in words.	
8. Ransacked	Go through stealing things and causing damage.	
9. Occupied	Being used by somebody.	
10. Burh	A fortified settlement.	