

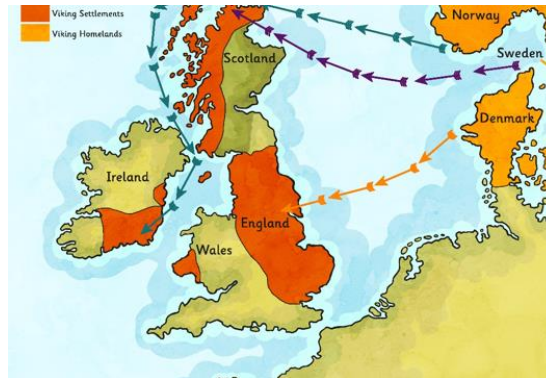
Invaders and Settlers – The Vikings

Who were The Vikings?

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

They set out in boats called longships to 'go Viking' (which means to go travelling around looking for resources and land to claim as their own).

The Vikings first arrived in Britain around AD 787 and in AD 793 they raided and pillaged the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria.



Longships

- The Vikings build longships for war and raiding. The ships were also sometimes called 'dragonships'.
- Appearance – The front end of the ship would have a dragon's head and be intimidating
- Speed – They were long and narrow for travelling quickly through the water. This was important for surprise attacks and speedy getaways.
- Power – The ships were powered by wind in a wool sail or manpower by rowing with oars if there wasn't any wind available.
- Steering – One man would steer the ship by using a big steering oar at the back (stern) of the ship.
- Protection – The Viking men's shields were tied over the oar holes to protect both men and women during battles.
- Room – A typical longship would have enough room to fit around 50-60 people inside. Eating and sleeping were done on the deck as there was no shelter on the ships.



Viking Timeline

- AD 793- The Vikings attack the island of Lindisfarne.
- AD 866 – The Vikings capture the city of York.
- AD 871- Alfred the Great becomes the King of Wessex.
- AD 878- They settle permanently in Essex.
- AD 886 – King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings.
- AD 900 – The Vikings rule the North of Scotland.
- AD 954 – The last Viking king of Jorvik is forced out of York.
- AD 1013 – King Sven of Denmark and his son Cnut sail up the rivers Humber and Trent to claim the throne.
- AD 1042- Edward the Confessor is invited to return from Normandy to become the King of England.
- AD 1066 – King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.

Viking Homes

- Most Viking houses were made of wood, stone or turf with thatched roofs.
- They all had a hole in the roof to let out smoke from the fire.
- A fire was lit in the middle of the home for light and warmth.
- A 'smithy' was a place to mend and make tools from iron.

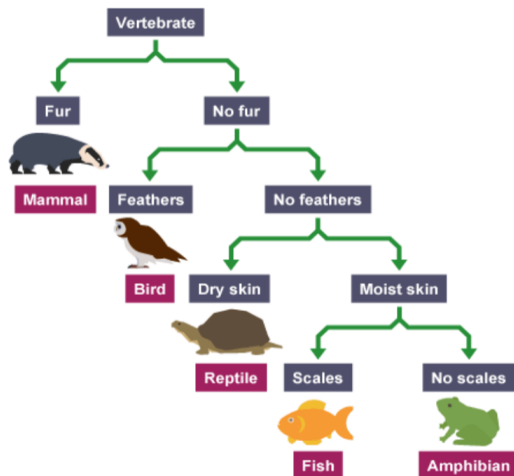


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Living Things and their Habitats

- ☞ **Reptile** - an animal that is cold-blooded, lays eggs and covered in scale or bony plates.
- ☞ **Bird**- an animal that lays eggs, has wings, feathers and a beak, and usually can fly.
- ☞ **Mammal**- an animal that gives birth to live young, feeds it milk and usually has fur or hair covering its skin.
- ☞ **Amphibian** - ...an animal that can live both on land and in water.
- ☞ **Fish**- an animal that lives in water, breathes with gills, and has fins and scales.

Classification Key



Vocabulary

Vertebrate	an animal with a backbone
Invertebrate	an animal without a backbone
Organism	an individual living thing, such as a plant, an animal, or a bacteria.
Habitat	the natural environment of an animal or plant.
Environment	the things and conditions that are all around one.
Characteristic	having to do with a typical or special quality of a person, group, action, or thing.
Variation	the act or process of varying, or the state or condition of being varied; change; changeability.
Extinct	no longer existing.
Endangered	a species of plant or animal that is in danger of becoming extinct.
Wildlife	wild animals that live free of humans.
Conservation	the act of keeping and protecting from waste, loss, or destruction.

Changing Environments

Natural changes - Events like earthquakes, storms, floods, hurricanes, wildfires and droughts can have very serious consequences for living things.

Manmade changes - Most of the changes to the habitats of living things are caused by humans. We call these changes man-made.

Deforestation - Humans have cut down large areas of the forest to clear space for building or farming. This has destroyed the habitats of many species and made it difficult for them to survive.

Pollution - Waste from factories and pollution that contaminates the ground makes it difficult for plants to grow. This in turn means there is no food or shelter for the animals that once lived among the plants.

Urbanisation - As humans build upon areas that were once natural habitats, there is not enough land and food left for the animals to share.

Invasive Species - Sometimes, when humans introduce new species to an area, this can have a very bad effect on the existing wildlife.