

# Scott Primary School—Age of Exploration Knowledge Organiser



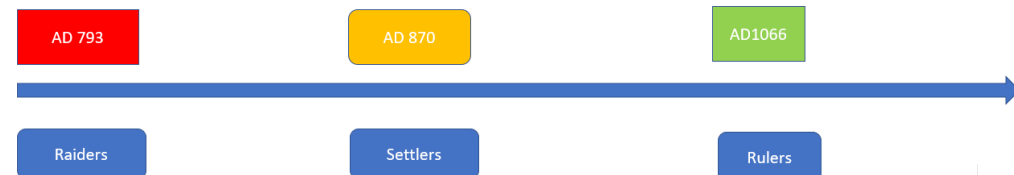
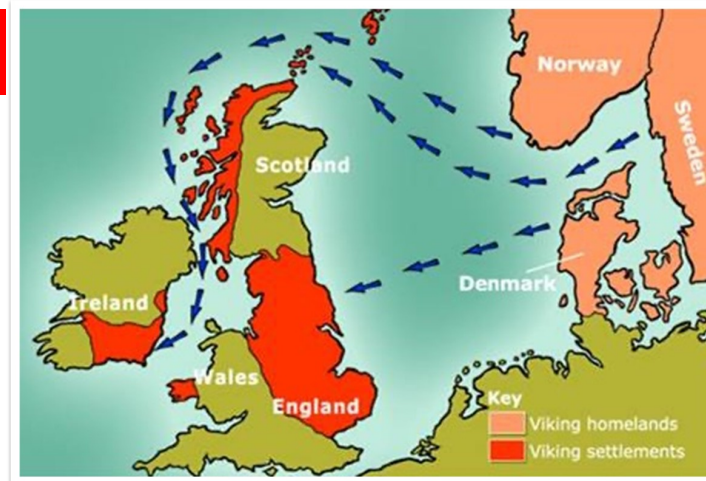
Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romans	Anglo - Saxons	Middle Ages, Tudors, Stuarts and Georgians	Victorians	20th Cent
c.9500bc - c.2500bc.	c.2500bc - 800bc.	800bc - AD43.	AD43- 410AD	C.410- 1066 Vikings	1066- 1837	1837- 1901.	

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Danelaw</b>	The area in Britain that Danish Kings ruled over
<b>Longship</b>	A Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids.
<b>Raiders</b>	A person who attacks an enemy in their territory.
<b>Settlers</b>	People who move with a group of others to live in a new location.
<b>Traders</b>	A person who buys and sells goods.
<b>Runes</b>	An ancient alphabet used by the Vikings.
<b>Archaeology</b>	The study of what people made, used and left behind (excavated artefacts.)

## Important Facts

- The Vikings came from Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
- The Viking age began in approximately AD 700 and ended in approximately AD1100.
- The Vikings were experienced traders and reached as far as Turkey and North America.
- The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.; they also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain due to homeland having little and poor quality land..
- They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York (Jorvik). By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain.
- Most of our accounts of the Vikings is from documents written during (or written later) about the initial raids and not the later settlement period.
- Archaeological finds have been important in changing our views of the Vikings and shown them as settlers and rulers e.g those found at Jorvik.
- The Vikings have left a lasting legacy in part of our language as shown in the Viking derived place names in Britain.



## Viking Timeline



## Archaeological finds

