

Key Learning

In November 873, the Vikings overcame Repton. They forced King Burgred to abandon his throne, and exiled him. The once mighty Mercia had lost its king.

The first beach in Britain where Viking longboats pulled up was at Portland on the south coast. Then one day in the year 793, the monastery on Lindisfarne was attacked. After Lindisfarne, attacks began to occur more often. Between 866 to 869, Anglo-Saxon kingdoms began to collapse. After King Edmund's death, the Vikings took control of East Anglia. They used it as a base for raiding lands to the west.

In 850, Wessex controlled most of southern Britain. In 865, Aethelred was king of Wessex. Aethelred and his brother worked together to keep the Viking forces at bay. During early 871, the Vikings defeated the two brothers and their armies. Young King Aethelred was also killed. Alfred now inherited the throne. Alfred was married to Ealhswith and their first child was called Aethelflaed. By 876, Every Anglo-Saxon kingdom had now fallen except Wessex.

After the Battle of Edington in May 878, Alfred and Guthrum reached an agreement. Guthrum was allowed to stay as ruler of East Anglia. The Danes were allowed to control certain parts of the country. This later became known as the Danelaw. Western Mercia was now back under Anglo-Saxon control, but with Alfred in charge.

Aethelflaed married an ealdorman called Aethelred. Aethelred was known as Lord of the Mercians and was the most powerful man in Mercia. In 899, Edward inherited the throne. Then Edward, Aethelflaed and Aethelred, worked together to take on the Vikings. They built burhs and fought battles. When Aethelred died, the Mercians accepted Aethelflaed as their ruler. Aethelflaed would be called Lady of the Mercians.

Vikings 1- Lady of the Mercians



This is an eighteenth-century image of Alfred.



Vocabulary

Ancestral	Of, belonging to, or inherited from an ancestor or ancestors.
Burhs	An Anglo-Saxon fortification or fortified settlement.
Chasms	A deep crack in the earth's surface.
Chronicle	A factual written account of important or historical events in the order of their occurrence.
Depicts	To show, describe, or portray in a painting, sculpture, or written work.
Ealdorman	The chief officer in a district in Anglo-Saxon England.
Forage	Search widely for food or provisions.
Fortifications	A defensive wall or other reinforcement built to strengthen a place against attack.
Flanks	The side of a person's or animal's body between the ribs and the hip.
Furrows	A long, narrow trench made in the ground by a plough, especially for planting seeds or irrigation.
Hilt	The handle of a weapon or tool, especially a sword, dagger, or knife.
Ingots	Bars of metal that were used for trade.
Martyrdom	The death or suffering of a martyr.
Ploughshare	The main cutting blade of a plough.
Prowled	To move around slowly and secretly.
Shires	In Great Britain, a territorial administrative division; county.
Spindle	A thin rod on which thread is twisted and wound as it is spun.
Warlord	A military leader who governs or has great influence in an area or country that is warlike or at war.
Wintered	Spend the winter in a particular place.

Vikings 1- Lady of the Mercians Timeline

793

The Vikings attacked the monastery on Lindisfarne.

866

The great heathen army captured York, the capital of Northumbria.

869

Edmund, King of East Anglia was defeated in battle, captured and killed.

871

The Vikings defeated Aethelred and Alfred. Aethelred was killed. Alfred became king.

873

The Vikings overcame Repton. They forced King Burgred to abandon his throne, and exiled him.

899

Alfred died and Edward inherited their father's throne.

911

Aethelred dies.

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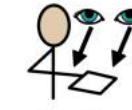
burhs



chasms



chronicle



depicts



ealdorman



forage



fortifications



flanks



furrows



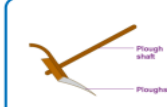
hilt



ingots



martyrdom



ploughshare



prowled



shires



spindle



warlord



wintered

Rights and Global Goals

Rights



Global Goals

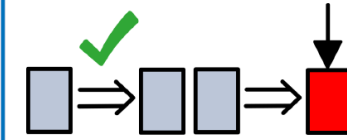
No. 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
No. 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities
No. 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Prior Learning

Year 4- Roman Britain

Year 5- Anglo-Saxon Britain

Big Ideas



Cause and Consequence

National Treasures

Chester



Gloucester



York



Lindisfarne

