

Vikings in Britain

| Timeline of events | |
|--------------------|--|
| 449 CE | Angles and Saxons begin to settle in Britain |
| 793 CE | Viking attack on Lindisfarne |
| 865 CE | Great Heathen Army invades |
| 878 CE | Battle of Edington – King Alfred defeats Guthrum; Guthrum is then baptised |
| 927 CE | Athelstan unites the English kingdoms |
| 991 CE | The English lose a great battle against the Vikings: the Battle of Maldon |
| 1013 CE | King Sweyn Forkbeard invades and becomes King of England |
| 1016 CE | Canute becomes King of England |

| Important people | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| King Alfred | King of Wessex from 871 to 889 and defended Wessex from the Vikings; Alfred called himself the King of the English |
| Aethelflaed | Skillful ruler who defended Mercia against the Vikings, and Alfred's daughter who later married Aethelred |
| Edward | Alfred's eldest son |
| Guthrum | Viking King of East Anglia at the time of the treaty with Alfred, and a leader of the Great Heathen Army; later called Aethelstan |
| Athelstan | First king to unite (bring together) all of the English kingdoms, in 927 |
| King Aethelred II (the Unready) | Introduced Danegeld (an official agreement with the Vikings) |
| King Canute | King of England, Denmark and Norway; he ruled England from 1016 to 1035 |

| Vocabulary | |
|--------------|--|
| convert | Persuade someone to follow a religion |
| Danegeld | Money paid to Vikings by the Anglo-Saxons to stop them invading and raiding England (the word means 'Danish payment') |
| Danelaw | The part of England which King Alfred agreed belonged to the Vikings |
| enslave | Make someone a slave (someone who is owned by another person and has to do as they're told) |
| monastery | Building where monks live and worship their god |
| pagan | A term that Christian churches gave to religions with more than one god |
| peace treaty | Agreement to stop fighting, which also tries to fix the cause of the conflict |
| plunder | Take things by force |
| raid | Attack by surprise, with the aim of stealing things |
| Vikings | People from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark); they were also called 'Norsemen' (men of the North) or 'Danes' (people from Denmark) |

| Norse gods | |
|------------|--|
| Odin | Chief god |
| Frigg | Chief goddess |
| Freya | Goddess of love, fertility, battle and death |
| Thor | God of thunder |
| Loki | God of cunning and fire |

Medieval Monarchs

| Major monarchs | |
|--|---|
| William (the Conqueror) 1066–1087 | A Norman (French) duke who defeated the English King Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings |
| Henry II 1154–1189 | Ruled much of France as well as England, Wales and Scotland; partly responsible for the murder of Thomas Becket |
| Richard I (the Lionheart) 1189–1199 | Led several Crusades in the Middle East. Only spent six months of his ten-year reign in England. |
| John 1199–1216 | Unsuccessful in battles and forced to sign the Magna Carta |

| Vocabulary | |
|----------------|--|
| Baron | A noble who owned land, which would be worked by peasants |
| Clergy | Members of the Church |
| Crusades | A series of European military campaigns to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries |
| Ecclesiastical | Related to the Church; ecclesiastical courts were special courts where members of the clergy were put on trial for crimes |
| Feudal system | A social system in which peasants rented and worked land belonging to nobles in exchange for loyalty |
| Knights | Warriors who protected the barons' land and fought for the monarch in times of war |
| Magna Carta | Literally the 'Great Charter', this document set out certain rights, for barons and the Church, and forced the monarch to follow the law |
| Monarch | A king or queen |
| Peasants | The poorest people in medieval England, usually farmers |
| Successor | Someone who will take over the throne when a monarch dies |

| Important people | |
|------------------|---|
| Harold Godwinson | Was crowned king in 1066, but only ruled for ten months before he was defeated by William at the Battle of Hastings |
| Harold Hardrada | Another contender for the English throne in 1066; he was defeated by Harold Godwinson |
| The Pope | The head of the Church: an extremely powerful figure who could (in theory) command the monarch |
| Thomas Becket | Chancellor (advisor) to Henry II before becoming Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162; murdered in 1170 after a long conflict with Henry |
| Saladin | Sultan of Egypt and Syria, and a great military leader who commanded the Muslim armies that Richard I fought against in the Third Crusade |

Blackburn in the Industrial Revolution

| Population | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1811 | 15,083 |
| 1841 | 36,629 |
| 1871 | 76,339 |
| Key Dates | |
| 1775 | First spinning mill built in Blackburn |
| 1810 | Leeds to Liverpool Canal opens in Blackburn |
| 1846 | Blackburn Train Station opens |
| 1878 | Blackburn becomes a town |
| Key Inventions | |
| Water Frame (1759) | First fully automated spinning machine |
| Spinning Jenny (1774) | Allowed weavers to add extra thickness |
| Spinning Mule (1779) | Able to work more than 1,000 spindles at once |
| Power Loom (1784) | Could weave and wrap threads quicker than humans |