

Viking Homelands: Scandinavia



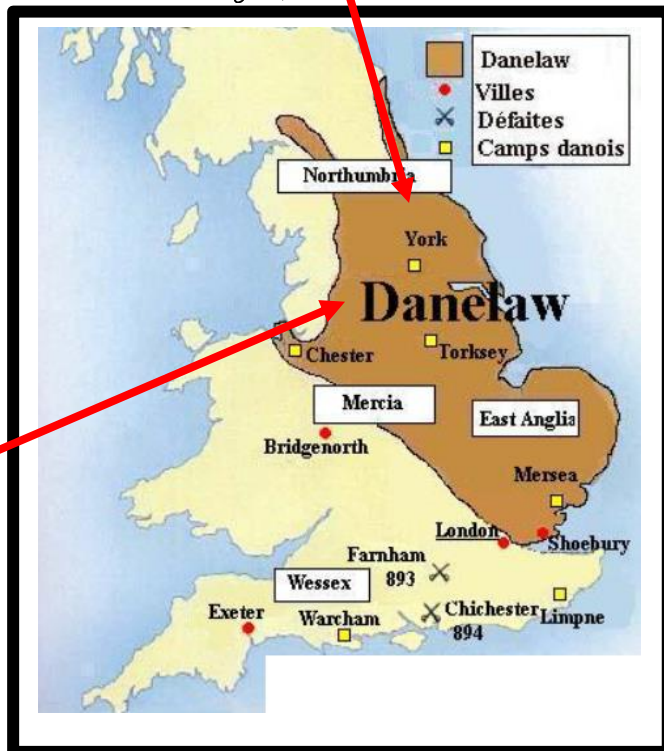
Sweden Denmark Norway



The Vikings and Anglo-Saxons were often in conflict with each other.

The most important Viking British city was **York** (or **Jorvik** as it was known by the Vikings).

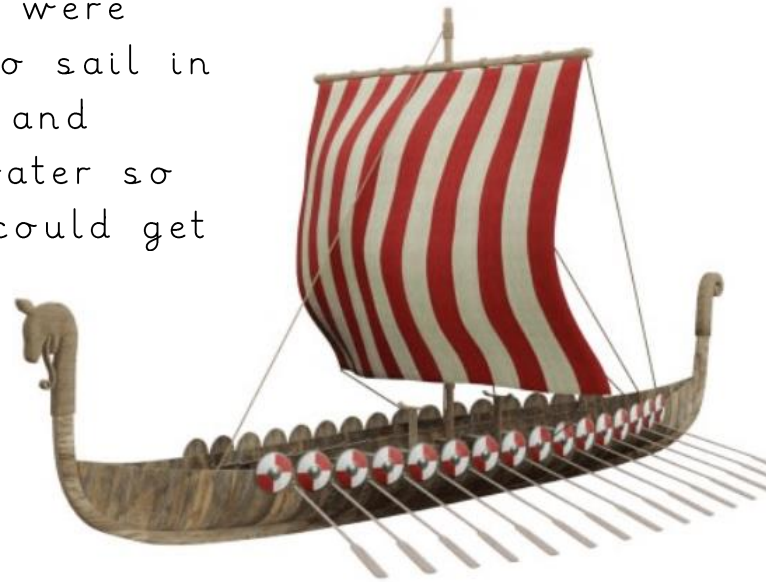
The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as **Danelaw**. This was on the east coast of England.



Vikings



Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland.

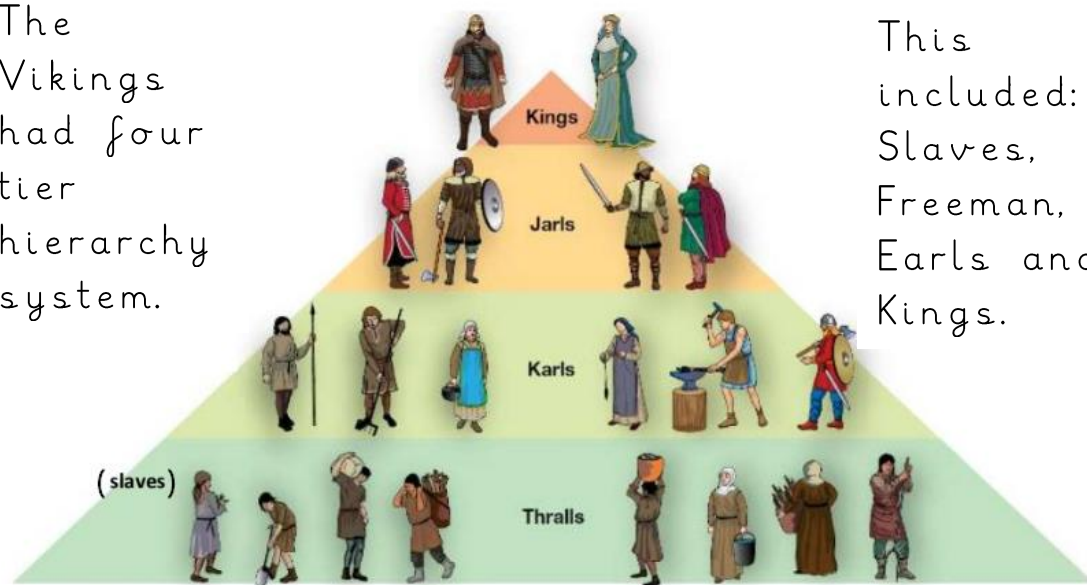


DID YOU KNOW? -

Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and became **farmers**.

The two most important things to Vikings were **fame and fortune**.

The Vikings had four tier hierarchy system.



This included: Slaves, Freeman, Earls and Kings.

Key Vocabulary:

Anglo-Saxons - the group of people that were living in England when the Vikings came over from Scandinavia.

conquer - getting something through force.

Danelaw - the name given to the lands in England that the Vikings ruled on the east coast.

invasion - invading a country or region with an armed force

Lindisfarne monastery - a building or buildings occupied by a community of monks. Lindisfarne (in Northumbria) was one of the first landing sites of the Vikings

longboat - the boat that the Vikings used to travel across the seas.

Norse - Norwegians or Scandinavians in ancient or medieval times.

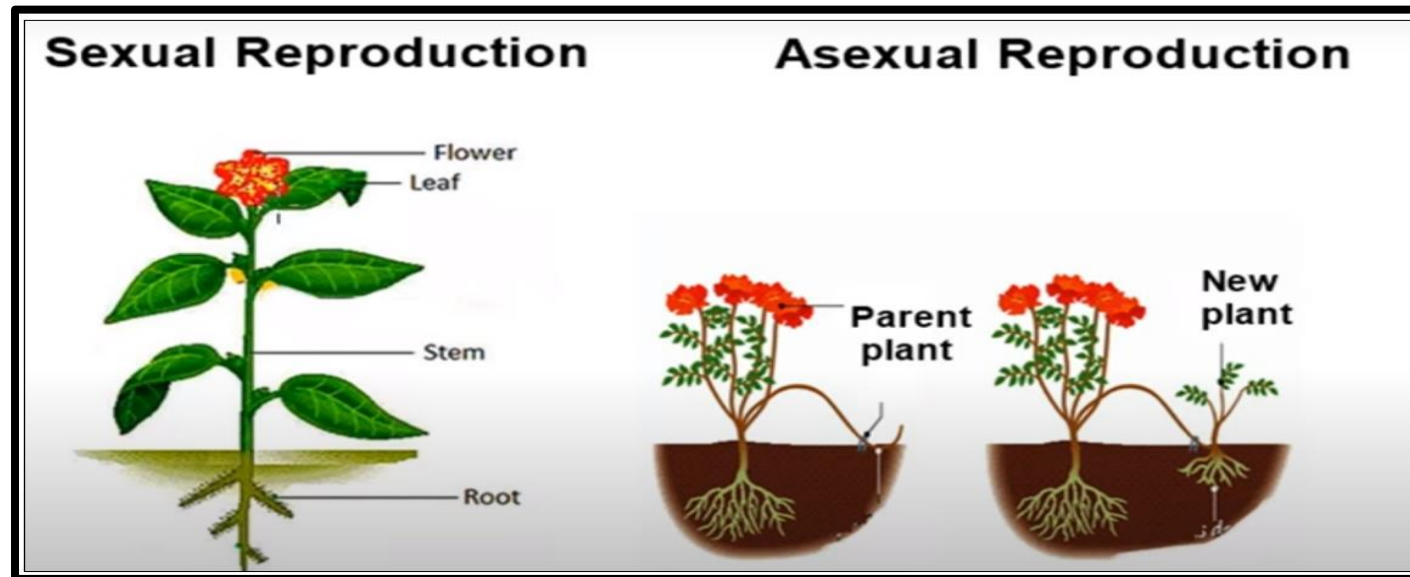
Pagan - a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main or recognised religions

raid - a rapid surprise attack on an enemy by a army or large group.

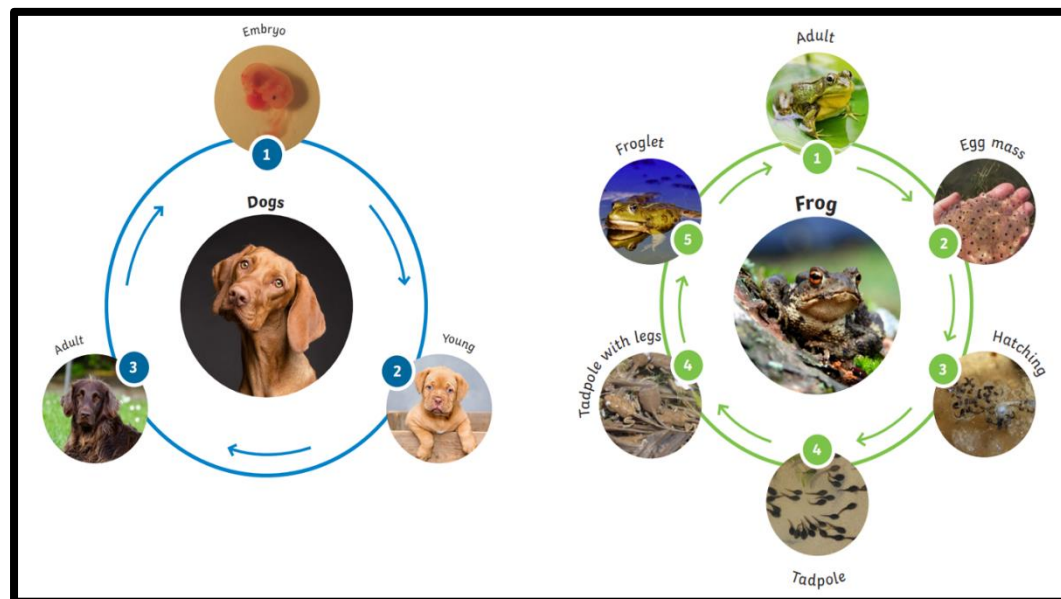
settlement - a place where people go to live that isn't their original homelands.

Science

Living Things and Their Habitats



These show the differences in life cycles between a dog and a frog. A frog goes through **metamorphosis**.



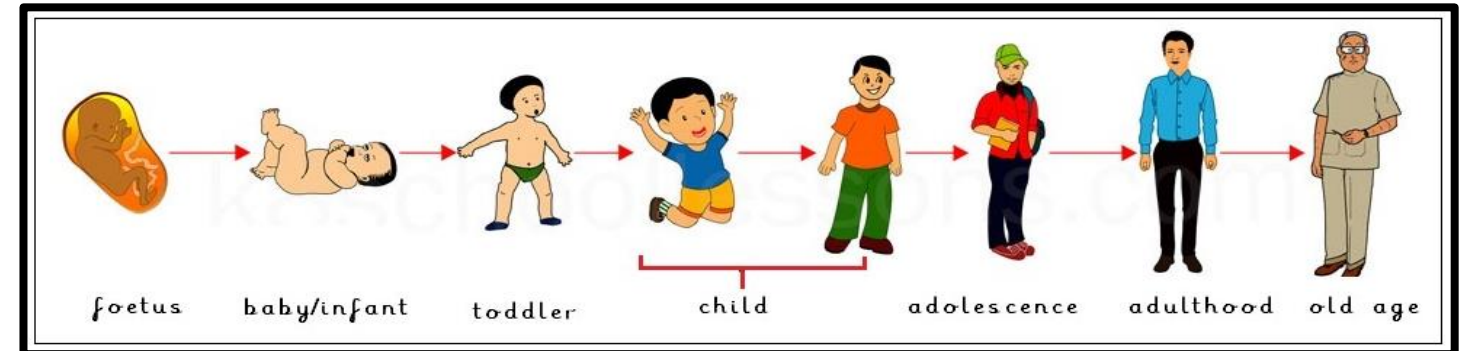
classification - sorting or grouping things based on similarities and differences.

reproduction - when a living thing produces an offspring.

asexual reproduction - a type of reproduction that only requires one parent and produces offspring that is identical to the parent.

sexual - a type of reproduction where the genetics of two individuals mix to create an offspring.

Animals Including Humans



Growth and Development of Animals				
Humans	House Mice	African Elephants	Saltwater Crocodiles	Blue Whales
Gestation Period: 9 months	Gestation Period: 20 days	Gestation Period: 22 months	Gestation Period: 2-3 months	Gestation Period: 10-12 months
Sexual Maturity: 11-17 years	Sexual Maturity: 4-6 weeks	Sexual Maturity: 10-12 years	Sexual Maturity: 10-12 years	Sexual Maturity: 10 years
Life Expectancy: 80 years	Life Expectancy: 1 year	Life Expectancy: 60 years	Life Expectancy: 70 years	Life Expectancy: 90 years

life expectancy - the number of years a person or animal is expected to live on average.

pre-natal - the stage before a baby is born.

gestation - the time between an egg being fertilised and giving birth.

puberty - the stage of life where your body begins to develop and change from a child to an adult.