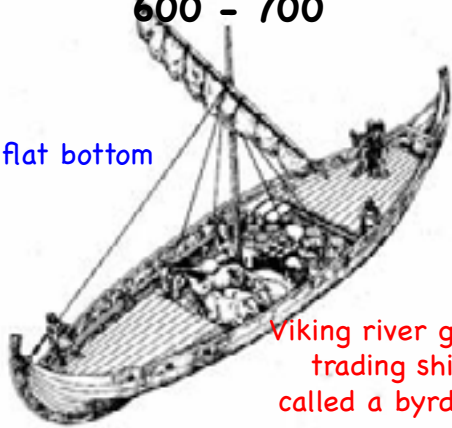


Viking Dates

600 - 700

flat bottom



Viking river going trading ship called a byrding.

At this time Swedish Vikings set up trading posts between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea. They travelled by river and carried or rolled their boats between rivers. They brought back silks and spices from Constantinople and Baghdad.

A set of cards with background information about significant dates in the Viking period together with an assemble-it-yourself Viking timeline which can be printed on A4 or A3.

around 800



At this time Norwegian Vikings begin to settle in the Faroe, Shetland and Orkney islands. They bring sheep and cattle and build longhouses.

1066



Harald Hardrada at Stamford Bridge



Harold Godwinson at Hastings

In this year King Harald Hardrada from Norway invades England. King Harold Godwinson defeats and kills him. William, the descendant of Rollo then attacks and defeats Harold at Hastings.

Also available in mini-book format.

Viking Dates

A set of cards with background information about significant dates in the Viking period together with an assemble it yourself Viking timeline which can be printed on A4 or A3.

Initially the 21 cards could be used as for role play along the lines of other collaborative learning role play activities. Each pupil receives a card, reads it and then meets another pupil for the exchange of information about dates. The pair could go on to meet another pair. Or pupils could get into date order line and introduce their date in turn. They could work in fours with the 21 cards and place them on the timeline. They could use the cards to decorate a larger classroom wall timeline. Children could go on to do more of their own research and add their own cards with dates to the line. Since your class is likely to be larger than 21 you might want to get the children to present as pairs. We will extend this soon so please send us any extra dates you think we should include. We are working on developing more chronology and location activities to help teachers address issues of coherence in the new curriculum since in most cases it is neither possible nor desirable for children to work their way from the neolithic to the present chronologically.

We have also produced a set of minibooks with the same information in a different format with suggestions on how they might be used. Here is the link:

www.collaborativelearning.org/vikingdatesminibooks.pdf

Basic principles behind our talk for learning activities:

- Build on prior knowledge.
- Move from concrete to abstract.
- Ensure everyone works with everyone else.
- Extend social language into curriculum language.
- Provide motivating ways to go over the same knowledge more than once.

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT

Project Director: Stuart Scott

We support a network of teaching professionals to develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages.

17, Barford Street, Islington, London N1 0QB UK Phone: 0044 (0)20 7226 8885

Website: <http://www.collaborativelearning.org>

BRIEF SUMMARY OF BASIC PRINCIPLES BEHIND OUR TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The project is a teacher network, and a non-profit making educational trust. Our main aim is to develop and disseminate classroom tested examples of effective group strategies that promote talk across all phases and subjects. We hope they will inspire you to develop and use similar strategies in other topics and curriculum areas. We want to encourage you to change them and adapt them to your classroom and students. We run teacher workshops, swapshops and conferences worldwide. The project posts online many activities in all subject areas. Our online newsletter is also updated regularly.

*These activities are influenced by current thinking about the role of language in learning. They are designed to help children learn through talk and active learning in small groups. They work best in non selective classes where children in need of language or learning support are integrated. They are well suited for the development of speaking and listening . They provide teachers opportunities for assessment of speaking and listening.

*They support differentiation by placing a high value on what children can offer to each other on a particular topic, and also give children the chance to respect each other's views and formulate shared opinions which they can disseminate to peers. By helping them to take ideas and abstract concepts, discuss, paraphrase and move them about physically, they help to develop thinking skills.

*They give children the opportunity to participate in their own words and language in their own time without pressure. Many activities can be tried out in pupils' first languages and afterwards in English. A growing number of activities are available in more than one language, not translated, but mixed, so that you may need more than one language to complete the activity.

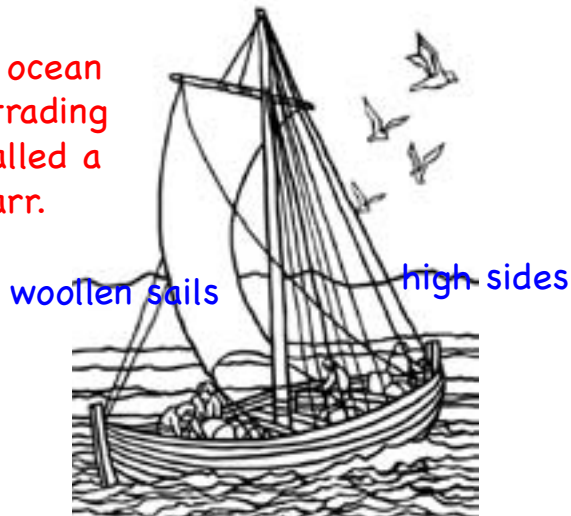
*They encourage study skills in context, and should therefore be used with a range of appropriate information books which are preferably within reach in the classroom.

*They are generally adaptable over a wide age range because children can bring their own knowledge to an activity and refer to books at an appropriate level. The activities work like catalysts.

*All project activities were planned and developed by teachers working together, and the main reason they are disseminated is to encourage teachers to work more effectively with each other inside and outside the classroom. They have made it possible for mainstream and language and learning support teachers to share an equal role in curriculum delivery. They should be adapted to local conditions. In order to help us keep pace with curriculum changes, please send any new or revised activities back to the project, so that we can add them to our lists of materials.

500 - 700CE

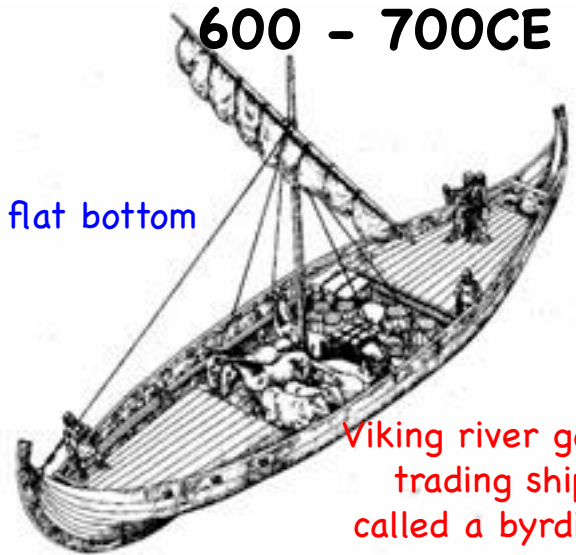
Viking ocean proof trading ship called a knarr.



At this time the weather is getting warmer. Viking settlements in Norway, Sweden and Denmark are growing and developing. They are learning to build better ships which can travel further and survive in rougher seas. Vikings are interested in other lands and want to exchange goods.

600 - 700CE

flat bottom

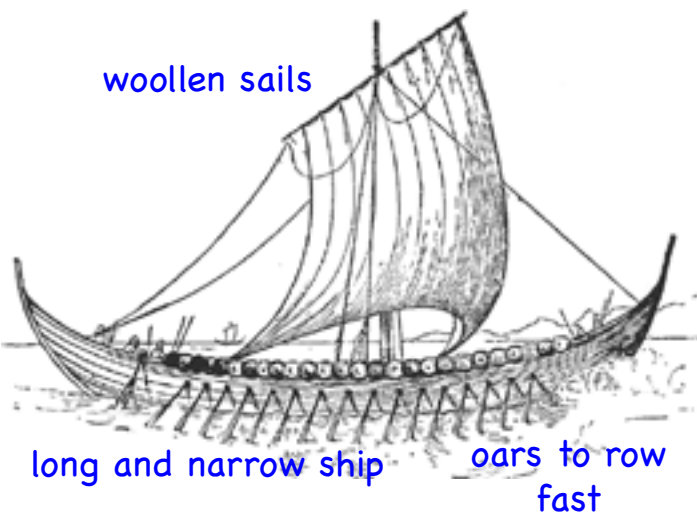


Viking river going trading ship called a byrding.

At this time Swedish Vikings set up trading posts between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea. They travelled by river and carried or rolled their boats between rivers. They brought back silks and spices from Constantinople and Baghdad.

700 - 800CE

woollen sails



At this time Norwegian and Danish Vikings start to travel west. They sail in large longships which can travel very fast. They often travel in groups.

793CE



In this year the Vikings raid the monastery of Lindisfarne. They kill the monks and take silver and precious objects.



Lindisfarne is on Holy Island just off the north east coast of England.

795CE



In this year the Vikings raid the monastery of Iona. They kill the monks and take silver and precious objects.

around 800CE



At this time Norwegian Vikings begin to settle in the Faroe, Shetland and Orkney islands. They bring sheep and cattle and build longhouses.

828CE

The Viking Trail



In this year Norwegian Vikings start to raid and invade Ireland.

841CE



This is a modern film set which tries to replicate the kind of place that the Vikings set up in Dublin.

In this year Norwegian Vikings begin to establish a trading port in Dublin and in other places.

845CE



The artist drew this picture much later so there may be mistakes in it.

In this year the Vikings sail up the River Seine and attack Paris.

867CE



In this year the Vikings capture York and over the next few years control most of eastern England which becomes the Danelaw.

874CE



At about this time Vikings explore and begin to settle in Iceland. This map shows some of the voyages made to Iceland.

911CE



In this year Rollo, the Viking, makes peace with the Frankish king, Charles the Simple, and is granted land at the mouth of the River Seine. This area becomes Normandy and Rollo is the first duke.

960CE



Coin made by Harald Bluetooth

In this year King Harald Bluetooth of Denmark becomes a Christian. Many other Vikings become Christians but still keep their old beliefs.

around 982CE



Eric the Red settles in Greenland. The picture is a replica of the farm where he first lived in in Iceland.



around 1000CE



Leif Ericsson reaches Newfoundland (Vikings called it Vinland) and maybe travels as far as Laval in Canada. This is a replica of their settlement in Newfoundland. Scientists using photos from satellites are looking for more settlements in North America.

1017CE



A penny with portrait of Sveyn

Queen Emma



King Cnut

Sveyn Forkbeard captures England. His son Cnut rules England, Denmark and Sweden. This is a kind of Viking empire.

1042CE



In this year King Edward, called the Confessor, retakes England from the Danes.

However, he did not have children. Harold and William both think they are the rightful king when Edward dies in January 1066.

1066CE



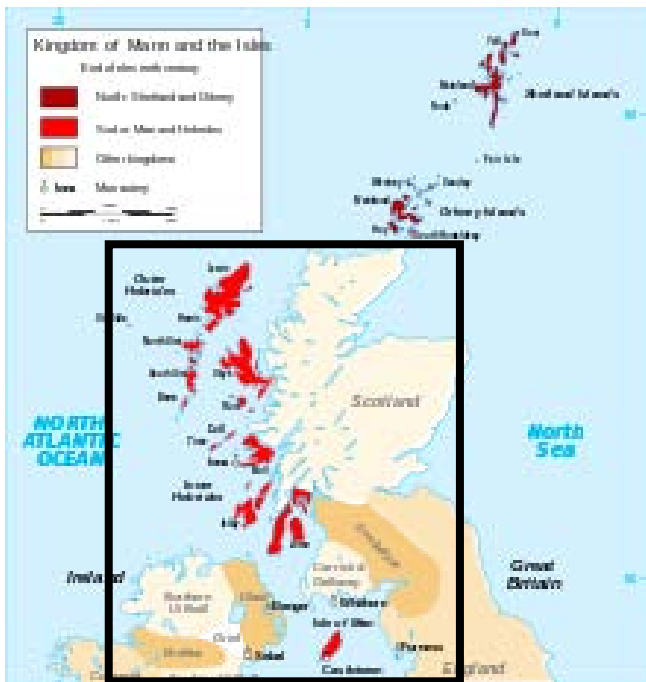
Harold Hardrada at Stamford Bridge



Harold Godwinson at Hastings

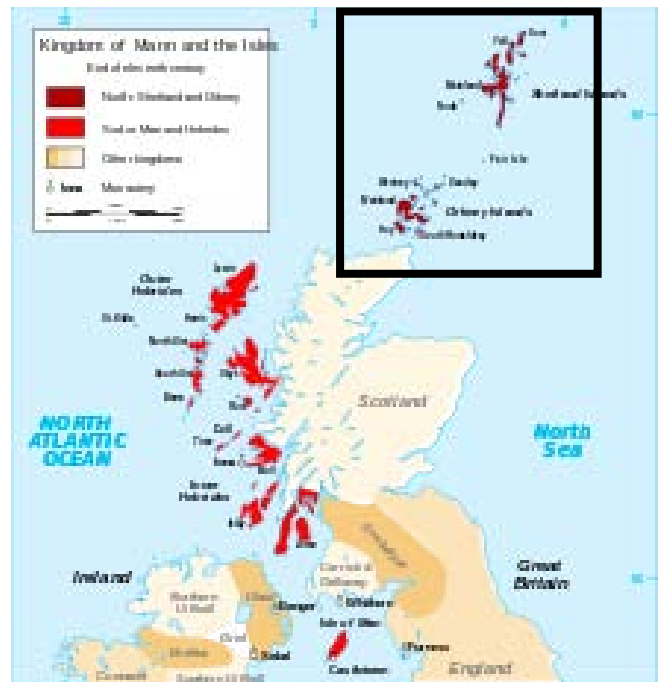
In this year King Harald Hardrada from Norway invades England. King Harold Godwinson defeats and kills him. William, the descendant of Rollo then attacks and defeats Harold at Hastings.

1266CE



In this year Norway surrenders Isle of Man and Hebrides islands to Scotland

1468CE



In this year Norway surrenders Orkney and Shetland islands to Scotland.

1468 - 69CE



Around this time the Greenland settlement dies out. Nobody knows exactly why. The weather was getting colder. This is a picture of the ruins of a large church.

