

Alfred the Great

The Viking leader Guthrum defeated Alfred the Great in battle at Chippenham. Alfred then went into hiding in the Somerset marshes.

Read page 22 of the Study Book.

What do you think Alfred was doing while he was hiding out in the marshes?

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Alfred went on to defeat Guthrum in the Battle of Edington. Alfred made Guthrum sign a peace treaty.

In your own words, write down what Guthrum had to do as part of this peace treaty.

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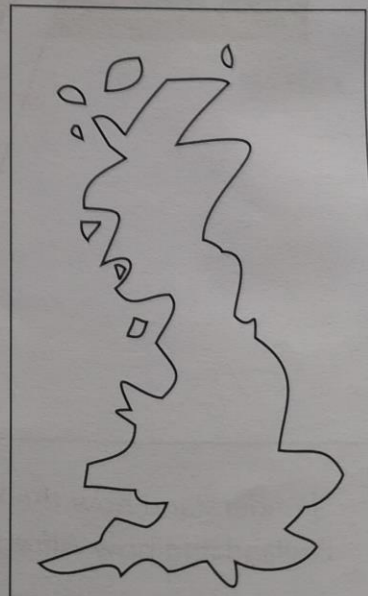
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Page 23 of the Study Book explains how peace with Guthrum didn't last. Alfred and Guthrum had another battle. They signed another treaty, which created an area of land called the Danelaw.

Colour in the area on this map covered by the Danelaw. Label it 'Danelaw'.

Using a different colour, colour in the land controlled by Alfred. Label it 'Alfred's land'.



The Danes and the Danelaw

By AD 886, the Vikings were in control of an area of Britain called the Danelaw.

Why do you think this area was known as the Danelaw?

I think it was known as the Danelaw because

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Which English kingdom was split in two when the Danelaw was made? Use the map on page 24 of the Study Book to help you. Tick the correct answer below.

Northumbria

Mercia

East Anglia

Wessex

Aethelfleda was a great warrior.

She was also an Anglo-Saxon queen who fought against the Danes.

Read the information about Aethelfleda on page 24 of the Study Book.
Use it to write down four key facts about Aethelfleda.

Fact 1:

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Fact 2:

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Fact 3:

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Fact 4:

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Task2: Use an atlas or Google Earth. On your map can you find and mark:

1.

- Jorvik (York)
- Scunthorpe
- Whitby
- Selby
- Skegness

2.

Find 3 other Viking placenames of your choice and mark them on your map

