

789	3 Viking ships from Norway attack for the first time.
793-5	More serious attacks on Lindisfarne, and nearby Jarrow and Iona
Between 795 - 830	Vikings posed no real threat.
835	Big Viking raid on Kent
865	A 'Great Army' led by Vikings Halfdan and Ivarr the Boneless landed in East Anglia and then went to York which it captured in 867.
869	Vikings took over East Anglia
871	Viking army attacked new King of Wessex- Alfred. He paid them off.
By 872	The kingdoms of Northumbria , Mercia, and East Anglia were now under Viking control. Settlers start arriving. Wessex alone survived.
878	Major Viking attack on Wessex, defeated by Saxon King Alfred - a decisive victory for the Saxons stopping the Viking advance at Edington, near Athelney.
878	Viking King Guthrum accepted peace terms and <b>divided the country in two</b> . The area, north of the line was all under Viking control and called ' <b>the Danelaw</b> '.
886	Alfred captured London back

896	Wessex survived further Viking attacks
910	Alfred's son King Edward attacked the Danelaw lands. By 918 all the <b>southern</b> Danelaw lands had been taken by him.
920	Alfred's son Edward conquered Mercia and East Anglia.
926	The next Saxon King called Athelstan captured York from the Vikings.
937	King Athelstan defeated the Vikings (who had huge help from Irish and Scots) at the battle of Brunaburh.
980	New Viking raid. Next Saxon King Aethelred had to pay them money to go away. This was called <b>Danegeld</b> .
1016	King Aethelred was forced to share England with the Viking King Cnut who became the first ever Danish king to rule without argument.
1037	England re-united again after King Cnut's death
1066	The last Viking attempt to conquer was beaten off at the battle of Stamford Bridge.