British History Series: Episode 5 Alfred The Great & The Vikings

Key Event: The Viking Invasion & Alfred's Fightback

Period: 8th-9th centuries

Presented by Chris Green

Main Figures: Alfred the Great, Ivar the Boneless, Guthrum

Background: England Before Alfred

- No unified England yet—just rival Anglo-Saxon kingdoms (Mercia, Wessex, Northumbria, East Anglia).
- Mercia was dominant under King Offa (famous for Offa's Dyke).
- Vikings began raiding monasteries (e.g., Lindisfarne, 793 AD) for loot, not conquest—easy targets due to wealth and isolation.

Viking Misconceptions Debunked:

- Not a single "race" but disparate Scandinavian groups (Danes, Norwegians).
- Term "Viking" comes from Old Norse *vikingr* (to raid).
- No horned helmets—a Victorian myth!

The Great Heathen Army (865 AD)

- Led by Ivar the Boneless (son of legendary Ragnar Lothbrok), 3,000
 Vikings landed in East Anglia.
- Tactics: Demanded *Danegeld* (protection money), took horses for mobility, exploited civil wars (e.g., Northumbria).
- Conquered Northumbria (captured York), Mercia, and East Anglia—killing King Edmund (later St. Edmund).

Quote:

"Once you've paid the Danegeld, you never get rid of the Dane." —Rudyard Kipling

Alfred's Rise (871 AD)

- Youngest son of King Æthelwulf of Wessex; became king after four brothers died.
- Fought Guthrum at Ashdown (871)—first Viking defeat in England.
- Forced into hiding in Somerset marshes (878), then rallied to win at Edington.
- Treaty: Guthrum baptized, Vikings confined to Danelaw (eastern England).

Alfred's Reforms:

- Built burhs (fortified towns) and a navy (first English fleet!).
- Promoted education and law—later called "Alfred the Great" (only English king with this title).

Legacy & What's Next

- Wessex survived as the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.
- Alfred's children (Edward the Elder and Æthelflæd, "Lady of the Mercians") would reclaim the Danelaw.

Fun Fact:

Alfred's jewel (British Museum) reads "Alfred ordered me made"—a symbol of his legacy.