Danelaw (originally Deone lage or Dena lage) is a term coined by Wulfstan, Archbishop of York, referring to a region of England where Viking sociopolitical influence was strongest.

865 A.D.

* Invasion of the Great Heathen Army: a unified force of Swedes, Danes and Norwegians
* Reportedly led by three of Ragnar Lodbrok’s sons, most notably Ivar the Boneless
* Landed in East Anglia, and captured Thetford, working up northwest to eventually capture York in late 866

899 A.D.

* Death of Alfred the Great, succeeded by his son Edward the Elder

Note: In 871 King Aethelred dies, being succeeded by his brother, Alfred. Surviving Aethelred, however, were two sons that were too young to rule. In 899, at the time of Alfreds death, Aethelwold was “of age”, and contested Alfred’s son’s, Edward, claim to the throne, allying with the East Anglian Danes and Viking Northumbrians for support

902 A.D.

* Viking control of Dublin (originally a Viking settlement) was lost, and gained by Cerball mac Muirecain, King of Leinster
* A battle for the throne, between Edward and Aethelwold in occurs in December—ending in Aethelwold’s death, and Edward’s elimination of competition

906 A.D

* Though there aren’t accounts showing conflict between Edward and the East Angles/Northumbrians, a record of a peace agreement being reached between them evidences there was conflict, or fear of it. The agreement was short lived, seeing attacks from the Northumbrian Danes on Mercia in 910 A.D.

910-921 A.D

* 28 Burhs (fortified settlements) were built so that within a radius of 20 miles of any village, a burh could be found. Herepaths (Armed-host-path) were military roads built to connect the burhs.

911 A.D.

* Ethelred, Lord of the Mercians, dies—succeeded by his wife Aethelflaed

917 A.D.

* Northampton Vikings are repelled at Towcester, and East Anglian Vikings repelled at Bedford (mid map)
* In response, Edward’s forces retake Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, and East Anglia

924 A.D.

* King Edward dies and is succeeded by his brother, Athelstan

924 A.D.

* Athelstan directs Eadgyth (his sister) to marry Sihtric of York ( a Viking)—who undergoes a short-lived conversion to Christianity—as they do, quickly reverting to the old gods

927 A.D.

* Sihtric dies, is nearly succeeded by his son Olaf, but is repelled by Athelstan; Harrogate hoard coins inscribed “rex totius Britannia”

934 A.D.

* Constantine II, King of the Scots, (Alba) challenges Athelstan’s goal of England’s unification under one king—allying with Olaf (still in control of army ofIrish-Norse Vikings and Northumbrian Norwegians) , and Owen (king of Strathclyde, south Scotland)

937 A.D.

* Athelstan and Edmund I battle Olaf, Owen and Constantine: The Battle of Brunanburh—” arguably one of the most significant battles [in the history] of the British Isles”

954 A.D.

* Erik Bloodaxe dethroned—final Scandinavian king of York and subsequently was either killed by Earl Maccus, or died on a raid in Spain.