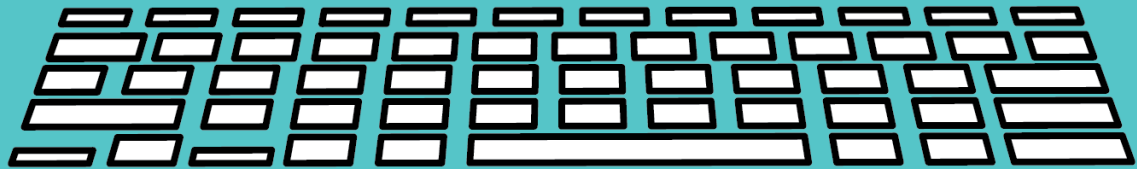
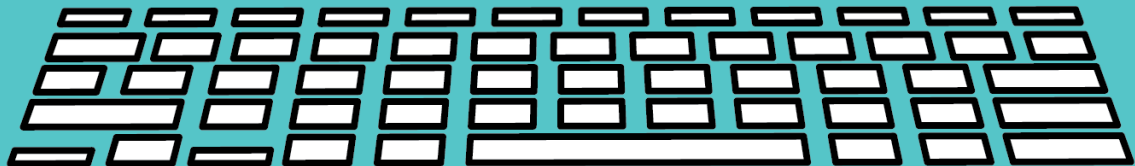


THE VIKING AGE LASTED
OVER THREE
HUNDRED
YEARS

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What was Viking heaven called?	
2. What were female Viking warriors called?	
3. Who was the god of wisdom and war?	
4. What did the vikings call northern France?	
5. What god liked to play pranks?	
6. What was the name for viking boats used to travel?	
7. What were the Viking cargo ships called?	
8. Who was the god of thunder?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. Who was Viking heaven called?		9. Rich noble Vikings were buried in their ____.	
2. What were female Viking warriors called?		10. Those who traveled east in the 10th century were called "____".	
3. Who was the god of wisdom and war?		11. Leif Erikson was son of Erik the ____.	
4. What did the vikings call northern France?		12. Leif landed in America ____ years before Columbus.	
5. What god liked to play pranks?		13. ____ was the god of thunder and fertility.	
6. What was the name for viking boats used to travel?		14. A viking house was made of ____ and ____.	
7. What were the Viking cargo ships called?		15. ____ were the lines that made up the Viking alphabet.	
8. Who was the god of thunder?		16. The name Viking means ____ raid.	



VIKINGS

The Vikings were a people who lived in Northern Europe during the Middle Ages. The name Viking, from the Old Norse language, means pirate raid. Vikings were farmers, fishermen, craftsmen, traders, and warriors.

Vikings were not afraid of war and lightning attacks against their enemies. They were brave and helped their reputation as fighters and warriors. Vikings thought honor and glory in battle were most important. They believed that those who died in battle went to the Viking heaven called Valhalla.

While soldiers wear armor, Vikings wore simple clothing. They wore leather and linen tunics, chainmail, and leather boots or shoes. Weapons included knives, swords, bows, arrows, axes, shields, and iron spearheads. When Vikings died in battle, they were buried with their sword or spear. Rich noble Vikings were buried in their ships, buried with the sword or spear. Rich noble Vikings were buried in their ships, buried with the sword or spear.

Viking Gods: Just like many early civilizations, Vikings celebrated gods and goddesses. Odin was god of wisdom. Thor was god of thunder and protector of man. Frey was god of general fertility. Their gods included who was part devil and liked to play pranks. Female warriors were called Valkyries.

Explorers: Vikings went on many expeditions to explore new territories, raid villages, trade and ship goods, and steal. Some settled in northern Europe, calling it Normandy, which means northmen. Those who traveled east in the 10th century were called "Rus." This is how Russia got its name. By the 11th century, Vikings expanded their travels, heading to North America. Leif Erikson, son of Erik the Red, was the Viking who landed in Canada. He arrived in North America 500 years before Christopher Columbus. Sometimes the Vikings' travels were peaceful, but other times it was ruthless and violent. Those peaceful excursions were when Vikings farmed the land and worked on their various crafts. The Vikings were simply the best explorers in ancient times.

Viking Longships: The Vikings traveled by longships. These long, narrow, light ships moved fast. They were designed for easy and quick maneuvers. Because they were shallow, they could float onto beaches. They also held small rowboats. Vikings could row the boats, but there was also a mast and sail for sailing. Vikings had other cargo ships called Knarr. They used merchant ships, as well as ferries and fishing boats. Vikings were excellent shipbuilders. Long

planks overlapped at the edges, which was called clinker building.

Traders: Vikings traveled great distances to buy and sell goods. They sold timber so others could build ships and iron for tools and weapons. They also exported fur for clothing. Additionally, they peddled whale and seal skins (to make ropes on ships), and whalebones and walrus ivory (to carve). In return, Vikings purchased wheat, silver, and cloth from Britain. In the Mediterranean, they bought wine, salt, pottery, and gold. Istanbul and Jerusalem is where they got glass, spices, and silk.

Craftsmen: Vikings were very skilled workers. They could build amazing ships and weapons. Carpenters built ships while someone skilled with iron would carve swords, spears, and axes. Metalworkers would melt metal to make locks and cauldrons. They used gold and silver from their travels to make ornaments, objects, jewelry, and pendants. Viking women would spin wool or flax to make cloth for clothing.

Home life: A Viking house was made of wattle-and-daub, which included branches and clay. Roofs had turf or tiles of wood or stone. These houses were typically one large room, big enough for a generation. There was a hearth in the center for warmth, cooking, and light. The Vikings ate twice daily – once in mid-morning and again at night.

Viking Women: Viking women cared for the house and farm while the men were trading. They were also housekeepers and skilled with embroidery. They made clothes for the family. While men did most of the cooking. They could even become wealthy landowners. When men died, their parents chose who they should marry. Viking women could get a divorce if they were in charge of the chest or treasure. They were valuable and stored. Historians have found lavish ship burials for women.

Viking Children: Viking children were named after their parents. For example, their father's name would be followed by "son of." Leif would be called Leif son of Erikson. Viking kids were helpers at home. Young boys worked in the fields and workshops. Others helped with weaving and spinning. They also played seasonal games. In the summer, they played ball and played. They skated and played in the snow in the winter. Vikings played games that could go to war.

Viking Alphabet: Runes were the first form of writing used by the Vikings. They were used to write down the Viking alphabet.

