

DK findout!

Vikings



What do you want to findout?

Fun Facts, Amazing Pictures, Quizzes



findout!

Vikings



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Thor's hammer
charm



Drinking horn

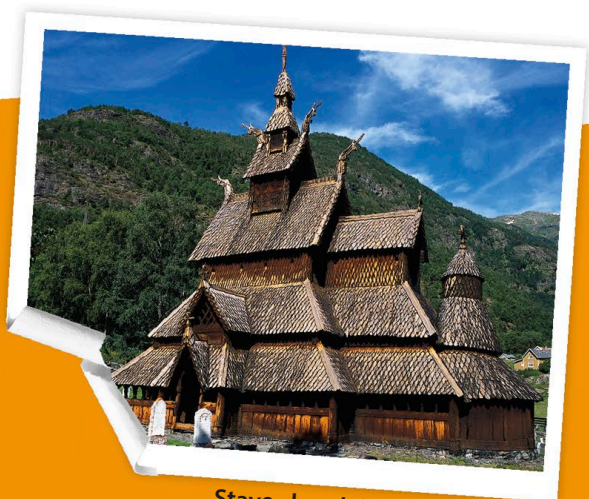
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Viking child practising
fighting skills

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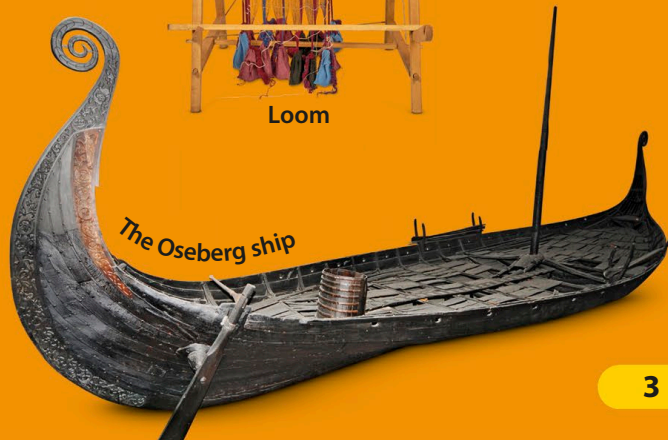
Stave church in Norway



Loom



Knife



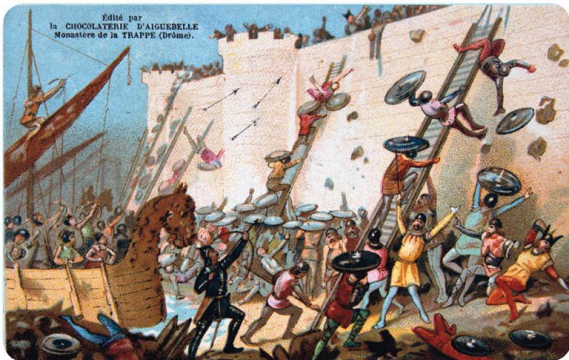
The Oseberg ship

Who were the Vikings?

In the Middle Ages, the people of Europe's far north were farmers and sailors. From the 790s they began to attack neighboring lands, killing people and stealing their treasure. The Vikings are remembered as fierce warriors, but they made history in other ways, too, as traders, explorers, craft workers, and storytellers.

How did the Vikings get their name?

Viking meant "raiding" or "raider." They were also known as "Northmen." Today we use the word Viking to describe Scandinavian people in the time between about 790 and 1050.



The Vikings attacking Paris

Warriors

Viking fighters were mostly part-time warriors who left their farms to go raiding.

Children

Kids didn't go to school, but they had to learn skills such as farming or weaving.

Traders

Viking merchants traded far from home, including in Greenland, Russia, and Baghdad.



Farmers

The Vikings were skilled farmers, even in lands with harsh weather.

Settlers

You needed to be tough and brave to leave home and move to an unknown land.

Viking community

Many Vikings lived in remote farms, linked only by muddy tracks or by boat. Where the farmland was good, there were more people, and trading towns grew up around ports.

Rulers

Power was held by leaders called jarls, local assemblies called Things, and by chiefs and kings.

Parents and babies

Strong family bonds helped Vikings survive cold winters in Scandinavia and Greenland.

FACT FILE

- » **Who:** The Vikings
- » **When:** The Middle Ages, between about 790 and 1050
- » **Where:** Originally in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway
- » **What:** Raided overseas, in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Iceland, and Greenland
- » **Language:** Old Norse

TIMELINE

- » **780–90** The first raids are carried out
- » **800s** New settlements are founded
- » **900s** Kings begin to rule over the Vikings
- » **1000s** Vikings reach mainland North America

Greenland

In about 982, Erik the Red explored this bleak and icy land. He named it Greenland to persuade other Vikings to move there. The first permanent settlement was made in 985.



Iceland

Viking seafarers, fishermen, and farmers made their homes in Iceland between about 870 and 930.



Canada

Erik's son, Leif the Lucky, sailed to what is now Canada. He probably explored Baffin Bay, Labrador, and Newfoundland in 1001.

NORTH
ATLANTIC OCEAN

Ireland

Vikings raided Ireland from the 790s, and by 845 had founded a town at Dublin. They also settled around Wexford, Waterford, Cork, and Limerick.

Viking homelands

Viking voyages

The Viking homelands were surrounded by seas and had deep, narrow inland waters called fjords. This meant the Vikings had to learn to be sailors and shipbuilders. Their warriors and traders sailed long distances to discover new lands. In some places they built settlements, which were places for Viking people to live.

! WOW!

It took about **seven days** to sail from Scandinavia to **Iceland**.



The Faroe Islands

The remote Faroe islands were settled by Viking sheep farmers in about 800.

Scotland and the Isle of Man

Vikings from Norway took over Scotland's far north, the Shetland and Orkney Islands, and the Isle of Man.

ARCTIC OCEAN

Norway

Norwegian Vikings lived by the fjords of the west coast.

Sweden

Swedish Vikings farmed in the southeast and on islands in the Baltic Sea.

BALTIC SEA

Russia

Vikings from Sweden, known as Varangians, traded with the Slavs of Russia and eastern Europe.

England

By 876 a large area of England, known as the Danelaw, was under Viking rule.

Denmark

Danish Vikings lived in the far south of the Viking homelands.

Constantinople

This city (modern Istanbul) was capital of the Byzantine Empire. The Vikings called it Miklagard, the Great City.

Wales

Wales was raided by the Vikings from 850.

France

Viking armies put Paris under siege in 845 and 885-886. In 910 they were given a large area of France called Normandy.

Southern Europe

Viking raiders and traders sailed into the Mediterranean Sea.

Medieval neighbors

The Vikings lived alongside many other medieval powers. In the 800s, the Frankish emperor Charlemagne ruled a huge area of France, Germany, and Italy. Most of Spain was ruled by Muslims called the Moors. In the 800s the Anglo-Saxon King Alfred of Wessex fought against large armies of Viking invaders in Britain.



Charlemagne



King Alfred

Longship

The longship was a narrow boat designed for speed. The underside was flat enough to sail up a river without hitting the riverbed, and could be dragged up onto a beach. The longship was ideal for raiding, but a wider, sturdier ship called a knarr was used for carrying cargo.

! WOW!

A longship could move at up to **17 miles (28 km/h)** an hour.



Overlapping planks
Each plank, or strake, overlapped the next, and was fixed with nails and rivets.



Birds

Seabirds might mean there was an island or a fishing ground nearby.

7

Steering oar

The ship was steered by a special oar fixed to the side.

9

8

Key features

- 1 Prow** A carved wooden dragon's head might be put on the front of the ship to strike fear into the enemy.
- 2 Keel** A strong beam of oak ran along the base of the ship, supporting the hull.
- 3 Rigging** Ropes were made from twisted hemp fiber, sealskin, or horsehair.
- 4 Crew** About 20–40 warriors made up the crew of a ship. They rowed, carried out repairs, and fought.
- 5 Oarsmen** The oarsmen sat on their sea chests, boxes where they kept their things. Each oar was about 16–26 ft (5–8 m) long.
- 6 Mast** The tall mast was made of pine wood. It could be lowered when necessary, for example in rough weather.
- 7 Sail** The rectangular sail was woven from wool or linen, and waterproofed with animal grease.
- 8 Shields** Shields could be hung along the sides of the ship.
- 9 Stern** The stern is the back of a ship. This would also have carved decorations attached.

Raids

Around 1,200 years ago, the sight of longships caused panic along the coasts of Britain and Ireland. In a raid, Viking warriors quickly landed and stormed ashore with swords and axes in their hands. The villagers had no time to escape. The Vikings murdered people, or kidnapped them to be slaves, looted (stole) valuable objects, and set buildings on fire.

3 STAGES OF RAIDING

- 1 790s** Small groups of Vikings leave their homelands in the summer months to raid islands, coastal villages, and monasteries in Britain.
- 2 840s** Larger bands of Vikings build camps overseas. They can now raid and trade all year round. They have a base at Dublin, Ireland, from 841.
- 3 840s–880s** Raiders join together to form armies. They even attack big cities, including Paris and London.

Ill-gotten gains

Viking raiders made their fortunes by stealing valuable gold and silver, as well as food and cattle. Longships were designed for a quick getaway after a raid.

Surprise attack

On June 8, 793, Vikings from Norway launched an attack on Lindisfarne, an island off the coast of Scotland. The raiders burned the Christian monastery there. This carving shows the raid.



Viking treasure chest

This small casket once held the holy relics of a Christian saint. A relic was a body part of a saint or something that belonged to them. The casket was seized in Ireland or Scotland, and carried back to Denmark. Other precious items stolen from churches included crosses, silver dishes, and bells.



A hugely valuable hoard of gold jewelry

Norway's biggest Viking treasure hoard was found in 1834. A hoard is a collection of treasure. Gold and silver were highly valuable, and easy to melt down to make into new things. Whoever owned this hoard buried it and then never came back for it.

Helmet

Iron helmets could be round or cone-shaped. Some had a bar to protect the nose, or a full face guard.

Norwegian face guard



Ax

Battle axes had long or short hafts (wooden handles) and iron heads with sharp blades.



Warriors and weapons

Most Viking men were not full-time fighters, but they all knew how to use a weapon when needed. They could be called up for a raiding voyage as early as the age of 15. Vikings mostly fought on foot, using swords, axes, or spears.



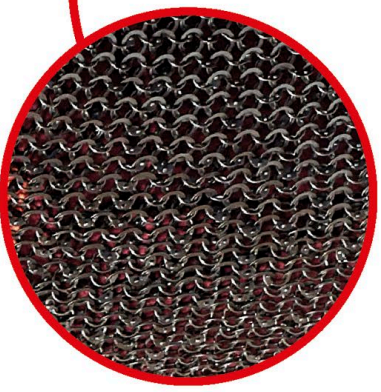


Shield

The round shield was made of wooden planks, edged with leather. It had an iron boss (central knob). The front was often painted with colorful patterns chosen by the warrior.

Mail

Only the wealthiest warriors could afford a byrnie, or mail shirt. Mail was made up of interlinking iron rings.



Weapons

An iron sword was 28–31 in (70–80 cm) long, with a grooved blade. Spears were thrown or used to stab.

Protective wall

Shields were used for smashing into the enemy or for defending against blows. Shields could be overlapped to form a wall of defense against an enemy charge.



Shield wall

Traders

Vikings traveled across Europe and beyond to buy and sell goods. They sailed on the sea, along rivers, and carried their boats overland. Merchants sold goods to other Vikings in their homelands in Scandinavia, and some traders went as far away as Russia and Arabia.



Walrus ivory chess piece

Greenland

In Greenland, the Vikings braved ice and freezing temperatures to hunt walrus. Walrus tusks were very valuable. They could be carved into delicate figures, such as this chess piece.

England

The Vikings bought wool from the British for their weaving, as well as using wool from their own sheep. Wool was needed to make all sorts of important things, from warm winter cloaks to sails for ships.



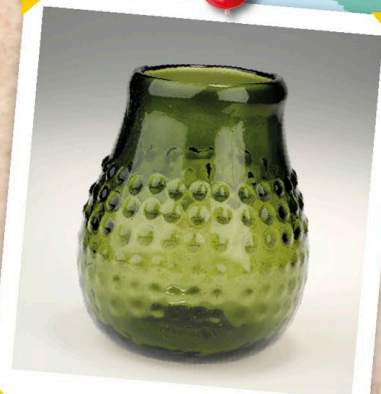
Woolen clothing

! WOW!

If Vikings found rivers were blocked, they carried their ships over the land instead.

Germany

Drinking glasses for the rich were brought back to Scandinavia from the Rhineland area of Germany, along with barrels of wine to drink. Craft workers also used glass to make beads.



Glass



Honey

Eastern Europe

In the Viking age, honey was widely traded. It was the only way to sweeten food and was used to make a favorite drink of the Vikings called mead.



Russia

Fur from animals that lived in Russian forests, such as wolves, was worth a lot of money. The fur was made into warm clothes for the winter months.



Silver coins

Damascus and Baghdad

The Viking homelands had no silver mines. Much of the silver they used was recycled from coins originally traded in the Middle East.

Arabia


Long-distance trade brought rare spices and fine silks to northern Europe from the Middle East and Constantinople. Silk and spices were very expensive, so only rich people could afford them.




Silk and spices

Myth busters


Ideas about how the Vikings looked and behaved are not always right. A lot of myths have been invented by modern movies and computer games. These myths usually have very little to do with the everyday lives of real Vikings.




Vikings spent all of their time raiding and fighting.




Vikings loved feasting and fighting, and were not very skilled in art and making things.




Viking warriors went into battle wearing helmets with horns, to make themselves look fierce.




Viking warriors were scruffy, with shaggy hair, tangled beards, and ragged clothes.



The Vikings were the most bloodthirsty and aggressive people in medieval Europe.



This was a man's world. Viking women had no rights.



The Vikings were probably no worse than other medieval people. Christian writers may have thought the first raiders were evil because they worshipped many gods. The Vikings later became Christians.



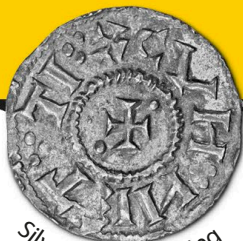
Figurine of the god Freyr

They may have looked a bit scruffy after a long sea voyage, but generally Viking men and women were clean, groomed, and well-dressed.



Viking comb

Most Vikings spent their lives working hard on the farm, fishing, trading, and raising children.



Silver coin for trading

The Vikings were excellent poets, storytellers, weavers, jewelers, woodcarvers, shipbuilders, metalworkers, and blacksmiths.



Gold necklace

Warriors in history did sometimes wear horned helmets—but not the Vikings. The horns were an invention of 19th-century artists.



Helmet with face guard

Men held power, but women had rights within marriage and were respected. They ran the household when the men were away fighting, and traveled to new lands to create settlements.



Viking woman

Famous Vikings

Some Vikings were more brave, wise, or just more dangerous than the rest. These famous Vikings were talked about in ancient tales called the sagas. Vikings who attacked other countries were talked about in history books written by those who survived.

RAGNAR LOTHBROK



Who was he? King, raider

Fame: No one knows if Ragnar was real or a legend. He was known for attacking Franks and Saxons. The tales say that Ragnar was killed by being thrown into a snake pit by King Aella of Northumbria. If he was real, he died in about 865.

Facts: Lothbrok means "hairy breeches"!

ROLLO



Who was he? First Duke of Normandy

Fame: Rollo (c.870–930) was the leader of the Danish Vikings who settled in France. He was given the title of Duke of Normandy to stop him from attacking the Franks. His people went on to be called the Normans.

Fact: Rollo was too big to ride on a horse, so he walked everywhere.

UNN KETILSDOTTIR



Who was she? Intelligent pioneer

Fame: After her family was attacked and killed, Unn had a ship built in secret and sailed it to Iceland to create a new Viking settlement.

Fact: She was known as "Unn the Deep-Minded" because she was wise.

ERIK THE RED



Who was he? Outlaw, seafarer, pioneer
Fame: Erik Thorvaldsson (950–1003) was nicknamed “Erik the Red” because of his red beard. He was the first person to sail to Greenland and start settlements there.
Fact: His son was the explorer Leif the Lucky.

ÅSA HARALDSDOTTIR



Who was she? Queen of Agder, Norway
Fame: Princess Åsa was kidnapped by Gudrød of Borre to be his wife. But she had him murdered and went back to her home of Agder to rule for 20 years. She may have died in about 834.
Fact: It’s possible that Åsa is the woman buried in the Oseberg ship burial.

HARALD HARDRADA



Who was he? King of Norway
Fame: Harald (born in 1015) spent years in exile from Norway. He fought in Russia and in the Byzantine Empire, where he had many adventures. Harald became King of Norway in 1046, and was killed while trying to invade England in 1066.
Fact: Hardrada means “stern ruler.”

Scary nicknames

The Vikings got nicknames based on the way they looked or behaved. Ragnar Lothbrok’s son Bjorn Ironside was known for being a warrior, so his nickname described his armor. The violent Erik Bloodaxe murdered his seven brothers. Sigrid the Ambitious wanted to be a powerful queen. Can you think up some nicknames for you and your friends?

Walls and forts

The Vikings built long walls to defend Denmark from invaders, and dug ditches around their settlements. At least seven ring forts have been discovered in Denmark, Norway, and southern Sweden. They date from about 958 to 986, when Harald Bluetooth ruled these lands. The forts may have been built to control his people as well as protect them from others.

Fort from the past

Sweden's Trelleborgen ring fort was discovered in 1988. When archaeologists had finished examining the fort, experts decided to rebuild a section of the walls using only basic tools. The fort was built on a mound 20 ft (6 m) high and covered with timbers.

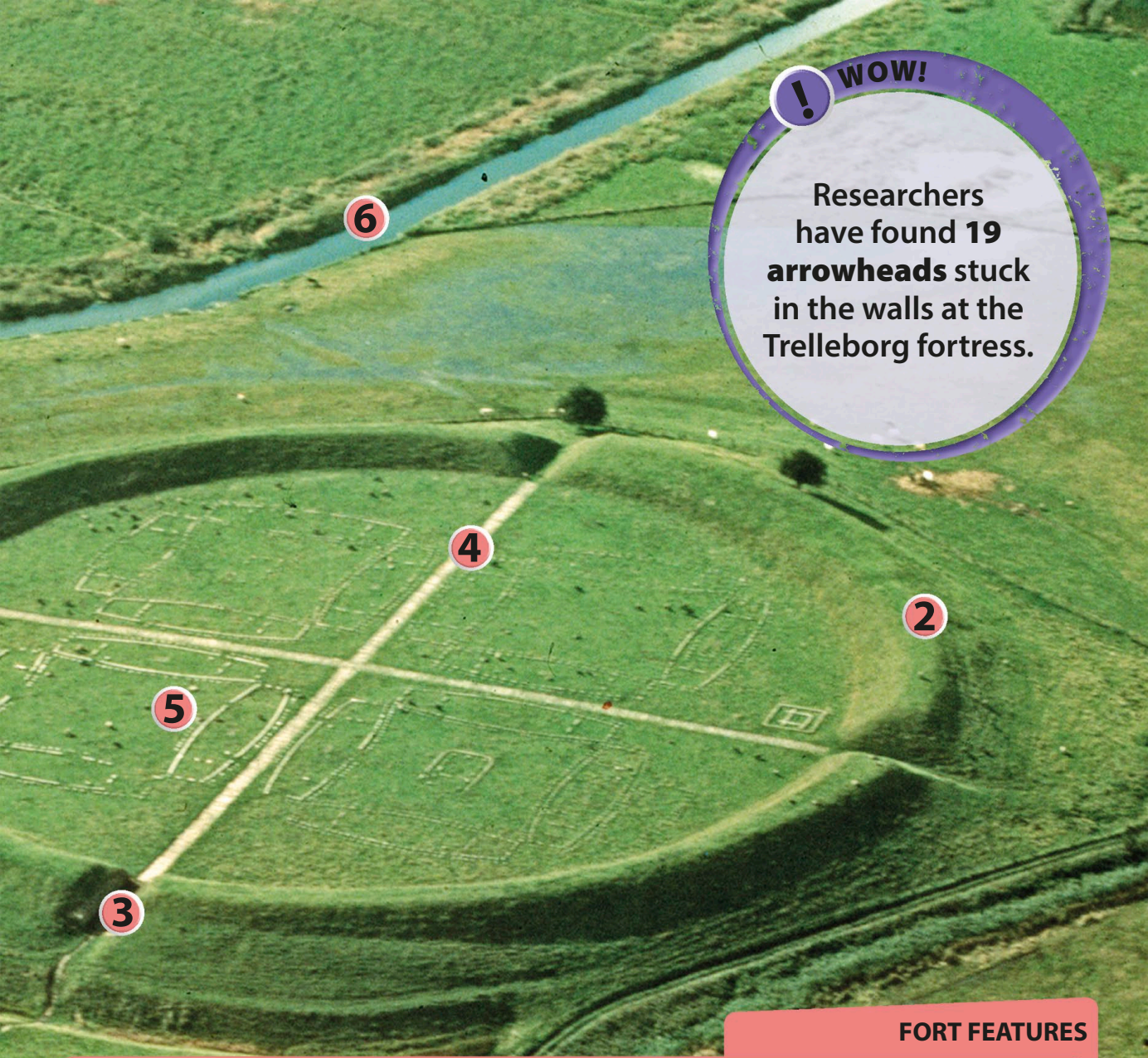


The rebuilt
Trelleborgen gatehouse

Trelleborg, Denmark

The remains of the Trelleborg ring fort can still be seen near Slagelse in West Zealand. This fort was built by order of the king in the spring of 981. It included places to live, barns, and workshops. Forts may have been used by royal troops in times of war, or as centers for collecting taxes.





! WOW!

Researchers have found **19 arrowheads** stuck in the walls at the Trelleborg fortress.

FORT FEATURES

- 1 Ditch** This was 13 ft (4 m) deep and 56 ft (17 m) wide. It was not filled with water, but did have a wooden fence for protection.
- 2 Ramparts** These protective walls were circular and measured 449 ft (137 m) from side to side. They were 16 ft (5 m) high and covered with wooden logs.
- 3 Gates** Each ring fort had a north, south, east, and west gate. They were designed with narrow bridges to make them easy to defend against attackers.
- 4 Roads** The ring was cut into quarters by two straight roads paved with wood. Another road may have run around the edge.
- 5 Buildings** These included houses, workshops, and stables. Some of the buildings housed warriors.
- 6 River** Low, marshy ground lay on either side of the fort, which made it difficult to approach.
- 7 Surroundings** The original fort had 15 buildings outside its walls, and a cemetery.

Viking society

Early Viking kings ruled fairly small regions. For many years there was no powerful central government. For most communities, it was the local chieftain, or jarl, who was in charge. Free citizens were called karls. Slaves were called thralls.



Royal power

In the 900s and 1000s, the Viking homelands were ruled by powerful Christian kings. King Knut the Great (c.995–1035) ruled Denmark, Norway, and England. Under the king were three tiers of society.

Karls

The karls were the largest social class. They were ordinary people and could be rich or poor. They worked as farmers, merchants, shipbuilders, smiths, or woodcarvers. They also joined longship crews and went raiding.



Thralls

Thralls were slaves bought by traders or captured in raids. It was possible for someone to move up or down through Viking society. Some thralls were karls who had gotten into debt. Sometimes a thrall could save up money to buy his freedom.





Jarls

Jarls were the wealthiest class of people. They owned large areas of land and many ships.

They wore fine clothes and had the best armor.

They could call up karls to join raiding bands or armies.



The law of the land

A public gathering called a Thing was held in each region. It had a leader called the Lawspeaker and only men who were jarls or karls could attend. The Thing passed new laws and judged crimes. For example, it made thieves pay back money they had stolen. It ordered criminals to leave the country as exiles, or made them outlaws with no rights. Arguments could be settled by armed combat.

! WOW!

Iceland has the world's oldest parliament, the **Althingi**. It began as a Viking assembly in 930.

At home

Viking towns were home to up to 2,000 people, but most Vikings lived in the countryside. Farmers built bigger homes than town-dwellers. These homes, called longhouses, were shared by children, parents, grandparents, farm workers, and often animals.

The longhouse

A longhouse was built from local materials, often with wooden beams. The walls were made of planks, or wattle-and-daub (sticks plastered with mud).

Loom

Women of all ages spun wool and wove textiles to make clothes, blankets, and wall hangings.

Hearth

A firepit was the center of the home. It was used for cooking, heating, and light. Smoke escaped through a hole in the roof.

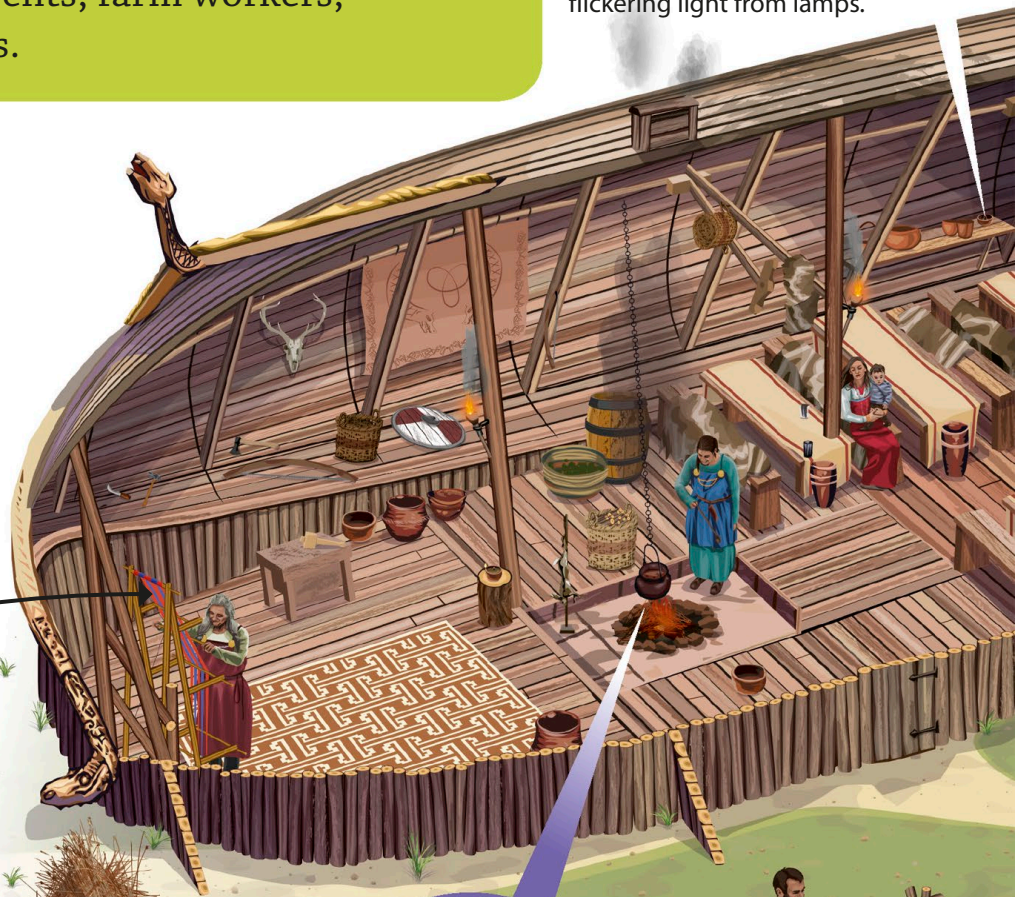
Iron pots were used for cooking.

Imported pottery lamp



Viking oil lamp

There were no windows in a longhouse. Inside, it was dark and smoky, but there was flickering light from lamps.



Beds

People slept on ledges around the inside walls. There was little furniture other than benches, stools, and a table.

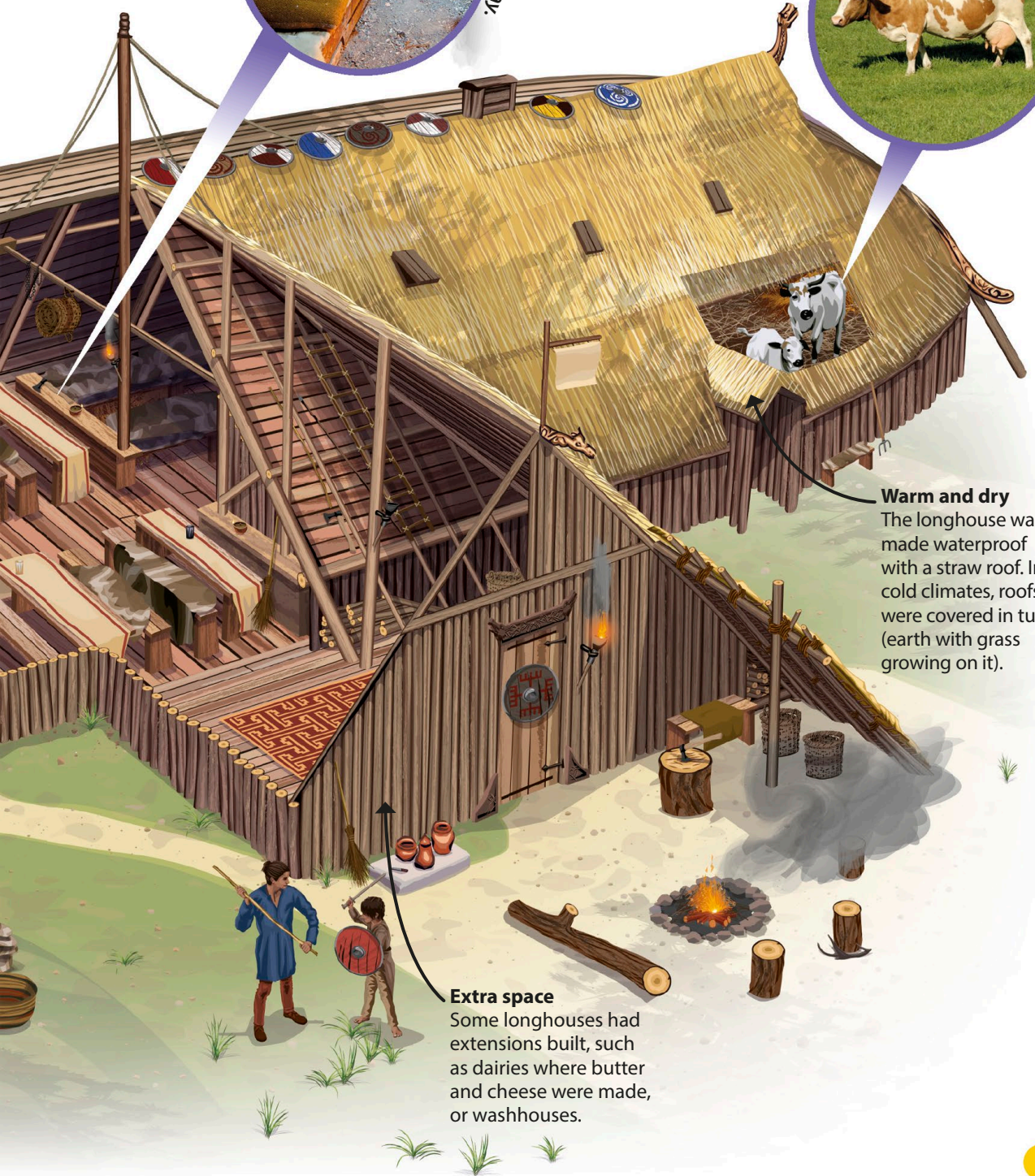
Women worked on the ledges during the day.



Animals

In colder weather, cattle stayed in a shed at the end of the longhouse, called a byre.

A cow could be milked or eaten for meat.



Warm and dry

The longhouse was made waterproof with a straw roof. In cold climates, roofs were covered in turf (earth with grass growing on it).

Extra space

Some longhouses had extensions built, such as dairies where butter and cheese were made, or washhouses.

Jobs and skills

Viking men and women were amazingly skilled in all kinds of craft work. They knew how to handle the tools of their trade, whether these were chisels for carving, anvils for hammering metal, or looms for weaving cloth. Viking designs were very artistic and often inspired by animals. They were hard workers, too, using only muscle power as there were no electric tools.

Boat building

It took many men to build a longship. They chose the best trees in the forest and cut them down. They hauled the logs to the water's edge. Then they used axes and chisels to cut logs into wedge-shaped planks. They carved the prow to go at the front of the ship.



Blacksmith

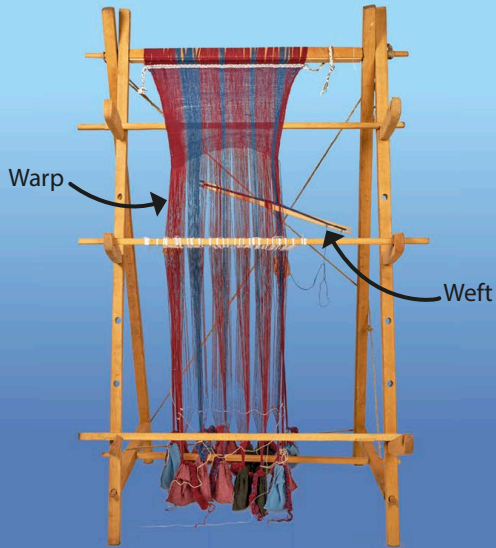
The blacksmith was one of the most important workers in any Viking settlement. He heated iron until it was soft, hammered it into shape on an anvil, and then let it cool and harden. He made knives, axes, nails, pots, and pans. Good quality iron could be bought from mines in Sweden. Impure “bog iron” was found in many local wetlands.



Hammers, files, and tongs

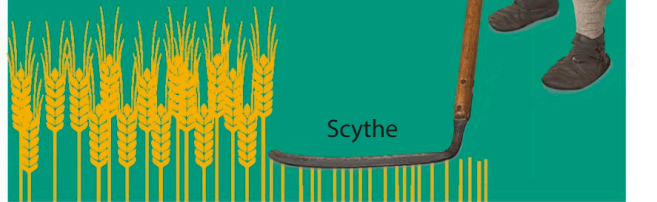
WEAVING

Women wove tunics, cloaks, and wall-hangings. These were made on an upright wooden frame called a loom. The woolen warp had up and down threads. The weft threads were woven in between the warp threads, and pushed upward to make the cloth.



Farming

Viking farmers and thralls (slaves) worked hard on the land. They grew barley, rye, and oats. They planted seeds in the spring and harvested crops in the fall. Viking sheep shed their wool in the summer and this was collected to be used for weaving.



Dyeing

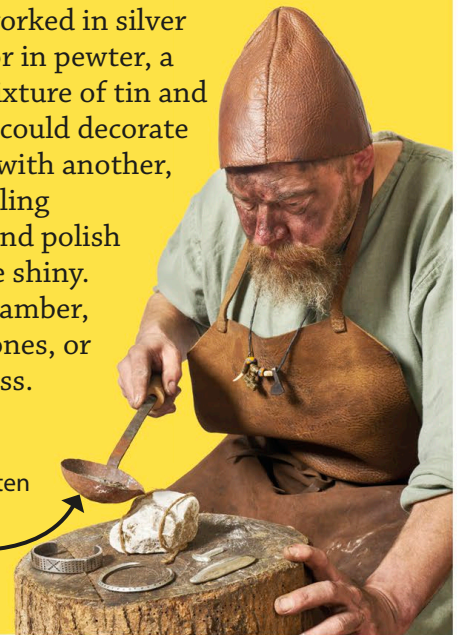
The Vikings liked to wear bright colors. They used wild flowers, lichen, roots, and leaves to make dyes. Yellow dye came from the plant weld, blue from a plant called woad, and red from the root of the madder plant.



MAKING JEWELRY

Jewelers worked in silver and gold, or in pewter, a cheaper mixture of tin and lead. They could decorate one metal with another, create swirling patterns, and polish metal to be shiny. They used amber, jet, gemstones, or colored glass.

Pouring molten metal into a mold.



Viking feast

A high-born jarl loved to feast on mutton (sheep), pork, beef, or goat meat. Most ordinary people lived off porridge, rough bread, cheese, fish, and vegetables. They ate from wooden bowls and plates.

! WOW!

Icelandic Vikings ate **whale meat, seals, puffins, and ponies.**

Fruit

People collected wild berries, such as bilberries and strawberries, from the forests.



Eggs

Farmers raised chickens, ducks, and geese. Wild birds' eggs were eaten, too. The nests of seabirds were raided from cliff ledges.



Vegetables

Leeks, peas, onions, and beans were grown, but were probably a bit tougher than the ones we eat today. Many wild plants and herbs were also gathered.



Drink up

The Vikings drank water and milk from their animals. At feasts, they were famous for drinking a lot of ale, wine, or mead (an alcoholic drink made from honey). Cups were made from wood or horn. A whole hollow horn could be used as a drinking cup.

Drinking horn

Honey

Honey was used to sweeten food and drinks. Sugar made from cane was not known in Europe until the 1400s.



Fish

Fish were caught with a line or in nets. The seas and lakes were full of fish such as herring. They could be saved for later by drying, smoking, or salting.



Bread

Flour was ground from barley, oats, rye, and wheat. Sometimes seeds were added. The bread was baked on a hot stone.



Viking animals

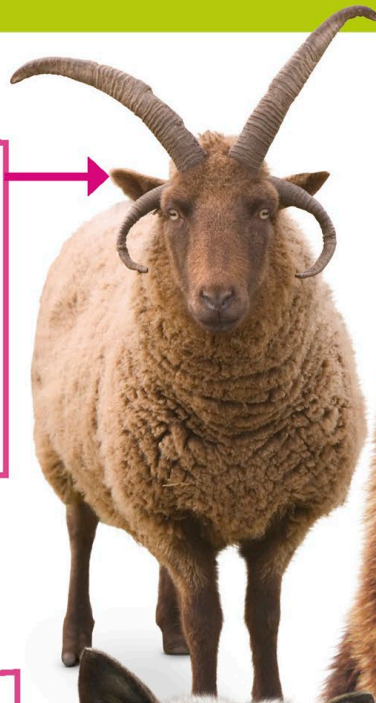
Both wild and tame animals played a big part in the lives of the Vikings. Farmers raised sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, for their meat and milk. The Vikings hunted hares, wild birds, elk, and reindeer. They fished the rich northern seas and hunted walrus in Greenland.

Brown bear

These fierce giants were hunted in northern forests for their fur.

Manx Loaghtan sheep

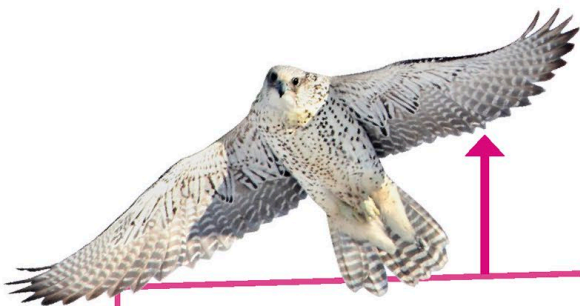
Viking settlers made most of their clothes from wool, and bred tough sheep like this one.



Norwegian Elkhound

These dogs were used for hunting elk and other large animals, guarding property, and herding on the farm.





Gyrfalcon

The Vikings were great falconers, using birds of prey to hunt other birds and small animals. The gyrfalcon came from Greenland and other Arctic lands.



Wild boar

Beware the charge of this wild pig! Early Vikings hunted boars for their meat.



Norwegian Forest cat

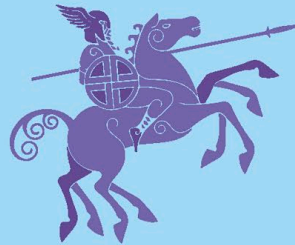
Cats were used to catch mice on farms. Scandinavian cats developed long hair to stay warm in the snow.

Wondrous beasts

Viking myths are full of magical animals, and pictures of them were often carved in wood and stone. The chariot of the goddess Freyja was pulled by two cats. She had a boar called Hildisvíni and wore a cloak of falcon feathers.

Wise ravens

Hugin and Munin were ravens that flew around the world as the spies of Odin, the king of the gods.



Odin's super-steed

Sleipnir was the fastest of all horses, with eight strong legs.

Serpent of the world

In Viking myth, a huge snake wrapped around the whole world, with its tail in its mouth.



Dragons

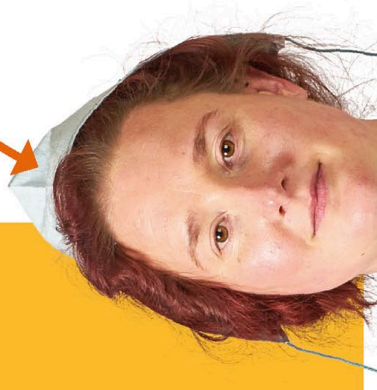
Snarling dragons were popular in Viking art. Dragon heads were carved on the prows of longships, to strike fear into the enemy.

Viking women

Women did not have equal power in Viking society, and could not attend the Thing. But free women, who were not slaves, had rights and were highly respected. They ran the house and farm, and were tough pioneers in new settlements.

Hair and cap

Hair was washed and combed. Married free women tied back their long hair and wore a cap, a scarf, or a hood.



A gold brooch



Brooches

Beautiful brooches were used to fasten the shoulder straps to the front of the tunic. They also showed off the wearer's wealth.

Household accounts

Women were in charge of the money. They could own property, and divorce their husbands if they wanted to.

Money pouch



In the home

Women ruled the home.

They prepared food, cooked, cleaned, and did the spinning and weaving to make clothes. They also looked after the children.

On the farm

Men did most of the farming, but women helped with many tasks on the farm, such as milking and gathering eggs.

Clothing

Women wore a long shift made of wool or linen, and a shorter woolen over-tunic with shoulder straps.

Key chain

Keys, often hung from the belt, were symbols of a woman's authority in the home. Many keys were beautifully made.

Ornate key



Lucky charms

From an early age, Vikings wore charms around their necks to ward off illness, injury, or bad luck. When the Vikings became Christians, they wore both crosses and symbols such as Thor's hammer.

Thor's hammer
Thor used his hammer to defeat the giants. Little hammer pendants were worn for good luck.



Growing up

Little Viking children played with toys, woolen balls, wooden animals, or dolls. As they grew up, they could swim in the lake or play board games. They didn't go to school, but they had to work hard on the farm.

Naming ceremony

Babies were welcomed into the family and Viking society at a special naming ceremony.

The baby was given a name on around the ninth night after birth.

The father of a newborn baby would wrap it in his cloak to show he would care for it.

Water was sprinkled on the new baby. The baby might also be given gifts.





Crucifix

When the Vikings became Christian, they began to wear crosses.

Valkyrie

This charm shows a Valkyrie, a woman who takes dead warriors to Odin's hall in Asgard.



REALLY?

Viking children were dressed as **miniature versions** of adults.

Swords and spears were made of blunt wood, to avoid injuries.

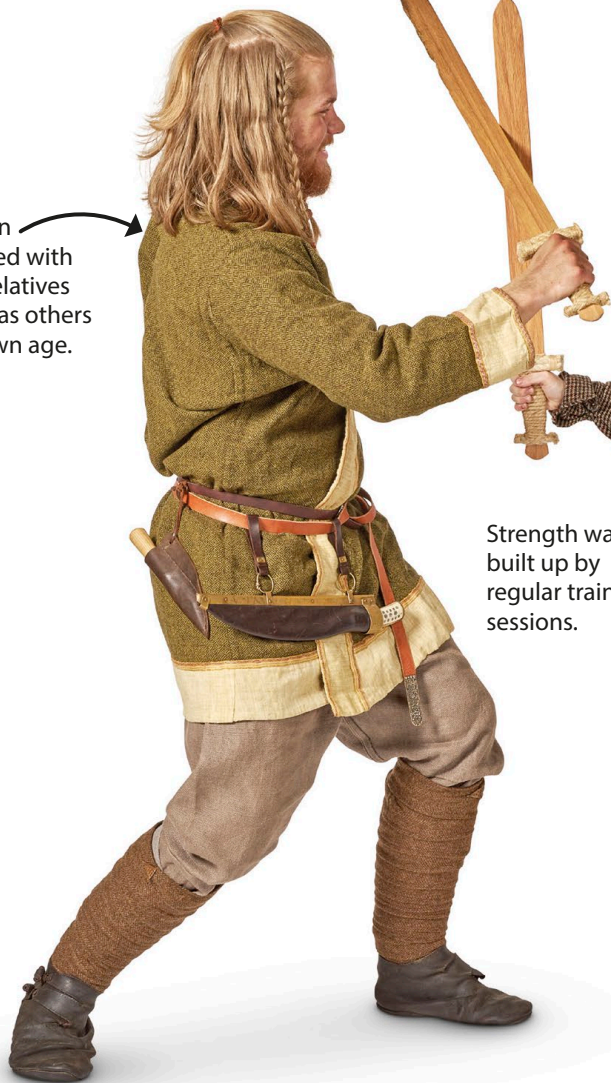
Children practiced with older relatives as well as others their own age.

Warrior in training

Boys were taught to fight at an early age, wrestling, leaping, and ducking. By the age of 15, they were fit for battle.

Defense was as important as attack. Smart tactics could save lives and win battles.

Strength was built up by regular training sessions.



Games and sports

The Vikings loved to play all sorts of games. Many of these required clever tactics, which in real life were useful battlefield skills. Viking outdoor sports often attracted crowds at public festivals and assemblies. Sports helped train men for combat and seafaring, but could lead to injuries.

Viking gamers

These walrus ivory chess pieces were found on the Isle of Lewis, in Scotland. The Vikings also played a board game called hnefatafl, in which the king piece must be defended from attack.

Bishop piece with headdress and staff

! WOW!

The Vikings used skis for **travel and hunting**, not just for fun. In Norway, people have been skiing for over **7,000 years**.



King piece with crown

Outdoor sports

The Vikings loved outdoor sports. If a sports event turned into a violent brawl (fight), that was all part of the fun for a Viking.



Weightlifting and tug-of-war
Storytellers loved to describe heroic feats of strength. Heavy boulders were used for weightlifting. Tug-of-war built up the strong muscles a Viking needed to row longships.



Wrestling
This sport could be done indoors or outdoors. Wrestlers grappled and tried to throw their opponents to the ground. This kind of activity was extremely dangerous.



Ball games
Vikings played team games with a bat and ball, such as knattleikr. We don't know the rules, but it was an extreme contact sport. Games could last all day!



Swimming
From an early age, children would play and splash in the lakes and fjords. Swimming races and water games were popular with adults, too.

Words and music

Being able to entertain people with poetry or music was an important Viking skill. The Vikings loved to hear exciting stories and poems about gods, goddesses, and heroes. They also liked riddles, and playing with words. Vikings described things in unusual ways, such as calling the sea “the ship’s road.”

Making music

We don’t know much about Viking music, as they did not write it down using notes. We know that Vikings danced, sang, and enjoyed festivals throughout the year.

Traveling musicians would visit the halls of the jarls. Some Viking musical instruments have survived for us to study.



Playing a bone flute

Singing along

A stringed instrument called a lyre was popular among the Vikings. Lyres were frames made from wood, with strings that could be plucked. A musician could sing or speak along with the music.



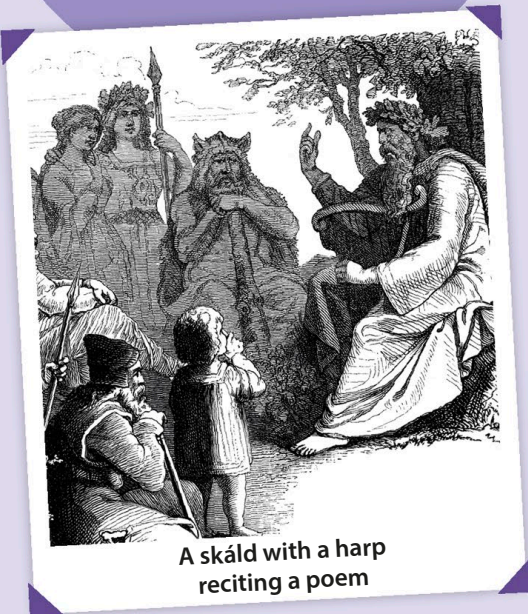
A copy of a lyre from the 7th century.

! WOW!

Skálds sometimes had to recite poems in the middle of a battle.

Skilful poets

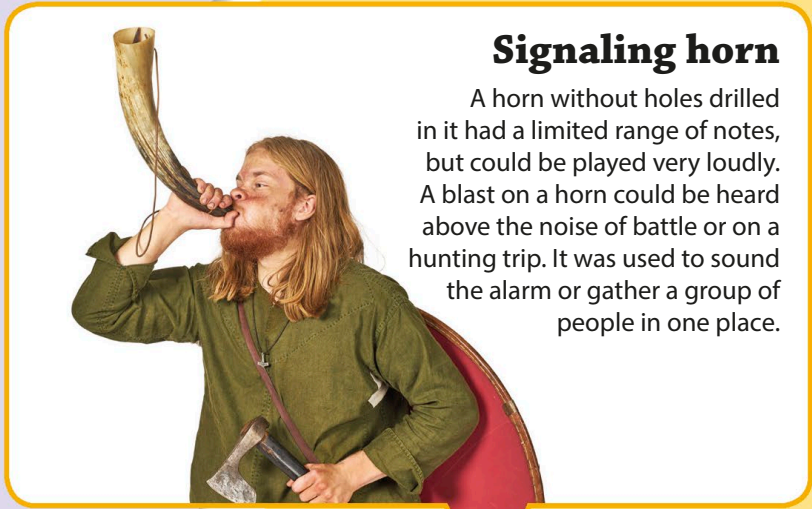
From the 800s, poets called skálds performed in the halls of kings. They often sang the praises of their host, and if all went well, they could be richly rewarded. Skálds liked to show off their clever use of language using different types of poetry.



A skáld with a harp reciting a poem

Signaling horn

A horn without holes drilled in it had a limited range of notes, but could be played very loudly. A blast on a horn could be heard above the noise of battle or on a hunting trip. It was used to sound the alarm or gather a group of people in one place.



Horn blowers

Cattle or goat horns could be drilled with holes and played as musical instruments. They worked like modern wind instruments, such as recorders or flutes. Horns were often played at outdoor festivals, because they could be heard above the dancing and singing.



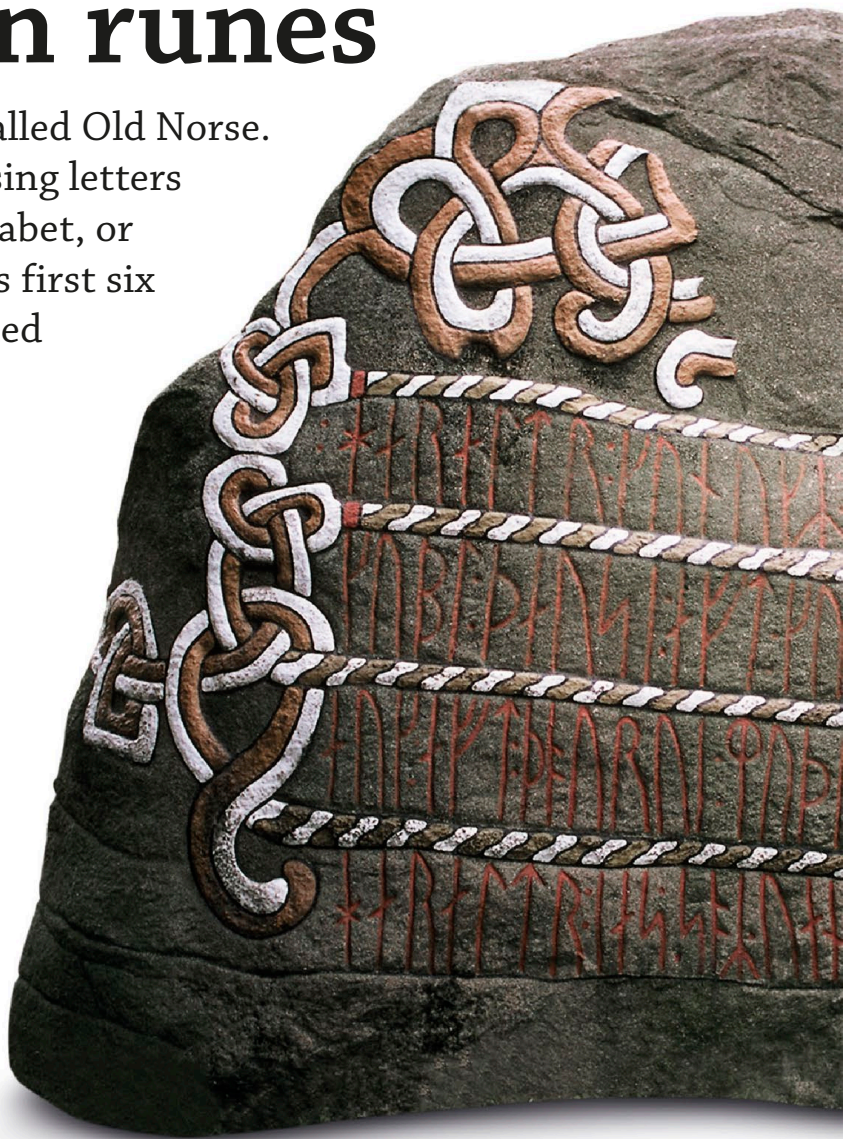
Finger holes made it possible to play different notes on the horn.

Writing in runes

Vikings spoke a language called Old Norse. It could be written down using letters called runes. The rune alphabet, or “futhark”, is named after its first six letters (f-u-th-a-r-k). It varied over the ages and from one region to another.

Jelling stone

This is a copy of a stone carved with runes, with color painted on. It was put up in Jelling, Denmark, by King Harald “Bluetooth,” in about 965.



Later writing

During the Viking age, poems and stories were spoken aloud so they could be passed on by word of mouth. Later writers heard the stories and wrote them down in books, using the modern alphabet.



Galdrakver book of Icelandic sagas, 1670

The Sagas

These are exciting stories about the kings of Norway, families in Iceland, and ancient legends. Some of them are historical accounts.



! WOW!

The earliest Vikings believed runes had magical powers.

Carving runes

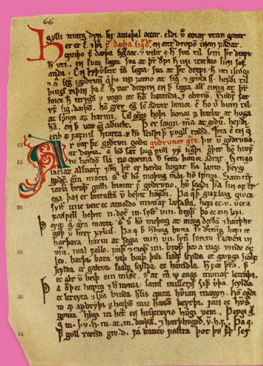
Runes were made up of straight lines, designed for carving onto stone, wood, or bone. They were often used to label wooden objects with people's names.



Chiseling runes

Family memories

Harald Bluetooth had the Jelling stone made in memory of his parents after they died. The writing says: "King Harald ordered this monument made in memory of Gormr, his father, and in memory of Thyrvé, his mother." Harald describes himself as the man, "who won for himself all of Denmark and Norway and made the Danes Christian."



The oldest surviving handwritten text from the *Poetic Edda*.

The Eddas

These include a guide to the verse of the skálds (the poets of the Viking world), and were the first written versions of ancient tales about gods and heroes.



Snorri Sturluson

Snorri (1179–1241) was an Icelandic writer who lived after the Viking age. He wrote the *Prose Edda*, which told Viking stories.

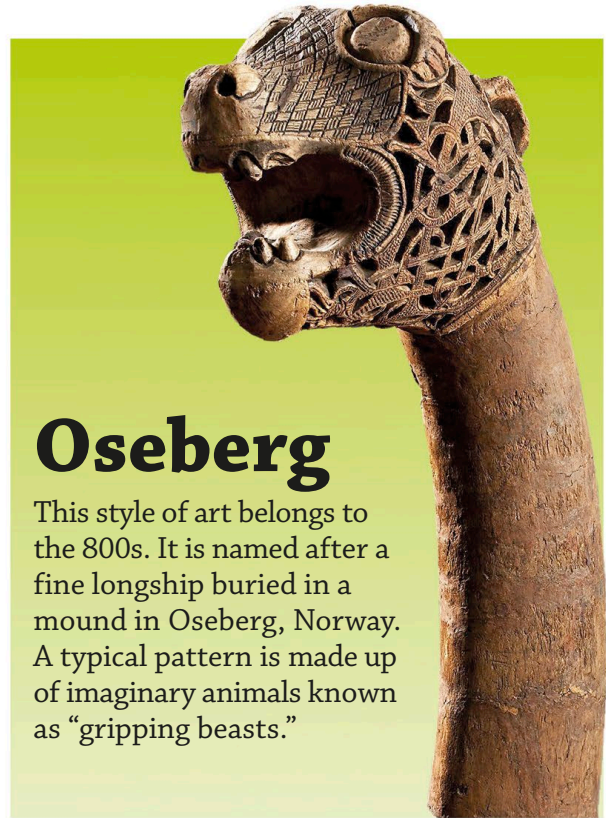
Art styles

The Vikings showed off their artistic skills through metalwork and jewelry, and with objects made from carved stone, walrus ivory, and wood. They loved detailed, swirling patterns, and designs of animals and monsters. The Vikings decorated their weapons, ships, cradles, wagons, and treasure chests. The style of art varied over the years, and from one region to another.



Borre

The art style shown on this bracelet lasted from about 890 to 950, and is named after a Norwegian burial site. It often features gripping beasts in tight, geometric patterns.



Oseberg

This style of art belongs to the 800s. It is named after a fine longship buried in a mound in Oseberg, Norway. A typical pattern is made up of imaginary animals known as “gripping beasts.”

JELLING

The animal outlines on this silver cup are in the Jelling style, which is named after a royal burial site in Denmark. The cup may have belonged to King Gorm the Old, Harald Bluetooth’s father.



MAMMEN

This ceremonial iron axhead from Mammen, in Denmark, is decorated with silver wire. It dates from about 970 and its interlinked patterns show a bird—if you can untangle the design!



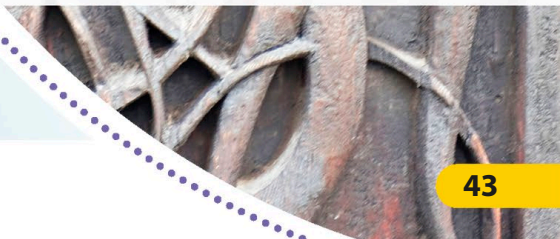
Ringerike

Norway's Ringerike region gave its name to a style of gravestone carving. This stone slab, shown with restored color, dates from about 1030. It was found in London, England, and may have belonged to Viking settlers.



Urnes or Runestone

The final style of Viking animal art lasted into the 1100s. It is named after the wooden church of Urnes, in Norway, where this example comes from. The loops of the pattern are carefully cut to look smooth and graceful.



Dress like a Viking

Vikings wore simple, practical clothes made of wool and linen. They liked bright colors and jewelry. They wore cloaks of wool or fur, and covered their shoulders with woolen shawls to stay warm.

Women's clothing

Women wore a woolen pinafore dress over a long shift, called a serk. Shoulder straps were fastened by brooches.

Spindle

Drop spindles were used to twist wool fibers into yarn for weaving.

Pleats

Pleated linen sleeves were the height of fashion for women's serks in the 900s.

Trading silk

Luxury fabrics, such as shimmering silks, were brought back by merchants from the markets of Western Asia and Constantinople.



Layers

Undergarments could be made of linen or wool.



Beard

Men kept their hair clean and the beard neatly trimmed.

Men's clothing

Men wore a woolen over-tunic called a kyrtil. Pants were usually a straight shape.

Tunic

The necks and cuffs of the tunic were often decorated with braiding. Clothing was used to show how important people were.

Belt

Both men and women hung useful things from their belts, such as knives, pouches, and keys.

Leather boots

Vikings wore boots, shoes, and slippers made from leather or goatskin.

Jewelry

Jewelry could be made from cheap metal such as bronze, or from animal horn. More expensive jewelry was made from silver or gold. Precious jewelry was a way of showing and storing wealth.



Brooches

Two large brooches fastened the straps on women's dresses. Smaller ones fastened shawls.

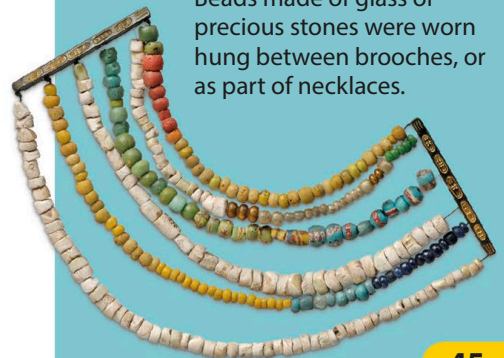
Cloak pins

Long metal pins and ring-brooches were used for fastening heavy cloaks.



Beads

Beads made of glass or precious stones were worn hung between brooches, or as part of necklaces.





ODIN
King of the gods

Odin is a one-eyed sky god, and king of all the gods. He lives in a great hall called Valhalla. He is the lord of victory, wisdom, runes (writing), healing, and death. He carries a magical spear called Gungnir.



FREYJA
Goddess of children and growth

Freyja is a goddess of beauty, children, and love. She is the Lady of Fólkvangr, a heavenly field, which welcomes half of those who die in battle. The other half go to Valhalla.

Gods and goddesses

The Vikings believed that a huge tree called Yggdrasil was the center of the universe. In its branches were nine worlds filled with different beings. The powerful Viking gods lived in a world called Asgard, while humans lived in Midgard. In the 11th century, Vikings began to believe in Christianity.



LOKI
The trickster

Loki is a trickster and a thief. He is sometimes wicked and sometimes helpful. He is able to change shape, and can appear as an animal or as a woman.



THOR
God of thunder

The Vikings knew that when thunder and lightning raged, red-headed Thor was fighting a giant with his great hammer. Thor is the son of Odin. He rides a chariot pulled by goats.



FRIGG
Goddess of childbirth and wisdom

Frigg is the wife of Odin and the mother of Baldr, god of light. She can see into the future. She lives in Fensalir, a splendid hall built in the marshes.

! WOW!

Asgard and Midgard were linked by a rainbow bridge called the Bifrost.

A Norse tale

The Vikings loved to tell stories about their gods and goddesses. The gods were powerful, but they also made mistakes, just like humans do. In this story, the trickster Loki almost gets into a fight with Thor.

Thor was the god of storms. He lived in Asgard with his wife, Sif. She was an earth goddess who protected families, and crops in the fields.



Sif was beautiful, and especially proud of her long hair. It was the color of ripened corn.



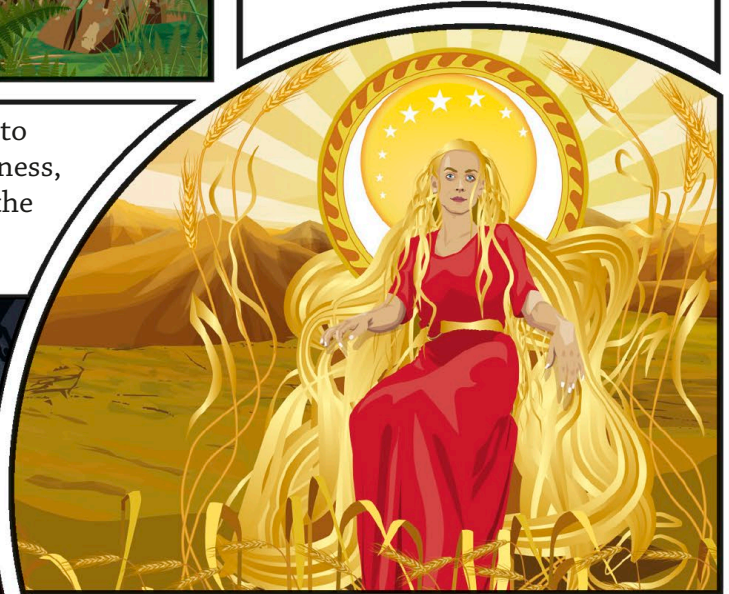
One day, Loki was walking in the woods when he came across Sif, who was sleeping in the warm sun. Loki was a mischief-maker. As a prank, he cut off all her golden hair and ran away.

When Sif woke up and realized her hair was gone, she was horrified. She knew Thor would be mad with rage when he found out. Loki suddenly wondered if he'd gone too far.



Thor knew at once that Loki had been up to his usual tricks. Thunder roared and lightning crackled. The whole earth shook.

Thor found Loki and made him promise to replace the hair. Loki went into the darkness, to the magical forges and workshops of the dwarves called the Sons of Ivaldi.



The dwarves spun new, golden hair for Sif, and it shimmered in the summer sun. They also went on to make Mjöllnir, Thor's mighty war hammer. The Vikings called gold "Sif's hair."



Grave goods

Family members put a dead person's most precious objects in their grave to show off their status. For example, a blacksmith might be buried with all his tools.



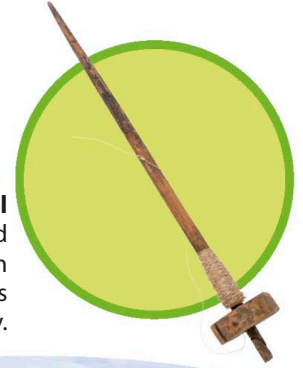
Comb

Combs carved from antler, bone, or walrus ivory were prized possessions for men and women of all classes.



Weapons

A warrior might be buried with his sword, ax, or shield for use in the afterlife.



Spindle and wool

Tools for spinning and weaving have been found, as well as textiles and embroidery.

FACT FILE

- » **Name:** Ale's Stones
- » **Location:** Skåne
- » **Country:** Sweden
- » **Info:** Some ancient burial sites were marked with stones in the shape of a ship.

Afterlife

Life was hard in medieval times and many Vikings died young. Half of the warriors who died in battle were believed to feast forever with Odin in his great hall, called Valhalla. Freyja was said to welcome the other half to her hall, as well as women.

Jewelry

The most precious grave goods included brooches, pendants, necklaces, and rings.



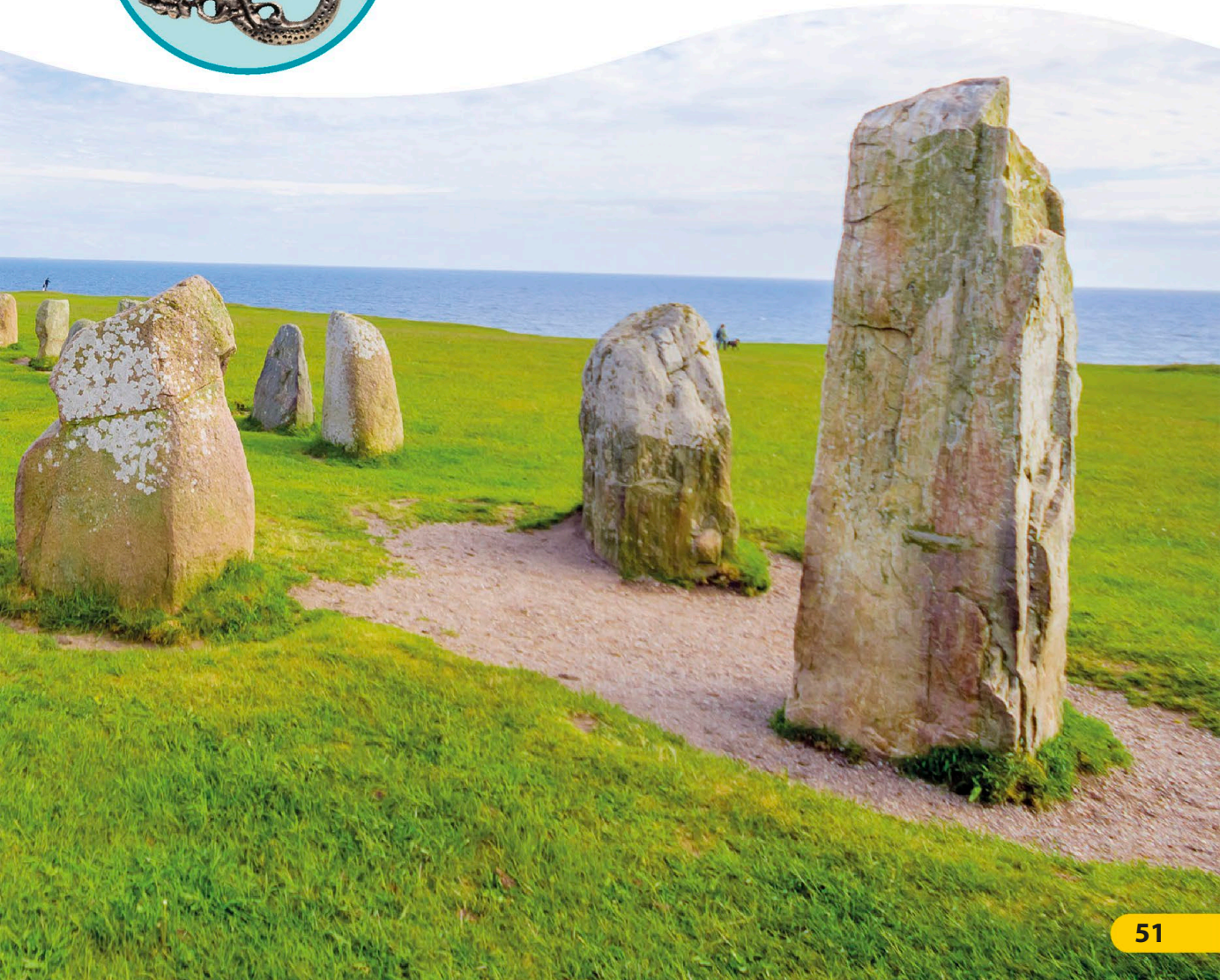
Utensils

Spoons, dishes, cooking pots, and pans might all prove useful in the next world.



Clothing

Fragments of Viking clothes have survived in some graves, which helps us learn about what they wore.



Meet the expert

Boatbuilder Søren Nielsen is the Head of Maritime Craft at the Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde, Denmark. He tells us about building an authentic Viking longship.



Q: How did you become a boatbuilder?

A: As a child, I loved to sail. As an adult, I was trained for four years as an apprentice wooden boatbuilder. I learned how to choose the right tree in the forest for the right purpose in the boat, and how to cut beautiful lines in the wood. There is always something new to learn and that makes it fun to continue.

Q: How did you know what a Viking ship should look like?

A: In 1956, a couple of fishermen caught some ship parts in their net when they were fishing in the Roskilde fjord. Archaeologists investigated the ships and found them to be over 1,000 years old. The ships, including the one that we based our ship the *Sea Stallion* on, are made of thousands of parts. These



The *Sea Stallion* on its trial voyage from Roskilde to Dublin, Ireland.

Rough seas
The *Sea Stallion* braves the choppy waters of the English channel near Dover.

parts were collected and exhibited at the Viking Ship Museum where they can be seen today.

Q: You decided to construct a Viking longship based on these discoveries. Tell us about the design of the *Sea Stallion*.

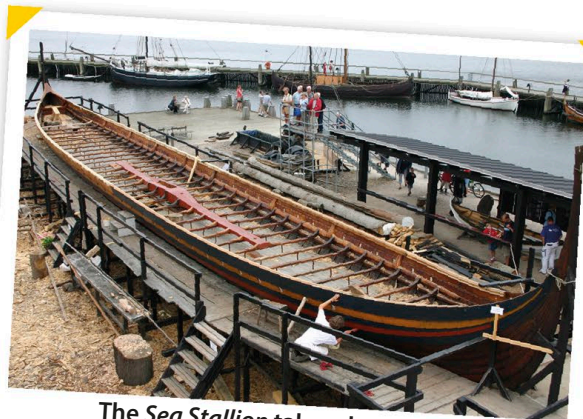
A: The Viking ship was built of oak or pine planks. The planks overlapped with each other (clinker building) and were fastened with iron rivets. The planks create a hull (the main body of the ship), which is held together by ribs made of oak on the inside. The ribs are like the ship's skeleton. My job during the construction of the Viking ship was to look at the details of the original ship. I had to make sure we built a ship of the same shape as the old Viking ship by keeping a lot of measurements. It was also my job to organize the work and employ the people needed to solve the task, and to make sure that we did not spend more money than we had for the project.

Q: Who else did you work with on the ship-building project?

Experts such as archaeologists and wood specialists. As a craftman, there are a lot of things about the Viking age I do not know



Søren planing the boat's stern.



The *Sea Stallion* takes shape, 2014.
It can carry at least 60 people.

about, which the archaeologist does—just like an archaeologist cannot build a boat! By cooperating, we can illuminate different parts of the Viking Age.

Q: What special equipment did you use?

A: The Viking ships were built using different axes, knives, planing tools, and drills—no saws. Our goal was to build the ship with the same tools and materials, and in the same shape as the old Viking ship. If we had made it stronger or weaker, we would not learn about how the Vikings sailed their ships 1,000 years ago.

Q: What is it like to sail in the longship?

A: I wrote this in my diary during a voyage from Dublin to Denmark on the *Sea Stallion*: “Over half of the crew is seasick. We take a lot of spray across the side, especially in the foreship right in front. The crew in the front has got a lot of water down their neck. The ship is doing great, even though it bumps and twists in the sea. The ship, as we have reconstructed it, stays strong, but it would be very worn by a sea voyage.”

After the Vikings

When the Vikings set out on journeys from the different parts of Scandinavia where they had their homelands, they changed history. In some cases, the places they attacked became their new homes as they mixed with the local people. The influence of Viking culture can still be seen in many places.



Iceland

The Vikings settled in Iceland in the 9th century and modern Icelanders are the descendants of these Viking pioneers. The Icelandic parliament was started as a Viking Thing in 930, and Icelandic laws are still based on Viking ones.

Scandinavian countries

The Viking homelands became strong Scandinavian kingdoms. The language and culture of modern Norway, Sweden, and Denmark all come from the Vikings.



Flag of Norway



Flag of Sweden



Flag of Denmark

The Dublin Stein

The carved face is of Ivar the Boneless.



Dublin

This stone pillar in modern Dublin is a copy of one that was put up in the Viking age. It showed sailors where to tie up their longships.



Up Helly Aa festival,
Lerwick, Shetland

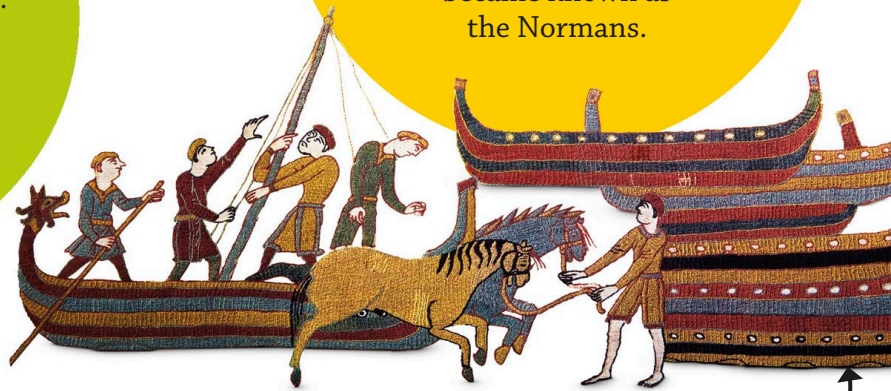
People from Lerwick dressed up as a jarl (Viking chieftain) and his men.

Up Helly Aa

This festival is held each winter in Lerwick, Shetland. It is inspired by the Viking period of Scottish history and includes the burning of a wooden longship.

The Normans

The Vikings won a large area of northern France in 911. They settled down and married the Franks who lived there. The local people called the Vikings the “Northmen,” and eventually they became known as the Normans.



Bayeux tapestry

William the Conqueror invading England in 1066.

Borgund stave church

One of the best of Norway’s beautiful medieval churches.



Stave church

When the Vikings became Christians, they came up with their own church designs. This wooden or “stave” church was built about 800 years ago in Borgund, Norway. It used all the woodworking skills of the old Vikings.

To play, take turns rolling a die.



START

Find a new home

You are the leader of a Viking clan. The homelands are getting overcrowded and you need to find a new place to live. Overcome the obstacles to create a settlement!

1 Loading the ship takes a long time. Miss a turn!

For a sea voyage, you must take all your food and clothes with you.

2



14



13 Land ahoy! Send scouts to check it's safe and wait until they return. Miss a turn.

A scout goes on ahead and reports back to the main group.

12



Seagull

11 Seagulls appear, which means land is nearby. Move forward 3 spaces!

Seabirds such as gulls live on coasts, so if you spot one, you know land is near.



15 You've landed! Move ahead 1 space to explore.

The Vikings were brave settlers and often had to explore exciting new places.

16



17

18 It is getting dark and a storm is brewing. Move back 2 spaces.

Settlers had to be tough to face the difficulties of creating a new home.

A Viking adventure

When the Viking homelands got overcrowded, a group of people would pack their things and travel over the sea to find a new place to live. Being a settler was a hard life and there were many challenges that had to be overcome in order to start a new settlement.

Brown bear



27

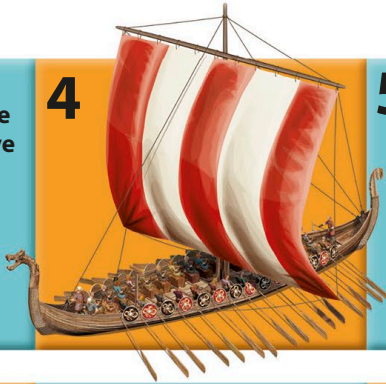
28 A stranger appears and offers to take you to his village. Go straight to the finish!

The Vikings were good at mixing with local people when they wanted to.

3 The winds begin to blow—you are ready to launch. Move ahead 3 spaces.

A longship could be moved by rowing, but good winds helped it go fast.

4



5 Rough waters ahead. Move back 1 space.

The Vikings were expert sailors. They looked at the waves to predict where the sea would take them.

6

10



9 The crew is hungry and tired from rowing. Rest to eat and regain strength. Miss a turn.

When traveling, the Vikings ate whatever local food they could find or steal.

8

Fresh fish



7 Read the currents to show which direction you should go in.

The Vikings were good at directions. They looked at the sun, sky, currents, and clouds to find their way.

19



20 Lightning flashes. It is Thor! The lightning reveals a safe place in the woods.

Move ahead 3 spaces. The Vikings often asked the god of thunder for help and protection.

21



Thor's hammer

22 You set up camp. It is time to rest. Miss a turn.

New settlers had to build their own houses in order to have a warm, safe place to live.

26 A huge bear blocks your path. Go back 3 spaces.

The Vikings hunted bears for their fur, but they could be dangerous animals to come across.

25



Manx Loaghtan sheep

24 You hear goats and sheep somewhere in the distance. You must be near a farm. Move forward 1 space.

Goats and sheep could be eaten or milked.

23

29

30 This land has a cold climate. It will be tough to settle here. Go back 1 space.

It was hard to grow food in icy places such as Greenland.



You founded a settlement!

You have overcome the dangers and found a place to build your new settlement. Hopefully it will be a success and more Vikings will come and join you here.

FINISH

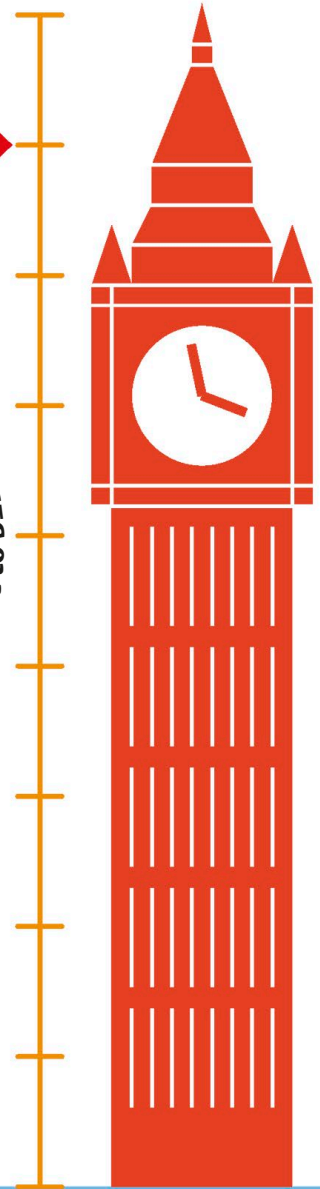
Viking facts and figures

The Vikings were warriors and raiders, but they were also great makers and builders. Here are some amazing Viking facts.



The Vikings gave their swords names, such as Killer or Leg-biter.

The longest longhouse ever found is almost as long as Big Ben is tall (272 ft to 315 ft, or 83 m to 96 m).

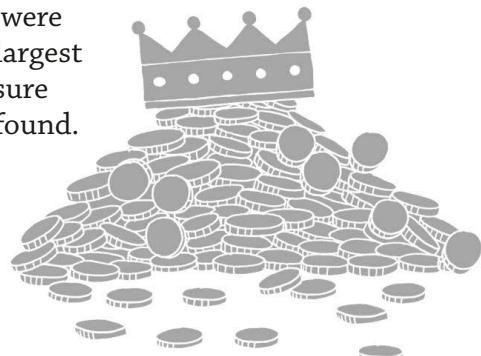


15

horses were buried in the Oseberg ship. It also contained 6 dogs, 2 cows, 5 beds, and 3 sleighs.

14,295

silver coins were part of the largest Viking treasure hoard ever found.





Lindholm Høje

**With more than
700 graves,**

**the Viking cemetery in Lindholm
Høje, Denmark, is one of the
largest in the world.**

**The Vikings used
whale and seal skin
to make strong
ships' ropes.**



**Vikings made waterproof
clothes out of animal skins
rubbed with beeswax.**



30

Vikings were needed to sail an average longship.



300

ships
and

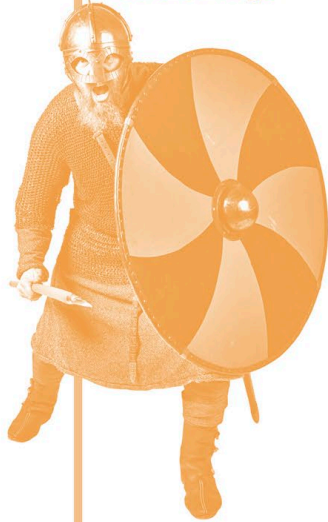
9,000

men sailed with Harald when he invaded England in 1066.



Overcrowded homelands

Scandinavia's population was growing. To gain land, men set off to raid other countries. These were the Vikings.



The burned remains of the monastery at Lindisfarne

Vikings attack the monastery of Lindisfarne, England

Many of the monks are killed and their treasure is stolen.

Vikings raid Ireland

Longships sail into the Irish Sea and raids begin.

Vikings attack Paris, France

The Franks pay a huge amount of gold to get the Vikings to leave.

700s

789CE

793CE

795CE

840CE

857CE

862CE

The first raid on England takes place

Three Viking ships land in south-west England.

City of Dublin, Ireland, is founded

Dublin, now Ireland's capital, began as a small settlement.

City of Novgorod, Russia, is founded

Swedish Vikings founded the city of Novgorod as a trading centre.



A fleet of Viking longships

Timeline of key events

The Viking age lasted from the 8th century to the 11th century.

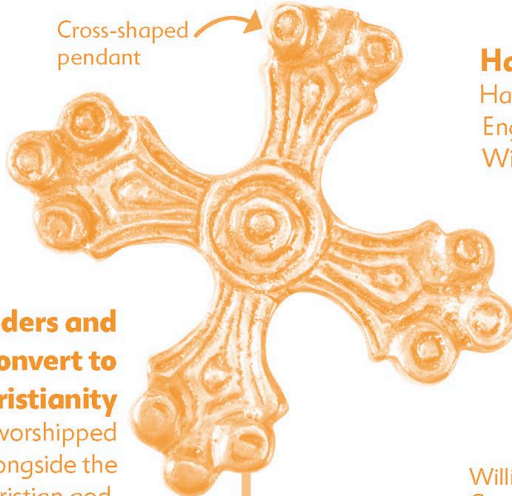
Vikings settle permanently in England

The Vikings started their own kingdom in Britain with Jorvik (York) as their capital.

Greenlanders and Icelanders convert to Christianity

Some people still worshipped the old gods alongside the Christian god.

Cross-shaped pendant



Harald Hardrada is killed

Harald was killed by Harold II of England, who was then killed by William the Conqueror. William became king of England.



William the Conqueror

876CE

930CE

981CE

1000

1001

1047

1066

The first Thing assembly takes place in Iceland

The present-day Icelandic parliament is called the Althing.

Explorer Leif the Lucky lands in Newfoundland

Leif was the first European to visit North America.

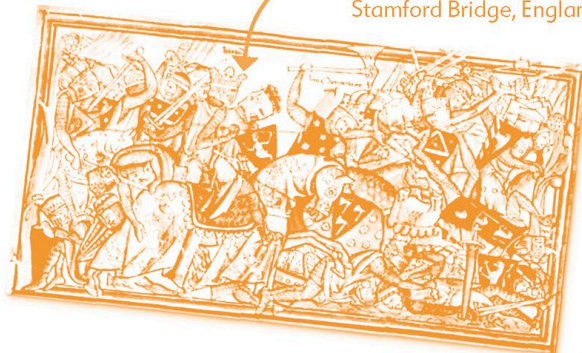
Harald Hardrada becomes King of Norway

Harald was a bold warrior. In 1047 he defeated his enemies to become the king of Norway.

A statue of Erik the Red

Erik the Red explores Greenland and sets up a colony

After being cast out of Iceland, Erik sailed west to find a new place to settle.



Harald Hardrada fighting King Harold at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, England.

Long branch runes

Key features

The 16 letter runic alphabet is called the "futhork" after its first six letters. The "long branch" runes shown here were most popular in Denmark. In Sweden, a similar alphabet called the "short twig" was used.



The Vikings had their own alphabet, based on letters called runes.
 Over time, the alphabet changed and different versions were invented.
 Can you write your name in runes?

Medieval runes

Key features

When the Vikings came into contact with Latin writing, they invented a system of dots to extend the alphabet, as well as new versions of existing runes. The result was the medieval runes.

a

b

d

th

e

f

g

h

i

k

l

m

n

o

p

q

r

s

t

u

v

y

æ

ø



Glossary

Here are some words that are useful for you to know when learning all about the Vikings.

Asgard Mythical world of the Viking gods

Althing Icelandic parliament

blacksmith Skilled worker who heats and hammers metal to make tools and weapons

byre Shed for animals

byrnie Mail shirt

boss Raised, round piece in the centre of a shield

Edda Collection of books in which Viking tales were written down by writers living after the Viking Age

fjord Strip of sea that goes inland, especially in Scandinavia

Folkvǫngur Mythical field where the goddess Freyja took dead Vikings

fort Strong buildings that Viking kings could use to protect themselves, or show their power

Freyr Viking god of fertility

Freyja Goddess of love and beauty

Frigg Goddess of motherhood and wife of Odin

hnefatafl Viking board game, where the aim was to protect the king

hoard Collection of valuable treasure

hometown An area or region from which people originally come, Scandinavia for the Vikings

Hugin One of Odin's magical ravens

hull Main body of a boat or ship

jarl Noble or chief

karl Ordinary, free person in Viking society

knarr Viking cargo ship

kyrtill Tunic worn by Viking men



Loki God of trickery and cunning

longship Long, narrow ship designed for speed, which the Vikings used for their raids

loom A wooden frame on which cloth can be woven

lyre Musical instrument with a wooden frame and strings

mail Armour made from metal rings linked together

Midgard Mythical world where humans lived

Miklagard Viking name for Constantinople (now Istanbul)

Mjölknir Magical hammer made for Thor by dwarfs

Munin One of Odin's ravens

Normans People of Northern France, descended from Vikings

Odin King of the gods and husband of the goddess Frigg

Old Norse Language of the Vikings

raid Sudden attack

runes Viking letters made up of straight lines

sagas Viking tales of gods, heroes, monsters, and adventures

Scandinavia Area of Northern Europe covering Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

serk Shift or loose shirt

Sif Long-haired Viking Earth goddess

skáld Court entertainer who told poems about heroes and battles to please the king or another person

Sleipnir Odin's eight-legged horse

Thing Assembly of Vikings, where free men discussed issues in their local area

Thor God of thunder and lightning

thralls Slaves

Valhalla Odin's hall in the afterlife, where dead warriors were taken

valkyrie Mythical woman who carried dead warriors to the afterlife



A face guard protected a warrior's eyes and nose.

warp Threads that go up and down on a loom

wattle-and-daub Building material made from sticks and mud or clay

weft Threads that are woven from side to side on a loom

Yggdrasil Mythical tree connecting the nine worlds of Norse mythology, including Asgard and Midgard



A drilled horn could be used to play a tune.



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findout! Quiz

Test your knowledge of the Vikings and find out even more facts!

1

Which Viking first landed on Greenland?



2

Did Vikings wear horned helmets?



3

Who made Viking weapons?



4

How many legs did the mythical horse Sleipnir have?



5

How did a longship move?



6

Who was the king of the Viking gods?



7

What were Viking slaves called?



8

What were Viking letters called?

9

Who held the keys to a Viking home?



10

What was a skáld?



Turn over to discover the answers

Quiz answers

1

Erik the Red. Find out all about Viking discoveries on page 6.

2

No. Find out more about myths on page 16.

3

The blacksmith. Find out about jobs and skills on page 26.

4

Eight. Find out more about mythical beasts on page 31.

5

Sail or oar power. Find out all about longships on page 8.

6

Odin. Find out about gods and goddesses on page 46.

7

Thralls. Find out more about Viking society on page 22.

8

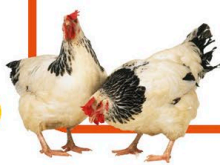
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9

Women. Find out more about Viking women on page 32.

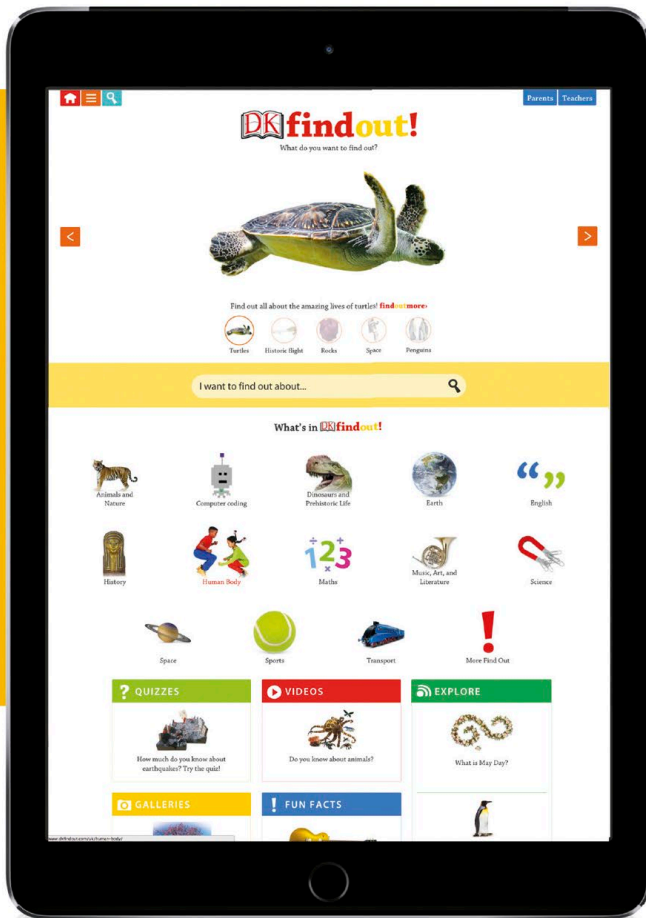
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