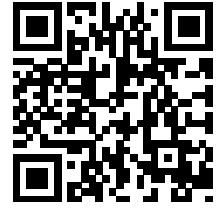


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# Norse Gods and Vikings



In the Viking Age, Norse \_\_\_\_\_ played a crucial role in the lives of the Scandinavian people, including those who settled in England. These \_\_\_\_\_ were not just worshipped; they were part of the Vikings' everyday life. Odin, the all-father, was revered for his wisdom and war strategy. Thor, with his mighty \_\_\_\_\_, protected humanity from the giants. Freya, the goddess of love and \_\_\_\_\_, was admired for her beauty and fierceness. The Vikings believed that these gods influenced their \_\_\_\_\_ in raids and their daily lives.

The mythology of the Norse was rich with tales of \_\_\_\_\_, adventure, and magic. Vikings believed in a complex afterlife, where warriors who died bravely in \_\_\_\_\_ would go to Valhalla, a majestic hall ruled by Odin. Those who led less glorious \_\_\_\_\_ were thought to go to Hel, a realm of the dead governed by the goddess \_\_\_\_\_.

This belief system was brought to \_\_\_\_\_ by the Viking settlers, influencing the culture and religion of the local \_\_\_\_\_. Norse gods were often equated with similar Anglo-Saxon \_\_\_\_\_, creating a blend of beliefs that reflected the merging of two cultures. For instance, \_\_\_\_\_, the Anglo-Saxon god of thunder, shared many characteristics with \_\_\_\_\_.

Despite the eventual Christianization of England, Norse mythology left a lasting \_\_\_\_\_. Today, many English place names, personal names, and elements of English folklore can trace their \_\_\_\_\_ back to the Norse gods and their stories. This shows the enduring influence of Norse \_\_\_\_\_ on the cultural and religious landscape of England.

Hel   legacy   heroism   Thor   gods   deities   population   battle   England  
war   lives   hammer   mythology   success   roots   Thunor   deities