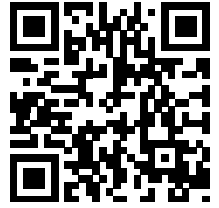


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Scandinavian Settlements in England



The Vikings were skilled navigators and warriors from _____. During the Viking Age, which lasted from the late 8th to the early 11th century, they embarked on numerous _____ and expeditions across Europe. One of their primary targets was _____, where they first arrived as raiders but soon began to _____ and integrate with the local population. The Vikings established the _____, an area of England under Danish law, which covered large parts of the east and _____. This settlement had a profound impact on the local culture, language, and legal systems. The _____ introduced new agricultural practices and technologies, enhancing the farming _____ of England. They also founded key towns, such as York and _____, which became important trade and political centers. The influence of the _____ on the English language is significant, with many Old Norse words still in use today. The _____ and myths of the Norse people enriched the cultural _____ of England, leaving a lasting legacy on its folklore and literature. The _____ of Stamford Bridge in 1066 is often cited as the end of the Viking Age in _____, marking the decline of their influence in the region. However, the genetic, linguistic, and cultural _____ of the Vikings to England remain evident to this day. Their legacy is a testament to the complexity of their _____, not just as raiders, but as settlers, traders, and contributors to the development of medieval European _____.

- battle
- north
- society
- England
- England
- sagas
- role
- raids
- Norsemen
- Scandinavia
- Danelaw
- landscape
- heritage
- Vikings
- settle
- Dublin
- contributions