

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Viking Legacy in England



The Vikings, known for their _____ skills, began to invade England in the late 8th century. Their first target was the _____ at Lindisfarne in 793 AD, marking the start of the Viking Age in England. Unlike popular belief, Vikings were not just raiders; they were also _____ and settlers. They established the _____, a region in England under their control, which had a significant impact on local life.

The Vikings introduced new _____ to the English language. Terms like "sky", "egg", and "window" have Old Norse origins. In _____, they contributed advanced farming techniques, enhancing productivity. The _____ in the Danelaw also changed, showing Norse influences in house and building designs.

In _____, the Vikings influenced the English system. Kings like _____ had to adapt and create new strategies to deal with the Norse threat. This led to the unification of smaller kingdoms into what would become _____. Their legacy is also evident in legal terms; some Old Norse legal words are still used today.

The Vikings' _____ initially clashed with Christianity in England, but over time, they began to convert, leading to a fusion of beliefs and practices. Their mythology and stories, like those of _____ and Odin, became part of the cultural fabric. The Vikings left a lasting impact on _____. Their artistic styles, seen in jewelry and carvings, influenced English art. Festivals and _____ that have Viking roots are still celebrated in some parts of England.

Overall, the Viking legacy in England is a testament to their role not just as invaders, but as influential settlers who left a mark on language, politics, culture, and _____.

politics religion Thor Danelaw customs architecture monastery seafaring
traders agriculture society England words culture Alfred the Great