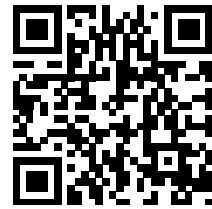


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Viking Longships



In the Viking Age, the _____ were crucial for the Norsemen's exploration, trade, and warfare. These ships, characterized by their slim and flexible _____, allowed the Vikings to navigate both open seas and shallow rivers. The _____ used them to reach faraway lands, including England, where they established _____ and interacted with the local populations. The construction of a longship was a _____ of engineering, requiring skilled craftsmanship and knowledge of _____. The typical longship had a single mast with a square _____, but it also had oars for when there was no wind. This dual mode of propulsion made them extremely versatile. The _____ of the ship was often adorned with intricate carvings, the most famous being the _____ head, intended to protect the ship and its crew. Longships were relatively fast, able to cover vast _____ in a surprisingly short amount of time, which was essential for the Vikings' raiding and trading missions. The _____ of a longship could vary, but larger ships could carry up to 60 warriors. Life on board was hard, with _____ sharing limited space and resources during their voyages. The impact of these ships on medieval _____ was significant, enabling the Vikings to become a dominant force for several centuries. They facilitated not only _____ and conquests but also the exchange of goods and ideas between disparate cultures. The legacy of the _____ in England is complex, marked by both conflict and integration, with the longships playing a central role in this historical _____. Through their mastery of shipbuilding and navigation, the Vikings left an indelible mark on the history of the British _____.

- sail
- woodworking
- distances
- feat
- prow
- sailors
- Viking Age
- longships
- raids
- narrative
- Europe
- Isles
- crew
- build
- dragon
- settlements
- Vikings