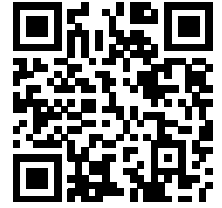


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# Viking Raids on Scotland



In the late 8th century, the \_\_\_\_\_ began to raid various parts of Europe, including Scotland. These Norse explorers, \_\_\_\_\_, and traders were known for their longships, which could navigate both deep \_\_\_\_\_ and shallow river waters. The first recorded raid in Scotland occurred in 793 at the monastery on \_\_\_\_\_, an event that marked the beginning of over two centuries of Norse activities in the \_\_\_\_\_. Scotland's numerous islands, such as Orkney and \_\_\_\_\_, quickly became targets due to their strategic locations and valuable resources. The Vikings established \_\_\_\_\_ on these islands, integrating with the local population over time. They introduced new farming \_\_\_\_\_, language elements, and legal systems, significantly influencing Scottish culture and society. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Largs in 1263 was a significant event, where the Scots resisted an attempted \_\_\_\_\_ by the King of Norway. Although the battle was inconclusive, it marked the decline of Viking influence in Scotland. The Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1266 formalized Norse relinquishment of their claims to the Hebrides and the Isle of \_\_\_\_\_, bringing an end to the Viking era in Scotland. However, the legacy of the Norse \_\_\_\_\_ continues to be evident in Scottish place names, language, and genetics. The Viking \_\_\_\_\_ initially brought destruction but ultimately led to a melding of Norse and Scottish cultures, shaping the \_\_\_\_\_ of Scotland in the Middle Ages.

Battle sea warriors settlers Man Vikings techniques Perth Iona  
identity region invasion raids settlements Shetland