

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Vikings and Norse Mythology



In the 8th century, the _____ began to invade England. They came from Scandinavia, known for their _____ culture and Norse mythology. The Vikings believed in many gods, with _____ being the chief god. Odin was known for wisdom and war, and he rode an eight-legged horse named _____. Another important god was _____, the god of thunder, famous for his hammer, Mjölner. The Vikings also revered _____, the goddess of love and war.

Their influence extended beyond raids and battles. The _____ language absorbed Viking words. For example, 'Thursday' comes from 'Thor's Day'. The Vikings also introduced new _____, like advanced shipbuilding techniques. They established _____ in England, influencing local culture and traditions.

The Norse gods were not just worshipped but also integrated into _____. Stories of these gods were passed down through generations. The Vikings celebrated festivals dedicated to their gods, which influenced English _____. For instance, some Christmas traditions have roots in Viking celebrations.

Interestingly, the Vikings also brought with them their _____, an ancient writing system. These runes were used for various purposes, from simple communication to magical inscriptions. The impact of Viking culture is evident in many _____ of modern English life, from language to folklore, making Norse mythology an integral part of England's historical tapestry.

technologies settlements Odin Sleipnir folklore warrior Vikings
Thor holidays runes English aspects Freyja