

name: _____

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Vikings in Jorvik



The Vikings, known for their _____ skills, began to explore new lands in the 8th century. Among their destinations was a place called _____, now known as York in England. The Vikings arrived around 866 AD, transforming Jorvik into a bustling trade _____. This city became a melting pot of cultures, with Norse traditions mingling with local _____ customs.

Viking influence in Jorvik was evident in many areas. Their language merged with _____, creating a unique dialect. In Jorvik, the _____ were named 'gates', like Skeldergate, a tradition that continues today. Even the word _____ comes from the Norse name Jorvik.

Craftsmanship was highly valued in Viking society. In Jorvik, _____ created intricate jewelry, weapons, and tools. The city's _____ was a hub for trade, where goods from across Europe were exchanged. Vikings also introduced new _____ techniques, improving the local farming.

Governance in Jorvik reflected Viking _____ and societal structures. They established a _____, a governing assembly where free men could speak and vote. This democratic approach influenced English _____ systems.

Education in Jorvik blended Norse _____ with local knowledge. Stories of Odin and Thor were told alongside traditional English _____. This cultural exchange enriched the educational landscape of Jorvik.

Vikings left a lasting _____ in Jorvik, influencing its language, culture, and politics. Today, Jorvik's Viking heritage is celebrated, reminding us of the profound impact these seafarers had on _____.

tales mythology Thing legacy Old English seafaring laws agricultural
artisans center English Jorvik York streets political England