

Viking food

Leeks, onions, turnips, parsnips and carrots.

Wild nuts e.g. hazelnuts and walnuts.

Berries e.g. gooseberries, blackberries and blueberries.

Grains to make bread and also porridge

Herbs e.g. fennel, common sorrel, wild garlic, parsley

Wild animals e.g. deer, wild boar, fox, beaver, and bear.

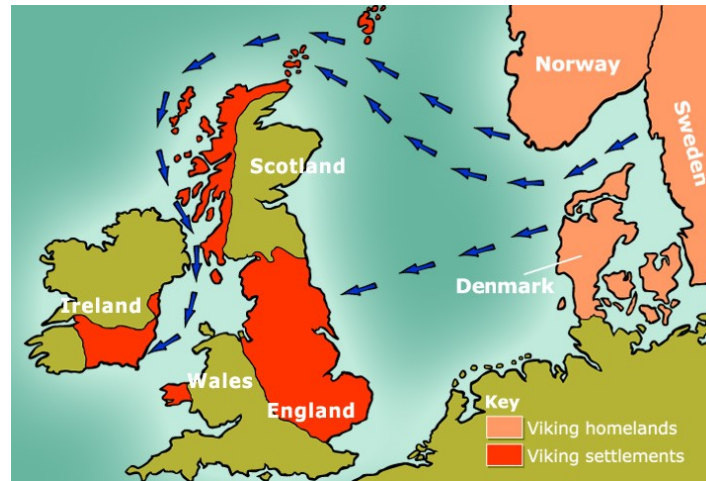
Fish e.g. trout, mackerel, and salmon.

Domesticated animals e.g. chicken, goat, sheep and pigs

Eggs from hens and wild birds eggs.

Honey from bees

Why do we speak English?



Key events

793: The Vikings attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne.

867: The Vikings invade the city of York.

886: Alfred, King of Wessex, makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them parts of England to rule.

926: The Saxons conquers the Danelaw.

954: Erik Bloodaxe, the last Viking ruler in England is forced out of Yorvik.

Viking Gods and Goddesses:

Odin: The ruler of the Gods. He was known to be wise and could do magic.

Thor: God of thunder. Very strong and good at fighting giants.

Loki: A trickster, very clever but not to be trusted.

Freya: Goddess of beauty.

Key Vocabulary

Monks and nuns: Christian men and women who dedicated their life to serving God.

Monastery: A building that was home to monks.

Settle: Making a new home in another country.

Invade: Taking over another country by force.

Chieftain: The leader of a village or a group of people.

Danelaw: The area ruled by the Vikings.

Saxons: The people living in England.

Why did Vikings come to Britain?

To raid monasteries and take slaves.

To settle on new land because many areas of Scandinavia had poor farm land.

To trade with people living in Britain.