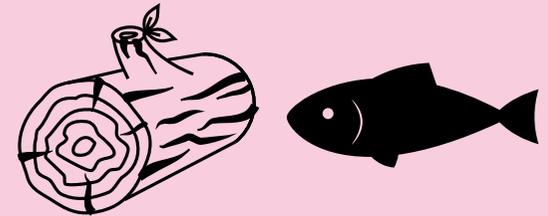


## Were the Vikings raiders, traders or something else?

<b>achievement</b>	Something good that you achieve.
<b>balanced viewpoint</b>	Considering all views in a fair way.
<b>exchange</b>	Giving something to someone and receiving something in return.
<b>impact</b>	The effect that a person, event, or situation has on someone or something.
<b>impression</b>	An idea, feeling or opinion about something.
<b>Jorvik</b>	The Viking city of York.
<b>oral tradition</b>	The passing of stories and poems by word of mouth from one generation to another.
<b>saga</b>	A long story of heroic achievement found in Norse literature.
<b>stereotype</b>	A fixed idea that people have about what a particular type of person is like.
<b>Vikings</b>	A group of Scandinavian people who lived from the eighth to the eleventh century.

### Traders

Using longboats, the Vikings established trading routes throughout Europe and as far as America, Iraq and Jerusalem. They sold items like timber, wheat, wool, fur and fish; and exchanged them for silver, spices, wine, jewellery, silk and glass.



### Raiders

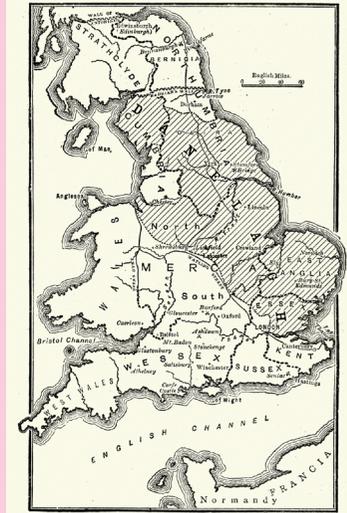
The Viking raids of Britain started in AD 793 when Lindisfarne's monastery was attacked. In general, the Vikings raided in the summer when it was easier to cross the sea. They stole valuable items from monasteries and villages, and they enslaved people before returning home.

For the Vikings, raiding demonstrated bravery - a characteristic they valued highly.



### Settlers

In Britain, the Vikings started to stay over the winter months. Eventually, they settled down on land they had seized in eastern and northern England. Sometimes, the Anglo-Saxons gave them land to stop the Vikings from attacking them. In AD 878, Alfred the Great made a peace deal with the Vikings which split England into Anglo-Saxon and Viking-controlled areas. The Viking area, known as Danelaw, was settled and peaceful.



# Were the Vikings raiders, traders or something else?

## Timeline

