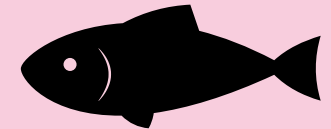
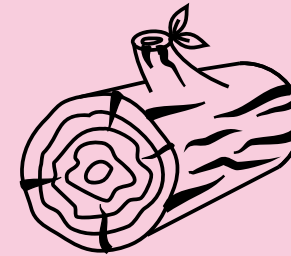


## Were the Vikings raiders, traders or settlers?

<b>balanced</b>	Considering all views in a fair way.
<b>bias</b>	Allowing personal opinions to influence a viewpoint.
<b>cause</b>	Something that makes an event happen.
<b>consequence</b>	The result of an event.
<b>Danelaw</b>	The northern, central, and eastern regions of England controlled by the Vikings.
<b>longboat</b>	A long, narrow Viking boat powered by oars or sail.
<b>one-sided</b>	A viewpoint which shows only one side of an argument.
<b>perspective</b>	The way a person thinks about something.
<b>Viking</b>	A group of Scandinavian people who lived in the eighth to the eleventh centuries.

### 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 settlers?

## Timeline

