

VIKINGS

Vikings (from Old Norse *víkingr*), were Germanic Norse seafarers, speaking the Old Norse language. They raided and traded from their Scandinavian homelands across northern and central Europe, as well as European Russia. They were very powerful during the late 8th to late 11th centuries, which was known as the Viking Age.



They had advanced seafaring skills, and used a long ship. Their activities at times extended into the Mediterranean, North Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia. Following phases of exploration, expansion and settlement, Viking communities were established in areas of north-western Europe, European Russia, the North Atlantic islands and as far as the north-eastern coast of North America. Their Norse culture influenced Scandinavia itself and the rest of Europe.



Andrew Agiotis

HISTORY

- The earliest recorded raids from the 790s until the Norman conquest of England in 1066 are commonly known as the Viking Age of Scandinavian history. Vikings used the Norwegian Sea and Baltic Sea for sea routes to the south. The Normans were descended from Vikings, and were given feudal lordship of areas in northern France—the Duchy of Normandy—in the 10th century. King Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon king of England, had Danish ancestors.





THE END