

Name _____

Date _____

Vikings - Answer Key

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. For hundreds of years, the people in northern Europe mostly stayed where they were. These people were called Northmen or Norsemen. We also call them Vikings. They lived in what is now called Scandinavia, a region that includes Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

The Norse people struggled to survive the long, brutal winters. Some lived so far north that the sun barely rose during the winter at all. Many lived by the sea along fjords, where glaciers had left steep cliffs towering above the water. This was not great land for farming, but being so close to the sea, they built ships. Over time they perfected the art of shipbuilding. It was these ships that made the Vikings famous.

According to the passage, what made the Vikings famous?

A. farming



B.

shipbuilding

The detail, "It was these ships that made the Vikings famous" supports this answer.

C. their long winters

D. the art of storytelling

2. The Vikings built longships that were like nothing the world had seen before. They were long and sleek. They could move much faster than most other ships. They were strong enough to go out to sea and survive big waves and storms. But they could also float down rivers because they didn't sit very deep in the water.

While some longships probably had a large sail for crossing the seas, crews of skilled oarsmen also powered them. The warriors who rowed would put their shields along the side of the ship until they needed them on land. All in all, these were impressive ships that allowed the Vikings to go nearly anywhere they wanted.

Which detail from the passage best shows that the longships were "impressive ships"?



A.

"They were long and sleek. They could move much faster than most other ships."

This detail shows a reason that the ships were "impressive," or stood out from others: they could "move faster than most other ships."

B. "...they didn't sit very deep in the water."

C. "The warriors who rowed would put their shields along the side of the ship..."

D. "The Vikings built longships..."

3. The Vikings had their own religion that we now call Norse mythology. The Norse religion was polytheistic: there were many gods instead of just one. Odin was a one-eyed father god with a long white beard. Thor was the god of thunder and the sky who protected humans from evil. He has a war hammer that always comes back to him when he throws it. The word "Thursday" comes from Thor: it's Thor's day. In fact Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday are all named after Norse gods as well.

The Norse believed that warriors who died in battle would be lifted into heaven by Valkyries, winged warrior goddesses. Heaven, for these warriors, was called Valhalla, a giant hall where all the dead warriors would feast every night. But if you died in your bed of old age, you wouldn't go to heaven at all. The Vikings believed you'd go to a colorless underworld. With a religion so focused on rewarding battle heroes, it is no wonder Viking warriors were so fearless.

Which statement would the author of this passage most likely agree with?

- A. We do not know a lot about the Vikings' religious beliefs.
- B. The days of the week should have different names.
- C. The Vikings' religion did not affect their daily lives.



D.

The Vikings' religion might have encouraged them to be warriors.

The detail "With a religion so focused on rewarding battle heroes, it is no wonder Viking warriors were so fearless" supports this answer.

4. In 793, some Vikings set sail from their homeland in their longships, crossing the North Sea to get to England. They were coming for riches and goods, but they weren't coming to trade. They were coming to steal things and then leave. And they had the element of surprise.

They attacked a monastery, killing the monks who didn't flee. They pillaged the monastery, being sure to take the silver, which they preferred to gold. The Viking raiding party didn't stay around to wage war the way other European armies might have done. Instead, they got back in their ships and left. That was the first major Viking raid, a kind of hit-and-run surprise attack that they became known for.

What does the word "raid" most closely mean in the passage?



A.

a quick, sudden attack

According to the passage, a Viking raid was a "hit-and-run surprise attack." Details in this sentence, including "surprise attack," show that the word "raid" most closely means "a quick, sudden attack."

B. an escape from a battle

C. a journey overseas

D. a long war between two countries

5. News spread among other Vikings of how easy it was to raid European villages and monasteries. The Vikings began to build more and more longships and recruit warriors. Soon, the Vikings were raiding all over Europe. Villagers ran in fear when they saw the Viking ships on the horizon. Some cities, like Paris, thought they were safe because they were inland, far from the sea. But the Viking longships could sail down very shallow rivers. And if the river ever got too shallow, the Vikings would get out, pick up the ship and carry it to a deeper part of the river.

Many cartoons of Vikings or Viking costumes show helmets with two big horns. A real Viking would never put horns on his helmet. Why? Because that would just make it easier for his enemy to knock his helmet off in combat.

What is the main purpose of second paragraph?

- A. to describe an important differences
between two types of Vikings



- B. to correct a common mistake in how
people imagine Vikings

In the second paragraph, the author describes "many cartoons of Vikings or Viking costumes" that have "two big horns" on the helmets. The author then clarifies, "A real Viking would never put horns on his helmet" and explains why. The main purpose of this paragraph is therefore to correct this common mistake.

- C. to argue that we're still learning a lot about
Vikings

- D. to show what Vikings used to wear during
their raids

6. The Vikings didn't always just do hit-and-run raids. Sometimes they would stay for a while. In 865, the Great Viking Army conquered England. They were defeated, but they signed a treaty that allowed them to keep much of northern and eastern England.

The Vikings attacked northern France so often that the king of France let them keep the land. He made them sign a treaty where they promised to defend the rest of France from other Viking attacks. The Viking leader accepted. This part of France is known as Normandy, which is named after the Viking "Northmen."

According to the passage, what resulted from the treaties that the Vikings signed with both England and France?

- A. The Vikings were forced to leave these countries.
- B. It became easier for the Vikings to build more boats.
- C. The Vikings lost control of parts of Scandinavia.
- ☒ D. The Vikings were allowed to keep parts of France and England.

According to the passage, the Vikings' treaty with England "allowed them to keep much of northern and eastern England" and the king of France made the Vikings sign a treaty that "let them keep the land" in northern France."

7. The Vikings didn't always take land by force. When the land was unoccupied, they didn't have to. The Vikings island-hopped from Norway to reach Iceland, a volcanic island in the North Atlantic that no one had ever reached. They set up a colony there. Iceland became an important place for the development of Viking democracy. Each year everyone was invited to gather by a big rock where the laws were read and conflicts resolved. The Icelandic word for these gatherings is "things."

In the 900s, Erik the Red sailed farther west and discovered a huge island, almost entirely covered with glaciers and snow. He decided to live there. He named it Greenland, hoping that others would hear the name and decide to come live with him on the island. Not that many people did. To this day, Greenland has one of the smallest populations of any country.

Based on the passage, why didn't the Vikings take Iceland by force?



- A. because no one was living there when they arrived
- According to the passage, "The Vikings didn't always take land by force. When the land was unoccupied, they didn't have to." Iceland is described in the passage as an example of this. It was "a volcanic island in the North Atlantic that no one had ever reached." Since no one was living there, they did not need to take it by force.*
- B. because the land was too snowy and icy to be useful
- C. because the king of Iceland gave up without a battle
- D. because there was only one small colony of people living there

8. Erik the Red's son, Leif Erikson, was also a Norse explorer. He left Greenland around the year 1000 and headed west. He landed in Northern Canada and was perhaps the first European explorer to reach America. Erikson saw vines with grapes on the land, so he named the area Vinland (or "vine land"). He and his crew set up a small settlement and spent the winter there. He then returned to Greenland, bringing along timber and grapes. They probably returned once more, but the settlement was eventually abandoned.

If Leif Erikson reached North America 500 years before Columbus did, why is Christopher Columbus the famous one? Columbus's voyage changed the world in a major way. It led to an age of European exploration and settlement in the Americas, which shaped those lands into what we see today. Leif Erikson's voyage didn't do any of that.

In the passage above, what is the purpose of the underlined sentence?

- A. to ask a question that no one knows the answer to
- B. to suggest that Leif Erikson may not have reached North America
- C. to ask a question that the rest of the passage will answer
- D. to show one question that Viking scholars are researching today



The author opens the second paragraph with the question of why Christopher Columbus is "the famous one" if "Leif Erikson reached North America 500 years before." The rest of the passage provides one answer in detailing how Columbus's voyage influenced others and shaped the land, but "Erikson's voyage didn't do any of that."

9. What historians call the Viking Age lasted from around 790 to around 1050. Eventually, the Vikings stopped raiding. Why? Over time, they became more a part of Europe. They began living in the European lands they conquered instead of sailing on new raids. They also switched from their Norse religion to Christianity. Sharing a religion with the rest of Europe made them less likely to raid and kill other Christians.

To this day, we have lots of Norse words in the English language. That's because of how much the Vikings conquered England. Nearly every word that starts with an "sk" sound in English comes from Old Norse. Skin, skirt, skip and scarf are just a few examples.

According to the passage, which of the following was a major cause of the end of the Viking Age?

- A. Global warming raised sea levels.
- C. The Vikings were conquered by the English.

- B. There were no more places to raid.



D.

Vikings converted to Christianity.

In the first paragraph, the author describes why the Viking Age ended, highlighting their conversion to the Christian religion.