

## Viking Exploration

The map below shows when the Vikings settled in other parts of the world. One of the first places for Viking settlements outside Scandinavia was Britain due to its proximity to Scandinavia and the fact that it had a large number of costal towns and rivers on which Vikings could travel.





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As you can see from the blue lines on the map below, the Vikings did not only travel on sea but also used rivers in order to access places that would usually take them much longer over land. The shaded green patches show where Vikings settled, as you can see the largest settlements were in Denmark, Iceland and York.

The Vikings chose York for its location central to the rest of Europe and its direct sea links with Scandinavia (where the Vikings originated from). Where the Vikings settled they farmed the land and built houses from the materials they could find locally, wood, stone or mud. The Vikings made up rules for their settlements to prevent arguments over land, cattle or crops with heavy punishments for those who didn't follow the rules.

The map also shows us that the Vikings did not only travel in and around Europe, but also travelled to places much further away such as Canada (Vinland), Russia and Central Asia. The Vikings travelled to these places to conquer new lands as well as to trade goods. They bought animal furs, whalebones and amber from their native land to trade in return for items such as wheat, tin and wool and more exotic items such as silk, spices and wine.

Vikings also captured slaves on their travels, many of whom were captured during raids on their town or villages or during battle. Slaves were seen as tradable goods and many Vikings became rich selling slaves to other tribes across Europe.



Courtesy of Google Ma

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