

Non Chronological report about Vikings

Clothes and jewellery

Vikings wore jewellery to show how rich they were. Women wore brooches on each side to hold their dresses up. Rich Vikings wore clothes made out of silk. Jewellery makers engraved abstract animal shapes and patterns of interlace on brooches and other items such as the handles of swords. Most Vikings wore clothes made out of wool and linen. They also had furs to wrap around themselves to keep warm. Leather was commonly used by craftsmen to make a wide range of objects such as saddles for horses and belts.

Religion and gods

As the Vikings converted to Christianity their customs and festivals also changed, merging together the old and new religions. The Vikings' chief god was called Odin and his wife, the goddess of marriage and fertility was called Frigg. The Vikings believed Odin lived in Valhalla. This was a type of heaven where warriors who had died bravely in battle would go.

Houses and food

Vikings made their own bread by grinding corn into flour and mixing it with water to make dough. Vikings used whatever natural resources were available to make their houses. Typically this might have been stone or wood for the walls, a thatched roof and wattle and daub on the inside walls to keep in heat.

Art and craft

Viking metal workers made objects from a wide range of different materials, from iron to gold. Wood workers could carve very intricate patterns into wood. Churches built by the Vikings were often made of wood and featured beautifully carved scenes and interior décor.

Rhyme and writing

The Vikings love to make up riddles by skilfully choosing words to describe a thing or object without saying its name. Vikings wrote using characters from an alphabet called the Futhark. The individual characters were called runes. There were 16 runes in total. The Vikings used rhyme to tell stories known as sagas. Sagas often told about the adventures of heroic characters fighting dangerous monsters.