

The Vikings

Lapbook



Designed by
Melissa Noll

L-VIK



The Vikings Lapbook

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Written by: Melissa Noll

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How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

*** Printing:

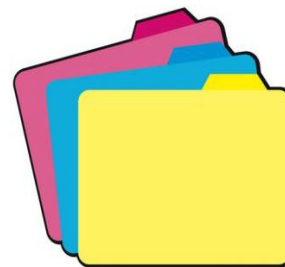
*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 4 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs.... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, but coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

The Vikings Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project.

For this lapbook, you will need 4 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**. **Figure 2** shows how all 4 folders should be assembled.

Figure 1

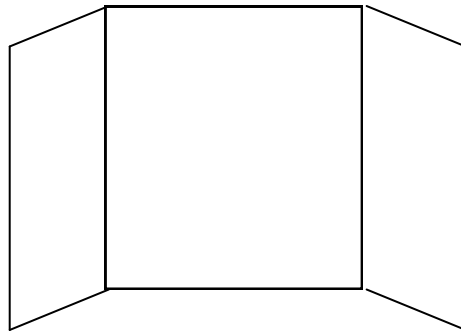
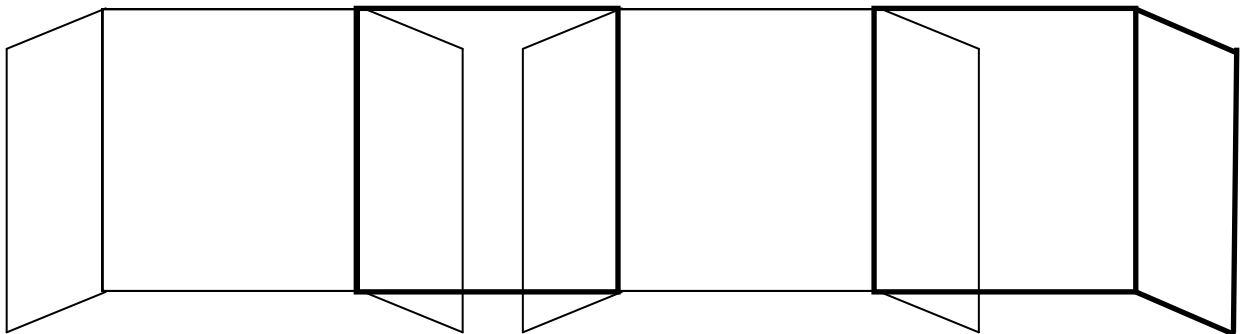


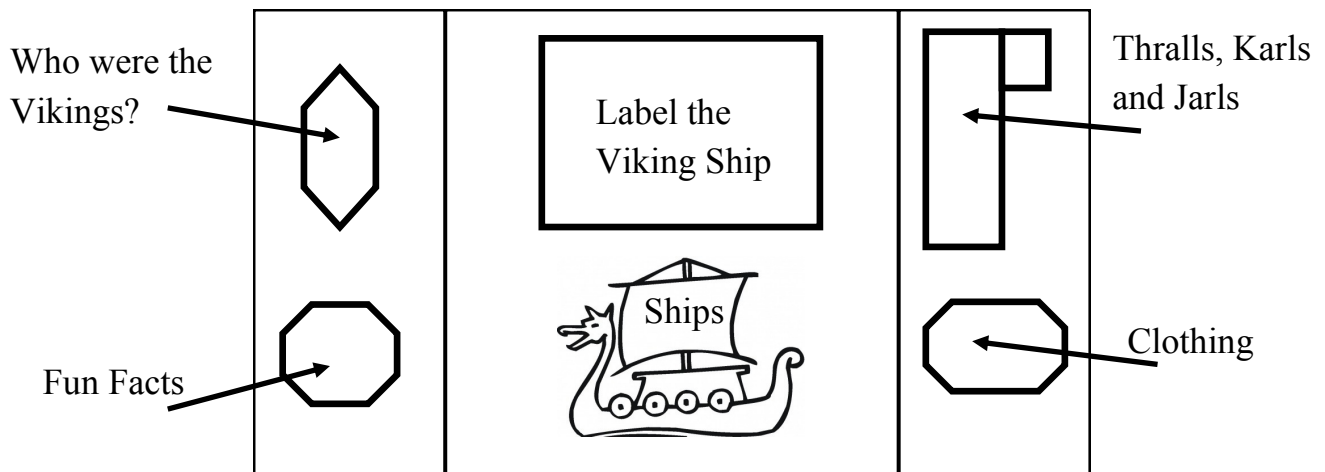
Figure 2



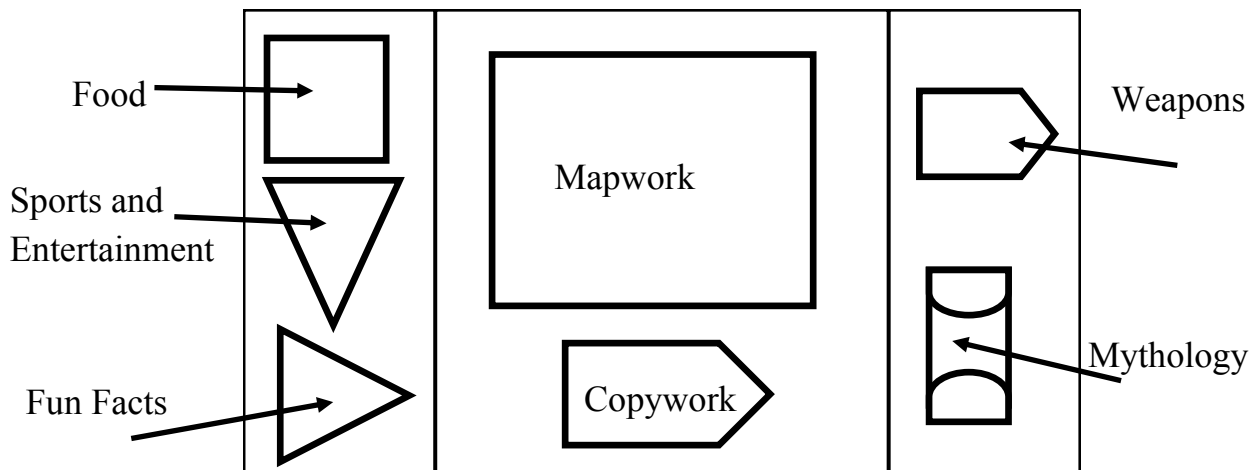
Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.

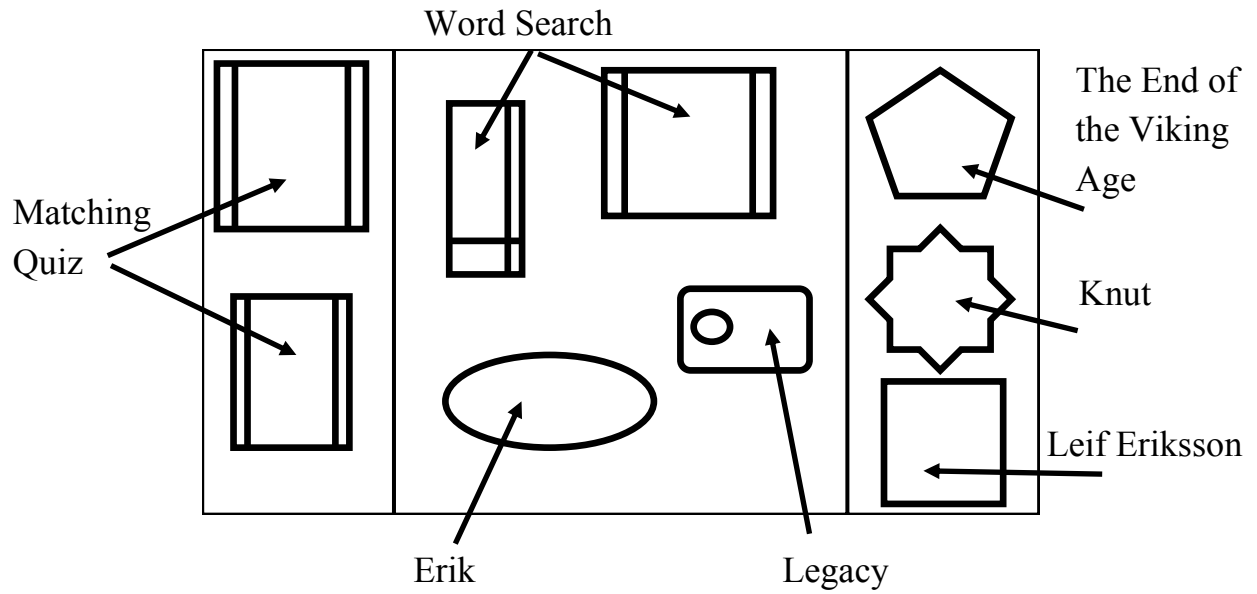
Folder 1



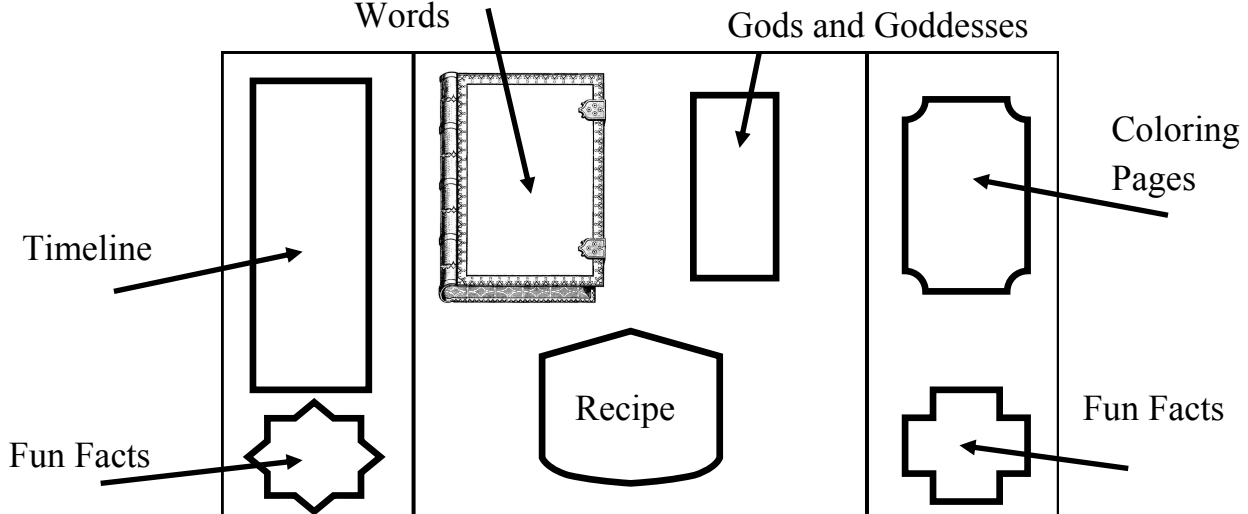
Folder 2



Folder 3

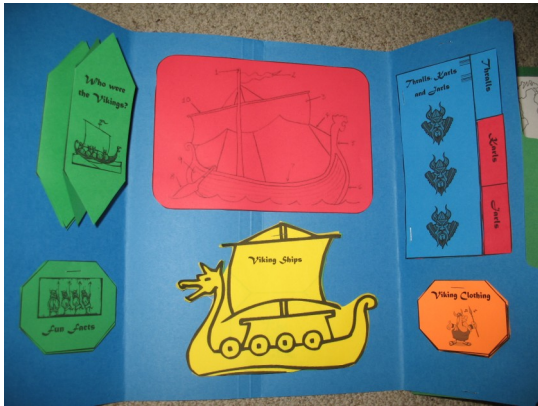


Old Norse Words Folder 4



Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

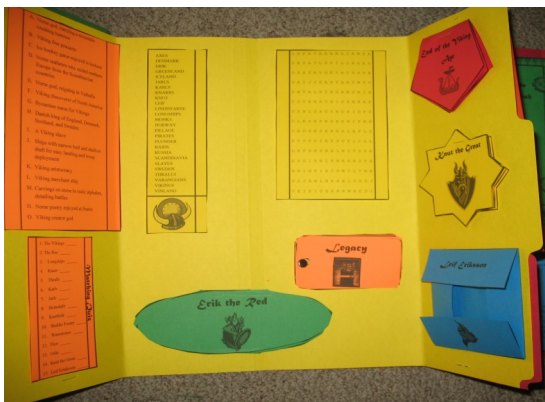
Folder 1



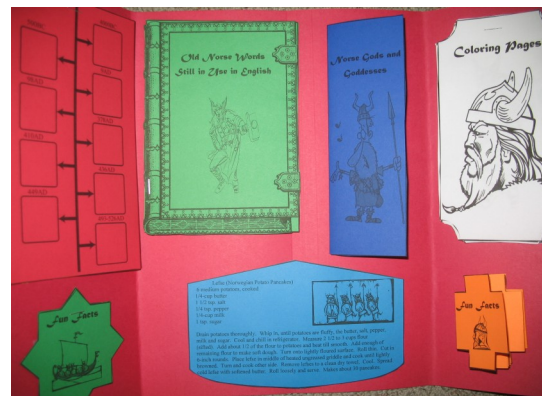
Folder 2



Folder 3



Folder 4



All Folders



The Vikings Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

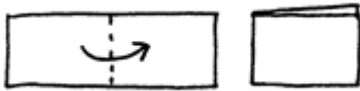
Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** Who were the Vikings?

***Student Instructions:** Who were the Vikings? What were they known for? Where did they live? When? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along outer black lines. Fold according to the following illustration. Make sure to fold so title is on front.

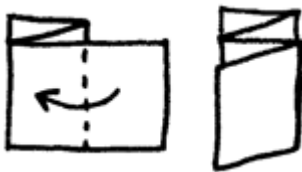
1. Fold the paper in half.



2. Take the top layer of paper, flip the edge back to meet the fold, and crease.



3. Turn the paper over, flip the edge of the paper back to meet the fold, and crease.



Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Viking Ships

***Student Instructions:** What were two types of Viking ships? What were they used for? What religious significance did ships have? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all four pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.

Booklet #3

***Booklet Title:** Thralls, Karls, and Jarls

***Student Instructions:** Describe the roles of each class in Viking society on the tab labeled for that class.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all pages of this booklet. Answers go on blank pages. Attach cover page on top. Stack pages and secure with staple on the left side.

Booklet #4

***Booklet Title:** Viking Clothing

***Student Instructions:** What types of clothing did the Vikings wear? How did it differ among the three classes? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

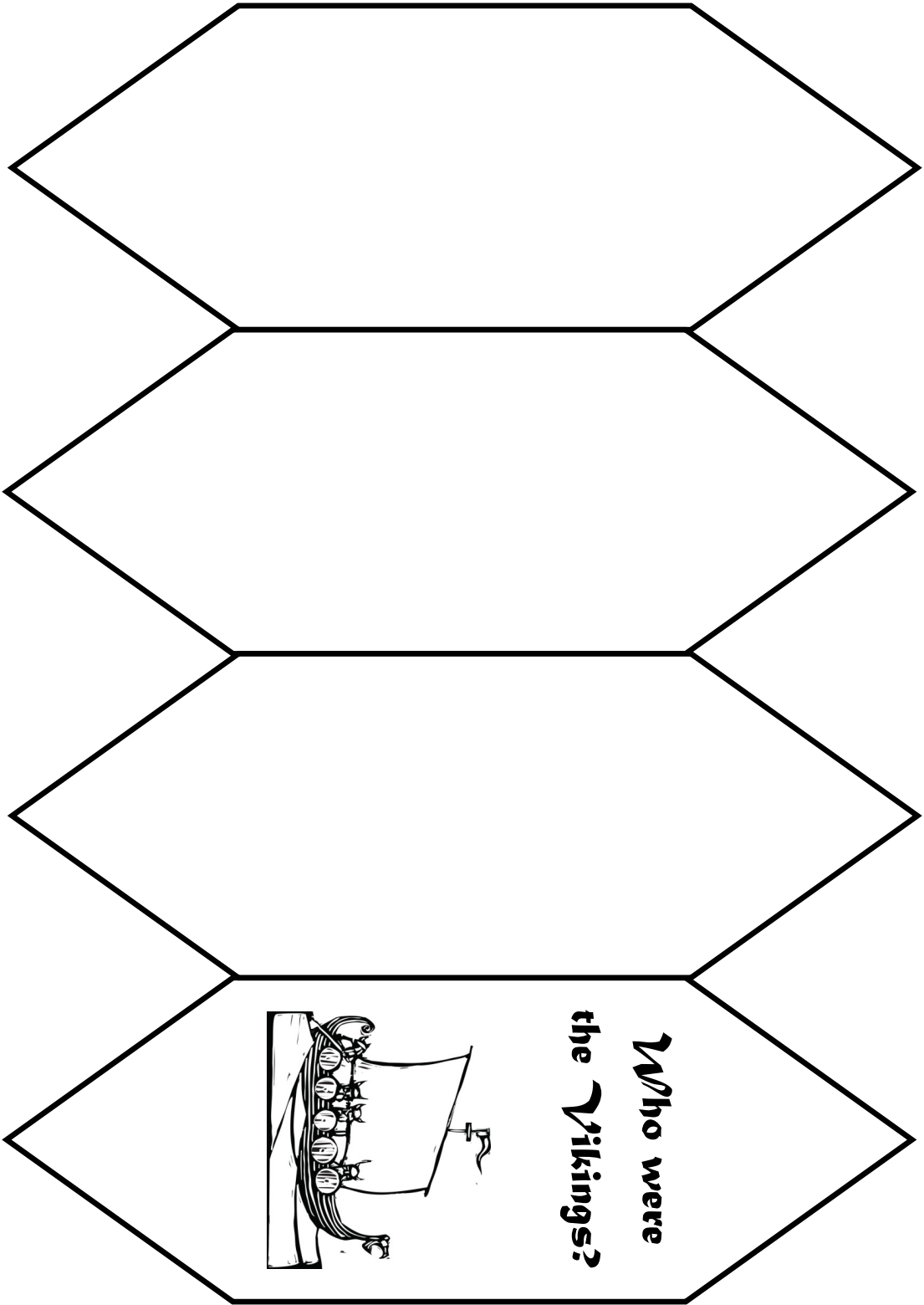
****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black edges of the booklet and 3 additional pages. Then fold inward on the bold black lines so that the title is on front. Insert additional pages inside and secure with staple at top.

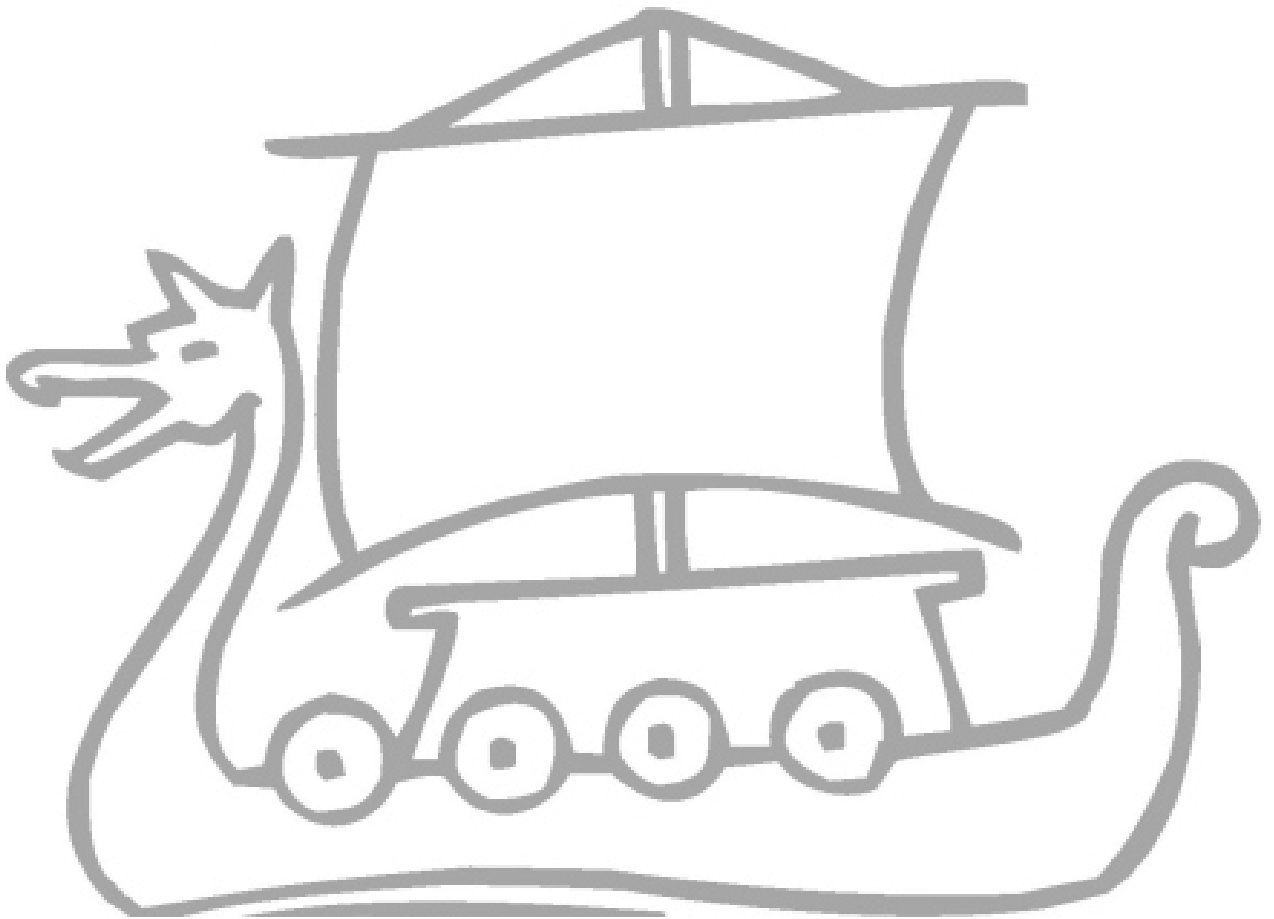
Booklet #5

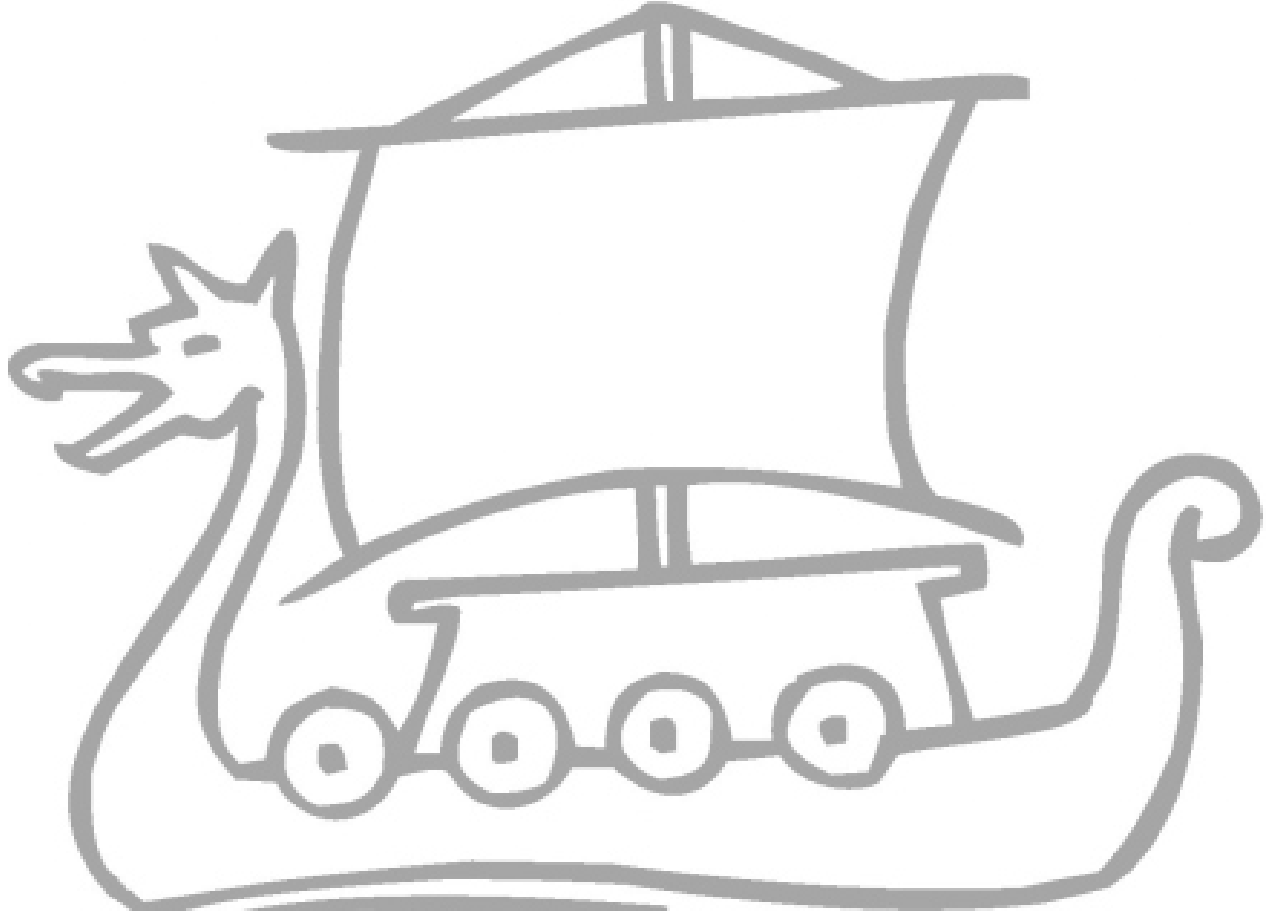
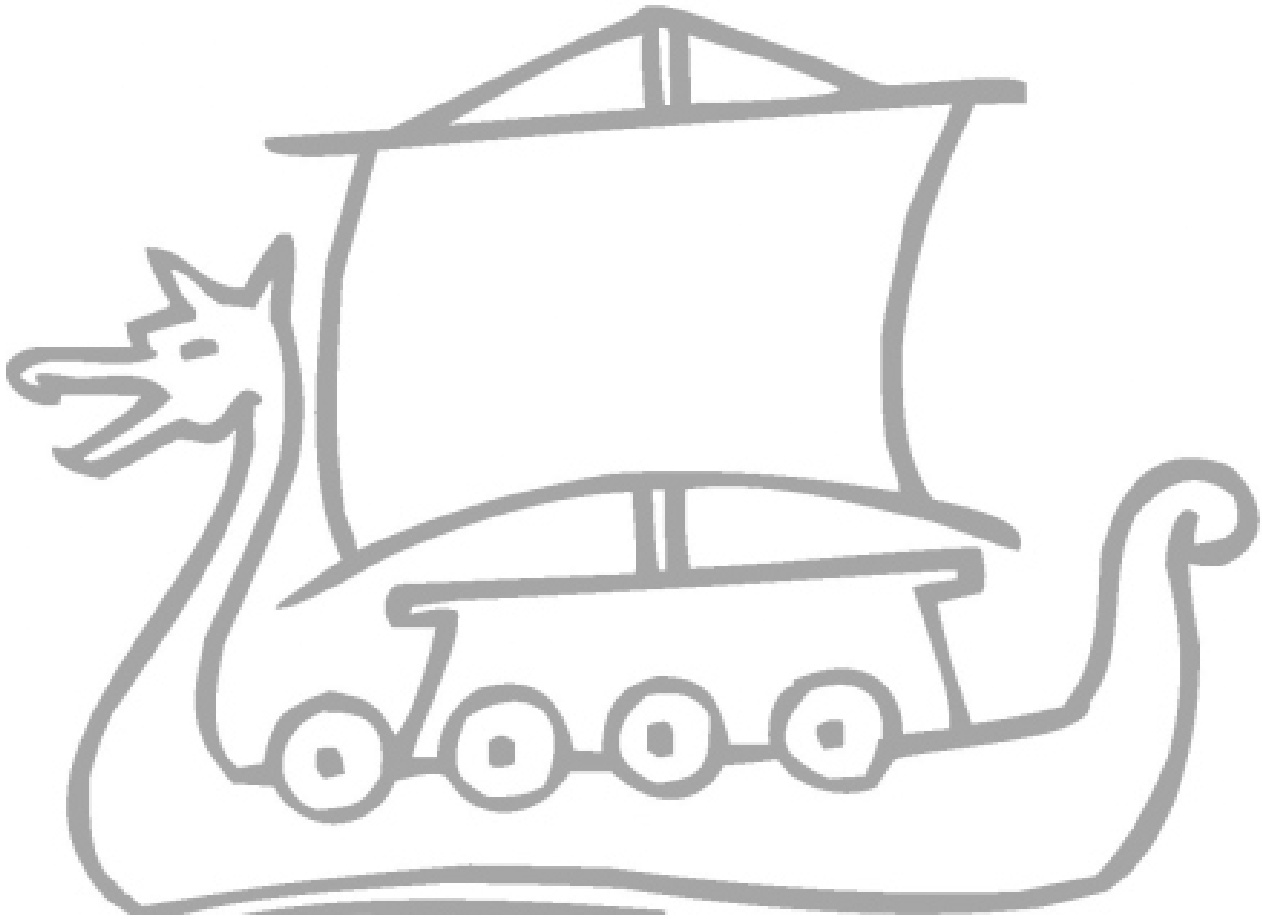
***Booklet Title:** Viking Food

***Student Instructions:** What kinds of food did the Vikings eat? Did they have a well rounded diet? What kind of spices did they use? Did all of the classes eat well? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along outer black lines. Fold each small triangle section inwards so that title shows. Write your answers on the inside center square section.







The Vikings



Who were the Vikings?

The Vikings were Norse seafarers who raided and traded from their base in their Scandinavian homelands across much of northern and central Europe during the 8th to 11th centuries. Often the term applies to those who lived in those home countries during what is now known as the Viking Age.

These Viking people used their advanced seafaring skills, including the use of the longship, to explore as far as the Mediterranean, North Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia. The Vikings established colonies in northwest Europe, Russia, and even North America. In the Old Norse language that was spoken by the Vikings, the noun, Viking, refers to an expedition overseas. To “go Viking” implies some participation in raiding and piracy, not just trade or commerce.

The Vikings were known as the “Ascomanni” or “ash men” among the Germans, “Lochlanach” by the Gaels, and “Dene” among the Anglo-Saxons. Among the Slavs, Arabs, and Byzantines, they were known as the “Rus.” The countries of Russia and Belarus derive their names from the Vikings who settled there. The Slavs and Byzantines also called the Vikings “Varangians,” or sworn men, from the group of hired body guards who protected the Byzantine emperors.

The period dating roughly from 790AD to 1066AD, from the earliest recorded Viking raids to the Norman Conquest of England, is known as the Viking Age. These Vikings used the Norwegian and Baltic Seas to travel south, plundering and pillaging. The present countries of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark did not exist, but they shared a similar culture and language. The Vikings left modern Denmark, Norway, and Sweden for England: York, North Umbria, Mercia and East Anglia. They left settlements in Shetland, Orkney, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and as far away as Newfoundland. The Norwegians went to Scotland, Ireland, Iceland, and Greenland. The Danes went to England and France, where their descendants became the Normans. The Swedish traveled east into Russia. Eventually the Vikings explored farther south, into North Africa and the Middle East. Stronger tribes of people kept the Vikings from most of mainland Europe, so most of their territory and settlement was on the outer edges.

One of the first Viking raids, on the monks at Lindisfarne, colored perception of the Vikings for centuries. Here the monks were killed, thrown into the sea, or taken as slaves. The treasures of the church were stolen and the library burned.



Viking Ships

Archaeological digs have found many different types of Viking ships. The most well-known of these are the longships. These were intended for warfare and exploration. They were designed for speed and agility, with oars to help with the sailing. The oars could also be used to help navigate without the help of the wind. Longships had a long, narrow hull and a shallow draught which made landing and troop deployment easier in shallow water. These ships were what allowed the Vikings to do their raiding so successfully.

The “knar” was used for more peaceful purposes. This was a merchant vessel designed to carry a lot of cargo. It was broader, with a deeper draught. It had a few oars for maneuvering in harbors and the like. Without ships, the Vikings would not have been who they were. The ships provided everyday transportation, exploration, raiding, conquering, and trade with their neighbors. They also held major religious importance. People of high status were often buried in a ship, with animal sacrifices, weapons, and provisions alongside of them. We know much about Viking life from these burials.

The Vikings established extensive trade networks throughout the known world. They traded everything from ordinary items to exotic luxury products. They obtained spices from Chinese traders in Russia. Glass was traded and made into beads for jewelry. Silk was brought in from Byzantium and wine from France and Germany. Amber was turned into beads and traded for items more important to the Vikings. They also traded fur, cloth, wool, and down feathers for bedding and quilted clothing. The Vikings also exported weapons, walrus ivory, wax, salt, cod, and sometimes hunting birds to the European aristocracy. One major source of trade for the Vikings was slaves. They captured many people on their raids, often monks and clergymen, and sold them to Arab merchants in exchange for silver.

