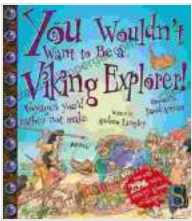


# You Wouldn't Want to Be a Viking Explorer! (You Wouldn't Want to Be...)

by Jacqueline Morley

**Alt attribute:** A young Viking explorer is standing on the deck of a ship, looking out at the ocean. He is wearing a horned helmet and a chain mail shirt. The ship is surrounded by rough seas.



## You Wouldn't Want to Be a Viking Explorer! (You Wouldn't Want to Be) by Andrew Langley

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 45007 KB

Print length : 72 pages

Screen Reader : Supported



Do you think it would be cool to be a Viking explorer? Sailing across the open sea in a longship, raiding and pillaging other lands? It might sound exciting, but the truth is, it would be a hard and dangerous life.

For starters, the Vikings lived in a very cold and harsh climate. They had to be able to withstand long winters with little food and shelter. They also had to be able to survive in the open sea, which could be very rough and unpredictable.

In addition to the physical challenges, the Vikings also faced many dangers from other people. They were often attacked by rival Viking clans, as well as by people from other lands. They also had to be wary of pirates and other seafaring raiders.

Even if they managed to avoid all of these dangers, the Vikings still had to contend with the everyday challenges of life in the 8th and 9th centuries. They had to hunt and gather their own food, and they had to build their own homes and ships. They also had to deal with diseases and injuries, which could be very difficult to treat in those days.

So, if you think you would like to be a Viking explorer, think again! It was a hard and dangerous life, and it is not something that most people would want to experience.

## **Chapter 1: The Long and Dangerous Journey**

The Vikings were known for their seafaring skills. They were able to travel long distances across the open sea, even in rough weather. They used longships, which were long and narrow boats that were powered by both oars and sails.

The Vikings' longships were very sturdy and seaworthy. They were able to withstand the rough seas of the North Atlantic Ocean. The Vikings also used a variety of navigation techniques to help them find their way across the open sea.

Even with their skilled seamanship, the Vikings' journeys were often long and dangerous. They had to contend with storms, pirates, and other

hazards. They also had to be able to find their way back home, which could be difficult in the days before compasses and GPS.

Despite the dangers, the Vikings were able to travel to many different parts of the world. They reached North America, Europe, and Asia. They also established settlements in Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands.

## **Chapter 2: The Vikings' Raids and Pillages**

The Vikings are often associated with raids and pillages. They were known for their fierce fighting skills and their ruthlessness. They would often attack coastal towns and villages, plundering and burning everything in their path.

The Vikings' raids were often successful because they were able to surprise their enemies. They would often attack at night or during the early morning hours, when people were least expecting it.

The Vikings also used their longships to their advantage. They were able to sail quickly and quietly, which allowed them to get close to their targets without being detected.

The Vikings' raids had a devastating impact on many coastal communities. They caused widespread death and destruction, and they forced many people to flee their homes.

## **Chapter 3: The Vikings' Everyday Life**

When they were not raiding and pillaging, the Vikings lived a relatively simple life. They were farmers, fishermen, and traders. They also had a strong sense of community and family.

The Vikings lived in longhouses, which were large, wooden buildings that housed multiple families. They also built small villages and towns, where they could trade and socialize.

The Vikings were skilled craftsmen and women. They made their own clothes, tools, and weapons. They also built their own ships and houses.

The Vikings were also a very religious people. They believed in a pantheon of gods and goddesses, including Odin, Thor, and Loki.

## **Chapter 4: The Vikings' Legacy**

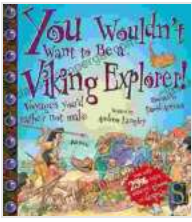
The Vikings had a profound impact on the world. They were the first Europeans to reach North America, and they established settlements in Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands.

The Vikings also had a significant impact on the history of Europe. They raided and pillaged many coastal towns and villages, and they played a role in the development of the feudal system.

The Vikings' legacy is still felt today. Their influence can be seen in the languages, cultures, and traditions of many countries around the world.

The Vikings were a fascinating and complex people. They were skilled seafarers, warriors, and craftsmen. They also had a strong sense of community and family.

The Vikings' lives were hard and dangerous, but they also had their share of adventure and excitement. They were a remarkable people who left a lasting legacy on the world.



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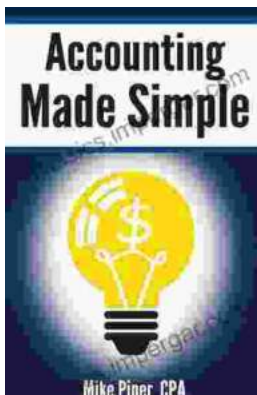
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