

Name: _____

Class: _____



REVISION ELEMENTARY – FINAL EXAM S.I, 2025-2026

Direction: Choose and circle the best answer.

UNIT 1. THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE VIKING WORLD. Pages 30-31

- Where exactly in Europe did the Vikings live more than 1000 years ago?
A. Northern Europe
B. Southern Europe
- Why was farming in Scandinavia difficult?
A. Because the soil was too sandy and dry
B. Because the land was rocky and has little farmland
- What three Scandinavian kingdoms did the Vikings come from?
A. Ireland, Scotland and Wales
B. Norway, Sweden and Denmark
- Which Scandinavian kingdom had many islands off its shores and controlled territory in Southern Sweden?
A. Denmark
B. Norway
- Which part of Sweden was heavily forested with poor soil?
A. Southern Sweden
B. Northern Sweden
- Which Scandinavian kingdom consisted of jagged, rocky coastline dominated by mountains?
A. Norway
B. Sweden
- What do you call a narrow sea inlet with very steep sides?
A. canal
B. fjord
- How did the geography of Scandinavia influence the way the Vikings lived?
A. Because there was little flat land for farming, the Vikings became seafarers.
B. They used the seas and fjords for fishing, trading and exploring new lands.

UNIT 2. VIKING SOCIETY. Pages 32-34

- Which group made up most of the Viking population?
A. Thralls
B. Karls
- In Viking society, who could be removed from his position by his people if he did something wrong?
A. Merchants
B. King
- The basic social group in Viking society was the _____?
A. extended family
B. leaders
- At what age could a Viking girl choose her own husband?
A. 25 years old
B. 15 years old
- How did boys in Vikings prepare for adulthood?
A. They trained, hunted, and helped their fathers
B. They trained to be a good priest in the church
- The Viking diet consisted mainly of porridge, bread and _____?
A. wine
B. fish
- What do you call *the large wooden house where Viking Families lived*?
A. Longhouse
B. Grand Palace
- How did Viking women differ from women in other societies at that time?
A. Viking women had more freedom and rights. They could own property, run farms and divorce their husbands.
B. Viking women had no freedom. They couldn't own property and marriage was often arranged by both families.

UNIT 3. VIKING CULTURE. Pages 35-38

- What was the Viking name for *heaven*?
A. Purgatory
B. Asgard
- What was the main reason for Viking sacrifices?
A. To please their gods
B. For the dead people to be alive
- What change had occurred in Viking religion by the end of 10th century?
A. Vikings stopped believing from any gods
B. Most Vikings became Christians

4. Who was the one-eyed chief of the Norse gods and the god of poetry and war?
A. Odin B. Frey
5. Who is the *goddess of love and death* in Norse mythology?
A. Freyja B. Thor
6. What do you call the Viking stories that provide important sources of information about Viking culture and beliefs?
A. Sagas B. Manga
7. What is the term used by early Christians to describe non- Christians?
A. Rune B. pagan
8. What was the reason for the Viking crafts people melting down coins?
A. To reuse the metal for making new jewelry, buckles, and other valuable objects.
B. To reuse the metal for making new temples, and statues of gods

UNIT 4. VIKING RULE. Pages 40-41

1. What quality was most important to a Viking warrior, showing courage and respect?
A. Honour B. Wealth
2. What was the meeting called that allowed Viking free men to discuss laws and settle disputes?
A. Kokus B. Althing
3. What happened to a Viking king or chieftain who was unsuccessful in raids?
A. Warriors could choose a new leader B. He will be promoted for the higher position
4. What do you call *the compensation paid to a family by a murderer*?
A. ransom B. wergild
5. How did the Vikings believe accused criminals could prove their innocence?
A. They need witnesses to convince the court that he is innocent
B. Gods will protect them as their wounds will heal quickly
6. What age were children in Viking Sweden considered too young to be held accountable for crimes?
A. under 18 B. under 15
7. What would be the result of any insult to a Viking's family or his chosen chieftain?
A. reconciliation and freedom for both families B. violence that could lead to feuds between families
8. How did a leader keep the allegiance of his warriors?
A. by spoiling his warriors for the things that they want B. by being successful in battles and win in raids

UNIT 5. VIKING WEAPONS AND SHIPS. Page 41

1. How did Viking warriors obtain their weapons and armors?
A. They made most of their weapons but some best qualities were captured in raids or purchased from Europe.
B. The made all the weapons even the best quality armors on their own.
2. What were the most treasured possessions for the Viking warriors?
A. Bows and arrows B. Swords and axes
3. What did a common Viking warrior wear and carry into battle?
A. Tunic, trousers, a round shield, spear and battle- axe B. Chain-mail, heavy armor and crossbow
4. What do you call the Viking ship that was important for raids because it allowed them to move quietly and attack quickly?
A. cruise ship B. longship
5. The Vikings were known throughout Europe for being the best at which craft?
A. shipbuilders B. shoemakers
6. What was the typical length of a Viking longship used for ocean exploration?
A. between 18-27 meters long B. between 8-10 meters long
7. How did Viking ships help them explore and raid?
A. Longships were very shallow vessels that could navigate rivers and row onto the beach.
B. Longships were large, slow and could only be sailed in deep waters.
8. What is the term for a *duel fought between two members of feuding families*?
A. holmganga B. Melee