



# VIKING ART

Learning Objective:

To be able to draw Viking patterns.





The top of a Viking sword



A piece of Viking jewellery



A Viking picture stone

WHAT DO THESE  
THREE PIECES OF  
VIKING ARTWORK HAVE  
IN COMMON?

BACK

NEXT



One of the main features of Viking art is knots and interweaving patterns.

This was also a feature of Celtic art and there are lots of examples of both that have been found in Britain.

These kinds of patterns were often used as borders or as a decorative feature on carvings, jewellery and weaponry.

A knotted pattern on an Anglo-Saxon monument







WHERE CAN YOU  
SEE KNOTTED  
PATTERNS ON  
THESE TWO  
VIKING PICTURE  
STONES?

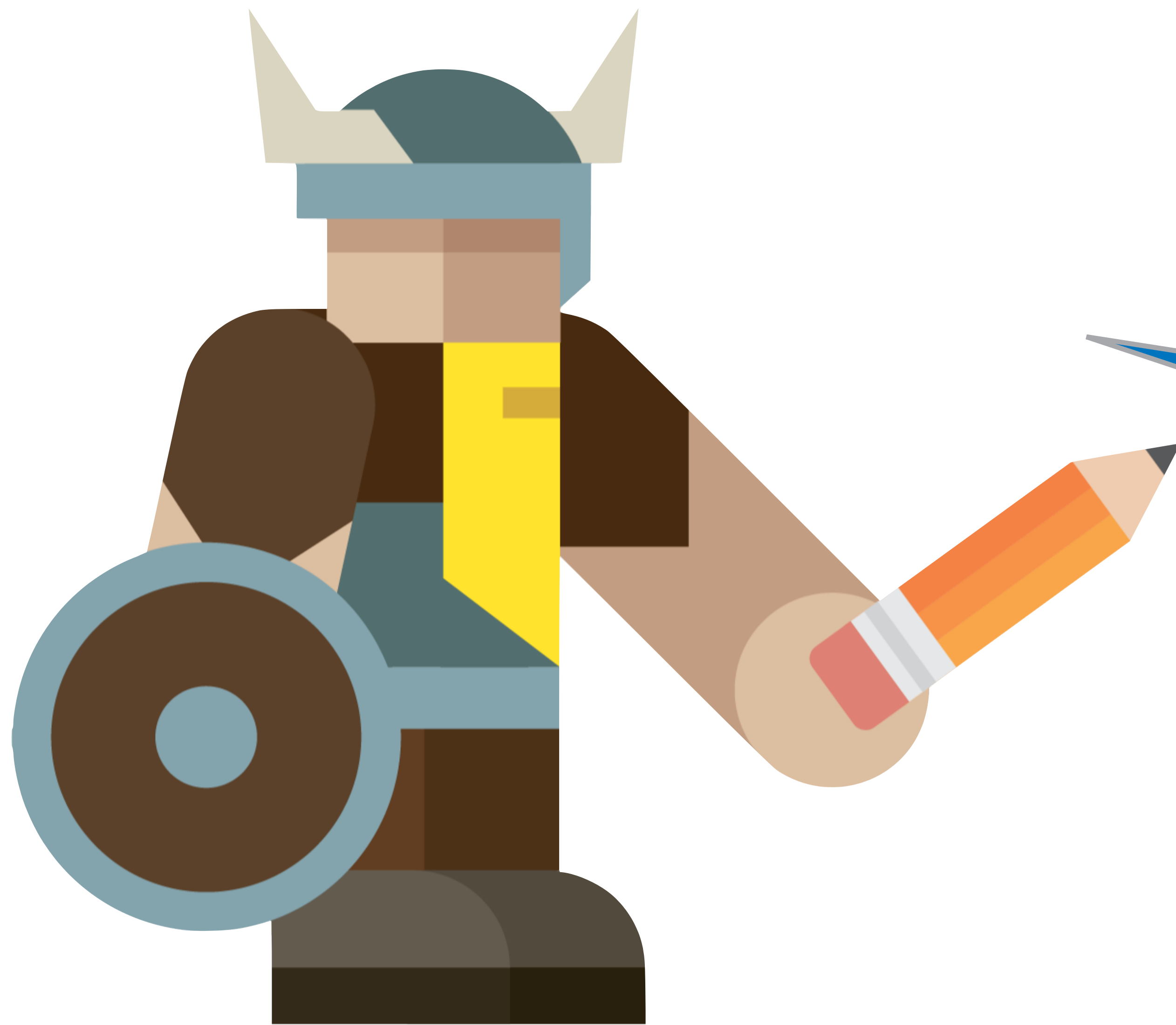


By mararie - Flickr: picture stone, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=24273698>

BACK

NEXT





TODAY WE'RE  
GOING TO LEARN  
HOW TO DRAW SOME  
VIKING KNOTS AND OTHER  
PATTERNS. HAVE YOU  
GOT SOMETHING TO  
DRAW WITH?

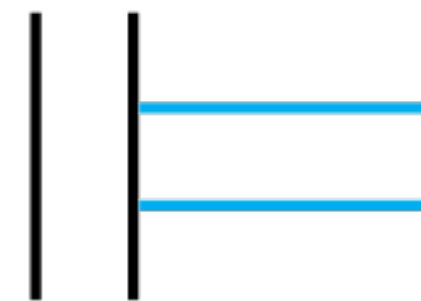
BACK

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# A BASIC VIKING KNOT



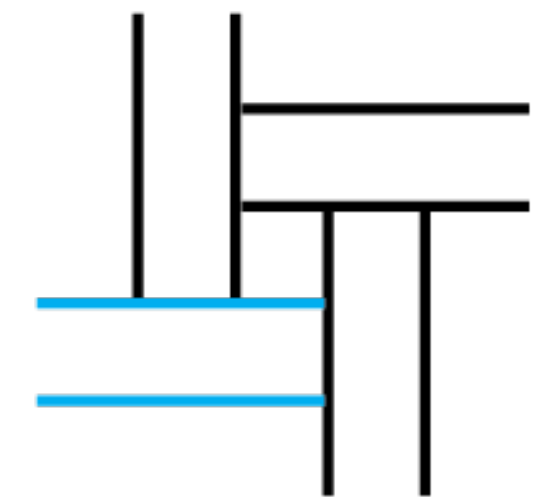
Draw two parallel vertical lines.



Draw two parallel horizontal lines coming off the right-hand vertical line. Make sure they are central to the other lines.



Draw two more vertical parallel lines coming off the bottom horizontal line.

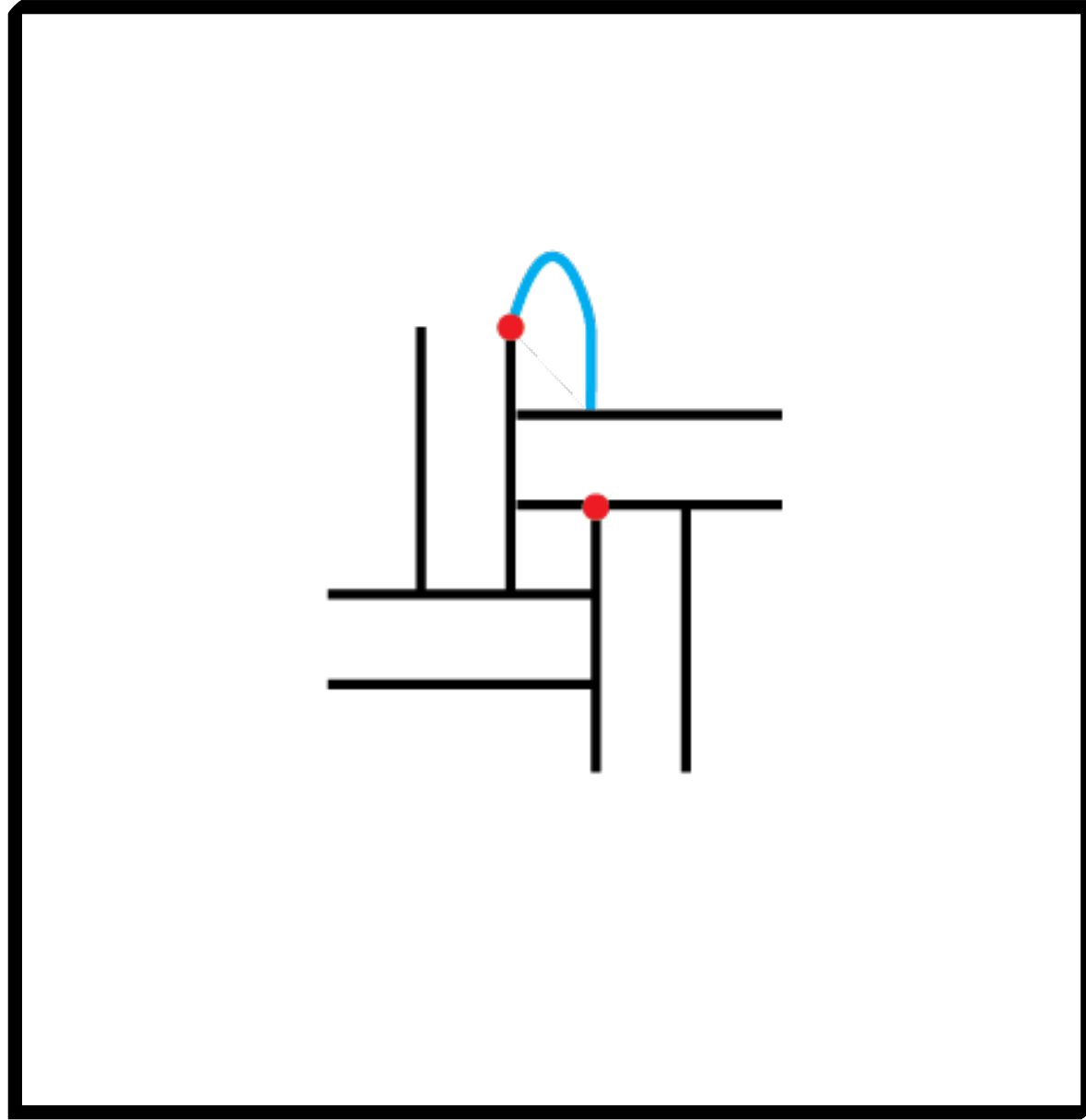


Draw two more horizontal parallel lines. Make sure the top line meets the bottom of the first two lines you drew.

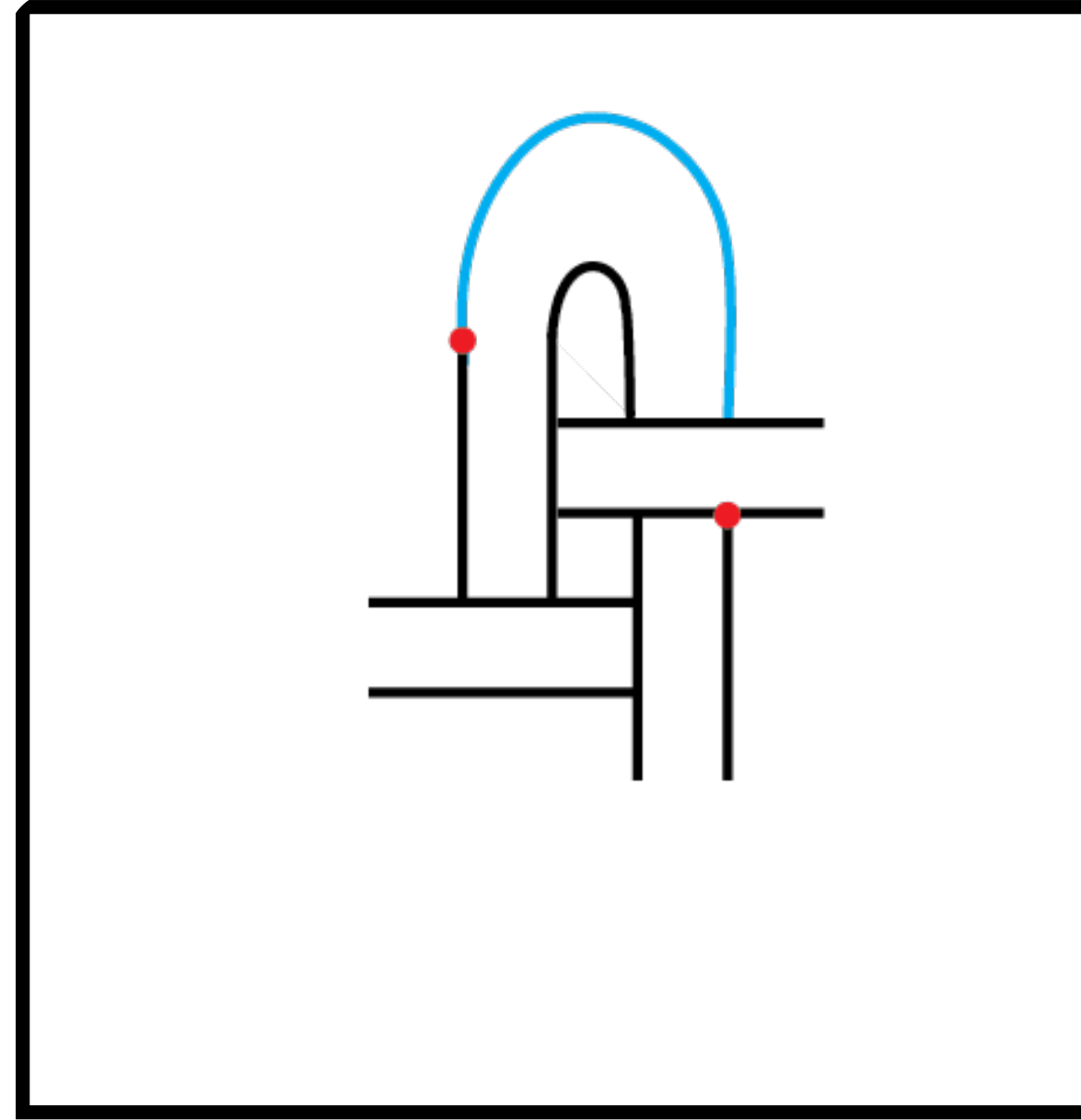
BACK

NEXT

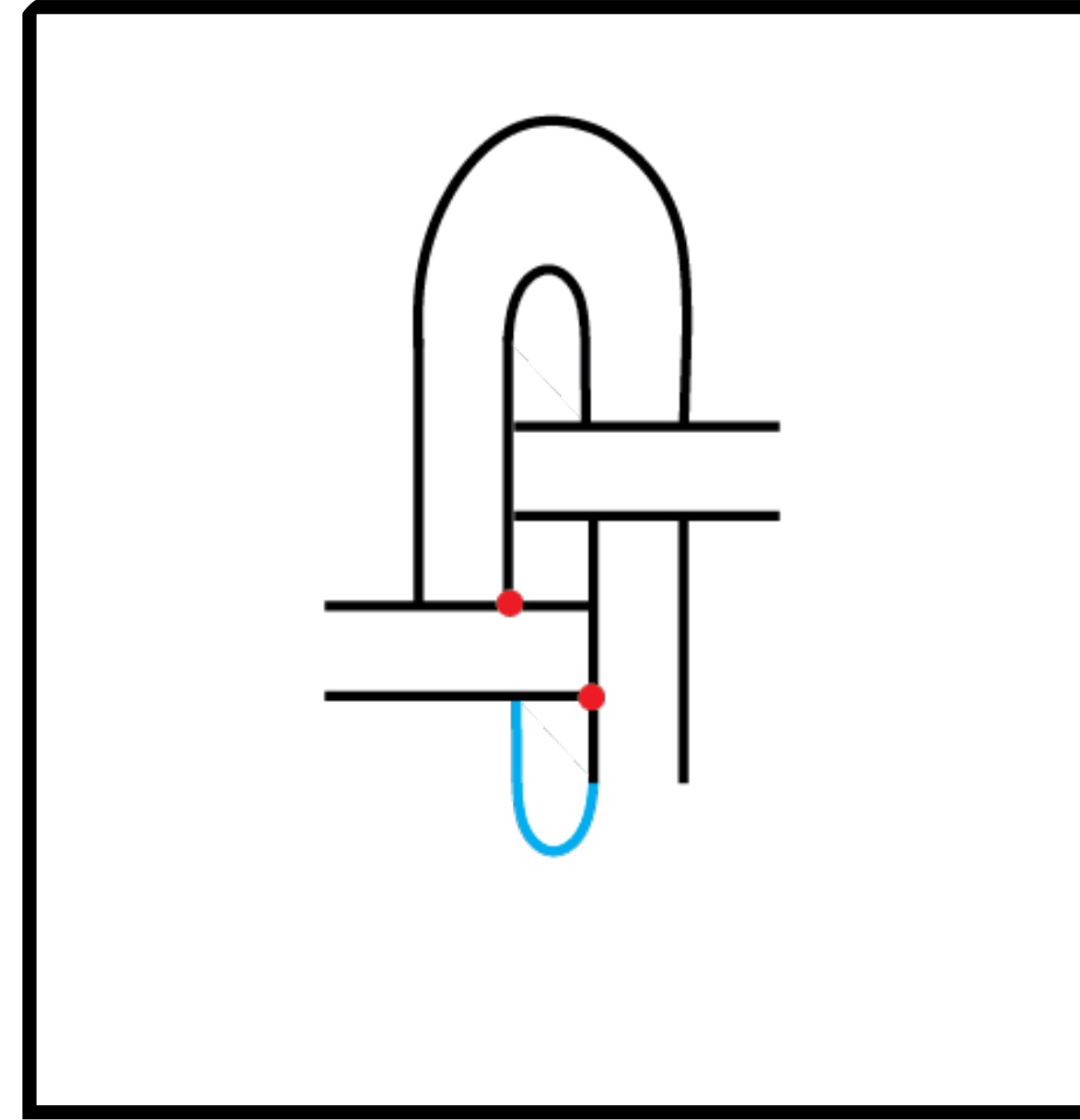




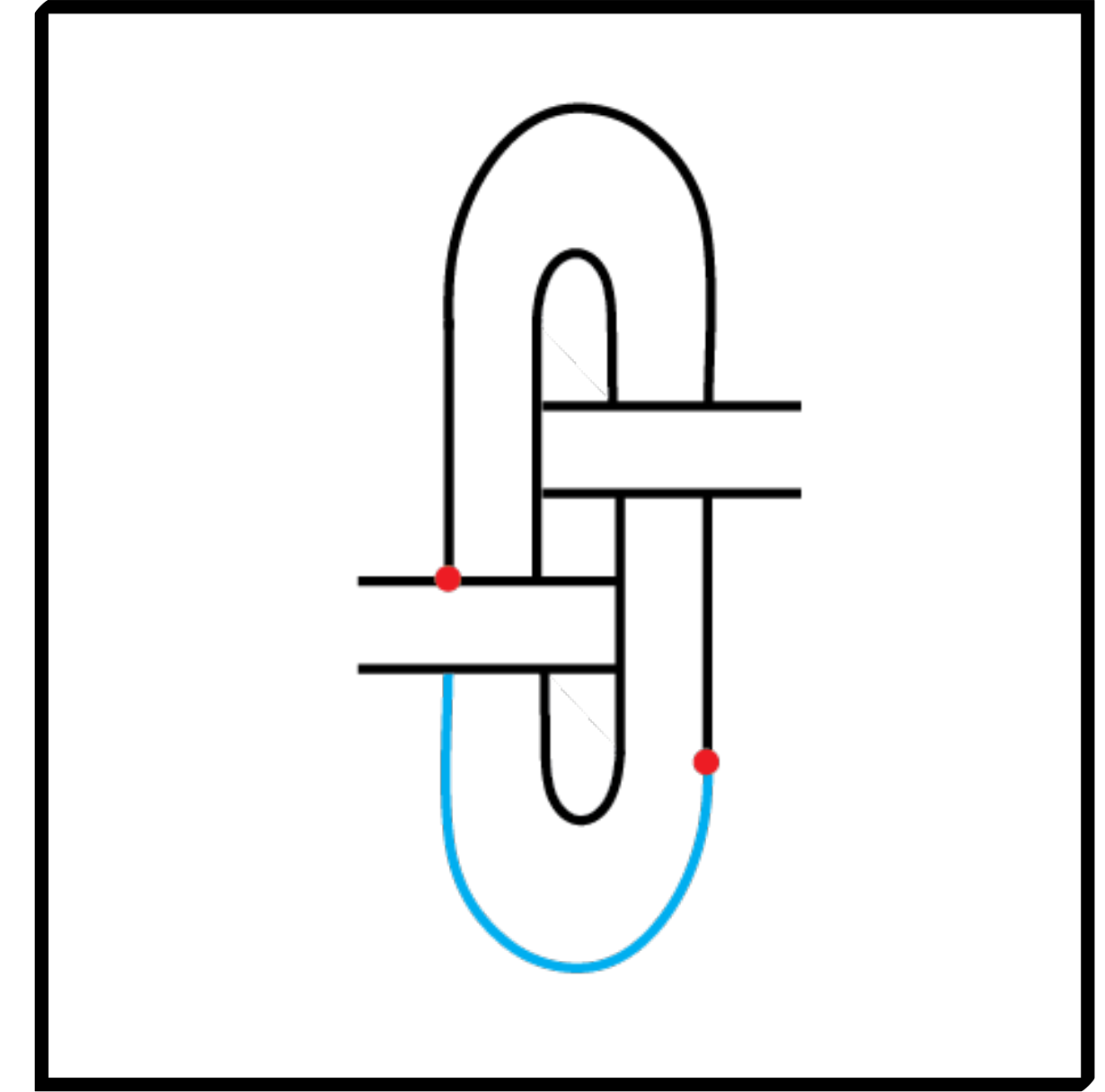
Draw a curved line to join the two points that are marked by the red dots BUT make sure you don't draw all the way through the horizontal line!



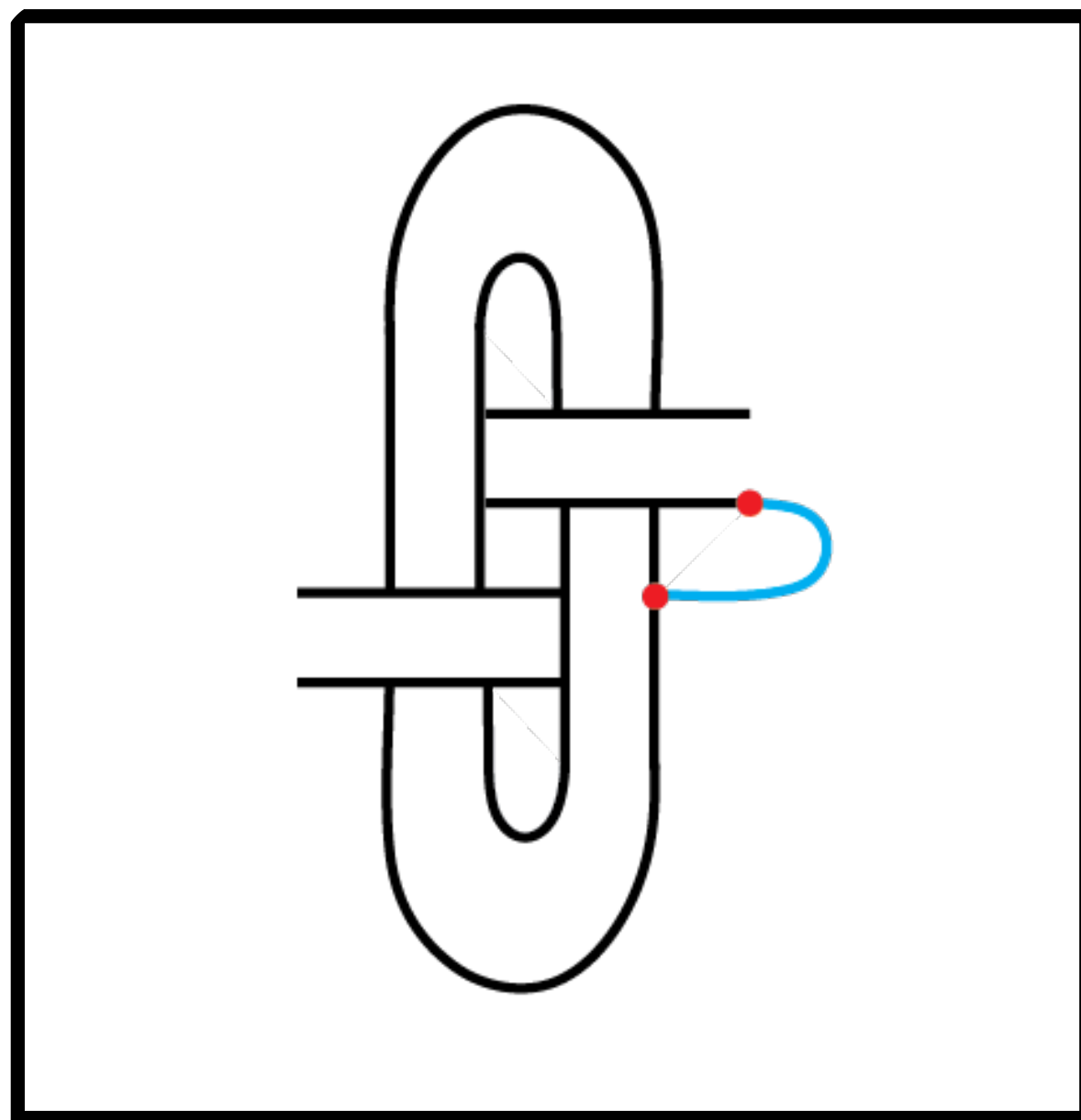
Now draw another curved line to join these two points. Try and make the path you are creating the same width all the way around.



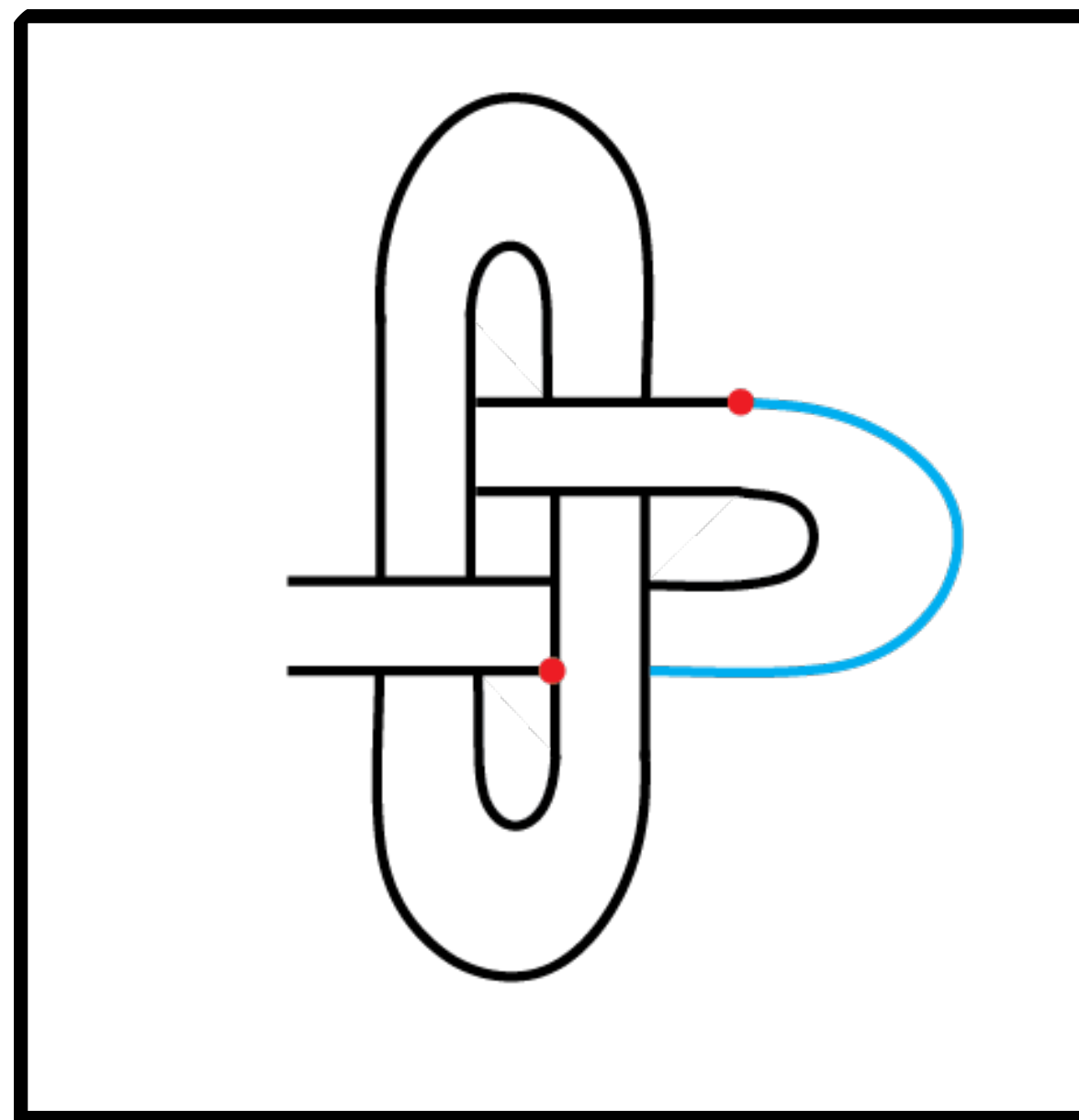
Now do the same thing on the bottom. Join the two points marked by the red dots but don't go through the horizontal line.



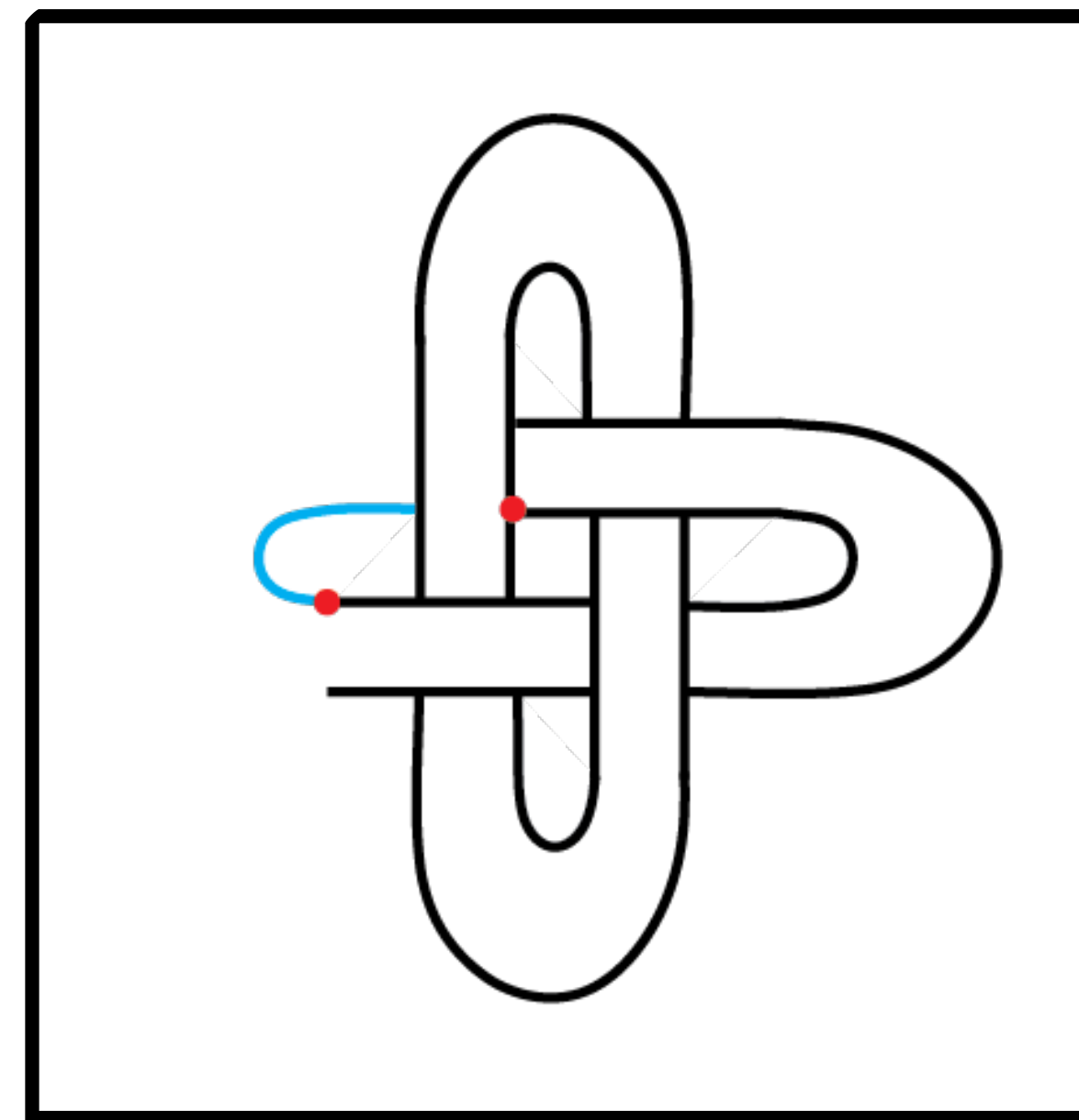
Join the two red dots up with a curved line, keeping the path the same width all the way round.



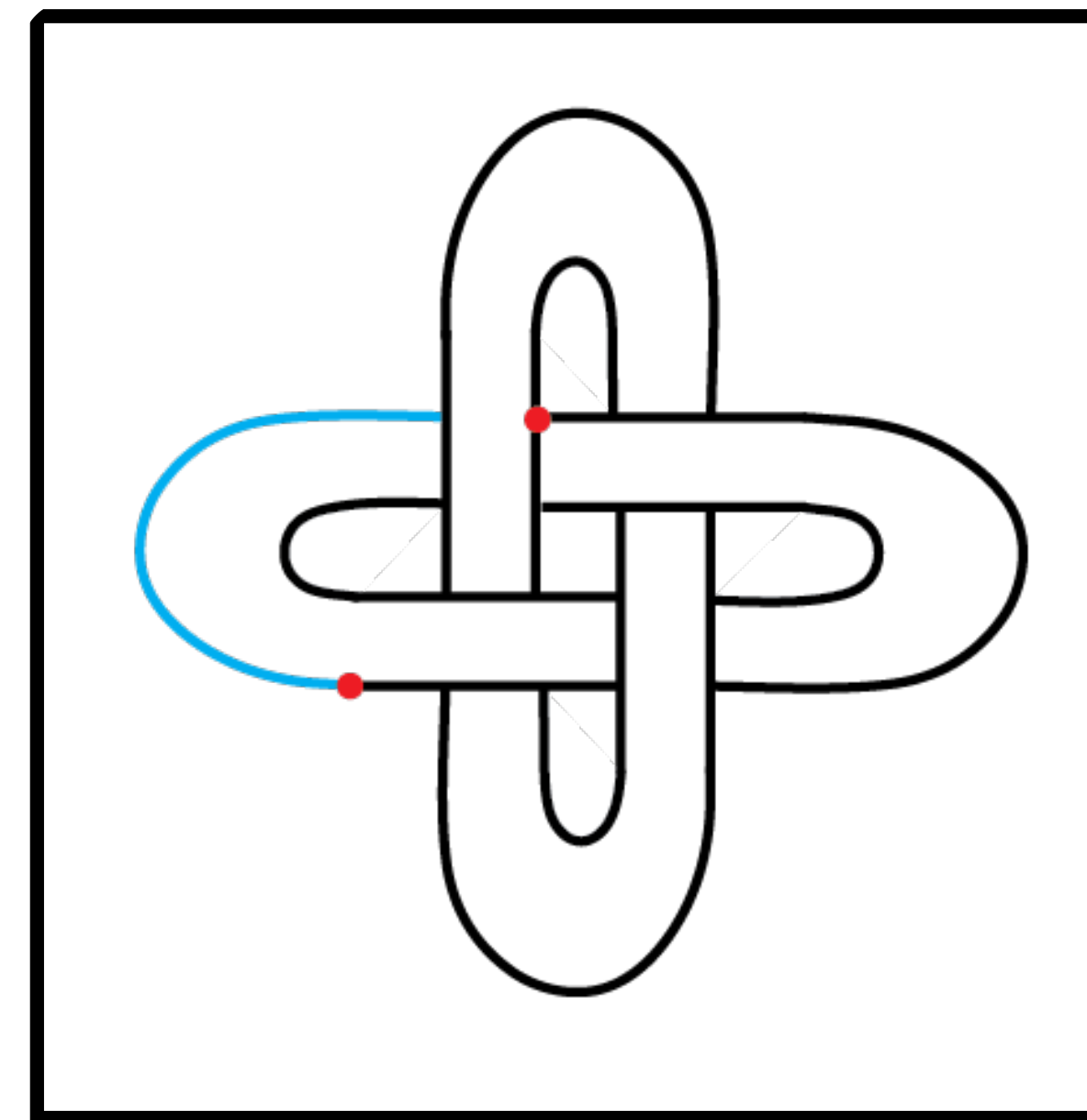
Draw a curved line to join the two points that are marked by the red dots BUT make sure you don't draw all the way through the vertical line!



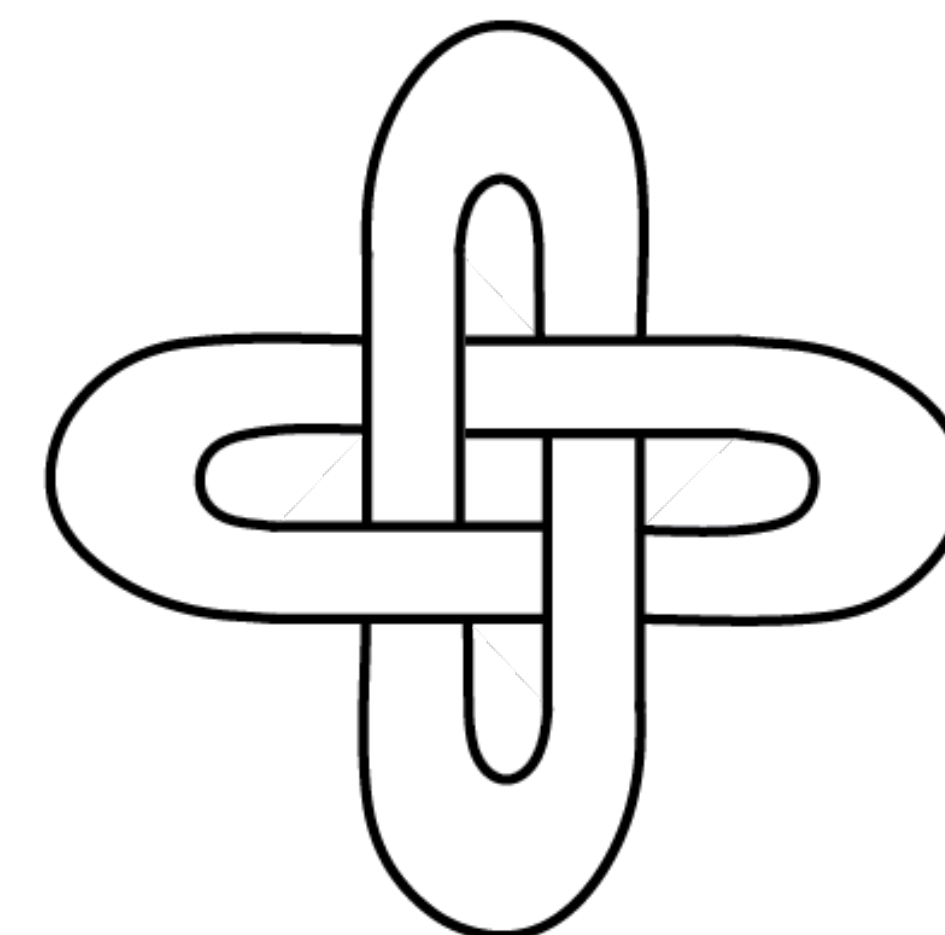
Join up the red dots again.



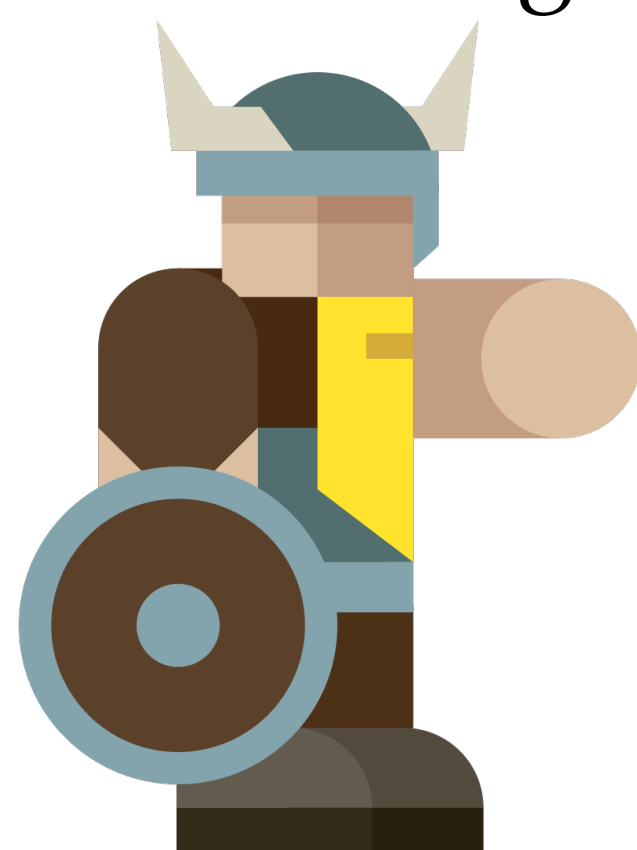
And again!



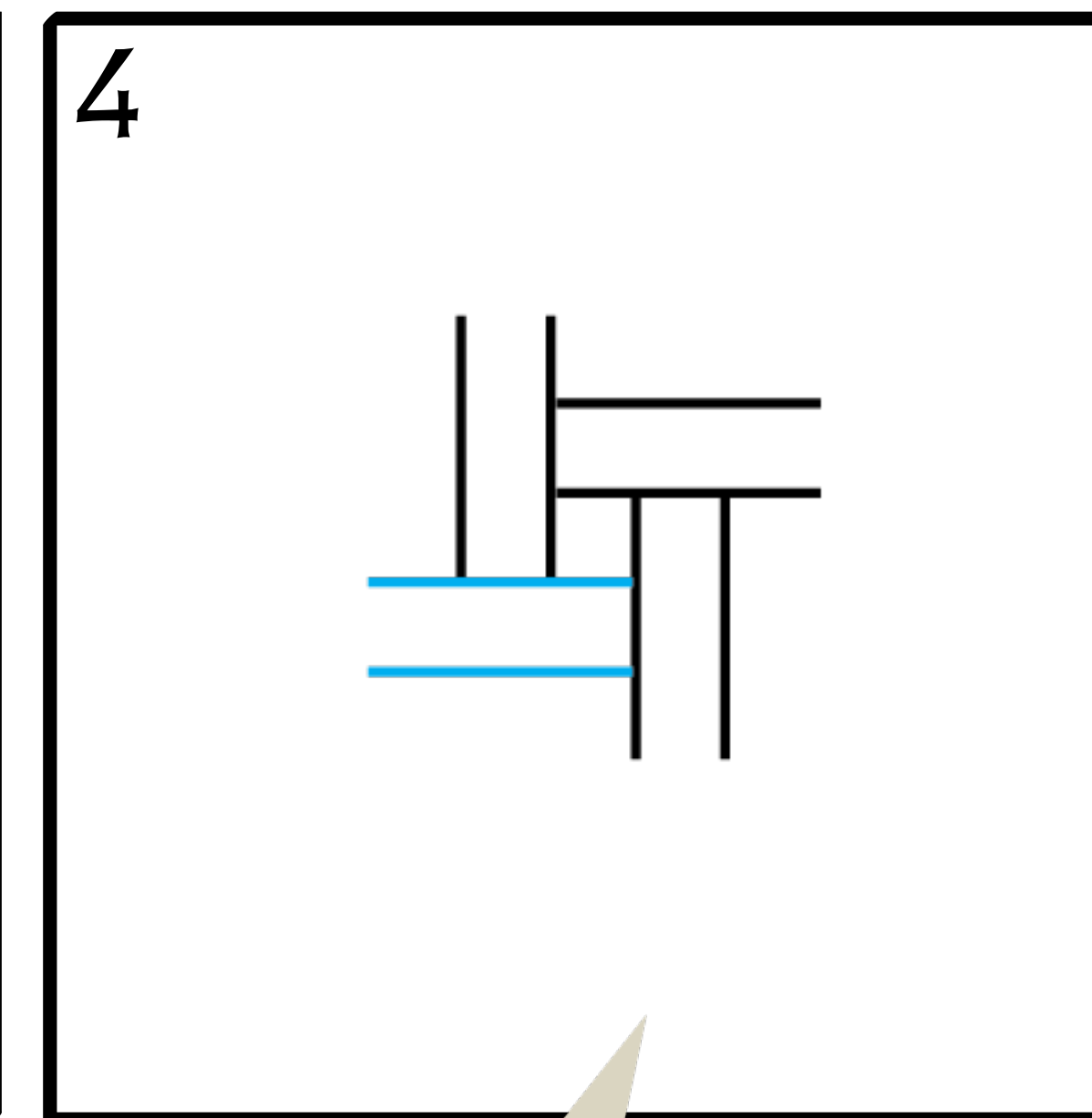
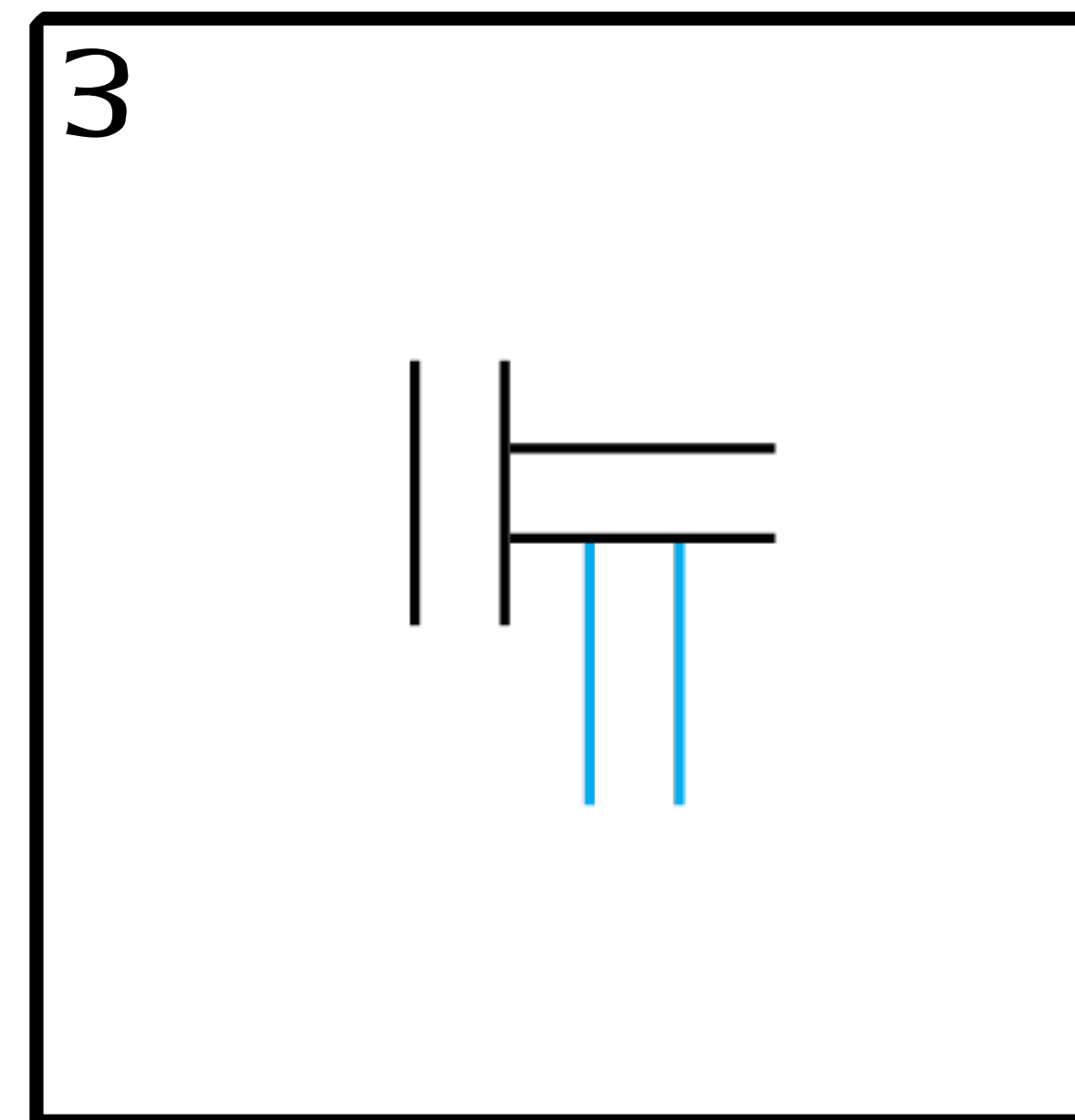
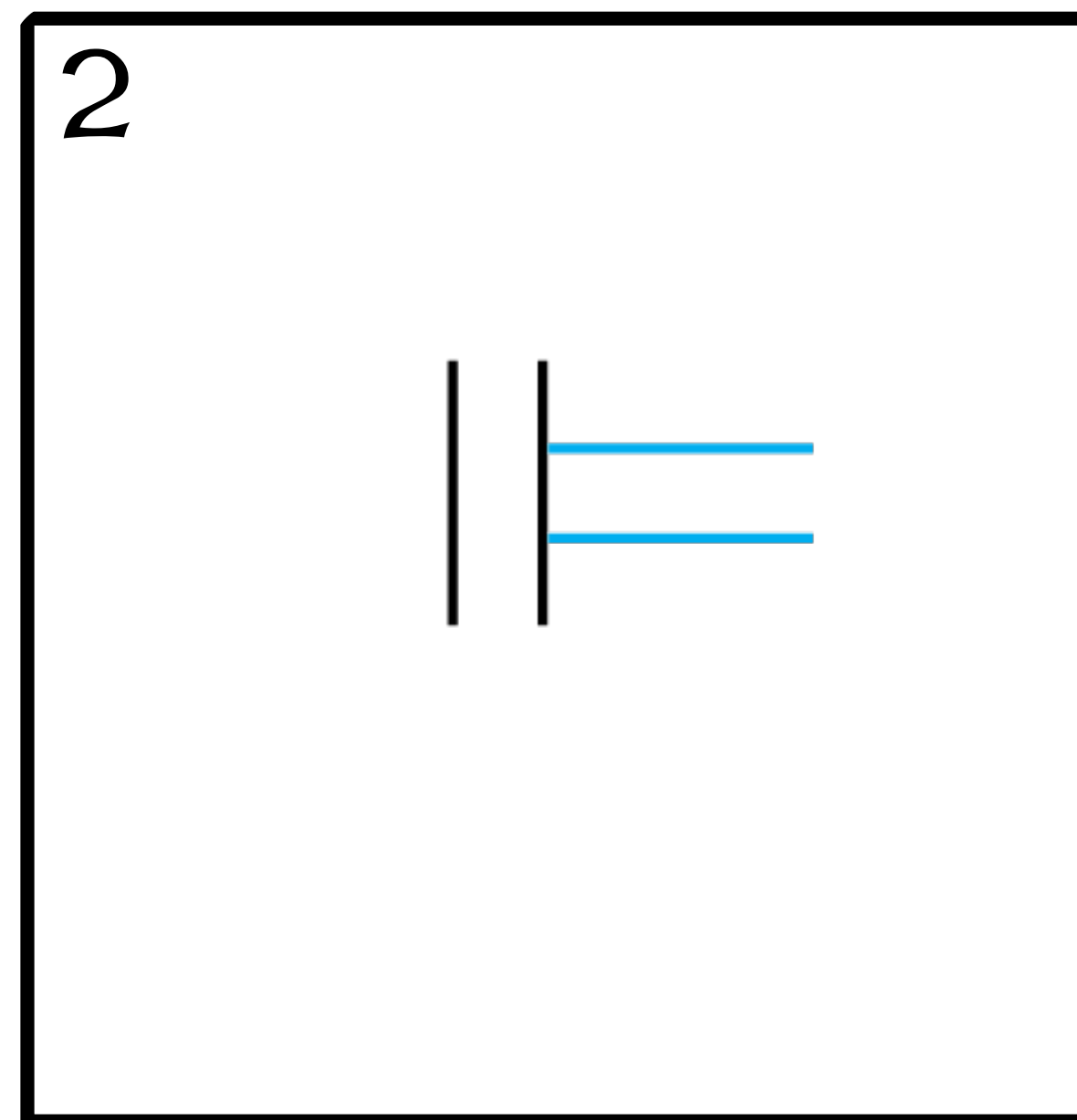
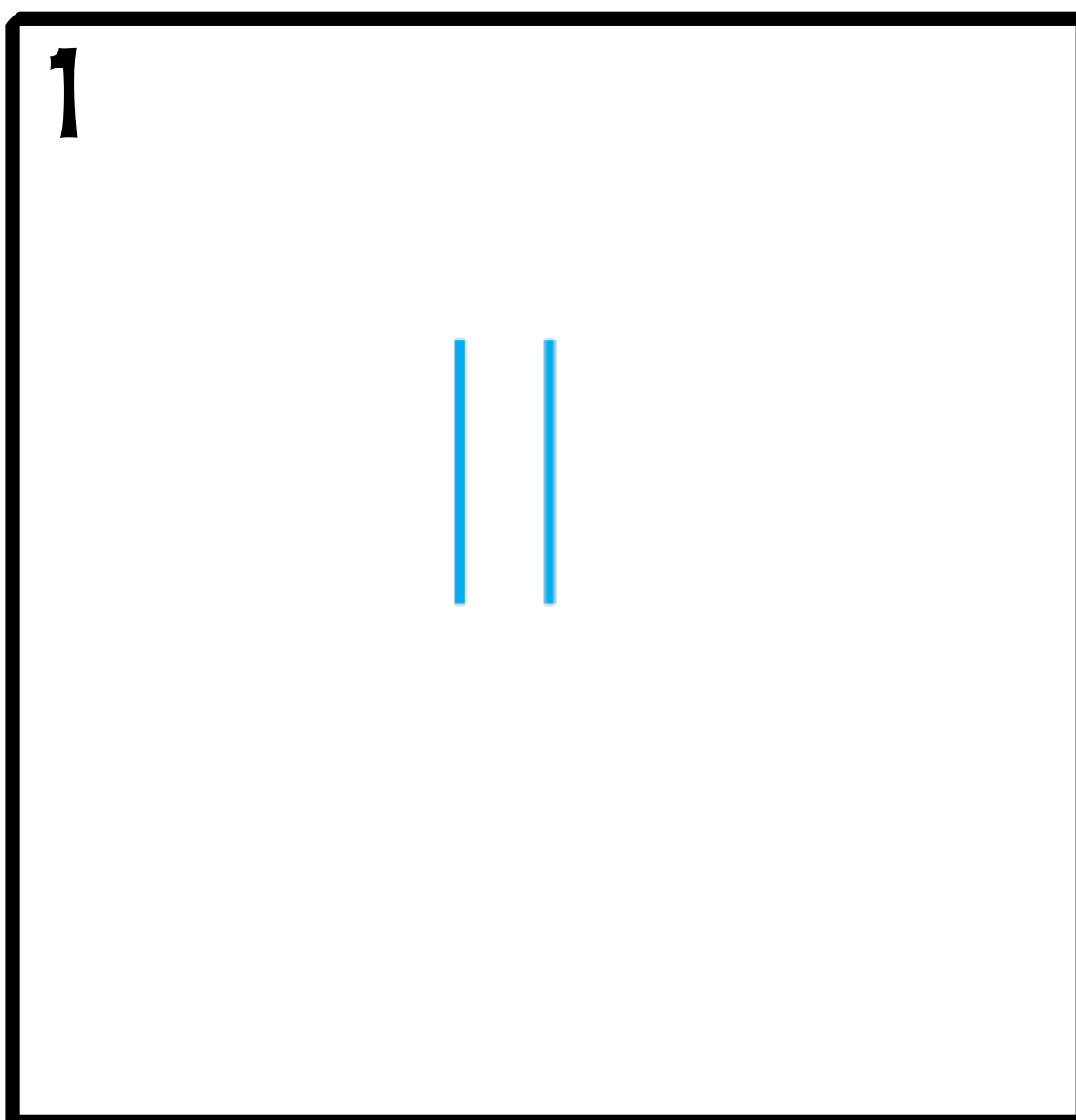
Last one!



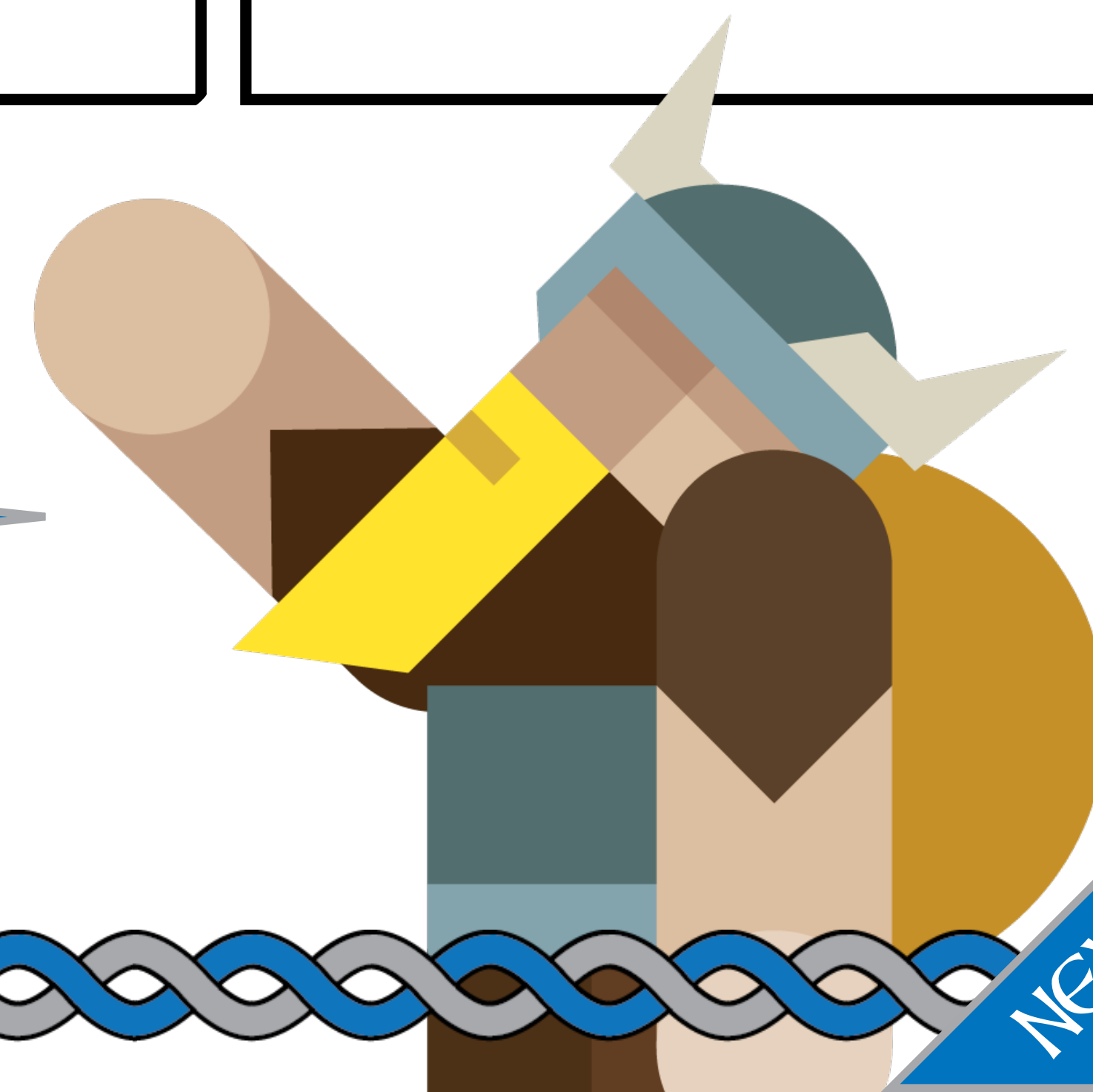
AND THERE YOU  
HAVE YOUR BASIC  
VIKING KNOT!







LET'S TRY IT AGAIN! CAN YOU  
DO THESE FOUR STEPS  
ACCURATELY?

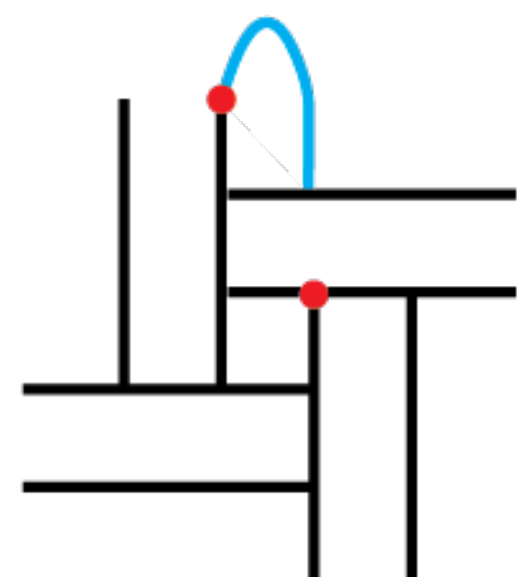


BACK

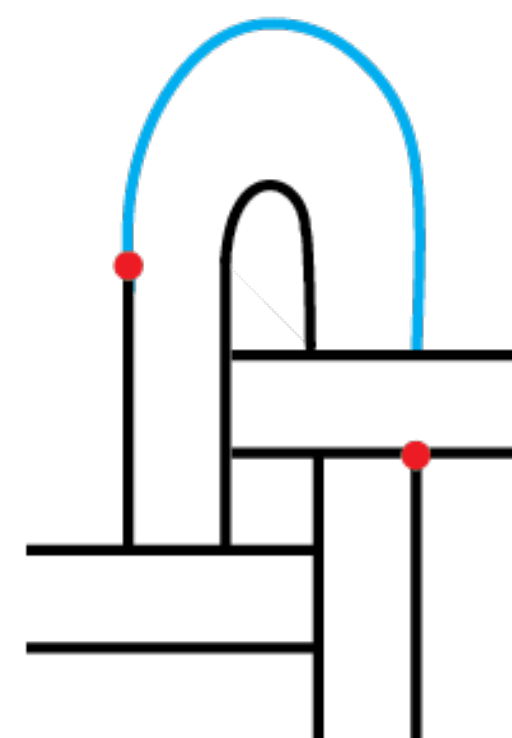
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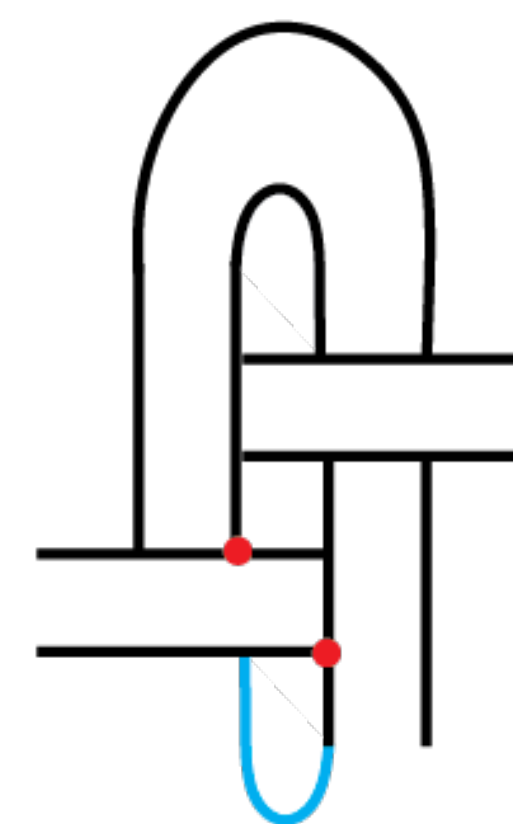
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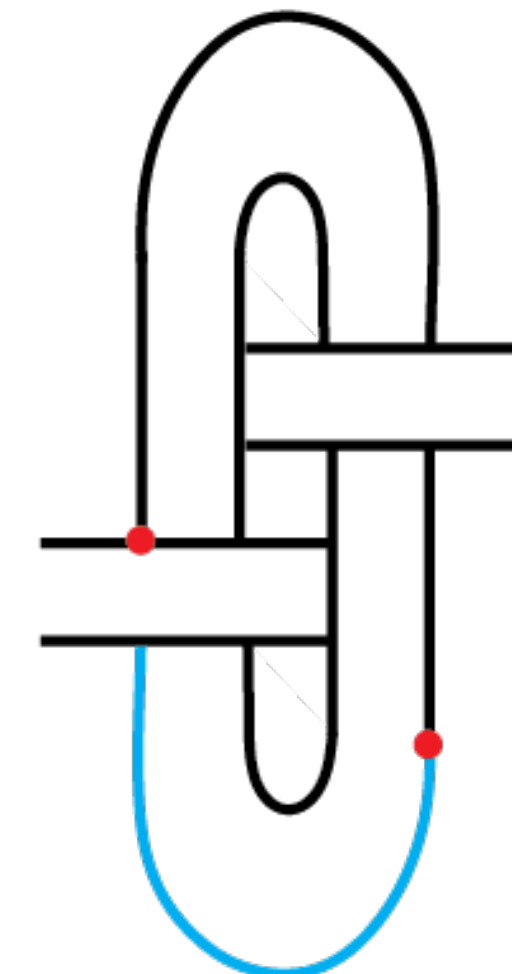
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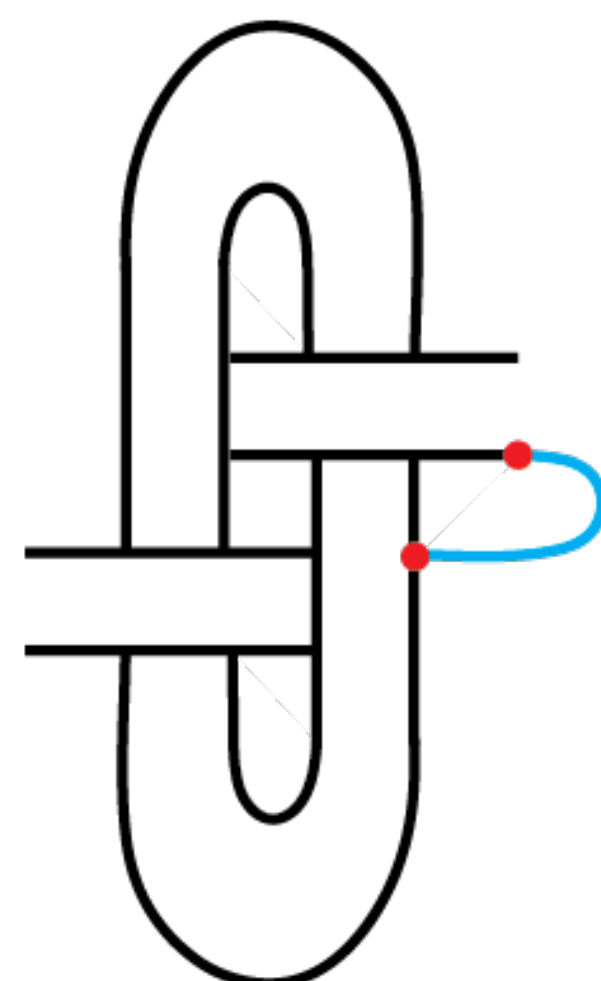
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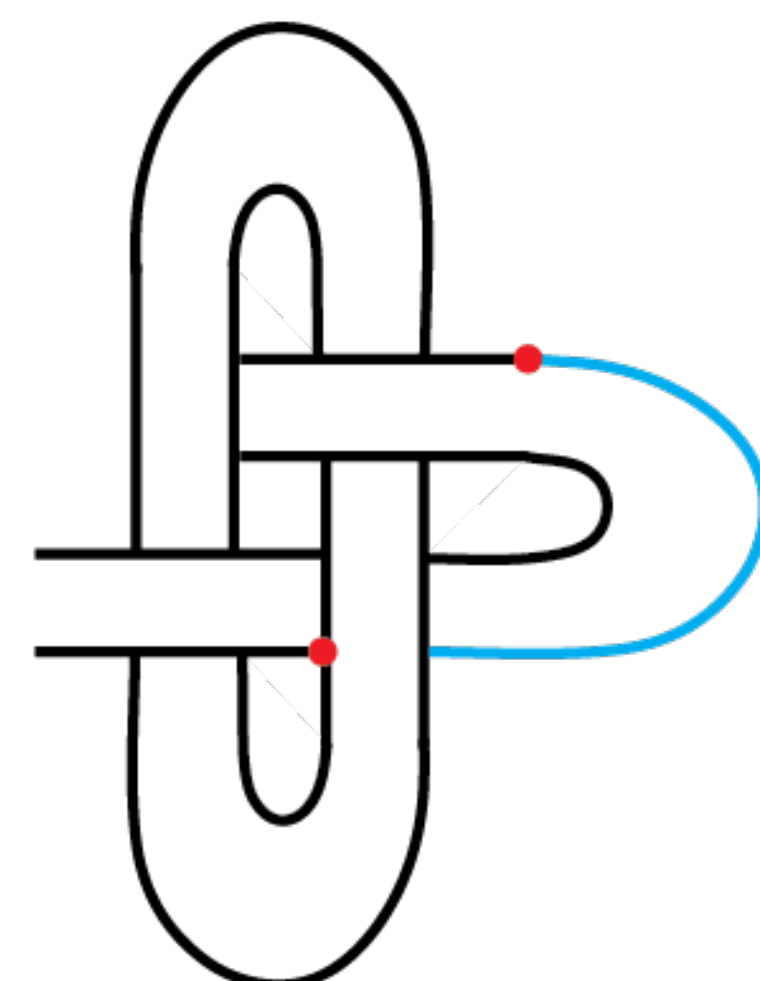
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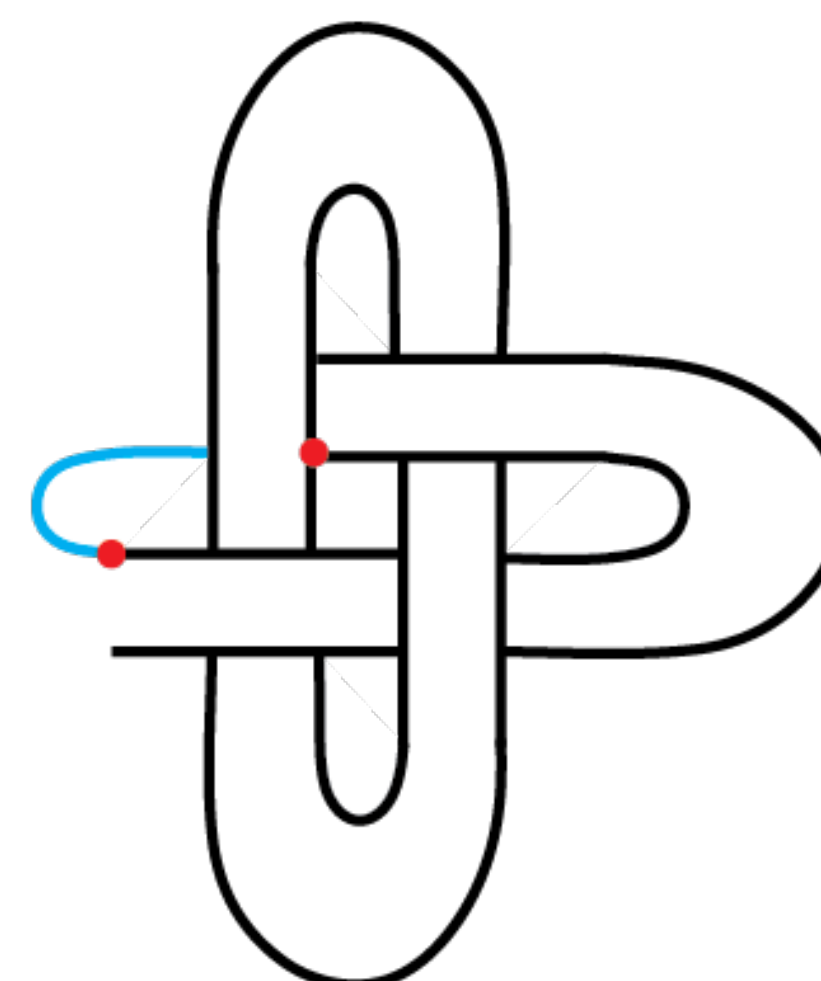
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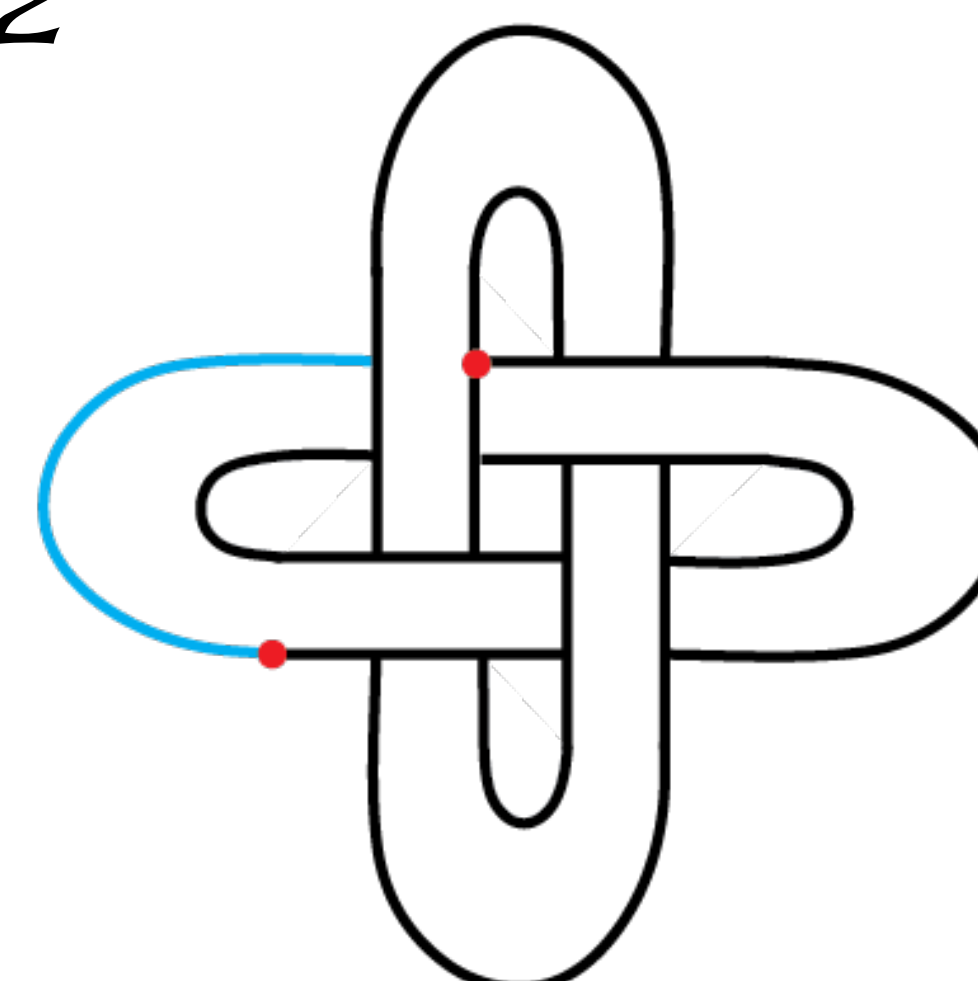
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11



12



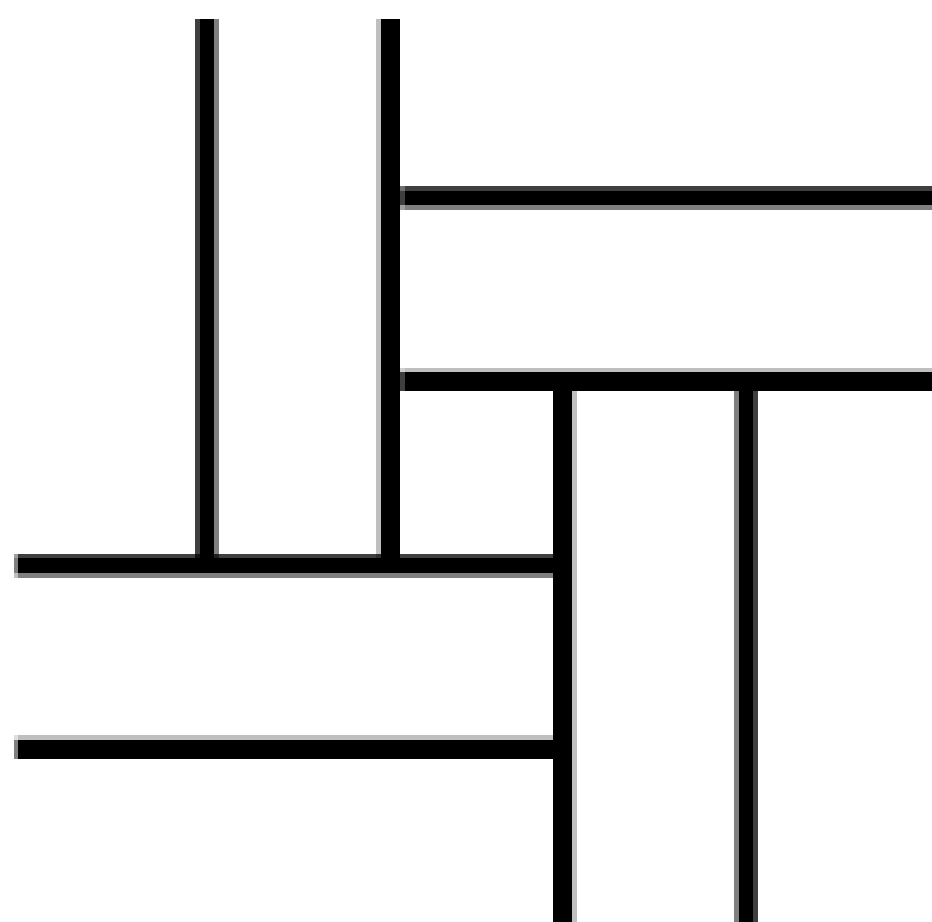
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NEXT





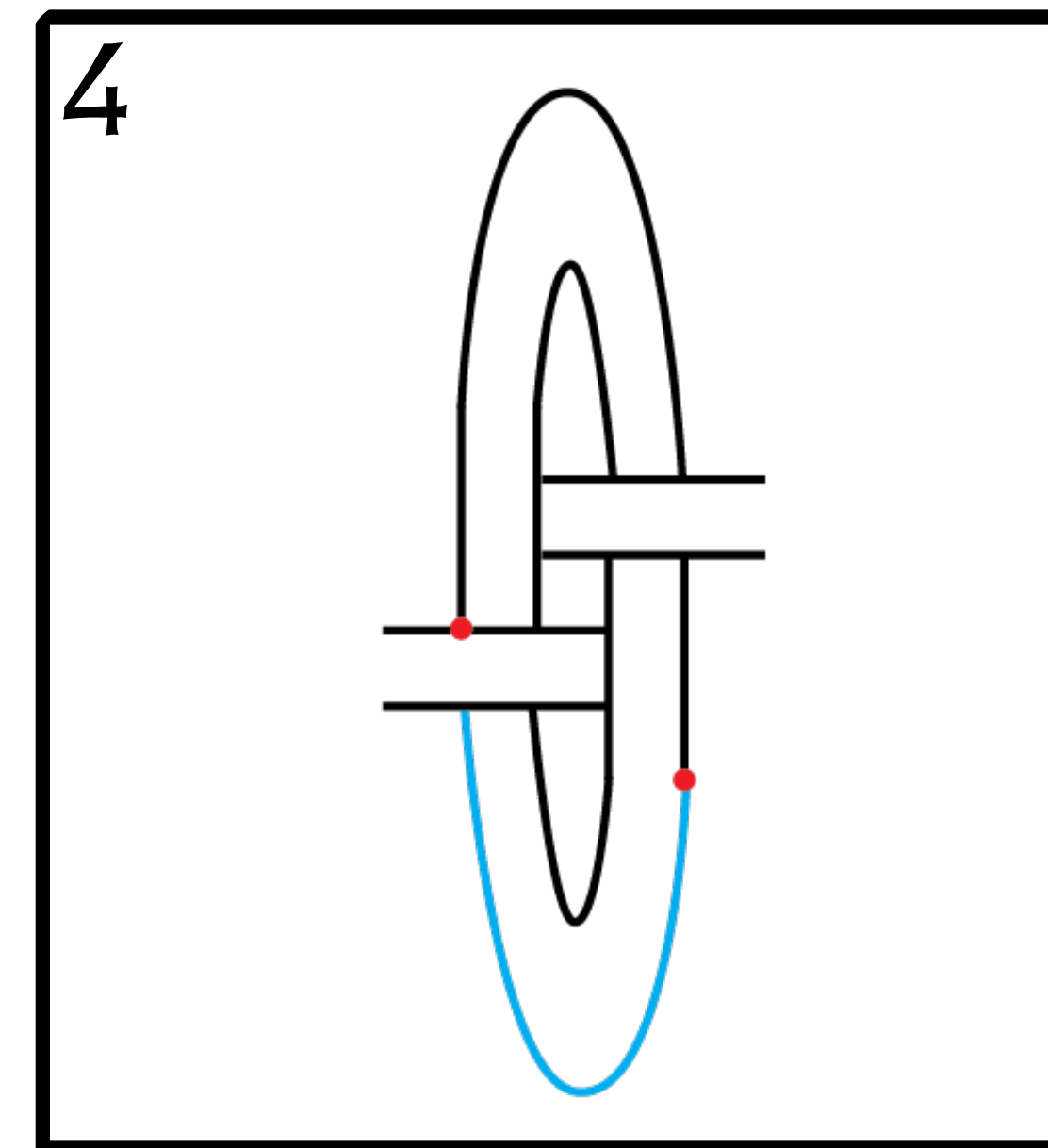
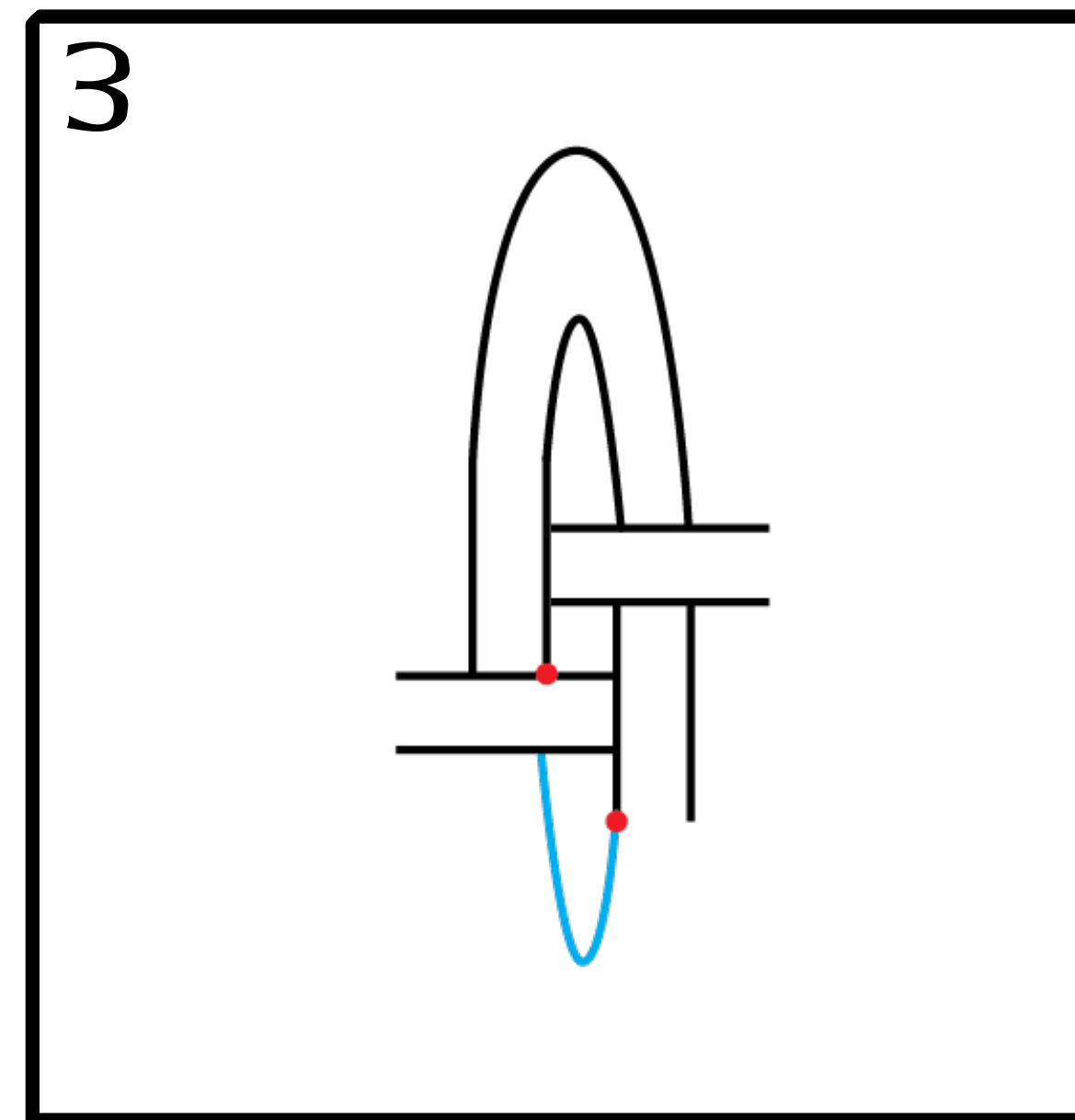
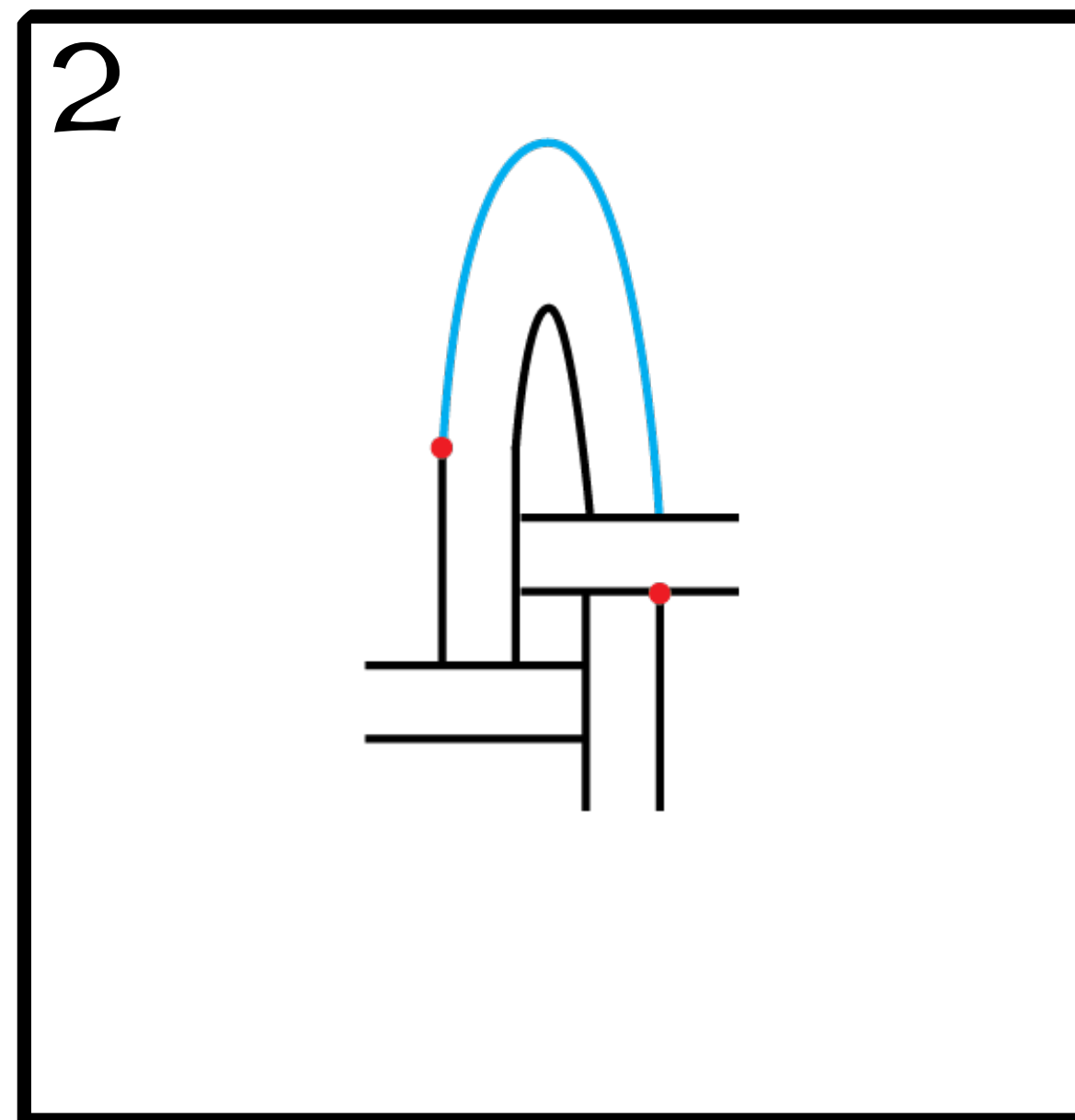
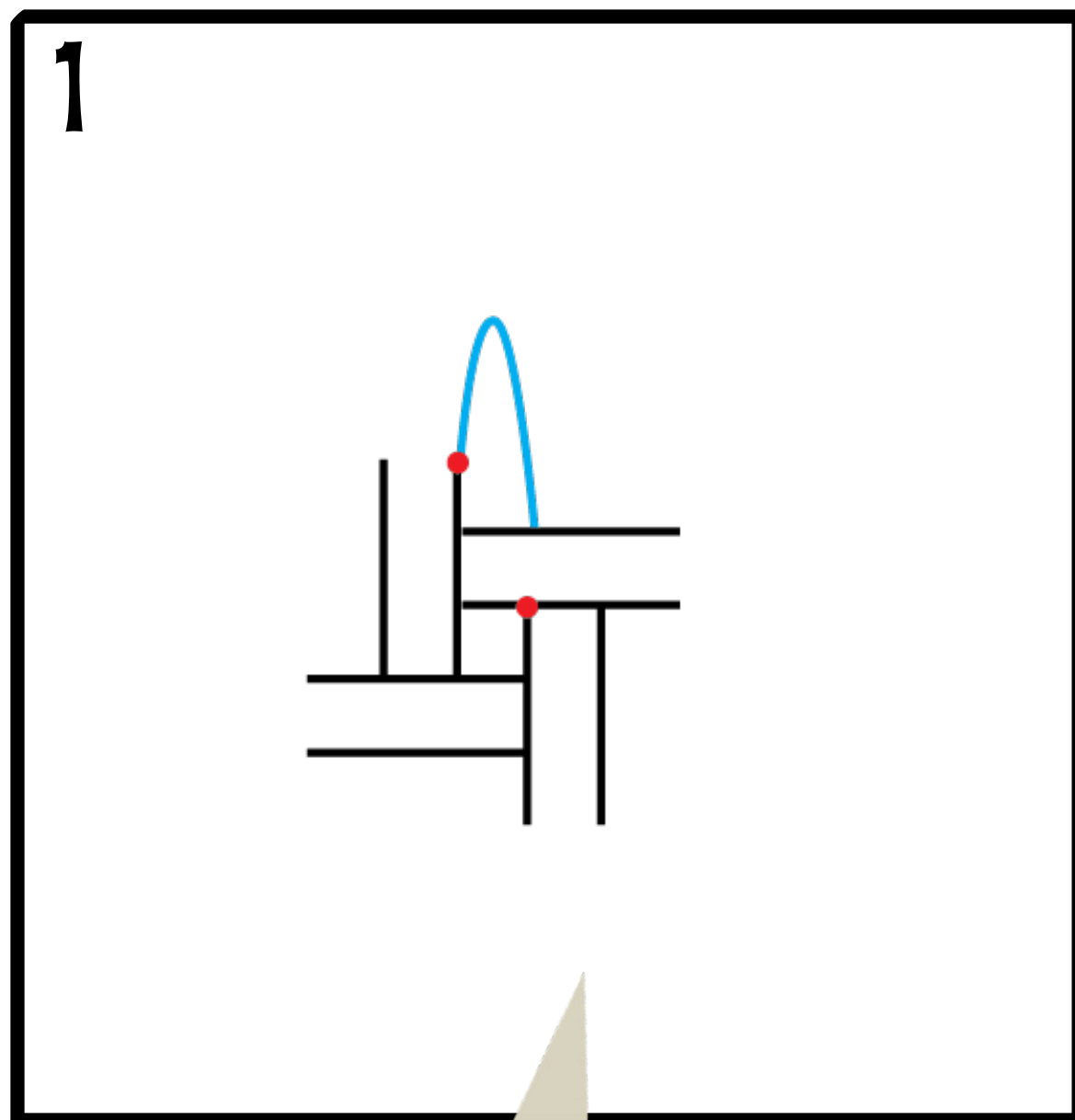
HOW DID YOU GET ON WITH THAT ONE?  
ONCE YOU KNOW THE BASICS, YOU CAN  
ALTER THE PATTERN A BIT. DRAW THE  
FIRST SECTION AGAIN...



BACK

NEXT



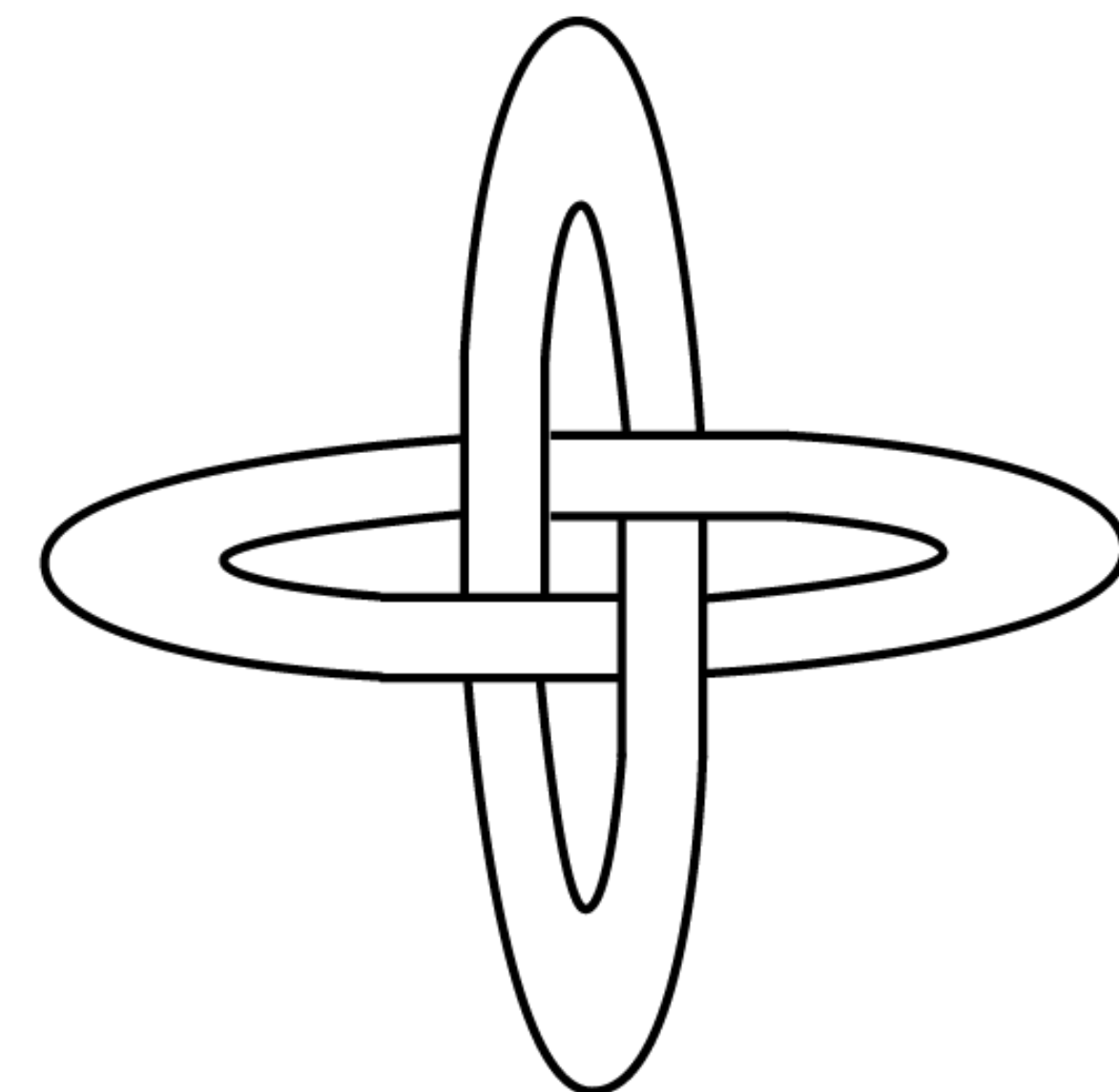
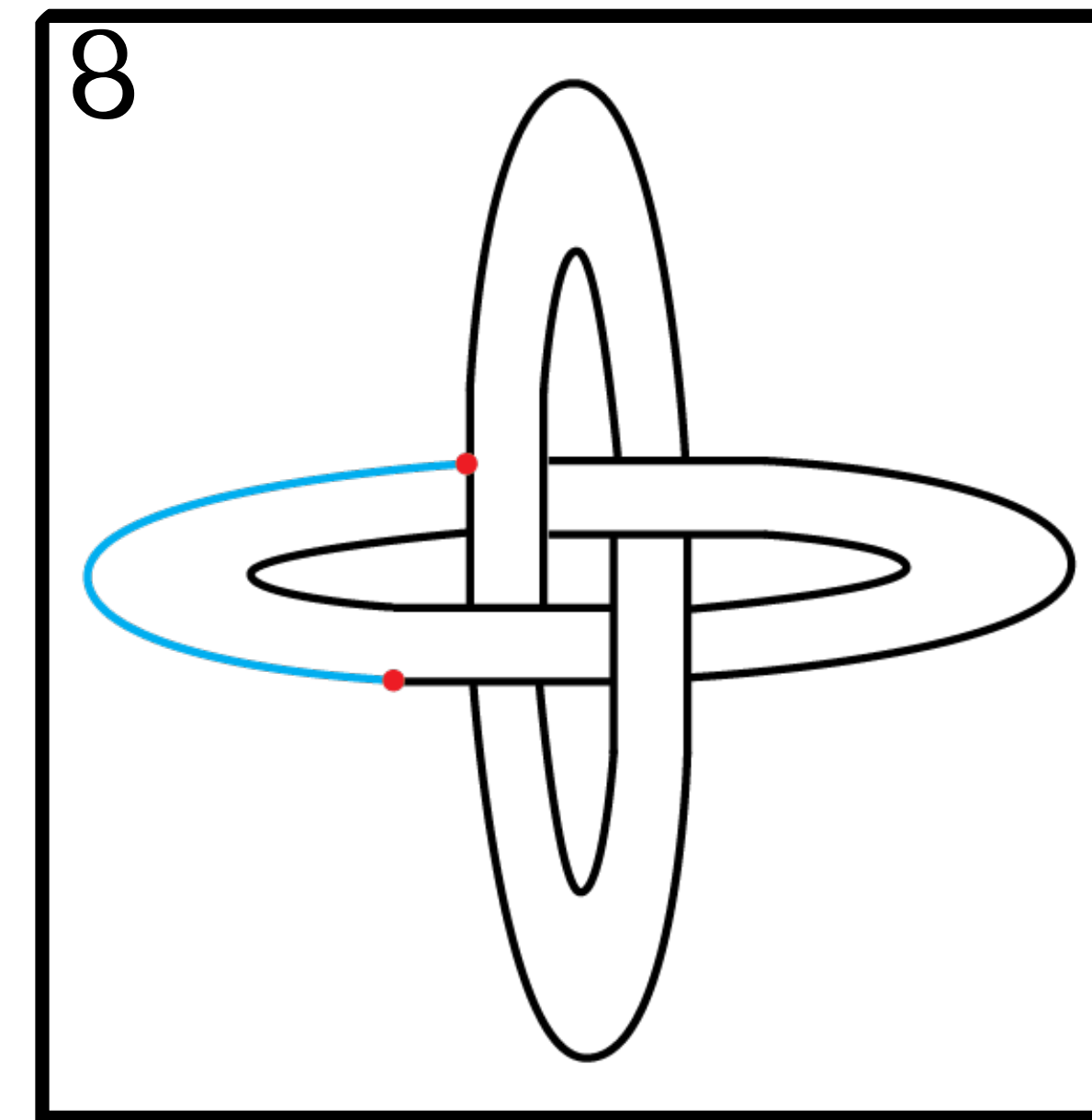
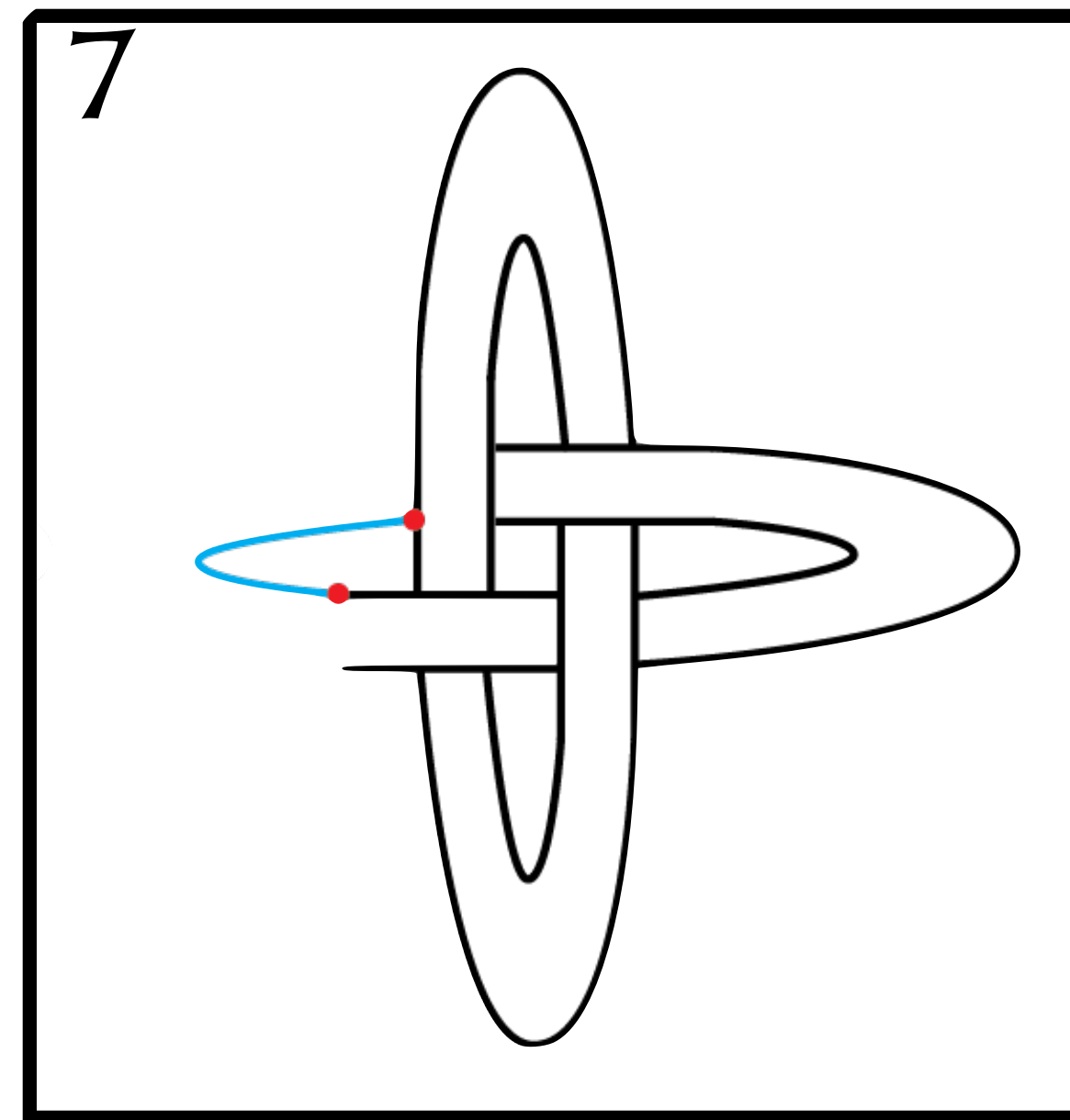
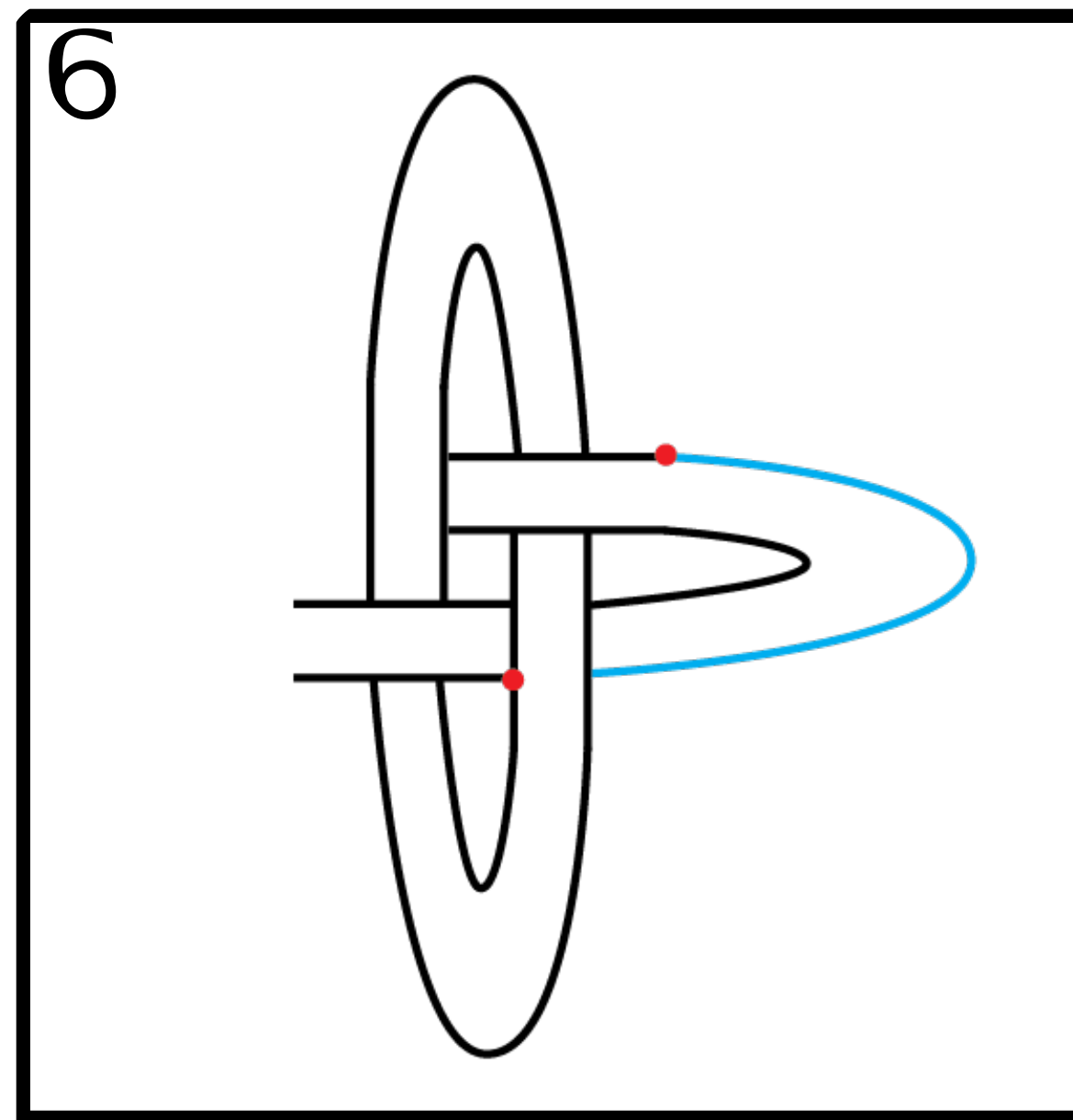
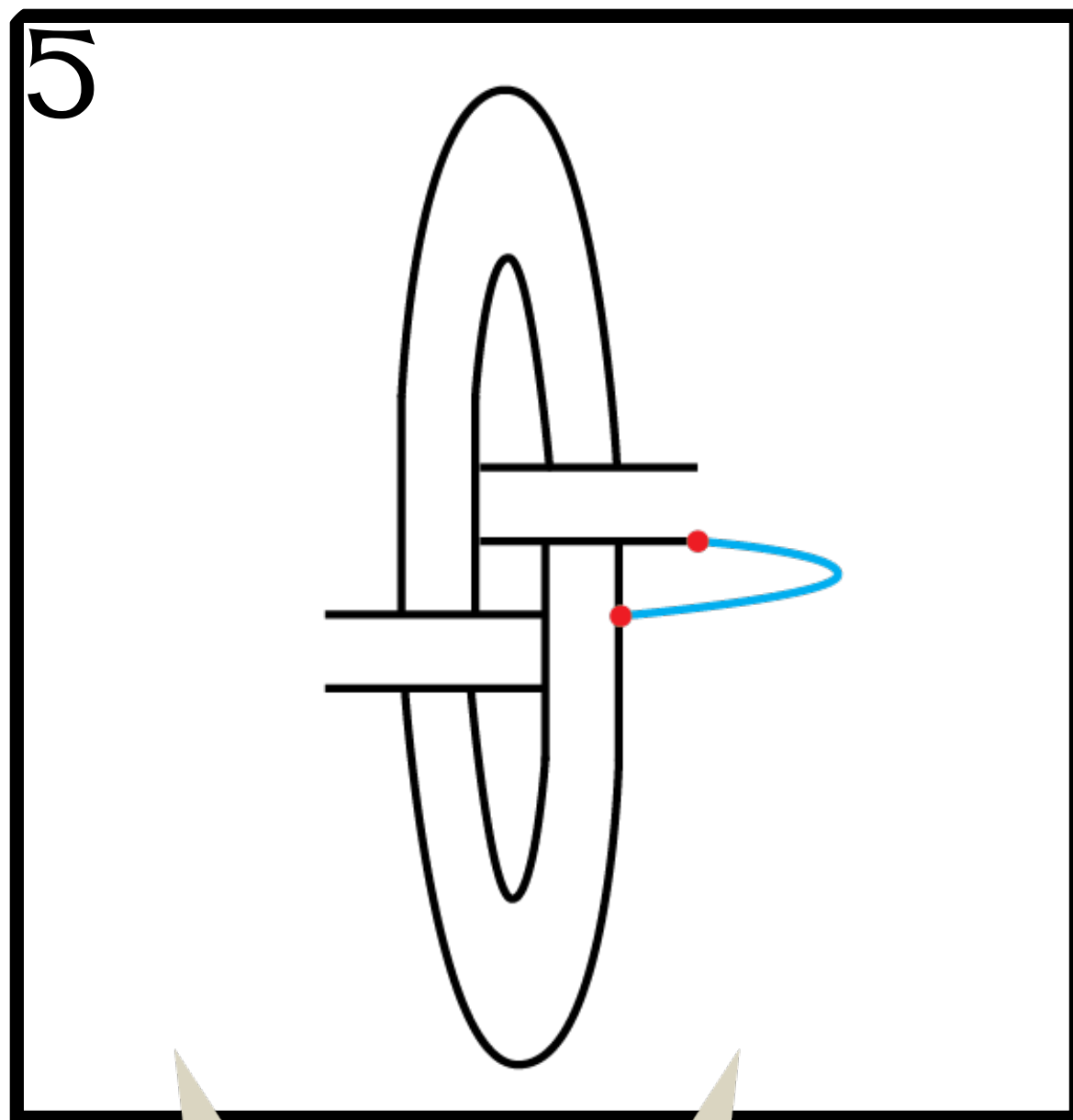


THIS TIME, MAKE THE LOOPS  
POINTIER.

BACK

NEXT



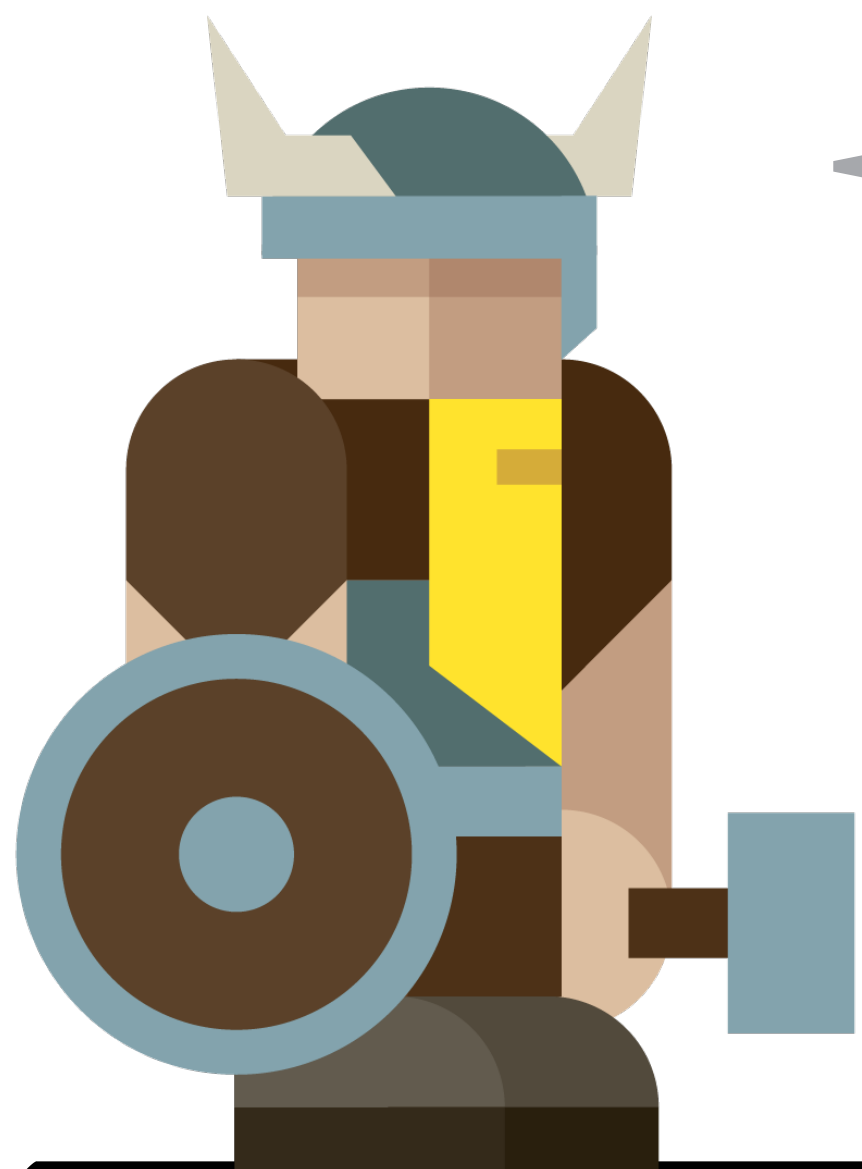


YOU THEN END UP  
WITH A SLIGHTLY  
DIFFERENT KNOT.

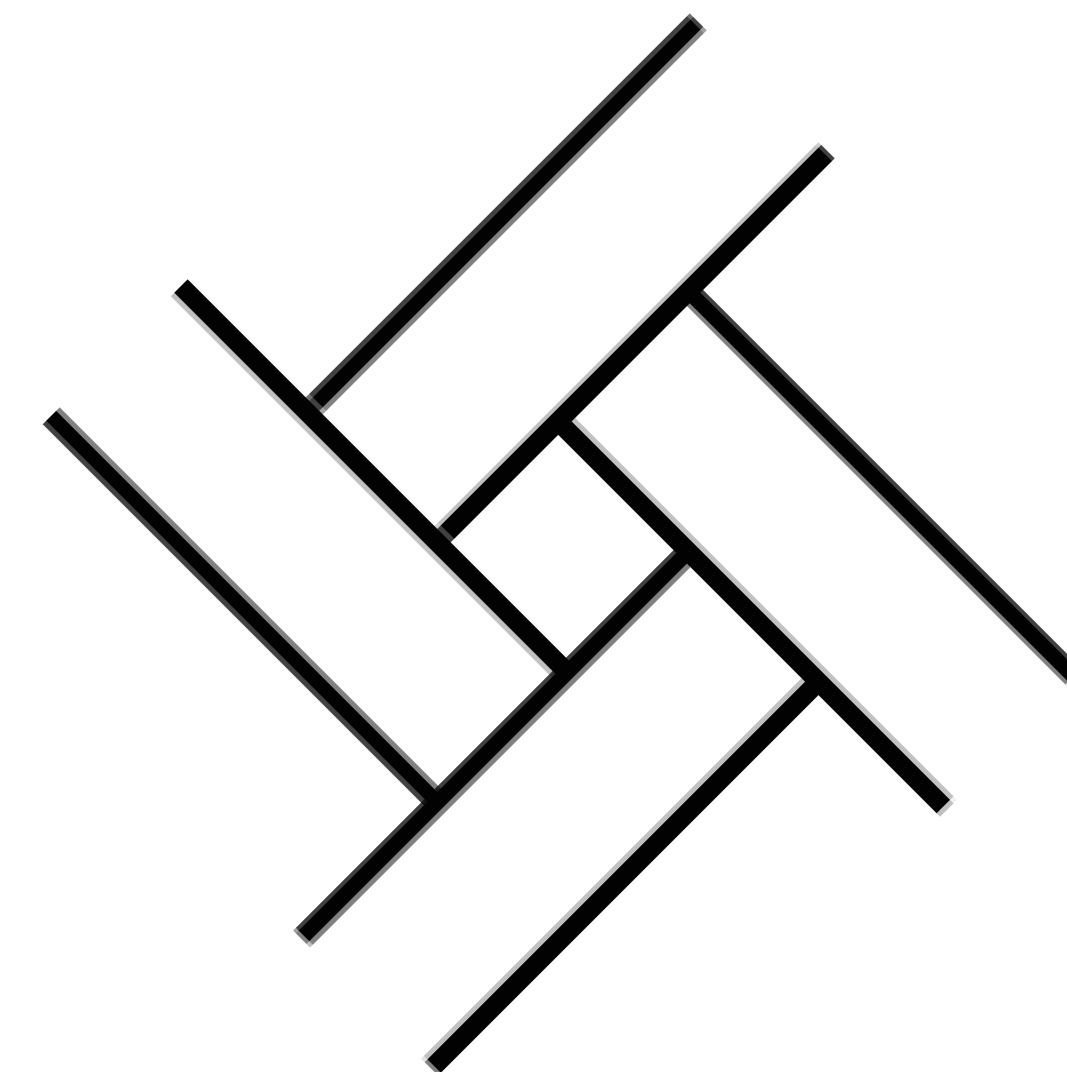
BACK

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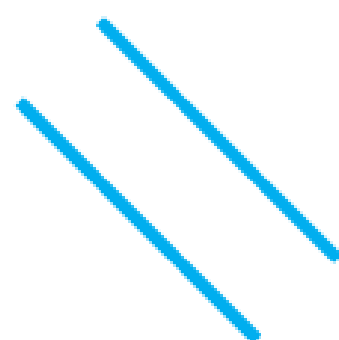




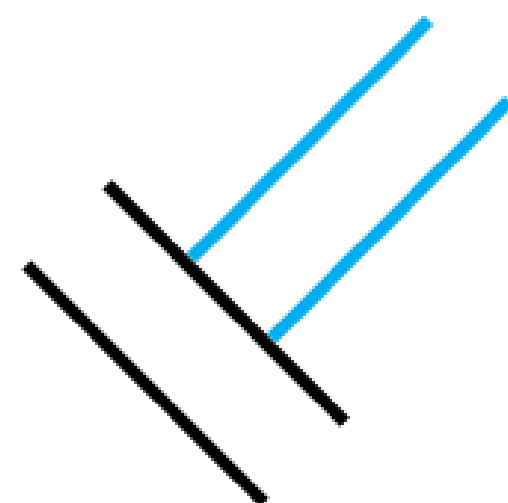
LET'S TRY ANOTHER ONE!  
THIS TIME, DRAW ALL YOUR  
PARALLEL LINES ON A  $45^\circ$   
ROTATION...



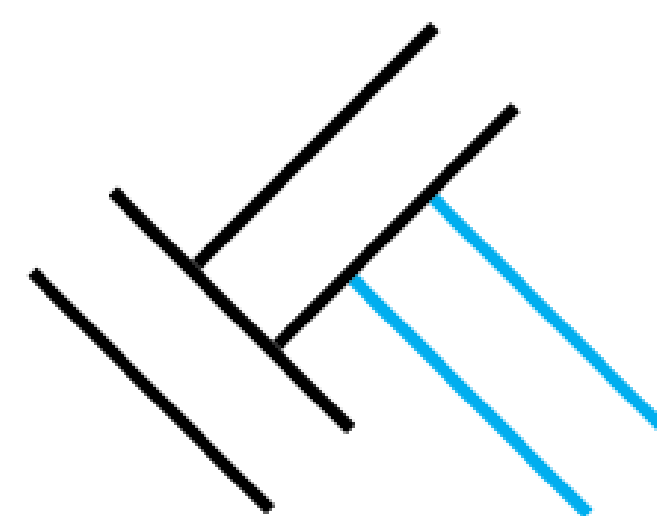
1



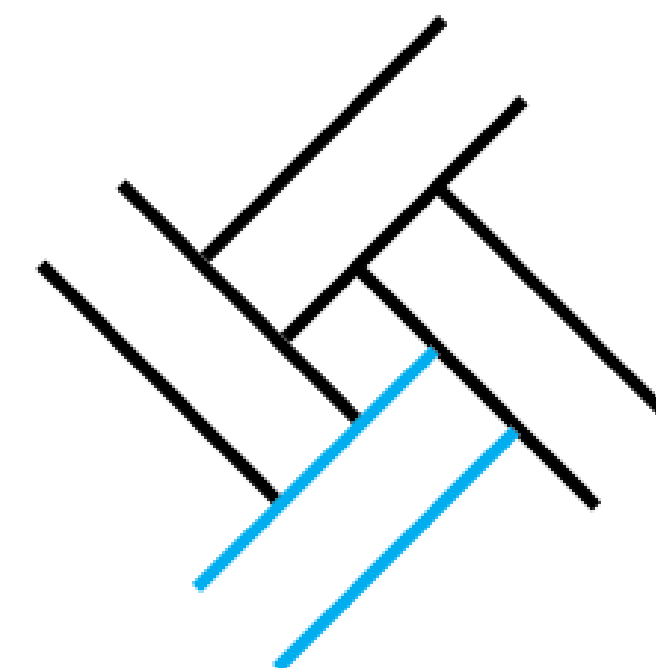
2



3



4



BACK

NEXT



5

The diagram shows a complex arrangement of black line segments. Two red dots are located on two of the segments. A blue parallelogram is drawn, with its vertices on the segments, highlighting a specific geometric region within the overall structure.

6

7

The diagram shows a complex black geometric structure composed of several interconnected lines and rectangles. A black line segment with a red dot at its end intersects the structure. A blue line segment with a red dot at its end also intersects the structure. The red dots are positioned at the intersection points of the lines with the black structure.

8

The diagram shows a series of black lines forming a complex, nested structure. A blue line segment is drawn, connecting two red dots. One red dot is located on a black line segment, and the other is on the blue line segment. The entire diagram is contained within a square frame.

9

The diagram shows a complex arrangement of black-outlined rectangles and lines. Two red dots are located on the diagram: one on a horizontal line segment and another on a diagonal line segment. A blue line segment is drawn, starting from the bottom right and extending towards the center, possibly representing a path or a specific geometric construction.

10

The diagram is a complex geometric figure composed of several nested and intersecting rectangles and squares. A blue square is attached to the top-left of the main structure. Two red dots are placed on the diagram: one on the blue square and one on a horizontal segment of the main structure.

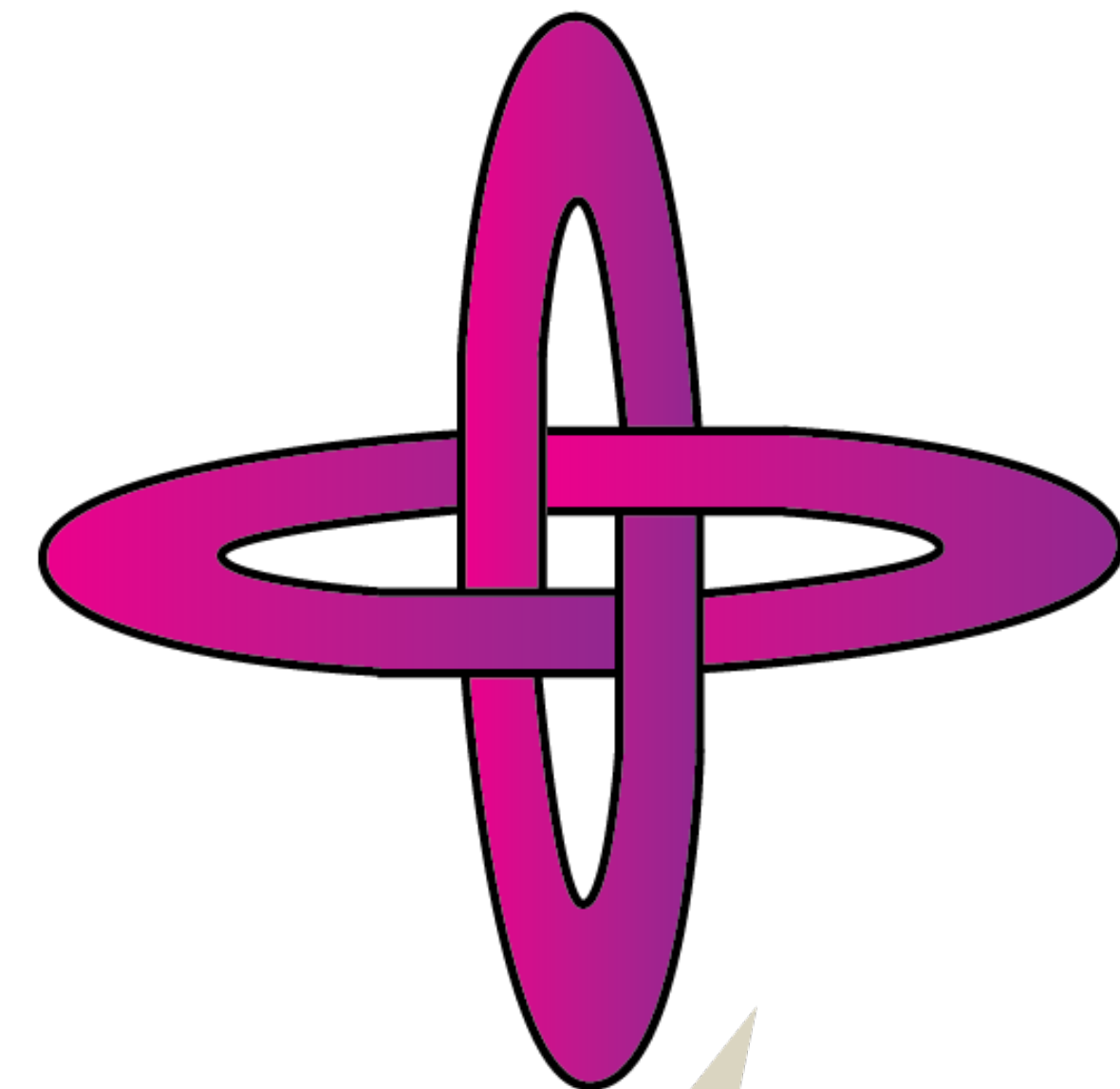
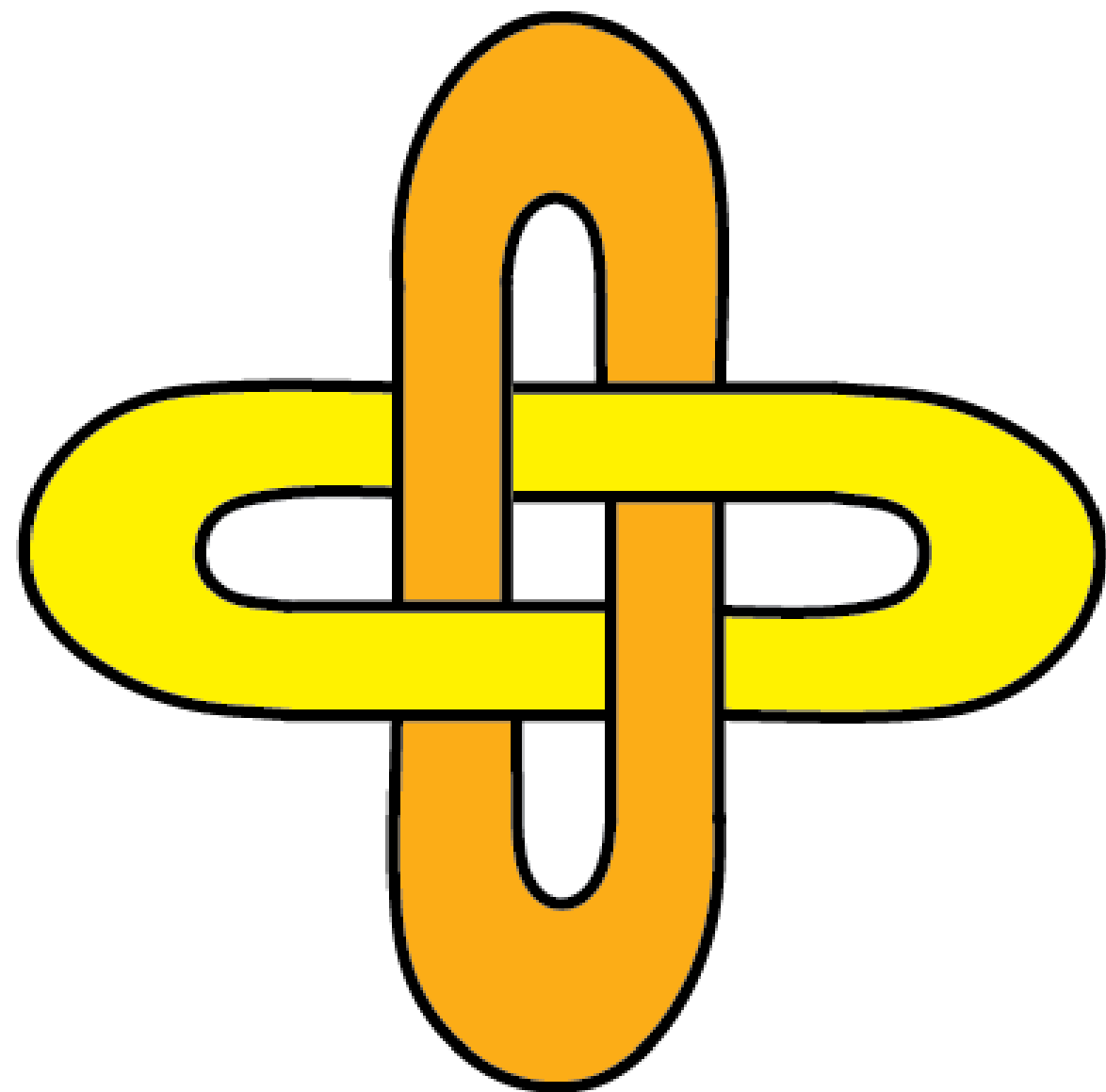
11

The diagram shows a complex geometric structure composed of several nested and intersecting rectangles and lines. Two red dots are placed on the diagram: one on a horizontal line segment and another on a vertical line segment. A blue line segment is also present, connecting the two red dots.

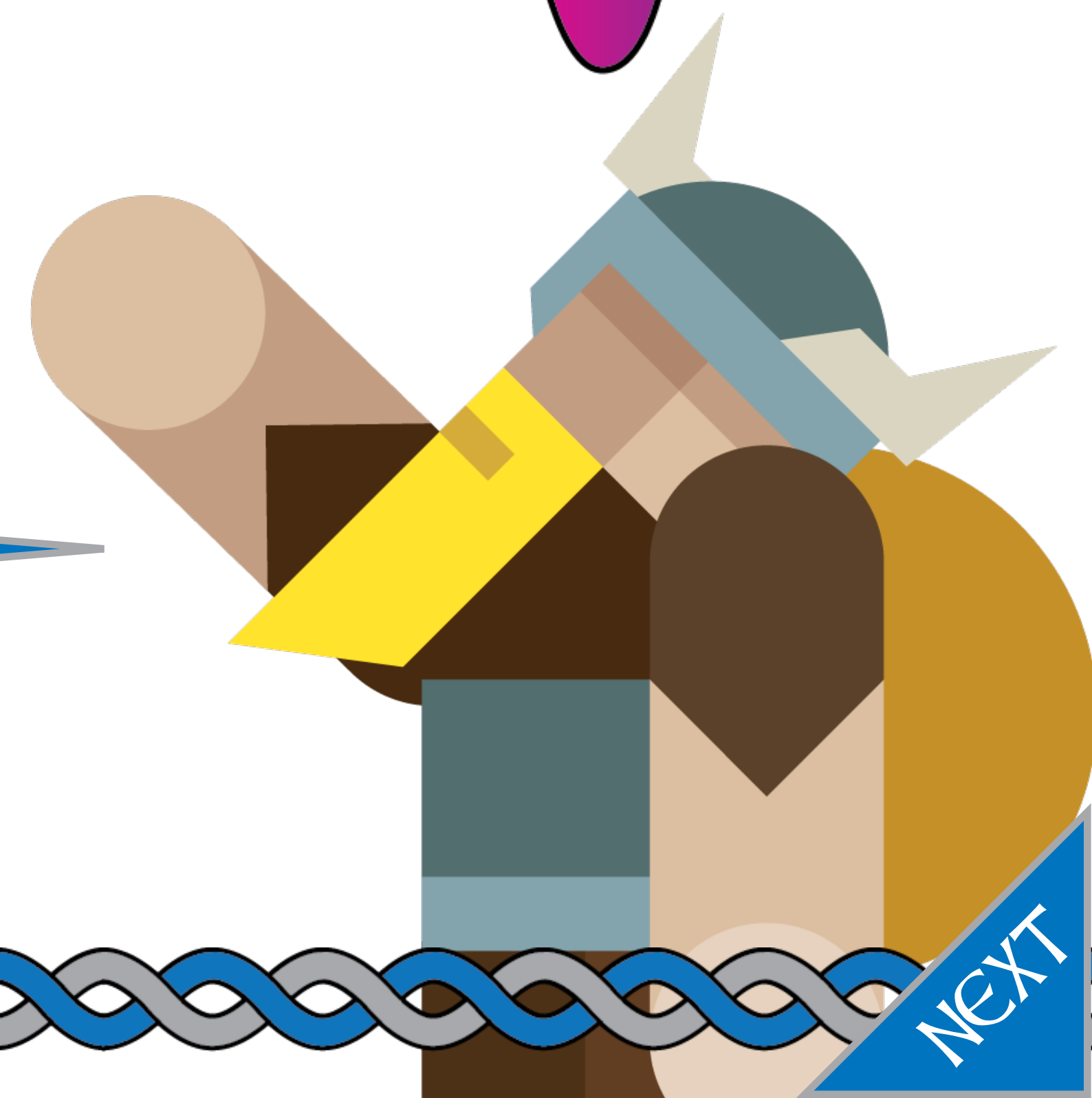
12

The diagram shows a black square frame. Inside, a black line forms a central square with four smaller squares attached to its sides, creating a cross-like shape. A blue line segment is drawn on the left side of the central square, connecting two red dots. The top-left corner of the frame contains the number '12'.





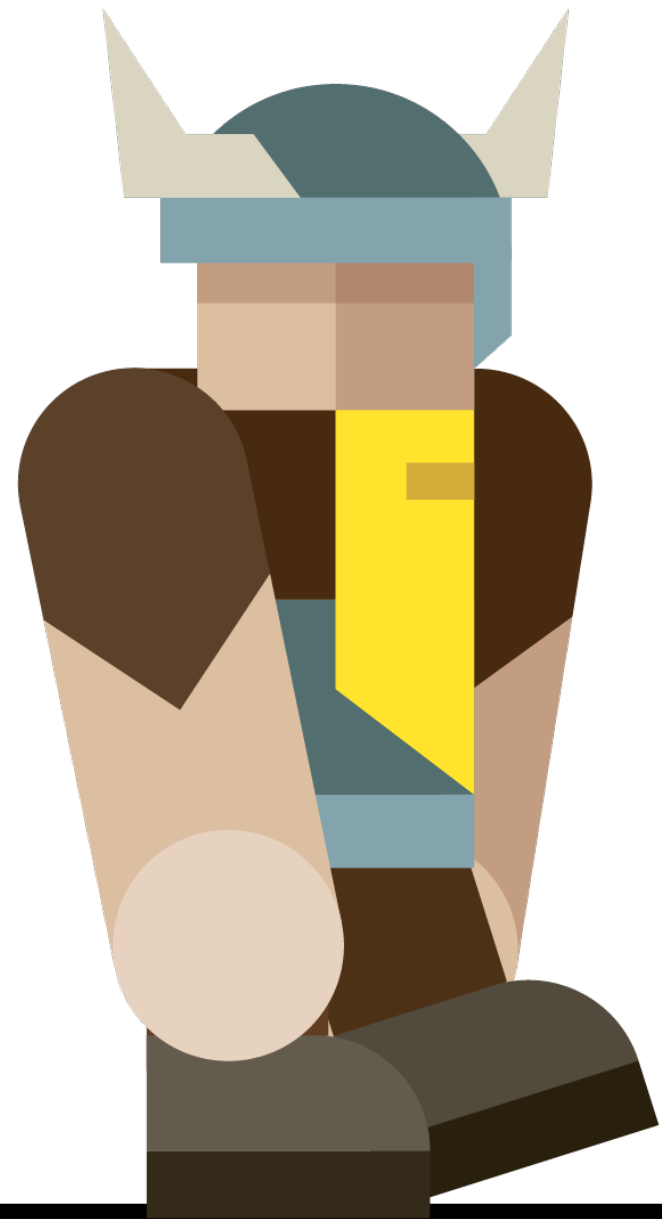
WHICH OF THESE DO YOU LIKE BEST?  
CAN YOU THINK OF ANY OTHER WAYS  
YOU COULD CHANGE THE KNOT?



BACK

NEXT

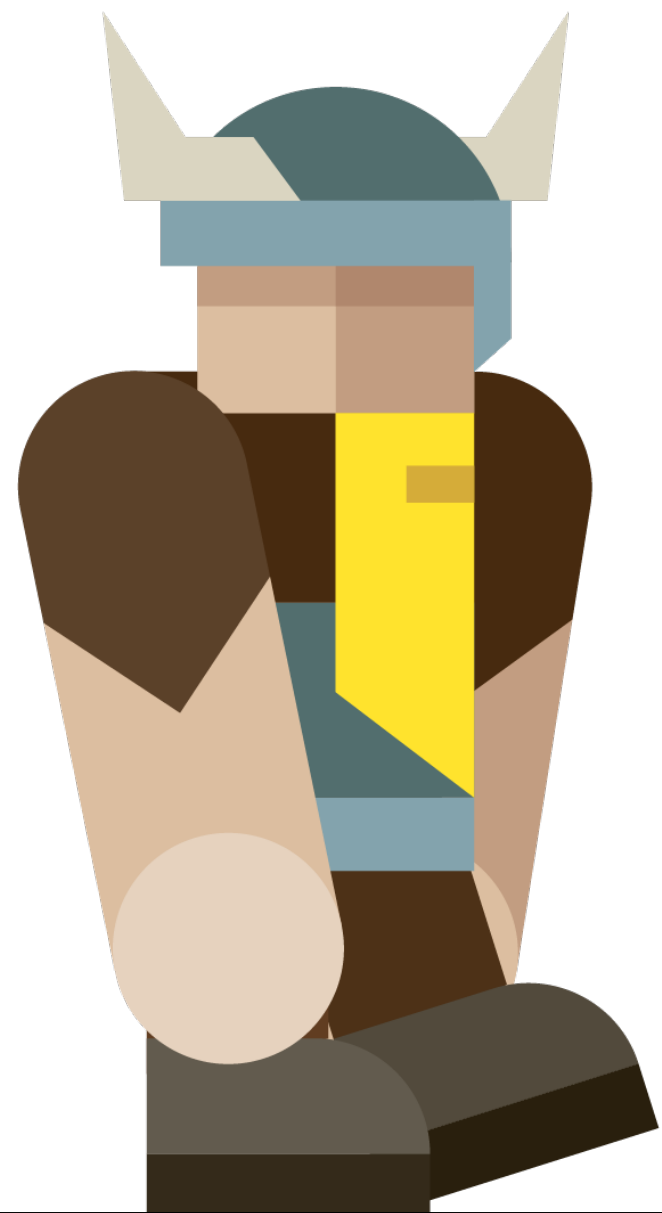




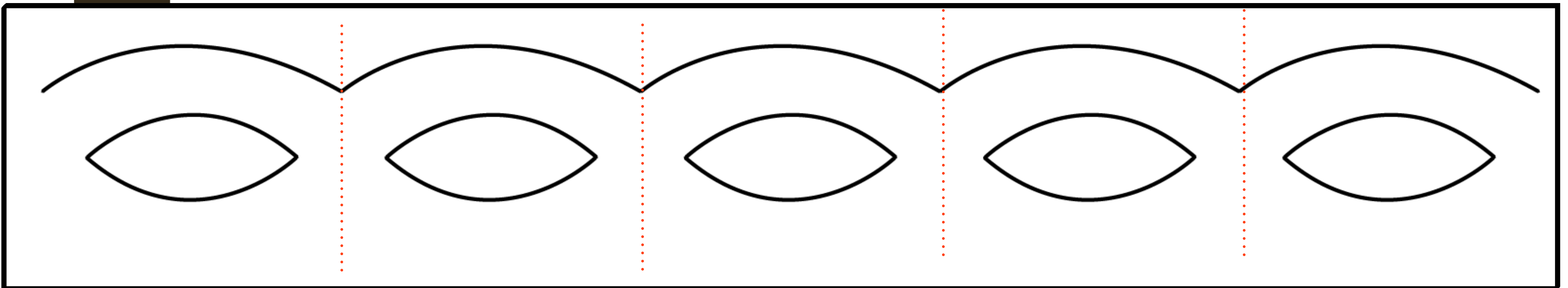
LET'S TRY SOMETHING ELSE. DRAW FIVE ALMOND SHAPES. MAKE THEM THE SAME SIZE AND MAKE SURE THEY ARE AN EQUAL DISTANCE APART.







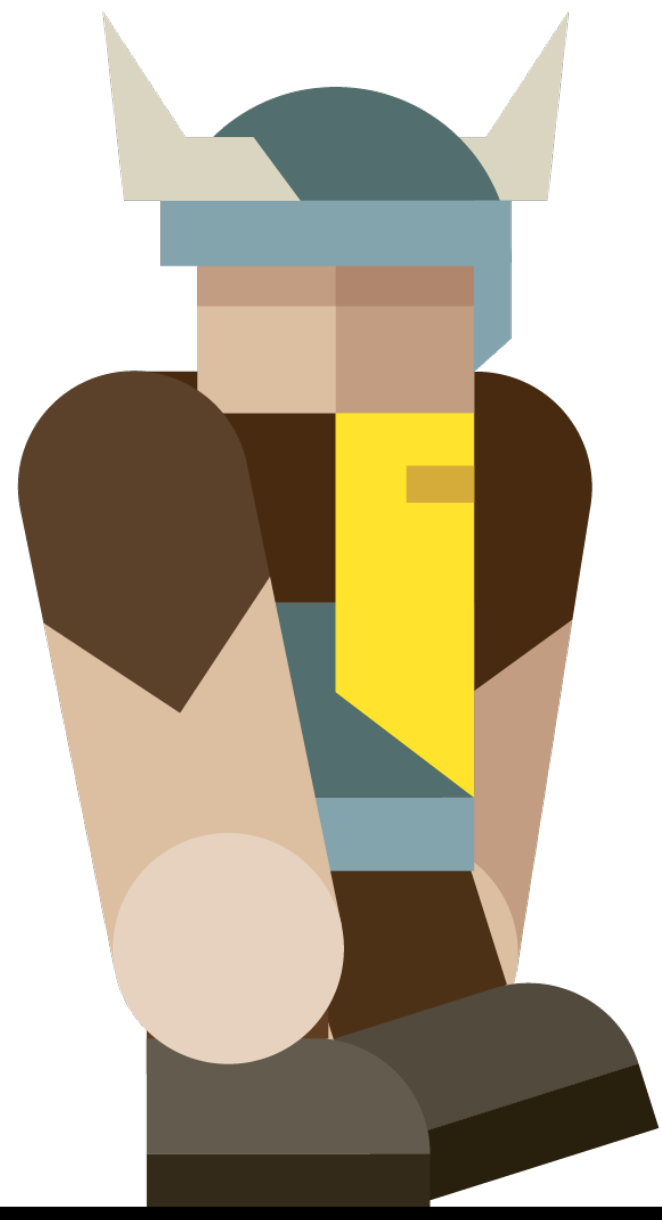
DRAW SOME WAVES OVER THE TOP OF THE ALMOND SHAPES. MAKE SURE THE LOWEST POINT OF THE WAVES IS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE TWO ALMONDS.



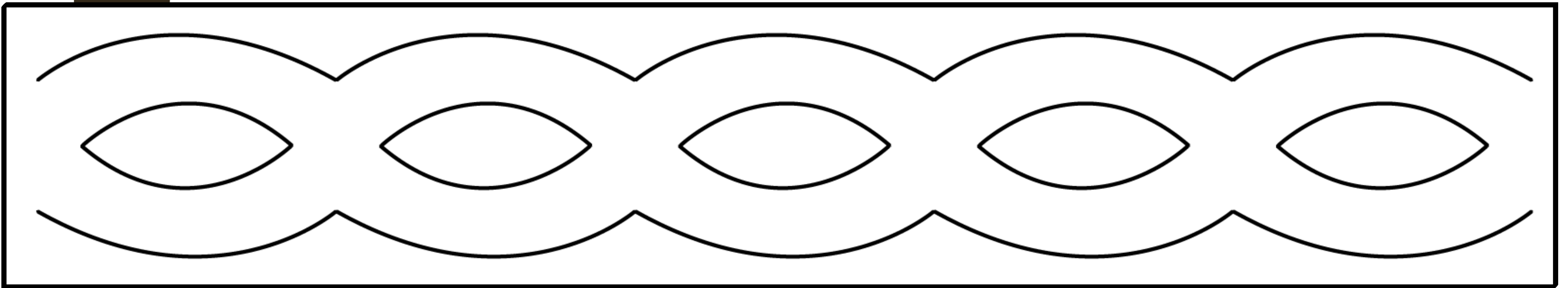
BACK

NEXT





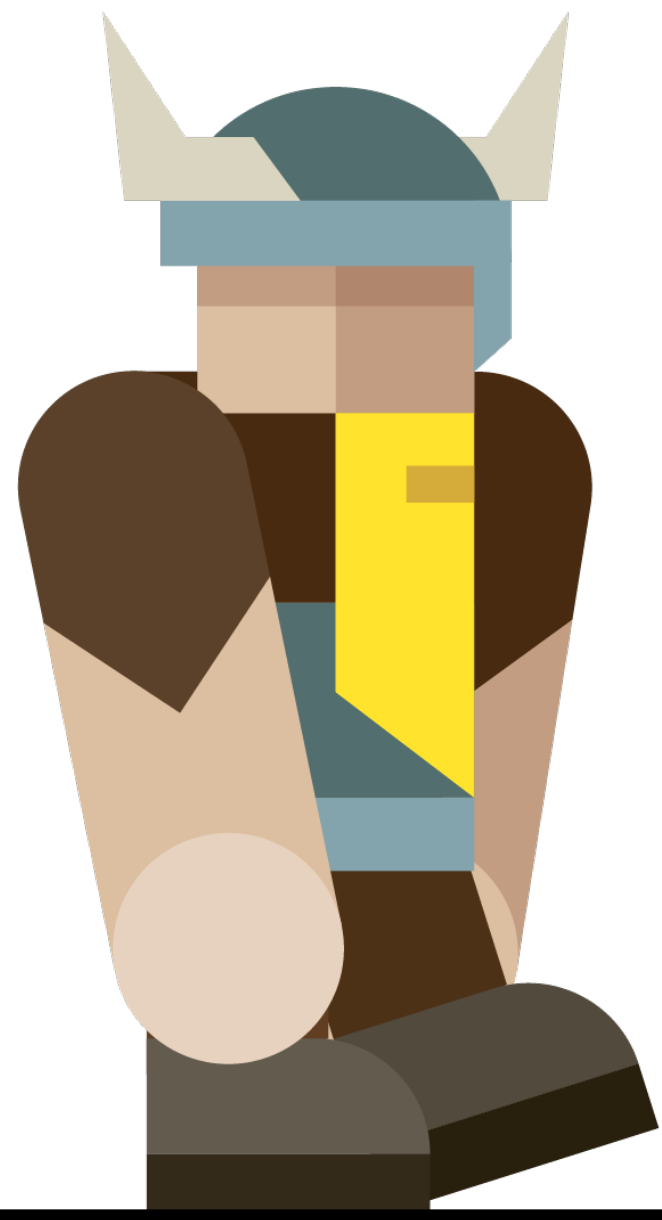
DO THE SAME ON THE BOTTOM. MAKE SURE THAT BOTH SETS OF WAVES ARE AN EQUAL DISTANCE FROM THE ALMONDS.



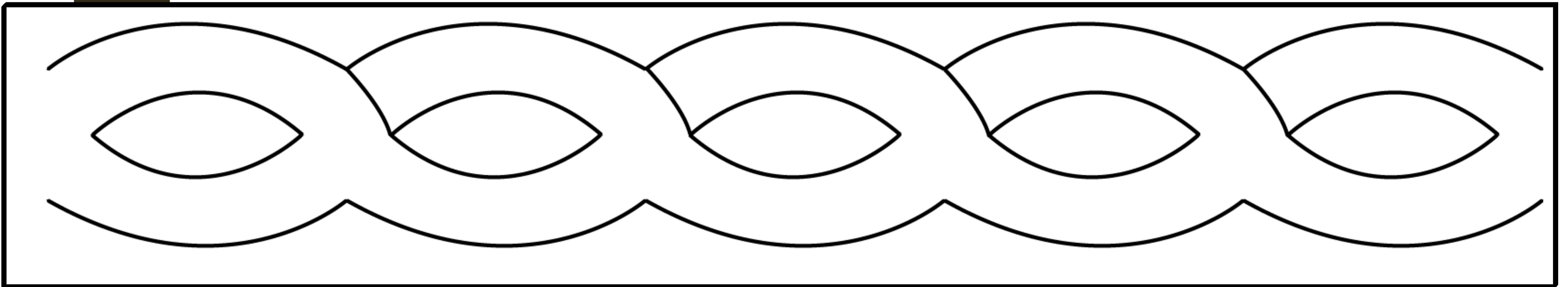
BACK

NEXT





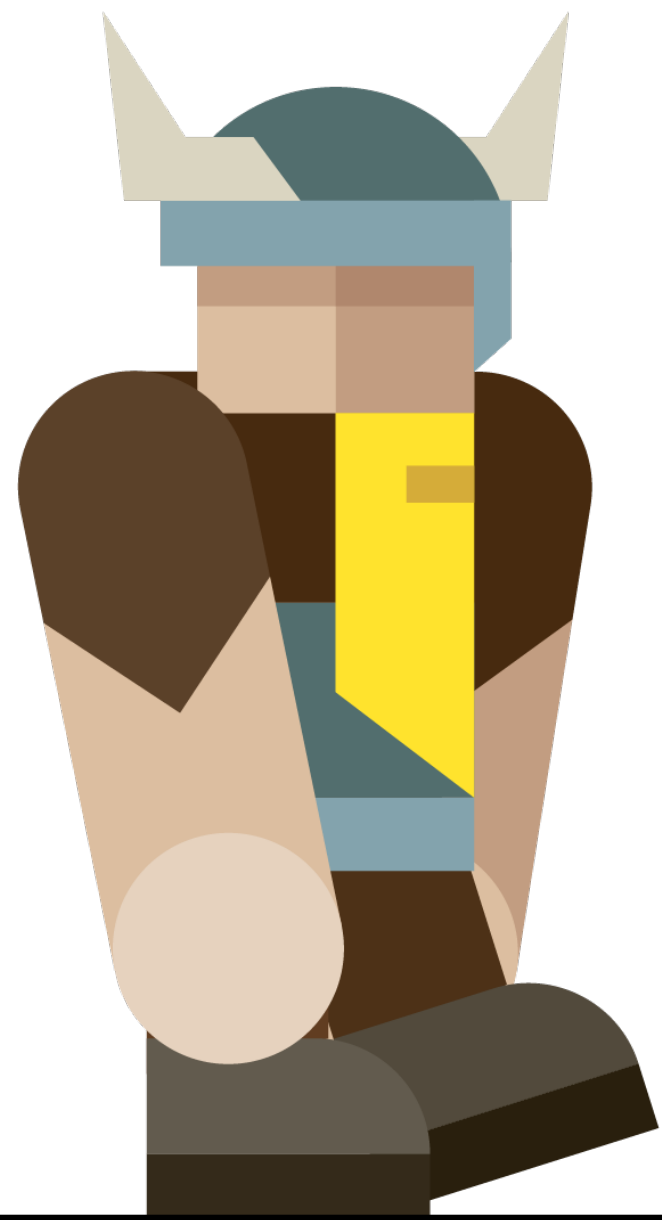
DRAW A LINE FROM THE BOTTOM OF EVERY TOP WAVE TO THE LEFT CORNER OF THE NEXT ALMOND. DO THIS ALL THE WAY ALONG.



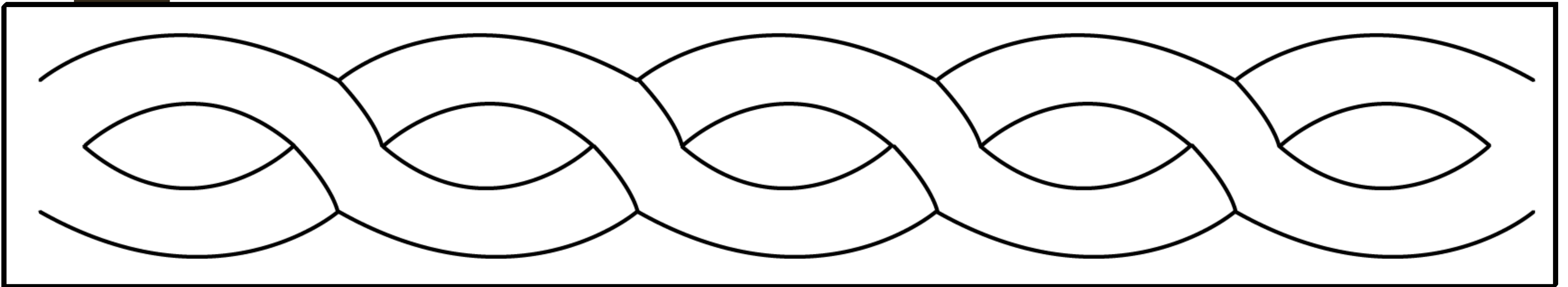
BACK

NEXT





NOW CONNECT THE TOP OF EACH OF THE BOTTOM WAVES TO THE RIGHT CORNER OF THE PREVIOUS ALMOND. NOW YOU HAVE A BASIC ROPE PATTERN!



BACK

NEXT



ARE YOU READY  
TO TRY SOME MORE  
VIKING KNOTS AND  
PATTERNS ON YOUR  
OWN?



BACK

NEXT



Plenary:

LET'S HAVE A LOOK AT YOUR  
FINISHED VIKING PATTERNS!

What did you find most challenging  
about creating these patterns?

What did you have to do to improve  
your work?

How could you take what you have  
learnt and apply it in a different way?

BACK

NEXT