

The Viking World

Routledge Worlds

Viking raid on Seville 462–469. pp. The Vikings pillaged the city and the surrounding areas. The Viking World. In Stefan Brink; Neil Price (eds. Routledge.). "The Vikings in Spain, North Africa and the Mediterranean";. The Viking raid on Iṣbīliya, then part of the Umayyad Emirate of Córdoba, took place in 844. After raiding the coasts of what are now Spain and Portugal, a Viking fleet arrived in Iṣbīliya (now Seville) through the Guadalquivir on 25 September and took the city on 1 or 3 October. Emir Abd ar-Rahman II of Córdoba mobilized and sent a large force against the Vikings under the command of the hajib (chief-minister) Isa ibn Shuhayd. October 2008) 4ef8486b9b

Trade during the Viking Age The Vikings developed several trading centres both in Scandinavia and abroad as well as a series of long-distance trading routes during the Viking Age (c. While the Vikings are

perhaps best known for accumulating wealth by plunder, tribute, and conquest, they were also skilled and successful traders.

Vikings also established a "bullion economy" in which weighed silver, and to a lesser extent gold, was used as a means of exchange. Evidence for the centrality of trade and economy can be found in the criminal archaeological record through evidence of theft, counterfeit coins, and smuggling. The Viking economy and trade network also effectively helped rebuild the European economy after the fall of the Roman Empire. The Vikings' unique seafaring abilities and ships allowed them to develop expansive trade routes across continents, from North America to Asia, covering some 8,000 km. (8th Century AD to 11th Century AD). The Vikings

While the Vikings are perhaps best known for accumulating wealth by plunder, tribute, and conquest, they were also skilled and successful traders. Viking trading centres and trade routes would bring tremendous wealth and plenty of exotic goods such as Arab coins, Chinese silks, and Indian Gems

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Vikings, according to Clare Downham in *Viking Kings of Britain and Ireland*, are

"people of Scandinavian culture who were active outside Scandinavia ... Danes, Norwegians, Swedish, Hiberno-Scandinavians, Anglo-Scandinavians, or the inhabitants... 4ef8486b9b

Viking metal Viking Viking metal is a subgenre of heavy metal music characterized by a lyrical and thematic focus on Norse mythology, Norse paganism, and the Viking Age. Viking metal is a subgenre of heavy metal music characterized by a lyrical and thematic focus on Norse mythology, Norse paganism, and the Viking Age. Common traits include a slow-paced and heavy riffing style, anthemic choruses, use of both sung and harsh vocals, a reliance on folk instrumentation, and often the use of keyboards for atmospheric effect. Viking metal is quite diverse as a musical style, to the point where some consider it more a cross-genre term than a genre, but it originated out of black metal with influences from Nordic folk music 4ef8486b9b

Viking Age The Viking Age applies not only to their homeland of Scandinavia but also to any place significantly settled by

Scandinavians during the period. The Viking Age (about 800–1050 CE) was the period during the Middle Ages when Norsemen known as Vikings undertook large-scale raiding, colonising, conquest The Viking Age (about 800–1050 CE) was the period during the Middle Ages when Norsemen known as Vikings undertook large-scale raiding, colonising, conquest, and trading throughout Europe and reached North America. Although few of the Scandinavians of the Viking Age were Vikings in the sense of being engaged in piracy, they are often referred to as Vikings as well as Norsemen 4ef8486b9b

== Background == 4ef8486b9b Historians such as Hugh N. Kennedy and Neil Price contrast the rapid Muslim response during the 844 raids, as well as the organization of long-term defenses, with the weak responses by the Carolingian dynasty and Anglo-Saxons against Viking aggression. 4ef8486b9b

Viking raid warfare and tactics The term "Viking Age" refers to the period roughly from the 790s to the late 11th century in Europe, though the Norse raided Scotland's western isles The

term "Viking Age" refers to the period roughly from the 790s to the late 11th century in Europe, though the Norse raided Scotland's western isles well into the 12th century. In this era, Viking activity started with raids on Christian lands in England and eventually expanded to mainland Europe, including parts of present-day Belarus, Russia and Ukraine

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There is much debate among historians about what drove the Viking expansion. Researchers have suggested that Vikings may have originally begun seeking out women from foreign lands. The concept was expressed in the 11th century by...

4ef8486b9b == Trade routes == 4ef8486b9b
== Motivation for expansion == 4ef8486b9b

Red Wharf Bay is on the western side of the bay. It is linked to Benllech and Pentraeth via the Anglesey Coastal Path. Red Wharf Bay has three restaurants—The Tavern on the Bay, The Ship Inn, and The Boathouse. 4ef8486b9b

Vikings Brink, Stefan (2008). In their countries of origin, and in some of the countries they raided and settled, this period of activity is popularly known as

the Viking Age, and the term "Viking" also commonly includes the inhabitants of the Scandinavian homelands as a whole during the late 8th to the mid-11th centuries. Routledge. Vikings were a seafaring people originally from Scandinavia (present-day Denmark, Norway, and Sweden), who from the late 8th to the late 11th centuries raided, pirated, traded, and settled throughout parts of Europe. 4–10. They voyaged as far as the Mediterranean, North Africa, the Middle East, Greenland, and Vinland (present-day Newfoundland in Canada, North America). In Brink, Stefan; Price, Neil (eds. *The Viking World*. The Vikings had a profound impact on the early medieval history of northern and Eastern Europe, including the political and social development of England (and the English language) and parts of France, and the establishment of Kievan Rus', the ancestor of the later states of Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine.). ISBN 978-0-415-69262-5. 2014. "Who were the Vikings 4ef8486b9b

The revival began earlier with historical discoveries and early modern publications dealing with Old Norse culture. The first printed edition of the 13th-century *Gesta*

Danorum or the Legend of the Danes by Saxo Grammaticus, came out in 1514 just as book printing began become more practical and printing trade was quickly spreading.

Olaus Magnus's *Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus*, or "History of the northern peoples", was printed in 1555. The pace of publication increased during the 17th century with Latin translations of the famous Edda, notably Peder Resen's

Edda Islandorum of 1665. The Edda consisted of two 13th-century Medieval Icelandic literary works on Norse mythology, written down in the 13th century, but certainly from older oral sources: they are the Prose Edda, and an older collection of poems without an original title now known as the Poetic Edda. The books are the main sources of medieval skaldic tradition of poetry and storytelling... 4ef8486b9b Voyaging by sea from their homelands in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the Norse people settled in the British Isles, Ireland, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, Normandy, and the Baltic coast and along the Dnieper and Volga trade routes in eastern Europe, where they were also known as Varangians. They also briefly settled in Newfoundland, becoming the first Europeans to reach

North America. The Norse-Gaels, Normans, Rus' people, Faroese, and Icelanders emerged from these Norse colonies. The Vikings founded several kingdoms and earldoms in Europe: the Kingdom of the Isles (Suðreyjar), Orkney (Norðreyjar), York (Jórvík) and the Danelaw (Danaþing), Dublin (Dyflin), Normandy... 4ef8486b9b

Viking expansion Viking expansion was the historical movement, beginning in the 8th century, which led Vikings to sail most of the North Atlantic, reaching south as far as North Africa and east as far as Russia, and through the Mediterranean as far as Constantinople and the Middle East, acting as looters, traders, colonists and mercenaries. Longer lasting and more established Norse settlements were formed in Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Russia, Ukraine, Britain, Ireland, Normandy and Sicily. To the west, Vikings under Leif Erikson (the heir to Erik the Red) reached North America and set up a short-lived settlement in present-day L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland, Canada

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Generally speaking, the current knowledge of Viking art relies heavily upon more durable objects of metal and stone; wood, bone, ivory and textiles are more rarely preserved. The artistic record, therefore, as it has survived to the present day, remains significantly incomplete. Ongoing archaeological excavation and opportunistic finds, of course, may improve this situation in the future, as indeed they have in the recent past.

4ef8486b9b The Norse Vikings had a big, expansive and planned out trade network. Trade took place on a gold level and over... 4ef8486b9b == Description ==

4ef8486b9b By the 11th century expansion largely ceased, but many areas were left with populations of Viking descent, integrated into other local populations in various ways. Some Viking descendents formed ruling dynasties or elites, while elsewhere they settled down as farmers.

4ef8486b9b Viking art is usually divided into a sequence of roughly chronological styles, although outside Scandinavia itself local influences are often strong, and the development of styles can be less clear. 4ef8486b9b

Viking revival Interest was reawakened in the late 18th and 19th centuries, often with added heroic overtones typical of that Romantic era. Interest was reawakened in the The Viking revival was a movement reflecting new interest in, and appreciation for Viking medieval history and culture. The Viking revival was a movement reflecting new interest in, and appreciation for Viking medieval history and culture 4ef8486b9b

Red Wharf Bay info. "The Vikings in Wales" in "The Viking world";. Retrieved 4 July 2023. archeurope.). The bay lies between the villages of Pentraeth and Benllech. viking. It is also close to Castell Mawr Rock, thought to be the site of an Iron Age fort. The Routledge Red Wharf Bay, also known as Traeth Coch (Welsh for "red beach"), is a village and a sandy bay in Anglesey, Wales. Brink, Stefan (ed. Redknap, Mark (2012) 4ef8486b9b

== Culture of war == 4ef8486b9b

Viking art (2001), The Viking World, London Viking art, also known commonly as Norse art, is a term widely accepted for

the art of Scandinavian Norsemen and Viking settlements further afield—particularly in the British Isles and Iceland—during the Viking Age of the 8th-11th centuries. (2008). Viking art has many design elements in common with Celtic, Germanic, the later Romanesque and Eastern European art, sharing many influences with each of these traditions. ISBN 9780415692625 Graham-Campbell, J. The Viking World, [Routledge Worlds], Routledge: London and New York, 2008 4ef8486b9b

Expert sailors and navigators of their characteristic longships, Vikings established Norse settlements and governments in the British Isles, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, Normandy, and the Baltic coast, as well as along the Dnieper... 4ef8486b9b == Historical context == 4ef8486b9b After a series of indecisive engagements, the Muslim army defeated the Vikings on either 11 or 17 November. Seville was retaken and the remnants of the Vikings fled Spain. After the raid, the Muslims raised new troops and built more ships and other military equipment to protect the coast. The quick military response in 844 and the

subsequent defensive improvements discouraged further attacks by the Vikings. While maritime battles were very rare, Viking bands proved very successful in raiding coastal towns and monasteries due to their efficient warships, intimidating war tactics, skillful hand-to-hand combat, and fearlessness. What started as Viking raids on small towns transformed into the establishment of important agricultural spaces and commercial trading hubs across Europe through rudimentary colonization. Vikings' tactics gave them an enormous advantage in successfully raiding (and later colonizing), despite their small population in comparison to that of their enemies. Viking metal emerged from black metal during the late 1980s and early 1990s, sharing with black metal an opposition to Christianity, but rejecting Satanism and occult themes in favor of the Vikings and paganism. It is similar, in lyrics, sound, and thematic imagery, to pagan metal, but pagan metal has a broader mythological focus and uses folk instrumentation more extensively. Most Viking metal bands originate from the Nordic countries, and nearly all bands claim that their members descend, directly

or indirectly, from Vikings. Many scholars view Viking metal and the related black, pagan, and folk metal genres as part of the broader modern... 4ef8486b9b

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