CIEE Copenhagen, Denmark

Course title: Vikings in the Conquest of Europe
Course code: HIST 2101 CIEE
Programs offering course: Open Campus Block
Open Campus Track: Language, Literature, and Culture
Language of instruction: English
U.S. semester credits: 3
Contact hours: 45
Term: Fall Block III 2020

Course Description

From the 9th to the 11th century, Vikings from Northern Europe made large impacts on many European cultures. Some visits were plundering, some regular trade, and some to establish new settlements: Iceland, Greenland, and even in North America. They plundered all over Europe and made hostile visits in large cities such as Paris, Rome and Constantinople. This course will introduce students to the Viking culture, its religion, and language. There are more than 1000 Viking words in the English language due to their activities in England. Students will visit the Viking ship museum in Roskilde, and participate in active workshops providing knowledge about Viking society, shipbuilding, weapons, rope making etc. Students will also analyze how the Viking culture still affects modern Danish culture.

Learning Objectives

By completing this course, students will:

- Understand the social, religious and political developments which formed Viking Age Scandinavia
- Examine how the Vikings acted abroad and how the Vikings entered and influenced the political scenes in several European countries
- Evaluate the variety of methods which can be used in Viking Age/Historical studies
- Articulate orally and in writing how the Viking Age has affected and still is affecting modern Europe
- Interpret and critically assess aspects of Viking Age culture
Course Prerequisites

Students should have previously completed a course in history or cultural studies.

Methods of Instruction

This class will be taught using a PowerPoint based series of lectures combined with guest speakers, discussion seminars, museum visits, homework and student presentations. The students are expected to come prepared to class and take active part in the discussions.

Assessment and Final Grade

1. Reflection Paper 20%
2. Short Essays 20%
3. Presentation 20%
4. Final Research Paper 20%
5. Participation 20%

TOTAL 100%

Course Requirements

Reflection Paper

During the course, the students are expected to complete one reflection paper. The reflection paper will be on a topic handed out the week before together with more detailed instructions. This paper should be typed, double-spaced, and 2500 words, and include references.

Short Essays

Students will complete two short essays, each worth 5%. Each paper will focus on a topic selected by the student and linked to the themes for the week(s) in which they are due. Each essay should be 750-1500 words each, typed and double-spaced.

Presentation

In assigned groups, the students will prepare a presentation on a topic related to the readings for the seminar-day (reading due for that particular day), and present and
discuss the arguments in class. Students will be assessed on their ability to analyze, challenge, and defend the primary foci of the readings.

Final Research Paper

Students will complete a research paper of 1500-3000 words, excluding references. In their paper, students must show that they are capable of formulating, analyzing and evaluating a research question of their own choice related to one or more of the topics discussed during this course. The research paper should include at least three primary resources.

Participation

Participation is defined as meaningful contribution in the digital classroom, using the resources and materials presented to students as part of the course. Meaningful contribution requires students to prepare in advance of each recorded session and regularly engage with the resources, discussions, reflective assignments, and all other online learning activities. Students are required to demonstrate engagement with course materials, for example, through insightful, constructive comments and by using subject-appropriate terminology in: online discussion boards, peer-to-peer feedback (after viewing the presentations of others), interaction with guest speakers, where available, and submissions related to other outside-of-class activities. Students should ensure that submitted commentary balances opinions, general impressions, and specific and thoughtful criticisms or contributions. Grades are based on the content, depth, and quality of the aforementioned types of meaningful contributions as measured per the Participation grading rubric in Canvas.

Students are also expected to use the Canvas inbox for communicating any clarifying questions they may want to ask about assessments or other course requirements.

Technology Requirements

Participation requires access to a computer with microphone (a headset and microphone are preferred over built-in sound devices) and webcam; a stable and strong internet connection; and a quiet and well-lit environment.

Attendance

Expectations: In an asynchronous online learning format, attendance takes the form of active student engagement:

- in instructional activities, course content, course tools
- with the course instructor, other students, and
- by timely completion of all assessments.

“Attendance” is more than just logging into the course on Canvas. Students must establish a record of participation in academically related activities in order to comply with this requirement.
Academically related activities include, but are not limited to:

- submitting an academic assignment;
- taking an exam or quiz;
- attending a study group that is assigned by the instructor;
- participating in an online discussion about academic matters, designed by the instructor; or
- initiating contact in Canvas with the instructor to ask a question about the academic subject studied in the course.

Academically related activities do NOT include activities where a student may be present, but not academically engaged, such as:

- logging into an online class without active participation
- contributing to or engaging in the CIEE Orientation or Community Course(s)

**First Week of Class:** Online courses officially commence on the first day of the term. Students must demonstrate engagement in class by no later than day 5 of the term, or risk being administratively dropped from the course with no opportunity to re-enroll. Students administratively dropped from the course for failure to engage will be considered withdrawn from the program and subject to CIEE financial withdrawal policies and fees.

**Duration of Course:** Continued, regular class engagement is required throughout the scheduled duration of the course, and disengagement will result in a lower participation grade for any affected CIEE course. Due to the intensive schedules for completing courses online, consistent failure to engage in the course on a weekly basis (defined as failing to engage for two or more weeks of online learning) will result in a formal written warning from the CIEE Center Director.

CIEE instructors / staff will monitor student engagement on a weekly basis.

The weekly schedule below outlines due dates for asynchronous learning activities for this course.

*Please note the class schedule is subject to change if opportunities arise to enhance the curriculum.*

**Weekly Schedule**

**Week 1**

**Class:** 1.1 Introduction

This week will focus on an orientation and an introduction to the course and requirements. We will go through the historical background of Viking Age
Scandinavia and touch upon the variety of interdisciplinary approaches which can be used in Viking Age studies. Since the popularity of the Vikings and their fascinating world through modern times has urged many misunderstandings we will also in this first week look into ‘Facts and Fiction’ of the Viking World.
Week 2

Class:  2.1  Before the Viking Age

During this week, we will dive into the general sociopolitical structures which formed Viking Age Scandinavia. However, in order to gain the best introduction for understanding the societal development and trends of the highly complex Viking Age, this first class deals with the preceding period known as the late Germanic Iron Age. In the centuries leading up to the Viking Age great social, economic, religious and political changes occurred within Scandinavian settlement structures – changes without which the Vikings would not have been able to achieve such success on an international level as they did.

Reading:
Jørgensen, L. 2001, 73-82
Simek, R 2004, 9-2

Class:  2.2  Peasant Households and Rural Economy

Obviously not all Vikings were explorers, warriors and travelling merchants, and most of the Viking population lived their entire life in rural districts serving smaller functions in village communities or in farms. In this class, we will explore how life enfolded in the villages in the countryside during the Viking Age. Women, men and children all served important roles in the making and development of Viking Age Scandinavia and we will discuss how the diversity of life in the countryside and village communities contributed to the overall economy of Scandinavia in this period.

Reading:
Bender Jørgensen 2002, 129-245 and the following discussion 145-152
Class: 3.1 Aristocracy and Power

During the Viking Age the aristocracy grew stronger and gained more solid power foundations in society. By gradually assembling more and more of the fundamental societal functions under them, the aristocratic families slowly, but firmly formed new and more permanent positions and institutions. In this class, we will investigate who the aristocratic families were and how they expanded their authoritative positions – in this matter we will discuss how the elite performed their power and how they managed to sustain the most comprehensive platforms for utilizing their power over the people.

Reading:

Fabech 1999, 37-47

Ringtved 1999, 49-63

Sindbæk 2011, 41-66

Sundqvist 2009, 223-226

Short Essay 1 due

Class: 3.2 Nordic Mythology - The Making of Social Order

Religion or religious ideas was a highly central aspect of the Viking life. The creation of Nordic mythology and the fascinating stories centered around Odin, Thor, Freya etc. all gives insight into how the Gods and
the Nordic religion were an important player in the making of social order. In this class, we will work with the main lines of the complex mythological world and dive into the functions of the Viking gods within a sociopolitical frame.

Reading:

Andrén 2005, 105-138
Steinsland 2009, 227-230
Schjødt 2012, 263-287
Gräslund 2009, 249-256

Class:  3.3  Feasting with the Gods

Classroom seminar on rituals and cultic practices. One way of securing world order was through sacrifices or offerings. The Vikings celebrated their gods during different times over the yearly cycle and today, due to intense research and a growing archaeological material, we begin to get glimpses of how these feasts took form and what their functions were.

In this class, each student will make a presentation based on the readings due for today. The main aim of the seminar is to reflect on and discuss the possibilities of multiple meanings behind the archaeological evidence of sacrificial customs.

Reading:

Gotfredsen & Thomsen 2011, 211-220
Jørgensen 2009, 329-354
Jørgensen 2014, 129-150
Larson 2006, 248-253
Nielsen 2006, 243-247
Week 4

Class: 4.1 Magic and Powerful Women

A fascinating part of the myth and beliefs of the Vikings is connected to the group of women identified as the so-called Völur-figures, known from the early medieval written sources. These women from the archaeological record possessed magical skills which made them both very feared but also highly respected in Viking Age society. We will look into how they functioned, how they deployed their magical gifts and discuss what their social role were in the societies. Furthermore, we will examine if these women are connected to the later medieval witches and if so, how these women went from highly powerful individuals to social ‘losers’ who did not deserve anything but to end their days in bonfires or drowned in bogs.

Reading:

Price 2002, 111-161

Mitchell 2001, 59-81

Sanmark 2014, 85-100

Class: 4.2 The Emergence of Towns in Scandinavia

Beginning in the Viking Age – maybe a little bit before – towns or urban societies emerged at many different places in Scandinavia. These new communal structures probably emerged due to economic growth, the early formation of political institutions by the elite families and increasing trade and exchange patterns in Northern Europe. In this class, we will explore how the early towns, fx Birka in Sweden and Ribe in Jutland, Denmark, were structured, how they functioned and what life could be like in an urban society in Scandinavia during this time.

Reading:
According to many researchers, one of the more significant technological achievements of the Vikings were the ship and sailing technologies. In this guest lecture by Ole Kastholm from Roskilde Museum (TBC), we will explore how the Viking ship functioned and how it helped create the means to which it became possible to cross for example the rough North Atlantic sea.

Reading:

Bill 2009, 170-180
Kastholm 2011, 175-183
Pentz 2014, 202-227
Wallace 2009, 604-612

Reflection Paper due

Week 5

Class: 5.1 Artisans and Fine Arts

With the flow of merchants, diplomats and travelling artisans from around Europe different technologies and crafting improvements reached Scandinavian societies. This class will take place in the permanent exhibition at the National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, where we will start with a guided tour in the Viking Age exhibition and the ‘Danefæ’ room. We will explore the exhibited artifacts.
and discuss crafting skills and the arts of the Viking artisans as expressed through the archaeological finds. Guided visit to the National Museum of Denmark.

Reading:

As preparation for today, please look through the exhibition catalogue ‘Vikings – Life and Legend’ where a lot of the exhibited objects are displayed.

Vikings in Popular Culture

This session will approach how and why the Vikings are so popular in the modern world – not only in exhibitions, but in movies, series, in company names etc. - and how Vikings continue to affect contemporary articulations of heritage and identity in Europe.

Viewing: Beowolf (2007)
How To Train Your Dragon (2010) Vikings (2013-)
The Last Kingdom (2015-) The 13th Warrior (1999)

Class:  5.2  Queens, Kings, and Vassals?

How the political structures were formed in the Viking Age is still up for much debate – some researchers argue that an established royal kingdom were already present during the late Germanic Iron Age in Southern Scandinavia or in the beginning of the Viking Age, while others believe that Viking Age society was build up around smaller chieftains and that a more established or centralized kingdom first emerges during the early middle ages. In this class, we will approach and discuss the different perceptions found in academia.
Viking Age Early State Formation

Based on a series of written sources and archaeological comparative studies of settlement structures, this class will focus on the formation of the state in Denmark and some comparative studies of the Frankish Empire in the south. We will also discuss the coming of Christianity and the impact this had on the formation of the state.

Reading:

Brink 1999, 423-437
Brink 2009, 621-629
Dobat 2009, 65-104

Short Essay 2 due

Week 6
Class: 6.1 Military Organization

This class will examine military organization of Southern Scandinavia and how it influenced the Viking success in diplomatic deals with for example the Frankish empire. By discussing written sources who mentions the Viking armies we will explore the complex nature of a militarized social order. We will also review a handout with a sample of translated written sources.
concerning Vikings on the continent.
Viking Age and Nationalism

The Vikings are popular and have been so for a very long time. In this guest lecture, we will explore and discuss how archaeology and particularly the Vikings have been used in nationalistic constructions and identity building.

Reading:

Byock 1994, 163-187

Müller-Wille 1996, 156-171

Class: 6.2 Summary

In this final class, we will revisit the learning objectives and primary themes of the course.

Final Paper due

Course Materials

Readings


Brink, S. “Christianization and the emergence of the early Church in Scandinavia”. In: S. Brink & N. Price (eds.) The Viking World (2009): 621-629


Dobat, A.S. ”Danevirke Revisited: An investigation into military and socio-political organization in South Scandinavia (c AD 700 to 1100)”. Medieval Archaeology 52, (2009): 27-67


Hedenstierna-Jonson, C. “Social and political formations of Scandinavian areas, 8th to 10th century, the martial perspective”. In: Territorio, Sociedad y Poder, Anejo No. 2 (2009): 89104


Jørgensen, L. “Pre-Christian cult at aristocratic residences and settlement complexes in southern Scandinavia in the 3rd-10th centuries AD”. In: Glaube, Kult und


Price, N. “The Viking Way: Religion and War in Late Iron Age Scandinavia”. The Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Uppsala University (2002): 111-161


Simek, R. “The emergence of the Viking Age: reasons and triggers”. In: R. Simek & U. Engel (eds.) Vikings on the Rhine: recent research on early medieval relations between the Rhinelands and Scandinavia (2004): 9-21


Sindbæk, S. M. “Silver Economies and Social Ties: Long-Distance Interaction, Long-term Investments – and why the Viking Age happened”. In: J. Graham-Campbell, S. M.

