

Viking raids in Ireland

By Eimear foody

Viking longships

- In 795 AD Viking longships started to raid different places in Ireland
- They were experts at building boats , that were used for long journeys
- Longships were a type of Viking warship that have a long history in Scandinavia
- On raids longships brought food , water , tools , weapons , and more
- Viking longships could sail in shallow water so they could travel up rivers as well as across seas
- In a raid , a ship could be hauled up on a beach



Weapons

Vikings fought with long swords and axes .

They didn't wear a lot of armour .
Some chieftains wore chainmail coats but most of them used a round wooden shield called a rond for protection



Vikings

- The Danish Vikings came to Ireland from about 849 AD and fought the Norsemen who came in 795 AD
- Vikings or Norsemen from Scandinavia began to raid Ireland and they were greatly feared , because they killed anyone who got in their way or took they as slaves .
- Vikings who came to Ireland from 795 AD were mostly from Norway .
- The Vikings took advantage of the fact that Ireland was politically fractured at the time , to raid them .

The first raid

- The first Viking raid in Ireland was in 795 AD when the church in Lambeg Island, Dublin was plundered and burned .
- In 795 AD it was the biggest raid in Ireland.
- At first they raided monasteries along the coast and later moved inland .



Towns

In 795 AD there's were no true towns In Ireland , but rather scattered communities near monasteries

Viking ports were in Dublin , Wexford , Waterford, Cork and Limerick which became the first large towns in Ireland

Treasure

- We know Vikings stole treasures from Ireland because many of them were later found .
- For example Ranvaig's Casket was given on a loan to the National Museum of Ireland . It is usually in the National Museum of Denmark .



Thanks for watching

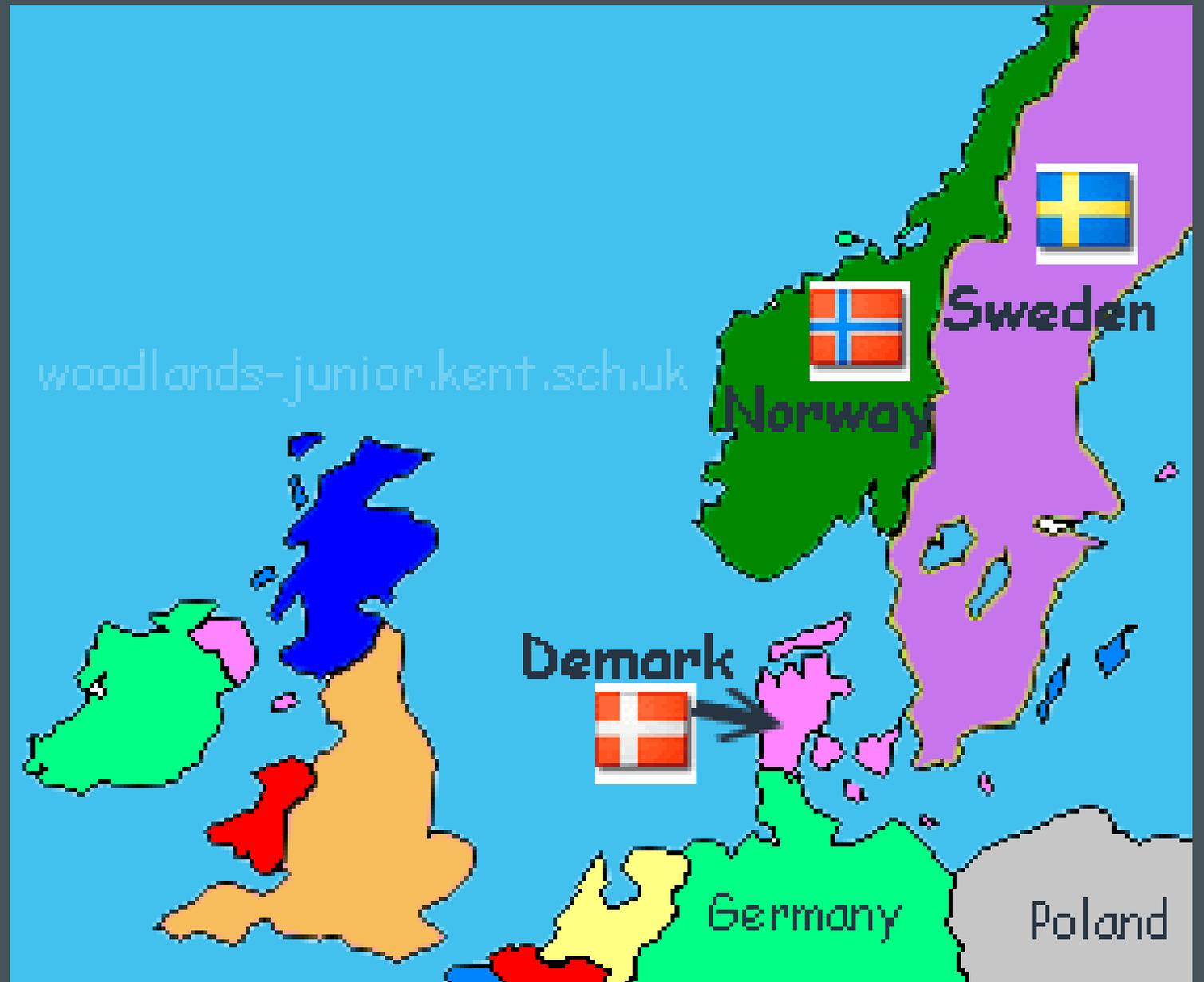
By Eimear Foody

VIKINGS



WHERE DID THE VIKINGS COME FROM ?

THE VIKINGS CAME
FROM DEMARK,
NORWAY AND
SWEDEN. WHICH
WAS CALLED
SCANDINAVIA.

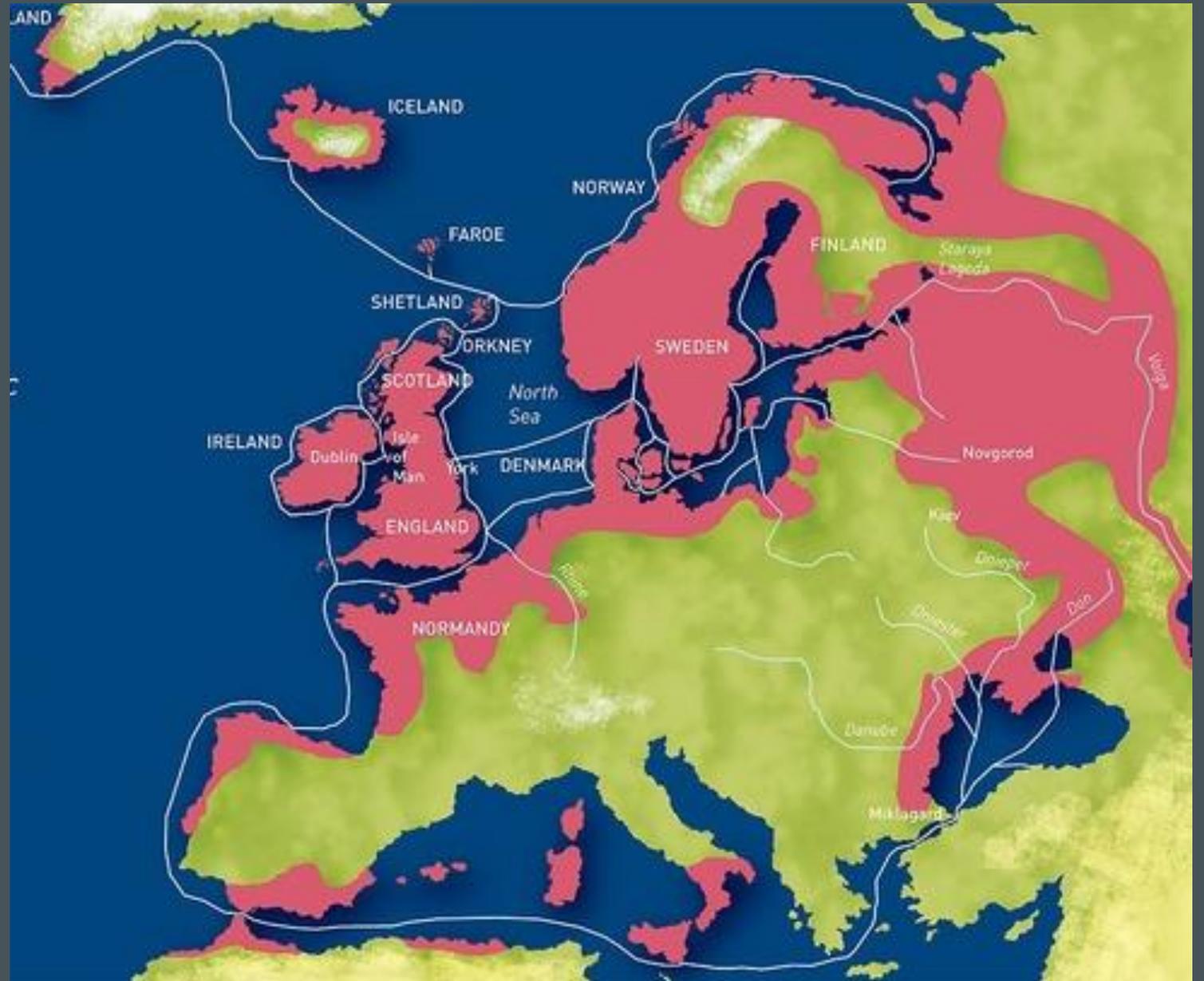


WHY DID THE VIKINGS INVADE EUROPE ?

THE VIKINGS CAME TO EUROPE TO INVADE IT BECAUSE THEY WERE MOSTLY POOR THEMSELVES. THEY ALSO WANTED TO GET FAME AND GLORY. THEY THOUGHT IF THEY DIED, THEY WOULD HAVE FEASTS WITH THE GODS.

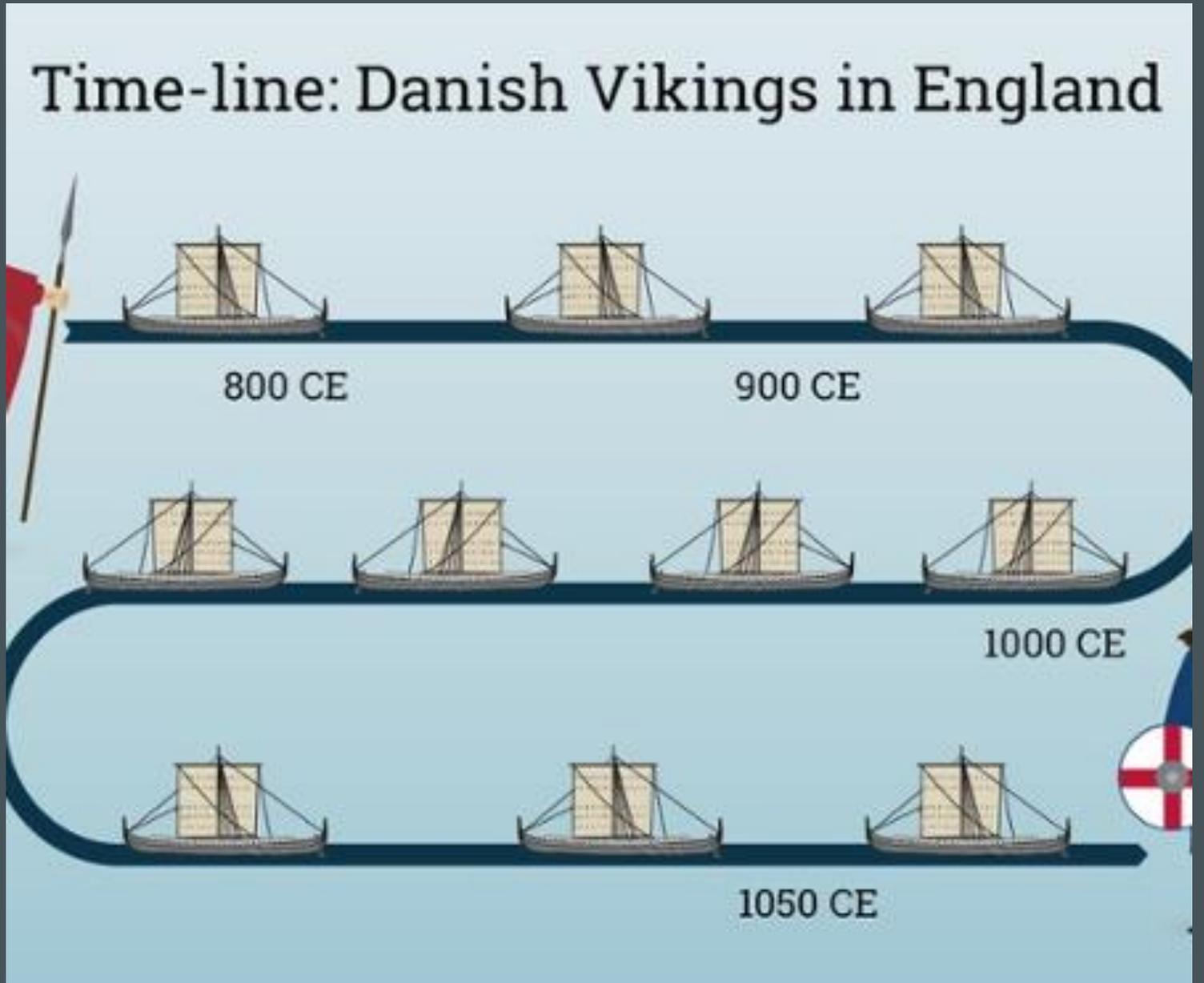
WHERE DID THE VIKINGS INVADE ?

THE VIKINGS INVADED ALL THE RED IN EUROPE. THEY WERE GREAT FIGHTERS, SO IT MADE IT EASIER FOR THEM TO INVADE THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.



HOW LONG DID
THE VIKINGS
RAIDS LAST FOR ?

THE VIKINGS LASTED
FOR 300 YEARS. THEY
DID NOT GET
INVADED OR
ANYTHING THEY JUST
STOPPED.



HOW WERE THE VIKINGS SO POWERFUL ?

THE VIKINGS WERE
POWERFUL BECAUSE OF
THEIR POWERFUL
LONGBOATS. THEY WERE
SO GOOD FOR MOVING
AND COMING UP ON THE
LAND UNNOTICED THAT'S
HOW THEY COULD RAID
THEM SO EASILY.



VIKINGS MYTHS.

HERE ARE SOMEONE
VIKINGS MYTHS. THE
VIKINGS DID NOT WEAR
HORNED HELMETS. THERE
SHIPS DID NOT HAVE
DRAGONHEADS ON
THEIR SHIPS. THEY DIDN'T
FOLLOW THE LAW. THE
VIKINGS WERE
FOLLOWED THE LAW
EVERY WELL AND EVEN
HAD LIKE MODERN DAY
COUNTS CALLED THINGS.

DIFFERENT NAMES FOR VIKINGS.

DIFFERENT NAMES
FOR VIKINGS WERE
HORSEMEN,
NORTHMAN AND
OSTMEN.

WHAT LANGUAGE DID THE VIKINGS SPEAK.

VIKINGS SPOOK OLD
HORSE IT WAS A NORTH
GERMANIC LANGUAGE
ONCE SPOKEN IN
SCANDINAVIA, THE FAROE
ISLANDS, ICELAND,
GREENLAND, AND IN PARTS
OF RUSSIA, FRANCE AND
THE BRITISH ISLES AND
IRELAND.

WHAT DID THE
VIKINGS DO
FOR FUN ?

THE WENT
SWIMMING,
RUNNING, TUG A
WAR AND THEY ALSO
PLAYED A GAME
WITH A BALL AND A
STICK SOMETIMES
THEY COULD GET
HURT OR EVEN
KILLED.

THE VIKINGS WEAPONS.

VIKINGS USED
SWORDS, AXES,
SPEARS AND BOWS.
THEY WERE SMALL
MEN, BUT THEY WERE
STRONG, SO IT WAS
EASY FOR THEM TO
FIGHT WITH THEIR
SPEARS AND BOWS.

LIFE FOR WOMEN IN THE VIKINGS AGE.

LIFE FOR WOMEN IN THE VIKINGS AGES. WOMEN WERE TREATED LIKE THE MEN THEY HAD AS MUCH RIGHT AS THEM. THEY NORMALLY MARRIED AS YOUNG AS THEY WERE 12.

HOW LONG DID THE VIKINGS LIVE FOR?

THE LIFE EXPECTANCY
OF THE VIKINGS
WERE 50 AND MANY
OF THEM DYING
BEFORE THEY REACH
THAT. ONLY A FEW
OF THEM LIVED TO
THE AGE OF 60.

WHO ARE THE MOST FAMOUS VIKING

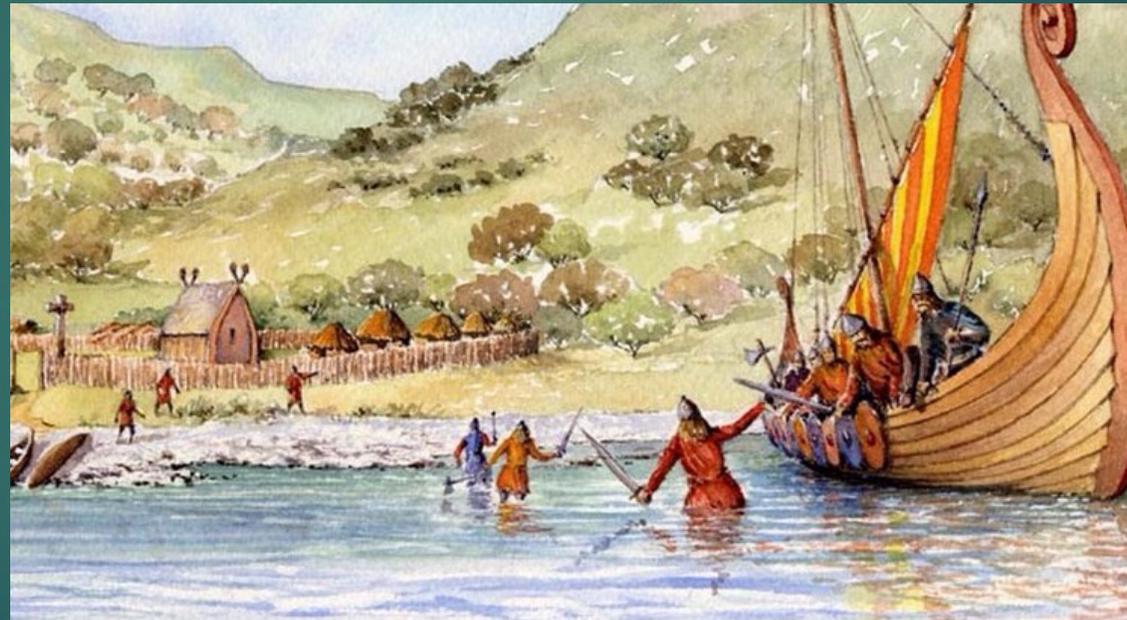
RAGNAR LODBROK,
VIKING LEADER AND
THE MOST FAMOUS
VIKING WARRIOR,
RAGNAR LODBROK
LED MANY RAIDS ON
FRANCE AND
ENGLAND IN THE 9TH
CENTURY.

THANK YOU FOR
WATCHING.



Vikings Ireland

BY ISABEL LYNOTT



Contents

- ▶ Who were the Vikings
- ▶ How the Vikings travelled
- ▶ Vikings in Ireland
- ▶ Why they attacked the monasteries
- ▶ How Vikings contributed to Ireland
- ▶ Weapons
- ▶ Locations in Ireland shaped by the Vikings

Who were the Vikings?

- ▶ The Vikings were diverse Scandinavian seafarers from Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
- ▶ Their raids and subsequent settlements significantly impacted the cultures of Europe and were felt as far as the Mediterranean regions.
- ▶ The Vikings were all Scandinavian but not all Scandinavian were Vikings.

How the Vikings travelled

- ▶ The Vikings used boats called longboats to travel across the seas.
- ▶ The invention of these boats made it possible for these warriors to sail across the sea to attack countries in Europe.
- ▶ At the time Vikings had some of the most capable sailors and the most advanced boats.
- ▶ These were the key to their success .

Long boats



Vikings in Ireland

- ▶ The Vikings who came to Ireland in 795AD were mainly from Norway.
- ▶ The Vikings stayed close to the coasts of Ireland targeting the monasteries as they had lots of valuables kept in them.
- ▶ They used the water ways to their advantage and plundered the monasteries in hit and run attacks.

Why they attacked Monasteries

- ▶ There are various theories on why the Vikings attacked the monasteries.
- ▶ The most popular theory suggests that the monasteries held some of the most valuable relics and the Vikings wanted to steal them . If there were old or rusty relics they would damage them ,they would take hostages and kill the clergy men.
- ▶ Another theory is that word got to the Scandinavians that were else where in Europe, that Irelands monasteries had the best wealth.

Vikings in Ireland



Vikings in Ireland

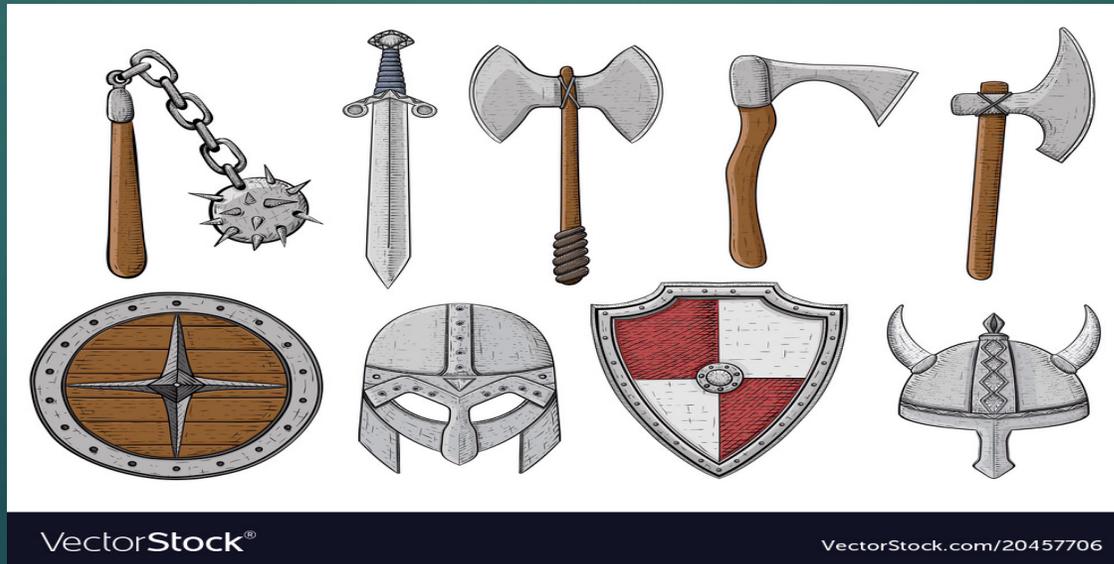
- ▶ As the Vikings continued their raids on Ireland during the ninth century they established settlements around the country , many of which still survive today. One of the earliest Vikings settlements established at the mouth of the Liffey survived to become what is now modern Dublin.
- ▶ Over time settlements spread all over the country and today our now known as Dublin, Cork, Limerick etc.

How Vikings contributed to Ireland

- ▶ Their settlements have now turned into some of the most beautiful cities in the country
- ▶ The Vikings brought rabbits into the country They introduced new words into the Irish language.
- ▶ They actually expanded Irelands trading links, Ireland started to trade with other places where the Vikings had a strong presence such as Turkey.

Weapons

- ▶ The Vikings used a number of different types of weapons were used such as swords , axes , bow and arrows, lances and spears.
- ▶ They also used various aids to protect themselves in combat such as shields , helmets and chain mail.
- ▶ The weapons that Vikings possessed depended on the economic capacity.



Locations in Ireland shaped by Vikings

- ▶ Viking Triangle, Waterford
- ▶ Ferns ,Wexford
- ▶ Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin
- ▶ Devenish Island, Fermanagh
- ▶ Dunmore Cave , Kilkenny
- ▶ Glendalough, Wicklow
- ▶ Rathlin Island, Antrim



Thank you for watching





The Vikings

By Katie Henry

Who were the Vikings?

- ◆ The Vikings were the people who lived from the 8th century to the 11th century in Scandinavia. They came from what today is Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. During the Viking age, they sailed around most of Europe, raiding, trading and spreading their influence.
- ◆ Raiding, trading and searching for new and fertile land to settle on was probably the three most important reasons they had before they decided to jump into one of their long ships and set sail.
- ◆ The Vikings loved to sail and explore so much, that they would eventually discover new lands such as the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland. They would, in fact, even sail so far west as to the coast of Canada, and what today is known as Newfoundland.

Long ships

- ◆ There were several different types of Viking long ship, based on their size and importance. They ranged from 23 to 30 meters long and could carry up to 80 people.
- ◆ Although oak was commonly used to make long ships, elm, pine, spruce and ash were also used. During construction, unfinished ships were buried in mud to stop the wood from drying out.
- ◆ The first long ships (or longboats) were built as far back as the stone age, although most were built between the 9th and 13th centuries. The methods of construction are still used all over the world today.

Vikings in Ireland

- ❖ The Vikings first invaded Ireland in 795 AD. A small group of Norse warriors attacked a monastery on the east coast. They plundered the monastery of its valuables, such as relics, and laid it to waste.
- ❖ The history of the Vikings in Ireland spans over 200 years and although it can be considered short-lived, they did make important contributions to the Irish way of life.



Why did the Vikings attack monasteries in Ireland?

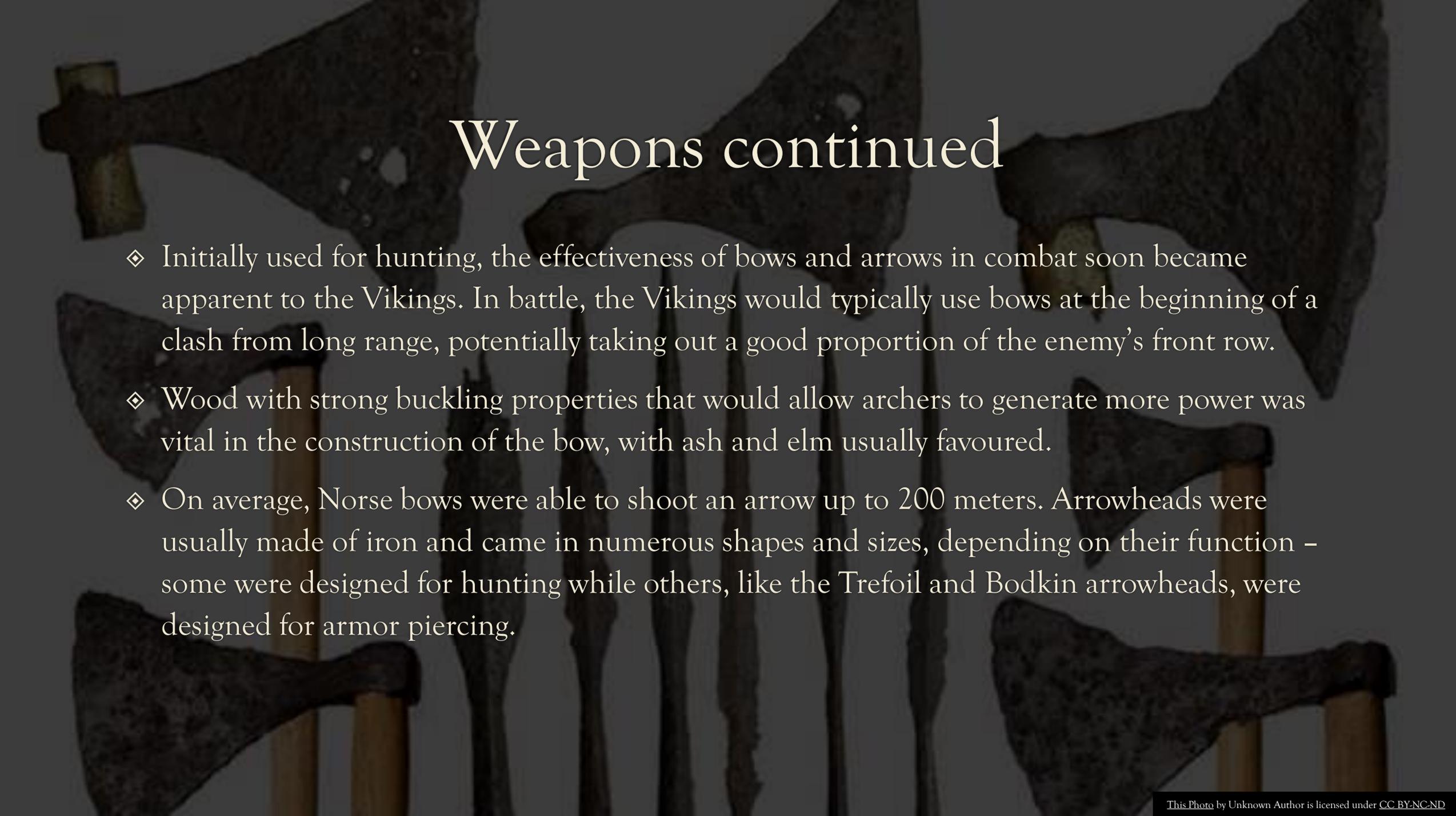
- ◆ There are various theories on why the Vikings attacked monasteries in Ireland. One such theory suggests the Vikings, who were pagan, preyed on the monastic movement. They stole and damaged relics, took hostages, and killed the clergy men. Another theory is that word got to the Scandinavians, who were elsewhere in Europe, that Ireland's monasteries had great wealth. The Vikings stayed close along the Irish coast targeting many of the **Irish monasteries** that had been built near the coast or river banks. They used the waterways to their advantage and plundered the monasteries in hit and run attacks.

Viking settlements in Ireland

- ◆ When the latest big Norse fleet arrived they built encampments known as longphorts, a winter camp. The camps allowed the Norsemen to take shelter on land for longer and also venture further inland where they'd hunt for food and valuables.
- ◆ Once such longphort that played a critical role was the **Viking settlement in Dublin** called Dyflinn. This new settlement sat on the south bank of the River Liffey, opposite an earlier founded Gaelic settlement called Áth Cliath. Dyflinn was down river so they were closer inland but their boats still had quick access to the Irish sea. From here the Norse expanded their longphort into a trade port linked with other ports in the Norse Empire. Other founded settlements included Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford.

Weapons

- ❖ Swords were the most prized Viking weapon. However, the craftsmanship involved in making them meant that they were extremely expensive, so they were likely to be the most valuable item that a Viking owned.
- ❖ The axe was a popular Viking tool, used by most people on a day-to-day basis. But the axes that the Vikings used for chopping wood were usually of a more straightforward build than those designed specifically for fighting
- ❖ Probably the most common Viking weapon, spears were typically cheaper to make than other weapons as their manufacture required less iron. They were also effective and versatile, and could be either thrown or thrust at the enemy.



Weapons continued

- ◆ Initially used for hunting, the effectiveness of bows and arrows in combat soon became apparent to the Vikings. In battle, the Vikings would typically use bows at the beginning of a clash from long range, potentially taking out a good proportion of the enemy's front row.
- ◆ Wood with strong buckling properties that would allow archers to generate more power was vital in the construction of the bow, with ash and elm usually favoured.
- ◆ On average, Norse bows were able to shoot an arrow up to 200 meters. Arrowheads were usually made of iron and came in numerous shapes and sizes, depending on their function – some were designed for hunting while others, like the Trefoil and Bodkin arrowheads, were designed for armor piercing.

Fun facts about Vikings

- ◆ Vikings didn't wear horned helmets.
- ◆ Vikings were known for their great hygiene
- ◆ They boiled a fungus called touchwood to make their fires
- ◆ Vikings were never part of a unified group.
- ◆ Vikings were active in the slave trade
- ◆ Vikings buried their dead in boats.
- ◆ Vikings brought rabbits to Ireland

Amour

- ❖ One of the most important pieces of armour was of course the helmet, no Viking warrior would want to enter battle without their helmet, which offered them serious protection from blows to the head.
- ❖ The Viking helmet came in various forms, but all were constructed from iron, as the Vikings were of course excellent metalworkers. The common Viking helmet was simply a rounded or conical metal helmet, these helmets could have nose bridges, or even circular eye guards. The main protection offered from this type of iron helmet was against blade attacks to the head, or even blunt force attacks from melee weapons.
- ❖ The shield was the most important part of any Viking warrior armour, and it actually offered not only protection from attacks, but could also be used as an offensive weapon too. The shield is actually a detailed subject and one that begs for a more thorough investigation, which we actually do in our specific article that covers the various types of shields the Vikings used, their construction and implementation in a battle.

Thank you for watching

✂ VIKINGS ✂

By Niall Duffy



Where were they from

*They came from Scandinavia
But they travelled as far as Baghdad
and North America. Their descendants
could be found across Europe – for
instance, the Normans in northern
France were Viking descendants.*



What does Viking mean?

Viking means “pirate raid”

The word comes from the Old Norse language that was spoken in Scandinavia during the Viking Age.

What did Vikings wear?

Viking clothes were made from wool, linen and animal skins. The Vikings were skilful weavers and made their own clothes. Women, with the help of children, made the wool into yarn and used natural dyes from plants to give it colour. Men wore tunics and trousers and women wore a long dress with a pinafore over it.



What did Vikings eat?

Meat, fish, vegetables, cereals and milk products were all an important part of their diet. Sweet food was consumed in the form of berries, fruit and honey.



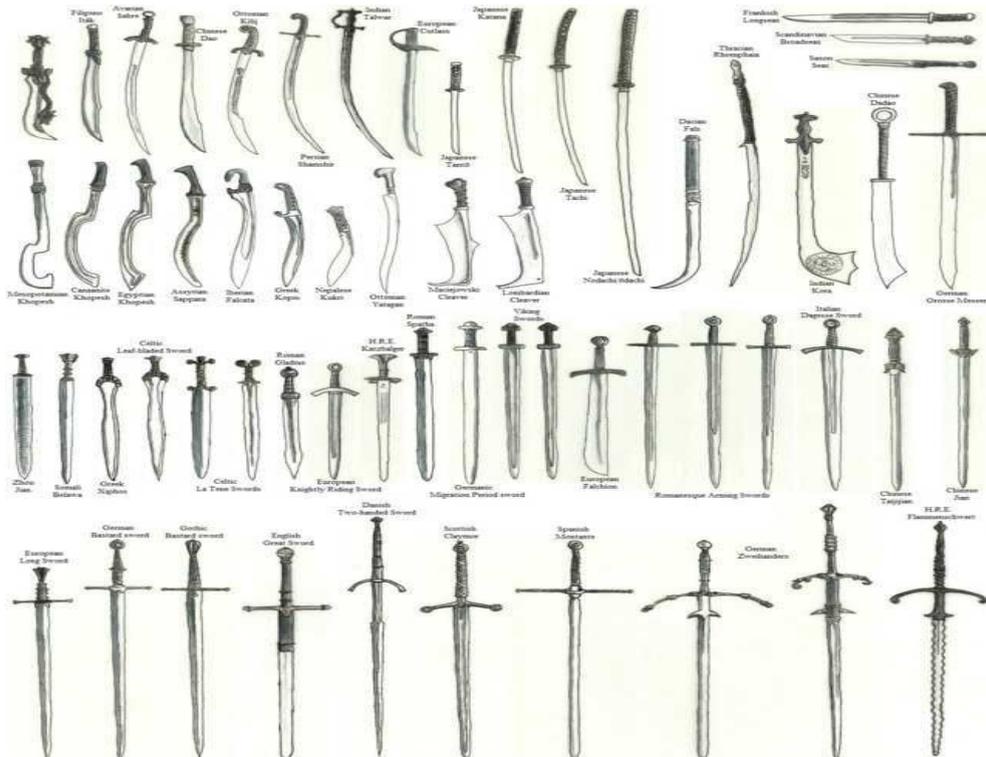
Viking Boats

Viking ships were marine vessels of unique structure, built by the Vikings during the Viking Age. The boat-types were quite varied, depending on what the ship was intended for, but they were generally characterized as being slender and flexible boats, with symmetrical ends with true keel.



Tools and Weapons

In the Viking Age a number of different types of weapons were used: swords, axes, bows and arrows, lances and spears. The Vikings also used various aids to protect themselves in combat: shields, helmets and chain mail. The weapons that Vikings possessed depended on their economic capacity.



Death

Vikings were buried with everything their families thought they would need in the afterlife. Ordinary Vikings were buried with their sword or favorite brooch, while the wealthiest men and women were buried in ships, to carry them to the next world. These were crammed full of their belongings, from clothes and weapons to kitchen goods and furniture. Horses, dogs, and even slaves were killed and laid to rest with the dead person. The ships were then covered with mounds of earth or set alight.



Houses

Vikings lived in long rectangular houses made with upright timbers (wood). The walls were made of wattle (woven sticks, covered with mud to keep out the wind and rain). Viking houses were often one room homes with a cooking fire in the middle. The smoke escaped through a hole in the roof.



Viking Jobs

There were blacksmiths, jewelers, weapon makers, fabric makers, potters, bone carvers, bakers, fishermen, hunters, warriors, sailors, boat builders, leather workers, wooden bowl makers, and more.



Viking Children

In the Viking Age children's lives were not differentiated from those of adults.

Children were also put to work from a young age. They were part of the family and had to help with the daily tasks.

Children helped their parents with indoor tasks, such as looking after the fireplace or making food.



Vikings in Ireland

The Vikings from the Scandinavian countries began raiding Ireland just before 800 AD and continued for two centuries before Brian Boru defeated them at the Battle of Clontarf in 1014. The first recorded Viking raid in Ireland occurred in 795 AD when the church on Lambeg Island in Dublin was plundered and burned.



Vikings

In 879, terror descended on the coast of Northumbria as armed raiders attacked the defenceless monastery of St Cuthbert on Lindisfarne. The terrified by the Vikings, seaborne pirates from Scandinavia who would prey on coastal communities in north- Western Europe for more than two centuries and create for themselves a reputation as fierce and pitiless warriors.

The Vikings originated in what is now Denmark, Norway and Sweden (although centuries before they became unified countries). Their homeland was overwhelmingly rural, with almost no towns. The vast majority earned a meagre living through agriculture, or along the coast, by fishing.

Advances in shipping technology in the 7th and 8th centuries meant that boats were powered by sails rather than solely by oars. These were then added to vessels made of overlapping planks ('clinker-built') to create longships, swift shallow-draft boats that could navigate coastal and inland waters and land on beaches.

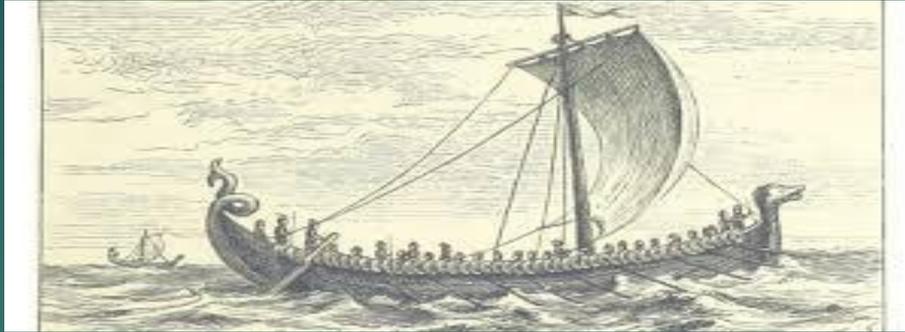
Rachel Hannon

The Vikings



BY ROBYN O'CONNOR

Vikings



Who were the Vikings?

- ▶ The Vikings were people from the Scandinavian countries of northern Europe: Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
- ▶ They were great travellers, sailing all over Europe and the Atlantic in their longboats.
- ▶ They have a reputation for being really fierce and warlike, but they also set up trading towns all around the coasts of Europe.
- ▶ They were also farmers, fishermen, highly skilled craftsmen, and traders. They made beautiful objects out of wood, metal, and bone and wove highly patterned cloth.
- ▶ The word Viking comes from the Old Norse for a pirate raid.



Vikings

- ▶ The Vikings from the Scandinavian countries began raiding in Ireland in AD 795 - that's well over one thousand years ago and continued for two centuries before Brian Boru defeated them at the Battle of Clontarf in 1014
- ▶ They changed the course of Irish history, and made a huge impact to the way Ireland is today.
- ▶ They travelled inland up the bigger rivers - like the Danube, the Rhine and, in Ireland, up the Shannon.
- ▶ By the 10th century, they had founded settlements in Dublin, Waterford, Wexford and Limerick.



Vikings

The Vikings created Ireland's first city

- Waterford became the first main naval base to be established by the Vikings (914 AD), which makes it Ireland's oldest city.
- Today, Ireland's 'Viking Triangle' - named in acknowledgement of the triangular shape of the 10th-century walls - can be explored through a guided tour where visitors follow in the Vikings footsteps around different cultural and heritage attractions
- Here is a picture of the round tower found in Waterford.



Vikings

Why did the Vikings attack monasteries?

- There are various theories on why the Vikings attacked monasteries in Ireland. One such theory suggests the Vikings, who were pagan, preyed on the monastic movement.
- They stole and damaged relics, took hostages, and killed the clergy men. Another theory is that word got to the Scandinavians, who were elsewhere in Europe, that Ireland's monasteries had great wealth



The Vikings built Ireland's most famous cathedral Christ Church Cathedral

- Despite their strong pagan beliefs, many Vikings who settled in Ireland grew to adopt Christianity.
- So much so that it was the Viking Norse King of Dublin himself who, ordered the construction of Christ Church Cathedral in 1028 AD.
- One of today's most popular tourist attractions, this former Viking church is Dublin's oldest working structure.
- It holds enormous religious significance to this day.



Vikings

Fun Facts

- ▶ Did you know that when important Vikings died, they would be placed with all their clothes, jewellery, even their animals, in a burial ship. This would either be covered with a huge mound of earth or set alight and pushed out to sea.
- ▶ And did you know that Vikings did not wear horns on their helmets!!!
- ▶ **The Vikings brought rabbits to Ireland!!**

It was reportedly the Vikings introduced rabbits to Ireland by bringing them aboard their longboats during lengthy journeys. We're sure this is one fact about the Vikings in Ireland that you probably didn't know!



Vikings

Viking clothes

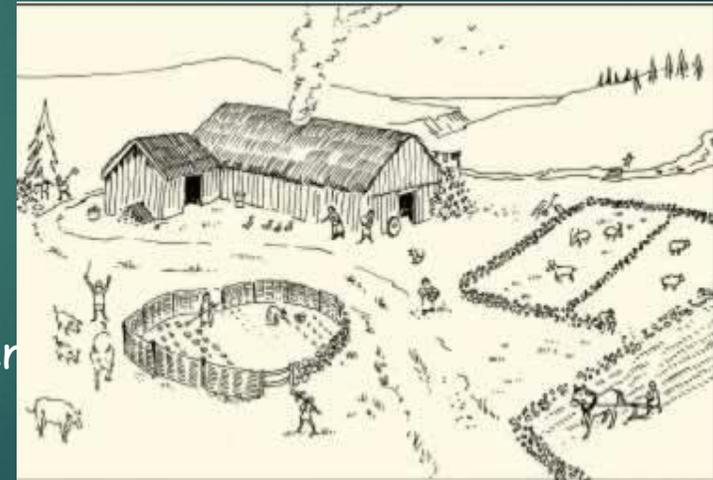
- ▶ Most of their clothes were made from wool, linen and animal skins.
- ▶ The Vikings were very talented weavers and made their own clothes.
- ▶ Women and children, made the wool into yarn and used natural dyes from plants to give it colour.
- ▶ Men wore tunics and trousers and women wore a long dress with a pinafore over it!!!!



Viking Homes



- ▶ The Viking home was crowded but cozy.
- ▶ Vikings lived in a long, narrow building called a longhouse.
- ▶ Most had timber frames, with walls of wattle and daub and thatched roofs. Where wood was scarce, longhouses were made of turf and sod.
- ▶ Viking houses were often one room homes with a cooking fire in the middle. The smoke escaped through a hole in the roof.
- ▶ Most people lived on farms. At the centre of the farming was the longhouse. This was up to 30 metres in length.
- ▶ Animals and people lived in the same building. The animals lived in a byre at one end of the house and the people lived at the other.
- ▶ The people sat and slept on raised platforms along the walls. Pillows stuffed with feathers made this more comfortable.
- ▶ Only the rich people had chairs or beds. The beds covers were woollen blankets or warm furs. Ordinary people sat on benches or stools, or just sat cross-legged on the floor.



Dublin & The Vikings

- ▶ During the Viking reign Dublin became the most important town in Ireland especially for trade. It is in fact one of the best known Viking settlements.
- ▶ No less than two Viking settlements have been uncovered in the city, one at Wood Quay and the other at Christ Church Cathedral
- ▶ Today, if you are in Dublin you can go on the **Viking Splash Tour**, which is so much fun and a great way to see the sights of Dublin - both on land and by water! I was on it last year and it was amazing!
- ▶ The Viking Tour Guides tells you all about Viking Dublin, and you get to see sights such as Christ Church, St Patrick's Cathedral and Trinity College.



Vikings

▶ THANK YOU, I HOPE YOU ENJOYED IT!!!!!!



Vikings

Vikings didn't actually wear horns on their helmets.

Vikings used a unique liquid to set fires.

Vikings buried their dead in their boats.

Vikings were active in the slave trade.

The days of the week are named after Viking gods.

The Vikings abandoned sick children.

Vikings used: swords, axes, bows and arrows, spears and lances.

The Vikings also used aids to protect themselves in combat such as: shields, helmets and chain mail.

The weapons Vikings possessed depended on their economic capacity.

Vikings drank ale, mead or buttermilk daily.

Feasts consisted of the same food meat, fish, fowl, vegetables, wild greens, bread and fruit. They had a greater variety than usual of meal and more of it.

Vikings enjoyed drinking ale and mead at feasts.

Mead is a strong fermented drink made from honey.

Rian Hannon



VIKINGS IN IRELAND

By Trudie Moran

Who Were the Vikings

1. Vikings were also called Norsemen.
2. They came from Scandinavia.
3. They left Scandinavia to look for better places to farm.
4. They spoke a language called Norse.
5. Viking families began to settle in Ireland, England, Scotland and France.
6. The word 'Viking' means 'pirates', 'Port-attackers' and people of the bays.

The Invade To Ireland

THE VIKINGS FIRST INVADED IRELAND IN 795 AD. AT THAT TIME THE VIKING LONGSHIPS BEGAN TO RAID VARIOUS PLACES IRELAND. AT FIRST THEY ATTACKED THE MONASTERIES ALONG THE COAST AND LATER THEY RAIDED INLAND PEOPLE WERE SCARED OF THE VIKINGS BECAUSE THEY KILLED WHOEVER STOOD IN THEIR PATH OR TOOK THEM AS SLAVES. THEY WERE VERY SKILLED AT BUILDING LONGBOATS FOR LONG JOURNEYS.

HOW TO BUILD A LONGBOAT

Step 1=selecting timbers of the right shapes. Most of the people of Norway built the boats out of pine trees oak would be better but there are not many oak trees in Norway.

Step 2=Laying the keel.The keel is the backbone of the ship. Make sure the timber is long enough to run the whole bottom of your boat.

Step 3=The sides Sides an the Ribs.The sides are made of timbers that overlap slightly.To keep the boat watertight animal hair and moss along the plank edges.

Step 4=the sails.The sails were made of sheep wool and linen then the woman weaved it together to make sails.

Viking Longship



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LONGSHIP

Home Sweet Home

After the vikings invaded Ireland they settled in .There are remains of houses in Dublin Waterford and Cork . The viking's houses were called Viking longhouses. They were long and narrow.A viking's family or extended family all ate worked and slept in the cramped Viking longhouse there was little or no privacy in the Longhouses.

How to make a viking longhouse

STEP 1= FIRST YOU PUT IN FOUR LARGE POSTS. THESE LARGE POSTS WILL HOLD THE ROOF UP.

STEP 2= NEXT YOU IN A LINE OF STAKES THESE WILL BE THE WALLS.

STEP 3= THIRDLY USING A STRONG BASKET WEAVE ,WEAVE WILLOW OR HAZEL AROUND THE STAKES TO MAKE WALLS . IF YOU WANT YOUR HOUSE TO STRONGER AND BUILT BETTER HAVE TWO SETS OF BASKET WEAVE WALLS PUT MOSS AND HEATHER BETWEEN THEM FOR MORE HEAT AND INSTALLATION THE VIKINGS LEARNT THIS CLEVER TRICK FROM THE IRISH BUILDERS.

THE VIKINGS DIDN'T NEED MUCH FURNITURE A BENCH WAS FOR SITTING WORKING AND SLEEPING ON THE FEW CHAIRS THEY HAD WHERE FOR VERY SPECIAL PEOPLE .IT WAS DARK ONLY LIT UP BY THE FIRE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROOM AND THE FLOOR WAS WARM AND SWEET SMELLING.

Vikings WEAPONS

POOR VIKINGS



RICH VIKINGS



What Did Vikings eat?

When a viking went to a feast they ate fish,meat,vegetables, bread and fruit. They ate greater portions then there normal meal though. They enjoyed drinking ale and mead during feasts too.



HOW DID THE VIKINGS LEAVE IRELAND ?

The Vikings who came to Ireland were Norse vikings and they were mostly from the area of Norway. Then one day in 849 AD the Danish vikings arrived and fought the Norse vikings.

Also By 902 the King of Leinster and the King of Brega started an attack on the Vikings of Dublin. The Viking King of Dublin and his followers fled Ireland and abandoning most of their ships.

How we remember the Vikings

- Many Viking words are still around today such as 'sister' 'Knife' and 'egg'.
- The vikings also introduced rabbits to Ireland the Vikings are long gone or blended in but the rabbits are here to stay.
- The 12th century window at Annaghdown Cathedral in county Galway is a perfect example of a thing to remember the vikings.



Annaghdown
cathedral.

THANKS FOR LISTENING!

