

1. **For Teachers:** Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

3[B] – The Viking Invasions



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2. The Vikings—seagoing warrior from Scandinavia—have received
新聞(しんぶん)での悪評(あくひょう) bad press for the way they terrorized 沿岸(えんがん)の
and western Europe between 793 and 1066, the so-called Viking Age. Most
記事(きじ) contemporary accounts emphasize the vicious brutality
of Viking attacks on defenseless civilians —many of whom were
murdered or had valuables stolen from their homes—as well as assaults
on Christian churches and monasteries. There has been considerable
discussion among scholars of why the Vikings set out on these
不意(ふい)の襲撃(しゅうげき) raids , with some citing pure envy and greed as the
key motivating factors. The more commonly held view, however, is that
while those factors contributed, the Vikings were driven into a corner where,
because of the inability of the limited farmland and natural resources in
their homelands to support a rising population, they had little alternative
but to raid and colonize foreign territories. The innovations
they achieved in shipbuilding would have allowed them to travel far
遠(と)く離(はな)れて afield In this effort—evidence suggests that they even crossed
大西洋(たいせいよう) the Atlantic and reached North America.

7. **Further Questions** *Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

8. 1) What did the Vikings do between 793 and 1066? ヴァイキングは793年から1066年の間に何をしましたか。 They terrorized the coastal areas of central and western Europe.

9. 2) What is the commonly held view on why the Vikings set out on raids? なぜヴァイキングが急襲に出たのかについて、一般にもたれている考えはどのようなものですか。 They set out on raids because of the inability of the limited farmland and natural resources in their homelands to support a rising population.

11. 歴史家(れきしか) Historian Robert Ferguson, however, argues that external factors may have been a more pertinent force behind the Viking attacks. When the Viking campaigns first began, the Frankish empire was imposing its power

12. throughout most of Western Europe. Led by their ^{信心深く(しんじんぶか)い} devoutly Christian ruler ^{主権者(しゅけんしゃ) カール大帝(たいてい) フランク人(じん)}, Charlamgne, the Franks never reached Scandinavia, Ferguson believes the Vikings heard the tales of the ^{残虐(ざんぎやく)な行為(こうい)} savagery of ^{サクソン人(じん)} Charlamagne's army from their southern neighbors, the Saxons, who ^{避難(ひなん)した} took refuge in Viking territories after ^{~の犠牲(ぎせい)になる} falling victim to the Frankish forces. Ferguson proposes that, after learning from the Saxon warriors of ^{無理矢理(むりやり)の} forcible ^{キリスト教(きょう)への改宗(かいしゅう)} Christianization at the hands of the Franks, the Vikings feared they were next. The result, he says, is the Vikings developed a ^{憎(にく)しみ} deep hatred of Christianity because it threatened their cultural ^{帰属意識(きぞくいしき)} identity and ^{異教(いきょう)} pagan beliefs. Rather than directly attacking he stronger Frankish army, however, the Vikings launched ^{起(お)こした} small-scale ^{小規模(しょうきぼ)の} campaigns against "soft targets" they knew who offer little resistance. These violent attacks were often against symbols of Christianity, and were intended to ^{しめ込(こ)ませる} strike fear into the Christian populations of the countries ^{侵略(しんりやく)した} invaded. Ferguson believes this explains why the first recorded ^{急襲(きゅうしゅう)} assault, in ^{修道院(しゅうどういん)} Lindisfarne in northeastern England was on a monastery.

14. Further Questions

15. 3) What happened right before the Viking raids began? ^{ヴァイキングの} ^{急襲(きゅうしゅう)} ^{はじ} ^{直前(ちよくぜん)に、何(なに)がありましたか。} *The Frankish empire was imposing its power throughout most of Western Europe.*
16. 4) How does Ferguson believe the Vikings heard about Charlemagne's army? ^{ファーガスンは、ヴァイキングたちがカール大帝(たいてい)の軍(ぐん)についてどのように聞(き)いたと信(しん)じていますか。} *He believes the Vikings heard the tales of the savagery of Charlamagne's army from their southern neighbors, the Saxons, who took refuse in Viking territories after falling victim to the Frankish forces.*
17. 5) What does Ferguson propose the real purpose of the attacks on symbols of Christianity was? ^{ファーガスンは、キリスト教(きょう)の} ^{象徴(しょうちゅう)} ^{を攻撃(こうげき)することの} ^{ほんとう} ^{もくてき} ^{なん} ^{ていあん} ^{いますか。} *The violent attacks were intended to strike fear into the Christian populations of the countries invaded.*
19. Ferguson's ^{反対派(はんたいは)} critics ^{対抗(たいこう)する} counter that there is no firm evidence to suggest the Vikings were aware of, much less interested in, the wider campaign the Franks were ^{戦(たたか)いを進(すす)める} waging throughout western Europe. Furthermore, although almost the entire population of Scandinavia was pagan at the ^{~しそうでない} beginning of the Viking Age, many think it is unlikely the Vikings would have ^{強(つよ)く} strongly resisted accepting Christian beliefs alongside ^{一緒(いっしょ)に} their own, which were, ^{何(なん)と言(い)っても} after all, ^{多神教(たしんきょう)の} polytheistic ^{本来(ほんらい)は} in nature. As for the Vikings' ^{残酷(ざんこく)さ} cruelty, though

it may seem shocking to us today, the Vikings were probably no more vicious than other armies of the age, including the Frankish army led by Charlemagne.

Indeed, many scholars believe that the Christian monks who chronicled the attacks exaggerated the Vikings' brutality to arouse sympathy for their own plight.

Further Questions

6) What do Furguson's critics say there is no firm evidence of?

ファerguson反対派は、何の確実な証拠がないと言っていますか。

They say there is no firm evidence to suggest the Vikings were aware of the wider campaign the Franks were waging.

7) Why is it unlikely the Vikings would have resisted accepting Christian beliefs?

なぜ、ヴァイキングたちがキリスト教信仰を受け入れることに抵抗しそえないと言えるのでしょうか。

Their own beliefs were polytheistic in nature.

8) What do many critics attribute the Vikings' cruelty to?

多くの反対派は、ヴァイキングの残酷さは何のせいだとしていますか。

The Vikings were probably no more vicious than other armies of the age and Christian monks who chronicled the attacks exaggerated the Vikings' brutality to arouse sympathy.

*Choose the correct answer from these choices.

(35) What is widely considered to have been the reason behind the Viking attacks? ヴァイキングの攻撃の背景にある理由として広く知られているものは何ですか。

1. As the Vikings were being expelled from their homelands by the armies of the surrounding countries, they were forced to search for new regions to settle in.

2. Although greed partially prompted the Vikings' aggression, it was the shortage of land and other resources that forced them to seek out targets to raid.

3. The Vikings learned of the wealth of churches and monasteries in Western Europe and decided to acquire it to ensure their economic security.

4. While their own shipbuilding skills were considerable, the Vikings sought to gain technology that would enable them to cross the Atlantic.

(36) Robert Ferguson believes that the Vikings

ロバート・ファergusonは、ヴァイキングは~と信じている

1. were made aware of Charlemagne's efforts to conquer and convert non-Christians, triggering Viking attacks on Christians and their institutions.

2. became close allies with Saxon warriors in territory to their south, with the intention of forming a strong army to resist the approaching Frankish forces.

うまく

そのため

3. successfully defended themselves against attacks by the Franks, thereby discouraging other Christian armies from attempting to conquer Viking lands.

思(おも)いとどまらせる

弱(よわ)くなった

4. took advantage of the Saxon army's weakened condition to expand into Saxon territory, then rapidly secured their new border against the Franks.

(37) What is implied in the final paragraph of the passage?

この文章の最終章で何がほのめかされていますか。

1. Evidence from the sites of early Viking attacks on Christian communities indicates the Vikings tried to protect pagan societies similar to theirs.

2. Charlemagne ordered chronicles of the Viking attacks to exaggerate their accounts to make the Vikings appear more violent than they actually were.

年代記(ねんだいき)

説明(せつめい)

3. Ferguson's critics believe the Vikings had already fought off the invasion by Christian armies in their own region before they began their attacks.

撃退(げきたい)した

4. Any violent behavior on the part of the Vikings was unlikely to have been a conscious attempt to make those in the Christian world terrified of them.

意識的(いしきてき)な

~を恐(おそ)れて

Answers for "Further Questions"

1) What did the Vikings do between 793 and 1066?

They terrorized the coastal areas of central and western Europe.

2) What is the commonly held view on why the Vikings set out on raids?

They set out on raids because of the inability of the limited farmland and natural resources in their homelands to support a rising population.

3) What happened right before the Viking raids began?

The Frankish empire was imposing its power throughout most of Western Europe.

4) How does Ferguson believe the Vikings heard about Charlemagne's army?

He believes the Vikings heard the tales of the savagery of Charlemagne's army from their southern neighbors, the Saxons, who took refuge in Viking territories after falling victim to the Franks' forces.

5) What does Ferguson propose the real purpose of the attacks on symbols of Christianity was?

The violent attacks were intended to strike fear into the Christian populations of the countries invaded.

6) What do Ferguson's critics say there is no firm evidence of?

They say there is no firm evidence to suggest the Vikings were aware of the wider campaign the Franks were waging.

7) Why is it unlikely the Vikings would have resisted accepting Christian beliefs?

Their own beliefs were polytheistic in nature.

8) What do many critics attribute the Vikings' cruelty to?

The Vikings were probably no more vicious than other armies of the age and Christian monks who chronicled the attacks exaggerated the Vikings' brutality to arouse sympathy.

解答: (35) 2 (36) 1 (37) 4