

# Monastic raids

## 1. On raids the Vikings stole gold etc.

**2.** During raids, the **Vikings** targeted religious sites because of their vulnerability, often butchering the clergy at these sites **in** honour of a Pagan god. Norsemen who sailed back to Scandinavia after **raiding** brought back their loot as a symbol of pride and power.

**3.** The first recorded **Viking raid** occurred in the year 793, against the great monastery of Lindisfarne off the northeast coast of England. ... Monasteries were frequent targets of Norse raiders not because the raiders were particularly anti-Christian, but rather because that's where the money was.

## 4. The History Of Blood Eagle Executions

Aella **killed Viking** leader Ragnar Lothbrok by throwing him into a pit of live snakes. Ivar **the Boneless** wanted to make an example out of Aella and to strike fear into **the** hearts of **his enemies**. Thus, he committed **the** damned king to **the** blood eagle.

**5.** **Lindisfarne raid**, Viking assault **in** 793 **on** the island of **Lindisfarne (Holy Island)** off the coast of what is now Northumberland. ... The event sent tremors **throughout** English Christendom and marked the beginning of the Viking Age **in** Europe

**6.** The **Vikings were afraid of** competent militaries. This is a reason the **Vikings** stopped attacking Al-Andalus also known as Muslim Spain and Constantinople.

**7. Viking raids** on England started in the late 8th century. When referring to these groups of **Vikings**, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles usually used the word 'here' meaning a 'raid'. A 'here' meant more than 35 people. **Raiding** parties varied in size, depending on the resources of the warlord leading the **raid**.

**8.** The **Vikings** built fast 'dragon-ships' and 'long ships' for **raiding** and war. They also had slower passenger and cargo ships called 'knorrs'.  
... **Viking** longships could sail in shallow water so they could travel up rivers as well as across the sea.

**9.** The beginning of the Viking period is normally regarded as the year 793 AD, when the first documented Viking attack took place. The target of the raid was a monastery on the island of Lindisfarne in Northern England. The Anglo-Saxon chronicle tells us that the wild heathens trampled upon saints' bones and destroyed God's house.

**10.** The fact that the new Scandinavian threat was aimed at churches and monasteries was regarded as particularly horrifying at the time – the Vikings were often described as infidels or heathens, who were completely lacking in conscience. From the point of view of the Vikings, these attacks were probably made where it was thought that they would pay and could reap great rewards. The monasteries often contained large amounts of ecclesiastical silver and were not as well defended as the trading towns. The first Viking expeditions did not involve large fleets and thousands of men, so the churches and monasteries presented ideal targets for the smaller Viking contingents.

