

V. 15. THE NORSE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. pdf

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Leif Erikson or Leif Ericson (c. - c.) was a Norse explorer from Iceland. He was the first known European to have set foot on continental North America (excluding Greenland), before Christopher Columbus.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Translated by Winfried Schleiner and Laetitia Yaendal for the author. Rennie to Jack D. Forbes, October 25, , as an enclosure to a letter. Timreck, editor and director. Bullfrog Films, with W. Pitt Rivers Museum accession lists. Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, England. March and July May 6, , Oxford, England. May , Gloucester, England. Rhodes, June 18, copy. Rhodes, December 18, copy. Cowie, Trevor, to Jack D. Forbes, August 16, Forbes, December 9, Foxxon, Andrew, to Charles Hunt, August 29, copy. Forbes, September 6, Forbes, August 6, Hunt, Charles, to Andrew Foxxon, September 10, copy. Forbes, August 17, Forbes, July 31, Forbes, May 3, Forbes, December 20, email. McGhee, Robert, to Jack D. McShane to Jack D. Forbes, November 1, Moore, Donald, to Jack D. Forbes, July 1, Mowat, Linda, to Jack D. Forbes, July 19, Forbes, November 28, Forbes, June 7, Forbes, October 25, Fagg, December 5, copy. Fagg, June 6, copy. Forbes, August 30, Forbes, August 24, Forbes, February 6, email. Forbes, August 23, Forbes, October 30, Forbes, August 26, Forbes, May 8, Forbes, December 4, Forbes, October 16, No dates; acquired Cheltenham Examiner, November , v. Gloucester Journal May 19, , v. Unpublished Dissertations Heizer, Robert Fleming. Books and Articles Acosta, Joseph de. Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias. History of the Archbishops of Hamburg-Bremen. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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The Arthurian talesv. The Norse discovery of America Bookplateleaf Call number SRLF_UCLA:LAGE Camera Canon 5D. Collection-library SRLF_UCLA.

Visit Website The exact reasons for Vikings venturing out from their homeland are uncertain; some have suggested it was due to overpopulation of their homeland, but the earliest Vikings were looking for riches, not land. In the eighth century A. Scandinavian furs were highly prized in the new trading markets; from their trade with the Europeans, Scandinavians learned about new sailing technology as well as about the growing wealth and accompanying inner conflicts between European kingdoms. The Viking predecessorsâ€”pirates who preyed on merchant ships in the Baltic Seaâ€”would use this knowledge to expand their fortune-seeking activities into the North Sea and beyond. The culpritsâ€”probably Norwegians who sailed directly across the North Seaâ€”did not destroy the monastery completely, but the attack shook the European religious world to its core. Unlike other groups, these strange new invaders had no respect for religious institutions such as the monasteries, which were often left unguarded and vulnerable near the shore. Two years later, Viking raids struck the undefended island monasteries of Skye and Iona in the Hebrides as well as Rathlin off the northeast coast of Ireland. For several decades, the Vikings confined themselves to hit-and-run raids against coastal targets in the British Isles particularly Ireland and Europe the trading center of Dorestad, 80 kilometers from the North Sea, became a frequent target after . They then took advantage of internal conflicts in Europe to extend their activity further inland: Before long other Vikings realized that Frankish rulers were willing to pay them rich sums to prevent them from attacking their subjects, making Frankia an irresistible target for further Viking activity. Conquests in the British Isles By the mid-ninth century, Ireland, Scotland and England had become major targets for Viking settlement as well as raids. When King Charles the Bald began defending West Frankia more energetically in , fortifying towns, abbeys, rivers and coastal areas, Viking forces began to concentrate more on England than Frankia. In the wave of Viking attacks in England after , only one kingdomâ€”Wessexâ€”was able to successfully resist. Viking armies mostly Danish conquered East Anglia and Northumberland and dismantled Mercia, while in King Alfred the Great of Wessex became the only king to decisively defeat a Danish army in England. In the first half of the 10th century, English armies led by the descendants of Alfred of Wessex began reconquering Scandinavian areas of England; the last Scandinavian king, Erik Bloodaxe, was expelled and killed around , permanently uniting English into one kingdom. Europe and Beyond Meanwhile, Viking armies remained active on the European continent throughout the ninth century, brutally sacking Nantes on the French coast in and attacking towns as far inland as Paris, Limoges, Orleans, Tours and Nimes. In , Vikings stormed Seville then controlled by the Arabs ; in , they plundered Pisa, though an Arab fleet battered them on the way back north. By the late 10th century, some Vikings including the famous Erik the Red moved even further westward, to Greenland. According to later Icelandic histories, some of the early Viking settlers in Greenland supposedly led by the Norwegian Viking hero Leif Eriksson , son of Erik the Red may have become the first Europeans to discover and explore North America. Danish Dominance The midth-century reign of Harald Bluetooth as king of a newly unified, powerful and Christianized Denmark marked the beginning of a second Viking age. Large-scale raids, often organized by royal leaders, hit the coasts of Europe and especially England, where the line of kings descended from Alfred the Great was faltering. Crowned king of England on Christmas Day in , William managed to retain the crown against further Danish challenges. Today, signs of the Viking legacy can be found mostly in the Scandinavian origins of some vocabulary and place-names in the areas in which they settled, including northern England, Scotland and Russia. In Iceland, the Vikings left an extensive body of literature, the Icelandic sagas, in which they celebrated the greatest victories of their glorious past.

3: L'Anse aux Meadows - Wikipedia

Norroena: embracing the history and romance of northern Europe 7 by Anderson, Rasmus Bj rn, at www.enganchecubano.com - the best online ebook storage. Download and read online for free Norroena: embracing the history and romance of northern Europe 7 by Anderson, Rasmus Bj rn,

Based on the idea that the Old Norse name " Vinland ", mentioned in the Icelandic Sagas , meant "wine-land", historians had long speculated that the region contained wild grapes. This dichotomy between the two views could have possibly been driven due to the two historic ways in which the first vowel sound of "Vinland" could be pronounced. They investigated eight complete house sites and the remains of a ninth. Historians have speculated that there were other settlement sites, or at least Norse-Native American trade contacts, in the Canadian Arctic. Following each period of excavation, the site was reburied to protect and conserve the cultural resources. They are believed to have been constructed of sod placed over a wooden frame. Based on associated artifacts, the buildings were identified as dwellings or workshops. The largest dwelling F measured Workshops were identified as an iron smithy building J containing a forge and iron slag , a carpentry workshop building D , which generated wood debris and a specialized boat repair area containing worn rivets. Other things found at the site consisted of common everyday Norse items, including a stone oil lamp, a whetstone , a bronze fastening pin, a bone knitting needle and part of a spindle. Stone weights, which were found in building G, may have been part of a loom. The presence of the spindle and needle suggests that women as well as men inhabited the settlement. Their presence probably indicates the Norse inhabitants traveled farther south to obtain them. These included caribou, wolf, fox, bear, lynx, marten, all types of birds and fish, seal, whale and walrus. This area is no longer rich in game due in large part to the harsh winters. This forces the game to either hibernate or venture south as the wind, deep snow, and sheets of ice cover the area. Eleanor Barraclough , a lecturer in medieval history and literature at Durham University, [23] suggests the site was not a permanent settlement, instead a temporary boat repair facility. She notes there are no findings of burials, tools, agriculture or animal pens - suggesting the inhabitants abandoned the site in an orderly fashion. None was contemporaneous with the Norse occupation. The most prominent of these earlier occupations were by the Dorset people , who predated the Norse by about years. In a text he composed around , he wrote that He [i. It is called Vinland because vines grow there on their own accord, producing the most excellent wine. Moreover, that unsown crops abound there, we have ascertained not from fabulous conjecture but from the reliable reports of the Danes. Norse sagas are written versions of older oral traditions. Two Icelandic sagas , commonly called the Saga of the Greenlanders and the Saga of Erik the Red , describe the experiences of Norse Greenlanders who discovered and attempted to settle land to the west of Greenland, which they called Vinland. Lawrence River and New Brunswick.

4: Project MUSE - The American Discovery of Europe

Romances and epics of our northern ancestors, Norse, Celt and Teuton, by Dr. W. Wagn̄er.-v. A collection of popular tales from the Norse and north German, by G.W. Dasent.-v.

Share1 Shares 2K Most people consider the start of US history to be , but nothing could be further from the truth. There are, in fact, thousands of years of North American history. What did they leave behind? This list explores these questions by taking a look at some of the most interesting and mysterious archaeological discoveries ever made in the United States. John Phelan Discovered in buried close to Lake Winnepesaukee in New Hampshire, the eponymous mystery stone is dark, smooth, egg-shaped, and about 10 centimeters 4 in tall and 6. On its surface are a number of carved symbols and images, including a face, ears of corn, and a teepee, among other unknown images. Questions have emerged regarding the stone: And what is it? One theory suggests that the stone may have been made by Native Americans to commemorate a peace treaty between two tribes. Other theories contend that the stone could be Celtic or Inuit in origin. The mystery was further complicated when researchers investigated two holes in the stone, one at the top and one at the bottom. These holes were drilled with a level of precision that seems inconsistent with the ability of premodern tools. Inside this cave are a number of incredible prehistoric petroglyphs. These petroglyphs portray a number of animals, including rattlesnakes and fish. Archaeologists have determined the petroglyphs to be the work of early Native Americans but cannot identify which culture. Pottery found within the cave suggests that it was occupied sometime between AD and Similar to other petroglyphs, the motivation for their creation is unclear. WT-shared Jtesla16 at wts wikivoyage Outside of Salem, New Hampshire, lies the ruins of what some believe to be an ancient settlement. The site has sparked a series of heated debates among historians and archaeologists as to the origins and use of the complex. The most prominent theory is that it was built by Native Americans some 2, years ago and was used for centuries as a place for religious ceremony. Another popular theory suggests that the structures were created and used by Irish monks around AD The complex contains a series of mounds and ridges and was built by Native Americans sometime between and BC. No one knows exactly what purpose Poverty Point served. Some archaeologists suggest that the site was used for periodic ceremonial events, while others contend it was a permanent settlement. Peter Muise Throughout the New England countryside, there are hundreds of mysterious stone chambers and structures. There are various theories as to who built these structures, including everything from Native Americans and early settlers to Norsemen and Irish Monks. One of the most impressive of these man-made chambers can be found in Upton, Massachusetts. The Upton Chamber is built into a hill and has a long passageway that opens up into a beehive-like dome. The chamber indicates a fundamental knowledge of stonework on the part of its builders and is also astronomically aligned. On the summer solstice, the entrance of the chamber aligns perfectly with the Sun , allowing the inner dome to be fully illuminated. This has led some experts to believe that the chamber was not built by any settler but could be the work of an ancient people. According to some researchers, the chamber could be the work of Irish monks. These researchers claim that the beehive structure of the chamber as well as the stonework bare striking resemblances to structures found in Ireland dating back to the eighth century. Archaeologists have been unable to figure out what culture built it, when it was built, or what its use was. Radiocarbon dating has suggested that the mound may have been built around AD , while other studies have suggested it could be around 2, years old. There are a number of theories as to what the effigy was used for. Some scholars believe it was used in religious ceremonies and possibly sacrificial offerings. Others believe it is some sort of calendar, due to its astrological alignments. Some of the boulders have circular designs, while others have diamond-like shapes. These petroglyphs are unique for a couple reasons: Second, the markings are at least 10, years old. Many questions remain as to the origin and meaning of the designs. Similarly, the reason for such artistic creation and what the glyphs themselves are supposed to mean, if anything, remains unknown. Heironymous Rowe Cahokia was the largest city in pre-Columbian North America, with a population of around 15, people. Based in the fertile Mississippi Valley near where St. Louis is today, it lasted from about AD to By all accounts, Cahokia was a complex urban society with a

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unique culture and a ruling class. They farmed, fought other tribes, and also apparently practiced human sacrifice. Then, without a trace, they vanished. It has been suggested that deforestation, climate change, disease, and fear of invasion may have been factors. Buried in the dirt was a small coin of unknown origins. The coin was first misidentified as a 12th-century British penny, but upon further inspection years later, English researchers declared the coin to be Norse. Experts at the University of Oslo stated that the coin was most likely minted between and It is the only pre-Columbian Norse artifact ever found in the US. So how does a Norse coin almost 1, years old end up on the coast of Maine? Some are convinced that the coin is evidence of contact between early Norse settlements in Newfoundland and mainland Native Americans. If this is the case, it would change the entire time frame of first contact between the New World and the Old World. The markings are seemingly inconsistent with any particular writing style, and the mysterious origins of the rock have baffled many. Throughout the years, a number of theories have been floated as to who the creators of the cryptic inscription may be. One of the most popular theories is that the markings are Norse in origin. This theory suggests that the rock was a portrayal of a Viking voyage into the area as early as AD Another popular theory suggests that the markings are the work of Native Americans. There was a significant population of natives in the area where the rock was found, and similar markings have been found and attributed to various native tribes across the Northeast. Other theories suggest that ancient Phoenicians, the Portuguese, or the Chinese may be responsible for the markings. Brad Sylvester is a student at Fordham University with interests in history, literature, music, politics, and writing.

5: Difference between V15 III, V15 IV, V15 V | Knowledge Base | Shure Americas

A collection of popular tales from the Norse and North Germanv. The Arthurian talesv. The Norse discovery of America a historical sketch of the.

Visit Website But between and a series of interconnected developments occurred in Europe that provided the impetus for the exploration and subsequent colonization of America. These developments included the Protestant Reformation and the subsequent Catholic Counter-Reformation, the Renaissance, the unification of small states into larger ones with centralized political power, the emergence of new technology in navigation and shipbuilding, and the establishment of overland trade with the East and the accompanying transformation of the medieval economy. Protestantism emphasized a personal relationship between each individual and God without the need for intercession by the institutional church. Thus, the rise of Protestantism and the Counter-Reformation, along with the Renaissance, helped foster individualism and create a climate favorable to exploration. At the same time, political centralization ended much of the squabbling and fighting among rival noble families and regions that had characterized the Middle Ages. With the decline of the political power and wealth of the Catholic church, a few rulers gradually solidified their power. Portugal, Spain, France, and England were transformed from small territories into nation-states with centralized authority in the hands of monarchs who were able to direct and finance overseas exploration. As these religious and political changes were occurring, technological innovations in navigation set the stage for exploration. Bigger, faster ships and the invention of navigational devices such as the astrolabe and sextant made extended voyages possible. But the most powerful inducement to exploration was trade. The Orient became a magnet to traders, and exotic products and wealth flowed into Europe. Those who benefited most were merchants who sat astride the great overland trade routes, especially the merchants of the Italian city-states of Genoa, Venice, and Florence. The newly unified states of the Atlantic—France, Spain, England, and Portugal—and their ambitious monarchs were envious of the merchants and princes who dominated the land routes to the East. The desire to supplant the trade moguls, especially the Italians, and fear of the Ottoman Empire forced the Atlantic nations to search for a new route to the East. Portugal led the others into exploration. Encouraged by Prince Henry the Navigator, Portuguese seamen sailed southward along the African coast, seeking a water route to the East. They were also looking for a legendary king named Prester John who had supposedly built a Christian stronghold somewhere in northwestern Africa. Henry hoped to form an alliance with Prester John to fight the Muslims. His school developed the quadrant, the cross-staff, and the compass, made advances in cartography, and designed and built highly maneuverable little ships known as caravels. Dias sailed around the tip of Africa and into the Indian Ocean before his frightened crew forced him to give up the quest. A year later, Vasco da Gama succeeded in reaching India and returned to Portugal laden with jewels and spices. Born in Genoa, Italy, around 1451, Columbus learned the art of navigation on voyages in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Columbus, hoping to make such a voyage, spent years seeking a sponsor and finally found one in Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain after they defeated the Moors and could turn their attention to other projects. After ten weeks he sighted an island in the Bahamas, which he named San Salvador. Thinking he had found islands near Japan, he sailed on until he reached Cuba which he thought was mainland China and later Haiti. But the territorial disputes between Portugal and Spain were not resolved until when they signed the Treaty of Tordesillas, which drew a line leagues west of the Azores as the demarcation between the two empires. Despite the treaty, controversy continued over what Columbus had found. He made three more voyages to America between 1492 and 1498, during which he explored Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Jamaica, and Trinidad. Each time he returned more certain that he had reached the East. In 1492 and Pedro de Mendoza went as far as present-day Buenos Aires in Argentina, where he founded a colony. Religious Motivations The impulse for exploration was further fueled by the European imagination. That idea had two parts: Ancient tales described distant civilizations, usually to the west, where European-like peoples lived simple, virtuous lives without war, famine, disease, or poverty. Such utopian visions were reinforced by religious notions. Early Christian Europeans had inherited from the Jews a powerful prophetic tradition that

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drew upon apocalyptic biblical texts in the books of Daniel, Isaiah, and Revelations. They connected the Christianization of the world with the second coming of Christ. If secular and religious traditions evoked utopian visions of the New World, they also induced nightmares. The ancients described wonderful civilizations, but barbaric, evil ones as well. European encounters with the New World were viewed in light of these preconceived notions. To plunder the New World of its treasures was acceptable because it was populated by pagans. As European powers conquered the territories of the New World, they justified wars against Native Americans and the destruction of their cultures as a fulfillment of the European secular and religious vision of the New World. In 1492, Giovanni da Verrazano was commissioned to locate a northwest passage around North America to India. He was followed in by Jacques Cartier, who explored the St. Lawrence River as far as present-day Montreal. In 1565, Jean Ribault headed an expedition that explored the St. Johns River area in Florida. But the Spanish soon pushed the French out of Florida, and thereafter, the French directed their efforts north and west. Instead, the French traded with inland tribes for furs and fished off the coast of Newfoundland. New France was sparsely populated by trappers and missionaries and dotted with military forts and trading posts. Although the French sought to colonize the area, the growth of settlements was stifled by inconsistent policies. Initially, France encouraged colonization by granting charters to fur-trading companies. Then, under Cardinal Richelieu, control of the empire was put in the hands of the government-sponsored Company of New France. The company, however, was not successful, and in 1663 the king took direct control of New France. Although more prosperous under this administration, the French empire failed to match the wealth of New Spain or the growth of neighboring British colonies. The Netherlands The Dutch were also engaged in the exploration of America. Formerly a Protestant province of Spain, the Netherlands was determined to become a commercial power and saw exploration as a means to that end. In the newly formed New Netherland Company obtained a grant from the Dutch government for the territory between New France and Virginia. About ten years later another trading company, the West India Company, settled groups of colonists on Manhattan Island and at Fort Orange. The Dutch also planted trading colonies in the West Indies. By the mid-sixteenth century, however, England had recognized the advantages of trade with the East, and in 1482 English merchants enlisted Martin Frobisher to search for a northwest passage to India. Between 1497 and 1498 Frobisher as well as John Davis explored along the Atlantic coast. Gilbert headed two trips to the New World. He landed on Newfoundland but was unable to carry out his intention of establishing military posts. By the seventeenth century, the English had taken the lead in colonizing North America, establishing settlements all along the Atlantic coast and in the West Indies. This colony was short-lived, however, and was taken over by the Dutch in Croix and other islands in the cluster of the Virgin Islands. The Northern Voyages, a. Parry, The Spanish Seaborne Empire ; 2nd ed. Eric Foner and John A.

6: Vikings - HISTORY

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7: "Vikings in america map" Keyword Found Websites Listing | Keyword Suggestions

Archaeological evidence of a Norse presence was discovered at L'Anse aux Meadows in the s. It is the only confirmed site of a Norse or Viking settlement in North America outside of the settlements found in Greenland.

8: 10 US Archaeological Discoveries Shrouded In Mystery - Listverse

The treasure they discovered hereâ€”a stone hearth used for working ironâ€”could rewrite the early history of North America and aid the search for lost Viking settlements described in Norse sagas.

9: Leif Erikson - Wikipedia

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