

**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.

日本語訳なしタイプ B もございます。スクロールダウンするとございますので好きな方をご利用下さい。

**3[B] – The Viking Invasions**



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- The Vikings—seagoing warrior from Scandinavia—have received 戦士 (せんし) bad press 新聞 (しんぶん) での悪評 (あくひょう) for the way they terrorized 支配 (しはい) した 沿岸 (えんがん) の coastal areas of central and western Europe between 793 and 1066, the so-called Viking Age. いわゆる
- Most contemporary accounts 記事 (きじ) emphasize the vicious 強調 (きょうちよう) する 暴力的 (ぼうりよくてき) な brutality 残虐 (ざんぎやく) な行為 (こうい) of Viking attacks on defenseless 無防備 (むぼうび) な 一般市民 (いっばんしみん) civilians —many of whom were murdered or had 貴重品 (きちょうひん) valuables 急襲 (きゅうしゅう) stolen from their homes—as well as assaults 修道院 (しゅうどういん) 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 うらやましく思 (おも) うこと envy and 強欲 (ごうよく) greed 動機 (どうき) づけをしている as the key motivating factors. 一般 (いっばん) に
- The more commonly held view, however, is that while those factors contributed, the Vikings were driven into a corner 窮地 (きゅうち) に迫 (お) い込 (こ) まれていた where, because of the inability of the 農地 (のうち) limited farmland and natural resources in their homelands 母国 (ぼこく) to support a rising population, they had little alternative but to 代 (か) わり 急襲 (きゅうしゅう) する raid and 植民地 (しょくみんち) にする 革新 (かくしん) colonize foreign territories. The innovations they achieved in 造船 (ぞうせん) 遠 (とお) く離 (はな) れて shipbuilding would have allowed them to travel far 大西洋 (たいせいよう) afield in this effort—evidence suggests that they even crossed the Atlantic and reached North America.

**Further Questions&A** \*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.

- 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.*

- Historian 歴史家 (れきしか) Robert Ferguson, however, argues that external factors may have been a more 適切 (てきせつ) な pertinent force behind the Viking attacks.

作戦 (さくせん) フランク帝国 (ていこく)

10. When the Viking campaigns first began, the Frankish empire was imposing its power throughout most of Western Europe.
11. Led by their devoutly Christian ruler, Charlamgne, the Franks never reached Scandinavia, Ferguson believes the Vikings heard the tales of the savagery of Charlamagne's army from their southern neighbors, the Saxons, who took refuge in Viking territories after falling victim to the Frankish forces.
12. Ferguson proposes that, after learning from the Saxon warriors of forcible Christianization at the hands of the Franks, the Vikings feared they were next.
13. The result, he says, is the Vikings developed a deep hatred of Christianity because it threatened their cultural identity and pagan beliefs.
14. Rather than directly attacking he stronger Frankish army, however, the Vikings launched small-scale campaigns against "soft targets" they knew who offer little resistance.
15. These violent attacks were often against symbols of Christianity, and were intended to strike fear into the Christian populations of the countries invaded.
16. Ferguson believes this explains why the first recorded assault, in Lindisfarne in northeastern England was on a monastery.

**Further Questions&A**

- 17.3) What happened right before the Viking raids began?
18. ヴァイキングの急襲が始まる直前に、何がありましたか。  
*The Frankish empire was imposing its power throughout most of Western Europe.*
- 19.4) How does Ferguson believe the Vikings heard about Charlemagne's army?
20. ファーガスンは、ヴァイキングたちがカール大帝の軍についてどのように聞いたと信じていますか。  
*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.*
- 21.5) What does Ferguson propose the real purpose of the attacks on symbols of Christianity was?  
 ファーガスンは、キリスト教の象徴を攻撃することの本当の目的は何だったと提案していますか。
22. *The violent attacks were intended to strike fear into the Christian populations of the countries invaded.*
23. Ferguson's critics counter that there is no firm evidence to suggest the Vikings were aware of, much less interested in, the wider campaign the Franks were waging throughout western Europe.

さらに

24. Furthermore, although almost the entire population of Scandinavia was pagan at the beginning of the Viking Age, many think it is unlikely the Vikings would have strongly resisted accepting Christian beliefs alongside their own, which were, after all, polytheistic in nature.

～しそうでない

強 (つよ) く

一緒 (いっしょ) に

何 (なん) と言 (い) っても 多神教 (たしんきょう) の 本来 (ほんらい) は

残酷 (ざんこく) さ

25. As for the Vikings' 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.

それどころか

修道士 (しゅうどうし)

記録 (きろく) した

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

誇張 (こちょう) した

駆 (か) り立 (た) てる

苦境 (くきょう)

### Further Questions&A

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

28. ファーガスン反対派は、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.*

29. 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うにないと言えるのでしょうか。

*Their own beliefs were polytheistic in nature.*

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

31. 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.

32. (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。

追 (お) い出 (だ) された

33. 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

～せざるをえなかった

(引 (ひ) っ越 (こ) して) 落 (お) ち着 (つ) く

部分的 (ぶぶんてき) に 刺激 (しげき) した

侵略 (しんりやく)

34. 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.

捜 (さが) し出 (だ) す

35. 3. The Vikings learned of the wealth of churches and monasteries in

聞 (き) いて知 (し) った

確保 (かくほ) する

Western Europe and decided to acquire it to ensure their economic security.

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

37. (36) Robert Ferguson believes that the Vikings

ロバート・ファーガストンは、ヴァイキングは～と信じている。



- 38.1. were made aware of Charlemagne's efforts to conquer and convert non-Christians, triggering Viking attacks on Christians and their institutions.  
~をきっかけとして
- 39.2. 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.  
味方 (みかた)
- 40.3. successfully defended themselves against attacks by the Franks, thereby discouraging other Christian armies from attempting to conquer Viking lands.  
うまく そのため  
思 (おも) いとどまらせる
- 41.4. took advantage of the Saxon army's weakened condition to expand into Saxon territory, then rapidly secured their new border against the Franks.  
弱 (よわ) くなった
- 42.(37) What is implied in the final paragraph of the passage?
- 43.この文章の最終章で何がほのめかされていますか。  
ぶんしょう さいしゅうしょう なに
- 44.1. Evidence from the sites of early Viking attacks on Christian communities indicates the Vikings tried to protect pagan societies similar to theirs.  
年代記 (ねんだいき)
- 45.2. Charlemagne ordered chronicles of the Viking attacks to exaggerate their accounts to make the Vikings appear more violent than they actually were.  
説明 (せつめい)
- 46.3. 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
- 47.4. 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

## Review Questions

- 48.1) What did the Vikings do between 793 and 1066?
49. *They terrorized the coastal areas of central and western Europe.*
- 50.2) What is the commonly held view on why the Vikings set out on raids?
51. *They set out on raids because of the inability of the limited farmland and natural resources in their homelands to support a rising population.*
- 52.3) What happened right before the Viking raids began?
53. *The Frankish empire was imposing its power throughout most of Western Europe.*
- 54.4) How does Ferguson believe the Vikings heard about Charlemagne's army?
55. *He believes the Vikings heard the tales of the savagery of Charlamagne's army from their southern neighbors, the Saxons, who took refuge in Viking territories after falling victim to the Franish forces.*
- 56.5) What does Ferguson propose the real purpose of the attacks on symbols of Christianity was?
57. *The violent attacks were intended to strike fear into the Christian populations of the countries invaded.*
- 58.6) What do Furguson's critics say there is no firm evidence of?
59. *They say there is no firm evidence to suggest the Vikings were aware of the wider campaign the Franks were waging.*
- 60.7) Why is it unlikely the Vikings would have resisted accepting Christian beliefs?

61. *Their own beliefs were polytheistic in nature.*
62. 8) What do many critics attribute the Vikings' cruelty to?
63. *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

## Type B 日本語訳なし

### 3[B] – The Viking Invasions



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64. The Vikings—seagoing warrior from Scandinavia—have received bad press for the way they terrorized coastal areas of central and western Europe between 793 and 1066, the so-called Viking Age.
65. Most 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.
66. There has been considerable discussion among scholars of why the Vikings set out on these raids, with some citing pure envy and greed as the key motivating factors.
67. 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.
68. The innovations they achieved in shipbuilding would have allowed them to travel far afield in this effort—evidence suggests that they even crossed the Atlantic and reached North America.

### Further Questions&A

69. 1) What did the Vikings do between 793 and 1066?
70. 2) What is the commonly held view on why the Vikings set out on raids?
71. Historian Robert Ferguson, however, argues that external factors may have been a more pertinent force behind the Viking attacks.
72. When the Viking campaigns first began, the Frankish empire was imposing its power throughout most of Western Europe.
73. Led by their devoutly Christian ruler, Charlamgne, the Franks never reached Scandinavia, Ferguson believes the Vikings heard the tales of the savagery of Charlamagne's army from their southern neighbors, the Saxons, who took refuge in Viking territories after falling victim to the Frankish forces.
74. Ferguson proposes that, after learning from the Saxon warriors of forcible Christianization at the hands of the Franks, the Vikings feared they were next.
75. The result, he says, is the Vikings developed a deep hatred of Christianity because it threatened their cultural identity and pagan beliefs.
76. Rather than directly attacking he stronger Frankish army, however, the Vikings launched small-scale campaigns against “soft targets” they knew who offer little resistance.

77. These violent attacks were often against symbols of Christianity, and were intended to strike fear into the Christian populations of the countries invaded.
78. Ferguson believes this explains why the first recorded assault, in Lindisfarne in northeastern England was on a monastery.
- 

### Further Questions&A

79. 3) What happened right before the Viking raids began?
80. 4) How does Ferguson believe the Vikings heard about Charlemagne's army?
81. 5) What does Ferguson propose the real purpose of the attacks on symbols of Christianity was?
- 
82. Ferguson's critics counter that there is no firm evidence to suggest the Vikings were aware of, much less interested in, the wider campaign the Franks were waging throughout western Europe.
83. Furthermore, although almost the entire population of Scandinavia was pagan at the beginning of the Viking Age, many think it is unlikely the Vikings would have strongly resisted accepting Christian beliefs alongside their own, which were, after all, polytheistic in nature.
84. As for the Vikings' 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.
85. Indeed, many scholars believe that the Christian monks who chronicled the attacks exaggerated the Vikings' brutality to arouse sympathy for their own plight.
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### Further Questions&A

86. 6) What do Ferguson's critics say there is no firm evidence of?
87. 7) Why is it unlikely the Vikings would have resisted accepting Christian beliefs?
88. 8) What do many critics attribute the Vikings' cruelty to?
- 

### \*Choose the correct answer from these choices.

89. (35) What is widely considered to have been the reason behind the Viking attacks?
90. 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.
91. 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.
92. 3. The Vikings learned of the wealth of churches and monasteries in Western Europe and decided to acquire it to ensure their economic security.
93. 4. While their own shipbuilding skills were considerable, the Vikings sought to gain technology that would enable them to cross the Atlantic.
94. (36) Robert Ferguson believes that the Vikings
95. 1. were made aware of Charlemagne's efforts to conquer and convert non-Christians, triggering Viking attacks on Christians and their institutions.
96. 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.



- 97.3. successfully defended themselves against attacks by the Franks, thereby discouraging other Christian armies from attempting to conquer Viking lands.
- 98.4. took advantage of the Saxon army's weakened condition to expand into Saxon territory, then rapidly secured their new border against the Franks.
- 99.(37) What is implied in the final paragraph of the passage?
- 100.1. Evidence from the sites of early Viking attacks on Christian communities indicates the Vikings tried to protect pagan societies similar to theirs.
- 101.2. Charlemagne ordered chronicles of the Viking attacks to exaggerate their accounts to make the Vikings appear more violent than they actually were.
- 102.3. Ferguson's critics believe the Vikings had already fought off the invasion by Christian armies in their own region before they began their attacks.
- 103.4. 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.

### Review Questions

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115. *They say there is no firm evidence to suggest the Vikings were aware of the wider campaign the Franks were waging.*
- 116.7) Why is it unlikely the Vikings would have resisted accepting Christian beliefs?
117. *Their own beliefs were polytheistic in nature.*
- 118.8) What do many critics attribute the Vikings' cruelty to?
119. *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