

Chapter 12 Section 3 Notes – The Northern Seas

1. Two great trading cultures in Northern Europe
 - a. The Vikings
 - b. The Hanseatic League
2. VIKING RAIDS
 - a. To go “a-viking” = “raiding overseas”
 - b. Vikings lived in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden
 - c. Viking population grows, limited space (land could not feed all the people, SO....
 - d. They take to the seas each summer to search for food and items to steal.
 - e. Often attacked at night or in early morning
 - f. Killed everyone who tried to fight them
 - g. Took women and children as slaves
 - h. What they could not steal, they set on fire
 - i. Attacked all over Europe
3. VIKING LONGSHIPS
 - a. Narrow, flat-bottomed, fast-moving, maneuverable boats powered by a large, square sail and many rowers
4. TERRITORIAL EXPANSION
 - a. In time the Vikings began to settle in the lands they attacked
 - b. This territorial expansion gave them the room they needed
 - c. Swedish Vikings settled into Russia
 - d. Danish Vikings settled in England and France
 - e. Norwegian Vikings settled in Iceland, Greenland, Scotland, Ireland, and even in North America (L'Anse Aux Meadows in Newfoundland)

****AS THEY SETTLED, THEY DIDN'T RAID AS MUCH ANYMORE****

- a. Trade became their main way of living
1. MERCHANTS IN EUROPE UNITE
 - a. Dangers for European merchants:
 - i. Bandits on land
 - ii. Pirates at sea
 - iii. Pay taxes at every port
 - b. Some merchants thought they could better protect themselves if they worked together
 - i. Called themselves Hansas
 2. THE HANSEATIC LEAGUE
 - a. Had its own navy to protect its trade ships, fight wars, and to gain new trade agreements
 - b. Economic “war” worked just as good
 - i. Embargoes, or bans on trade, worked for the Hanseatic League when they wanted a trade agreement
 - c. The Hanseatic League controlled northern sea trade for more than 100 years