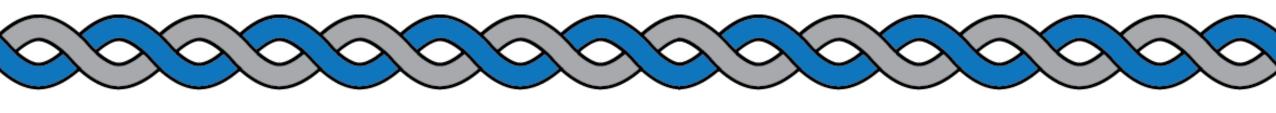


#### <u>Learning Objective:</u> To explore Viking art and identify its key characteristics and features.

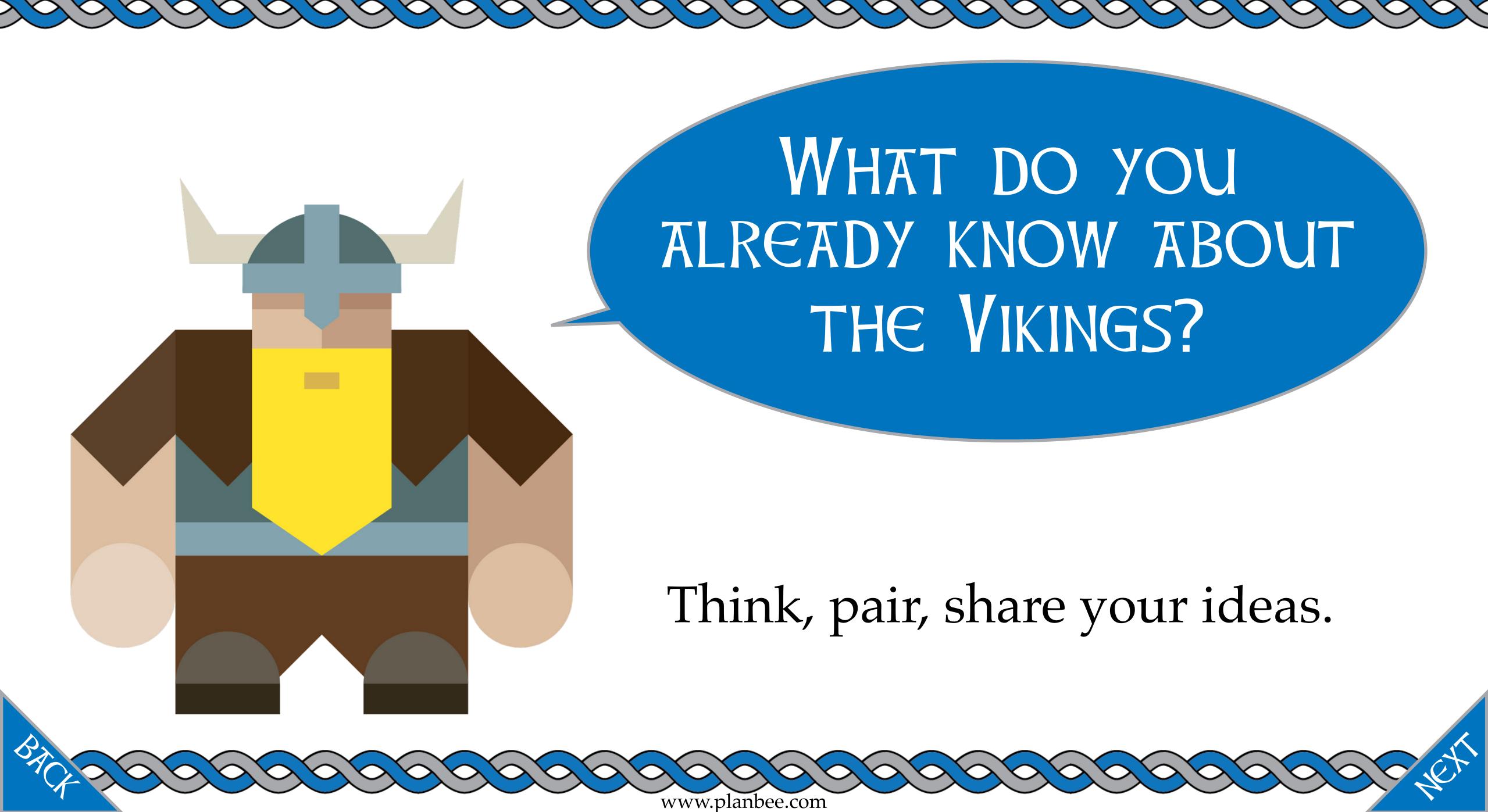




# VIKING ART









The Vikings came from three countries in Scandinavia: Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The Viking period in history was between around the year 700 and the year 1100. During this time, the Vikings invaded other countries, including Britain. Some came to settle in these new lands and others came to raid and plunder.

CAN YOU FIND NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK ON THIS MAP?







### Over the next few lessons we will be exploring Viking art.

### WHAT KIND OF ARTWORK DO YOU THINK THE VIKINGS CREATED?

### WHAT KIND OF MATERIALS DO YOU THINK THEY WORKED WITH?

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Let's have a look at some examples...







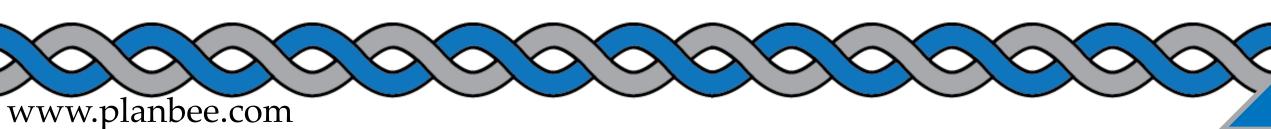




This is a picture stone. Picture stones were often used as memorials, although not often next to graves.

#### WHAT CAN WE LEARN ABOUT VIKING ART FROM THIS?

#### WHAT COLOURS, PATTERNS, IMAGES AND STYLES CAN YOU SEE?











### This is a brooch. Brooches were used by Vikings to hold clothing, such as capes, closed as they didn't have zips.

#### WHAT CAN WE LEARN ABOUT VIKING ART FROM THIS?

#### WHAT COLOURS, PATTERNS, IMAGES AND STYLES CAN YOU SEE?







#### Here are some examples of Viking jewellery.

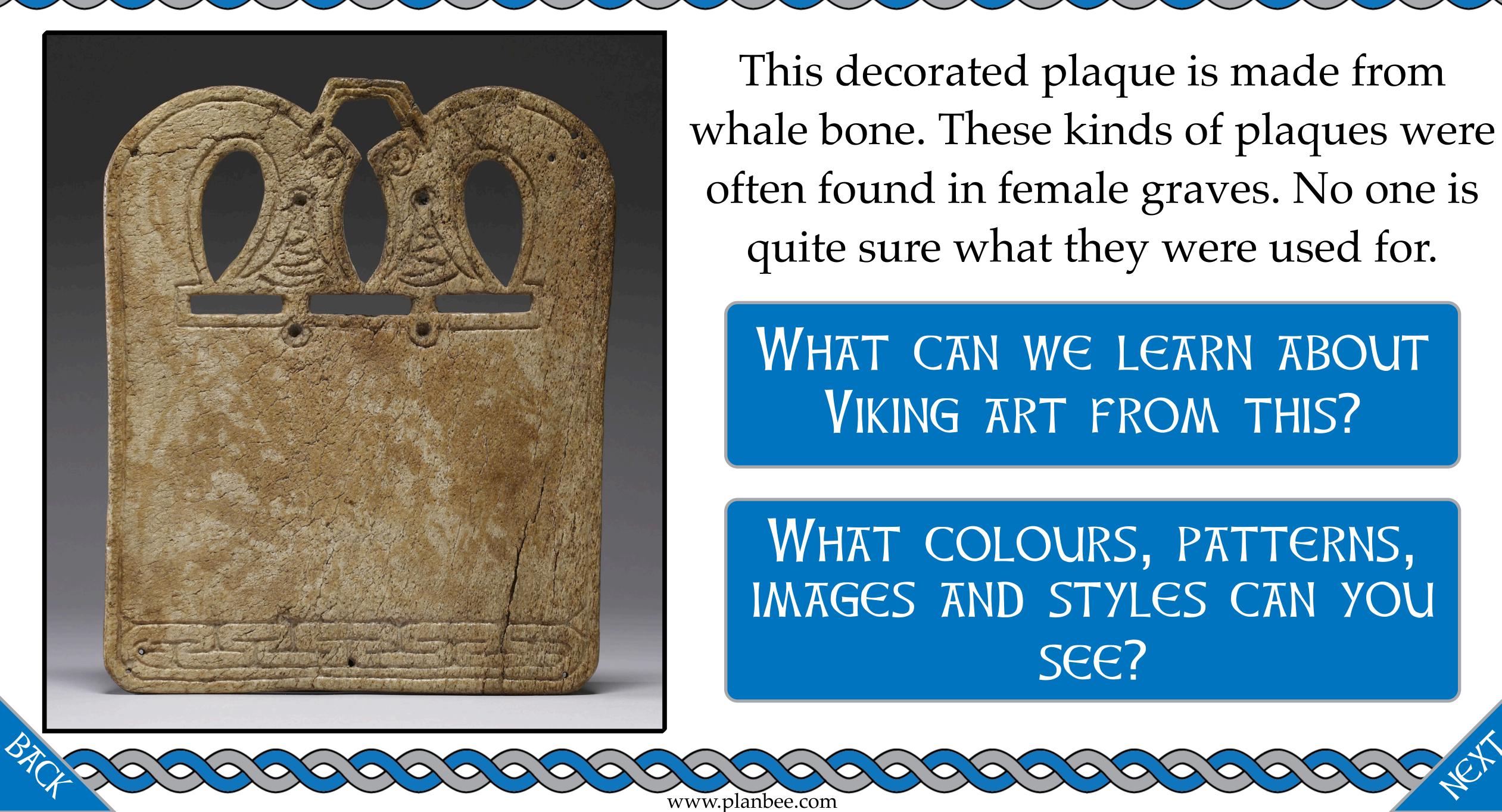
#### WHAT CAN WE LEARN ABOUT VIKING ART FROM THIS?

#### WHAT COLOURS, PATTERNS, IMAGES AND STYLES CAN YOU SEE?

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By Nationalmuseet - The National Museum of Denmark from Denmark - Viking gold jewellery - Hiddensee treasure - VIKING exhibition at the National Museum of Denmark - Photo The National Museum of DenmarkUploaded by palnatoke, CC BY-SA 2.0, <u>https:// commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=26755813</u>





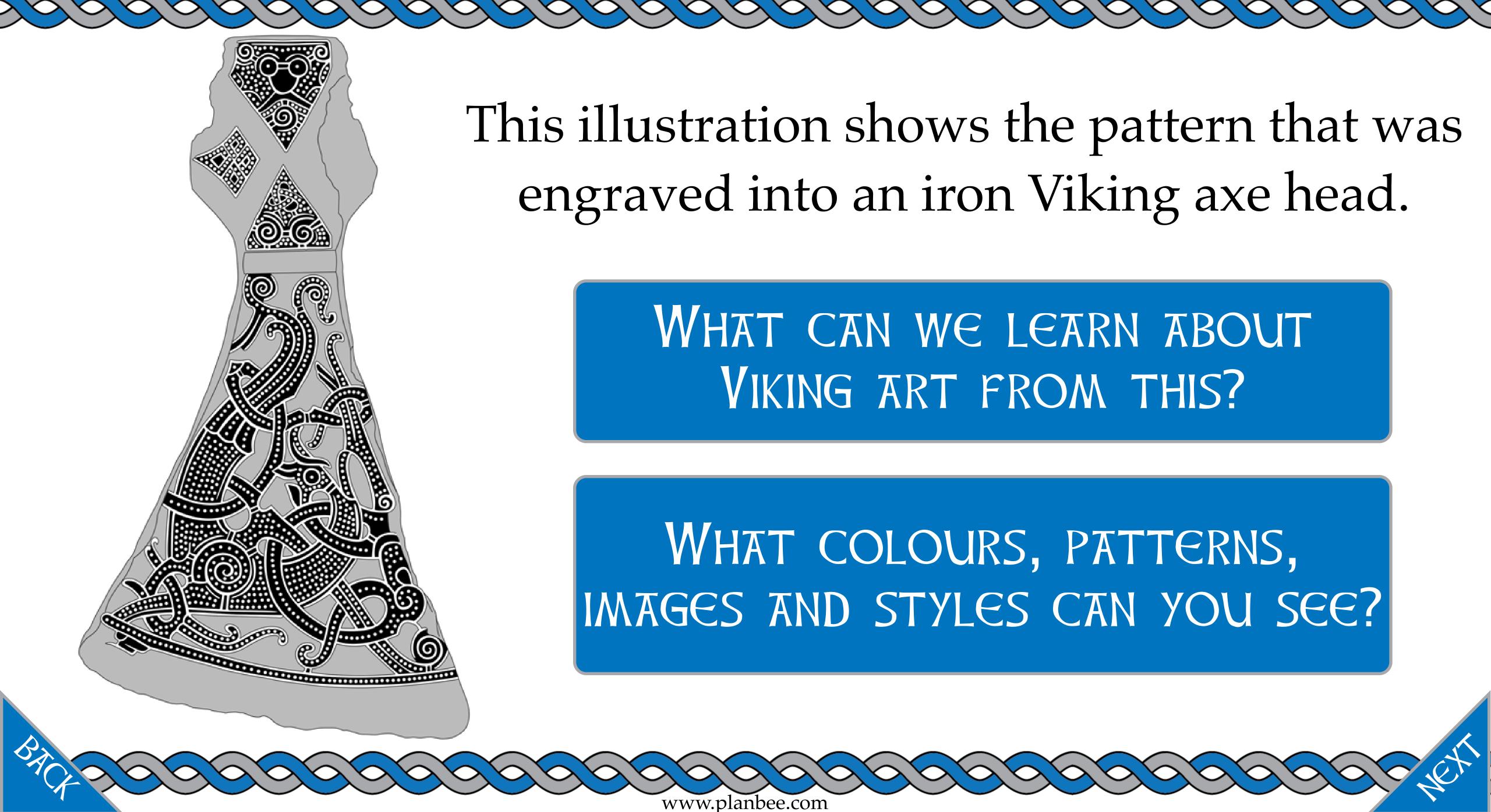
#### This decorated wood panel is on a surviving church in Norway.

#### WHAT CAN WE LEARN ABOUT VIKING ART FROM THIS?

#### WHAT COLOURS, PATTERNS, IMAGES AND STYLES CAN YOU SEE?







## This is the handle of a Viking sword.

#### WHAT CAN WE LEARN ABOUT VIKING ART FROM THIS?

WHAT COLOURS, PATTERNS, IMAGES AND STYLES CAN YOU SEE?





<u>ickr.com/photos/mararie/</u> - <u>https://www.flickr.com/photos/mararie/13017579324/in/photolist-kQjuNQ-pXuio9-</u> 58D-9V2Bwn-6D64St-9V2Btz-9zvygH-6DacN7-6Dade3-6D65br-5euAt3-dFbH9h-dFbGAg-dF6iik-6D64Kr-6D64Fn--pGaLxB-bhdosz-dpiCeM-9pW1e8-6D64Nc-6Dada5-CnK99-pxExrA-92qcbY-81C8vT-dQt2yS-6dCp8Q-bQzfJa-5jH8-8PPonW-coLjeq-a6sb76-hJqoAi-bJorT2-gSQWYM-8w7CSd-aV4GXv-8wJWpS-b4bzun-gTShQm-5rHd22-9zwFVA-dqNG8x-8VK1ud, C ommons.wikimedia.org/w/index.pnp?curid=45695782



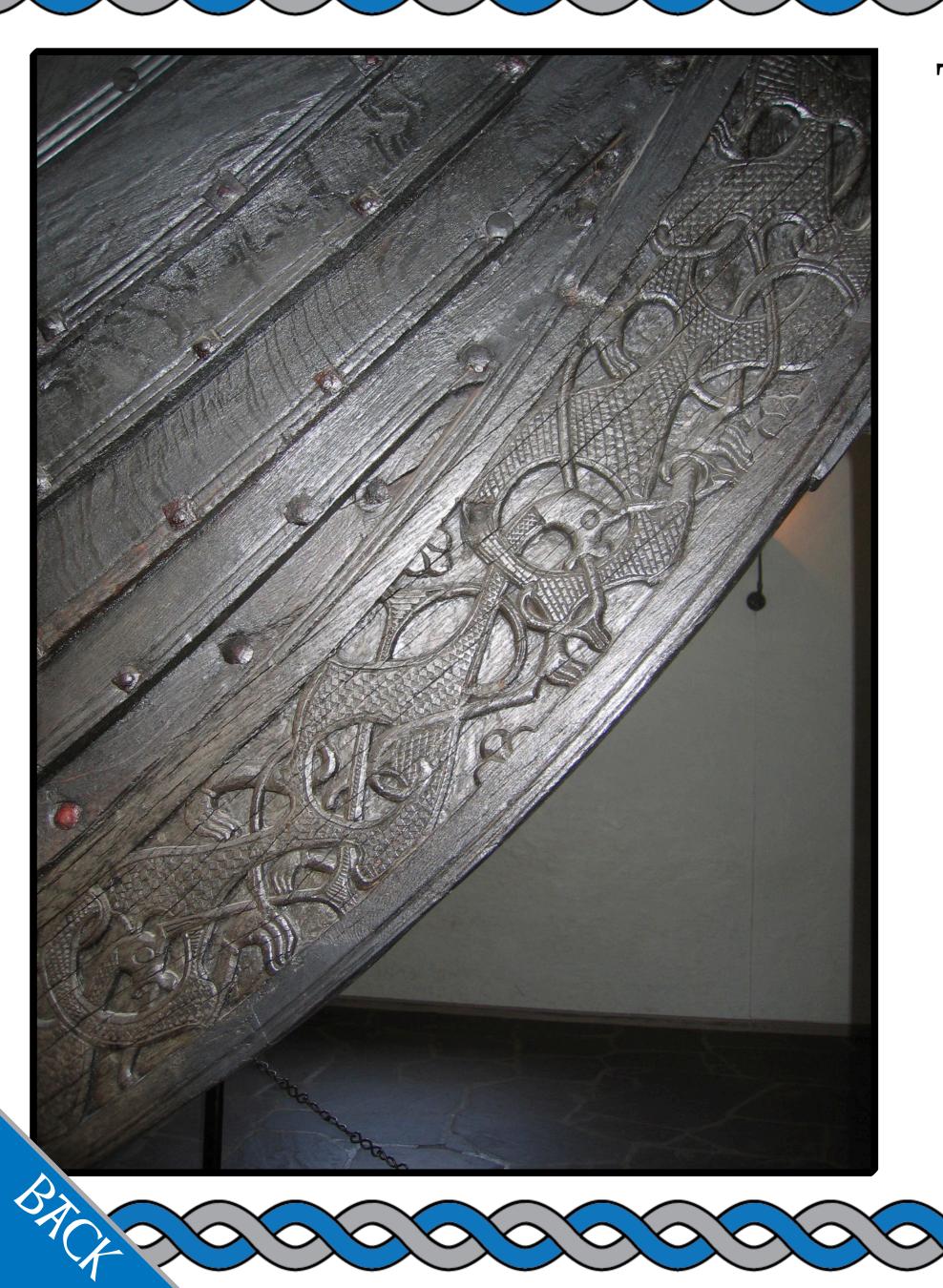
#### This Viking ring is made from gold and silver.

#### WHAT CAN WE LEARN ABOUT VIKING ART FROM THIS?

### WHAT COLOURS, PATTERNS, IMAGES AND STYLES CAN YOU







This is part of the famous Oseberg ship which was excavated in 1904. It is one of the best preserved Viking ships that has been discovered. It was built around 820 and is the tenth oldest surviving ship in the world. WHAT CAN WE LEARN ABOUT

WHAT COLOURS, PATTERNS, IMAGES AND STYLES CAN YOU SEE?

NHAT CAN WE LEARN ABOUT VIKING ART FROM THIS?





### This is a reconstruction of the serpent head from the Oseberg Viking ship.

#### WHAT CAN WE LEARN ABOUT VIKING ART FROM THIS?

#### WHAT COLOURS, PATTERNS, IMAGES AND STYLES CAN YOU SEE?





#### Just like with any culture or civilisation, Viking art changed and evolved over time. Historians now recognise six distinct art styles from the Viking era:

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#### THE OSEBERG STYLE

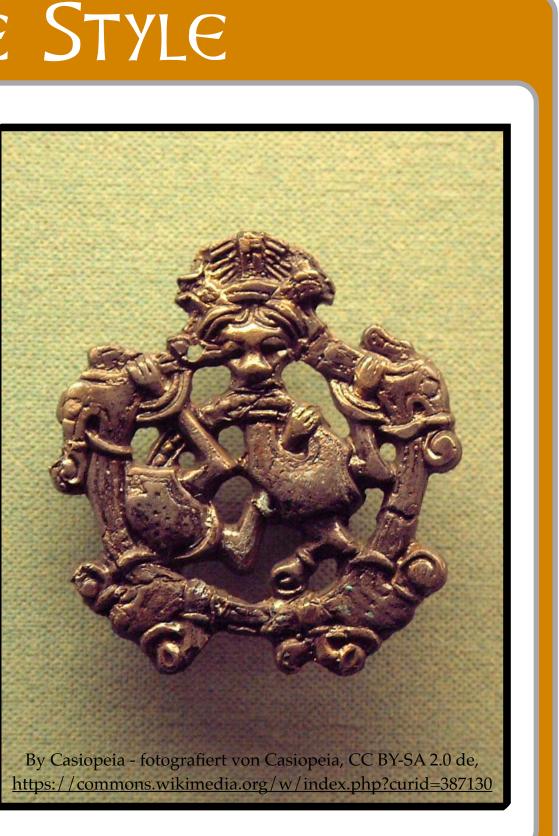


This style takes its name from the discovered ship. The main **motif**\* of the Oseberg style (which lasted most of the 9th century) is a 'gripping beast' motif. Beasts are seen gripping borders, other creatures or their own bodies.

\*A motif is a decorative image or design, often used in a repeating pattern.

#### THE BORRE STYLE

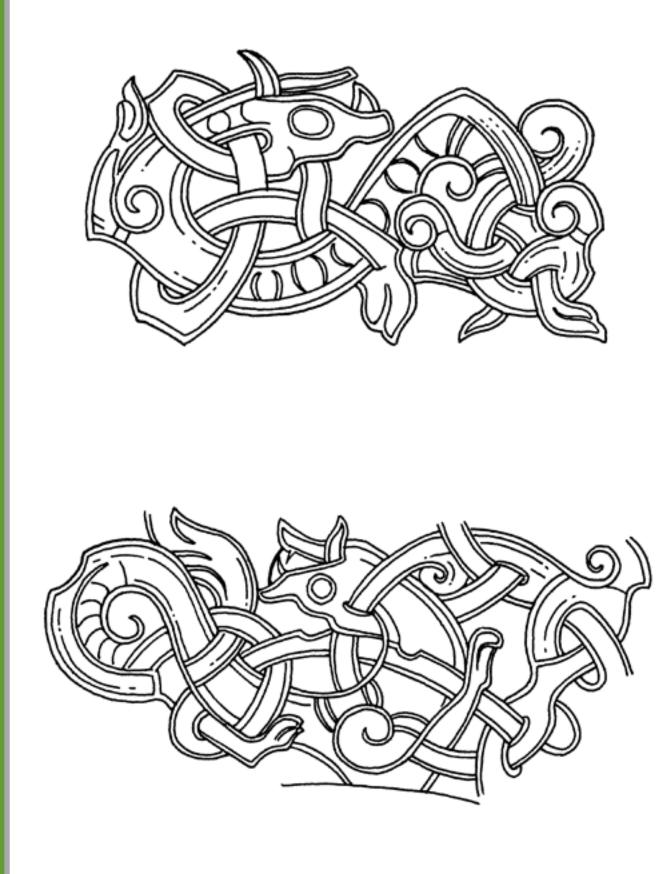
The Borre style continued with the 'gripping beast' motif but animals now had a triangular head, a cat-like face with round eyes and protruding ears. Geometric knots and patterns were also features of this style.







#### THE JELLING STYLE



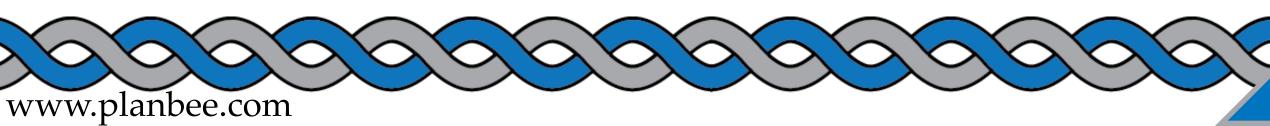
The Jelling style often overlapped with the Borre style. It was used for about 75 years from the beginning of the 10th century. Animals are S-shaped and intertwined. Their heads are usually seen in profile as opposed to front-on.

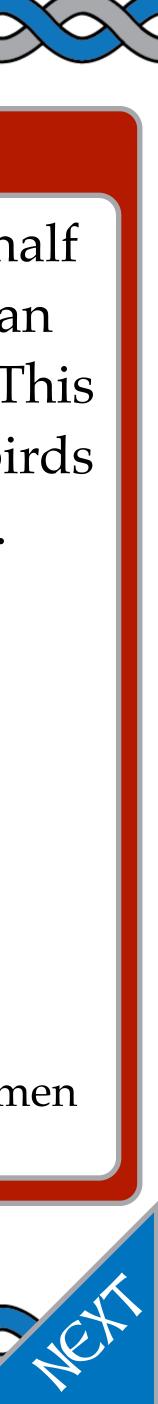
#### THE MAMMEM STYLE

The Mammem style was popular in the first half of the tenth century and gets its name from an axe that was found at Mammen in Denmark. This style used animals such as lions, snakes and birds in its designs, as well as plants and leaves.



This is a replica of a chest that was found at the Mammen excavation site.



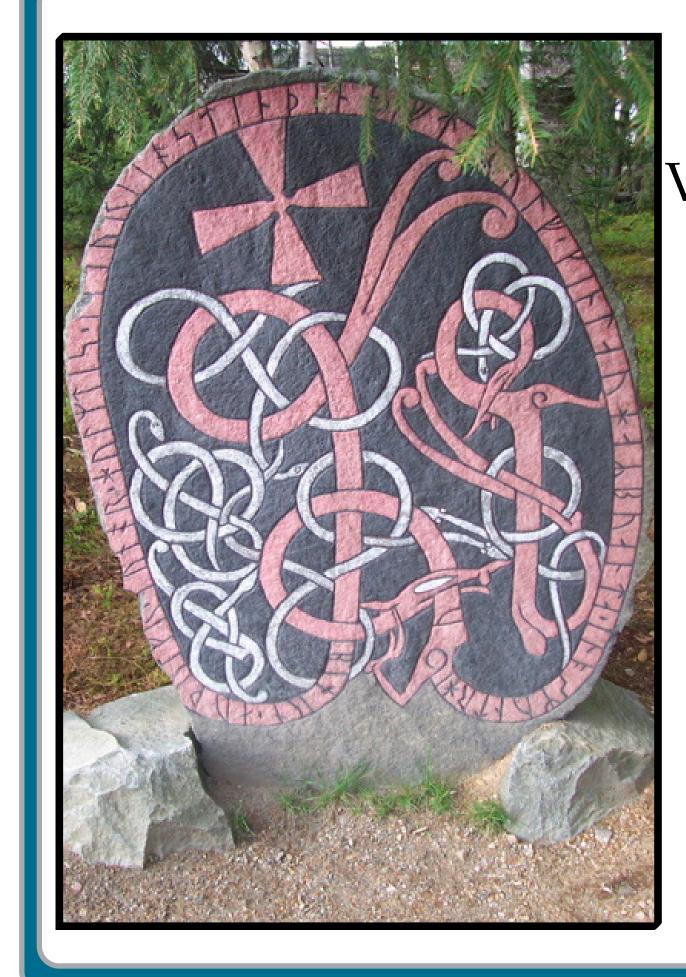


#### THE RINGERIKE STYLE

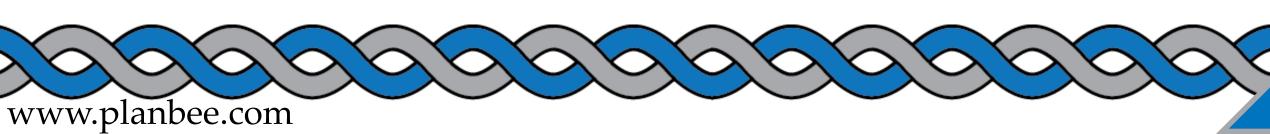
The Ringerike style gets its name from Ringerike in Norway where red sandstone was used to carve patterns. Animals in the Ringerike style were often very long and thin. Runes (Viking writing) were becoming more popular and were used a lot in this style of art.



#### THE URNES STYLE



The Urnes style was the latest style of Viking art which lasted from the mid-11th to mid-12th centuries. The main features of this style are animals that are interwoven into tight patterns. They have long, almond-shaped eyes and their faces are in profile.





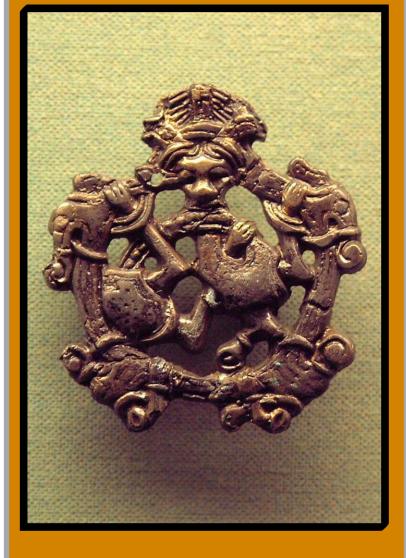
#### THE Oseberg Style

#### THE BORRE Style

### THE Style



S.





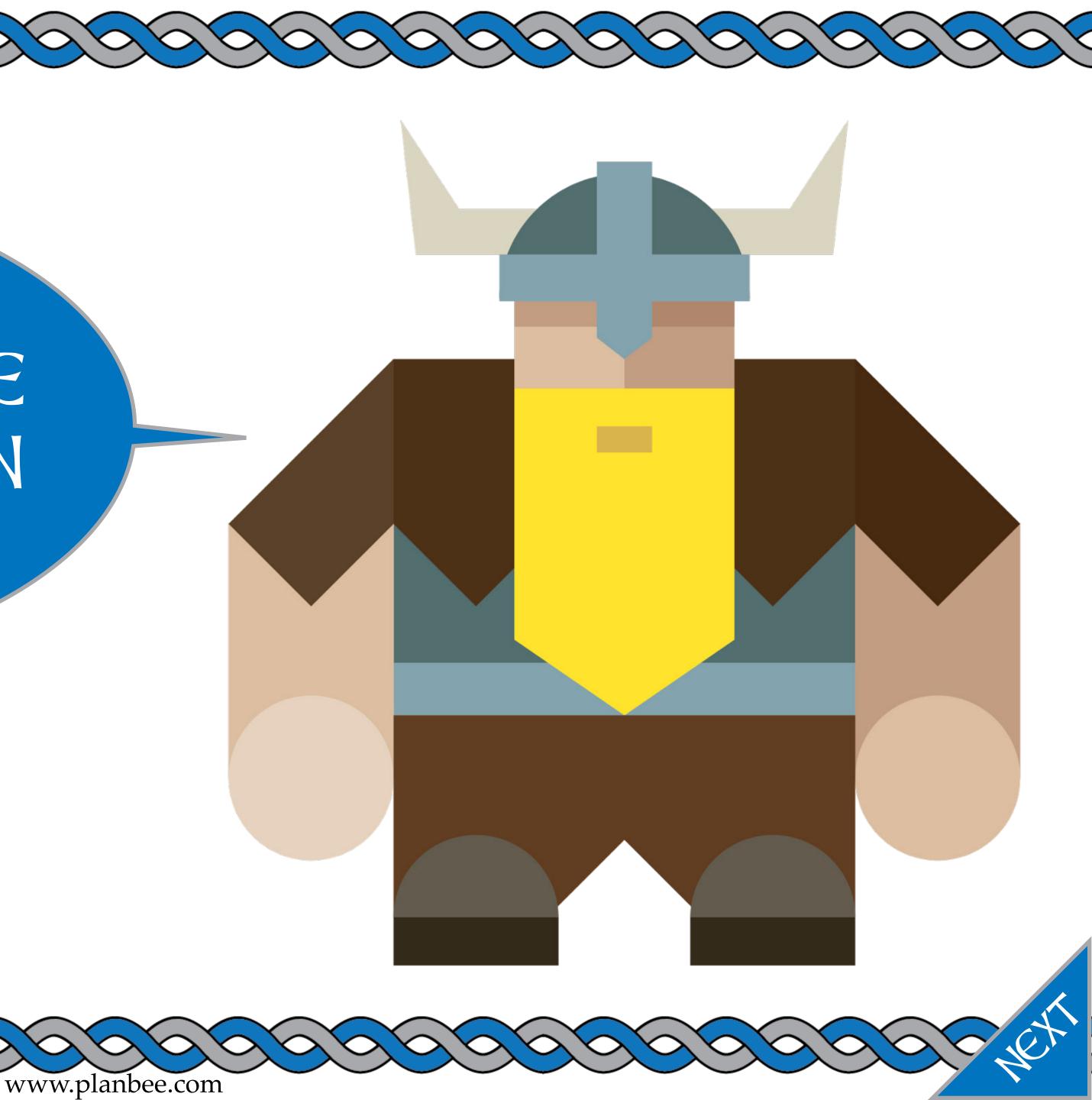
#### WHICH OF THESE STYLES OF ART DO YOU LIKE BEST? WHY?

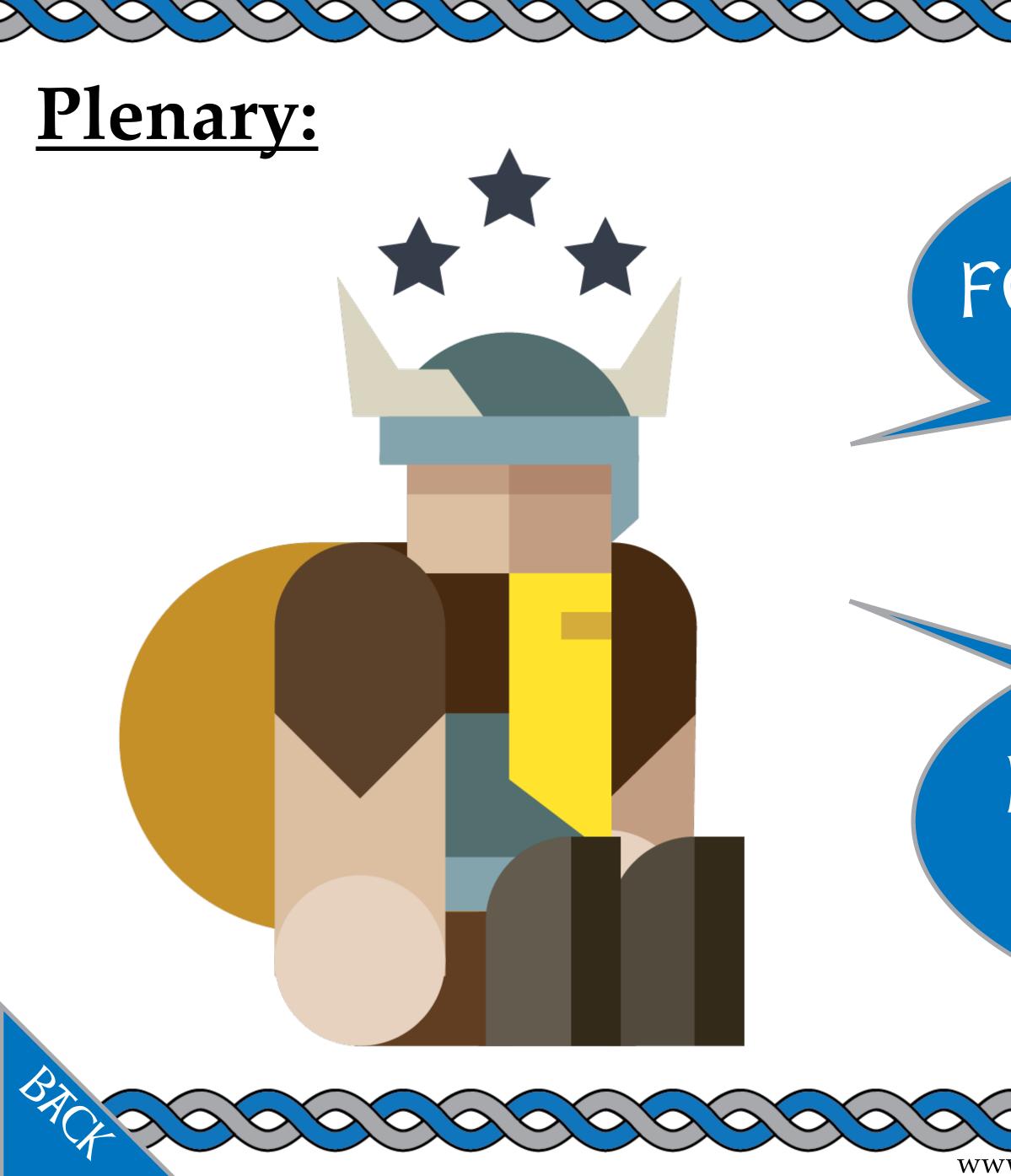






ARE YOU READY TO GO AND EXPLORE SOME VIKING ART ON YOUR OWN?





### WHAT HAVE WE FOUND OUT ABOUT VIKING ART TODAY?

### How would you describe the style and features of Viking TRT?

