
Jørgensen, Lars, ‘Family Burial Practices and Inheritance Systems: The Development of an Iron Age Society Form 500 BC to AD 1000 on Bornholm, Denmark’, *A da A rchaelogica*, 58 (1987), 17-53 [UL T 468.b.1.50] – studies the graves in Bornholm in order to evaluate their social and economical status. The findings indicate the existence of a system of inheritance as late as the Late Roman Iron Age (c. AD 175-375).


Ringstedt, Nils, ‘The Birka Chamber-Graves, Economical and Social Aspects: A Quantitative Analysis’, *Current Swedish Archaeology*, 5 (1997), 127-46 [UL P595.b.1.13] – investigating the chamber-graves found in Birka (Sweden), Ringstedt concludes that they were built for the wealthy belonging to different social strata.

Solberg, Bergljot, ‘Social Status in the Merovingian and Viking Periods in Norway from Archaeological and Historical Sources’, *Norwegian Archaeological Review*, 18 (1985), 61-76 [UL/ NF6 P592.b.11.9] – investigating several grave finds from the Merovingian and Viking periods, Solberg discovers three groups of people, which may indicate the existence of a stratified society.


also:


Choose any or all of the articles above, which cover several geographical areas and chronological periods, and discuss what burials and grave goods can tell us about Scandinavia before and/or during the Viking Age.

You may also choose to discuss the subject from a theoretical perspective. For instance, taking Nøss’s articles as a starting point, you could discuss how burial and grave goods are used in archaeological/historical research; or, using two or more articles, you can compare their authors’ methods of investigation. For instance, you can discuss Jørgensen’s definition of female and male graves in the light of Bolin’s article.