

name: _____

class: _____

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Alfred the Great and the Vikings



Alfred, known as _____, was a remarkable king of _____. During his reign, the _____ were a formidable force, invading various parts of England. Alfred's early life was spent in a kingdom under threat. His father, _____, was also a king, preparing Alfred for future challenges.

The Vikings first arrived in England in _____, marking a period of frequent raids and conflicts. They were known for their _____, which were fast and well-built. Alfred faced these invaders with determination. In _____, a significant battle took place at _____, where Alfred secured a crucial victory. This battle was a turning point in the Viking invasions. Alfred's strategy against the Vikings included building _____ across his kingdom. These fortifications were essential in protecting his people. He also established a more efficient _____, countering the Viking's naval strength. Alfred's intelligence and military skills were evident in these efforts.

Education was another area where Alfred made his mark. He believed in the importance of _____ and worked towards reviving education in his kingdom. He invited scholars and promoted the use of the _____ language in literature and law.

Despite the constant threat of Viking invasions, Alfred managed to create a period of relative _____ and stability. His legacy includes the establishment of _____ that formed the basis of English legal system. Alfred the Great's influence extended beyond military victories; he played a crucial role in shaping the identity and future of _____.

Edington	England	Alfred the Great	laws	Vikings	English	ships	
Æthelwulf	peace	learning	fortresses	793	navy	878	Wessex