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Alfred the Great's Legacy



In the late 9th century, _____ was under constant attack by Vikings. Among the English kings, _____ the Great stands out for his defense against these invaders. Born in 849, Alfred became king of _____ at a time when Viking raids were increasingly devastating. Unlike previous rulers, Alfred adopted a _____ of not just fighting back but also reforming his kingdom's military structure. He established a network of _____, fortified towns, which people could reach within a day's march. These burhs were not only military _____ but also helped in the economic revival of his kingdom. Alfred's navy, another innovation, played a crucial _____ in defending against sea-based Viking attacks. Despite these efforts, in 878, a Viking army led by _____ defeated Alfred. However, Alfred managed a remarkable comeback, resulting in the Treaty of _____, which divided England between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings. This treaty is significant as it laid the _____ for the future unification of England. Alfred was also passionate about _____ and legal reform, promoting the use of English instead of Latin in literature and _____, making them accessible to common people. His reign saw the beginning of the English legal _____ and the promotion of learning and culture, earning him the epithet "the Great."

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