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# Anglo-Saxon Resistance



The Vikings, known for their \_\_\_\_\_ and warrior spirit, began raiding England in the late 8th century. Initially, their attacks were fast and \_\_\_\_\_, targeting monasteries and isolated communities. The Anglo-Saxons, led by \_\_\_\_\_ such as Alfred the Great, began to organize \_\_\_\_\_ against these raids. Alfred's navy, built with \_\_\_\_\_, was instrumental in defending the coasts. The Vikings established \_\_\_\_\_ in parts of England, particularly in the north and east, known as the Danelaw. The influence of the Vikings on \_\_\_\_\_ and language in these areas was significant. The Anglo-Saxons and Vikings eventually reached a \_\_\_\_\_, with the Vikings controlling the Danelaw. This agreement marked a period of relative \_\_\_\_\_ and cultural exchange. Despite the peace, the Anglo-Saxons continued to \_\_\_\_\_ their kingdoms, preparing for possible future conflicts. The Vikings' impact on England was not just through warfare but also in \_\_\_\_\_, with new goods and ideas flowing into the country. The period ended with the Norman \_\_\_\_\_ in 1066, which brought a new wave of change to England.

strengthen

treaty

culture

defenses

fierce

Conquest

longships

settlements

ships

peace

kings

trade