

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

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