

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Norsemen Invasion of England



During the late 8th century, the _____ began to leave their mark on England. These Norse warriors, known for their fierce raids, targeted monasteries along the coast. The _____ were rich in treasures and poorly defended, making them perfect targets. In 793, a significant raid on the _____ monastery shocked the Christian world. This event is often considered the beginning of the Viking Age in England. The Vikings used their advanced _____ skills to navigate across the North Sea. They arrived in longships, which were fast, agile, and capable of reaching far inland via _____. Over time, their raids became more ambitious. They began to attack larger towns and eventually established permanent _____ in the English countryside. The city of _____ became a major Viking stronghold. The impact of Viking raids on _____ was profound. Initially, these incursions were purely for _____, but they eventually led to significant political changes. The Vikings were not only warriors but also skilled _____ and settlers. Their presence contributed to the cultural and economic _____ between the Norse and English peoples. One of the most famous Viking leaders to emerge from this era was _____ Alfred the Great. In response to the Viking threat, Alfred implemented reforms in military _____ and governance. His efforts helped to lay the groundwork for the _____ of England. Despite the destruction they caused, the Vikings played a key role in shaping the _____ that England would become. The Viking Age in England lasted until the early 11th century, ending with the _____ conquest of England in 1066. By then, the Vikings had left an indelible mark on English history, language, and _____.

- defense
- seafaring
- Norman
- culture
- monasteries
- rivers
- exchange
- plunder
- York
- King
- nation
- England
- unification
- Lindisfarne
- settlements
- traders
- Vikings