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# The Battle of Edington's Impact



In 871, the \_\_\_\_\_ of Wessex faced a critical moment. The Vikings, fierce warriors from \_\_\_\_\_, had been raiding and settling in England for decades. Wessex, under the leadership of King \_\_\_\_\_ the Great, was the last major kingdom resisting Viking control. The decisive battle took place at \_\_\_\_\_, where Alfred's forces confronted the Vikings. Alfred had spent months preparing, organizing his \_\_\_\_\_ and even creating a navy. The Vikings were led by \_\_\_\_\_, a formidable leader who had conquered much of England. Before the battle, Alfred and his men sought refuge in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Somerset, regrouping and planning their counterattack. The fight at Edington was fierce, but Alfred's \_\_\_\_\_ and the determination of his soldiers led to a victory. This battle was a turning point, significantly weakening the \_\_\_\_\_ presence in England. Following their defeat, Guthrum and his warriors were forced to \_\_\_\_\_ peace. One remarkable outcome was Guthrum's agreement to be \_\_\_\_\_, marking a significant cultural and religious shift. The Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ established boundaries between Alfred's kingdom and the Viking-controlled \_\_\_\_\_, laying the groundwork for future English unification. The \_\_\_\_\_ not only secured Wessex's survival but also showcased Alfred's leadership and strategic \_\_\_\_\_, earning him the title "the Great." Edington's legacy is a testament to the \_\_\_\_\_ and tenacity of Alfred's reign, highlighting a pivotal moment in the struggle against Viking \_\_\_\_\_ in England.

expansion Guthrum marshes Wedmore negotiate territories army  
kingdom strategies Viking battle resilience baptized Scandinavia  
Edington Alfred genius