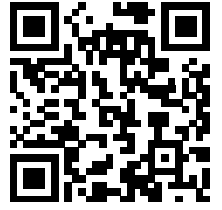


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The Power and Influence of Welsh Kingdoms



In the early medieval period, the _____ region was divided into several kingdoms. The most powerful among them was Gwynedd, located in the north. Its kings, such as _____ the Great, expanded their territory through warfare and strategic marriages. To the south, _____ played a crucial role in the trade across the Irish Sea. The kingdom of _____, known for its resistance against English and Viking invasions, held a central position. _____, another key kingdom, was a hub for Welsh culture and literature. The _____ of these kingdoms were often in conflict with each other, but they shared a common goal: to resist Anglo-Saxon and later _____ encroachments. This resistance was symbolized by the construction of impressive fortresses, such as those built by _____ the Great. Despite their efforts, the Welsh kingdoms were gradually conquered by the _____ in the late medieval period. The last independent Welsh kingdom, _____, fell in 1282. However, the legacy of these kingdoms lives on, especially in the Welsh language and _____. This period laid the groundwork for the national identity of Wales, demonstrating the _____ and distinctiveness of Welsh society.

Llywelyn leaders Norman Dyfed English Gwynedd Deheubarth
Wales Rhodri culture Powys resilience