

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Reign of Alfred the Great



In the late 9th century, _____ the Great became king of Wessex, one of the Anglo-Saxon _____ in what is now England. His reign was marked by continuous struggles against the _____, who were raiding and settling in different parts of England. Alfred was not just a _____; he was also a wise leader who believed in the power of education and _____. He took measures to revive learning and promote literacy among his people by translating important _____ into Old English. One of his significant achievements was the establishment of a _____ to defend against Viking raids. Alfred's military innovations did not stop there; he also organized his _____ in a way that allowed for a more effective defense of his kingdom. Despite the ongoing conflict, Alfred succeeded in making _____ with the Vikings through the Treaty of _____, leading to the establishment of the Danelaw, an area of England under Viking _____. He is credited with the foundation of what would become the English _____, laying the groundwork for the unification of England. Alfred's efforts in education and his commitment to _____ and the rule of law have earned him a lasting legacy as one of England's greatest _____. His vision and leadership not only preserved his kingdom but also shaped the future of _____.

- kingdoms
- warrior
- monarchs
- monarchy
- England
- Alfred
- peace
- law
- books
- Vikings
- army
- Wedmore
- control
- justice
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