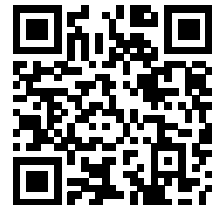


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# Viking Raids and Battles



The Vikings were known for their fierce \_\_\_\_\_ who raided parts of Europe from the late 8th to the early 11th century. Their \_\_\_\_\_, capable of navigating both open sea and shallow rivers, allowed them to attack suddenly and with \_\_\_\_\_. They first targeted monasteries on the coast for their wealth and lack of \_\_\_\_\_. Over time, these raids grew into larger scale invasions. The \_\_\_\_\_ was an area of England under the control of Viking \_\_\_\_\_ and customs. This influence was not just military but also cultural, as the Vikings and the \_\_\_\_\_ began to intermingle. Key battles, such as the one at Stamford \_\_\_\_\_ in 1066, marked the end of Viking dominance in England. Yet, the legacy of their \_\_\_\_\_ is still visible today, in place names, language, and law. Vikings are often remembered for their \_\_\_\_\_, but they were also traders, settlers, and contributed to the political landscape of medieval \_\_\_\_\_. Their strategic use of fortifications, known as \_\_\_\_\_, borrowed from the English, helped protect against further Viking \_\_\_\_\_. The story of the Vikings in England is a complex blend of conflict, \_\_\_\_\_, and cultural exchange.

- burhs
- surprise
- Bridge
- invasions
- defenses
- Danelaw
- English
- presence
- Europe
- laws
- coexistence
- ships
- brutality
- warriors