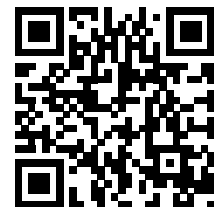


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Wessex in the Viking Age



During the Viking Age, _____ stood as a beacon of resistance in England. The kingdom, under the leadership of _____ Alfred the Great, was the only one to successfully withstand Viking conquests. Alfred's innovative _____, including the creation of a standing army and a network of fortified towns known as _____, were crucial for defense. These fortifications enabled the _____ to have a refuge during Viking raids. Wessex also benefited from its natural _____, which provided some protection against invaders. The _____ first arrived in England in the late 8th century, seeking plunder and new territories. Over time, their _____ became more sophisticated, targeting not just coastal villages but also penetrating inland. Alfred's reign marked a turning point in the _____ between Anglo-Saxons and Vikings. He also initiated the construction of a navy to counter Viking _____, a novel approach at the time. Education and legal reforms were part of Alfred's legacy, strengthening Wessex's _____ and political structure. These reforms included the promotion of _____ as the written language, aiding in the unification of the kingdom. Despite the ongoing threats, Wessex's _____ and strategic innovations laid the groundwork for the eventual unification of _____ under Anglo-Saxon rule. The story of Wessex during the Viking Age is not just one of war but also of the _____ and determination of its people.

geography social conflict burhs resilience King adaptability Wessex
people strategies ships raids English England Vikings