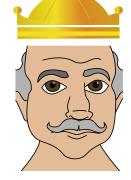
DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE VIKING AGE

Your student has been instructed to fill out this 3-way comparison chart, including as many details as he remembers from his studies. He should have at least one or two points for each box.



Alfred the Great



HENRY THE FOWLER





WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

People or Country He Ruled	• King of the West Saxons in southwestern England	 Duke of Saxony Elected as king over all German princes 	 Duke of Normandy who became king of England Ruled the English Saxons and the Normans who came with him from France
Military Achievements	 Kept the Danes from con- quering Saxon England Defeated the Danish king Guthrum after going into his camp disguised as a minstrel Created England's first navy 	 Made a wise nine-year treaty with the Magyars Routed the Magyars and broke their power over Ger- many Defeated the Danes 	• Defeated the Anglo-Saxon army at the Battle of Hast-ings in 1066
Administrative or Religious Achievements	 Issued a code of laws to restore peaceful government Contributed to Guthrum's conversion to Christianity by mercifully sparing his life Led a revival of learning and literature 	 A good administrator and able ruler United Germany as its "Holy Roman Emperor" 	 Established a strong English feudal system, in which all landowners swore allegiance directly to William Remembered for the Domes- day Book, which surveyed the land and landholders
Personal Traits	 Personally loved learning Persevered in learning to read and in defending his kingdom An outstanding leader in war and peace 	 Called "the Fowler" because he loved to hunt with falcons A good ruler, whose 18-year reign left Germany peaceful and prosperous 	 A passionate and resolute leader, who relentlessly pur- sued his goals Ruled with an iron hand Boldly confronted enemies