

## Was there any resistance to the Anglo Saxon advance?

- There were times that the Britons didn't want the Anglo and Saxon to advance and also there was sometimes leaders that arise and stopped the Anglo and Saxons for a short times like king Arthur, but when the leaders died they advance.

# Characteristics of the Anglo-Saxons

- Fighters and warriors
- Admired physical strength, bravery, loyalty, fairness, and honesty
- Great love of personal freedom
- Boastful, willing to be cruel
- Enjoyed conflict, swimming matches, horse races, banqueting, drinking mead, singing songs, and storytelling
- Also **flyting**, a conflict of wits between two warriors where each praises his own deeds and belittles the other's



# The reasons why the anglo-saxons settle in Britain

- To collect stones to build their huts on
- To use the better soil to grow crops
- Lands were often flooded
- The land was warmer
- To have the precious objects and gold
- The rivers gave easy routes in land



# They conquered a lot of land & settle there.

- The Anglo Saxons took control of most of England although they never conquered Scotland , Wales and Cornwall.
- They settled in England in places near to rivers or the sea, which could be easily reached by boat.



## Dispersal of the Britons

- After the Romans left, the Britons (who were here before the Romans and lived under their rule in relative peace) were unable to protect themselves against their new invaders.
- To flee the Anglo-Saxons, the Britons fled to other parts of the island: Cornwall, Wales, and some went to Ireland.

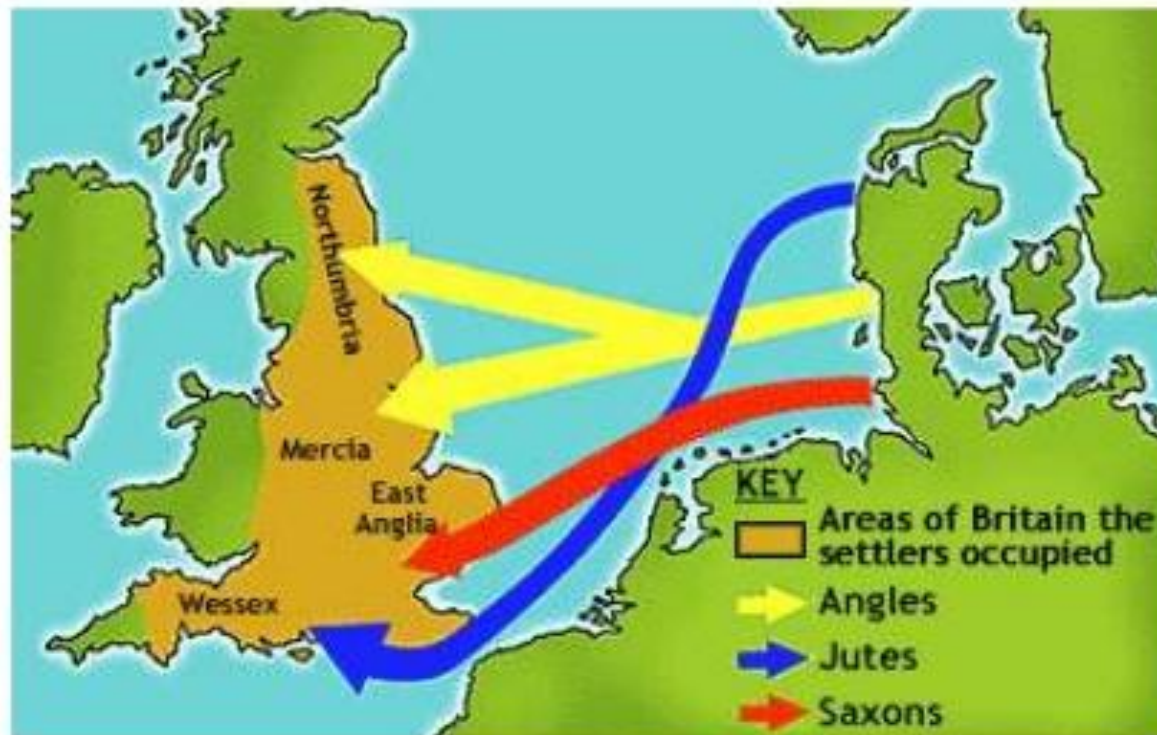


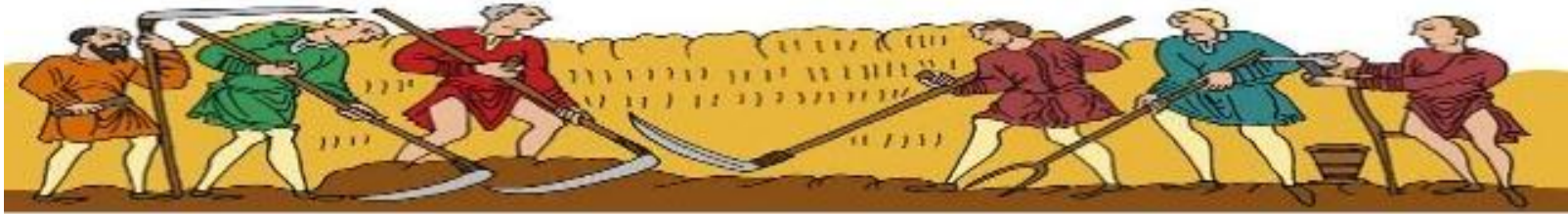


# Early Anglo-Saxon Life



- The next invaders of Britain were the Anglo-Saxons next to romans: primarily the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes.
- These invaders were all Germanic tribes





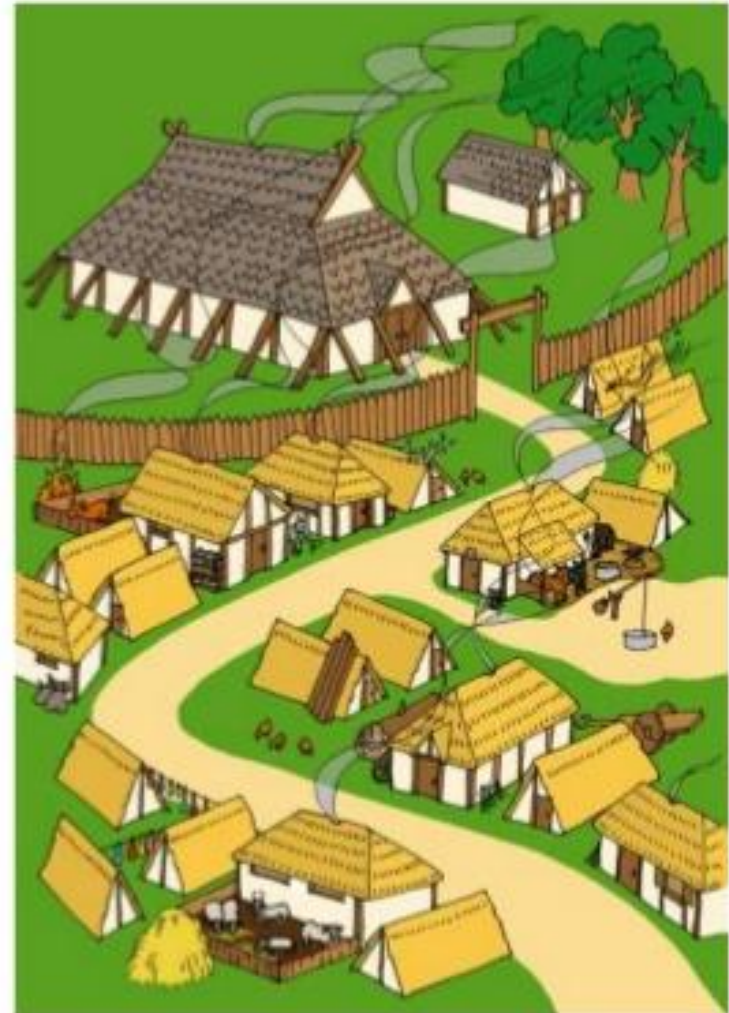
- In their own lands, most Anglo-Saxons were farmers. They lived in family groups in villages, not cities. Since they lived close to the sea and big rivers, many Anglo-Saxons were sailors too. They built wooden ships with oars and sails, for trade and to settle in new lands..



How did Anglo-Saxons lived ?



Lived close to their animals (to protect animals and provide warmth)  
Lived in single-family homes surrounding a communal  
hall and protected by a wooden stockade fence





# Towns & villages they settled down.

- The first Anglo Saxon villages were often named after their chieftain (leader of village).



# Women Clothing

- Some women had metal clasps at the wrists to fasten the sleeves of a simple blouse. Other women had worn short-sleeves.

- They used to wear brooches at the shoulders pinned two sides of a tubular dress together.

Simple blouse

Saxon women had other useful items hanging from a belt around the waist. The belts rotted away, but buckles survived.

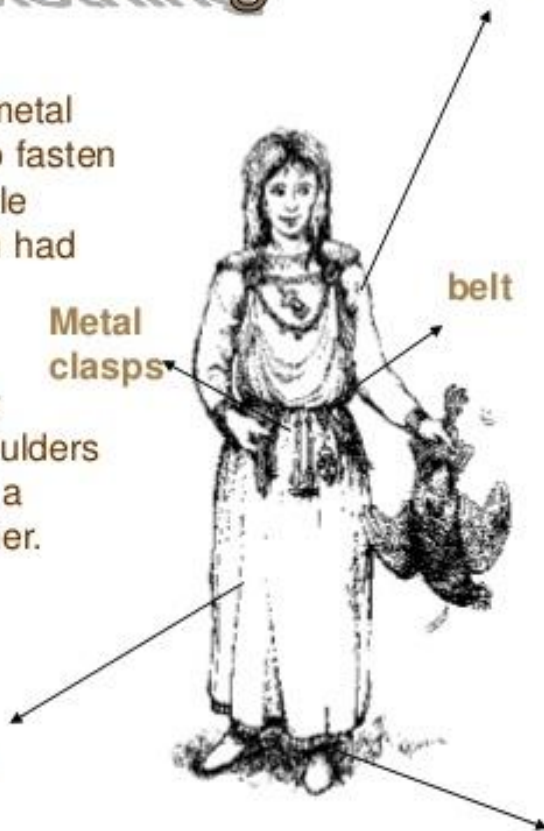
- Lots of beads were often found across the chest. Strings of beads were very pretty. They were usually made of brightly coloured glass.

Metal clasps

belt

dress

brooches



# Role of Women

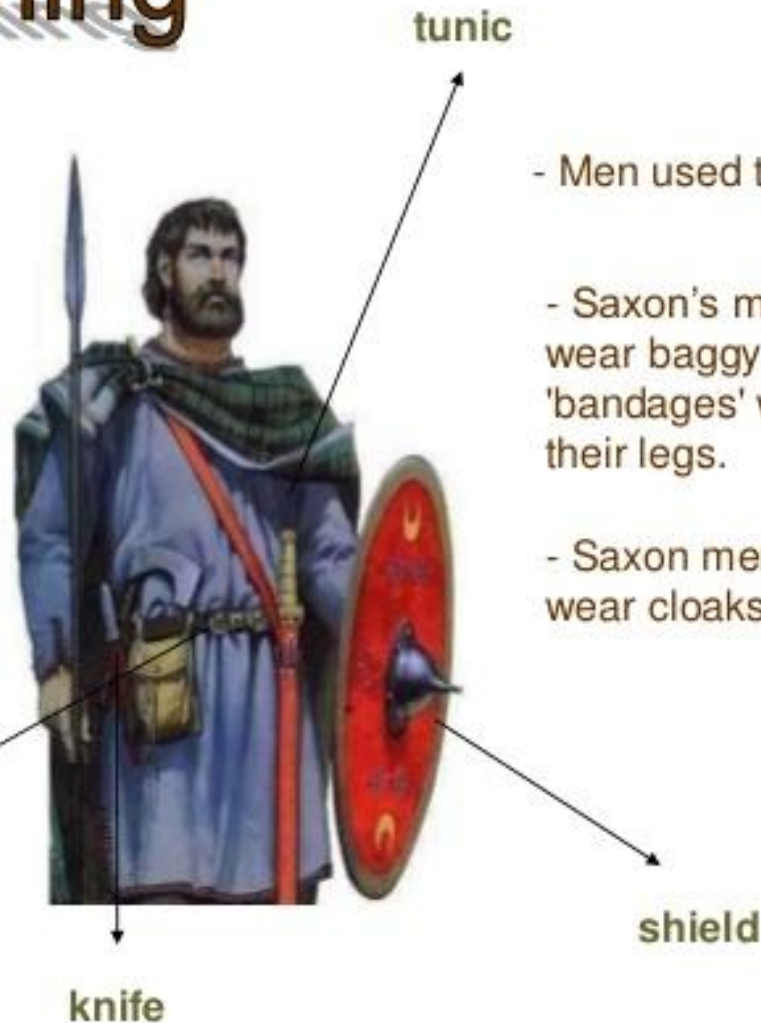
- The wife of an earl or thane supervised weaving and dyeing of clothes, the slaughter of livestock, the making of bread, beekeeping, and the brewing of mead (fermented honey).
- They would work alongside men in the fields
- Women inherited and held property.
- Married women retained control over their property.



# Men Clothing

- Apart from a skeleton, there was usually only a buckle. The belt had rotted away. They sometimes find weapons too.

- Old Saxon bodies have been dug up in bogs. Bogs were very wet.



- Men used to wear tunics.

- Saxon's men used to wear baggy trousers and 'bandages' wound round their legs.

- Saxon men also used to wear cloaks.

# Weapons

- The most feared Anglo-Saxon weapon was a battle axe, but the most precious weapon was a sword. It took hours of work by a *smith* to craft a sword. He softened iron in a red-hot fire, twisted iron rods together and hammered the sword into shape.

