

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.

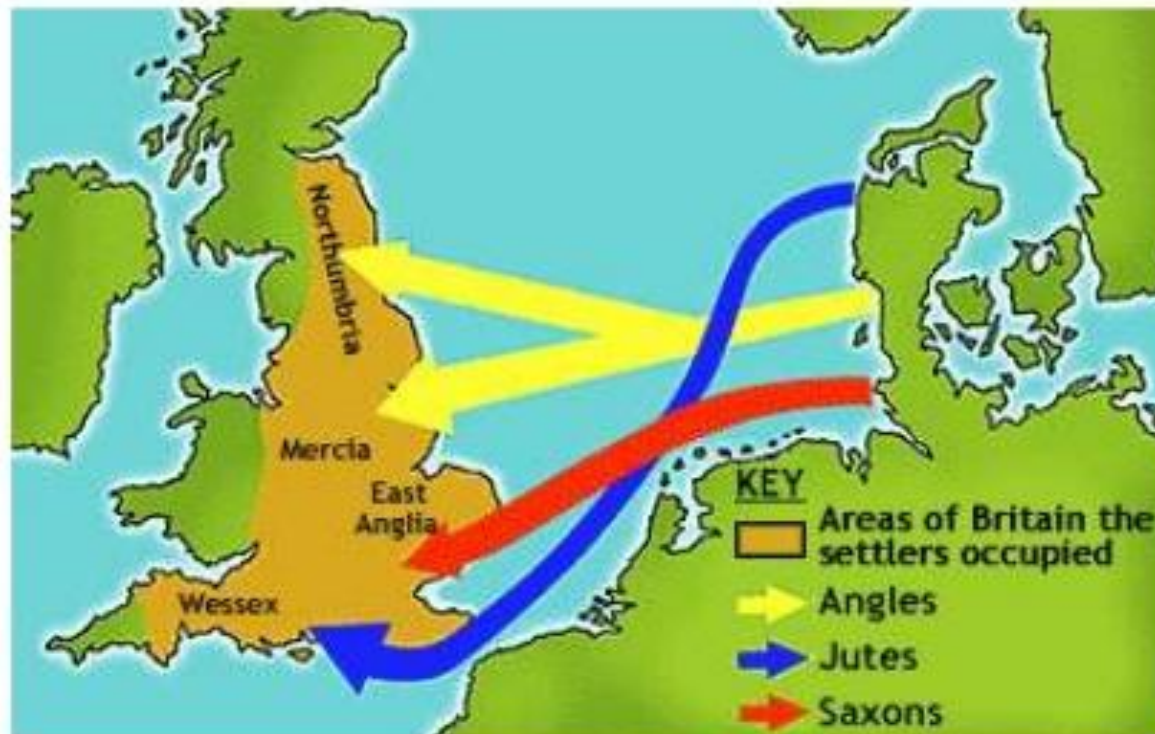


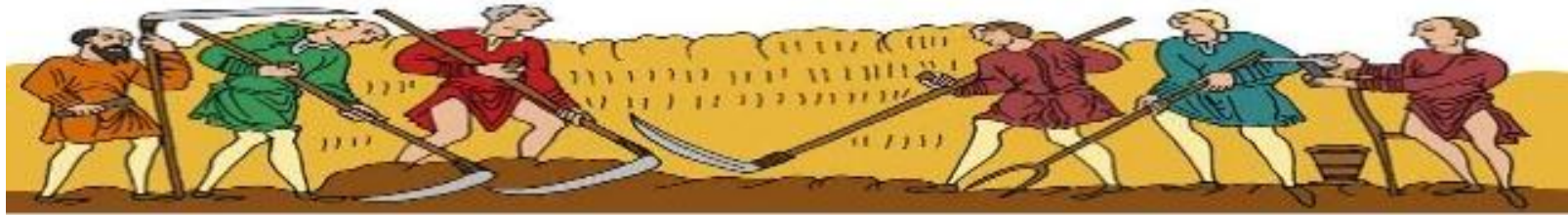


Early Anglo-Saxon Life



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





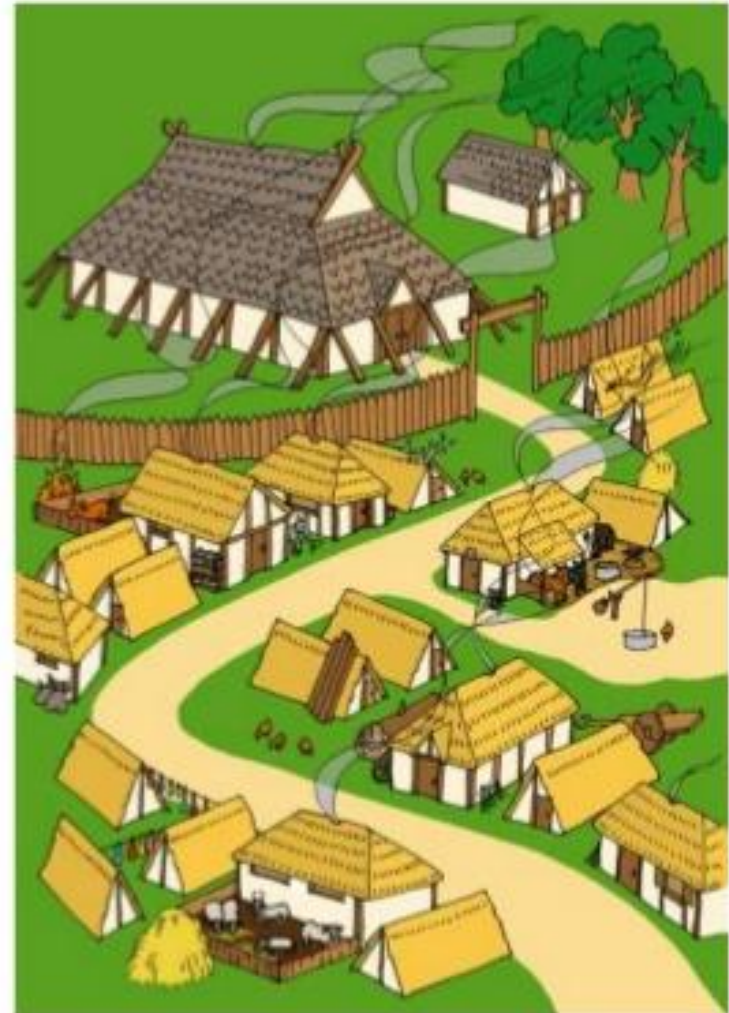
- In their own lands, most Anglo-Saxons were farmers. They lived in family groups in villages, not cities. Since they lived close to the sea and big rivers, many Anglo-Saxons were sailors too. They built wooden ships with oars and sails, for trade and to settle in new lands..



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.

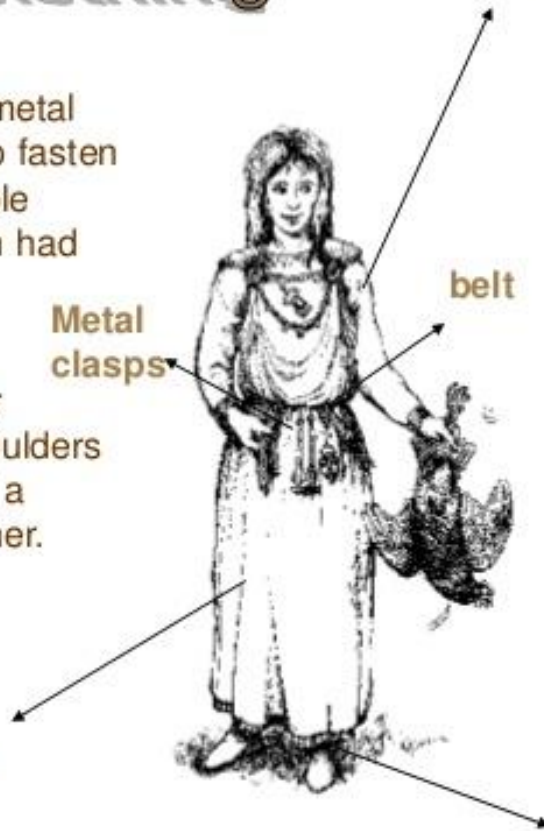
- Lots of beads were often found across the chest. Strings of beads were very pretty. They were usually made of brightly coloured glass.

Metal clasps

belt

dress

brooches



Role of Women

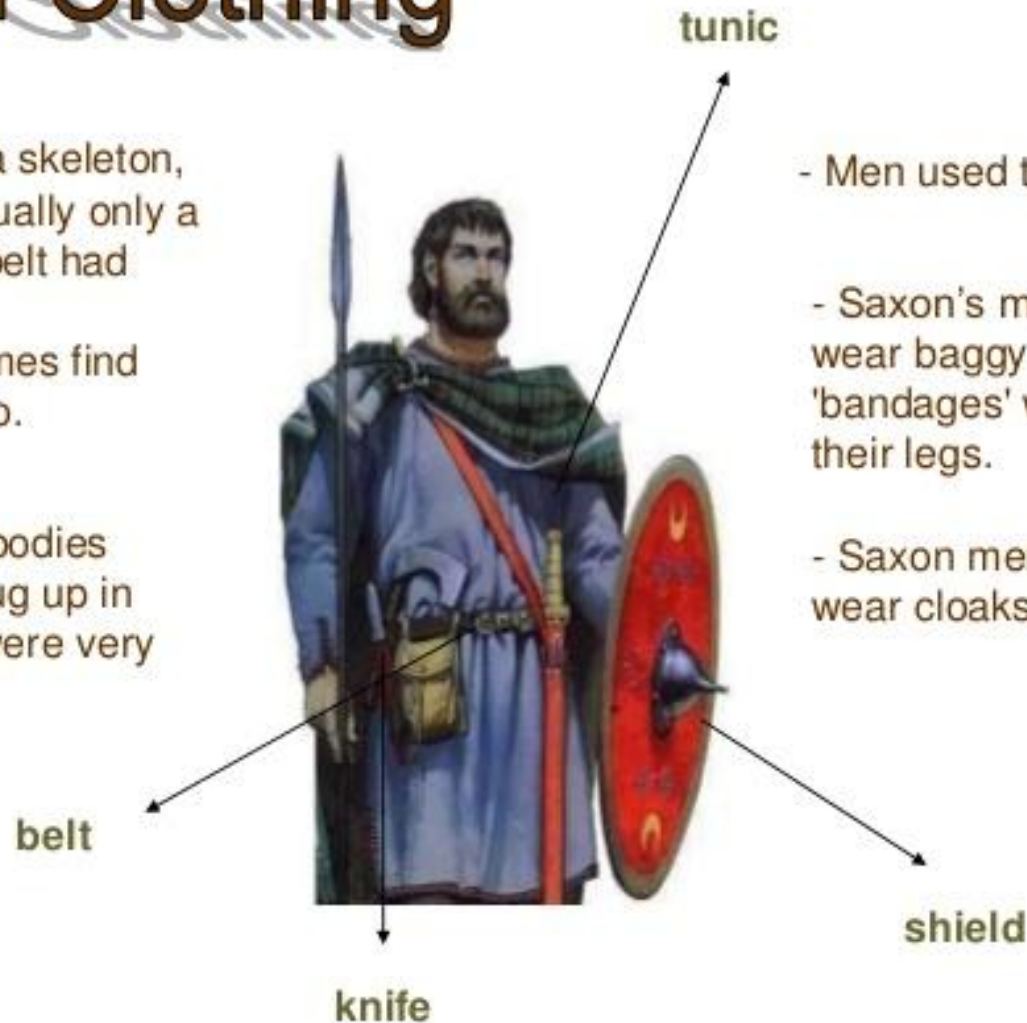
- The wife of an earl or thane supervised weaving and dyeing of clothes, the slaughter of livestock, the making of bread, beekeeping, and the brewing of mead (fermented honey).
- They would work alongside men in the fields
- Women inherited and held property.
- Married women retained control over their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



tunic

- 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.

belt

knife

shield

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.

