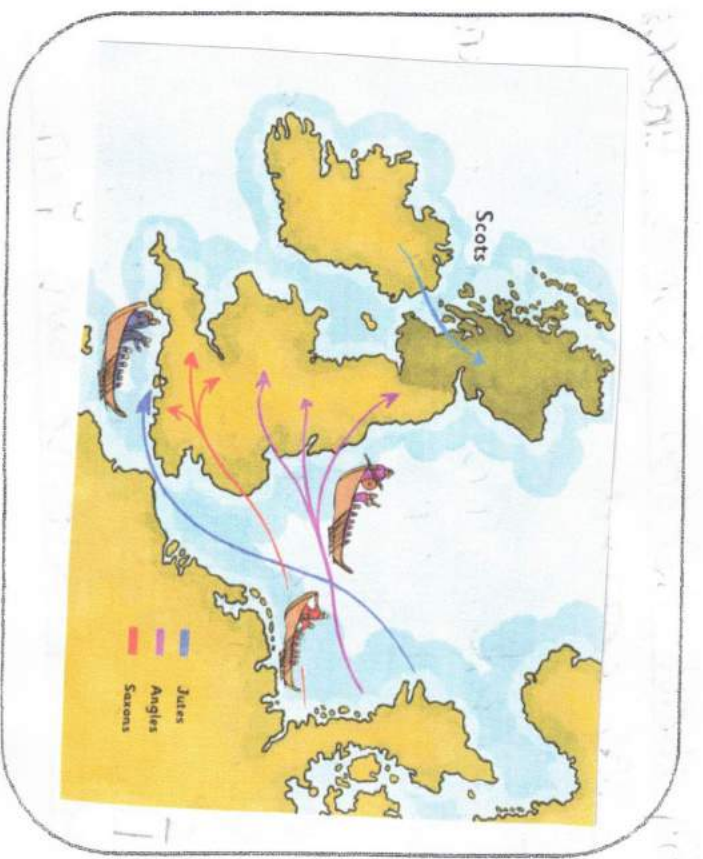


The Anglo-Saxons originally came from Scandinavia and Germany. They lived in Britain from AD 410 to AD 1066,

They were quite peaceful and they just wanted land to farm in.

It was said the Anglo-Saxons' homelands were wooded and had thick forests which was too hard to farm.

By around AD 410 the Romans left Britain to go home since they were being invaded.



Britain was left unprotected from the tribes.

The tribes who invaded were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. They became the Anglo-Saxons.

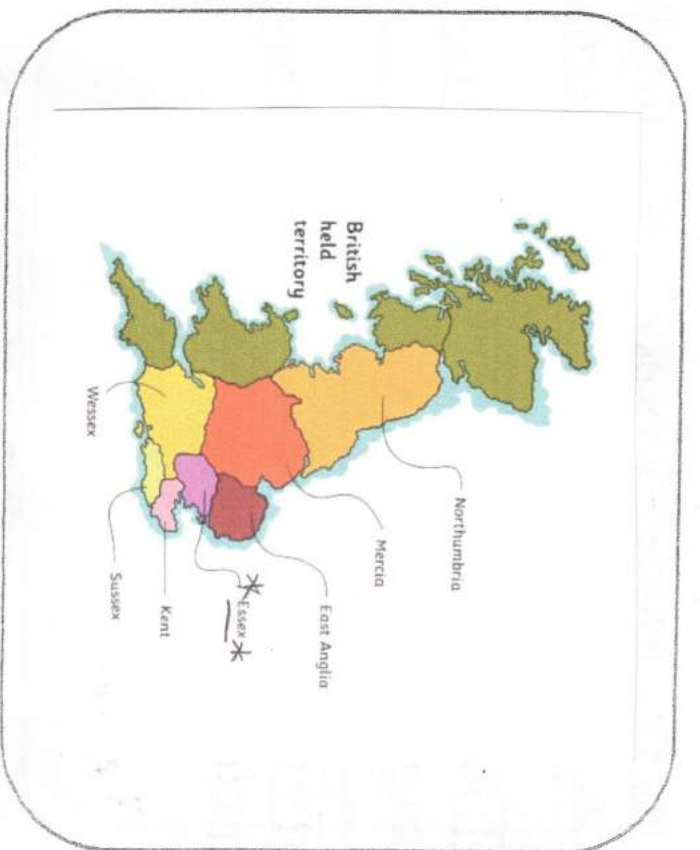
3.

By about AD 600 some Britons were forced to escape,

The Picts and the Scots were invading from the north and the Anglo-Saxons invaded from the sea.

The Picts caused trouble for the Britons but then went away. They could not fight battles or been here to

steal. The Romans had built forts to fight off sea-raiders but the Anglo-Saxons took over these forts.

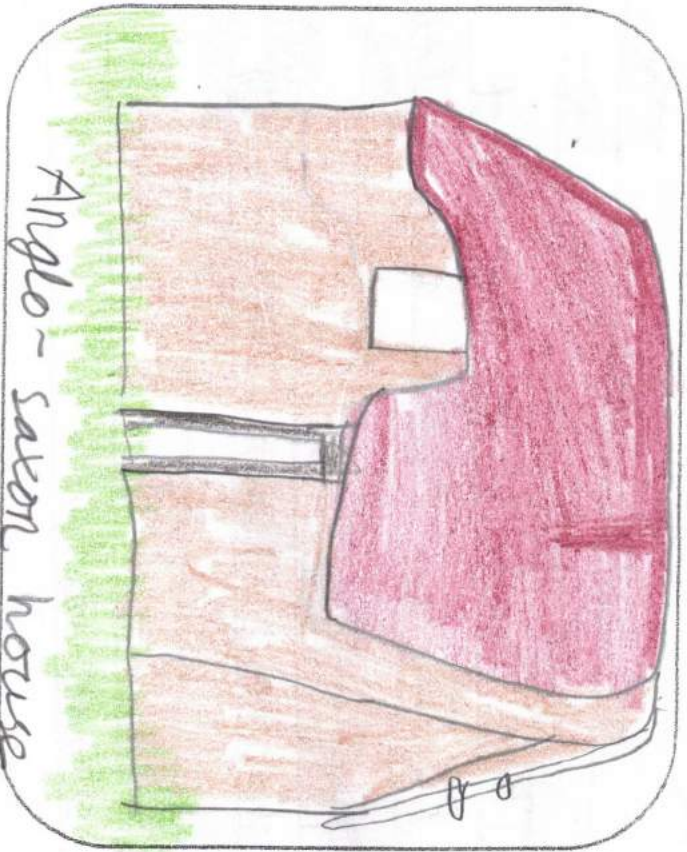


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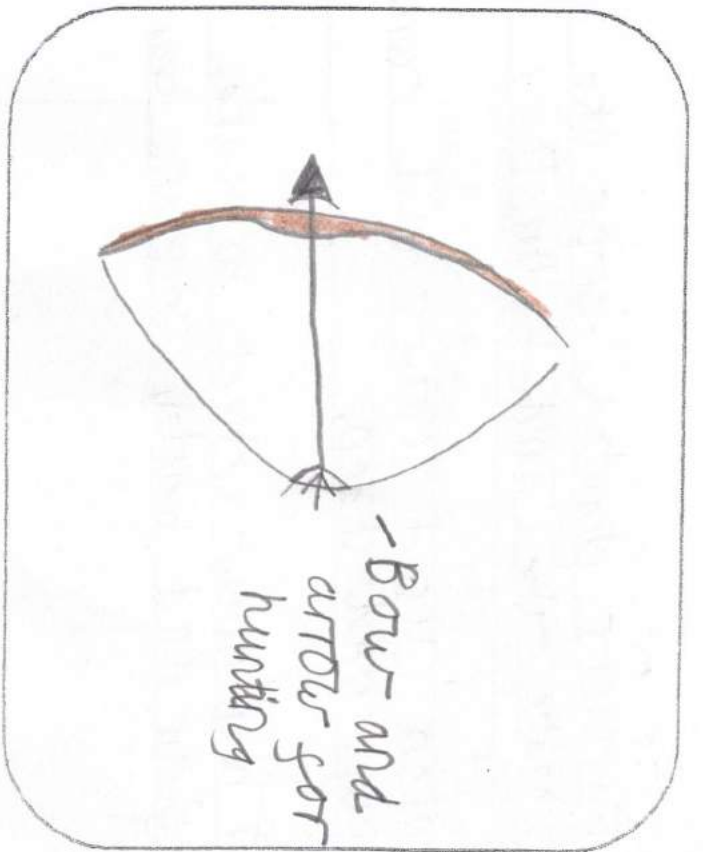
They also took over a lot of Roman towns and buildings

They split Britain into seven different kingdoms these seven kingdoms shown on the picture above

Most Anglo-Saxons lived
in villages and were farmers.
The village had some houses
made from wood.
Everyone had to do jobs to
help them survive.



Anglo-Saxon house



-Bow and
arrow for
hunting

The Ladies did sewing,
needle and making dinner.

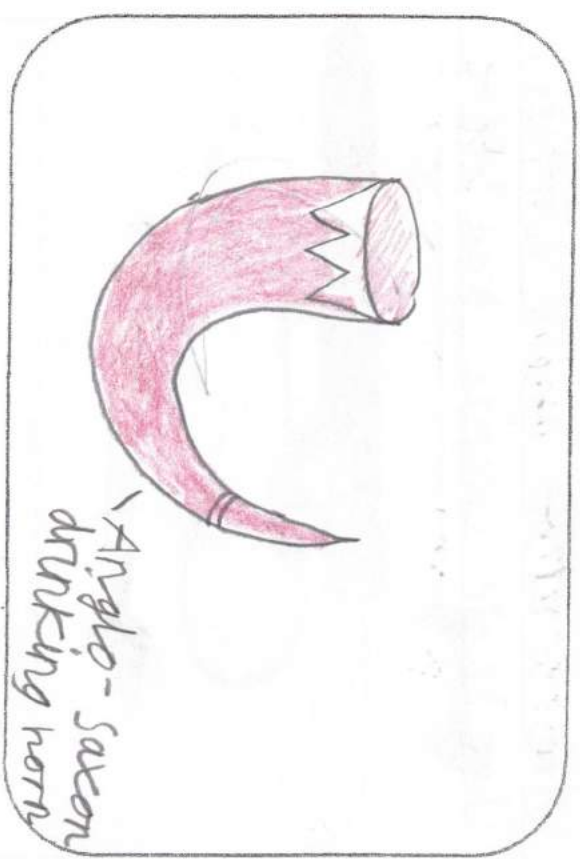
The men did more dangerous
things like hunting for deer
and wild boar. Sometimes the
adults helped the children to do things

Farmers planted crops like
wheats, oats and barley. They
also raised cows and oxen,
pigs and sheep.

They grew wheat to make
flour and barley to make beer.



They ate a mix of vegetables,
including onions, peas, parsnips
and cabbage.



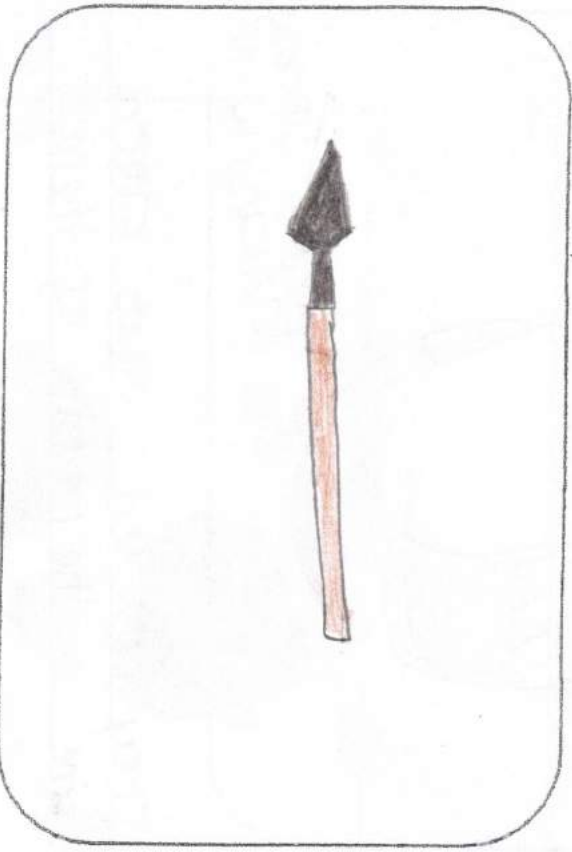
They roasted meat over a
fire in the middle of their
houses. They ate it with bread
and drank beer they had
made rather than water.

Anglo-saxons was in an age of warrior lords.

They even had shield-maidens in some history books, they

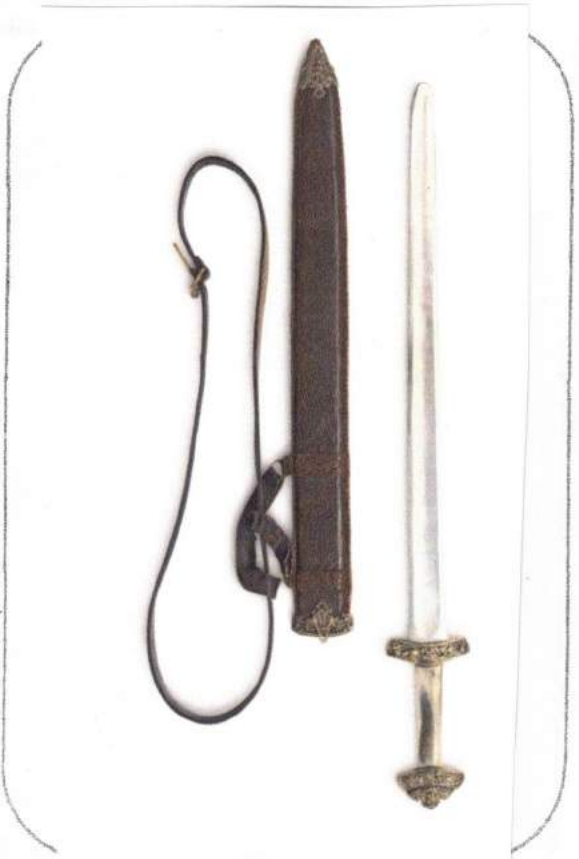
were warrior queen women.

The Anglo-saxons had lots of



weapons. The spear was the most common weapon on the battle field. The spear was made

from iron spearheads and a wood shaft. They threw the thinner spears like javelins.



The most valuable was a sword, some were decorated

round the hilt and guard. It took hours for a blacksmith to cast an iron sword into shape.

11,
The Anglo-saxons carried a knife as a side arm.

They called these knives scaramax, like swords, a

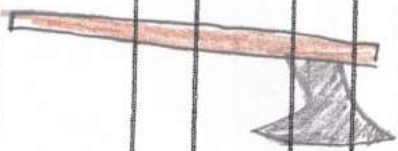
seax could be well decorated and patterned. The shorter



handseaxes were worn attached to a belt.

The most feared weapon was a

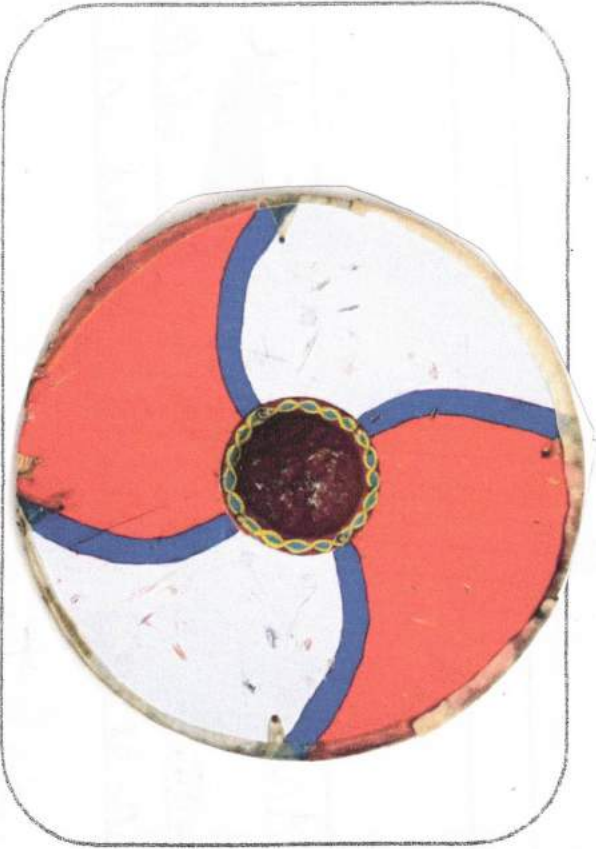
bathe axe they were thrown at the enemy before fighting. The axe could cut a man and a horse in one stroke.



Anglo-saxon warriors held wooden shields, they were painted in bright colours like red and

white. The edges of a shield were made out of leather called cowhide. In the middle of the shield was something

13.
called an Iron boss.
This helped stop blows to
the middle of the shield
protecting the warriors hands
which was holding the
shield.



Anglo-saxon warriors were
not in the army all the time.
If there was a fight

the man in charge, called
men called fyrd to fight.

Each fyrd had about 100
warriors who all fought on

foot. The leading warriors
wore armour like chain

mail shirts. This stopped them
getting stabbed by spears

or swords.

