



# Anglo-Saxons

Anglosaský

অ্যাংলো-স্যাকসন

Англосаксонский

Anglosajón

Anglosaksy

اینگلو سیکسن

angolszász

盎格鲁撒克逊人



Ethnic Minority Gypsy Roma Traveller Achievement



For a long time, England wasn't really one country, there were lots of little kingdoms across the land.

Anglo-Saxon kings ruled England for about 300 years.

Egbert was the first Anglo-Saxon king to rule England. The last Anglo-Saxon king was Harold II in 1066.

The two most famous kings are Alfred the Great and Canute the Great.



Canute the Great



Alfred the Great

The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around  
AD410 to 1066.

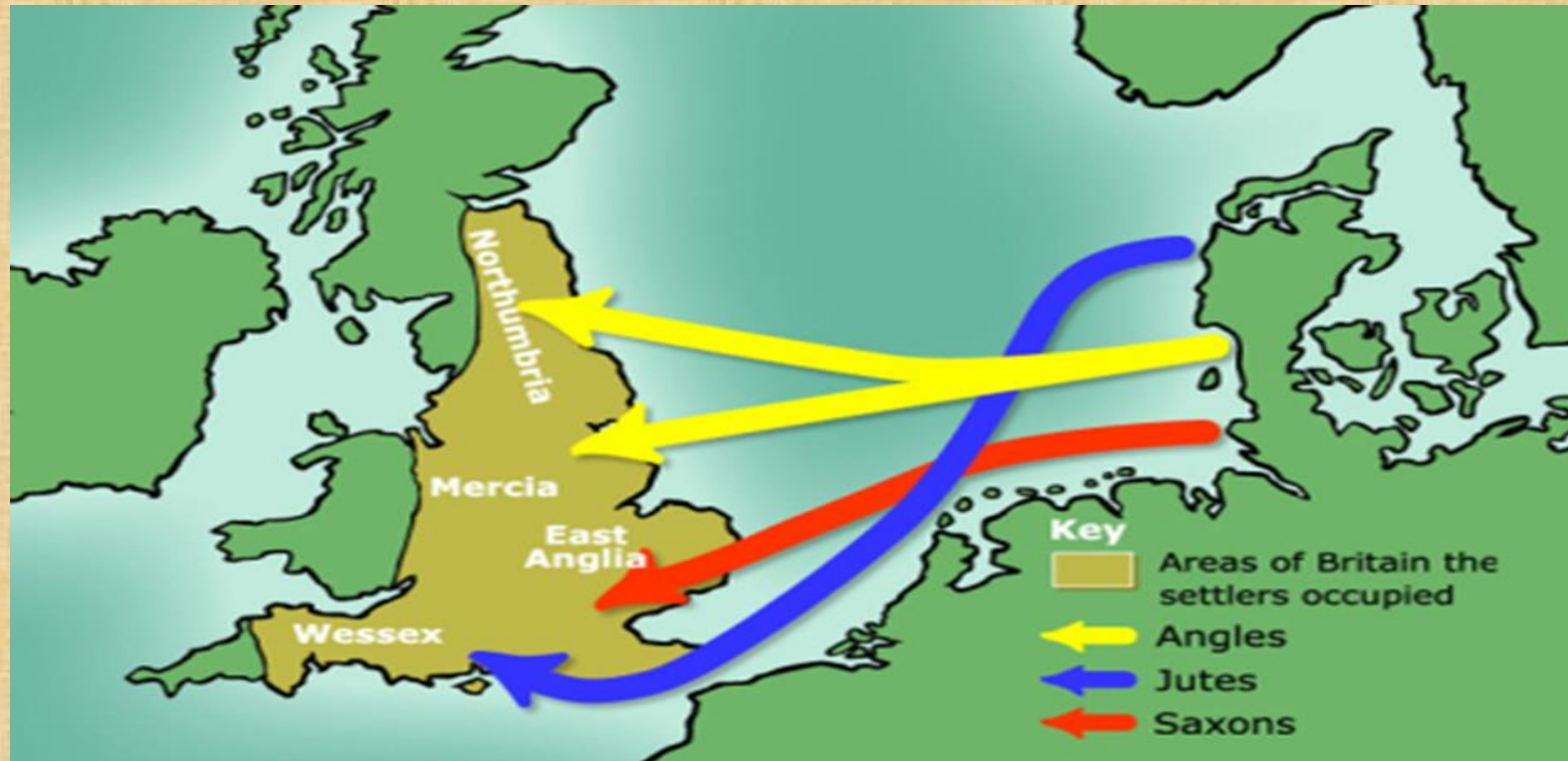
They were a mix of tribes from **Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands**.  
The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.

They left their homelands in northern Germany, Denmark and northern Holland  
and rowed across the northern sea in wooden boats.

The land they settled in was 'Angle-land', or England.



The countries they were from their land often flooded and it was difficult to grow crops and feed their families, so they were **looking for new places to farm.**



Anglo-Saxons lived in small villages near rivers, forests and other important resources.



river



forest



land to grow  
crops



apples



barley



carrots

The Anglo Saxons grew red **apples**. They grew **parsnips** and **carrots**. They grew **wheat** for bread, **oats** for porridge and **barley** for beer.



wheat



parsnips



oats



Anglo-Saxons had to hunt for meat and fish.



fishing in the rivers

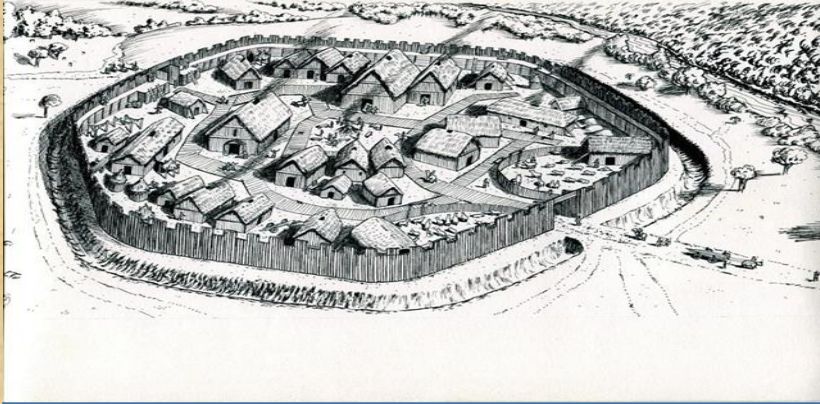


wild boar



deer

## How did they live?



An Anglo-Saxon settlement.

A high wooden fence would be built around a village to protect it from wild animals like: wolves, foxes and boars.

Anglo-Saxon houses were rectangular huts made of wood with roofs thatched with straw. Each family house had one room, with a hearth with a fire for: cooking, heating and light. The houses were built facing the sun to get as much heat and light as possible.



Rekonstruierte nordische Halle. Nach Valtyr Gudmundsson, Den islandske Hallig i Fristatstiden. (Ås + Østrik, Nordisches Geistesleben. Verlag von Carl Winter, Heidelberg.)

Inside a Great Hall

The biggest house in the village was the hall where the chief lived with his warriors.



## What were Anglo-Saxon houses like?

They looked for land which had lots of natural resources like food, water and wood to build and heat their homes, and Britain's forests had everything they needed. They surrounded each village with a high fence to protect cattle from wild animals like foxes and wolves, and to keep out their enemies, too!

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Anglo-Saxon homes



Blacksmiths workshop



Weaving looms

Other huts were used as workshops for things like weaving or pottery.



## What did Anglo-Saxon men do?

**Men** cut down trees to clear land for ploughing and to sow crops. Farmers used oxen to pull ploughs up and down long strip fields. **Boys** usually followed in their fathers footsteps and helped them with lots of jobs. Boys would use dogs to herd cattle and sheep. The Anglo-Saxons were great craftsmen too, making useful tools made from wood or iron.



They were excellent farmers

## What did Anglo-Saxon women do?

**Women** worked in the home. They were in charge of housekeeping, weaving cloth, cooking meals, making cheese and brewing ale. **Girls** usually did the same as their mother.



Cooking in the home



Cheese making



Basket weaving



## What did Anglo-Saxons wear?



Anglo-Saxons made their own clothes out of natural materials. The **men** wore long-sleeved tunics made of wool or linen, often decorated with a pattern. Their trousers were woollen and held up by a leather belt from which they could hang their tools such as knives and pouches. Shoes were usually made out of leather and fastened with laces or toggles. The **women** would wear an under-dress of linen or wool and an outer-dress like a pinafore called a "peplos" which was held onto the under layer by two brooches on the shoulders. Anglo-Saxon women often wore beaded necklaces, bracelets and rings, too.

The **children** wore clothes in the same style as their parents.



## Anglo Saxon female

A necklace and earrings

Brooch to pin the peplos to the dress

A pinafore or peplos

An underdress made from linen





## Anglo Saxon man

Long sleeved  
tunic

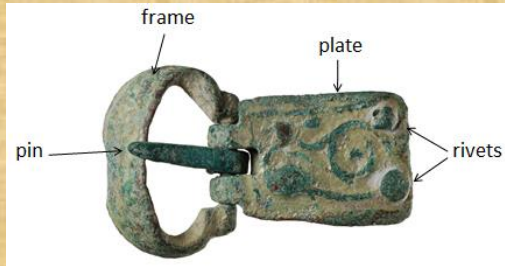
Woollen  
trousers



Leather belt to  
hold their knives  
and tools on

Leather shoes with  
laces

## Anglo-Saxon artefacts found



A belt buckle



Parts of shoes



Anglo-Saxon coins



A brooch



## Anglo Saxon place names in Lancashire

**Atherton** - It means - 'a farm or village of a man named AEthelhere;'

**Blackrod** - is named after the landscape in the area, 'blaec' and 'rodu', meaning 'dark clearing'.

**Bolton** - Bolton was a common name in the North of England and was originally derived from the terms 'bothl' and 'tun'. It means 'settlement with special building'.

**Farnworth** - means 'enclosure where ferns grow', named after the landscape.

**Horwich** - using the words 'har' and 'wice', Horwich means 'the grey wych-elms(s)'

**Kearsley** - using the old names of 'caerse' and 'leah'. It means 'the clearing where cress grows'



**Radcliffe** - using the names 'read' and 'clif', Radcliffe refers to the red soil that settlers found in the area.

**Rivington** - Another name taken from the surrounding land as well as its purpose at the time, Rivington means 'farmstead at the rough or rugged hill'.

**Westhoughton** - Originally the name came from the term Westhalct. The name means 'westerly farmstead in a nook of land'.