**Women**

* Marriages – arranged, but women had the right to refuse
* Women can own land – men would persuade them to marry them with a piece of land
* Marriage contracts
* Men and women were equals
* Peace-weavers: women would marry and have kids with men other tribes to create peace between the tribes
* Marriages weren’t always successful – women could leave and take kids and land if they wanted
* Responsibilities – oversaw slaves, store rooms, made clothes, and were the hostesses
* Men made the food, while women served the drinks

**Food**

* People lived off of farming
* Grew peas, wheat , rye, barley, oats, beans, lentils
* Churls were above poverty
* Horses and oxen were raised for heavy farm labor and transportation
* Ate pigs, cattle, goats, and sheep

**Social Life**

* Life revolved around fighting
* Played dice and board games including chess
* Elaborate riddles
* Horse racing
* Upper class: feasts, entertainment during was listening to the harp
* Harp: used for church music and juggling
* Travel: roman roads were the main trade routes
* Traveling by roads were risky: travelers were encouraged to blow horns and shout to identify themselves
* Strangers on the road could be killed
* Jobs (women would grinding corn and serve drinks)
* Slaves
* Men would hunt, fish, cobbler (make shoes), bakers, cooks
* Latin introduced by the Romans

**Death/Funerals**

* Size of ceremony depended on your social status
* Burn the bodies and put ashes in an urn
* Higher ups were in the center of the grave site and had other buried around them
* Scientists stole the jewelry instead of studying the society
* If you stole from the graves, there would be a fatal consequence
* Barrows were burial sites

**Religion**

* Pagans when they first arrived
* Gods for everything, especially nature: animism
* Believed in success and material things
* Gods: Tiw (Tues.), Woden (Wed.), Thor (Thurs.), and Friya (Friday)
* Religion servants sent charms and said chants to the burials
* Female slaves could be sacrificed and buried along with their male slave owners when they died

**Weapons**

* Most common weapon was spears
* Various lengths: 1.5m-2.5m
* 2 most common spears: thrusting spear and winged spears
* Most carried a single-edged knife
* Only the nobility were allowed to use swords
* The more decorated the sword, the more powerful the owner
* Had small axes
* Had shields for battle

**Literature**

* Latin and Old English
* ‘Ecclesiastical History of the English People’ written in Latin
* The Saxon Chronicle is an original historical work by Alfred the Great
* Only 7 manuscripts survived over time
* Recorded events from the Roman Invasion up to 1066
* Laws were written in Old English
* Medical books were written in Latin and Old English