**Women**

* Women had rights: Could marry who they wanted and own land
* Men had to ask the girl’s father for permission to get married
* Peace-weaver: a woman would marry a man from another tribe to keep the peace between the tribes; children would have blood from

**Religion**

* Pagans – worshipped nature gods
* Female slaves would be sacrificed to be buried with their male owners when they died
* Tiw, Woodin, Thor, and Friya and these became the inspiration for our days of the week

**Clothing**

* Men: robe or tunic that went to their waist
* Women: robes or dresses that went down to their feet
* Men: wore knives at their waist called seax
* Materials for women’s clothes were wool and linen (more expensive were colorful and exotic)
* Cloak made of wool went over their ; helmets were made of leather
* Once Christianity was introduced, women would wear a head covering
* Wealthy men could wear trousers and leather shoes
* Women had undergarments
* Free women would also carry a knife

**Death and Funerals**

* Gravesites were robbed before scientists ever got there
* Grave robbing was common
* Scientists were also grave robbers
* They were buried in mounds
* The mound would be larger if the person buried there was important
* Families could be buried together if they were cremated and added to existing graves

**Social Lives**

* Board games including Chess, dice games
* Played the harp
* Women would sew elaborate tapestries
* Women Slaves: grinding of corn and serving drinks
* People were taught Latin in Church
* Men could work as carpenters, fisherman, ox herders
* Latin and vernacular poetry set to music; dancing and theatrics

**Weapons**

* Light weapons to be used from a distance
* Spears were preferred; two types: thrusting and wing
* Javalin: flexible spear used to damage shields
* Big knives took the place of sword; iron blade with wooden handle
* Axes made of iron
* One popular sword called the francisca
* Larger axe called the bearded axe which they stole from the Vikings
* Swords were for the wealthy; had designs and names engraved on them

**Food**

* Land used for farming
* Land passed down from generation to generation
* Churls also owned land; shared expenses of farming together
* Churls put land together on one big estate
* Farmed: wheat, oats, rye, barley, peas, beans
* Honey, and made mead
* Animals: pigs, cows, goats
* Used sheep, horses, and oxen on the farms

**Literature**

* Kept good records of their literature
* Most texts were translated from Latin
* Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was an account of the Roman invasion
* King Alfred ordered The Eccesiastical History of the English People to be written in an effort to increase education
* Literature: wills, law, poetry, medical bills
* 30,000 lines of poetry survives to this day

**Life of a Lord**

* If you had land, you were rich, if not, you were poor
* Thanes (upper-class men)
* Churls (lower-class men)
* Slaves: born into it, prisoner of war, or if you couldn’t pay a debt
* King gave land, treasure
* Slaves could become free if they worked off their debt or were set free by owners
* Richer lords lived on estates