DOWNLOAD PDF IN THE LAND OF NO RIGHT ANGLES

Chapter 1 : Books similar to In the Land of No Right Angles

In the Land of No Right Angles introduces the fiction of Daphne Beal, whose evocations of life in Nepal, and of the universal conflicts inherent to love and friendship, mark the arrival of a stunningly talented, intuitive writer.

Would you drop everythingâ€”your job, apartmentâ€”for a friend? But she also explores the soft underbelly of this opening up of Nepal and the shattering changes in tradition and desires that modernity brings. Beal artfully balances clarity and chaos, and explores how even the thinnest line of human connection. A subtly resonant masterpiece. A sharp, keenly observed meditation on friendship, on desire. What inspired you to write the book and what do you think readers will enjoy most about it? To me, first and foremost, it has always been a story about love and friendship among the three main characters. I have always been fascinated by stories that look at the psychology of intimacy, and three is a particularly interesting maybe the most interesting number. The fact that this triangle exists in Nepal and India is integral to the story, and I think I hope! The nation of Nepal plays almost as active a role as the characters in your book. What led you to want to write about Nepal, or more specifically, about an American in Nepal? Like my protagonist Alex, I was fortunate to be able to spend a year in Nepal when I was twenty. When I got there, like so many people, I was captivated by the beauty of the setting and the culture I found, but most intriguing to me-the thing that really got my imagination going and stayed with me as the years passed-was observing the foreigners who had settled there. There was an ex-pat community of people who seemed to be genuinely seeking enlightenment while pursuing a more hedonistic existence, and the inherent contradiction in that fascinated me. What drew you to Nepal in the first place? I was a sophomore at Brown when I completely burnt out on academics and the hyper-politicized atmosphere. I was determined to get an entirely different perspectiveâ€¦on everything. Nepal was about as far as I could go, in terms of sheer miles, and also philosophically. At first glance, the fact that it was geographically beautiful and not war-torn appealed to me. But investigating it further, I loved that the oral tradition was so much stronger than the literary one, and that it was more spiritually- than materially-inclined. You, like your character, Alex, have returned to Nepal several times. What do you think it is about Nepal that is so compelling? What brings you back time after time? Later, I went for work to research articles. That quality has changed somewhat in recent years in Nepal, but not entirely. Also, the Himalayas make for some pretty stunning landscape. Did the novel require a great deal of research, aside from your own experiences? Finally, I just decided to get it right for my characters and that was very freeing. That desire to be accurate, too, is what the title is about. I remember the first morning I went trekking, I woke up in a little village that was literally above a layer of clouds with the mountains shining above. I asked a new Nepali friend standing next to me how he would describe it, and he said simply, "good. He laughed and said, "Very good. Prostitution can be a controversial issue. What drew you to this topic? What, in your experience, are the challenges of writing about this subject, and how did you approach it? I thought of the girls I knew there trying to make it in the big city, and wondered how at risk they were. As I started researching the topic, there began to be more and more written about it. But finally I knew that I had to simply go and see for myself if I was going to truly understand how it all worked. Personally, I think I was compelled, too, by the fact that I was a Midwestern girl trying to make it in the big city of New York, and yet clearly I had extremely different options available to me. I wanted to explore what choice and free will meant in a very specific set of circumstances. To me, prostitution never felt controversial as an issue, simply complex. I began by interviewing people who work for organizations that help sex workers with basic human rights in the red-light district getting food and cooking-fuel rations, enrolling their children in school, not being exploited by the police. But the most fruitful work I did was simply going into brothels in the red-light district of Falkland Road. Speaking Nepali was key, which I had learned when I was a student. Being a good listener was also important. I also wanted to convey the sense of humor and community that I found on Falkland Road. I think the biggest challenge when writing about poverty for any writer, is to convey the particulars of the situation, and to evoke empathy rather than pity from the reader. What are some challenges they face? There are more women in the work place. Both high caste and low caste women dress with more freedom and less modestly,

and I think in general more girls are being educated. A friend of mine has worked for many years for a foreign NGO with increasing responsibilities. She is the main breadwinner and lives in an apartment that she bought for her husband and two daughters, after an unpleasant time with her in-laws. The fact that she comes from traditional Brahmin family and is able to achieve all that is clear indicator that things slowly but surely are beginning to change for women, and if they change in the capital, they will eventually change in more rural areas. When did you first become interested in being a writer? What other professions, if any, have you had? I was interested in writing from a very young age, mostly because I read a lot and my parents read to me. Fiction was like magic to me. Like a kid studying a magician pulling rabbits from a hat, I was dying to know how authors created a whole world that often felt as real as the one I was living in. I remember saying when I was as young as nine that I wanted to be a writer, and in particular that I wanted to write fiction, but I recommitted to that idea when I was seventeen and leaving to go to college. Right now, my magazine journalism work feeds my brain enormously. They have so much energy and bravado, it can be exhilarating. Are there any writers, teachers, or other individuals that have had a major influence on your writing or helped you further your career? They are wonderful short story writers and were compelling teachers to me. Doctorow as his personal assistant , and he is such a magnificent storyteller and generous teacher that that was very meaningful as well. So you really got to see how a piece came to be made. It was very educational, and people were kind to the kids, as we thought of ourselves. I remember I answered the phone one day and Muriel Spark was on the line. I was completely floored. What are you reading right now? Many of the usual suspectsâ€¦. Also, many short story writers: I was happy to read it right before it was published and became such a sensation, because it was one of those of those very private and moving reading experiences where I felt like I was learning something about how to live, by being so involved with her characters. She is such a nuanced and perceptive writer. She makes me think of Jane Austen, whom I also love. What is the writing process like for you? How do you develop your characters? What is your motivation for writing? I often start with an image of people in a place. What other books or projects are you working on? I recently wrote a piece for a collection called State by State: I wrote about Wisconsin, and in the course of researching the piece, went to the historical society in Racine, Wisconsin, where my family settled in I loved learning about that era-post-Civil War, prein the Midwest, and am considering returning to it. What advice do you have for aspiring writers today? Show your writing to people you trust, listen to their critiques carefully, and only use what is useful to the story you most want to tell.

Chapter 2 : Parallel Lines, and Pairs of Angles

Daphne Beal's first novel, In the Land of No Right Angles, was published by Vintage/Anchor in August. Her nonfiction has appeared in Vogue, McSweeney's, and the London Review of Books. Her work has been anthologized The Believer Book of Writers Talking to Writers; State by State: A Panoramic Portrait of America; and The KGB Bar Reader.

I tend to round the angle measurements to a tenth of a degree, and the side measurements two decimal places hundredths. Again, solving the triangle means finding all the missing parts, both sides and angles. We can then solve for two different triangles the given two sides and one angle for the two triangles will be the same. This happens when the height of the triangle equals the paired side the side across from the known angle. Law of Sines Ambiguous Case Given: Note that we can get the height by using right triangle trig: Solve for all possible triangles with the given conditions: We can also solve ambiguous case triangles using the Law of Cosines and a graphing calculator here. We use the Law of Cosines when we have the following parts of a triangle, as shown below: Again, note that we usually depict angles in capital letters, and the sides directly across from them in the same letter, but in lower case: When using the Law of Cosines to solve the whole triangle all angles and sides , particularly in the case of an obtuse triangle, you have to either finish solving the whole triangle using Law of Cosines which is typically more difficult , or use the Law of Sines starting with the next smallest angle the angle across from the smallest side first. This is because of the problem with ambiguous cases with triangles. We can do this fairly easily using a graphing calculator; in fact the calculator can actually tell us how many triangles we will get! Areas of Triangles In Geometry we learned that we can get the area of triangles quite easily if we know the base of the triangle and the altitude which is a line that is perpendicular to the base and extends up to the top of the triangle: Now that we know trig, we get the area of a triangle without having to know the altitude if we know two sides, and the angle inside the two sides the Side-Angle-Side or SAS case , or three sides of the triangle Side-Side-Side, or SSS case. Here are some examples: For example, draw the angles as close to the correct angle measurements and sides in the proportion of the numbers they give you. How far from the plane is Ali? This is a good example how we might use the Law of Sines to get distances that are typically difficult to measure. What is the measure of angle BCD? By definition, a parallelogram is a quadrilateral four-sided figure with straight sides that has opposite parallel sides, and it turns out that opposite sides are equal. Parallel means never crossing, like railroad tracks. These are called Same Side Interior angles. Three dogs are sitting in a kitchen and waiting to get their dog food. It turns out that Dog A is 4. How far is Dog C from the dog food? And each time a boat or ship changes course, you have to draw another line to the north to map its new bearing. Here are some bearing examples: It then travels 10 mph for 2 hours. Find the distance the ship is from its original position and also its bearing from the original position. Joa is standing feet from her friend Rachel. What is the distance from Emily to Rachel? Probably the most difficult part is to drawing a picture of the problem: Jill, a surveyor, needs to approximate the area of a piece of land. She walks the perimeter of the land and measures the side distances and one angle, as shown below. What is the area of the piece of land? Understand these problems, and practice, practice, practice! Use the Right Triangle Button on the MathType keyboard to enter a problem, and then click on Submit the arrow to the right of the problem to solve the problem. You can also click on the 3 dots in the upper right hand corner to drill down for example problems. You can even get math worksheets. There is even a Mathway App for your mobile device. Welcome to She Loves Math! And, even better, a site that covers math topics from before kindergarten through high school.

Chapter 3 : Angles - Wikipedia

In the Land of No Right Angles is the story of three friends, two Americans and one Nepali girl named Maya, who meet one summer and are never really able to let go of one-another.

Please read our Privacy Policy. Make friends with him! He is one of the most popular polygons in existence, mainly because of his problem-solving abilities. A right triangle has one angle equal to 90 degrees. A right triangle can also be an isosceles triangle--which means that it has two sides that are equal. A right isosceles triangle has a degree angle and two degree angles. This is the only right triangle that is an isosceles triangle. This version of the right triangle is so popular that plastic models of them are manufactured and used by architects, engineers, carpenters, and graphic artists in their design and construction work. Another interesting right triangle is the degree triangle. It too is manufactured in plastic and widely used in design, drawing, and building applications. You can find an endless number of examples of right triangles. One of the most famous is the "3, 4, 5 triangle. Some believe that they also used it to help design their pyramids. Whether they did or not, the triangle is still used by surveyors. Carpenters and woodworkers also use it to make their corners square. Pythagoras was a Greek mathematician who lived about years ago, and who developed the most famous formula in geometry, possibly in all of mathematics! He proved that, for a right triangle, the sum of the squares of the two sides that join at a right angle equals the square of the third side. The third side--the side opposite the right angle--is called the hypotenuse of the right triangle. The two shorter sides are usually called "legs. It is usually written as the equation below, where a and b are the measures of the legs of the triangle and c is the measure of the hypotenuse. We can verify that the Pythagorean Theorem is true by substituting in the values. The square root of is 13, which is the measure of the hypotenuse in this triangle. The Pythagorean Theorem has many uses. You can use it to verify whether or not a triangle is a right triangle. Or you can use it to find the missing measures of sides. Substitute the values into the formula and perform the calculations, like this. We find that the square of the hypotenuse, or c squared, is equal to To find c, we take the square root of , which is

Chapter 4 : Right Angle Properties

In the Land of No Right Angles tells the story of Alex, an American college student backpacking in Nepal for a year. Alex's overseas adventure becomes complicated when she meets fellow American Will.

The richly detailed descriptions of the two locations are also a strong asset. Who would publish my embarrassingly amateurish efforts? Sep 07, Lisa rated it did not like it This review has been hidden because it contains spoilers. To view it, click here. The character development, plot, pacing and writing style are all terrible. None of the three main characters - Alex, Maya and Will - are developed enough for the reader to understand them, their motivations, or their relationships. The cover describes a "strange triangle" and "unforseen implications" of helping Maya, and the story fails to deliver either of these. Alex and two other characters visit a shrine, and " He seemed happy to have us and not to mind when the lamas from Ngyak stopped by to see if we wanted to watch a movie in town Finally we were so tired and bored we decided to go. We waited up for her for a while and finally went to sleep. Speaking of the end, I felt no resolution at the end of the book. A very disappointing read all around. And I was ok with the second chunk. And the lack of ending sort of annoyed me. That said I enjoyed the inside look into Nepali culture. Its not something I get to read a lot about. Feb 20, Jolene rated it really liked it This book was compelling, and I read through it in two nights. I stayed up late each night because I had to keep going. I wanted to know what would come of the main characters. The writing is good, and the characters believable. I related with the main character in some way. I must admit that the ending was slightly disappointing, thought not unbelievable or unexpected. What I really loved though, was learning about Nepal through the eyes of bideshi. I can definitely relive my 20s vicariously th This book was compelling, and I read through it in two nights. I can definitely relive my 20s vicariously through this story. Oh to go back and experience being abroad for myself.

Chapter 5 : Area of Triangles Without Right Angles

Get this from a library! In the land of no right angles: a novel. [Daphne Beal] -- A twenty-year-old American spending the year in Nepal, Alex does a favor for Will, her occasional lover, by seeking out Maya, a young Nepali woman desperate to flee her village, and becomes caught up.

A triangle is a polygon that has three vertices. A vertex is a point where two or more curves, lines, or edges meet; in the case of a triangle, the three vertices are joined by three line segments called edges. A triangle is usually referred to by its vertices. Furthermore, triangles tend to be described based on the length of their sides, as well as their internal angles. For example, a triangle in which all three sides have equal lengths is called an equilateral triangle while a triangle in which two sides have equal lengths is called isosceles. When none of the sides of a triangle have equal lengths, it is referred to as scalene, as depicted below. Tick marks on an edge of a triangle are a common notation that reflects the length of the side, where the same number of ticks means equal length. As can be seen from the triangles above, the length and internal angles of a triangle are directly related, so it makes sense that an equilateral triangle has three equal internal angles, and three equal length sides. Note that the triangle provided in the calculator is not shown to scale; while it looks equilateral and has angle markings that typically would be read as equal , it is not necessarily equilateral and is simply a representation of a triangle. When actual values are entered, the calculator output will reflect what the shape of the input triangle should look like. Triangles classified based on their internal angles fall into two categories: The longest edge of a right triangle, which is the edge opposite the right angle, is called the hypotenuse. Any triangle that is not a right triangle is classified as an oblique triangle and can either be obtuse or acute. The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is always larger than the length of the third side Pythagorean theorem: The Pythagorean theorem is a theorem specific to right triangles. For any right triangle, the square of the length of the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares of the lengths of the two other sides. It follows that any triangle in which the sides satisfy this condition is a right triangle. Where a and b are two sides of a triangle, and c is the hypotenuse, the Pythagorean theorem can be written as: Using the law of sines makes it possible to find unknown angles and sides of a triangle given enough information. Where sides a, b, c, and angles A, B, C are as depicted in the above calculator, the law of sines can be written as shown below. Note that there exist cases when a triangle meets certain conditions, where two different triangle configurations are possible given the same set of data. Given the lengths of all three sides of any triangle, each angle can be calculated using the following equation. Refer to the triangle above, assuming that a, b, and c are known values. Area of a Triangle There are multiple different equations for calculating the area of a triangle, dependent on what information is known. Likely the most commonly known equation for calculating the area of a triangle involves its base, b, and height, h. The "base" refers to any side of the triangle where the height is represented by the length of the line segment drawn from the vertex opposite the base, to a point on the base that forms a perpendicular. Given the length of two sides and the angle between them, the following formula can be used to determine the area of the triangle. Note that the variables used are in reference to the triangle shown in the calculator above. However, it does require that the lengths of the three sides are known.

Chapter 6 : How to Calculate Acreage (with Cheat Sheet) - wikiHow

Best books like In the Land of No Right Angles: #1 Talking in Bed #2 The Spiritual Tourist: A Personal Odyssey Through the Outer Reaches of Belief #3 A.

Mirroring of any material on this site in any form is expressly prohibited. The official web site for this material is: For example, consider this "L" shaped area with the dimensions shown: Once that division is done, the rectangles or squares can be measured individually, and the size of each can be added to determine the total area. In this example, if the length measurements had been in meters, then the result would be in square meters. There is more information on using different units of measurement below. Areas with more complex shapes would use additional rectangles to measure the total size in the same way. Using Squares, Rectangles and Triangles to measure Area Sometimes, you may have an area of land where all the corners do not meet at 90 degree angles. The size of Area A which is now a rectangle , is computed as shown earlier. Because one corner of the triangle has a 90 degree angle, the area of the triangle can always be envisioned as a square or rectangle by imagining a second triangle of the same size, positioned upside down and placed next to the real triangle, like this: Once you have only squares and rectangles to work with, you can easily compute the size of the area where the pair of triangles are, by multiplying the sides of the imaginary rectangle together. After doing that, divide the overall size of the imaginary square or rectangle by two so that you are left with only the area within the real triangle Area B. Note that the angle of the sloping side of the triangle and the length of that side of the triangle were not needed to compute the area of the triangle. The only two size values of the triangle that are needed using this method are the lengths of the two sides that meet at a right angle, and these are usually the easiest values to obtain. The same process can be used to compute the size of an area that is irregular in many places, by dividing it up into as many squares, rectangles and triangles that are necessary to represent the area. Here is a very strangely shaped area that we need to measure: In the case of the pyramid-shaped area, it can be divided into two triangles and then each given its own imaginary matching triangle to form two rectangles. The solution method shown for the pyramid-shaped area always works, and works even if the two halves of the original triangle are not exactly symmetrical. There are more examples for how to handle triangles in a moment. The computation of square feet is then: For example, here is an uneven triangle that has no 90 degree right angle: Compute the area of each rectangle, and divide the result by two to find the area of the original triangle. Using the same method shown above, the the two imaginary triangles have 1, and square feet, so the original triangle contains 2, square feet. Going the other way - From Square Units To Units Taking a Square unit measurement and getting back to where you started is easy as long as the original area is square in shape. The Square Root of any area yields the equal length of all sides of a real or imaginary square-shaped area. The Square Root can be computed using a variety of time-consuming techniques, or you can push the "square root" button on your calculator and let it perform this iterative computation. For example, if you have a square foot area, taking the square root of that value gives you So if the area happened to be a square, each side of the area is 20 feet long. Multiplying 20 by 20 gets you back to It is not possible to compute the original size of the sides of a non-square area unless you already know the original length of one side, or the size ratio between two sides, such as knowing that two sides are three times longer than the other two sides. A Word About Other Units of Measurement The methods used in the above examples are all shown using feet as the unit of length measurement, but inches, yards, meters or any other other unit of length measurement could be used. If inches were used, the resulting area would be in square inches, meters would be in square meters, and so on. It is important that all lengths are in the same unit of measurement, so be sure to convert all units of measurement that are used to the same unit type. For example, if one side of the area is in yards, but another side is in feet and inches, you need to convert the values to all be the same unit of measure before trying to compute the area. Here, converting the miles length into feet gives us 15, feet 3 x 5, Conversions between units of length or distance measurement can be found in a chart in the Related Topics section, below. Once a common unit of length measurement is used, the area can be computed, and that result can be converted into some other unit of area measurement. If you computed the area using

meters for the lengths, the result would be in square meters, but you might want to convert that result to square feet. To do that, use the conversion table for units of area measurement, which can be found in the Related Topics section, below.

Chapter 7 : Relations and sizes - Right triangle facts - In Depth

About In the Land of No Right Angles. Alex, a twenty-year-old American student, is spending the year in Nepal, backpacking and photographing. As a favor to Will - her American friend - she uses one of her Himalayan treks to seek out Maya, a young Nepali woman desperate to flee her traditional family to find work in Kathmandu.

GO Angle Properties, Postulates, and Theorems In order to study geometry in a logical way, it will be important to understand key mathematical properties and to know how to apply useful postulates and theorems. A postulate is a proposition that has not been proven true, but is considered to be true on the basis for mathematical reasoning. Theorems, on the other hand, are statements that have been proven to be true with the use of other theorems or statements. While some postulates and theorems have been introduced in the previous sections, others are new to our study of geometry. We will apply these properties, postulates, and theorems to help drive our mathematical proofs in a very logical, reason-based way. Before we begin, we must introduce the concept of congruency. Angles are congruent if their measures, in degrees, are equal. The only way to get equal angles is by piling two angles of equal measure on top of each other. Properties We will utilize the following properties to help us reason through several geometric proofs. Reflexive Property A quantity is equal to itself. Angle Postulates Angle Addition Postulate If a point lies on the interior of an angle, that angle is the sum of two smaller angles with legs that go through the given point. Consider the figure below in which point T lies on the interior of? By this postulate, we have that? We have actually applied this postulate when we practiced finding the complements and supplements of angles in the previous section. Corresponding Angles Postulate If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, the pairs of corresponding angles are congruent. If a transversal intersects two lines and the corresponding angles are congruent, then the lines are parallel. The figure above yields four pairs of corresponding angles. Parallel Postulate Given a line and a point not on that line, there exists a unique line through the point parallel to the given line. The parallel postulate is what sets Euclidean geometry apart from non-Euclidean geometry. There are an infinite number of lines that pass through point E, but only the red line runs parallel to line CD. Any other line through E will eventually intersect line CD. Angle Theorems Alternate Exterior Angles Theorem If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then the alternate exterior angles are congruent. If a transversal intersects two lines and the alternate exterior angles are congruent, then the lines are parallel. The alternate exterior angles have the same degree measures because the lines are parallel to each other. Alternate Interior Angles Theorem If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then the alternate interior angles are congruent. If a transversal intersects two lines and the alternate interior angles are congruent, then the lines are parallel. The alternate interior angles have the same degree measures because the lines are parallel to each other. Congruent Complements Theorem If two angles are complements of the same angle or of congruent angles , then the two angles are congruent. Congruent Supplements Theorem If two angles are supplements of the same angle or of congruent angles , then the two angles are congruent. Right Angles Theorem All right angles are congruent. Same-Side Interior Angles Theorem If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then the interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary. If a transversal intersects two lines and the interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary, then the lines are parallel. Vertical Angles Theorem If two angles are vertical angles, then they have equal measures. The vertical angles have equal degree measures. There are two pairs of vertical angles. GHK First, we must rely on the information we are given to begin our proof. In this exercise, we note that the measure of? From the illustration provided, we also see that lines DJ and EK are parallel to each other. Therefore, we can utilize some of the angle theorems above in order to find the measure of? We realize that there exists a relationship between? Thus, we can utilize the Corresponding Angles Postulate to determine that? Since they are vertical angles, we can use the Vertical Angles Theorem, to see that? Now, by transitivity, we have that? Congruent angles have equal degree measures, so the measure of? DGH is equal to the measure of? Finally, we use substitution to conclude that the measure of? This argument is organized in two-column proof form below. STQ We begin our proof with the fact that the measures of? In our second step, we use the Reflexive Property to show that? Though trivial, the previous step was necessary

because it set us up to use the Addition Property of Equality by showing that adding the measure of? Then, by the Angle Addition Postulate we see that? PTR is the sum of? STQ is the sum of? Ultimately, through substitution, it is clear that the measures of? The two-column proof for this exercise is shown below. GFJ to begin the exercise. Also, notice that the three lines that run horizontally in the illustration are parallel to each other. The diagram also shows us that the final steps of our proof may require us to add up the two angles that compose? We find that there exists a relationship between? Thus, we can use the Alternate Interior Angles Theorem to claim that they are congruent to each other. By the definition of congruence, their angles have the same measures, so they are equal. Now, we substitute the measure of? DCJ with 71 since we were given that quantity. This tells us that? The definition of congruent angles once again proves that the angles have equal measures. Since we knew the measure of? GFJ, we just substitute to show that 46 is the degree measure of? As predicted above, we can use the Angle Addition Postulate to get the sum of? HJI since they compose? Rather, we must use some algebra to help us determine the measure of? As always, we begin with the information given in the problem. In this case, we are given equations for the measures of? Also, we note that there exists two pairs of parallel lines in the diagram. In order to solve for x, we first subtract both sides of the equation by 37, and then divide both sides by Once we have determined that the value of x is 13, we plug it back in to the equation for the measure of? Plugging 13 in for x gives us a measure of for? Finally, we conclude that? The two-column proof that shows this argument is shown below. Sign up for free to access more geometry resources like. Wyzant Resources features blogs, videos, lessons, and more about geometry and over other subjects. Stop struggling and start learning today with thousands of free resources!

Chapter 8 : Triangle Calculator

A twenty-year-old American spending the year in Nepal, Alex does a favor for Will, her occasional lover, by seeking out Maya, a young Nepali woman desperate to flee her village, and becomes caught up in a bizarre triangle with Will and Maya.

Tacitus describes the "Anglii" as one of the more remote Suebic tribes compared to the Semnones and Langobardi , who lived on the Elbe and were better known to the Romans. The coast contains sufficient estuaries, inlets, rivers, islands, swamps, and marshes to have been then inaccessible to those not familiar with the terrain, such as the Romans, who considered it unknown, inaccessible, with a small population and of little economic interest. The majority of scholars believe that the Anglii lived on the coasts of the Baltic Sea, probably in the southern part of the Jutish peninsula. This view is based partly on Old English and Danish traditions regarding persons and events of the fourth century, and partly because striking affinities to the cult of Nerthus as described by Tacitus are to be found in pre-Christian Scandinavian religion. These Suevi Angili would have been in Lower Saxony or near it, but they are not coastal. The three Suebic peoples are separated from the coastal Chauci , between Ems and Elbe , and Saxones , east of the Elbe mouth , by a series of tribes including, between Weser and Elbe, the Angrivarii , "Laccobardi" probably another reference to Langobardi, but taken by Ptolemy from another source , and Dulgubnii. South of the Saxons, and east of the Elbe, Ptolemy lists "Ouirounoi" Latinised as Viruni, and probably the Varini and Teutonoari, which either denotes "the Teuton men", or else it denotes people living in the area where the Teutons had previously lived whom Ptolemy places still living to the east of the Teutonoari. Ptolemy describes the coast to the east of the Saxons as inhabited by the Farodini , a name not known from any other sources. Owing to the uncertainty of this passage, much speculation existed regarding the original home of the Anglii. A second possible solution is that these Angles of Ptolemy are not those of Schleswig, at all. According to Julius Pokorny , the Angri- in Angrivarii , the -angr in Hardanger and the Angl- in Anglii all come from the same root meaning "bend", but in different senses. In other words, the similarity of the names is strictly coincidental and does not reflect any ethnic unity beyond Germanic. He points out that Angles are placed correctly just to the northeast of the Langobardi, but that these have been duplicated, so that they appear once, correctly, on the lower Elbe, and a second time, incorrectly, at the northern Rhine. Kings of the Angles Manuscript of Bede Bede states that the Anglii, before coming to Great Britain, dwelt in a land called Angulus, "which lies between the province of the Jutes and the Saxons, and remains unpopulated to this day. Danish tradition has preserved record of two governors of Schleswig, father and son, in their service, Frowinus Freawine and Wigo Wig , from whom the royal family of Wessex claimed descent. During the fifth century, the Anglii invaded Great Britain, after which time their name does not recur on the continent except in the title of the legal code issued to the Thuringians: Lex Anglorum et Werinorum hoc est Thuringorum. As the story would later be told by the Anglo-Saxon monk and historian Bede , Gregory was struck by the unusual appearance of the slaves and asked about their background. When told they were called "Anglii" Angles , he replied with a Latin pun that translates well into English: Supposedly, this encounter inspired the pope to launch a mission to bring Christianity to their countrymen. Of still greater importance are the great deposits at Thorsberg moor in Anglia and Nydam , which contained large quantities of arms, ornaments, articles of clothing, agricultural implements, etc. By the help of these discoveries, Angle culture in the age preceding the invasion of Britannia can be pieced together. Loyn has observed in this context that "a sea voyage is perilous to tribal institutions", [14] and the apparently tribe-based kingdoms were formed in England. Early times had two northern kingdoms Bernicia and Deira and two midland ones Middle Anglia and Mercia , which had by the seventh century resolved themselves into two Angle kingdoms, viz. Northumbria held suzerainty amidst the Teutonic presence in the British Isles in the seventh century, but was eclipsed by the rise of Mercia in the eighth century. Both kingdoms fell in the great assaults of the Danish Viking armies in the 9th century. Their royal houses were effectively destroyed in the fighting, and their Angle populations came under the Danelaw. Further south, the Saxon kings of Wessex withstood the Danish assaults. Then in the late 9th and early 10th

centuries, the kings of Wessex defeated the Danes and liberated the Angles from the Danelaw. They united their house in marriage with the surviving Angle royalty, and were accepted by the Angles as their kings. This marked the passing of the old Anglo-Saxon world and the dawn of the " English " as a new people. The regions of East Anglia and Northumbria are still known by their original titles. Northumbria once stretched as far north as what is now southeast Scotland , including Edinburgh , and as far south as the Humber Estuary. The rest of that people stayed at the centre of the Angle homeland in the northeastern portion of the modern German Bundesland of Schleswig-Holstein, on the Jutland Peninsula. There, a small peninsular area is still called Anglia today and is formed as a triangle drawn roughly from modern Flensburg on the Flensburger Fjord to the City of Schleswig and then to Maasholm, on the Schlei inlet.

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