

Geography topic: The British Isles

Key vocabulary and facts	
United Kingdom (UK)	The UK consists of the countries of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
Great Britain (GB)	Great Britain consists of the countries of England, Scotland and Wales
British Isles	The British Isles consist of Great Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Hebrides and over 6000 smaller islands
Physical Geography	the branch of geography dealing with natural features.
Human Geography	the branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface
Counties	A county is a geographical region of a country used for administrative or other purposes
Ordnance survey maps	Ordnance Survey is Britain's mapping agency. OS create up to date and accurate maps depicting the landscape's human and physical features. All OS maps use the same symbols, which are included in a key so people using the map know what each symbol represents



Climate change in the UK



Extreme weather in the UK



Counties of the UK



History topic: The Anglo-Saxons

Key vocabulary and facts	
When did the Anglo-Saxons live in Britain? Why did they come here?	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 came to Britain because of climate change: Europe was warmer than it is now and the flat lands of Denmark, Northern Germany and Norway began to flood and so were not suitable for farming.
Who did they follow and who came after them?	The Anglo-Saxons came to Britain after the collapse of the Roman empire and after the Romans left Britain.
The Jutes and the Angles	The Jutes and the Angles came from Denmark.
The Saxons	The Saxons came from Northern Germany.
The Picts and the Celts	The Picts were the indigenous people of Scotland. The Celts lived in Wales, Cornwall and Ireland.
Sutton Hoo	An archaeological site on the Suffolk coast which has taught historians a great deal about the Anglo-Saxon age through the treasures and rich evidence that were found there in 1939.
Invaders and settlers	People who arrived uninvited but who remained.



Offa's Dyke was built to form a boundary (now the border) between Mercia and Wales



Alfred the Great defended England from the Vikings and influenced the development of Education, Art and Literature



The Anglo-Saxons were invaders and settlers

