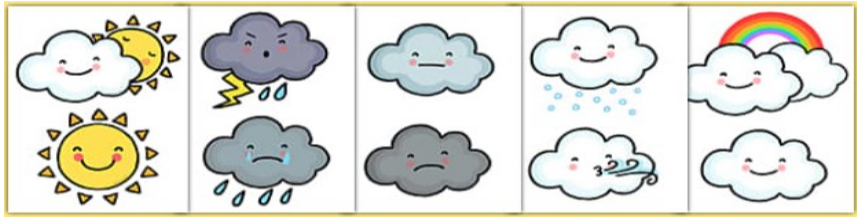




Super Me— Geography



Useful Vocabulary

Human features—things that have been built by people, for example houses and shops.

Physical features—natural things in the world, for example, the sea, weather, forests.

Weather forecast—this tells us what the weather will be over the next few days.

Meteorologist—a scientist who studies the weather.

Map— drawings that help us to find out where we are going.

Symbols— these show what different things can be found in an area.

Where is Braintree? Is it a town, city or village?

Braintree is in Essex. It is a town as it is bigger than village. It has lots of houses and shops. There are schools and a town hall, and there is a swimming pool and cinema. Braintree has some churches too.



Why do we use maps?

Maps help us to find our way around the world, or in our local area. There are lots of different types of maps and they all look different, but do the same job. We can use maps on computers, in books, or on a mobile phone to help us find certain places.

Aerial Photograph

A photograph taken from above looking down.



What are the 4 countries in the UK? What are their capital cities?





Anglo-Saxons

In 1939, a discovery of an Anglo-Saxon ship burial was made in **Sutton Hoo**, Suffolk. This find of a helmet, coins, treasures and other artefacts is believed to have belonged to an Anglo-Saxon king (probably King Raedwald).

The helmet (reconstructed by historians) found at Sutton Hoo is one of only 4 ever found.



Useful Vocabulary

BCE/CE - Before Common Era or Common Era. The Common Era begins in Year 1.

artefacts - historical items

exile - to be sent away

invade - to enter and occupy land

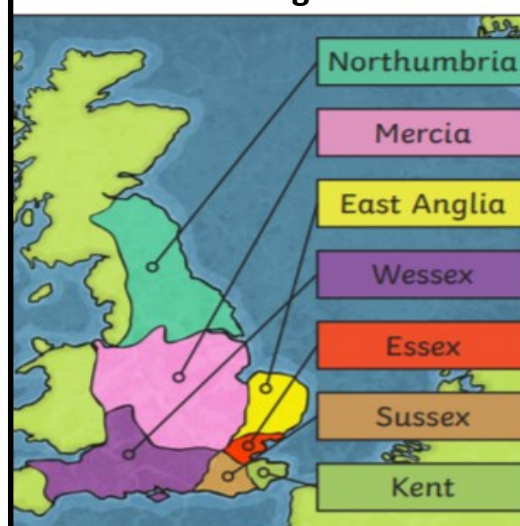
kingdom - an area ruled by a king

outlawed - having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community

pagans - a religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped

raid - a surprise attack

Saxon Kingdoms



Anglo-Saxon Religion

Most of the Britons left when the Roman Empire collapsed were Christians. When the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain, they were mostly Pagans. The king of the Anglo-Saxon gods was Woden. Other prominent gods were Tiw, Thunor and Frige. Some days of the week were named after them... can you work out which ones?

Anglo-Saxon Kings and Kingdoms

The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own **kingdom** and the people in it. They fought to defend their **kingdom** or take control of other **kingdoms**. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven **kingdoms**, but by AD 878 there was just one **kingdom** (Wessex) left, as the others had been over-run by the Vikings. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.

In AD 1042, Edward the Confessor became the King. He was known as the 'Confessor' because he led a very religious life and was very kind and thoughtful.

In AD 1066, Harold II tried to stop Harald of Norway from **invading** England and killed him in the battle of Stamford Bridge. William, the Duke of Normandy, thought he should be king so came to fight Harold II in the Battle of Hastings (AD 1066). Harold was shot through the eye with an arrow and died in the battle. William of Normandy became King and was known as William the Conqueror. This brought the Viking and Anglo-Saxon age to an end in 1066.

Key dates

CE410(approx.): Saxons invaded and settled in Britain

CE1066: Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule ended in Britain

Significant historical figures:

Alfred the Great - defended his kingdom against the Vikings

Edward the Confessor - last reigning Anglo-Saxon king, whose death led to the fight for power at the Battle of Hastings