

MAPS AND GEO TERMS OF SAXON BRITAIN

BRITISH ISLES — GEOGRAPHY TERMS

The British Isles were known of by Greek navigators as far back as 220 B.C., but they were not explored and settled by the Ancients until the Roman conquest in the first century A.D. The original inhabitants were Celts, and Gaelic languages were still spoken in parts of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales up until the 19th century. The Southern portion of Great Britain, better known as England, was not inhabited by English-speaking settlers until the 6th century.

Islands:

Great Britain: Largest British Isle; composed of England, Scotland, and Wales.

Ireland: (Roman Hibernia) Large Island to the west of Great Britain.

Isle of Wight (Roman Vectis): Island off south England, near Portsmouth harbor.

Isle of Mann: Island between Scotland and North Ireland.

Isle of Anglesey: Island off the North coast of Wales.

Regions:

Scotland: Northern region of Great Britain, home to the Celtic Scots, Picts.

England: Southern region of Great Britain, home of the Anglo-Saxon English.

Wales: Western region of Great Britain; home of the Celtic Welsh.

Ireland: Western Island, a.k.a. Erin, Eire, Scotia, Hibernia,

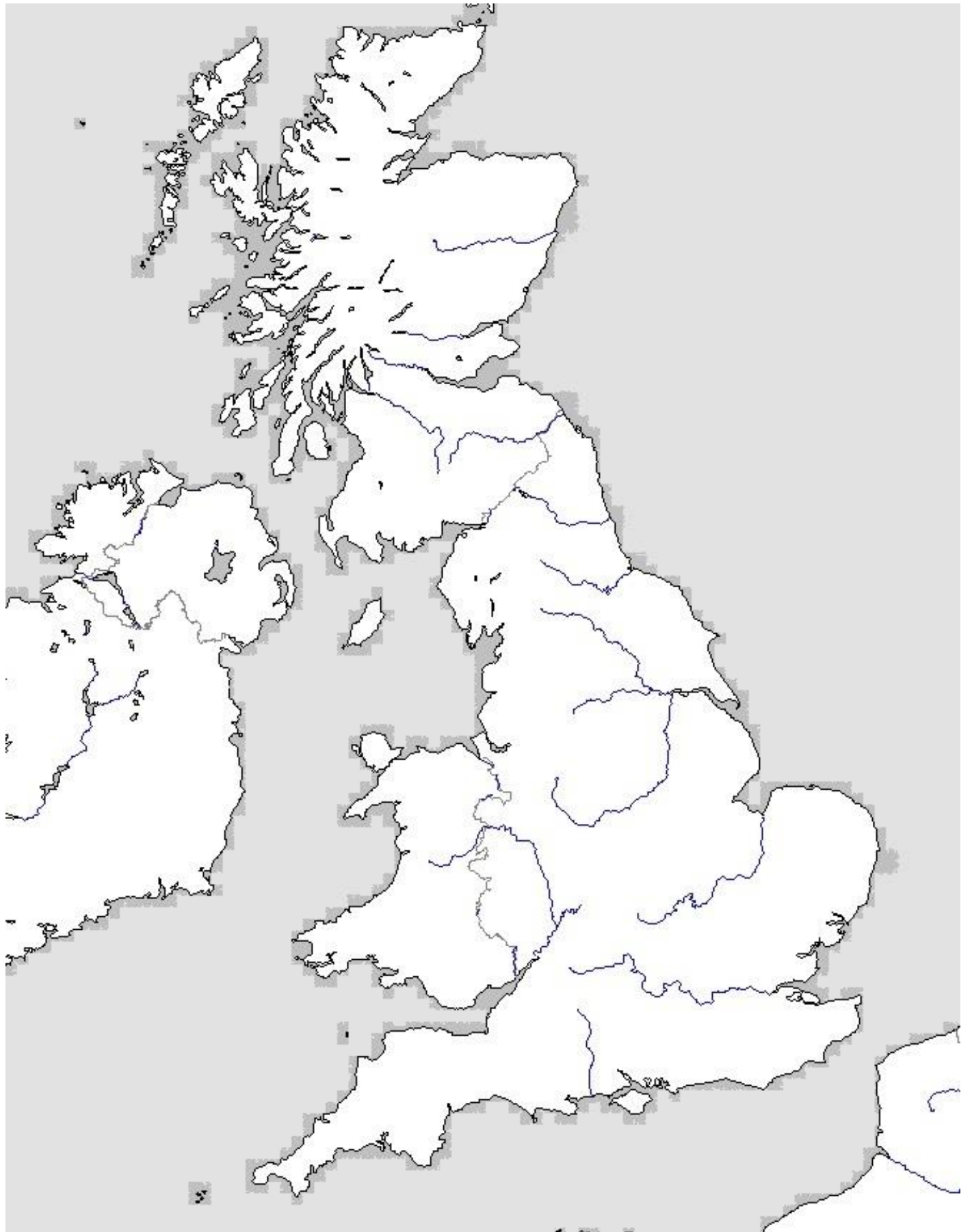
Water Bodies:

English Channel, Strait of Dover, North Sea, Irish Sea, St. Georges Channel,
The Wash, Bristol Channel

BRITISH ISLES — MAPS

Outline Map of British Isles
Physical Map of Britain,
Map of Norman England, approx. 1100 A.D.

See Heritage History Resources page for more Historical Maps of Great Britain.
https://heritage-history.com/?c=resources#british_middle_ages





ENGLAND—GEOGRAPHY TERMS

England is the south-eastern portion of Britain. It has always been the most populated and prosperous region of the British Isles because of its close proximity to the rest of Europe. The region was first civilized by the Romans, who built many roads and much infrastructure and by 800 A.D. it was primarily inhabited by German speaking Anglo-Saxons.

Rivers:

Thames: Major river through southern England. Site of London.

Tyne: River traditionally marking the border of England and Scotland.

Humber, Trent, Ouse: East flowing river system that drains central England.

Great Ouse: Major river that borders East Anglia and drains into —The Wash.

Severn: River draining the Cambrian mountains of Wales into Bristol Channel.

Avon: River flowing from Bath to Bristol, of Shakespearean fame.

Forests and Marshes:

New Forest: Forest in the South of England, hunting grounds of Norman kings.

Sherwood Forest: Central forest near Trent River, haunt of Robin Hood.

Forest of Arden: Forest in the geographic center of England.

The Fens: Marshy area around Great Ouse River.

Saxon Kingdoms

Northumbria: Kingdom on Eastern coast of England, North of Humber River.

Mercia: Central kingdom centered around the Trent River.

East Anglia: Eastern Kingdom, east of the Great Ouse River.

Kent: Early Saxon Kingdom immediately across Strait of Dover.

Sussex: Kingdom of the Southern Saxons, South of Kent.

Essex: Kingdom of the Eastern Saxons, North of Thames.

Wessex: Kingdom of the Western Saxons, West of London.

Middlesex: Middle Saxon Kingdom centered around the Thames.

Cities

London, Winchester, Exeter, Lincoln, York, Canterbury, Salisbury, Gloucester, Worcester, Nottingham, Hastings, Reading, Oxford, Norwich, Bristol, Chester

Monasteries and Abbeys

Jarrow: Monastery in North England, home of Venerable Bede.

Lindisfarne: Celtic Monastery founded by Cuthbert, raided by Vikings in 793 A.D.

Crowland: Mediaeval Abbey destroyed by the Danes in 870 A. D.

Canterbury: First See in Saxon England, founded by Augustine of Kent in 600 A.D.

Westminster: Abbey near London. Coronation and burial place of English kings.

Maps: **Outline Map of England**
 Saxon Britain, 700 A.D
 Eve of Norman Conquest, 1066 A.D.

