

At Wath Victoria, we believe that all staff need to have good subject knowledge; this includes understanding the key terms, dates and definitions of history and geography themes taught throughout key stages 1 - 6.

History definitions

AD – Anno Domini (in the year of our lord) or

CE – Common Era

BC – Before Christ or

BCE – Before the common Era

AD and BC are used in religion: CE and BCE are used in history.

Stone Age (+ 3500 BCE – 2500BCE) ended when people began making weapons out of metal (bronze) instead of stone.

Bronze Age (2500BCE – 800CE) ended when people slowly developed the use of ironworking and producing iron weapons rather than bronze.

Iron Age (500CE – 43CE) ended with the invasion of the Romans and their culture.

Stonehenge – a large circle of standing stones, on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire.

Avebury stone circle – a large henge with several stone circles, in Wiltshire.

Skara Brae – a prehistoric village in the Orkney Islands, Scotland.

Chysauster – an ancient village in Newmill, Penzance.

Irrigation - the supply of water to land or crops to help growth, typically by means of channels.

Fogou – underground dry -stone caves.

Hillfort – a fort built on a hill.

The Romans (753BCE – 476CE) In Britain (43CE – 410CE)

Plebeian - the general body of free Roman citizens who were not patricians, as determined by the census, or in other words "commoners".

Patrician - a member of the upper class, an aristocrat or nobleman.

Senator - were men who had previously been an elected official (called a magistrate).

Emperor – a Roman ruler

Punic wars - were a series of three conflicts involving the Roman Republic and the Empire of Carthage from 264 BCE until 146 BCE.

Groma - was a wooden cross with weights hanging from it which gave the Romans a straight line.

Agger -an earthen bank, which was built up to 12 metres wide. The road surface was laid on top of this.

Domus – wealthy and influential Romans owned larger and more opulent housing complexes in the cities called 'Domus'. A typical domus had a door towards the street the opened into an entrance hall that led to a courtyard called 'Atrium'.

Fort - were always built in defensive locations and surrounded by a deep ditch. They were first built of wood, but later, many were replaced with stone.

Artrium - an atrium was a central hall with rooms all around it. The master of the house known as Dominus had his and his family's rooms all around the atrium. Atrium either had no roof or a hole in the roof to serve as a sky light and an opening to allow rain water to fall through it and get collected in a reservoir in the centre of the atrium floor.

Visigoths - were the western tribes of Goths, the Germanic people who lived across Europe. Visigoths and Romans went to war against each other on numerous occasions

Iceni tribe - The Iceni were a Celtic tribe who lived in Great Britain, in the area of modern-day Norfolk and Suffolk.

Anglo Saxon (450BCE – 1066CE)

Thanes – (Thegns) upper class Anglo Saxons, who had a lot of money/or land. A Thane was often in charge of a village.

Churls – (Cheorls) these were the most prevalent class of Anglo Saxons. Some had a lot of wealth while others struggled to make ends meet.

Thralls – (slaves) these were dependent on their lord and masters for food and shelter.

Monasticism – also referred to as monachism, or monkhood, is a religious way of life in which one renounces worldly pursuits to devote oneself fully to spiritual work.

Paganism – The earliest English speakers were pagans, who worshipped many different gods and supernatural forces.

Picts – The Picts were the people who lived in most of Scotland. They lived there before, during and after the Romans ruled Britain. They are thought to have been a type of Celtic people.

Scots – the Scots lived in Ireland and invaded and took land in Scotland.

Seven Kingdoms – The Anglo Saxons split Britain into seven kingdoms; Northumbria, Mercia, Sussex, Wessex, Kent, East Anglia and Essex.

Jutes – The Jutes were Germanic people, who are believed to have come from Jutland (called Iutum in Latin) in modern Denmark inclusive Southern Schleswig in Northern Germany and part of the Frisian coast.

Angles – The Angles were a Germanic people of unknown origin. Their name seems to be connected with Angeln, a modern district in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany.

Saxons - The Saxons are (today) a part of the German people, with their main areas of settlements in the German States of Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Westphalia, and the north eastern part of the Netherlands (Drenthe, Groningen, Twente, and Achterhoek).

The Vikings (793BCE – 1066CE)

Norse – people who came from an area called Scandinavia.

Jorvik – The Viking name for York.

Danelaw - Danelaw was the name of the area of England that officially belonged to the Vikings after 886 CE. The area under Danelaw covered around fifteen towns which included: Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, York, Essex, Cambridge, Suffolk, Northampton, Norfolk, Huntingdon, Bedford, Middlesex, Hertford and Buckinghamshire.

Danes - are most commonly remembered as The Vikings.

Longships - Viking longships were long, slender boats that the Vikings used to travel on the seas. They have a long history in Scandinavia and were used as early as the fourth century BCE.

The Egyptians (3100BCE – 332BCE)

Pharaoh – the head of the Egyptian hierarchy.

Vizier – a chief minister, who watched over the tax collection and monitored government records that were kept by the scribes.

Nobles – these people held government jobs or were priests of the temples.

Scribes – were people in ancient Egypt (usually men) who learned to read and write. Although experts believe that most scribes were men, there is evidence of some female doctors. These women would have been trained as scribes so that they could read medical texts.

Craftsmen – were usually trained and skilled labourers. They were often well-respected in the community and had a comfortable lifestyle. Yet every craftsman's lifestyle and social standing depended on the quality of his skills and experience. Thus, some craftsmen had more difficult lives than others.

Artisans – were a social class in Egypt that were skilled craftsmen. The word artisan means 'craftsman', someone who is highly skilled in making things by hand. They could be carpenters, jewellers, painters, potters stone carvers, weavers, sculptors, or metal-workers.

Traders – They traded gold, papyrus, linen, and grain for cedar wood, ebony, copper, iron, ivory, and lapis lazuli (a lovely blue gem stone).

Farmers – Most of the farmers from Ancient Egypt were peasants. When the pharaoh owned a farm, he would hire peasants to come and do his farming for him. The farmers would take care of all the land, which was normally a lot if owned by a pharaoh. Villagers were also farmers.

Slaves – were seen as an accomplishment to Egyptian kings' reign, and a sign of power. Slaves were seen as property or a commodity to be bought and sold.

Akhet – the Inundation, the flooding season, from June til September.

Peret – the growing season, from October til February

Shemu – the harvesting season, from March til May.

Hieroglyphic – a form of Egyptian writing.

Papyrus – ancient Egyptian paper made from a river plant called papyrus.

Hieratic – a style of Egyptian cursive writing, which was used primarily for writing with reed brushes. This system of writing was used throughout most of Egyptian history.

Demotic – a more cursive style of Egyptian writing, invented during the 26th Dynasty (664-525BCE). This form of writing was used primarily for administrative documents, letters and tax records. It went on to be used for literacy and religious texts too.

Coptic – a late Egyptian language that used the Greek alphabet plus a few signs.

Meroitic – a style of writing for the Meroitic language of Nubia, which appeared around the 2nd century BCE. The alphabet consisted of a combination of hieroglyphic signs and cursive letters.

Rosetta Stone – this is a stone with writing in two languages (Egyptian and Greek), using three scripts, (hieroglyphic, demotic and Greek).

Indus Valley (2600BCE – 1300BCE)

Seal- used to show who owned what and discourage disagreements over what belongs to who.

Citadel – is the core fortified area of a town or city. It may be a castle, fortress, or fortified centre.

Ancient Greeks (1200BCE – 146BCE)

Philosopher – contemplated and theorized about many different ideas such as human nature, ethics, and moral dilemmas. Ailments –

Hippocratic oath – when a physician promises to give only beneficial treatments; to not cause harm or hurt; and to live a positive personal and professional life.

Pythagoras – The father of Mathematics, who discovered relationships between numbers to create proportions and ratios.

Heliocentrism – the idea that the Earth and planets revolve around the sun.

Peloponnesian war – a war between the Greek city states Sparta and Athens.

Phalanx – an army formation used by the Greeks in battle.

Aspis – a Spartan shield.

Dory – a Spartan spear.

Xiphos – a Spartan short sword.

Hoplan – a Hoplite's large circular shield.

Hoplite – a Greek foot soldier.

Doru – a Hoplite's huge spear.

Linothorax – a Hoplite's armour.

Taxeis – an Athenian's army was divided into ten tribal regiments.

Lochoi – a subdivision of a taxeis.

Thermopylae war – was a battle in the second Persian invasion of Greece. It was fought between an alliance of Greek city-states, led by Sparta, and the Persian Empire of Xerxes I. It took place at the pass of Thermopylae. The battle was fought for over three days.

Metic – a person who was not Athenian citizen.

Ekklesia – was the main assembly of citizens who met 40 times a year to make laws and decisions.

Boule – were a group of 500 men who served for one year. They met daily and made lots of decisions. They decided what issues to take to the ekklesia. They were chosen randomly.

Dikasteria - was a group of 500 jurors who dealt with crimes. There were no rules or police so the dikasteria decided what would be tried and what the sentences would be. The jurors were chosen daily at random from a group of male citizens over 30 years old.

Ancient Mayans (1800BCE – 1500CE)

Stelae – are monuments that were fashioned by the Maya civilization of ancient Mesoamerica. They consist of tall, sculpted stone shafts and are often associated with low circular stones referred to as altars, although their actual function is uncertain.

Tzolkin – a calendar known as the Sacred calendar, it was 260 days long and used to keep track of religious ceremonies.

Haab – a calendar, which had 365 days and used alongside the Tzolkin calendar.

Wayeb – days which were days of reflection where people liked to stay at home and prepare to receive good fortune.

Stuart Britain (1603CE – 1714CE)

Gunpowder plot – a plot to blow up the Houses of parliament, while King James 1 was there.

Catholic – of the Roman Catholic faith.

Protestant – a Christian not of a Catholic church.

Parliament – a body of government set to rule a country.

Devout – totally committed to a cause or belief.

Conspirators – a person who takes part in a conspiracy.

Abdicate – (of a monarch) renounce one's throne.

Monarchy - a state that has a monarch.

British Industrial Era (1760CE – 1900CE)

Revolution – a forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system.

Industry – economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.

Victorian Britain (1837CE – 1901CE)

Crimean war – a war from 1853-1856 between France, Britain and Turkey fought against Russia.

Turks – a native or inhabitant of Turkey.

Ottoman Empire – was one of the mightiest and longest-lasting dynasties in world history. This Islamic-run superpower ruled large areas of the Middle East, Eastern Europe and North Africa for more than 600 years.

1870 Education Act - the 1870 Education Act stands as the very first piece of legislation to deal specifically with the provision of education in England and Wales. Most importantly, it demonstrated a commitment to provision on a national scale. The Act allowed voluntary schools to carry on unchanged, but established a system of 'school boards' to build and manage schools in areas where they were needed.

Sewer – an underground conduit for carrying off drainage water and waste matter.

Bodice – A bodice is an article of clothing traditionally for women and girls, covering the torso from the neck to the waist.

Seamstress – a woman who sews, especially one who earns her living by sewing.

Textiles – a type of cloth or woven fabric.

Ceramics – pots and other articles made from clay hardened by heat.

Smog – fog or haze intensified by smoke or other atmospheric pollutants.

Reign – old royal office; rule as monarch.

Reforms - make changes in (something, especially an institution or practice) in order to improve it, for example; Parliamentary reform (1911), Worker's Rights (1906), Education (1906), Social Welfare (1909).

Cholera - an acute diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine with *Vibrio cholerae* bacteria caused by eating or drinking food or water contaminated by the feces (poop) of an infected person.

World War 1 (1914CE – 1918CE)

Propaganda – information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

Treaty of Versailles – a peace document signed at the end of World War I by the Allied and associated powers and by Germany.

Battle of the Somme – from 1st November – 13th November 1916, in northern France.

Battle of Amiens – began on 8th August 1918 and began known as the Hundred Days Offensive, that led to the end of the first world war. It only lasted three days.

Reparations – payment the Germans had to pay for the damage suffered to Britain and France due to the war.

Conscription – compulsory enlistment for state service, typically into the armed forces.

Hyperinflation - monetary inflation occurring at a very high rate.

World War 2 (1939CE – 1945CE)

United Nations – The United Nations (founded on 25th October 1945) is an intergovernmental organisation whose stated purposes are to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations

VE day – Victory in Europe, is the day celebrating the formal acceptance by the Allies of World War II of Germany's unconditional surrender of its armed forces on Tuesday, 8 May 1945, marking the official end of World War II in Europe.

Holocaust – destruction or slaughter on a mass scale, especially caused by fire or nuclear war, examples; genocide of European Jews during World War II: between 1941 and 1945, Nazi Germany and its collaborators systematically murdered some six million Jews across German-occupied Europe or the atomic bombings in Nagasaki and Hiroshima in Japan on 6th and 6th August 1945.

Battle of Britain – began on 10th July 1940, and lasted many months, it led to the successful defence of Great Britain against the air raids conducted by the German air force.

Radar – a system for detecting the presence, direction, distance, and speed of aircraft, ships, and other objects, by sending out pulses of radio waves which are reflected off the object back to the source.

Battle of Stalingrad – 17th July 1942 – 2nd February 1943, was a major battle on the Eastern Front of World War II where Nazi Germany and its allies unsuccessfully fought the Soviet Union for control of the city of Stalingrad in Southern Russia.

Pearl Harbour – 7th December 1941, a surprise attack was made by Japanese warplanes on the American naval base Pearl Harbour. This attack brought the United States into WW2.

Evacuation – the action of evacuating a person or a place.

Air raid – an attack in which bombs are dropped from aircraft on to a ground target.

Blitz – The Blitz was a German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom, in 1940 and 1941, during the Second World War. The term was first used by the British press and originated from the term Blitzkrieg, the German word meaning 'lightning war'.

Rations - a fixed amount of a commodity officially allowed to each person during a time of shortage, as in wartime.

Significant people and definitions linked to their life.

Christopher Columbus (31st October 1451 – 20th 1506) was an Italian explorer and navigator who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean.

Navigate – plan and direct the course of a ship, aircraft, or other form of transport, especially by using instruments or maps.

Enslave – make (someone) a slave.

Indigenous - inhabiting or existing in a land from the earliest times or from before the arrival of colonists.

Matthew Henson – (8th August 1866 – 9th March 1955) was an explorer who took part in an expedition to the Arctic led by Robert E. Peary in 1909. Matthew Henson may have been the first person to ever reach the North Pole, as he was walking ahead of the rest of the team.

Expedition – a journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose, especially that of exploration, research, or war.

Racism – when people are treated unfairly because of their skin colour or background.

Discrimination - the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability.

Neil Armstrong – (5th August 1930) was the first human to walk on the moon during the NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) Apollo 11 mission on 20th July 1969.

Astronaut – a person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft.

Humanity – the quality or state of being humane.

Celestial - belonging or relating to heaven or the sky, stars or outer world.

Geography

Extremes

Continent – a large continuous mass of land conventionally regarded as a collective region. There are seven continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia (listed from largest to smallest in size).

Tundra – a vast, flat, treeless Arctic region of Europe, Asia, and North America in which the subsoil is permanently frozen.

Inuit – a group of culturally similar indigenous peoples inhabiting the Arctic and subarctic regions of Greenland, Labrador, Quebec, Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, and Alaska.

Equator – a line notionally drawn on the earth equidistant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres and constituting the parallel of latitude 0°.

Altitude – the height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.

Hemisphere – a half of the earth, usually as divided into northern and southern halves by the equator, or into western and eastern halves by an imaginary line passing through the poles.

Vegetation – plants considered collectively, especially those found in a particular area or habitat.

Meander – one of a series of regular sinuous curves in the channel of a river or other watercourse.

Erosion – is the process where rocks are broken down by natural forces such as wind or water.

Valley - are depressed areas of land—scoured and washed out by the conspiring forces of gravity, water, and ice.

Gorge – is a narrow valley with steep, rocky walls located between hills or mountains.

Canyons – is a deep, narrow valley with steep sides.

Sediment – is a solid material that is moved and deposited in a new location. It can consist of rocks and minerals, as well as the remains of plants and animals. It can be as small as a grain of sand or as large as a boulder. Sediment moves from one place to another through the process of erosion.

Ox-bow – starts out as a curve, or meander, in a river. A lake forms as the river finds a different, shorter, course. The meander becomes an oxbow lake along the side of the river. Oxbow lakes usually form in flat, low-lying plains close to where the river empties into another body of water.

Laterally – Sideways erosion by a river on the outside of a bend. It eventually leads to the widening of the valley and contributes to the formation of the floodplain.

Velocity – the speed of the water flow.

Waterfalls - form where the river meets a band of softer rock after flowing over an area of more resistant material. Waterfalls progressively cut back, leaving a gorge.

Watershed - the highland separating one river basin from another.

Hydraulic action – is the sheer force of water crashing against the coastline causing material to be dislodged and carried away by the sea.

Corrosion – is a process of chemical erosion. Rocks or stones can be eroded as water gets into cracks and holes and dissolves the rock through chemical changes. This process can occur with acid rain. The process of dissolving can leave behind holes and marks on the rock surface.

Deposition – is the laying down of sediment carried by wind, flowing water, the sea or ice. Sediment can be transported as pebbles, sand and mud, or as

salts dissolved in water. Salts may later be deposited by organic activity (e.g. as sea shells) or by evaporation.

Pollution – is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment. These harmful materials are called pollutants. Pollutants can be natural, such as volcanic ash. They can also be created by human activity, such as trash or runoff produced by factories. Pollutants damage the quality of air, water, and land.

Afforestation – is when new trees are planted or seeds are sown in an area where there were no trees before, creating a new forest.

Levees – is a natural or artificial wall that blocks water from going where we don't want it to go. Levees may be used to increase available land for habitation or divert a body of water so the fertile soil of a river or seabed may be used for agriculture. They prevent rivers from flooding cities in a storm surge.

Embankments – raise the banks of a river so that it can hold more water.

Dam – is a barrier or structure across a stream, river or waterway to confine and then control the flow of water.

Flood wall – is a freestanding, permanent, engineered structure designed to prevent encroachment of floodwaters.

Washlands – these are areas of land where water can wash into during a flood. They are usually found in the lower course of a river.

Ecosystems - is a geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life. Ecosystems contain biotic or living, parts, as well as abiotic factors, or non-living parts. Biotic factors include plants, animals, and other organisms.

Drought – is abnormally low rainfall for an extended period of time.

Volcano (Shield) – are usually constructed almost entirely of basaltic and/or andesitic lava flows which were very fluid when erupted. They are built by repeated eruptions that occurred intermittently over vast periods of time (up to a million years or longer). Shield volcanoes are much wider than they are tall.

Volcano (Composite) – are made up of alternating layers of lava and ash. They are usually found at destructive boundaries. The eruptions from these volcanoes may be a pyroclastic flow rather than a lava flow.

Volcano (Cinder cone) – also called ash cone, deposit around a volcanic vent, formed by pyroclastic rock fragments (formed by volcanic or igneous action), or cinders, which accumulate and gradually build a conical hill with a bowl-shaped crater at the top.

Crater – is a bowl-like depression. There may be lava or magma in or underneath the crater, but the crater is made of hard rock. Over time, rain water might collect in a crater and form a lake.

Tectonic – is a scientific theory that explains how major landforms are created as a result of Earth's subterranean movements.

Plate boundary – The point where two or more plates meet is known as a plate boundary. It is at these locations where earthquakes, volcanoes and fold mountain form. There are four main types of plate boundary. These are constructive, destructive, conservative and collision margins.

Economic – is the study of how people earn their living, how livelihood systems vary by area and how economic activities are spatially interrelated and linked.

Richter scale – measures the magnitude of an earthquake (how powerful it is).

Seismometer – is the internal part of the seismograph, which may be a pendulum or a mass mounted on a spring; however, it is often used synonymously with "seismograph".

Seismographs - are instruments used to record the motion of the ground during an earthquake.

Magnitude – refers to the strength of an earthquake.

Environments

Urban – is the region surrounding a city. Most inhabitants of urban areas have non-agricultural jobs. Urban areas are very developed, meaning there is a density of human structures such as houses, commercial buildings, roads, bridges, and railways. "Urban area" can refer to towns, cities, and suburbs.

Rural – is an open swath of land that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people. A rural areas population density is very low.

Livestock – farm animals.

Arable – is land worked (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation

Shorn – to remove by or as if by cutting or clipping: to shear wool from sheep.

Reared – to breed and raise (livestock).

Shearing – to remove (fleece or hair) by cutting or clipping.

Hamlet – is a small settlement that has no central place of worship and no meeting point, for example, a village hall.

Globalisation – is the increasing connections between places and people across the planet, established through trade, politics and cultural exchanges, and helped by technology and transport.

Land use zones – different areas within towns and cities can be recognised according to their land use. Land uses such as housing and industry can be grouped together into land use zones: Central business district (CBD) Inner city (old housing and old industrial zones) New housing zone.

Inner city – the part of the urban area surrounding the CBD; it often contains older housing and industry, in a state of poor repair and dereliction

Suburbs – are lower density areas that separate residential and commercial areas from one another. They are either part of a city or urban area, or exist as a separate residential community within commuting distance of a city.

Havasupai tribe – the Havasupai people (Havasupai: Havsuw' Baaja) are an American Indian tribe who have lived in the Grand Canyon for at least the past 800 years.

Irrigation – is to water crops by bringing in water from pipes, canals, sprinklers, or other man-made means, rather than relying on rainfall alone

Biome – is an area classified according to the species that live in that location.

Tropical rainforest – is a hot, moist biome where it rains all year long. It is known for its dense canopies of vegetation that form three different layers.

Desert – is an area of land that receives no more than 25 centimetres (10 inches) of precipitation a year.

Savannah – a tropical or subtropical grassland (as of eastern Africa or northern South America) containing scattered trees and drought-resistant undergrowth.

Woodland – is a habitat where trees are the dominant plant form.

Grassland – is made up of large open areas of grasses.

Marine – Marine ecosystems are aquatic environments with high levels of dissolved salt. These include the open ocean, the deep-sea ocean, and coastal marine ecosystems, each of which has different physical and biological characteristics.

Freshwater – is any naturally occurring liquid or frozen water containing low concentrations of dissolved salts and other total dissolved solids.

Coral reef – is an underwater ecosystem, consisting of corals that create the reef.

Latitude – measures the distance north or south of the equator.

Longitude – measures distance east or west of the prime meridian.

Tropic of Cancer – is the area from the equator, which circles the Earth, to the invisible line 23° north of the equator

Tropic of Capricorn – lies at 23d 26' 22" (23.4394 degrees) south of the Equator and marks the most southerly latitude at which the sun can appear directly overhead at noon.

Time zone – is a region with a standard time throughout that is used for all social, commercial and legal purposes within that region. The Earth is loosely divided into 24 regions (time zones) separated by longitude.

Meridian – line of longitude, dividing the Earth by north-south.

Prime meridian – is the line of 0° longitude, the starting point for measuring distance both east and west around Earth.

Countries of the world

Caspian Sea – the world's largest inland body of water. It lies to the east of the Caucasus Mountains and to the west of the vast steppe of Central Asia. The sea's name derives from the ancient Kaspi peoples, who once lived in Transcaucasia to the west.

Iberian Peninsula – is in southwestern Europe, occupied by Spain and Portugal. Its name derives from its ancient inhabitants whom the Greeks called Iberians, probably for the Ebro (Iberus), the peninsula's second longest river (after the Tagus).

Nordic – relating to the Germanic peoples of northern Europe and especially of Scandinavia

Icelandic krona – the basic unit of money in Iceland.

Russia ruble – is the currency unit of Belarus and Russia.

Landmark – an object that marks the boundary of land. Usually large object on land that is easy to see and can help a person find the way to a place near it.

Currency – is a standardisation of money in any form, in use or circulation as a medium of exchange, for example banknotes and coins.

Human landmark – are things or structures made by human which are considered to be landmark for our convenience.

Natural landmark – consists of things like trees, waterfall or something made of natural material.

Natural disaster – an adverse event initiated by natural processes, such as a sudden change in the earth's crust or climate.

