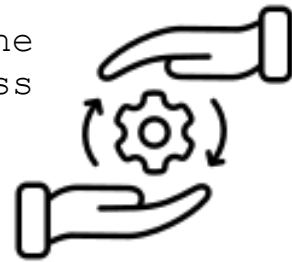


## Disciplinary concepts

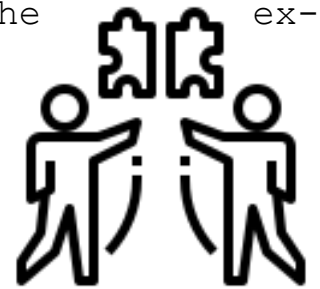
How historians make judgments about the extent, nature or pace of change across time.

### **Change and Continuity**



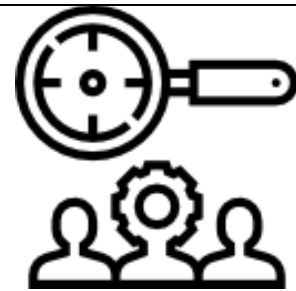
How historians make judgments about the extent of similarity and difference within or between groups, places or societies in the same time period.

### **Similarity and Differences**



How historians use sources to make claims about the past.

### **Sources and Evidence**



How historians make judgments about why an event occurred, or the consequences of an event.

### **Cause and Consequence**



How and why historical interpretations are different.

### **Historical Interpretation**



How historians and others ascribe significance to historical people or events (deem them worthy of attention).

### **Historical Significance**



## Substantive Concepts

### **Power and Empire**

Power and Empire refers to how individuals, groups or countries control and influence others. It includes how empires are built, ruled, and eventually end. We look at who has power, how they use it, and how this affects different people and places over time.



### **Migration and Settlement**

Migration and Settlement is about how and why people move to new places and make their homes there. This includes journeys within a country or to different countries. We study the reasons people move, how they build new communities, and how this movement changes both the places they leave and the areas where they settle.



### **Technology**

Technology refers to the tools, skills, and knowledge people use to solve problems or improve their lives. It includes everything from simple tools to complex machines and systems. We examine how technology has evolved and affected historical developments.



### **Beliefs and Values**

Beliefs and values shape how people understand the world and behave. They include religious ideas, cultural traditions, and moral principles. Historians study how these have changed and impacted societies."



### **Daily Life**

Daily life encompasses the everyday experiences of people in the past. This includes their work, leisure, family life, and social interactions. Studying daily life helps us understand how ordinary people lived in different historical periods.

