

Historical Concepts Development

CONCEPT	Development Stages					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Archaeology <i>* focus on humans</i>			The study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of things that people made, used, and left behind.	The study of things that people made, used, and left behind to try to understand what people of the past were like and how they lived.		
Apartheid			A policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race.			
Civilisation			A human community with its own social organisation and culture.	Advanced human community with its own social organisations, culture, religion, agriculture and written language.	Advanced human community with its own social organisation, agriculture, division of labour, city-states, organised religion, science, technology, a shared written language and some form of government.	The process by which a society or place reaches an advanced stage of social and cultural development with its own religion, agriculture and written language.
Community	A group of people living in a particular area or place, with something in common. A group of people living or working in a particular area or place.	All the people who live or work in a particular area or place, who support each other when needed.				
Culture	The ideas, traditions, and behaviour of a group of people.		The ideas, traditions, arts, behaviours and achievements of a group of people which can be imposed on others around the world. The ideas, traditions, appreciation and knowledge of the arts , behaviours and achievements of a group of people, which can influence others around the world.			
Democracy			A system of government in which eligible people choose their rulers by voting or them in elections		A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives. The belief in freedom and equality between people, or a system of government based on this belief, and the freedom to express their views.	A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives. A fair and lawful system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.
Dictatorship						A form of government in which a person or a small group rules with almost unlimited power.
Diversity					The practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders.	
Empire		A large group of states or countries under a single ruler.	A large group of states or countries under a single ruler. Empires are often created through invasion or use of force and can involve the seizing of goods, land, resources and people.	A large group of nations or peoples ruled over by an emperor, empress, other powerful sovereign or government. A large group of states or countries under a single ruler. Empires are often created through invasion or use of force and can involve the seizing of goods, land, resources and people by forces under the protection of a monarch.		An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single ruler. An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single ruler, which impose their beliefs and systems of control and often take natural resources and labour from the country they rule.

Government					A group of people of a country who are in charge of running it on a day to day basis and are responsible for making decisions.	A group of people of a country or state with the authority to govern who are responsible for laws, managing the economy and controlling public services.
Immigration			An act of coming into a foreign country to live.		The international movement of people to a destination country of which they are not natives to settle, work and live there.	
Invasion	A foreign army enters a country or region by force.		Entering or occupying another country or region by force. Entering or occupying a country or region with an armed force in order to take over the running of the country, to raid or create settlements.			
Monarchy			The ruler and royal family of a country.	The ruler (a king or queen) of a country and their (royal) family. There is often succession in the monarchy where the children of kings and queens may become the ruler once their parents have died or stepped down from the throne. The ruler (a king or queen) of a country and their (royal) family. If the monarch has no children the throne may pass to a different family.		
Opposition	Strong, angry or violent disagreement					
Oppression			To control or rule in a harsh or cruel way. To control, or rule in a harsh way through cruel or unjust treatment by those in charge.		To control, or rule in a harsh way through prolonged cruel or unjust treatment by those in authority through the removal or restriction of basic human rights.	To control, rule or destroy individual groups of people through prolonged cruel or unjust treatment by those in authority through the removal or restriction of basic human rights. To control or rule in a harsh way through prolonged cruel or unjust treatment by those in authority through removal or restriction of basic human rights, often carried out by a ruling minority over a subjugated majority.
Parliament	A group of people who make or change a country's laws.				The group of elected politicians, wealthy landowners, or other people who make or change a country's laws .	(in the UK) the highest legislature, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.
Rebellion	People joining together to fight against a person or people who are in charge.		People joining together to fight against a person or people who are in charge, resisting their authority, control or conventions. The action or process of resisting authority, control, or convention to try to change their country's political system.	The action or process of defiance towards authority, control or convention.		The action of resisting authority, control, or convention., through either violent or peaceful means.
Settlement			A place where people establish a community.			

Society			Community of people living in a particular place and having shared customs, laws, and organisations.	Community of people living in a hierarchical system in a particular country or region and having shared customs, laws, and organisations.	A large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory, subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations	A large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations, with shared views, laws and culture.
Sources	PRIMARY: Any information that was created at the time that tells us something about the topic. A person, place or thing that gives us information about history.	Primary sources provide a first-hand account of an event or time period. Secondary sources are where someone has written or spoken about a primary source.	Primary sources provide a first-hand account of an event or time period, they can be artefacts, buildings, pictures or texts	Something that tells us about history—such as: documents, pictures, sound recordings, books, films, objects. Any artefact from the period in question that conveys information Primary sources provide a first-hand account of an event or time period and are considered to be authoritative. Secondary sources involve analysis or evaluation of primary sources.		Items that give information about events or a period of time. Historians must consider the possibility of bias , where sources have been produced by people. A variety of items that give information about events or a period of time. Historians must consider the possibility of bias, where in anything which has been produced by people such as paintings, writing or personal accounts.
The Renaissance			Vibrant period of European cultural, artistic, political and economic “rebirth” following the Middle Ages.			
Taxation				A way for a government to raise money to fund their spending by forcing charges on their citizens and businesses.		
Trade	Buying and selling things.	The action of buying and selling goods and services, or exchanging (something) for something else, typically as a commercial transaction.				
Tyranny		A cruel and harsh government or rule.	A cruel or harsh government or rule, using their power to control others.			A cruel or harsh government or rule, using their power over others in an unpleasant or oppressive manner.
War				Period of fighting or conflict between two opposing sides. [<i>The War of the Roses was a series of battles, ending at Bosworth with a battle fought between Henry VII (Henry VIII father), representing the House of Lancaster, against King Richard III from the house of York.</i>]	Period of fighting or conflict between two opposing sides, where the winner is able to implement their views, laws or systems over the loser. Armed fighting between two or more groups , where the victor is able to implement their views, laws or systems over the defeated side	A state of armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country, often leading to vast numbers of casualties.