

## Cause and Effect

Cause and effect is what we use to identify a chain of events. Historians look at why an event happened and what were the consequences of the event.

## Interpretation and Evidence

Interpretation is the way people in later times explain people, places and events in history. Evidence is what we use to make sure what we know is accurate.

## Chronology

The chronology of a series of past events is the times at which they happened in the order in which they happened. Often we use a timeline to help us make sense of when things

## Knowledge of British History

To understand the history of Britain from Stone Age up to WW2.

happened in relation to other areas in history that we know.

## Continuity and Change

Historians recognise that over time some things stay the same, while others change. This concept is referred to as continuity and change.

Many aspects of history influence how we act and live today. Change can occur within a certain civilisation or specific time period, but also across different civilisations and time periods.

## Knowledge of World History

Alongside British History, we look at historical events, people and civilisations from around the world. We recognise that civilisations from around the world have an effect on British History and make links between historical cultures from around the world and our own.

## Monarchy

A monarchy is a system whereby one person (monarch) is the head of a country. This could be a King or Queen, Emperor or Empress.

## Empire

An empire is the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country. Famous empires in history include the British Empire, The Roman Empire and Greek Empire.

## Sources

We can find out about the past through primary and secondary sources. Primary sources give us information directly from that time in history, for example diary entries, photographs. Secondary sources give us information which was created after the event, such as text books and websites.

## Conflict and warfare

Disagreements and conflict can occur in our everyday lives. Historians distinguish between non-violent and violent conflict. In this distinction, non-violent conflict can be a useful mechanism for social change and transformation, while violent conflict is harmful and requires resolution.

## Civilisation

A civilisation is a group of people who live together with their own rules and way of life. In history we

## Democracy

The word democracy describes a form of

study many different civilisations, such as the Ancient Greeks, and Mayans, and compare how their lives and ways of living are similar and different to our own.

Government. Democracy is a system of government in which laws, policies, leadership, and major undertakings of a state are directly or indirectly decided by the "people". In a democracy the people have a say in how the government is run. They do this by voting, though there are usually rules about who can vote.

