



Historical Enquiry
 (Excellent historians ask questions about the past and know how to investigate them)

Second Order Concepts of History
 (Historians choose to ask questions through different lenses which inform understanding)

Cause & Consequence

Change & Continuity
 within and between periods of history

Similarity & Difference
 for people within a period of history

Historical Significance

Questions about why things happened and their results

Questions about developments overtime within and between periods of history

Questions about the different experiences of groups/individuals within a period of history

Questions about how events or people brought about significant change

Chronological Understanding
 of different periods of history and within a period of history

Investigation
 (Historians seek relevant material to help develop their knowledge and understanding of the specific questions they have asked)

Historical Evidence
 Historians use and critically engage with sources of information so that they become evidence for the specific enquiry

Historical Interpretations
 Historians use and critically engage with a range of historical interpretations relevant to their enquiry

Knowledge and Understanding
 Historians develop a knowledge and understanding of key people, events and processes related to the particular questions they have asked and based on the types of source material they have explored. New knowledge and understanding helps them ask new questions about the past.

Substantive Historical Knowledge
 (The who, what, when, where and how much of history)

Topic Specific Vocabulary
 (The language and terminology of history)

Substantive Historical Concepts
 Concepts such power, conflict, invasion, freedom, etc that can have different meanings within different historical contexts and also non-historical contexts

