

# 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)

<b>Cause &amp; Consequence</b>	<b>Change &amp; Continuity</b> within and between periods of history	<b>Similarity &amp; Difference</b> for people within a period of history	<b>Historical Significance</b>
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 or 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

