

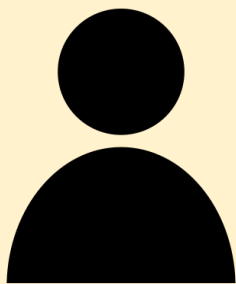
Substantive Concepts – the Golden Threads of History

Substantive Concepts are big, abstract concepts that come up time and time again in our history curriculum.

In Key Stage 1, we learn about people, places and events from history, including significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

In Key Stage 2, these golden threads weave through our history curriculum to ensure that children revisit and develop them, over time, in different historical contexts.

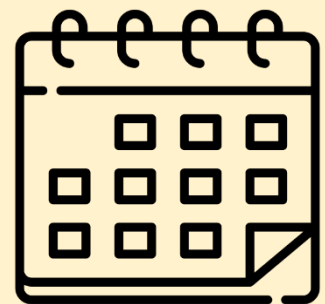
Our Golden Threads of History – KS1



People



Places



Events

Our Golden Threads of History – KS2



Civilisation



Conflict



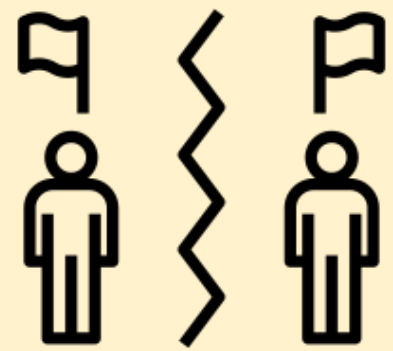
Country



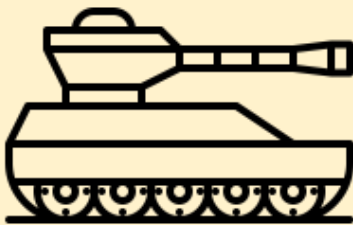
Democracy



Empire



Enemy



Invasion



Migration



Ruler



Parliament



Peasantry



Settlement

Definitions

- A **civilisation** is a group of people with their own languages and way of life.
- **Conflict** is defined as a challenge to the way a person thinks or behaves.
- A **country** is land that is controlled by a single government. Countries are also called nations, states, or nation-states.
- **Democracy** means 'rule by the people'. In a democracy, like the UK, the people elect the government and have a say in how it is run. They do this by voting in elections.
- An **empire** is a group of territories ruled by one single ruler or state. Empires are built by countries that wish to control lands outside of their borders. Those lands can be close by or even thousands of miles away.
- An **enemy** is a person who actively opposes someone or something.
- An **invasion** is the movement of an army into a region, usually in a hostile attack that's part of a war or conflict.
- **Migration** is the movement of people from one place to another.
- A **ruler** is someone who is in charge. There are lots of different types of rulers. A monarchy is a form of government that has a single person known as a monarch at its head. Monarchs use such titles as king, queen, emperor, or empress.
- **Parliament** is the legislature, or lawmaking group, in the government of the United Kingdom (Great Britain). The government leader, called the prime minister, is always a member of Parliament.
- **Peasantry** describes the position, rank or behaviour of a peasant (a person who owns or rents a small piece of land and grows crops, keeps animals, etc. on it, especially one who has a low income, very little education, and a low social position).
- **Settlements** are places where people live and sometimes work. They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many facilities there are.