



History Substantive and Disciplinary Knowledge

Substantive Knowledge

Substantive Knowledge in History is knowledge of the past- understanding the key concepts and vocabulary. Substantive Knowledge Golden Threads at Buckshaw are

- Society: The study of the people, how they live their everyday lives and the way people work together to make sure everyone can live, grow, and help each other.
- Culture: The study of a society's traditions, cultures, beliefs, ideas and ways of living.
- Legacy: Recorded events or actions that took place in the past that have impacted and changed society's views.
- Politics: The study of power, justice and how societies were governed (controlled)

Disciplinary Knowledge

Disciplinary Knowledge in history is the interpretation of history, requiring skills of 'meta-cognition'- applying skills of analysis, interpretation, reasoning and argument. Disciplinary knowledge is taught by:

- Learning about how historians study the past • Learning how historians enquire about the past
- Understanding that learning from the past is very different skill from everyday thinking
- Chronology – The sequencing of events, stories, pictures and periods over time to show how different times relate to one another and contribute to a coherent understanding of the past.
- Change and Continuity - The concept of 'change and continuity' can be described as 'understanding how and why change occurs in history, why and how things stay the same and analysing trends across time.
- Cause and Consequence - The concept of 'cause and consequence' can be described as 'the identification and description of reasons for and results of historical events, situations and changes studied in the past'.

- Similarity and difference - The concept of 'similarity and difference' can be described as 'the ability to identify and explain similarities within and across periods and societies studied'.
- Handling evidence - The concept of 'handling evidence' can be described as 'understanding the methods of enquiry for finding out about the past from historical evidence and how these can be used to make historical claims'. (There is some overlap with the study of historical interpretations, since they also count as evidence, but the main thrust of this concept relates to original evidence – sources dating from a particular period or event or within the lifetime of a person.)
- Historical interpretation - The concept of 'historical interpretations' can be described as 'the study of historical evidence dating from after an event, period or the lifetime of a person, reflecting back on it or them from the perspective of a later time. This includes understanding how historical interpretations have been constructed and suggesting reasons why they may differ.
- Historical significance - The concept of 'historical significance' can be described as 'understanding and suggesting reasons why events, periods, societies and people may be considered historically significant'.