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| **HASS F–6 Glossary** |
| A |
| **annotated timeline** Events represented chronologically on a timeline including dates and a written, visual or multimodal summary of each event. |
| Anzac Day An annual day of remembrance in Australia and New Zealand for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps who fought at Gallipoli, Turkey, in the First World War, or served in conflicts and peacekeeping since then. |
| Apology to the Stolen Generations (the) A formal apology given to members of the Stolen Generations in 2008 by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Australian Parliament, and between 1997 and 1999 by all state and territory parliaments. |
| argument A claim justified with reference to evidence. |
| artefact An object made or changed by humans for their use (such as a stone tool, metal sword, letter or plastic toy) that gives insight into how people lived or is of historical interest. |
| Asia / Asian Geographically, the largest continent, bounded by Europe and the Pacific, Arctic and Indian oceans. It can be described in cultural, religious, historical and language boundaries or commonalities. |
| Australia Day An annual public holiday held on 26 January to recognise the arrival of the British in Sydney Cove in 1788.  |
| Australian democracy System of government based on the Australian Constitution, a constitutional monarch, liberal democratic values, representation and features of Westminster and Washington parliamentary processes. |
| Australian Electoral Commission The Commonwealth agency providing Australians with an independent electoral service, including education about the electoral process. |
| B |
| belief systems A set of principles or tenets which together form the basis of a philosophy, moral code or religion |
| British Empire Development involving British control of other countries or territories, growing from the 16th century to cover a quarter of the world's land in 1920, with most countries ruling themselves now. |
| budget A financial planning tool that gives an overview of income and expenses to plan for and achieve financial objectives. |
| business An organisation or enterprise engaged in producing or buying and selling goods and services, usually for profit. |
| C |
| Cabinet Executive body of government, comprising senior ministers and headed by the Prime Minister, Premier or Chief Minister. It makes decisions on policy issues and directs the legislative program. |
| capital Physical resources such as equipment, machinery and buildings; and human resources such as intellectual property and knowledge used to produce goods and services (e.g. a farmer uses a harvester). |
| cartographic conventions Practices guiding the making of maps (e.g. inclusion of title, border, legend, scale and north point). |
| characteristics of a place Tangible or intangible environmental and human characteristics that can be described to identify, classify or give meaning to the uniqueness of a place (e.g. location, topography, scenic quality). |
| citizen An individual who has formal membership of a political community (e.g. a nation) and who is given privileges (e.g. voting in elections or a referendum) and has responsibilities (e.g. jury duty). |
| citizenship The legal status of full membership of a nation acquired by birth or application with civil (rights, responsibilities), political (participation, representation) and social (contribution) commitments. |
| civic goal A shared goal that members of a community have and work together on voluntarily at a local, regional or global scale. |
| civic life Participation in civic, political, legal or community affairs (e.g. investigating an issue, voting in an election, expressing an opinion or volunteering for an environmental group). |
| civics Rights and responsibilities of citizens, and the organisation and working of a society's political and legal systems (e.g. political and social heritage, shared values or democratic processes). |
| climate The long-term average (minimum 30 years) of weather conditions at a place, classified into distinctive types (e.g. tropical, dry, temperate, polar, Mediterranean). |
| colonisation The act of setting up a colony away from one’s place of origin. With humans, it can be seen negatively because it tends to involve an invading culture taking control over an indigenous population. |
| colony / colonies A country, territory or area settled or controlled by a foreign government through its political, legal and economic systems. |
| constitution Fundamental principles that govern an organisation or a nation (e.g. the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* (1900) sets out the basic rules or specific powers for the government of Australia). |
| constitutional monarchy A form of government where a monarch is head of state and whose role (e.g. formal or ceremonial) and powers (e.g. issuing a writ for an election) are defined in the nation's constitution. |
| consumer A person or group that purchases or uses goods and services produced in an economy. |
| consumer and financial decisions Ability to make informed choices about strategies to manage finances in consumer and financial contexts considering consequences (e.g. on self, others, sense of security or future options). |
| consumer and financial choices Ability to make informed decisions about strategies to manage finances in consumer and financial contexts considering consequences (e.g. on self, others, sense of security or future options). |
| coordinates A set of values that define the position of a point or an object in a space. The coordinate system being used will govern the nature of the coordinates. |
| Country/Place Spaces mapped out that individuals or groups of First Nations Peoples of Australia occupy and regard as their own and having varying degrees of spirituality including lands, waters and sky. |
| court A key institution or forum within Australia's legal system where legally enforceable judgements are made in civil and criminal cases, presided over by judge/s or a magistrate. |
| cultural connections Interrelationships between people and their community locally and globally; influences how people live, understand the impact they have on each other, and make sense of their identity and belonging. |
| custodial responsibility The responsibility and obligation for caring for Country/Place and management of land, sea, sky and waterways based on the values and beliefs of First Nations Australian communities. |
| D |
| data A general term for a set of observations or measurements collected during an investigation. Primary data is collected by the user; secondary data is collected by others. |
| democracies (Western) Forms of government in nations such as Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom where elected representatives make decisions on behalf of a nation's people and are guided by its constitution. |
| democracy (representative) A system of government in which electors select representatives for their community or region to represent them in parliament to make decisions or laws on their behalf. |
| democratic system of government A system of government characterised by power being held by the people either directly or indirectly, representatives elected to parliament, protection of human rights and recognition of freedoms. |
| digital tools Digital hardware, software, platforms and resources used to develop and communicate learning, ideas and information. |
| diversity The mix of people in a group or society; i.e. differences in factors such as age, abilities, culture and religion and/or in how people identify in relation to factors such as gender and sexuality. |
| E |
| economy A process or system which coordinates resource allocation for the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services within and across countries. |
| ecosystem A functioning unit of the environment defined by a complex set of relationships among its living organisms and its non-living components, where all organisms and components are interdependent. |
| election An agreed voting process for citizens to express a preference for a candidate to represent their community or region. In Australia elections are administered by the Australian Electoral Commission. |
| elector A citizen who has the right to participate in an election and chooses to do so. |
| empire A political or economic unit or collection of states ruled over or controlled by a single monarch, or emperor or empress, or a sovereign state, through political, legal and economic systems. |
| environmental resource A valuable or useful material; characterised as renewable (used repeatedly and not depleted), non-renewable (after use cannot be replenished) or continuous (availability unaffected by use). |
| evaluative language Positive or negative language that judges the worth of something. It includes language to express feelings and opinions; make judgements; and assess quality of objects, ideas and features of texts. |
| Executive In the context of Australia, the Prime Minister and ministers, who report to parliament, oversee the implementation of policies and the administration of law which is undertaken by public servants. |
| F |
| features of a place Visible elements of a place; classified as natural (e.g. rivers), managed (e.g. parks, farms) and constructed or built (e.g. home, a city). |
| federalism A system of government in which powers and responsibilities are divided between a national government and separate governments in states or territories. |
| Federation (Australia's) The process by which 6 self-governing British colonies came together as states in a unified country known as the Commonwealth of Australia. |
| fieldwork Active and firsthand collection, examination, interpretation and analysis of materials in relation to geographical questions; often conducted from outside the classroom at a local scale. |
| G |
| geographical diversity The different range of environments and varied ways of living in a region, which can be influenced by a range of factors, e.g. climate, topography, beliefs, social structures, culture. |
| geographical division Divisions of Earth's surface based on human-defined scales (e.g. local, state or territory, national, regional, global). |
| geospatial tools Tools (software or hardware) enabling collection, storage, mapping, representation and visualisation of the occurrence of geographical phenomena and challenges for analysis of causes and effects. |
| global citizen At a global level, an individual’s rights are defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and responsibilities are interpreted differently (e.g. to care for the environment). |
| good A tangible item that satisfies needs and wants. |
| government (Australian) The official title of the Australian Government (or federal government) is the Commonwealth of Australia, as established by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act at the time of Federation. |
| government (levels of) Three forms of government in Australia made up of local government, state or territory government and federal government. |
| Governor­-General A representative of a monarch who is the head of state and whose role and powers are defined in a nation’s constitution. In practice, the representative performs constitutional and ceremonial duties. |
| H |
| human rights The basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled, often held to include the right to life and liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equality before the law. |
| I |
| identity A person’s conception and expression of their individuality or association with a group; sense of belonging to a culture, state or nation, a region or the world regardless of one's citizenship status. |
| Industrial Revolution Development in the 18th and 19th centuries arising from technological innovations that transformed agrarian societies to urban-based societies with industrial manufacturing economies. |
| intertextual references Associations or connections between one text and other texts that may be overt or less explicit. They can take the form of direct quotation, parody, allusion or structural borrowing. |
| invasion Entrance as if to take possession or overrun. British colonisation was experienced by First Nations Australians as an invasion that denied their occupation of and connection to Country/Place. |
| Irish Potato Famine An event involving mass starvation of people in Ireland from 1845 until 1852 due to a blight that destroyed potato crops, which led to many survivors migrating, including to the Australian colonies. |
| J |
| justice The concept that all people have the right to fair treatment and equal access to the benefits of society. |
| K |
| kinship A system used to decide how people relate to each other and their roles, responsibilities and duties. A feature of First Nations Australians' social organisation and family relationships. |
| L |
| landform An individual surface feature of Earth identified by its shape (e.g. dune, plateau, canyon, beach, plain, hill, river, valley). |
| landscape The visible appearance of an area, created by a combination of geological, geomorphological, biological and cultural layers that have evolved over time, and as perceived and valued by people. |
| law A system of rules that a particular country or community recognises as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by imposing penalties and sanctions. |
| location A position or site marked by a distinguishing feature; where a particular point or object exists. |
| lore Orally transmitted beliefs, rules, customs and stories representing complex systems of relationships and laws governing traditional lives and societies of First Nations Australians. |
| M |
| management of spaces Planned strategic action to maintain or restore spaces. |
| migration Movement of people from living in one defined area to living in another (e.g. internal migration within a country, or international migration between countries). |
| multicultural The belief and policy that Australians live in harmony whatever their cultural background, i.e. acceptance and encouragement of different cultures or cultural identities within the community. |
| multidimensional data Data that has many dimensions and values. The data is structured in many rows and columns and can be modelled and viewed in multiple dimensions, facilitating interpretation. |
| multi-faith Of a society or organisation characterised by support for, or free activity of, different beliefs and religions. |
| N |
| NAIDOC Week An annual event held in July to celebrate the histories, cultures and achievements of First Nations Australians; established by NAIDOC (National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee). |
| National Sorry Day An annual event held on 26 May to commemorate the Stolen Generations and which marks the anniversary of the tabling of the *Bringing Them Home* report in the Australian Parliament in 1997. |
| native title Recognition that First Nations Peoples of Australia have rights to and interests in lands and waters, as set out in Australian law, according to their traditional law and customs. |
| need Something that is necessary for survival (e.g. food, water, shelter). |
| non-renewable Of or relating to resources developed by geological processes over time which cannot be replenished quickly and are finite (e.g. mineral deposits and fossil fuels). |
| O |
| origin of source Analysis of a source to establish who created the source as well as where and when it was produced. |
| P |
| parliament An assembly of elected representatives where government is formed, laws are made, government work is examined and the people are represented; it usually comprises a lower house and an upper house. |
| pictorial map A map that represents and visualises features in a landscape without a focus on aerial perspective, scale or other conventions. |
| pictorial timeline A timeline made up of images put in chronological order without reference to a timescale. |
| primary sources Objects and documents created or written during the time being investigated (e.g. artefacts; official documents such as treaties; personal documents such as diaries, photographs and film). |
| producer An individual or business involved in production of goods and services. |
| product Goods and services. |
| purpose (of source) Analysis of a source to establish the original reason for its creation. |
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| R |
| referendum A vote held about a change to the Australian Constitution. Any change needs approval from a national majority of electors in states and territories and a majority of electors in a majority of states. |
| region / regional An area of the world sharing common characteristics (e.g. a geographical region such as South East Queensland or a regional intergovernmental organisation such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)) |
| register The level of formality of language used for a particular purpose and audience. Generally variation in register moves from formal (Good morning) to informal (Hi). |
| renewableOf or relating to resources which can be replenished because they are naturally replaced, or can be replaced, such as solar power, animal life and timber. |
| representatives In a democratic system of government, people chosen by electors to represent them in a parliament and to make laws on their behalf. |
| resources The 4 factors of production used to produce goods and services that satisfy needs and wants: land, labour, capital and enterprise. |
| responsibilities Obligations associated with living in a modern democracy (e.g. in Australia this includes paying taxes, jury service, voting at elections). |
| rights Entitlements associated with living in a modern democracy (e.g. people in Australia enjoy the right to vote and freedom of speech). |
| rules A set of explicit or understood regulations or principles governing conduct or procedure in a particular area of activity (e.g. school rules, rules of cricket). |
| rule of law Established legal principle that all people have equal rights before the law, the administration of the law is impartial, and that judges are independent. |
| S |
| seasonal calendar A classification of weeks or months of a year into seasons (e.g. in Aboriginal cultures classifications vary and are finely tuned to local climates and availability of food and other resources). |
| secondary sources Accounts created after the time being investigated which refer to primary sources and present an interpretation (e.g. writings of historians, encyclopaedias, documentaries, textbooks and websites). |
| sector The 3 fields that organise industry. The primary sector produces goods that are natural resources (e.g. agriculture); secondary sector converts primary goods (e.g. manufacture); tertiary sector provides services. |
| separation of powers Doctrine that the 3 arms of government – the executive, the legislature (parliament) and the judiciary – are separate and independent, with powers that act as a check and balance on each other. |
| service A intangible product that satisfies needs and wants (e.g. education, communication, transportation, retail, recreation services). |
| settlement A place where people live, with types of settlements ranging in size from a single dwelling in a rural or remote area to a city. |
| settlement pattern Spatial distribution of human settlement types, with smaller types typically forming patterns around larger ones (e.g. isolated dwellings, villages, towns, regional centres, large cities). |
| social organisation Pattern of social relationships, norms, roles and institutions characteristic of a particular society or group within a society. |
| system of law Laws, processes for making those laws, and judicial systems that ensure laws are followed and enforced by members of countries or communities. |
| Stolen Generations (the) A name given to the generations of Aboriginal children removed from their families in the 20th century as a result of the policies of Australian and state and territory governments. |

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| T |
| terra nullius A concept in international law meaning 'a territory belonging to no-one' or 'over which no­one claims ownership'. The concept has been used to justify the colonisation of Australia. |
| trade The import (buying) and export (selling) of goods and services in the economy. |
| traditional owners The original owners of a particular region based on their traditional and cultural associations with the land and who have ongoing traditional and cultural connections to that Country/Place. |
| types of resources Natural or land (e.g. water, coal, wheat); human or labour (e.g. workers, business owners, volunteers); capital (e.g. tools, machines, technologies) and enterprise (e.g. entrepreneurial behaviours). |
| U |
| unscaled timeline A timeline that shows events in chronological order but without a scale for the distance in time between the events represented. |
| urban place A developed place where people live, which has a density of human structures and often high population density (e.g. towns, cities and suburbs). |
| V |
| validity The state of being logically or factually sound. |
| values Ideas and beliefs specific to individuals and groups. |
| vegetation Plant life or plant cover arranged across Earth's surface (e.g. trees, grasses or mosses). |
| voting A way of formally expressing choice on a proposed resolution of an issue in a parliament or electing a representative or candidate to office. |
| voting system The procedure used to count votes cast in an election, including the count of first preference votes or the distribution of second and other preferences (e.g. preferential or first past the post). |
| W |
| want A good or service that is desired to provide satisfaction to a user, but which is not necessary for survival or to meet the basic standard of living in a community. |
| water resource A natural resource existing in different forms (e.g. freshwater, groundwater, precipitation), irregularly distributed and useful to people and their activities (e.g. agriculture, industry, household). |
| weather The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time, such as wind, temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, precipitation and cloudiness. |
| Westminster system United Kingdom system of government influencing Australia's Constitution (elected representatives make law, the Executive comprising ministers led by the Prime Minister is answerable to parliament). |
| work Labour to produce goods and services (e.g. physical, intellectual, social or community activities usually in exchange for income to turn resources into products that satisfy unlimited wants and needs). |
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