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| **History Glossary** |
| A |
| **1938 Day of Mourning** First national civic rights action held on the 150th anniversary of the arrival of the British. A deputation presented to the Prime Minister a proposed national policy for First Nations Australians. |
| accuracy The analysis of a source to establish correctness by identifying purpose, corroborating the information with another source and assessing bias. |
| Agricultural Revolution An event which occurred in the 18th and early 19th centuries, characterised by rapid increase in agricultural production due to technological innovations and changed agricultural methods. |
| ancient Historical period from 60,000 years ago to the fall of the Roman Empire in Western Europe c. 500 AD (CE), characterised by the existence of written evidence, cultural practices and social organisation. |
| anno Domini (AD) A dating method in Western societies which uses the birth of Christ as a marker to reference events in the past, present or future. It means ‘in the year of our Lord’. |
| annotated timeline Events represented chronologically on a timeline including dates and a written, visual or multimodal summary of each event. |
| 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. |
| Asia-Australian engagement A range of social, cultural, political, historical or economic relationships or technological connections supporting engagement between Australia and the peoples of Asia. |
| atomic bomb (use of the) An event at the end of the Second World War which involved the dropping of 2 atomic bombs on Japanese cities, hastening the end of the war. |
| 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. |
| B |
| Battle of Britain An event involving the sustained bombing of Great Britain by the German Luftwaffe in 1940 as part of the Second World War. |
| Before Present (BP) A dating method involving radiocarbon dating used by archaeologists, where 'BP' is placed after a number to indicate years before the present (e.g. 3,000 (BP) is 3,000 years before the present date). |
| before the Common Era (BCE) A dating method used globally as a marker to reference events in the past, referring to the years before the birth of Christ, with no year zero. |
| 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. |
| C |
| capitalism Economic theory characterised by the ownership of private property, investment for profit, workers receiving wages for their labour, and government intervening in the running of the economy. |
| Chartism A workers’ movement established in the 1830s named after the 6 main aims in its People’s Charter and focused on the political rights of the working classes. |
| chronology Sequencing of events in order, as in a timeline or historical narrative, so that patterns of change, continuities, cause and effect can be observed, identified and explained. |
| Cold War Post–the Second World War conflict characterised by political and economic tension between the Soviet Union (Eastern Bloc) and USA (Western Bloc) and their allies, without direct military action. |
| 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. |
| Common Era (CE) A dating method used globally to record the date of events in the past, present and future, with the birth of Christ being the start date and with no year zero. |
| common good The idea that societies and communities work together for a mutually beneficial purpose, or share resources for the benefit of the community as a whole. |
| conscription Development occurring in times of war and involving compulsory enlistment for military service. |
| context of sources The analysis of sources to understand the nature of society and the historical period the source is created, the significant event/s related to the source, and the language and ideas of the time. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| Deep Time Framework to describe immense scales of geological time used by geologists, archaeologists and anthropologists to investigate the past (e.g. lives of early people). |
| 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 |
| egalitarianism Development affecting the organisation of society, arising from the doctrine that all people should be treated equally in terms of political, social and economic rights. |
| 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. |
| Enlightenment Historical period spanning the 18th century in Western societies characterised by intellectual and cultural development, in which increasing precedence was given to scientific and reasoned thought. |
| epoch Officially recognised geological units of time in history (e.g. the Pleistocene and Holocene). |
| 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. |
| F |
| Fall of Singapore An event in 1942 during the Second World War involving the invasion of Singapore by the Imperial Japanese Army and the defeat of British and Commonwealth forces. |
| 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. |
| feudalism Development affecting the organisation of medieval society, where a noble gave protection, shelter and food to those peasants who worked his land and promised support. |
| freedom rides An event in the form of activism that raised awareness of the experiences or rights of a particular group (e.g. Aboriginal people in New South Wales or Black people in the south of the USA). |
| G |
| Gallipoli campaign An 8-month battle in 1915 as part of the First World War involving British and ANZAC forces and Germany's ally, Turkey, and characterised as a military failure and a symbol of a federated Australia. |
| Gulf War (the) A conflict in the early 1990s involving coalition forces from 35 nations led by the USA against Iraq in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and tensions about pricing of oil. |
| H |
| historical influence Historical factors that influence an event such as the ideas, individuals, groups and institutions of a period of history. |
| Holocaust Development in the 1930s and 1940s mostly in sites across Germany involving the mass-scale killing of about 6 million Jewish people as well as Romani people, homosexuals and other people. |
| I |
| Imperialism Ideology affecting the organisation of societies, involving a nation expanding its authority over other territories (e.g. colonisation, use of military force, economic control or by other means). |
| 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. |
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| 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. |
| Kokoda A 7-month battle in the Second World War fought in 1942 between Japan and the Allies, a turning point in stopping the advance of Japan across the Pacific and towards Australia. |

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| land tenure systems The manner in which First Nations Australians held or occupied land and their relationships with Country and Place within traditional social and cultural structures. |
| 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 |
| material culture Physical features of a particular culture created by people such as the objects and belongings used in everyday life (e.g. transport, buildings, tools and toys). |
| medieval Historical period from the fall of the Roman Empire in Western Europe c. 500 AD (CE) to the Renaissance c. 1500 AD (CE), characterised by an agrarian society, contact between societies and new ideas. |
| modern Historical period in Western societies spanning the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century to the present, characterised by rapid change in the way people lived, worked and thought. |
| moiety An introduced kinship term describing the division of First Nations Australian societies and environments into matrilineal and patrilineal halves which determine relationships, including marriage. |
| 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. |
| N |
| 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. |
| nationalism A movement expressed through feelings of belonging and loyalty to a people, nation or a common culture, leading to calls for national independence in the 20th century in colonies in Asia and Africa. |
| 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. |
| non-government organisation (NGO) A non-profit, voluntary, independent group, organised at a local, national or international level, whose purpose is to address social or political issues such as humanitarian or environmental causes. |
| O |
| origin of source Analysis of a source to establish who created the source as well as where and when it was produced. |
| P |
| prehistory Historical period before the existence of written records, characterised by the development of cultural practices and organised societies. |
| pre-modern Historical period in Western societies viewed by some historians as running from the Renaissance to the French Revolution, characterised by globalisation, economic change and emergence of new ideas. |
| 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). |
| purpose (of source) Analysis of a source to establish the original reason for its creation. |

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| R |
| Redfern Speech (the) A 1992 speech delivered by then Prime Minister Keating and recognised as a turning point in reconciliation, where the Australian Government acknowledged the dispossession of First Nations Australians. |
| 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). |
| Renaissance Historical period in Western societies in the 15th and 16th centuries characterised by cultural, artistic, political and economic renewal. |
| Roaring Twenties Historical period in Western societies in the 1920s characterised by economic growth, technological change, the emergence of a consumerism and a youth culture. |
| Russian Revolution A series of events in the Russian Empire in 1917–18 involving political and social unrest, the abdication of the monarch, civil war and the emergence of government led by the Bolsheviks under Lenin. |
| S |
| Sahul The ancient mega-continent that included what is now Australia. |
| Scientific Revolution A series of events during the pre-modern period in c. 1500–1600 AD (CE) in Western societies marking the emergence of modern science and the transformation of societal views. |
| 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). |
| social organisation Pattern of social relationships, norms, roles and institutions characteristic of a particular society or group within a society. |
| socialism A political, social and economic philosophy that gives higher priority to social needs, favouring government intervention and provision of social services. |
| Somme A series of battles fought during 1916 along the Somme valley in France, as part of First World War and characterised by great loss of life. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| totem An introduced term related to First Nations Australian kinship structures where the elements of nation, clan, family group and the individual link people to land, air, water and geographical features. |
| 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. |
| truth-telling A reconciliation process involving First Nations Australians recording evidence of the impacts of colonisation as well as past atrocities being acknowledged by the broader community. |
| turning point The point at which significant change takes place, directly or indirectly caused by a specific event and representing enduring change. |
| U |
| Uluru Statement from the Heart A resolution calling for the establishment of a First Nations Voice in the Australian Constitution, issued by a 2017 constitutional convention involving First Nations Australian leaders. |
| usefulness (of source) The analysis of a source to determine how relevant it is in relation to historical questions. |
| V |
| validity The state of being logically or factually sound. |
| values Ideas and beliefs specific to individuals and groups. |
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