

F-6/7 Humanities and Social Sciences: Concepts of interdisciplinary thinking – Sub-strand illustrations

Concepts	Sub-strands			
	History	Geography	Civics and citizenship	Economics and Business
<p>Significance</p> <p>The importance of something such as an issue, event, development, person, place, process, interaction or system over time and place</p>	<p>The significance to society, particularly to Australian society, of places, events, ideas, phenomena and the contributions and achievements of people</p> <p>The legacy of past societies in present social, political, intellectual and economic life; the historical, cultural and spiritual value of the remains of the past; and what should be preserved and why</p> <p>How diverse groups celebrate and commemorate events and the significance of Country/Place to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples</p>	<p>The significance of where things are located on the surface of the earth, and how they have been defined, named and given meaning by people in relation to security, identity, sense of belonging, wellbeing and opportunities</p> <p>The importance of the environment, its systems and processes, to the wellbeing of human and other life, and the significance of sustainable development for preferred futures</p> <p>The ways places are arranged and environments modified to enable liveability and important human activity</p>	<p>The role of key values that underpin Australia's democracy, and the importance of rules and laws to Australia's social, environmental and economic stability and development</p> <p>The importance of cultural, religious and social groups to individual and group identity and belonging</p>	<p>The importance of business in providing goods, services and work, and of enterprising thinking and behaviours in responding to economic challenges in sustainable ways</p> <p>The value of information in making consumer and financial decisions</p>
<p>Continuity and change</p> <p>Aspects of society, such as institutions, ideas, values and problems, that have stayed the same and changed over time (some point in the past and the present) or in the past (two points in the past)</p>	<p>How human experiences, for example, family life, technology, colonisation, settlement, migration and citizenship, have differed and/or stayed the same over time</p> <p>How social, political, environmental and economic ideas, values and challenges have changed or remained the same over time, and the different ways people and institutions have responded to them</p> <p>Possible social and technological changes and continuities in the future</p>	<p>Cyclical continuities and changes in natural systems in different places and over different time frames (for example, seasons), and how people perceive and represent environmental continuities and changes in diverse ways</p> <p>Modifications to environments as humans interact with the resources and processes within them, and ways that humans manage sustainability and change in natural and constructed environments</p> <p>How current processes of change can be used to predict change in the future and influence views of preferred sustainable futures</p>	<p>Ways the Australian government and legal system maintain a stable democracy and a cohesive society and manage social, economic and environmental change</p> <p>How individuals and groups respond to change in a diverse society and generate social and political change at local and other levels</p>	<p>The variables which influence people's consumer and financial decisions</p> <p>Economic challenges in a changing world and changing ways people can respond</p>

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<p>Cause and effect</p> <p>The long-term and short-term causes and the intended and unintended consequences of an event, decision, process, interaction or development</p>	<p>Reasons for social, political, environmental and economic events and developments over short and long time frames, and the effects on individuals, groups and societies</p> <p>How events, developments and ideas (for example, technology, exploration, citizenship, natural disasters) have shaped the daily lives of diverse people</p> <p>How the past and present might influence the future and how knowledge of the past and present can influence plans for possible and preferred futures</p>	<p>How factors of culture, values, population, economy and technology affect how people perceive, adapt to and use similar environments in different ways</p> <p>How cause-effect relationships cross scales from the local to the global and the global to the local, such as the effect of local rubbish on far away marine ecosystems</p> <p>How human characteristics of a place (for example, economy, culture) are influenced by its environmental characteristics and resources; and how environmental characteristics of a place are influenced by human actions and environmental processes, over short to long time periods and at different scales</p>	<p>The reasons for rules and laws, and the consequences for individuals, society and places when rules and laws are followed and not followed</p> <p>How the groups we belong to shape our values and identity, and how these influence our perceptions of other individuals and groups, and they of us</p>	<p>Influences on consumer decisions, the effects of these decisions on individuals, the community and the environment, and ways alternative choices can be evaluated</p> <p>Effects of economic challenges in a changing world, particularly the use and allocation of limited resources, and strategies that are used to manage possible effects in the present and future</p>
<p>Place and space</p> <p>The characteristics of places (spatial, social, economic, physical, environmental) and how these characteristics are organised spatially (location, distribution, pattern)</p>	<p>How places and the social and economic activities within them have changed and remained the same over time, including Australia's colonial and modern era</p> <p>Remains of the past and places of cultural or spiritual significance, such as buildings and commemoration sites, and what they reveal about the past</p> <p>The places and cultures of the world from where Australians of the past and present have immigrated, and how they influenced the places where they settled</p>	<p>How places are described according to size, location, shape, boundaries, features and environmental and human characteristics, which can be tangible (such as landforms or people) or intangible (such as culture or scenic quality)</p> <p>How spaces are perceived, structured, organised and managed by people, and can be designed and redesigned to achieve particular purposes</p> <p>The individual characteristics of places and how they form spatial distributions such as population density, urban patterns and road networks</p>	<p>The services, facilities and laws at local, state and national levels, provided by Australian governments, to create a cohesive, stable and sustainable democracy and society</p> <p>How the values and beliefs of different groups and cultures are influenced by their location, and democratic ways that groups solve problems about the use and care for their place</p>	<p>The distribution of resources, services and industries locally, in Australia and beyond</p> <p>How industries influence the development of a place, such as work sites, roads, ports, shops and residential spaces</p>

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<p>Interconnections</p> <p>The components of various systems such as social systems, resource systems and natural systems, and the connections within and between them, including how they impact on each other</p>	<p>Connections between significant and ordinary people, events, developments, phenomena and places through time</p> <p>How chains of events and developments over short and long timeframes are related through multiple causes and effects</p> <p>How places and peoples have been connected through human endeavour and cultural exchange over time, and what tangible and intangible remains of the past are evident in the present</p>	<p>The variety of ways that places, and the people and organisations in them, are connected and how the nature of these connections are changing with communication and transport technology</p> <p>Environmental systems such as the water cycle and human systems such as cities, and how they are interconnected within and across systems, through flows of matter, energy, information and actions</p> <p>Factors that impact on the capacity of environmental systems to sustain human life and wellbeing</p>	<p>Australia's Anglo-Celtic heritage, including the Westminster system, and its connection to key features and processes of Australia's government and legal systems</p> <p>How people are connected to each other through group belonging and community participation</p>	<p>How the provision of goods and services to satisfy consumers' needs and wants connects industries, businesses and workers, locally and globally</p> <p>The interrelationship between work, income, personal satisfaction and other factors (for example, resource consumption, community prosperity)</p>
<p>Roles, rights and responsibilities</p> <p>The roles, rights and responsibilities of social, economic, civic and environmental participation, including those of individuals, communities and institutions</p>	<p>The role and contribution of a range of individuals, groups and government to the development of society, economy and democracy in Australia and other places</p> <p>The experiences of citizenship and democratic rights in Australia and the struggle for these by some groups, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples</p>	<p>The custodial responsibility of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples' to Country/Place</p> <p>The role of humans in altering places or environments and the lives of people associated there, and the rights and responsibilities of people and government in managing the effects of such change</p>	<p>The rights and responsibilities of Australian citizens at local to national levels, and the obligations citizens may have beyond their national border</p> <p>The roles, rights and responsibilities of electors and representatives in a democracy</p>	<p>The responsibility consumers and producers have for each other</p> <p>Types of work, and the rights and responsibilities of people in the workplace</p>

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<p>Perspectives and action</p> <p>The ways in which different individuals and/or groups view something such as a past or present issue, idea, event, development, person, place, process or interaction and how these views influence their actions</p>	<p>Different values, attitudes, actions and practices of individuals and societies in the past, and how they are viewed in the present</p> <p>How representations of people from a range of groups in the past show social, cultural and emotional factors of the time and place</p> <p>Different and sometimes opposing perspectives about a person, event, development or phenomena of the past, and how these could create debate or conflict then or now</p>	<p>The diversity of perceptions, experiences and feelings people have for places at scales from the local to global, and how people convey value of places through representations, actions and ways of caring</p> <p>How people's connections and proximity to other people and places affects their awareness and opinions</p> <p>The diverse views on how progress towards sustainability should be achieved, and the worldviews that inform these views such as stewardship</p>	<p>How cultural, social and religious groups, and other groups with shared beliefs and values, work together to achieve civic goals</p> <p>The skills and democratic values that enable active and informed citizenship</p>	<p>The ways different groups, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, value and use resources differently</p> <p>The personal, social, cultural and other factors that influence consumer choices of individuals and groups</p>