

**Nicol Mere Primary School**  
**History Concepts**

<b>Concept</b>	<b>What does it mean and why do we learn it?</b>
<b>Civilisation</b>	A civilization is a group of people with their own languages and way of life. The earliest civilizations developed in river valleys because the land there was good for farming, Ancient Egypt is an example of this.
<b>Empire</b>	An empire is the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country. There have been many empires throughout history, including the Roman Empire and The British Empire.
<b>Invention</b>	Invention is the act of bringing ideas or objects together in a novel way to create something that did not exist before. Many of today's institutions and ideas (as well as many objects that we use every day) can be traced back to the ancient world. This includes democratic governments, sporting events and even paper and chocolate.
<b>Migration</b>	Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can have positive and negative effects on a country or area.
<b>Parliament</b>	A parliament is an assembly of people with authority who make laws for a country. Parliament can be traced back to the 10 <sup>th</sup> century when the several smaller kingdoms in England were united. In Anglo-Saxon England, the king would hold assemblies with his leading advisors and nobles to discuss matters affecting the country.
<b>Peasantry</b>	The term 'peasantry' was used to identify poor people of low social status who worked on the land in places where farming was a common way of life. Peasants spent most of their lives working.
<b>Settlements</b>	Settlements are formed when settlers (a person or group of people) arrive, especially from another country, in a new place in order to live there and use the land.
<b>Religion</b>	A religion is a group of beliefs and rituals. It consists of rules, stories and symbols which are adopted by the society, a group or a person. Religion may be a way of life and/or a search for answers regarding life and death. Around the world, human history has been impacted by religious ideas, religious institutions, religious art, religious laws, and religious commitments.