

## Historical Concepts

The concepts listed below are an integral component of the global history and geography core curriculum:

- ***Belief Systems*** means an established, orderly way that groups or individuals look at religious faith or philosophical tenets.
- ***Change*** involves the basic alterations in things, events, and ideas.
- ***Conflict*** is a clash of ideas, interests, or wills that results from incompatible opposing forces.
- ***Choice*** means the right or power to select from a range of alternatives.
- ***Culture*** means the patterns of human behavior that include ideas, beliefs, values, artifacts, and ways of making a living which any society transmits to succeeding generations to meet its fundamental needs.
- ***Diversity*** means understanding and respecting others and oneself including similarities and differences in language, gender, socioeconomic class, religion, and other human characteristics and traits.
- ***Empathy*** means the ability to understand others through being able to identify in oneself responses similar to the experiences, behaviors, and responses of others.
- ***Identity*** means awareness of one's own values, attitudes, and capabilities as an individual and as a member of different groups.
- ***Interdependence*** means reliance upon others in mutually beneficial interactions and exchanges.
- ***Imperialism*** means the domination by one country of the political and/or economic life of another country or region.
- ***Movement of People and Goods*** refers to the constant exchange of people, ideas, products, technologies, and institutions from one region or civilization to another that has existed throughout history.
- ***Nationalism*** means the feeling of pride in and devotion to one's country or the desire of a people to control their own government, free from foreign interference or rule.
- ***Urbanization*** means movement of people from rural to urban areas.