

Scholarship Terminology.

A	
Abolition	The bringing to an end of something
Alliance	A treaty of friendship joining countries together
Anabaptist	A group of extreme Puritans
Anachronism	Something that is out of place in time. Such as a radio in Saxon times
Aristocracy	Those people, and their families who have a special title to their names, such as Duke, Earl or Countess. These people are classed as Aristocrats
B	
Baptism	The ceremony at which someone become a member of the Christian Church
Bias	Having and presenting a one-sided view about a person or event, sometimes without knowing it, but often deliberately.
Borderer (bordar)	A cottage owner above a cottar but below a villein. Often did domestic work for the lord of the manor and well as supplying food for the lord.
Borough	A town which received a royal charter which allowed it its freedom from a lord.
Burgess	A citizen of a borough.
C	
Calvinists	Extreme Puritans. Followers of the Swiss Protestant reformer, John Calvin
Caracage	A land tax introduced to raise money for the Third Crusade.
Christian	The religion of those who follow Jesus Christ believing him to be the Son of God.
Chronology	The arranging of events in order in which they occurred
Congregation	The group of people who attend a particular church, or church service.
Constitution	A list of rules which sets out how a country should be run and what the rights of the citizens are.
Cope	A ceremonial cloak worn by Roman catholic priests
Cottar	A peasant owning four or less acres of land.
Court	a) a place of law b) the place where a monarch lives c) the people among whom the monarch lives and who advise him/her.
D	
Democracy	Rule by the people (from the Greek <i>demos</i> , "people," and <i>kratos</i> , "rule"). The term has three basic senses in contemporary usage: (1) a form of government in which the right to make political decisions is exercised directly by the whole body of citizens, acting under procedures of majority rule, usually known as direct democracy; (2) a form of government in which the citizens exercise the same right not in person but through representatives chosen by and responsible to them, known as representative democracy; and (3) a form of government, usually a representative democracy, in which the powers of the majority are exercised within a framework of constitutional restraints designed to guarantee all citizens the enjoyment of certain individual or collective rights, such as freedom of speech and religion, known as liberal, or constitutional, democracy.
Diocese	A large area which is governed by a bishop
Discrimination	Making rules which are meant to give one group certain privileges not given to another group. For example not employing people who are black is racial discrimination, whereas not employing a woman because she is female is sexual discrimination. Positive discrimination is deliberately favouring a group of people such as women in order to redress the balance.
Dissolution	The termination of something, such as Parliament.

E	
Empathy	The ability to understand the values, attitudes, feelings, experiences and beliefs of another person or group of people.
Enclosure	To fence or hedge open land to enclose open fields.
Epidemic	The rapid spread of a disease affecting many people
Evidence	What we get from an historical source. Books, letters, photographs, houses paintings or objects. We should examine them and ask the right questions.
Exploit	To treat or use an individual or groups with the idea of making money out of them.
F	
Faith	A specific system of religious beliefs
Feudalism	The organisation of medieval society with the King at the top and the slaves at the bottom.
Freeman	A person who enjoys political and civil liberties but owing service to the Lord of the manor
G	
Geld	A land tax imposed to raise money for military purposes
H	
Hauberk	A long coat of chain-mail
Hide	An area of land about 120 acres in size
Hundred	A division within a county (shire)
I, J	
Inflation	A general increase in the price of goods and services in a country
Jihad	A Muslim holy war against Christians
Jingoism	An unreasonable belief in the superiority of your country.
Justices of the Peace (JP)	People appointed to deal with law and order in a particular place.
L	
Legend	An ancient story, usually passed down through word of mouth. It often contains a mixture of truth and exaggeration, but is believe by many to be true.
Long term cause	When some of the causes of an event occurred sometime before the actual event.
Long-term results	When the effects of an event develop, or take place a long time after the event
M	
Manuscript	Something written by hand.
Masterpiece	A piece of work done by a journeyman which the officers of his guild thought good enough to allow him to become a master of his craft or trade.
Middle Ages	The period between A.D. 1000 to 1500
Mitigation	Information that can lessen the severity, violence or evil of a person's behaviour.
Myth	A traditional story perhaps involving heroes, gods, goddesses, giants and monsters.
N	
Nationalism	A love of your country that often borders on believing that your nation is better than another. Jingoism. It also results in a wish for one's country to be independent of other countries.
New World	That part of the world which Europeans became aware of in the late 15th and 16th centuries, especially North, Central and South America.

O, P	
Oath	A very serious promise, usually calling on God as a witness.
Pagan	A person not belonging to a certain religion or having no religious beliefs.
Pandemic	An outbreak of a disease over a large geographical area.
Parish	A small area based around one particular church. Often a village, or a small part of a town
Parliament	Parliament was at first a wide circle of people who advised the monarch about ruling the country. It had the power to allow the monarch permission to collect taxes. It was divided into two parts, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Lords was made up of aristocrats, bishops and abbots and was more powerful. The House of Commons was made up of knights from every county (shire) and two Burgesses from every borough.
Patriotism	To support one's country vigorously but not to the extent of patriotism or jingoism.
Persecution	Cruel or unfair treatment of a person or group especially because of the religious or political views.
Prejudice	Intolerance or dislike of a person or group of people by reason of their race, religion, gender etc. To hold an unfavourable and unreasonable opinion of someone.
Primary Source	Evidence gained from sources which comes from the period being studied. For example, eye witness accounts, pictures taken or drawn at the time, objects such as pottery, which come from the period. Primary sources are used by historians to construct the secondary account (source) of what happened.
Propaganda	Information, whether true or false, given out in order to influence people to think in a particular way.
R,S	
Rebellion	An organised armed resistance against the government of a country.
Sarcasm	Words which are used to show contempt, bitterness or scorn of a person or thing.
Satire	The use of humour or exaggeration to make fun of someone.
Secondary sources	Evidence gained from accounts or events put together at a later date by historians. For example an account of the Battle of Hastings written in 1997 would provide secondary evidence.
Shire	A county such as Somersetshire, Wiltshire.
Short term causes	The immediate causes of an event
T,V	
Treason	A crime against the monarch or country
Treaty	A signed agreement, usually between two countries. Often used to mark the end of a war between countries.
Yeoman	An owner of free land valued at being worth £2 a year who had the privilege of serving on a jury in a court of law and could vote as to which knights in the county served in Parliament.