

# OCR GCSE (9–1) History A glossary

## Glossary 1 International Relations: the changing international order 1918–2001

**9/11** The attack on the World Trade Centre in New York on 11 September 2001 (September 11 in American date style)

**Agent Orange** A chemical weapon that kills plant life

**Al-Qaeda** The extreme Islamic terrorist organisation founded by Osama bin Laden

**Anarchy** A state of lawlessness where there is no government or authority

**Annex** Take control of

**Anschluss** Uniting

**Appeasement** The policy of giving in to an aggressor (like Hitler) in the hope that it would prevent them from demanding even more or from going to war

**Arbitrated** Disputes between nations would be discussed between them and other neutral nations, rather than using violence to solve issues

**Article 231** The War Guilt Clause of the Treaty of Versailles

**Atomic bomb** A nuclear bomb

**Bay of Pigs** A bay on the south coast of Cuba

**Big Three** David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau and Woodrow Wilson

**Blockade** Seal off

**Brain drain** When the most educated sections of society leave for opportunities in another area or country

**Capitalist** A system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state. Capitalism is *not* the same as democracy, although

capitalist countries are often also democracies

**CATO** The pseudonym used by the writers of *Guilty Men*

**Chernobyl disaster** A nuclear accident at a power plant in the USSR

**Civil war** A conflict between two or more sides within a single country

**Communist** An ideology in which all property is owned by the community (soviet) and everyone works equally. In reality, every Communist country became a dictatorship

**Counter-factual history** When a historian deliberately guesses what might have happened if an event had happened differently

**Cruise missiles** Highly advanced IRBMs, guided by satellites and able to target specific buildings with normal explosives rather than destroying whole cities with atomic weapons

**Dawes Plan** An agreement between the allies and Germany in 1924 to reduce reparations and make them more spread out

**Dictator** A single person who rules a country

**Disarmament** The process by which countries reduce their armed forces to an absolute minimum

**Disarmament Conference** The meeting between major world powers in 1934 to discuss drastic cuts to armaments

**Economic depression** A long period of financial difficulty in a country

**ExComm** The body of senior leaders of the US military and intelligence services, tasked with coming up with a solution to the crisis

**Exiled** Forced to leave your own country

**Fundamentalist** A person who has extremely strong and uncompromising beliefs. Someone who holds a fundamentalist view is usually willing to go to extreme lengths to defend it

**German Democratic Republic (GDR)** East Germany

**Genocide** The mass murder of a large group of people

**Glasnost** Meaning 'openness', this was a policy wherein censorship of the media was relaxed to allow criticism of the government and development of other ideas

**Global conflict** Warfare which covers much of the world

**Grand Alliance** The alliance between Great Britain, the USSR and the USA

**Guerrilla** A strategy of using terror tactics, ambushes and traps to defeat a larger and more powerful army

**Gulf War** The war started when Iraq invaded Kuwait, only to be kicked out within days by forces led by the USA

**Hard-line** A phrase meaning that an individual or a group holds a strongly developed version of their given viewpoint

**Hearts and minds** The idea of encouraging a positive relationship with the people of another country

**Hoare–Laval Pact** The proposal by British and French foreign ministers that Abyssinia give up two-thirds of its territory in return for Italy continuing to oppose Hitler

**INF Treaty** The Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty of 1987 which

removed IRBMs and MRBMs from Europe

**IRBM** Intermediate-range ballistic missile

**Jupiter IRBM** Nuclear missile with a range of around 2000 miles (3200 km)

**Kellogg–Briand Pact** A pact signed in 1928 where most nations in the world swore never to use warfare to achieve their aims

**Locarno Treaties** An agreement between Germany and its neighbours that Germany would never go to war and that it would never try to revise its western borders

**Marshall Aid** Financial assistance totalling \$13 billion to western European powers to help recovery from the Second World War

**Military expansion** Using armed force to seize territory

**Mujahidin** Afghan warlords

**Munich Agreement** An agreement between Britain, France, Italy and Germany to give Nazi Germany the Sudetenland. Czechoslovakia not consulted

**Napalm** A chemical weapon that ignites and burns at 1500°C, burning everything

**NATO** The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Defensive alliance of Western European countries with the USA and Canada, heavily supported financially by the USA

**Nazi–Soviet Non-Aggression Pact** Treaty between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union not to go to war with each other and also to divide Poland in half between them

**Nuclear Test Ban Treaty** Signed in 1963, it was an agreement between nuclear powers not to test nuclear weapons in atmosphere or in the ocean. All tests would be underground and announced in advance

**Orthodox** The traditional view of something. For both Appeasement and the controversy on the Cold War, the 'orthodox' view was formed in the aftermath of the Second World War

**Pentagon** US military headquarters

**Perestroika** Meaning 'restructuring', this was an attempt to allow some private ownership of business so that people could make money along capitalist lines

**Plebiscite** Referendum

**Politburo** The main decision-making body of the USSR

**Potsdam Conference** The final conference at the end of the Second World War

**Rearmament** Rebuilding military forces

**Red Scare** The fear of the power of communism, usually associated with excessive paranoia

**Reunification** Re-joining two countries that have been divided, such as East and West Germany or North and South Vietnam

**Revisionist** The view that formed in the 1960s as orthodox views went out of fashion. A revisionist view is usually the opposite of the orthodox view

**Rome–Berlin Axis** The alliance between Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy

**South Vietnamese Army (ARVN)** The Army of the Republic of Vietnam. The weak forces of the South in Vietnam

**Stealth bomber** A long-range strategic bomber that is virtually invisible to radar and thus much harder to stop

**Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)** The treaty between the USA and USSR to actively reduce numbers of missiles and warheads. Signed in 1991

**Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI)** Also known as 'Star Wars', the hypothetical system research by US President Reagan's administration with a view to creating a network of laser-equipped satellites that could shoot down incoming nuclear weapons

**Suez Canal** The canal linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea

**Taliban** A hard-line Islamist group that ruled Afghanistan between 1997 and 2001

**Tariff** Tax placed on goods entering a country from abroad to make those goods more expensive than goods being made within a country

**Technological and economic boom** When a country or region experiences unusually fast growth in money and technology

**Truman Doctrine** The announcement and policy announced by US President Harry Truman in 1947 that stated that any country threatened by Communist takeover would receive any support required to prevent it

**Viet Cong** The guerrilla force that developed from the Viet Minh which was designed to bring the overthrow of South Vietnam and its reunification with the North

**Viet Minh** The guerrilla force that evolved to throw first the Japanese and then the French out of Vietnam in the 1940s and 1950s

**War Guilt clause** The clause in the Treaty of Versailles that placed 100 per cent of the blame for the First World War on Germany, thereby giving legal grounds to 'punish' it

**Warsaw Pact** A military group of Communist nations in Eastern Europe, formed in 1955 in response to NATO

**Washington Conference** A conference in Washington in 1921–22 which agreed standards between major naval powers

**World Trade Centre** The Twin Towers that dominated New York's skyline from the late 1960s until their destruction in 2001

**Young Plan** Agreed in 1929, further reduced the reparations burden on Germany

## Glossary 2 Germany 1925–1955: The People and the State

- Anti-Semitism** Hatred towards Jews
- Article 48** In certain circumstances, the president could take emergency measures without consulting the Reichstag
- Aryans** White Europeans
- Autobahn** The German word for a motorway
- Beauty of Labour** Organisation set up by the Nazi Party to improve working conditions and help Germans to see the value of work
- Berlin Blockade** In 1948, Stalin blocked off supply routes to West Berlin to prevent West Berlin from prospering. It failed, as the West retaliated with the Berlin Airlift
- Boycott** A deliberate refusal to use something or a service provided by a particular person or organisation
- Chancellor of Germany** The head of the government of Germany
- Concentration camp** A place where people undesirable to the state, such as Jews or political prisoners, were sent, to provide forced labour
- Death camps** Killing centres built by the Nazis to systematically kill millions of Jews, Slavs, Communists and other 'Untermenschen'
- Der Führer** 'The leader'
- Dictatorship** A political situation where one person makes all of the decisions to rule the country
- Edelweiss Pirates** A youth opposition group in Nazi Germany who didn't like the Hitler Youth
- Einsatzgruppen** SS death squads
- Emergency Decree** A law passed in times of uncertainty. After the Reichstag Fire, Hitler persuaded Hindenburg to pass the 'Law for the Protection of the People and the State', banning freedom of speech and of the press
- Enabling Act** Passed in March 1933. Allowed Hitler to rule single-handedly without the Reichstag
- Eugenics** Improving the qualities of humans by not allowing those with 'undesirable' qualities to reproduce
- Euthanasia** The bringing about of death to relieve suffering. The Nazis interpreted this as killing anyone who was seen as 'substandard' and of no use to the state
- Federal Republic of Germany** West Germany
- Four-Year Plan** Series of economic plans initiated by Hitler to rearm Germany and make it self-sufficient within four years
- German Democratic Republic** East Germany
- German Labour Front (DAF)** Formed May 1933, under Robert Ley. It was the only workers' union allowed in the Third Reich
- Gestapo** Secret police
- Gleichschaltung** The process of co-ordination or control
- Hitler myth** The use of propaganda to cultivate the belief that Hitler was the saviour of Germany
- Hitler Youth** A youth organisation for boys aged 14–18, with a focus on military training
- Jüde** Jew
- Kinder, Küche, Kirche** 'Children, Kitchen, Church'
- Lebensraum** Living space – the need to expand as a nation
- Mein Kampf** *My Struggle*
- Military conscription** Compulsory service in the army
- National Labour Service** Every man aged 18–25 had to spend six months in the labour service, preparing to be a soldier
- Nuremberg Laws** Passed in 1935, these laws took away German citizenship from Jews and prevented them from marrying pure-blooded Germans. Schools were segregated and many Jewish people lost their jobs or were prevented from buying goods from shops
- Nuremberg rallies** Took place every summer to give the impression that Germans belonged to a great movement, and reinforce the power of the Nazi state
- Oath of allegiance** A promise of loyalty
- One-party state** A state which only has one political party forming a government
- Papal encyclical** A letter from the Pope
- Police state** A series of organisations, such as the Gestapo and SS, designed to crush opposition and create a totalitarian state
- Reich Entailed Farm Law** This 1933 law protected small farms from competition. Farms over 30 hectares were 'hereditary farms' that could not be divided up
- Reich Food Estate** Led by Walter Darre. Fixed prices and wages, set production levels and dictated farming practices
- SD** Nazi intelligence service
- SS** *Schutzstaffel*. A branch of the SA set up in 1925. Originally Hitler's private bodyguards, they grew to have wide-ranging powers
- Stasi** Secret police
- Sterilisation** A medical procedure that prevents a person having children
- Strength through Joy (KDF)** An organisation set up to provide workers with leisure activities, such as going on holiday
- Swing Youth** A youth opposition group who wanted to listen to jazz and be able to dance
- Total war** In February 1943, Goebbels called on the German people to prepare for 'total war', meaning that there were longer working hours, women aged 17–45 had to work and there was more rationing
- Trümmerfrauen** 'Rubble women'
- Volksgemeinschaft** National or people's community
- Volkssturm** 'Home Guard'
- Volkswagen** 'People's Car'

## Glossary 3 The USA 1919–1948: The People and the State

- AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Administration)** Established to stabilise food prices as a part of the New Deal
- Advertising** The use of images and slogans to sell products
- American Constitution** A list of rights that no president can ignore. No laws can go against the constitution
- Anarchist** A political belief that thinks there should be no form of government
- Anti-Saloon League** An organisation that campaigned to ban alcohol
- Aspirational** Desiring success
- Bankrupt** When a business or person has no more money
- Battle of the Bulge** The final attempt of Nazi Germany to beat the Allies in Europe
- Bootlegging** Smuggling alcohol
- CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps)** Established to give men jobs in conservation projects such as planting trees. Part of the New Deal
- Christian Temperance Movement** An organisation that campaigned to ban alcohol
- Civil rights movement** The protests and campaigns that took place in the 1950s and 1960s to fight for racial equality
- Communism** A political belief that all property is shared, that everyone is equal, and that an individual receives what they need
- Communist Revolution** An uprising that leads to a Communist government
- Congress** Government
- Conscientious objector** Someone who refuses to fight in a war because of their beliefs
- Conservative** Traditional
- Consumerism** Buying new goods
- Corrupt** Acting dishonestly in return for reward
- Credit** Buying something but paying later
- Democrat** One of the two political parties in the USA
- Dustbowl** The land became so dusty that it couldn't be farmed and buildings were destroyed
- Emergency Banking Act** Part of the New Deal. Banks were closed and inspected to restore confidence in the system
- Executive Order 8802** A government order that businesses involved in war production had to end discrimination
- Executive Order 9981** A government order that was designed to ensure racial equality in the US armed forces
- FERA (Federal Emergency Relief Agency)** \$500 million was used to provide relief for the poor, such as blankets and soup kitchens
- First New Deal** Roosevelt's first attempt at solving the issues of the Depression
- Flapper** A woman who drank, smoked and partied
- FSA (Farm Security Administration)** Part of the Second New Deal. It helped farmers to buy their own farming land
- Gangster** A person involved in illegal activity, for example during prohibition
- Great Depression** The period of economic hardship following the Wall Street Crash
- Hollywood** The centre of the film industry in California
- Hooverville** Shanty town
- Hundred Days** The first 100 days of Roosevelt's presidency where he introduced many measures of the New Deal such as the Alphabet Agencies
- Indian Reorganization Act** Passed during the New Deal. It helped Native Americans to buy land
- Integrate** Bring people together in society
- Interned** To be placed in a camp or prison
- Issei** People born in Japan who had moved to the USA
- Iwo Jima** A key battle in the Pacific during the Second World War
- Jim Crow Laws** A series of laws that meant segregation was allowed in public places
- Ku Klux Klan (KKK)** An organisation that believed white people were superior. Used violence against African Americans
- Laissez-faire** The idea that the government should leave the economy alone and not interfere
- Lynching** The illegal hanging of people (often African American) without a trial
- Malnutrition** A state in which the body doesn't have the nutrients it needs and a person comes close to starvation
- Mass production** A method using new techniques to make goods quickly and cheaply
- Model T** The first mass-produced car that was affordable and therefore popular
- Moonshine** Homemade alcoholic drink
- NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)** An organisation that campaigned for equality and desegregation
- New Deal** A series of measures to help restore the American economy
- Nisei** American-born Japanese people
- NRA (National Recovery Act)** Part of the New Deal. It helped to improve working conditions
- Overproduction** Making too much of something. In farming this meant food would go to waste
- Production line** A technique where each worker has one or two jobs while making something. It makes the process quicker and cheaper
- Prohibition** A ban on the production, sale and consumption of alcohol
- Propaganda** The use of images and words to convince people of a particular point of view

**PWA (Public Works Administration)**

Part of the New Deal. It used government money to fund building projects like schools and dams

**Quota** Limit

**RA (Resettlement Administration)**

Part of the Second New Deal. It helped to provide better farming land

**Race riot** Violence as a result of protest about racial problems

**Rationing** The limiting of food or goods, used especially in times of war

**Red Scare** The fear of communism and Communists

**Republican** One of the two political parties in the USA

**Revenue Act** Part of the Second New Deal. It raised taxes on businesses and incomes over \$5 million to 79 per cent

**Rugged individualism** A belief that anyone can achieve wealth if they work hard enough

**Segregation** The separation of a person or group from mainstream society, such as African Americans in the USA

**Share** Small part of companies that people could buy, with the aim of selling at a profit

**Share our Wealth** Established by Huey Long. It campaigned to limit top wages

**Smith Act** Passed during the Second World War. This made it illegal to encourage people to overthrow the government or refuse to fight

**Social Security Act** Part of the Second New Deal. It provided pensions for the elderly and helped the sick and disabled

**Speakeasy** An illegal bar

**St Valentine's Day Massacre** The gang killing of 1929 that convinced people that prohibition had to end

**Stock market** A way to buy and sell small parts of companies with the aim of selling the shares to make a profit

**Strike** Refusal to work, to protest against working conditions or wages

**Suffragists** An organisation of women who campaigned and protested for the right to vote

**Supreme Court** The most important court in the USA, which ensured that all new laws were legal

**Tariff** Tax

**Tax cuts** Reductions in the amount that people or businesses pay in tax

**TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority)**

Part of the New Deal. Jobs were created by building a dam in the Tennessee Valley

**UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association)** An organisation established by Marcus Garvey that encouraged African American businesses

**Unpatriotic** Against your country's values

**Victory Tax** Passed in 1942, it taxed savings, wages and luxury items

**Volstead Act** The law that introduced prohibition

**Wagner Act** Part of the Second New Deal. It allowed trade unions to form

**Wall Street Crash** The banking and economic crash of 1929 that led to the Great Depression

**War bond** A loan that people gave to the government to help with the war effort

**War Production Board** Experts and businesses that advised the government on how to meet the demands of war

**White supremacy** The belief that white people are better than other races

**WPA (Works Progress Administration)** Part of the Second New Deal. It improved the organisation of the agencies set up in the First New Deal

## Glossary 4 The USA 1945–1974: The People and the State

- Abortion** Termination of a pregnancy
- Affirmative action** Steps taken to improve the representation of minority groups in organisations
- America** The United States of America
- American Indian Movement (AIM)** A group that campaigned for the rights of Native Americans
- American Psychiatric Association** A medical organisation. In the 1970s it stopped classifying homosexuality as a disorder
- Assimilate** Absorb and integrate
- Atomic bomb** A nuclear bomb that causes mass devastation due to its size
- Black Panthers** A black nationalist organisation. They believed that violence could be used to protest
- Black Power movement** Organisations that believed in black nationalism, with African Americans separating themselves from white Americans
- Blacklisted** To be accused of something that means you will not be employed again
- Board of Education** An organisation that controls education in a certain area
- Boycott** To refuse to use a service or buy something to make a wider political point
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)** A government agency responsible for the rights of Native Americans
- Captain America** A comic book character who was created to fight Nazis and then Communists
- Chicanos** Mexican Americans who campaigned for better rights
- Child Welfare Act** A law that prevented Native American children being removed from their families by the government
- Civil Rights Act** A series of laws to ensure equality and end discrimination and segregation
- Commissioner for Indian Affairs** A post that President Nixon created. He then appointed a Native American to the role
- Communism** A form of politics that started in the USSR, which centres around the belief of collective and state-run ownership
- Communist Party of the USA** A political party based in the USA that believed in communism
- Constitution** The series of laws and rights that presidents cannot change or contradict
- CORE (Congress of Racial Equality)** A civil rights group that protested for equality. They organised the Freedom Rides
- Crusade for Justice** An organisation that campaigned for the rights of the Chicanos
- Equal Pay Act** A law passed to ensure that women were paid the same as men
- Federal** Part of the government and running of the whole country rather than just the individual states
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** An organisation that investigated crimes across the whole of the USA
- Federal Employee Loyalty Program** This allowed the FBI to investigate government workers suspected of being Communist
- Food Stamp programme** Reintroduced by Nixon, this made food aid available to the poorest people
- Freedom Rides** A protest where people travelled on buses to demonstrate that segregation on transport had not ended after the Bus Boycott
- Freedom summer** The summer of 1964. There was a big push to register African Americans to vote following the Civil Rights Act
- GAA (Gay Activists Alliance)** An organisation set up to campaign for gay rights
- Gay Liberation Front (GLF)** An organisation set up to campaign for gay rights
- Gay Pride marches** Peaceful protests and marches that celebrated gay culture and campaigned for equal rights
- Great Society** Kennedy's plans to unite America and make society fairer
- Hippy movement** An emerging culture of the 1960s and 1970s that was involved in protesting against the Vietnam War
- Hollywood Ten** Ten Hollywood producers accused of communism. They challenged the trial on the grounds of freedom of speech but they were jailed
- House of Representatives** Part of the US Congress. The Senate is the other part
- Housing Act** Passed by Kennedy. It provided money to clear slum housing
- HUAC** The House Un-American Activities Committee
- Indian Self-Determination Act** Passed in 1975. It allowed Native Americans to govern themselves
- Internal Security Act of 1950** A law that said Communist organisations had to register with the government. No Communist could have a passport
- Jim Crow Laws** The name given to a set of laws that made it legal to segregate places and services
- Korean War** A war in the early 1950s where Americans protected South Korea from the Communist North Korea
- Loyalty board investigations** The result of the FBI's investigation into whether government employees supported communism
- Manpower Deployment and Training Act** Passed by President Kennedy. This provided retraining for the unemployed
- March on Washington** A huge peaceful protest march to Washington, DC to campaign for civil rights, in August 1963
- McCarthyism** Making unfair accusations of communism,

started by Senator McCarthy in the 1950s

**Medical Care Act** Passed by President Johnson. It provided medical care for the elderly

**Montgomery Bus Boycott** A protest about segregation on buses. African Americans refused to use buses in Montgomery until the companies integrated transport

**Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA)** Led by Martin Luther King. It led the Montgomery Bus Boycott

**NAACP** The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. They campaigned for racial equality and the end of segregation

**Nation of Islam** Part of the Black Power movement. It fought for a separate African American state

**National Guard** Soldiers

**Nationalism** When you have so much pride in your country (or culture) that you think you're better than others

**Native Americans** People descended from those who had lived in America before the arrival of white settlers from Europe

**New Frontier** President Kennedy's vision for a new and changed America which would be fairer and more equal

**Non-violent direct action** Challenging discrimination through cooperation and working together without violence

**NOW (National Organisation for Women)** A feminist organisation that used peaceful protest and legal challenges to campaign for equality for women

**Nuclear** Using nuclear energy. After 1945, this was also used in weapons

**Office of Minority Business Enterprise** Established by President Nixon. It gave government contracts to African American and Hispanic businesses

**Perjury** Lying under oath

**Poor People's March on Washington** Organised by Martin Luther King and supported by the

Chicanos, this march campaigned for the rights of the poor

**Red Power** Native Americans wanted to fight for land that had been taken by white Americans

**Red under the bed** Part of the fear that Communists were hiding throughout American society

**Reservations** Small areas of land that would have originally been Native American land where Native American tribes were forced to live

**Roe v. Wade** A court case that resulted in the legalisation of abortion before 20 weeks

**Route 40** A journey taken by diplomats from Africa to show they were discriminated against. For example, they were stopped by police many times

**SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)** Established by Martin Luther King to fight for civil rights. It was involved in the Freedom Summer and many other protests

**Segregated** The separation of people based on their race, religion or gender

**Sit-in** A tactic used in the civil rights movement. African American students sat in chairs meant only for white customers in diners

**Smith Act** Passed during the Second World War. This made it illegal to encourage people to overthrow the government or refuse to fight

**Snake Pit raid** A police raid on a gay club in 1970. It led to 170 arrests and one man died

**SNCC (Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee)** Part of the civil rights movement. They helped to organise the sit-in protests

**Social Security Act** Passed by President Kennedy. It provided financial help to the elderly and unemployed

**Soviets** People from the USSR (Communist Russia)

**Status Commission Report** A report on female employment and wages that led directly to the Equal Pay Act

**Sterilised** A medical procedure that prevents a person having children

**Stonewall raid** A 1969 raid on a gay bar that showed how bad anti-gay feeling was in the USA

**Students for a Democratic Society** A campaign group that wanted a better education at college. They also protested for civil rights and women's liberation

**Supplemental Security Income (SSI)** Introduced by President Nixon. This guaranteed a basic income for the elderly and disabled

**Un-American** To be accused of not supporting your country. This was often said of those who might be Communist

**United Farm Workers (UFW)** A union which organised strikes to fight for better pay and conditions

**USSR** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – the union of Russia and other Soviet states

**Voting Rights Act** Passed by President Johnson, it banned literacy tests and increased access to voting

**Voting Rights Bill** A law passed to make it easier to control voting registration

**White supremacists** Groups who felt that white people were superior to black people. These groups were often violent

**Witch-hunt** The name given to the thousands of accusations and investigations into possible Communists

**Women's Liberation movement** A radical group campaigning for women's rights

**Women's movement** A collection of groups all fighting for female equality but with different tactics

**Wounded Knee** The site of a massacre of Native Americans in 1890 that became the centre of a protest in 1973

## Glossary 5 War and British Society c.790 to c.2010

- Act of Union** The political union of England and Scotland. The Scottish Parliament was dissolved and Scotland was granted an appropriate number of MPs in the English Parliament, which became the British Parliament
- American Revolution** The war of independence between US and British forces where the USA won its freedom from the UK
- Anarchy** A place or country that has no rule of law
- Anglo-Saxons** The majority of people who lived in what is now England. They had arrived in England in the sixth and seventh centuries
- Armada** Fleet of ships
- Battle of Agincourt** Fought between France and England in France in 1415. English victory
- Battle of Culloden** Fought between Jacobite forces and British forces in Scotland in 1745. British victory
- Battle of Trafalgar** Naval battle fought between France and Britain at Trafalgar off the south-west coast of Spain in 1805. British victory
- Battle of Waterloo** Fought between France and Britain (with Prussia) in what is now present-day Belgium in 1815. British victory
- Beveridge Report** A very detailed report that looked into many aspects of British social and economic welfare. It recommended drastic changes such as the creation of the NHS and massive spending on schools
- Bloody Sunday** A deaths of protestors in Derry, Northern Ireland by British forces
- Boer** A person from Southern Africa with Dutch heritage
- Burhs** Fortified towns
- Bush Administration** The period when George H. Bush or George W. Bush were presidents of the USA
- Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament** An organisation committed to the total end of nuclear weapons around the world
- Catholic Church** The most dominant sect of the Christian Church around the world
- Catholicism** The traditional form of Christianity around much of the world
- Censorship** The deliberate editing and interference in what people can say publicly and publish in the media
- Chilcot Report** The report which stated that Saddam Hussein had not presented a clear and present danger to the UK, indicating that invasion of Iraq had been unnecessary and possibly illegal
- Chivalric code** A complicated series of rules followed by knights that governed the way they fought, acted, dressed and lived their lives
- Clubmen** Vigilante groups that formed to defend their communities from both sides during the English Civil War
- Coalition** Formed of several parties
- Cold War** A conflict between two sides which does not escalate into armed conflict (hot war)
- Commons** The section of Parliament (they did not yet have their own 'house') made up of knights and gentry
- Concentration camp** Called a 'concentration' camp because it concentrated the population in a small area. Conditions were very poor in these camps
- DORA** The Defence of the Realm Act. A law passed in 1916 which essentially gave the government the right to rule like a dictatorship over any issue which was relevant to the war
- Evacuated** Removed from an area of danger
- Excommunicated** A severe punishment for a Catholic, which essentially said that a person was no longer 'in the sight of God' and would go to Hell when they died. It also removed them from their community, and took away their right to take part in Catholicism's practices and services
- Feudal system** The relatively rigid order to society that was established by William and his descendants to maintain control of England
- Free Quarter** When soldiers are given the right/need to find places to live in the area that they find themselves in
- French Revolution** The overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy in France
- GCHQ** Government Communications Headquarters; the body responsible for electronic surveillance against potential threats from terrorists or foreign powers
- Good Friday** The first day of Easter
- Great Britain** The term for the combination of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland; usually used when referring to the period 1707–1926 which saw all of Ireland part of the UK
- Guerrilla** A type of warfare carried out by small groups, involving tactics such as ambushes
- Harrying of the North** The deliberate use of force and terror by King William to create famine across the north of England and thus reduce resistance
- Independence** Freedom to rule itself
- Infantry** Soldiers who fight on foot, as opposed to cavalry, who fight on horses
- Interregnum** A period without a monarch
- IRA** Irish Republican Army
- Islamophobia** Fear and hatred of Islam and Muslims
- Jacobites** Supporters of Charles Edward Stuart
- Jew** A person of the Jewish faith
- King** The monarch of a country
- Labour Party** The major socialist party in the UK
- Magna Carta** The document that King John signed which said that even the king had to obey the law



- Mercia** An ancient kingdom roughly corresponding to what we would today call the Midlands
- Motte and bailey** A simple and quick-to-build castle, which involves digging a large trench around a village and using the spoil to create a mound on which to build a small fortification
- Napoleonic Wars** A series of wars fought between Napoleon's Empire of the French and a changeable group of allies between 1803 and 1815
- New Model Army** The force created by the Parliamentarian side to fight in the English War. Noted for its modern methods
- Nobility** The wealthy and powerful members of society, second only to the king in status
- Ottoman Empire** The Islamic empire based in Constantinople that ruled over many modern countries: Turkey, Syria, Egypt, the Caucasus, the Balkans, Iraq and Lebanon
- Parliament** At this time, Parliament was the body that the king used to demand taxes, usually for war. Note that Parliament is the people, not the place
- Parliamentarian** A member of the English or Scottish Parliament
- Peasant** The most lowly member of English society – a land-dwelling group of unskilled farmers who made up roughly 99 per cent of the population
- Privateer** Government-approved pirate
- Propaganda** Information used to promote a particular point of view. In this case, many portraits were painted of Elizabeth to reinforce her power
- Protestantism** A blanket term for the many anti-Catholic groups that emerged after 1515, demanding wide-ranging revision of church practices
- Radicalised** To become more extreme in one's political, religious or social views, usually influenced by others
- Rationing** The deliberate limiting of how much of a given foodstuff or resource that an individual could buy, to prevent shortages
- Reformation** The implementation of Protestant reform on to Catholic churches
- Regime change** The idea of removing a leader of a country who does not conform to the wishes of the major powers
- Reivers** Groups of armed Scottish or northern English men who would travel across the border to attack and pillage the villages on the opposite side of the border
- Renaissance** The rebirth of critical thinking, science and philosophy from the classical era, starting in Italy in the fifteenth century
- Representation of the People Act 1918**, granted all men and married women over the age of 21 the vote, and to unmarried women over the age of 30
- Revolutionary Wars** The wars fought between French Revolutionary armies and the armies of neighbouring monarchies
- Royal authority** The right of a monarch to use their power
- Scramble for Africa** The period in the 1880s and 1890s when European powers sought to carve themselves as large a piece of the African continent as possible
- Second Boer War** War fought between British and Boer forces in Southern Africa between 1899 and 1902. Resulted in British victory
- Sub-tenants** Those peasants who leased their land from a larger landowner
- Suez Canal** Egyptian canal between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea
- Suicide bomb** A bomb carried to its target by a terrorist with a view to detonating it person in a crowded area
- Tenant-in-chief** The early term for the major landowner in given area
- Thirteen Colonies** Colonies are overseas territories of a country. Some were founded by settlers, for example Australia, and others were existing kingdoms that were gradually taken over, for example India. The Thirteen Colonies were in America
- Total war** A form of war where the entire energy, economy, manufacturing and people of a country are focused on fighting a war. For example, railway factories are required to make guns, not steam engines
- Tudors** The English royal family from 1485 to 1603
- Ulster Unionists** Pro-British, Protestant, Northern Ireland residents who want to remain part of the UK
- Vietnam War** The conflict between North and South Vietnam, with heavy involvement from the USA in the South and China and USSR in the North
- Vikings** The term for Scandinavian warriors who would raid British coastal settlements from the seventh to eleventh centuries
- Wardens of the Marches** Lords given the responsibility of ensuring that the border region between England and Scotland remained peaceful and secure
- Wars of the Roses** A phrase given to the series of wars between several different noble families for control of England, beginning in 1455 and ending in 1485 with the coronation of Henry VII
- Welfare state** A system of government organisations designed to support every member of society from 'the cradle to the grave', including free education and free healthcare
- Wessex** The largest Anglo-Saxon kingdom, stretching from near London to the tip of modern Cornwall
- Witan** A form of ruling council
- WMDs** Weapons of mass destruction
- Working class** The group in society who performed manual unskilled and semi-skilled jobs in the major cities for low wages. They were the largest group in society

# Glossary 6 Power: Monarchy and Democracy in Britain c.1000 to 2014

- Abbot** The head of an abbey
- Absolutism** The practice of the monarch having total control
- Act of Settlement** This was passed in 1701. Parliament offered the Crown to the Hanoverians (a royal household of German descent)
- Act of Supremacy** This was passed in 1534. It removed England from the Catholic Church
- Act of Union** The 1707 Act that united England and Scotland
- Air Raid Precautions (ARP) wardens** People who checked that no light could be seen during blackouts
- Archbishop of Canterbury** The most senior member of the clergy
- Assembly** The name given to representatives who meet to make political decisions and pass legislation
- Bank of England** The central bank for the UK
- Barebones Parliament** A 1653 assembly that aimed to find a stable political settlement. The assembly was entirely nominated by Oliver Cromwell
- Battle of Bosworth** The culmination of the Wars of the Roses. Richard III was defeated and Henry Lancaster became Henry VII
- Battle of Evesham** King Henry III's son, Edward (later King Edward I), defeated Simon de Montfort and other rebellious barons at this battle in 1265
- Battle of Hastings** William of Normandy defeated Harold Godwinson in 1066 and was later crowned King of England
- Battle of Stamford Bridge** Harald Hardrada was defeated by Harold Godwinson at this battle in 1066
- Bill of Rights** A constitutional settlement that laid down the terms of William and Mary taking over. The Bill of Rights included specific terms
- Bishop** A senior member of the clergy
- Black market** Illegal trade of items
- Blitz** The German bombing campaign on British cities during the Second World War
- Blockade** Military mission that restricts the supply of goods to their destination, for example, ships may have been stopped from reaching a port
- Break with Rome** Henry separated from the Catholic Church and formed the Church of England
- Burgess** A representative for a borough
- Castle** A fortified structure
- Censorship** The suppression of content of the media
- Chancellor** The chief minister
- Chartism** An activist movement that aimed to bring about reform to the parliamentary system through its Six Points
- Chief minister** The most important political figure in Tudor government
- Church of England** A Protestant Church that was created when Henry VIII split from the Catholic Church
- Churchmen** Members of the Church
- Claimant** Someone with a claim to the throne
- CND** The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. The CND emerged in the 1950s with the aim of removing nuclear weapons from British soil
- Coalition government** When more than one political party joins together to govern the country
- Commons** The lower house of the UK's Parliament
- Conscientious objector** Someone who refuses to fight in war for reasons of conscience
- Conscription** Compulsory enlistment into the army
- Constituency** An area whose voters elect a representative (MP) to Parliament
- Constitution** A set of rules that state how the government should rule the country
- Coronation Charter** A proclamation issued by Henry I when he became king in 1100
- Council of barons** A group of key barons who would advise the monarch (they ruled for Richard II as he became king at the age of ten)
- Danegeld** A payment to prevent raids
- Danelaw** Alfred the Great managed to bring relative stability to England and the Vikings settled in the north and east. This area became known as the Danelaw
- Declaration of Breda** Terms offered by Charles II to return to England to take the throne. Charles' terms were accepted, but adapted by Parliament
- Department of Information** This office was created in January 1917 by Lloyd George. It had the sole responsibility for issuing and enforcing guidelines for censorship
- Devolution** When central government gives up certain powers and devolves (gives) them to a locality or region
- Disenfranchised** No longer had the right to return an MP
- Dissolution of the Monasteries** Henry VIII dissolved monasteries and took their wealth
- Divine right** The doctrine that kings and queens have a God-given right to rule
- Domesday Book** Compiled in 1086 by a group of Anglo-Saxon scribes, officials, local courts and sheriffs. It was a record of who owned what and was used as the basis for determining how much to tax people
- Enlist** Sign up and fight
- Expenses scandal** A period when concerns about MPs' expenses were raised

- Feudalism** In return for loyalty and service, monarchs distributed land to their followers
- First Civil War** The first period of fighting in the English Civil War. This ended with Charles I's imprisonment in 1646
- Franchise** The right to vote
- French Revolution** An uprising that started in France in 1789. The monarchy were removed and France became a republic
- Garrisoned** Stationed with troops
- General election** The election of MPs to Parliament
- Glorious Revolution** William and Mary's forces landed in England in 1688 and James II fled to France. William became King William III
- Grand Remonstrance** A document created by MPs that listed over 200 criticisms and demands
- Great Reform Act** A law passed in 1832 that extended the franchise so that one in seven people could vote
- Hanoverians** A royal household of German descent – the House of Hanover
- Harrying of the North** A series of campaigns launched by William in 1069–70 to suppress the north of England
- Home Front** A volunteer organisation. Members supported the war effort from home
- Home Guard** A group of volunteers who acted as a reserve force
- Humble Petition and Advice** A set of terms presented to Cromwell by a group of moderate MPs in 1657. Cromwell did not accept these terms
- Hung Parliament** Where no one party has a majority of seats in Parliament
- Labour Party** Established in 1900 as a result of the amalgamation of trade unions and pressure groups
- Lancastrian** A supporter of the Lancastrian cause during the Wars of the Roses
- Land Army** A civilian organisation. These women often worked in agriculture, and replaced men who had been called up to the military
- Lesser nobles** Also known as 'thegns', they carried out tax collection
- Liberal Democrats** A political party in the UK. They were formed from the Liberal Party and members of the Social Democratic Party
- Lord protector** The title given to Oliver Cromwell during the Protectorate
- Magna Carta** This literally means the 'Great Charter'. The Magna Carta was a document that was signed by King John and his barons in 1215. It limited the power of the king and was supposed to give greater representation to the people of England
- Major-generals** Cromwell appointed ten major-generals to control the military districts he created
- Model Parliament** In 1295, Edward I formed the Model Parliament. He invited knights and representatives (burgesses) from major towns to form the 'Commons'
- MPs** Members of Parliament. Representatives of the voters to Parliament
- National Assembly** A devolved assembly that has the power to pass laws in Wales
- New Model Army** Parliament's fighting force during the Civil War. As the war went on, the views of some members of the New Model Army became more radical and they did not want to cooperate with Charles
- New Unions** Groups that emerged in the 1870s and 1880s; they aimed to protect workers' rights
- Noble** A person of high rank or birth
- Northern Rebellion** In 1569, northern nobles plotted to replace Elizabeth I with Mary Queen of Scots
- NUWSS (Suffragists)** A non-violent activist group which wanted to gain the right to vote for women
- Parliament** The highest legislative authority in Britain
- Parliamentary democracy** A democratic form of government. The party with the greatest representation takes control of government
- Peasants' Revolt** An uprising against Richard II in 1381
- Personal Rule** A period when Charles I ruled without Parliament
- Poll tax** A tax that everyone has to pay (regardless of wealth)
- Privatised** Taken away from state control
- Privy Council** An organisation that advised Elizabeth I and acted as the administrative centre for her government
- Propaganda** Information that is used to promote a point of view
- Proportional representation** Where the number of MPs in Parliament would reflect actual votes
- Protectorate** The period when England was ruled by a lord protector
- Provisions of Oxford** In 1251, Simon de Montfort and a group of barons forced Henry to accept the Provisions of Oxford. The Provisions stated that the king had to rule with the advice of a council of 24 advisers, and Parliament had to meet three times a year
- Puritanism** A strict form of Protestantism favoured by Oliver Cromwell
- Rationing** When the government controls the quota of food available to each person
- Referendum** A vote by the electorate on a single political question
- Referendum on membership of the European Union (EU)** A vote on the UK's membership of the EU
- Religious Settlement** Elizabeth's Religious Settlement aimed to ease religious divisions. The 'Break from Rome' was re-established, in addition to measures aimed to reconcile religious differences (for example, Mary's heresy laws were repealed)
- Representation of the People Act A** law passed in January 1918 which gave the vote to some women and all men over the age of 21
- Retainer** Someone in the service of a nobleman who would fight for him if called to do so

**The Rights of Man** A book written by Thomas Paine (published in 1791) which argued that the British political system was corrupt

**Rotten boroughs** Constituencies that returned an MP but had very few voters

**Royal Court** The monarch's household, in which key nobles held important positions and where important decisions were made

**Royal patronage** Monarchs would try to keep nobles on side by offering promotions or land (patronage)

**Rump Parliament** The MPs remaining after the Long Parliament had been purged of those who opposed putting Charles on trial for high treason

**Scottish Parliament** Scotland voted for devolution of power in 1998 and a Parliament (office which makes laws) was created in the following year

**Second Civil War** The second period of fighting in the English Civil War; it started after Charles escaped to Scotland and got Scottish support. The Royalists' defeat at the Battle of Preston saw the end to this period of fighting

**Second Reform Act** A law passed in 1867 that doubled the electorate to 40 per cent of the male population

**Secret ballot** Where votes are cast in secret

**Secret Ballot Act** An act passed in 1872 which gave people the right to cast votes in secret (this was one of the Chartists' 'Six Points')

**Serf** Someone owned by their lord

**Sheriff** Sheriffs managed the shire court, which tried offences against the Crown and lesser offences involving two or more lords

**Ship money** A levy which was usually only applied to people living in or near ports, which Charles applied in peacetime

**Star Chamber** A special court

**Suffrage** The right to vote

**Thegns** Also known as 'lesser nobles', they carried out tax collection

**Third Reform Act** A law passed in 1884 that added 2.6 million voters to the electorate, increasing it from 3.1 million to 5.7 million

**Toleration Act** An act passed in 1689 which made it legal for Protestants to belong to Churches other than the Church of England

**Tory** A member of the Tories (political party). They were rivals of the Whigs

**Total war** A state in which all of a country's resources are dedicated to the war effort

**Trades Union Congress (TUC)** A central body for trade unions that was formed in 1868

**UKIP (UK Independence Party)** A political party whose main aim was to remove the UK from membership of the EU

**Vikings** Scandinavians who often raided parts of northern Europe

**Virgin Queen** A popular title given to Queen Elizabeth I, who died unmarried

**Whig** A member of the Whigs (political party). They were rivals of the Tories

**Witan** A group of the richest and most important nobles (earls) and churchmen (bishops). They acted like a council and gave advice to the king

**WSPU (Suffragettes)** A violent activist group which wanted to gain the right to vote for women

**Yorkist** A supporter of the Yorkist cause during the Wars of the Roses

## Glossary 7 Migration to Britain c.1000 to c.2010

- 7/7 terrorist bombings** Bomb attacks on London underground trains and a bus on 7 July 2005, which killed 52 civilians and injured over 700
- Aliens Act** Passed in 1905, the first law to restrict immigration to the UK
- American War of Independence** War in which white settlers in British colonies of North America defeated the British Crown, resulting in the creation of the independent USA
- Anti-Semitic** Prejudiced against Jews
- Asylum** Protection given to a person leaving a politically turbulent country
- Ayah** An Indian woman employed by a white family as a nanny
- Banking crisis** In 2008, risk taking by bankers in the USA and UK led to the collapse of some banks and a severe, long-lasting economic downturn affecting the whole world
- Battle of Cable Street** In 1936, a planned march through London's East End by the anti-Semitic British Union of Fascists was prevented by local anti-fascist protesters who clashed with police
- Blackshirts** Nickname for members of the British Union of Fascists
- Blood libel** The false accusation that Jews ritually murdered Christian children
- Brexit** Nickname for Britain leaving the EU as a result of the 2016 referendum
- British Nationality Act** A 1948 law that said Commonwealth residents with British passports had the right to come and work in the UK
- British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act** A 1914 law that forced foreigners to register with the police
- British Union of Fascists** Far right, racist and anti-Semitic party led by Sir Oswald Mosley in the 1930s
- Capitalist** An economic system in which private businesses control trade and industry for profit, with labour usually carried out by workers who are paid wages
- Catholic** A Christian who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church headed by the Pope
- Chartists** Members of a mid-nineteenth-century working-class movement for political rights
- Colour bar** Refusing people with darker skin access to jobs, housing, education, and so on
- Coloured Alien Seamen Order** 1925 regulations that took away rights from non-white seamen, imposing a colour bar
- Committee for the Relief of the Black Poor** A 1786 charity supporting poor black people in Britain and proposing to settle them in Sierra Leone, west Africa
- Commonwealth** Britain's former colonies
- Commonwealth Immigrants Act** A 1968 law that banned immigrants who did not have a father or grandfather born in the UK
- Commonwealth Immigration Act** A 1962 law allowing only those with work vouchers to settle in the UK
- Craft guild** An association of craftspeople and merchants
- Domesday survey** A 1085 survey of all the land and people of England, commissioned by King William I
- East India Company** Set up in 1600 as an English company trading with Asia, it eventually became an armed coloniser that ruled India until 1857
- Economic migrant** A person who leaves their home because of financial pressures
- Emigration** The act of leaving a country
- Evil May Day** Violent protests against immigrants in London in 1517
- Foreign Protestants Naturalisation Act** A 1709 law allowing European Protestants to come and settle in England
- Huguenot** A French Protestant
- Illegal** Forbidden by law
- Institutionally racist** When the way an institution is organised or carries out its role results in racial discrimination
- Interned** Imprisoned for political reasons
- Islamophobic** Prejudice against Muslims
- The Jungle** Camp outside Calais, France, set up by migrants wanting to cross to the UK, forced to close in 2016
- Kindertransport** A charitable scheme that rescued thousands of Jewish children from Nazi-ruled Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia in 1938–39
- Lascar** Asian merchant seaman who worked on British ships
- League of Coloured Peoples** Self-help and civil rights organisation run by black people in Britain in the 1930s and 1940s, led by Dr Harold Moody
- Letter of denization** A letter from the king giving a foreigner the right to live in England as a citizen
- Manufacturing** Making
- Migrated** Moved from one country to another
- Muslim** Someone who follows the Islamic faith
- National Front** British racist, anti-immigrant party that was most active in the 1970s
- Naturalisation Act** An 1870 law that gave Parliament – rather than the monarch – the power to make someone a UK citizen
- Navvy** A labourer helping to construct a canal, road or railway
- Net migration** The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants in a year; in other words, the population increase due to migration
- Palatine** A Protestant from the Rhineland (in modern Germany) in the early eighteenth century
- Plantation** A large estate of land in the Americas on which crops such as tobacco, cotton and sugar were

grown, usually using slave labour until enslavement was abolished

**Pogrom** An organised violent attack on Jews aiming to massacre them

**Polish Resettlement Act** A 1947 law allowing Polish families to join their loved ones who had served in the armed forces during the Second World War

**Political refugee** Someone who flees their country due to political persecution

**Protestant** A Christian who rejected the power of the Catholic Church and the Pope, believing in more simple forms of worship and that each person can have direct communication with God

**Race Relations Acts** Laws banning racial discrimination

**Racial discrimination** Unfair treatment according to skin colour

**Referendum** A direct vote across the whole country on one issue, such as the 2016 referendum on leaving the EU

**Refugee** Someone arriving in a new country to escape danger in their home country

**Refugee status** When the government accepts that someone is escaping danger in their home country and allows them to remain legally in the country with the right to work and claim benefits

**Sangatte** A camp near Calais in France, set up between 1999 and 2001 by refugees wanting to cross to the UK

**Schengen Agreement** A 1985 agreement between several EU nations, allowing passport-free movement between their countries

**Sidney Street Siege** An armed confrontation in east London in 1911, between exiled Latvian revolutionaries and the police and army

**Somerset judgment** The 1772 ruling by the Lord Chief Justice that an escaped enslaved African could not be forced back to his owner while living in England

**Stephen Lawrence Inquiry** Official inquiry into the 1993 racist murder of a black teenager in south

London, identifying institutional racism in the police force

**United Nations Declaration of Human Rights** A 1948 international agreement protecting, among others, the rights of refugees

**Unlawful** There is no law permitting it

**Walloons** Protestants living under Spanish rule in the Low Countries in the sixteenth century

**Windrush** A ship that arrived in the UK in 1948 from the Caribbean, bringing migrants from the Caribbean

## Glossary 8 Personal Rule to Restoration 1629–1660

**Absolutism** The practice of the monarch having total control

**Arminianism** Laud started a new form of Protestantism ('Arminianism') which aimed to combat Puritans by restricting their freedom. Arminianism had Dutch roots

**Army** An organised military force

**Battle of Dunbar** Cromwell invaded Scotland in 1650 and was victorious in the Battle of Dunbar

**Battle of Preston** In 1648, Cromwell defeated the Royalists and the Scots at the Battle of Preston

**Chancellor of the exchequer** The chief finance minister of the UK

**Civil war** A war fought between groups of people from the same country

**Commonwealth** The name given to the period 1649–60 when England was run as a republic (a state ruled without a monarch)

**Decimation tax** A tax on ex-Royalists

**Declaration of Breda** Terms offered by Charles II to return to England to take the throne. Charles' terms were accepted, but adapted by Parliament

**Divine right** The doctrine that kings and queens have a God-given right to rule

**Gentry** A member of the gentry was someone with a good social position. The gentry were right below the nobility in terms of position

**Grand Remonstrance** A list of grievances presented to Charles I in 1641

**Humble Petition and Advice** A set of terms presented to Cromwell by a group of moderate MPs in 1657. Cromwell did not accept these terms

**Independents** One of the two groups of MPs into which Parliament divided during the Civil War. The Independents were led by Cromwell and wanted to force Charles to concede to their demands

**Instrument of Government** A written constitution of England, Scotland and Ireland

**London mobs** Riotous groups of people

**Lord protector** The title given to Oliver Cromwell during the Protectorate

**Magna Carta** This literally means the 'Great Charter'. The Magna Carta was a document that was signed by King John and his barons in 1215. It limited the power of the king and was supposed to give greater representation to the people of England

**Major-generals** Cromwell appointed major-generals to control the military districts he had created in England and Wales

**Militia Ordinance** This was passed in 1642. It put Parliament in charge of the appointment of lord lieutenants and so they controlled the armed forces

**MPs** Members of Parliament. Representatives of the voters to Parliament

**New Model Army** Parliament's fighting force during the Civil War. As the war went on, the views of some members of the New Model Army became more radical and they did not want to cooperate with Charles

**Nineteen Propositions** Parliament's settlement offer to Charles (1646)

**Nominated Assembly** A government made up of figures that Cromwell and the army deemed to be suitable to rule. Members were chosen because they had the right religious outlook

**Oath of Loyalty** The proposed declaration of loyalty to the Commonwealth that would express approval of the execution of Charles I. Some MPs refused to sign this and a compromise was reached – they were required to express loyalty to the Commonwealth but not approval of its past actions

**Policy of Thorough** The term used to describe the strict and harsh control of the country under the Personal Rule

**Presbyterians** One of the two groups of MPs into which

Parliament divided during the Civil War. The Presbyterians wanted to work with Charles to achieve a settlement at the end of the first English Civil War

**Pride's Purge** A purge of MPs (of the Long Parliament) who were opposed to the New Model Army. This happened on 6 December 1648

**The Protectorate** The period 1653–58, when Cromwell personally took control and was given the title 'lord protector'

**Puritan** An extreme Protestant

**Recusancy Laws** Fines for people who did not attend Protestant Church services

**Regicide** The killing of a king

**Restoration Settlement** The final terms of Charles II's restoration to the throne

**Royalist MPs** Members of Parliament who were in favour of Charles staying on the throne

**Rump Parliament** The MPs remaining after the Long Parliament had been purged of those who opposed putting Charles on trial for high treason

**Second Civil War** The second period of fighting in the English Civil War; it started after Charles escaped to Scotland and got Scottish support. The Royalists' defeat at the Battle of Preston saw the end to this period of fighting

**Second Protectorate** Oliver Cromwell recalled Parliament after the dissolution of the First Protectorate. He aimed to raise taxes for his wars

**Ship money** A levy which was usually only applied to people living in or near ports. Charles applied it in peacetime

**Third Civil War** After the execution of Charles I, fighting resumed as Scotland supported Charles II. The Third Civil War ended at the Battle of Dunbar, following which Charles II fled to France

## Glossary 9 The English Reformation c.1520–c.1550

- Abbot** The head of a monastery
- Absenteeism** Not attending church. This was a very serious matter in the medieval world
- Act of Six Articles** 1539. A revision of the Act of Ten Articles which reversed some more protestant features
- Act of Ten Articles** 1536. A series of laws which made some Protestant-themed changes to the Church of England
- Annulment** Legally stating that a marriage is 'null and void'
- Book of Common Prayer** A new prayer book written in English and containing deliberately ambiguous language on controversial issues
- Celibate** Abstaining from sexual relations
- Chantries Act** 1547. Shut down chantries, which were a specific form of monastery that had so far been spared the dissolution
- Church** It is important to remember that 'a church' is an individual building, but 'the Church' is the whole of the institution of religion in the country
- Clergy** The group term for all of the members of the Church (priests, vicars, bishops and so on). A better word to use than 'churchmen' or 'priests'
- Clerical** Within the clergy
- Convocation** A large formal assembly of people, usually in the context of a Church
- Court** The body of nobles and ministers surrounding the king who helped him to run the country, dealing with domestic issues and foreign affairs
- Dissolution of the Lesser Monasteries Act** The law which made it legal for the Crown to disband monasteries and seize their goods
- Enclosure** When land that had been available for peasants to farm was fenced off (enclosed) to graze sheep for their wool. These enclosures threw peasants off their land and they then turned to the monasteries for help
- Eucharist** The rite where a person sips wine and eats bread in honour of the sacrifice of Jesus
- Evangelical** A tradition within Christianity emphasising the authority of the Bible
- Evangelism** The idea of justification by faith alone, where people could not buy their way into Heaven, but had to earn it through faith
- Excommunication** Being officially barred from participating in the services and practices of the Catholic Church
- Exile** When an individual is punished by being thrown out of their country
- Faction** A group within a larger body, often opposed to other factions
- Gentry** The group in society between nobility and peasantry, usually composed of knights, smaller landowners and wealthy tradesmen
- Great Chain of Being** The belief that there is a natural hierarchy in society, with the king at the top, the nobles, then gentry and finally peasants
- Hanged, drawn and quartered** The ultimate punishment for traitors. They were hanged until nearly suffocated; drawn (dragged) around the town behind a horse; tortured to death and then chopped into four quarters
- Heaven** The Christian afterlife for those who have not sinned
- Hell** The Christian afterlife for those who have sinned
- Heresy** The crime of speaking out against the Church, or even worse, God. Almost always punished by an incredibly painful death such as being burnt at the stake
- Heretic** Someone who commits blasphemy or in some way speaks out against the Church
- Holy day** A day on which specific religious observance takes place
- Holy Roman Emperor** The leader of the Holy Roman Empire – a loose group of kingdoms in what we today call Germany
- Humanist** A renaissance belief that the education of the people would lead to their enlightenment
- Illegitimate** Born outside marriage
- Indulgences** Paying for people to pray for you
- Laymen** People who were not churchmen
- Lincolnshire Rising** The first rebellion of the Pilgrimage of Grace, beginning in Louth
- Lollards** Pre-protestant religious movement that began some of the criticism of the Catholicism
- Minority council** A group of senior nobles who were in charge of running the country while the king was unable to do so
- Nobility** Lords, earls and so on
- Oath of Allegiance** To swear loyalty on the bible to a person or country
- Oath of Succession** An oath which the nobility and Parliament were forced to swear agreeing to accept Henry as Supreme Head of the Church
- Peasants** The vast majority of English people were people who worked land to grow food. They were generally illiterate and had a short life expectancy
- Pilgrimage of Grace** A series of three rebellions against Henry VIII's reforms of the Church in England, taking place in 1536–37 in the north of England
- Pluralism** The belief that it is possible to have more than one viewpoint on politics or religion
- Pontefract Articles** The demands of the rebels in the Pilgrimage of Grace
- Praemunire** The crime of supporting the Pope or Catholicism instead of the king
- Prayer Book Rebellion** Alternate name for the Western Rebellion of 1549



**Purgatory** The first stage of the afterlife for Catholics. According to Catholic belief, people who had committed some sins would end up here to await judgement, potentially for thousands of years

**Reformation** The divide in the Christian Church between Protestants who wanted reform and Catholics who did not

**Renaissance** A period starting in the late fifteenth century, originating in Italy. It was a period of revisiting learning from Ancient Rome and Greece. It led to many people starting to question the Catholic faith

**Royal Proclamation** A law issued by the king directly without confirmation from Parliament

**Second Act of Uniformity** The law which made more extreme Protestant reforms to the Church of England in 1552

**Second Dissolution Act** This act dissolved the larger monasteries and the abbeys throughout England

**Secular** Matters not to do with the Church

**Sheep tax** A tax on sheep

**Succession** The process of ensuring that a new monarch would follow the previous

**Superstition** Beliefs that are not connected to the Christian faith, but are more about ancient ideas of the supernatural, such as the idea that spilling salt could summon a demon

**Supreme Head of the Church** The title given to Henry VIII to put him in charge of the Church of England

**Ten Articles** See 'Act of Ten Articles'

**Tithe** A 'tenth', a tax paid by people to the church was a tenth of what they had – be it money, food or goods

**Treason Act** Law which made it punishable by death to question the Act of Supremacy

**Valor Ecclesiasticus** A survey of the wealth of the Church of England in 1535

**Vicegerent** The 'Royal Priest': the title that Cromwell was given

in order to be able to make the changes to Church laws, which he and Henry decided on

**Western Rebellion** The rising of Devonian and Cornish peasants against the gentry, caused by a combination of anger at taxes and anger at the Protestant Reformation

## Glossary 10 The Impact of Empire on Britain 1688–c.1730

- Act of Union** The law that united Scotland and England as one nation ruled from London, creating the Kingdom of Great Britain
- Ascendancy** The wealthy Protestant class that ruled Ireland under the English after 1691
- Battle of Dunkeld** August 1689 battle at which the Jacobite rebellion in Scotland was defeated by forces supporting King William III
- Battle of Killiecrankie** July 1689 battle won by the Scottish Jacobites but at the loss of one-third of their army and the death of their leader, Viscount Dundee
- Battle of the Boyne** July 1690 battle between Irish Jacobites and Williamites with no clear winner but which led to William's decisive victory at the Battle of Aughrim
- Capitalism** An economic system based on private businesses controlling trade and industry for profit
- Catholics** Christians who were members of the Roman Catholic Church headed by the Pope
- Chattel slavery** A form of slavery in which the enslaved person is bought, becomes the property of the owner and is not deemed to be human
- Colony** A place that is invaded and controlled by a foreign power
- Commodity** A product that can be traded
- Glorious Revolution** Name given by politicians supporting William III to the events in 1688 which resulted in him seizing the throne from James II
- Guerrilla** A fighter in a small group who uses irregular tactics against a much bigger army without confronting the army directly
- Hanoverian** The royal family of Great Britain after 1714; originally German
- Highland** The mountainous northern part of Scotland
- Indentured labourer** A worker in forced employment, unable to leave until their period of indenture is over
- Jacobite** A supporter of James
- Jacobite rebellions** Uprisings in 1688 and 1715 by supporters of James Stuart who wanted him to take back the throne of England and Scotland
- Joint stock system** Where businesses are owned by shareholders
- Lowland** The southern part of Scotland nearer to England, a region of farmland and towns
- Massacre of Glencoe** The 1692 murder of 38 people from the clan McDonald by soldiers acting on behalf of William III
- Monopoly** When one company has complete control of an area of trade or business, with no competitors
- Mughal** A dynasty of Muslim emperors who ruled India from the early sixteenth to the eighteenth century
- National debt** Money borrowed by the government from banks
- Nine Years' War** The 1688–97 war between France and an alliance of European powers supported by William III
- Penal laws** Harsh laws imposed by England in 1695, taking away rights of Irish Catholics
- Plantations** Land in Ireland that was taken over by Scottish and English Protestant settlers
- Plantations** Large estates of land producing crops such as tobacco, cotton and sugar, usually using slave labour
- Plantocracy** A society controlled and governed by plantation owners in the British colonies, backed up by military force and the law
- Plantocracy racism** The idea that Europeans were superior to Africans, developed to justify the slave system on plantations
- Protestants** Christians who rejected the power of the Catholic Church and the Pope, believing in more simple forms of worship and that each person can have direct communication with God
- Royal African Company** A trading company set up by the Stuart royal family that began large-scale transportation of enslaved people from west Africa to the Americas
- Royal charter** A formal document from a monarch granting a special right or power
- Stuart** The royal family of Scotland from 1371 until 1603, then of England and Scotland
- Transportation** People convicted of crimes were sent as punishment to live and work in North America
- Treaty of Limerick** A 1691 agreement that ended the Jacobite–Williamite war in Ireland
- Treaty of Utrecht** A 1713 agreement that ended the War of the Spanish Succession and gave Britain the contract to supply enslaved Africans to Spanish colonies
- Triangular trade** Trade in goods from Britain to Africa, slaves from Africa to the Caribbean and North America, and raw materials back to Britain
- Union of Crowns** From 1603 to 1707, the system of government in which Scotland and England were separate nations with separate parliaments but ruled by one monarch
- Williamite** A supporter of William