

OCR GCSE (9–1) History B glossary

Glossary 1 The People's Health, c.1250 to present

AIDS Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

Alum Potassium sulphate

Blood letting Removing blood

BSE Mad cow disease

Buboes Swelling in the armpits and groin

By-product Not the main product made

Canning Preserving food in cans or tins

Community spirit Friendly, close neighbours

Conduit Lead pipe which brought spring water to a town

Consumption The amount drunk

Distilling Making alcohol

Epidemic Widespread outbreak of a disease

Flagellant Someone who whipped themselves hoping that God would forgive them

Gongfermor A person who removed waste from pits

Gout Severe joint pain

Guild Association of merchants

HIV Human immunodeficiency virus

Import A product coming in to a country

Laissez faire Leave alone

Latrine Toilet

Local authority People appointed to govern a town

Malnutrition A lack of the right nutrients

Midden A waste heap

Midden privy A toilet with a pit dug underneath

Midwife A nurse who specialises in the birth and care of babies

Migration The movement of people

Mortality Death

Pail privy A toilet with a removable bucket

Pesthouse A hospital for infected people

Pneumonia A lung disease

Privy A toilet

Quarantined Isolated away from others

Ratepayer A local taxpayer

Rates Taxes

Rationed Restricted

Rationing Controlling the amount of food

Regulation Checking quality

Respiratory disease Lung disease

Revolutionised Made a huge change to

Sanction Punishment

Smog Smoke and fog

Stigmatised Having the disease was seen as shameful

Tot of rum The daily ration of rum issued to sailors

Trade routes Land and sea routes used by traders

Tuberculosis Killer lung disease

Underprivileged Poor

Waterborne Can survive and travel in water

Workhouse A place where the poor went if they were homeless and penniless

Glossary 2 Crime and Punishment, c.1250 to present

- Abjure the realm** Leave England forever
- Amateur** Not officially trained
- Ambush** Launch a surprise attack from a hidden position
- Assizes** The main courts for dealing with serious crimes until 1971
- Benefit of clergy** Priests were given this option as only the Church could try them and the Church did not execute people
- Black market** Illegal trade
- Borstal** A prison for offenders under the age of 21
- Bow Street Runners** Groups of part-time constables who patrolled London's streets each evening until midnight
- Bridewell** A type of prison where prisoners were forced to work or punished if they refused to do so
- Capital punishment** The execution of offenders
- Chief constable of the hundred** A man who supervised law and order in his area
- CID** Criminal Investigation Department
- Clergy** Ordained people such as priests, bishops and so on
- Community service** Undertaking unpaid work for the community
- Conservative** Traditional
- Consumer society** A society in which buying and selling goods is a key activity
- Coroner** A person who investigates a sudden death
- Corporal punishment** Whipping and beating
- Counterfeiting** Making copies, usually of coins, with the intention of deceiving or defrauding someone
- Cucking stool** A sort of wooden toilet
- Debtor** A person who owes money
- Dice** A type of gambling involving rolling small cubes with numbered sides
- Enlightenment** An intellectual movement emphasising reason and individualism rather than tradition
- Familiars** Spirits in the form of small animals which fed on a witch's blood
- Famine** When people die due to food shortages
- Felony** A serious crime
- Fornication** Having sex outside of marriage
- Gaoler** The person in charge of a prison
- Garrotting panic** In the early 1860s, a number of people in London were choked and robbed on the streets. Newspaper reporting exaggerated the problem, causing a panic, and politicians responded by making prisons even harsher
- Grand larceny** Stealing goods worth more than 12d
- Hanging** A type of capital punishment where someone is killed by tying a rope attached from above around their neck and suspending them until they die
- Hanging, drawing and quartering** A type of capital punishment where someone is hanged almost to the point of death, disembowelled, beheaded and chopped into four pieces
- Heresy** Spreading beliefs not allowed by the Church
- Hierarchy** The way society was ordered, from the king at the top to the peasants at the bottom
- High treason** Plotting to kill the king
- Highway robber** Someone who commits robbery on a road
- Hue and cry** The responsibility of everyone in a town or village to raise the alarm by shouting and to try to catch a criminal
- Hulk** An old, rotting warship situated on the River Thames
- Humanitarian** Caring
- Hundred** A way in which counties were divided
- Hundred court** A court run by a county sheriff
- Import duty** A tax on imported goods
- Industrialisation** The development of industries, often involving increased use of machines
- Justice of the Peace (JP)** A person who was responsible for maintaining law and order in a county
- Lollards** People who challenged Roman Catholic teachings about God's forgiveness and demanded to be allowed to read the Bible in English
- Long drop** A method of hanging which calculated how much rope was needed to break the neck instantly
- Lord of the manor** The major landowner and feudal master in a village
- Manor** A village
- National** Under the control of the central government
- New drop** This allowed the person being hanged to fall through a trap door and therefore to die more quickly
- Opportunistic** Unplanned

- Outlaw** Someone who is on the run to escape the law
- Parish constable** Law enforcement officer in charge of a village
- Penny dreadful** A cheap illustrated newspaper detailing the most shocking crimes
- Petty crime** A small and not very significant crime
- Petty treason** A crime such as a wife killing her husband
- Phishing** Emailing people to trick them into sharing their credit card details
- Pillory** A wooden frame used for punishing an offender
- Posse** A group of local men
- Quaker** A member of a Christian movement
- Quarter sessions** The county courts that tried criminals four times a year
- Recession** Decline
- Rehabilitation** Restoring a criminal to a non-offending member of society
- Retainers** A private army
- Scold's bridle** A heavy iron frame locked on to the woman's head with a projecting spike pressing down on her tongue
- Scolding** The crime of using offensive or abusive speech in public
- Sexual immorality** Sexual activities outside of marriage
- Sheriff** The king's chief law enforcer in each county
- Silent system** Prisoners were allowed to work alongside each other but not allowed to speak to one another
- Stocks** Wooden blocks used to hold an offender's legs
- Strip farming** Medieval peasants often used to cultivate a small, narrow area of land alongside other peasant farmers
- Suppression** Putting an end to
- Temperance Movement** An attempt to persuade people to stop drinking alcohol
- Tithing** A group of ten adult men. If one of them broke a law the others had to bring him to court
- Trade union** A workers' organisation to protect workers' rights
- Treason** The crime of plotting against your monarch or country
- Utilitarianism** 'The greatest happiness for the greatest number'
- Vagrancy** When people wander from place to place in search of work
- Villein** A peasant tied to the manor, unable to move away, who had to work for his lord in return for land
- Wars of the Roses** A series of English civil wars fought for control of the English Crown by the House of Lancaster and the House of York
- Watchman** A man paid to patrol the streets and arrest drunks
- Young offender institution** A prison for offenders aged under 21; replaced borstals in 1988

Glossary 3 The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087

Bloodline A direct relative

Burh A fortified town

Burh-geat A fortified dwelling of a Saxon thegn

Cavalry Soldiers who fight while riding on horseback

Ceorl A free Saxon who worked on the land

Engraving Cutting a design into a hard surface such as metal, bone or stone

Fens An area of marshland in East Anglia

Feudal system A hierarchy in which people hold land in return for providing service to the people above them. All land belongs to the king

Fief Land held by someone in exchange for providing services to the lord who owns the land

Forest Law Laws banning hunting in the royal forests that covered one-third of England

Fyrd The army of an Anglo-Saxon king

Harrying of the North A violent campaign by King William I to suppress rebellion in the north of England

Knight An important soldier who served a baron and the king

Mint Machinery that makes coins

Motte A huge earth mound on which a castle was built

Murdrum A fine imposed on a Saxon community if the murderer of a Norman was not found within five days

Norman Conquest The name given to the Normans taking control of England

Pagan Pre-Christian

Palisade Fence

Papal banner A banner given by the Pope to show his approval

Pluralism Holding two Church positions at once

Shilling An English coin. In the eleventh century it was roughly the value of a cow

Shire A county

Simony Selling Church posts for money

Tenant-in-chief A major landowner who received land from the king

Thegn An Anglo-Saxon landowner with enough land to give him quite a high position in society

Thrall A slave

Wergild The cash value of someone's life in Anglo-Saxon England

Witan Powerful lords and bishops

Glossary 4 The Elizabethans, 1580–1603

- Able-bodied poor** People who wanted to work but were unable to find jobs
- Act of Persuasions, 1581** Raised recusancy fines by 10,000 per cent
- Act of Supremacy, 1569** Made Elizabeth head of the Church
- Act of Uniformity, 1569** Set up what church services should be
- Act Restraining Recusants, 1593** Catholics had to stay within five miles of their homes
- Alehouse** A pub
- Armada** Spanish word for navy
- Babington Plot, 1586** The plot that led to the execution of Mary Queen of Scots
- Balance of power** Applied to foreign policy, the relative power of two countries such as England and Spain
- Bloody Question** Put to priests to establish loyalty. They were asked who they would be loyal to in the event of an invasion of England: Queen Elizabeth or the Pope
- Bond of Association, 1584** Anyone who plotted or who would gain from a plot to kill Elizabeth could be executed
- Calendar custom** A festival such as Christmas or Harvest Home linked to the religious and farming calendar
- Chamber** A room
- Church papist** Someone who outwardly complied with the religious settlement but inwardly kept his or her Catholic belief, including loyalty to the Pope
- Colony** Land settled by people from a foreign country and ruled as if it is part of the home country
- Conformer** Someone who accepted Elizabeth's religious settlement
- Courtier** A member of the Royal Court
- Deposed** Removed
- Excommunicated** Expelled from the Catholic Church
- Exile** A person forced to live abroad
- Factional rivalry** At Court, interest groups competing with each other
- Familiar** An animal kept by witches
- Heretic** An unbeliever
- Illegitimate birth** A baby born to an unmarried mother
- Impotent poor** People who were physically unable to work through age or illness
- Jesuit** A priest trained to bring people back to Catholicism, for example, Edmund Campion
- Justice of the Peace (JP)** Gentry appointed to enforce Elizabeth's laws in each local area
- Landed gentry** Those who owned land
- Lord Lieutenant** A noble who had overall responsibility in each county to ensure people obeyed Elizabeth's laws
- Martyr** Someone who dies for their beliefs
- Masque** An elaborate play with dancing and acting performed by masked performers
- Misogyny** Negative attitudes towards women
- Missionary** Someone sent to convert others to a religious group
- Monopoly** The exclusive right to make or sell a product
- Mughal** A ruler of the Mughal Empire in India
- National security** Keeping a country safe from invasion or rebellion
- Noble** A member of the aristocracy, for example a lord or a duke
- Nuclear family** A husband and wife and their dependent children
- Patron** Supporter
- Patronage** Giving particular men important duties or privileges
- Poor rate** A local tax to provide for the needs of the poor
- Pottage** A thick soup, the main food for the poor
- Priest hole** A secret hiding place in a rich person's home
- Privy Chamber** The queen's private rooms
- Privy Council** A group of senior advisers
- Proclamation** Royal orders that had the force of law
- Progress** A royal tour of the country, staying with nobles
- Propaganda** Biased or misleading information to put forward a point of view
- Puritan** An extreme Protestant, strongly opposed to Catholicism
- Purveyance** The queen's right to buy supplies at cheap prices
- Quarter sessions** Three-monthly criminal courts judged by JPs

Radical Someone who wished to change a long-standing situation or tradition

Recusancy Act, 1587 An Act stating that two-thirds of the land owned by a recusant could be seized

Recusant Someone who refused to go to Anglican Church services

Relief Payment to the impotent poor to prevent begging and starvation

Renaissance Rediscovery of classical ideas and stories. As applied to design and architecture, a love of symmetry and proportion

Repressed Held back or oppressed

Royal Court The group of people surrounding the monarch

Royal proclamation A royal order that had the force of law

Sabbath Sunday, regarded by Puritans as the Lord's Day to be set aside for rest and prayer, not dancing and drinking

Seminary priest A priest trained to encourage faithful Catholics by saying the Mass and hearing confession

Sessions A court of law

Settled poor Poor people with housing but who could not travel to look for work. Mostly women with children, and elderly people

Speaker A senior MP who ran sessions of Parliament

Succession Who would inherit the throne

Suppressed Crushed

Transubstantiation Belief that the communion bread and wine magically turn into Christ's body and blood

Vagabonds People who could work but chose to beg or steal instead

Vagrant poor Homeless unemployed labourers who moved from place to place looking for work

Vestments Colourful robes worn by Catholic priests at Mass

Viewer A person appointed to survey and classify each poor person

Witchcraft Using supernatural powers to harm others

Yeoman A farmer who owned the land that he tended

Glossary 5 The Making of America, 1789–1900

13th Amendment A change to the Constitution which made slavery illegal

14th Amendment A change to the Constitution which gave citizenship rights to all people born or naturalised in the USA

15th Amendment A change to the Constitution which gave all citizens the right to vote regardless of their skin colour

1850 Compromise A set of laws, including the Fugitive Slave Act, which said that free states had to return escaped slaves to their holders

Abolitionist A person who was against slavery

Amended Changed

American Civil War A war fought between states in the North and South, 1861–65

American Indians People who lived in America before European settlement. Sometimes called indigenous people or Native Americans

Barbed-wire fencing Wire fences with sharp points, used to enclose large areas quickly

Black Codes Laws which removed rights from black Americans

Boarding school A school where children lived

Bonanza farm A farm of over 10,000 acres

Bozeman trail A mining trail

Buffalo chip Dung

Carpetbagger A Northerner who went to the South during Reconstruction and made a profit

Central Pacific Company that built a railroad from the West towards the East

Cheyenne Indians A powerful Plains tribe

Chinese immigrant A person coming to the USA from China

Cholera A waterborne disease

Christianity The main religion of white Americans

Civil Rights Bill A law to protect the rights of all black Americans

Company Group

Confederacy Southern states during the Civil War

Congress Creates and votes on laws. Similar to Parliament in the UK

Corporation A large company or business

Cotton gin A piece of machinery which could separate cotton fibres

Crushing mill A machine used to extract gold from rock

Democracy A system where people vote for the leaders

Emancipation Proclamation Announcement made by President Lincoln in January 1863 that slaves in the Confederacy would be made free

Emigrant A person moving to settle in another place, for example in the West

Exodusters Ex-slaves who went to Kansas in 1879 to claim Homestead land

Far West California, Oregon and Washington

Five Civilised Tribes The Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole

Fort Laramie A key US fort

Fort Laramie Treaty One of two major treaties signed between the USA and Plains Indians (1851 and 1868)

Fort Sumter A Union fort

Free state A state without slavery

Freedman's Bureau A charity to help ex-slaves

Friends of the Indian A charity set up to help Indians integrate into white culture

Ghost Dance A major Indian religious movement of the late nineteenth century

Great Sioux War A war fought between the Sioux and USA, 1876–77

Headman A leader

Homestead A house built on the Plains

Homestead Act Offered people 160 acres of land free for five years

Hunting ground Buffalo hunting land

Indian agent A person who managed an Indian reservation

Indian Removal Act of 1830 A law which promised tribes money if they agreed to relocate to Indian Territory

Indian Territory A piece of land specially put aside for the Indian nations

Irrigation ditch A channel dug to help water the land

Kansas–Nebraska Act Allowed states to decide if they wanted to be free or slave states (1854)

Ku Klux Klan A white supremacist group

Long drive A cattle route from the South to a railhead

Louisiana Purchase 530 million acres of land bought from France

Lynching Hanging someone without a proper trial

- Militia** Soldiers
- Mineral** A naturally occurring substance obtained by mining, such as coal, iron, copper, for example
- Mining settlement** A quickly built town for miners
- Missouri Compromise** Allowed slavery in new Southern states but not in Northern ones (1820)
- Morally wrong** Against the Christian religion
- Mormons** A religious group set up in the early nineteenth century
- Nomadic lifestyle** A way of life that involves constantly moving around
- Old South** The Southern states from the original thirteen states
- Overlander** A traveller who went over the land to the West rather than by sea
- Pacific Railroad Act** An Act which put aside funding for a new railroad linking East and West
- Pardon** Forgive
- Pass** A crossing place
- Plantation** A large farm, usually growing a single crop such as cotton
- Plains** An area of open grassland
- Plough** Make the land ready for planting crops
- Polygamy** Marrying many wives
- President** The head of state
- Race riots** Violence against minority groups
- Radical Reconstruction** Period between 1867 and 1870
- Railroad** A railway
- Redeemer government** A government trying to re-establish white dominance in the South
- Representatives** Politicians elected by a state
- Republic** A country without a king or queen
- Republican Party** A political party set up in 1854
- Reservation** An area of land set aside for American Indians
- Sacred** Holy
- Sea Islands** Islands off the coast of South Carolina
- Secede from** Leave
- Segregated** Separate schools for black and white students
- Segregation** Keeping people separate, in this case, by race
- Sharecropper** A farmer who did not own his land
- Sheriff** A policeman
- Sioux** A powerful Indian nation
- Society** A group
- Sod** A block of earth
- States** Smaller political units which are part of the country of the United States
- Supreme Court** The highest court in the USA
- Tenement** An apartment building
- Territories** Areas with too few people to have their own state government
- Texas Longhorns** Hardy cattle
- Tipi** A tent
- Trade union** An organisation set up to protect workers' rights
- Transcontinental Railroad** A railroad which crossed the whole of the USA
- Treaty** An agreement
- Typhoid** A serious bacterial disease
- Union** Northern states during the Civil War
- Union Pacific** Company that built a railroad from the East towards the West
- Wind pump** A device for drawing water from deep underground

Glossary 6 Living under Nazi Rule, 1933–1945

- Abwehr** German military intelligence during the Second World War
- Aryan** A Nazi term used to describe 'natural' Germans
- Boycott** A campaign encouraging people to avoid a place or business
- Censor** To examine material before publication and remove anything that might be considered unacceptable
- Civil liberties** Rights such as freedom of assembly, press or speech
- Coalition** Where two political parties join to form an alliance
- Communist** A person who believes in the ideas of Communism
- Concentrate** Gather people or things together in a common location
- Concordat** A ruling by the Pope
- Confessional Church** A non-Nazi Church founded by Martin Niemöller
- Conscripted** Forced to go to war or to work
- Crematorium** A place where dead bodies are burned
- Degenerate** Not considered normal
- Delegatura** A secret state inside Poland during the Second World War
- Der Stürmer** The Nazi propaganda newspaper. It was highly anti-Semitic
- Deutsche Arbeitsfront** German Labour Front. It replaced the banned trade unions and offered many benefits to German workers
- Dissolved** Stopped existing
- Einsatzgruppen** Mobile killing units of SS soldiers
- Enabling Act** The law passed in March 1933 which gave Hitler the right to pass any law without the consent of the Reichstag
- Extrajudicial** Outside the legal system
- Firestorm** A very intense and destructive fire
- Forced labour** Forcing workers from other countries to do German jobs
- French resistance** Those who fought against the Nazis during the Second World War
- Gauleiter** The title given to a local regional leader of the Nazi Party
- General Government** The name given to the largest region of Nazi-controlled Poland during the Second World War
- Ghetto** An enclosed district in a town or city
- Gleichshaltung** A German term meaning bringing into line. Refers to the period after the Nazis took power in 1933
- Gypsies** Travelling people. Traditionally they speak the Romany language and are sometimes known as Roma or Sinti
- Hitler Youth** The Nazi youth organisation for boys and girls
- Inform** Tell
- Jewish problem** A Nazi term used to describe what to do with the large numbers of Jews under Nazi rule during the Second World War
- July Bomb Plot** The plot led by Colonel Stauffenberg to assassinate Hitler
- Kripo** Criminal police
- Lebensraum** Living space. The Nazi desire to have more land for Germans to expand into and work on
- Machinery of terror** Term used to describe the functions and systems of the Nazi system of terror
- Mein Kampf** Hitler's book, which he wrote in prison and where he set out his political views. It means 'my struggle' in English
- Meuten** Gangs
- Military expenditure** Money spent on war or weapons for war
- Mischling** A Nazi term for someone with one or two Jewish grandparents and the rest non-Jewish grandparents
- Mittelstand** A German term for craftsmen
- Munich Putsch** The event where the Nazi Party tried to take power by force in 1923
- Nazi ideal** A term meaning what the Nazis wanted
- Night of the Long Knives** The event in 1934 where Hitler murdered Ernst Röhm and other SA leaders
- Nordic** Refers to people from the northern Nordic countries, for example Norway
- Obedience** Following or complying with the rules
- One Pot Sunday** Once a month, a one-pot meal would be made using leftovers
- Operation Reinhard** The Nazi plan to murder the Jews in the General Government
- Operation Valkyrie** An emergency order which enlisted the reserve army to run Germany
- Orpo** Ordinary police

Physical persecution Where a certain group of people is targeted with violence

Pilgrimage A holy journey

Political offences A vague term used by the Nazis against anyone who tried to actively stand against them

Politically unreliable Having different political views from the Nazis

Rassenkunde The study of race

Rationing Where the supply goods is cut during wartime to ensure that there is enough to go around

Rearmament The process of building up a stock of new weapons to prepare for war

Reich Church A new Protestant Church set up by the Nazis in which priests had to sign an oath of loyalty

Reichstag The German Parliament building

Reichstag Fire Decree The law passed after the Reichstag Fire that restricted civil liberties

Reserve army The army left in Germany that could be called on in a time of emergency

Right wing Conservative or reactionary political view. At its extreme this means fiercely nationalistic

Slavs A derogatory term for people from eastern Europe

Social exclusion A policy designed to alienate a certain group of people

Sonderkommandos Groups of Jews forced to work for the Nazis

Total war Where everyone is enlisted to support the war effort

Vichy France The southern half of France that was under indirect Nazi rule during the Second World War

Volkssturm German for people's storm. A militia of old and young people

Wehrmacht The German army

Winter relief collection A collection of money from the German people to provide soup kitchens for the poor during the winter

Work-shy Those who avoid work