

Year 8 (1500AD – 1900AD)

Renaissance, The Reformation, The Tudors, English Civil War, Industrial Revolution, Enlightenment, British Empire,

Reformation:

A religious movement in the 1500s following the ideas of Martin Luther. The creation of the Protestant Church and the split from the Catholic Church.

Protestant:

A Christian who follows a Church separate from the Catholic one.

Catholic:

A Christian who follows the Catholic Church (with the Pope as the leader of the Church).

Excommunication:

To be expelled from the Catholic Church.

Monarch:

A ruler / a King or a Queen.

Parliament:

In England, a group of people who represent the rest of the country (elected).

Civil War:

A war between people of the same country.

Superstition:

A supernatural belief (irrational, not based on science).

Revolution:

A forcible overthrow of a government in favour of a new system.

Enlightenment:

A movement based on new philosophies in the 17th and 18th centuries promoting reason and individualism rather than tradition and religion.

Industry:

When raw materials are processed and made into objects. To do with manufacturing and factories.

Agriculture:

To do with farming / growing food.

Factory:

A building where goods are made, mainly by machines.

Technology:

Using scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry.

Empire:

When a country or people rules over lots of others.

Colony:

An area controlled by an Empire that is not in its home territory.

Slave:

A person who is forced to work for and obey, without pay and often no rights.

Workhouse:

A place where the poor receive a place to sleep and some food in exchange for hard manual work.

Class:

A system of ordering society where people are divided based on their economic status.

Upper class:

The social group with the highest status, often the aristocracy.

Middle class:

The social group which includes educated professionals / businesspeople and their families.

Working class:

The social group with the lowest status in society. Often have labour jobs.

Plantation:

An estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco are grown.

Emancipation:

The process of being set free from legal, social or political restrictions.

Abolition:

The action of getting rid of a system or practice (like slavery).