

<i>abbey (n.)</i>	A place of religious worship, where monks or nuns live and preach together	eine Abtei, Klosterkirche
<i>abbot (n.)</i>	A person in charge of an abbey	ein Abt
<i>anoint sb (v.)</i>	Putting oil on someone's head in a symbolic act of turning him into a king or emperor	jemanden salben
<i>archbishop (n.)</i>	A bishop with a higher degree of prestige	Erzbischof
<i>Archbishop of Canterbury (n.)</i>	The leader of the Church of England, the Anglican Church. (As this Church does not follow the pope, it has its own leader)	Erzbischof von Canterbury
<i>baron (n.)</i>	The lowest rank of the nobility	ein Baron
<i>Bourges (n.)</i>	A city in central France, 200 km south of Paris.	Bourges
<i>burgess(n.)</i>	Inhabitants of the towns. They were no farmers and therefore had no fixed position in the manorial system.	Bürger
<i>Calais (n.)</i>	A city in northeastern France, at the Channel Coast. Here, the Channel is very narrow. Therefore, the city has always served as a bridgehead to the British Isles.	Calais
<i>Capetian (n., adj.)</i>	Name of a French noble family which ruled 987—1328. The name derives from their first King, Hugh Capet.	Kapetinger, kapetingisch
<i>Carolingian (n., adj.)</i>	Name of a Frankish noble family which came to power in the 8th century and which ruled wide areas of continental Europe in the following centuries. Its best known member is Charlemagne.	Karolinger, karolingisch
<i>Celts (n.)</i>	A people consisting of various tribes, with a Celtic language and culture as their common background. Celts lived from Central Turkey in the east to the British Isles in the west, from Northern Germany in the north to Portugal in the south.	die Kelten
<i>Celtic (adj.)</i>		keltisch
<i>Charlemagne (n.)</i>	Charlemagne (or "Charles the Great"), 02.04.742–28.01.814, King of the Franks, enlarged the Frankish kingdom extensively and turned it into an empire.	Karl der Große
<i>Charles III "the Simple" (n.)</i>		Karl der Einfältige
<i>chieftain (n.)</i>	The head of a tribe	Häuptling, Oberhaupt, (Dorf)Ältester
<i>crossbow (n.)</i>	A weapon. Here, a bow was put on a rifle-like construction in a horizontal position.	eine Armbrust

<i>depose sb (v.)</i>	To forcefully take away his office from a leading person such as a king	jemanden absetzen, entthronen
<i>duchy (n.)</i>	Area ruled by a duke	Herzogtum
<i>duke (n.)</i>	A member of the nobility, the highest rank below the king	ein Herzog
<i>East Anglia (n.)</i>	Region in the east of England, today including the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk	Ost-Anglia
<i>Edward the Confessor (n.)</i>		Edward der Bekenner
<i>empire (n.)</i>	A group of states or regions which is governed centrally by one ruler	ein Reich
<i>Estates-General (n., n pl)</i>	An assembly of representatives of the French society. It consisted of members of the church (1st estate), the nobility (2nd estate) and the common people (3rd estate)	die Generalstände
<i>fief (n.)</i>	The part of land given to the vassal by his lord	ein Lehen
<i>Hastings (n.)</i>	Town in the southeast of England, at the Channel coast	Hastings
<i>Hengist (n.)</i>	In British legend, Hengist and Horsa were twin brothers symbolising the leaders of the Angles and Saxons invading England in the 5th century. It is still debated whether these two figures really existed.	Hengist
<i>Horsa (n.)</i>	see "Hengist"	Horsa
<i>House of Lords(n.)</i>	The assembly of the representatives of the British nobility. Together with the monarch and the House of Commons, it forms the British Parliament	Oberhaus
<i>Hundred Years' War (n.)</i>	A long lasting conflict between England and France about the English territories in the northwest of France. Its major battles took place from 1337–1453 with the result that England lost her possessions on the Continent.	der Hundertjährige Krieg
<i>Huns (n.)</i>	A group of nomadic people, probably originally from an area close to China. The Huns entered Central Europe in the 4th century and managed to form a vast empire which quickly broke up in the middle of the 5th century, however. The European centre of their culture was Hungary (thus the name).	die Hunnen
<i>Joan of Arc (n.)</i>	A French peasant girl, 1412–1431, who claimed to have visions guiding her to free her homecountry from the English in the Hundred Years' War.	Johanna von Orléans

<i>liege lord (n.)</i>	A person who owned land and passed it on to people below him in the social hierarchy. In return, those people had to do services for the lord	Lehnherr
<i>longbow (n.)</i>	Long bows which are designed of one single piece of wood. Bows were used as weapons in hunting and warfare for thousands of years.	Langbogen
<i>Magna Carta (n.)</i>	Officially called the Magna Carta Libertatum (Great Charter of Liberties), it was written in 1215 to bind the monarch to some essential laws. It has had great influence on many modern democracies	die Magna Charta
<i>manor (n.)</i>	The area of land owned by the lord and then distributed among his villeins. The manor also included buildings.	ein Gutshof
<i>manor house (n.)</i>	The comparably big and luxurious house in which the lord of the manor resided	Herrenhaus
<i>motte and bailey castle (n.)</i>	A place secured by a ditch and a ring of earth, topped by a wooden fence.	eine Holz-Erde-Burg
<i>Normans (n.)</i>	Descendants from Viking conquerors, they settled in a region in the north of France now known as Normandy. They soon mixed with the population of Frankish and Gallo-Roman origins living in that area.	Normannen
<i>Normandy (n.)</i>	A region in the northwest of France, situated along the coast of the English Channel	Normandie
<i>Orléans (n.)</i>	A city in central France, at the Loire River, 100 km south of Paris.	Orléans
<i>Parliament (n., n. art.)</i>	Originally the meeting of representatives of the people as a counterpart to the monarch, the term is now also used for the building where representatives meet.	das (brit) Parlament
<i>peasant (n.)</i>	A historical term for farmers, often those who had no land of their own but worked on their lord's manor	Bauer
<i>Picts (n.)</i>	A group of tribes living in eastern and northern Scotland	die Pikten
<i>Plague (n.)</i>	A deadly disease which repeatedly swept Europe from the 14th c. onwards; also known as the Black Death.	die Pest
<i>reeve (n.)</i>	A person chosen to control the payment of taxes etc.	ein Vogt

<i>Treaty of Verdun (n.)</i>	Signed in 843, the Treaty of Verdun (City in northern France) distributed the Frankish empire of Charlemagne between his three grandsons. This treaty laid the foundations for the later states of Germany and France.	Vertrag von Verdun
<i>vassal (n.)</i>	A nobleman who was given land from somebody higher in the social hierarchy. In return, the vassal promised military service.	ein Vasall, Lehnsmann
<i>viceroi (n.)</i>	A second king, who was already elected while the original king was still alive. This method was meant to secure the kingdom to the ruling family.	Vizekönig
<i>Vikings (n.)</i>	A group of tribes from Northern Europe famed and feared for their nautic skills, which helped them to plunder wide parts of Europe from the 9th to the 12th century	Wikinger
<i>villein (n.)</i>	A farmer who only had restricted rights. For example, he was not allowed to move without his lord's consent.	ein Leibeigener
<i>Wat Tyler (n.)</i>	Walter Tyler, 04.01.1341–15.06.1381, leader of the English Peasant Revolt	Wat Tyler
<i>Wessex (n.)</i>	Originally a kingdom of the West Saxons in the southwest of England	Wessex
<i>Westminster Abbey (n.)</i>	Originally part of a monastery in London, the church has traditionally served as the place where English monarchs are crowned and buried.	Westminster Abbey