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| Abate              | To put an end to; to reduce in degree or intensity  |
| A Priori           | Made before or without examination; not supported by factual study; Derived by or designating the process of reasoning without reference to particular facts or experience.       |
| Aberrated          | Straying from the right or normal way; Deviating from the usual or natural type   |
| Abet/ Abettor      | To approve, encourage, and support (an action or a plan of action); urge and help on.   |
| Abetting           | To actively second and encourage  |
| Abjuration/ Abjure | To recant solemnly; renounce or repudiate   |
| Abrogated          | To abolish by authoritative action; to treat as nonexistent   |
| Abscond            | To leave quickly and secretly and hide oneself, often to avoid arrest or prosecution.   |
| Absolution         | The formal remission of sin imparted by a priest, as in the sacrament of penance  |
| Abstractions       | Disassociated from any specific instance  |
| Acceded            | To give one's consent, often at the insistence of another; concede.   |
| Acceptation        | The usual or accepted meaning, as of a word or expression; Favorable reception; approval.   |
| Accoutrements      | Equipment, esp. a soldier's outfit usually not including clothes and weapons  |
| Aceldama           | A place of bloodshed, so called after the field purchased by Judas with the bribe he received for betraying Christ.   |
| Acquiesce          | To accept, comply, or submit tactfully or passively   |
| Acquisitive        | Characterized by a strong desire to gain and possess; Tending to acquire and retain ideas or information.   |
| Actuated           | To put into mechanical action or motion   |
| Adduce             | To cite as an example or means of proof in an argument.   |
| Adjudicate         | To hear and settle (a case) by judicial procedure.  |
| Admixture          | Something that is produced by mixing; a mixture.  |
| Adroit             | Having or showing skill, cleverness, or resourcefulness in handling situations  |
| Affected           | Acted upon, influenced, or changed; Emotionally stirred or moved / Speaking or behaving in an artificial way to make an impression  |
| Affirmed           | Validate, confirm; to state positively  |
| Aggrandisement     | The act of increasing the wealth or prestige or power or scope of something   |
| Aggregate          | Taking all units as a whole   |
| Alimentive         | Relating or pertaining to food or to the desire to eat and drink  |
| Allay              | To reduce the intensity of; relieve; To calm or pacify; set to rest:  |
| Ameliorate         | To make better or more tolerable  |
| Amenability        | Liable to be brought to account; answerable   |
| Amiable            | Generally agreeable; pleasing, admirable  |
| Amity              | Peaceful relations, as between nations; friendship  |
| Annex              | To append or attach, especially to a larger or more significant thing.  |
| Anomaly            | Deviation or departure from the normal or common order, form, or rule   |
| Antediluvian       | Occurring or belonging to the era before the Flood.   |
| Antiquated         | Outmoded or discredited by reason of age : being out of style or fashion  |
| Antithetical       | Being in direct and unequivocal opposition  |
| Antonines (The)    | Four Roman Emperors who ruled b/w 138 and 192: Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus and Commodus   |
| Aphorisms          | A concise statement of a principle  |
| Appellation        | An identifying name or title, designation   |
| Approbation        | Proof/ An act of approving formally or officially; commendation, praise   |
| Arbiter            | A person with the power to decide a dispute   |
| Arbitrary          | Not limited by law; despotic  |
| Ardency            | The quality or state of being characterized by warmth of feeling typically expressed in eager zealous support or activity   |
| Arduous            | Demanding great effort or labor; difficult  |
| Aristocracy        | A governing body or upper class usually made up of a hereditary nobility; A government in which power is vested in a minority consisting of those believed to be best qualified   |
| Arrant             | Being notoriously without moderation; extreme   |
| Arrogated          | To ascribe on behalf of another in an unwarranted manner; To take or claim for oneself without right  |
| Asinine            | Utterly stupid or silly   |
| Assail             | To trouble; beset / To attack with or as if with violent blows; assault.  |
| Assent             | Agreement; concurrence; Acquiescence; consent   |
| Assiduous          | Constant in application or attention; diligent; Unceasing; persistent   |
| Attested           | To affirm to be true or genuine   |
| Augment            | To make or become greater in number, amount, strength, etc; increase  |
| August             | Marked by majestic dignity or grandeur  |
| Austrian Empire    | A multinational realm and one of the world's great powers from 1804 to 1867. The Austrian Empire was geographically the second largest country in Europe after the Russian Empire |
| Automata           | A machine or control mechanism designed to follow automatically a predetermined sequence of operations or respond to encoded instructions   |
| Avarice            | Immoderate desire for wealth; cupidity  |
| Avaunt             | Hence; away.  |
| Avert              | To turn away  |
| Avocations         | An activity taken up in addition to one's regular work or profession, usually for enjoyment; a hobby.   |
| Avowal             | A frank admission or acknowledgment   |
| Axiom              | A maxim widely accepted on its intrinsic merit; a statement accepted as true as the basis for argument or inference   |
| Bailiff            | An official who assists a British sheriff and who has the power to execute writs, processes, and arrests.   |
| Bazaar             | A place for the sale of goods; A market (as in the Middle East) consisting of rows of shops or stalls selling goods   |
| Behoof             | Benefit; advantage  |
| Belauded           | To praise usually to excess   |

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| Belligerent         | Inclined or eager to fight; hostile or aggressive  |
| Benevolence         | Disposition to do good; an act of kindness   |
| Berytus             | Beirut was known in antiquity as Berytus, capitol of Lebanon   |
| Bespeak             | To engage, hire, or order in advance/ To request   |
| Bigot               | One who is strongly partial to one's own group, religion, race, or politics and is intolerant of those who differ.   |
| Blandishments       | Flattery intended to coax or cajole  |
| Boon                | A benefit bestowed, especially one bestowed in response to a request; A timely blessing or benefit   |
| Bootless            | Without advantage or benefit; useless.   |
| Bourbons            | French royal family descended from Louis I, Duke of Bourbon (1270?-1342), whose members have ruled in France (1589-1793 and 1814-1830), Spain (1700-1868, 1874-1931, and since 1975), and Naples and Sicily (1734-1860). |
| Breezy              | Fresh and animated; lively   |
| Calumniate          | To utter maliciously false statements, charges, or imputations about   |
| Canton/ Cantonal    | A small territorial division of a country  |
| Caprice             | An impulsive change of mind; A sudden, unpredictable action, change, or series of actions or changes   |
| Catarrh             | Inflammation of a mucous membrane; especially one chronically affecting the human nose and air passages  |
| Catechism           | A body of fundamental principles or beliefs; A manual giving basic instruction in a subject, usually by rote or repetition.  |
| Cavil               | To raise trivial and frivolous objection   |
| Chagrine            | A feeling of vexation  |
| Charnel             | A repository for the bones or bodies of the dead; a charnel house.   |
| Chimera             | A fanciful mental illusion or fabrication  |
| Circuitous          | Being or taking a roundabout, lengthy course   |
| Circumlocution      | The use of an unnecessarily large number of words to express an idea   |
| Clangour            | A loud resonant often-repeated noise   |
| Cobdenite           | Economic theory focusing on the free market & free trade; named after British statesman/economist Richard Cobden.  |
| Coercion            | The act or practice of forcing to act or think in a certain way by use of pressure, threats, or intimidation; compel.  |
| Coetaneous          | Of equal age, duration, or period; coeval.   |
| Coeval              | Of the same or equal age, antiquity, or duration   |
| Co-extensive        | Having the same spatial or temporal scope or boundaries  |
| Cogent              | Appealing to the intellect or powers of reasoning; convincing.   |
| Colliery            | A coal mine and its connected buildings  |
| Colossus            | A huge statue; something very large, esp a statue  |
| Compass             | To devise or contrive often with craft or skill  |
| Compunctions        | Anxiety arising from awareness of guilt  |
| Concatenation       | To connect or link in a series or chain  |
| Conceit             | A favorable and especially unduly high opinion of one's own abilities or worth.  |
| Conceited           | Fanciful; whimsical  |
| Concomitant         | Accompanying especially in a subordinate or incidental way   |
| Concourse           | An act or process of coming together and merging   |
| Concrete            | Characterized by or belonging to immediate experience of actual things or events   |
| Concretion          | The act or process of concreting into a mass; coalescence.   |
| Condition           | Something essential to the appearance or occurrence of something else  |
| Conflagration       | Conflict, war  |
| Confluence          | A gathering, flowing, or meeting together at one juncture or point   |
| Congenial           | Existing or associated together harmoniously; having the same nature, disposition or tastes  |
| Connexion           | Variant of connection.   |
| Connived            | To give aid to wrongdoing by forbearing to act or speak  |
| Conspicuous         | standing out so as to be clearly visible.  |
| Constitution        | The physical makeup of the individual especially with respect to the health, strength, and appearance of the body; an established law or custom, ordinance   |
| Consumption         | A progressive wasting away of the body   |
| Contiguous          | Sharing an edge or boundary; touching.   |
| Contumacious        | Stubbornly disobedient, rebellious   |
| Convocation         | A group of people gathered in answer to a summons; assembly.   |
| Copiously           | Large in quantity; abundant; Yielding or containing plenty; affording ample supply   |
| Coquets             | To engage in flirtation  |
| Corporeally         | Of the nature of the physical body; not spiritual  |
| Corroboration       | To support with evidence or authority; make more certain   |
| Corsica             | An island of France in the Mediterranean Sea north of Sardinia. Napoleon Bonaparte was born on the island, which was ceded to France by Genoa in 1768.   |
| Cosmas and Damian   | Twin brothers, physicians, and early Christian martyrs born in Cilicia   |
| Credulity           | Readiness or willingness to believe especially on slight or uncertain evidence   |
| Creedism            | A brief authoritative formula of religious belief; a set of fundamental beliefs  |
| Cupidity            | Excessive desire, especially for wealth; covetousness or avarice.  |
| Cupola              | A vaulted roof or ceiling/ A small dome set on a circular or polygonal base or resting on pillars.   |
| Dam                 | A female parent. Used of a four-legged animal; A mother  |
| De Facto            | Exercising power or serving a function without being legally or officially established; In reality or fact; actually   |
| Death knell         | Something that heralds death or destruction  |
| Decadence           | A process, condition, or period of deterioration or decline, as in morals or art; decay  |
| Decemregal          | Decem means 10, regal means of or relating to a monarch  |
| Decree of Caracalla | An edict issued in 212 by Caracalla which declared that all free men in the Roman Empire were to be given full Roman citizenship and all free women in the Empire were given the same rights as Roman women.             |

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| Decry                   | To depreciate (currency, for example) by official proclamation or by rumor.  |
| Deference               | Submission or courteous yielding to the opinion, wishes, or judgment of another.   |
| Deglutition             | The act or process of swallowing   |
| Delusive                | Tending to deceive the mind or judgment of   |
| Demur                   | To take exception  |
| Denizens                | An inhabitant; a resident  |
| Deprecated              | To express disapproval of; deplore; To belittle  |
| Derisively              | Mocking; jeering.  |
| Desideratum             | Something desired as essential (plural is 'desiderata')  |
| Despoiled               | To strip of belongings, possessions, or value  |
| Desuetude               | Disuse, idleness, inactivity   |
| Dialogism               | <i>Logic-</i> a deduction with one premise and a disjunctive conclusion  |
| Dictum                  | An authoritative, often formal pronouncement of a principle, proposition or opinion  |
| Diffusive               | Physics - The scattering of incident light by reflection from a rough surface.   |
| Dionysius               | Tyrant of Syracuse (405-367) noted for his campaigns against the Carthaginians in Sicily.  |
| Disquisitions           | A formal inquiry into or discussion of a subject   |
| Dissembler/ Dissembling | To disguise or conceal behind a false appearance; To make a false show of; feign.  |
| Diurnal                 | Relating to or occurring in a 24-hour period; daily.   |
| Domesticism             | Of or relating to the family or household  |
| Dragonnades             | The persecution of French Huguenots during the reign of Louis XIV by dragoons quartered in their villages and homes                        |
| Dupes                   | An easily deceived person; A person who functions as the tool of another person or power   |
| Eastern Question        | Encompasses the diplomatic and political problems posed by the decay of the Ottoman Empire   |
| Ecliptic                | The intersection plane of the earth's orbit with the celestial sphere, along which the sun appears to move as viewed from the earth.       |
| Ecstasies               | A state of being beyond reason and self-control; a state of overwhelming emotion   |
| Educed                  | To bring out; deduce   |
| Efface                  | To rub or wipe out; erase  |
| Effeminacy              | The quality or condition of being characterized by weakness and excessive refinement   |
| Effete                  | Depleted of vitality, force, or effectiveness; exhausted   |
| Efficacy                | The power to produce an effect   |
| Efflux                  | A flowing outward.   |
| Effrontery              | Brazen boldness; presumptuousness  |
| Effulgent               | Shining brilliantly; resplendent (dazzling in appearance)  |
| Egregious               | Conspicuous, conspicuously bad, flagrant   |
| Ellipsoidal             | A geometric surface, all of whose plane sections are either ellipses or circles.   |
| Elucidation             | To make clear to the understanding (lucid), especially by explanation or analysis  |
| Elysium                 | The abode of the blessed after death in classical mythology  |
| Emendations             | To improve by critical editing   |
| Eminent                 | Of high rank, station, or quality; noteworthy; distinguished; prominent  |
| Emissaries              | One designated as the agent of another; secret agent   |
| Emoluments              | Payment for an office or employment; compensation.   |
| Empiricism              | The view that experience, especially of the senses, is the only source of knowledge.   |
| En rapport              | In harmony : in a state of mutual accord and sympathetic understanding   |
| Encumber                | To put a heavy load on; burden   |
| Enfeeble                | To deprive of strength; make feeble.   |
| Enjoined                | To direct or impose with authority and emphasis.   |
| Ennui                   | A feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction; boredom  |
| Ensanguines             | To make bloody; Crimson  |
| Entrenched              | To establish solidly; to place in a strong defensive position  |
| Ephemeral               | Lasting a very short time; Lasting one day only  |
| Epithet                 | An abusive or contemptuous word or phrase; A term used as a descriptive substitute for the name or title of a person                       |
| Ere                     | Before   |
| Ergo                    | Consequently; therefore.   |
| Erudite                 | Characterized by deep, extensive learning  |
| Escheat                 | The reversion of lands in English feudal law to the lord of the fee when there are no heirs capable of inheriting under the original grant |
| Esoteric                | Requiring or exhibiting knowledge that is restricted to a small group  |
| Ethereal                | Of or relating to the regions beyond the earth; lacking material substance   |
| Euphony                 | Pleasing or sweet sound; esp. the acoustic effect produced by words so formed or combined as to please the ear                             |
| Evanescence             | Tending to vanish like vapor   |
| Evinced                 | To constitute outward evidence of; to display clearly; reveal  |
| Exarchate               | A bishop in the Eastern Orthodox Church ranking immediately below a patriarch  |
| Excogitate              | To think out; devise   |
| Execrable               | Extremely inferior; very bad; Deserving of a curse; Hateful  |
| Exegesis                | Critical explanation or analysis, especially of a text   |
| Exegetical              | The act of explanation, exposition, esp. an explanation or critical interpretation of a text   |
| Exemplar                | One that serves as a model or example  |
| Exigencies              | That which is required in a particular situation —usually used in plural   |
| Exordium                | A beginning or introductory part, especially of a speech or treatise   |
| Expatriate              | To send into exile; One who has renounced one's native land  |
| Expostulate             | To reason earnestly with someone in an effort to dissuade or correct; remonstrate  |

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| Expunge            | To erase or strike out   |
| Extemporising      | To do or perform (something) without prior preparation or practice   |
| Extenuation        | A partial excuse; the act of attempt to lessen the magnitude or seriousness of, especially by providing partial excuses  |
| Extirpation        | To destroy completely; to pull up by the root  |
| Extricate          | To free or remove from an entanglement or difficulty   |
| Fabulous           | Barely credible; astonishing; almost unbelievable  |
| Fag-end            | An end of poorer quality, or in a spoiled condition; The refuse or meaner part of anything   |
| Farcical           | Of, relating to, or resembling an empty or patently ridiculous act, proceeding, or situation   |
| Fealty             | The fidelity owed by a vassal to his feudal lord.  |
| Federal            | Of, relating to, or being a form of government in which a union of states recognizes the sovereignty of a central authority while retaining certain residual powers of government.   |
| Felicities         | The quality or state of being happy; <i>especially</i> : great happiness; An apt expression  |
| Fiat               | A command or act of will that creates something without or as if without further effort  |
| Filial             | Of, relating to, or befitting a son or daughter  |
| First person       | Set of linguistic forms (as verb forms, pronouns, and inflectional affixes) referring to the speaker or writer of the utterance in which they occur  |
| Fleece             | To strip of money or property by fraud or extortion  |
| Foetid/Fetid       | Having a stale nauseating smell, as of decay   |
| Fratricidal        | The killing of one's brother or sister.  |
| Fructification     | The reproductive organs or fruit of a plant  |
| Fulminated         | To issue a thunderous verbal attack or denunciation  |
| Futurity           | The quality or state of being future   |
| Galling            | Causing extreme irritation or chagrin; vexing  |
| Genial             | Marked by or diffusing sympathy or friendliness  |
| Gentilized         | To render gentile or gentlemanly   |
| Gentry             | Class of English landowners ranking just below the nobility/ People of gentle birth, good breeding, high social position   |
| Genuflexions       | <i>RC Church</i> to bend one or both knees as a sign of reverence, esp when passing before the Blessed Sacrament   |
| Glosses            | A brief explanatory note or translation of a difficult or technical expression usually inserted in the margin or between lines of a text or manuscript.  |
| Gnosis             | Esoteric knowledge of spiritual truth held by the ancient Gnostics to be essential to salvation  |
| Gnostic            | The thought and practice especially of various cults of late pre-Christian and early Christian centuries distinguished by the conviction that matter is evil and that emancipation comes through gnosis  |
| Gorham Controversy | George Cornelius Gorham (21 August 1787 – 19 June 1857) was a priest in the Church of England. His legal recourse to being denied a certain post because of belief that by baptism infants do not become members of Christ and the children of God, subsequently taken to a secular court, caused great controversy in the Church. |
| Gratuitous         | Not called for by the circumstances, unwarranted; costing nothing; given unearned; not involving a return benefit  |
| Griesbach          | Johann Jakob Griesbach (January 4, 1745 – March 24, 1812), German biblical textual critic, was born at Butzbach, a small town in the state of Hesse-Darmstadt, where his father, Konrad Kaspar (1705–1777), was pastor.  |
| Habitude           | Native or essential character  |
| Halcyon            | Prosperous; golden   |
| Harbinger          | A herald   |
| Hardihood          | Boldness and daring; Impudence or insolence  |
| Hartley colliery   | Disastrous mining accident at Hartley colliery in Northumberland, England in 1862  |
| Heraldic           | Of or relating to ushering in, preceding   |
| Hereditaments      | Heritable property   |
| Hindustan          | A historical region of India considered at various times to include only the upper Ganges River plateau or all of northern India from the Himalaya Mountains to the Deccan Plateau and from the Punjab to Assam. The term has also been applied to the entire Indian subcontinent.   |
| Homely             | Of a simple or unpretentious nature; plain/ Lacking elegance or refinement   |
| Homoeopathic       | A system of medical practice that treats a disease especially by the administration of minute doses of a remedy that would in healthy persons produce symptoms similar to those of the disease   |
| Honourable Company | In reference to the British East India Company   |
| Horatory           | A place of prayer; <i>especially</i> : a private or institutional chapel   |
| Hottentots         | A historical division of the Khoisan ethnic group, the native people of southwestern Africa, closely related to the Bushmen; this term is today considered derogatory  |
| Huddersfield       | A large market town in the Metropolitan Borough of Kirklees, in West Yorkshire, England, halfway between Leeds and Manchester. It lies 190 miles north of London.  |
| Ignoble            | Not noble in quality, character, or purpose; base or mean  |
| Ignominy           | Deep personal humiliation and disgrace   |
| Imbecility         | Great stupidity or foolishness   |
| Immured            | To confine within or as if within walls; imprison; To entomb in a wall   |
| Impeach            | To challenge the validity of; try to discredit   |
| Imperial           | Of, relating to, befitting, or suggestive of an empire or an emperor   |
| Impetus            | An impelling force; an impulse   |
| Impiety            | The quality or state of lacking reverence  |
| Implacable         | Not capable of being appeased, significantly changed, or mitigated   |
| Imposition         | The act of establishing or applying by authority   |
| Imprecations       | Curse; to invoke evil on   |
| Impreguably        | Incapable of being taken by assault; not likely to be weakened or changed  |
| Impropriety        | An improper or indecorous act or remark; the quality or state of being improper  |
| Impugned           | To assail by words or arguments : oppose or attack as false or lacking integrity   |
| Impunity           | Exemption from punishment, penalty, or harm  |
| Imputation         | The act of laying the responsibility or blame for often falsely or unjustly  |

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| Imputative               | The act of imputing or ascribing; attribution   |
| In toto                  | Totally; entirely   |
| Inanity                  | The condition or quality of being one that lacks sense or substance/ Something empty of meaning or sense.   |
| Incorporate              | To unite or work into something already existent  |
| Incorrigibly             | Incapable of being corrected or reformed; Firmly rooted   |
| Increate                 | Existing without having been created.   |
| Incredulous              | Skeptical; disbelieving   |
| Inculcate                | To teach and impress by frequent repetitions or admonitions   |
| Indefatigable            | Incapable of being fatigued; untiring   |
| Indigested               | Not carefully thought out or arranged   |
| Inducement               | Something that helps bring about an action or a desired result; an incentive  |
| Inexorable               | Not to be persuaded, moved, or stopped  |
| Inextricable             | Forming a maze or tangle from which it is impossible to get free  |
| Infidelity               | Lack of fidelity or loyalty; Lack of religious belief.  |
| Ingenuousness            | Lacking in cunning, guile, or worldliness; artless; Openly straightforward or frank; candid.  |
| Inimical                 | Being adverse often by reason of hostility or malevolence   |
| Insoluble                | Difficult or impossible to solve or explain; insolvable   |
| Instanter                | Without delay; instantly.   |
| Insuperable              | Incapable of being surmounted, overcome, passed over, or solved   |
| Interdicted              | To prohibit or place under an ecclesiastical or legal sanction/ To forbid or debar, especially authoritatively.   |
| Intermit                 | To suspend or cause to suspend activity temporarily or periodically.  |
| Intimate/ Intimations    | To make known, to communicate delicately/ To make known especially publicly or formally   |
| Intrinsically            | Of or relating to the essential nature of a thing; inherent.  |
| Intuitive                | Known or perceived by quick and ready insight, the power or faculty of attaining to direct knowledge or cognition without evident rational thought and inference; readily learned or understood |
| Inveteracy/ Invertebrate | Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted; Persisting in an ingrained habit; habitual   |
| Invocation               | The act or process of petitioning for help or support; a calling upon for authority or justification  |
| Justinian                | Of or pertaining to the Institutes or laws of the Roman Justinian   |
| Ken                      | The range of vision, sight, view  |
| Languor                  | Weakness or weariness of body or mind   |
| Lasciviousness           | Lewd, lustful   |
| Lethargy                 | Abnormal drowsiness; the quality or state of being lazy, sluggish or indifferent  |
| Levee                    | A formal reception, as at a royal court.  |
| Lucrative                | Producing wealth  |
| Lucre                    | Money or profits  |
| Lucubrations             | Laborious study or meditation; Writing produced by laborious effort or study, especially pedantic or pretentious writing. Often used in the plural.   |
| Magnate                  | A person of rank, power, influence, or distinction often in a specified area  |
| Magyars                  | A member of the principal ethnic group of Hungary.  |
| Malignity                | An instance of malignant or malicious behavior or nature  |
| Manacled                 | Something used as a restraint; to make fast or secure   |
| Marshalling              | To take up positions in a military formation; To arrange, place, or set in methodical order:  |
| Maxim                    | A general truth, fundamental principle, or rule of conduct  |
| Mediator                 | One that mediates, especially one that reconciles differences between disputants.   |
| Melee                    | Confused, hand-to-hand fighting in a pitched battle; A violent free-for-all.  |
| Mendicant                | Depending on alms for a living; practicing begging; A member of an order of friars forbidden to own property in common, who work or beg for their living  |
| Mercenary                | Motivated solely by a desire for monetary or material gain; Hired for service in a foreign army   |
| Metaphysics              | The branch of philosophy that examines the nature of reality, including the relationship between mind and matter, substance and attribute, fact and value.                                      |
| Meted                    | To give out by measure  |
| Metempsychosis           | Reincarnation   |
| Metonymically            | Figure of speech in which a thing or concept is not called by its own name, but by the name of something intimately associated with that thing or concept                                       |
| Miasma                   | A vaporous exhalation formerly believed to cause disease; an influence or atmosphere that tends to deplete or corrupt   |
| Mollifying               | To calm in temper or feeling; soothe. To lessen in intensity  |
| Motivity                 | The power of moving or causing motion.  |
| Multifarious             | Having or occurring in great variety; diverse   |
| Mummery                  | A pretentious or hypocritical show or ceremony  |
| Munificence              | Very liberal in giving; generous.   |
| Myrmidons                | A follower who obeys orders without question; henchman; A faithful follower who carries out orders without question   |
| Nefarious                | Flagrantly wicked or impious; evil  |
| Nominative               | Marking typically the subject of a verb especially in languages that have relatively full inflection  |
| Nonplussed               | To put at a loss as to what to think, say, or do; bewilder.   |
| Novitiate                | The period or state of being a novice   |
| Nullity                  | The quality or state of being null; especially : legal invalidity; nothingness, insignificance  |
| Obduracy                 | The quality or state of being stubbornly persistent in wrongdoing   |
| Obliquity                | A mental deviation or aberration; Immoral conduct.  |
| Octogenarian             | Being between 80 and 90 years of age  |
| Odious                   | Arousing or meriting strong dislike, aversion, or intense displeasure.  |

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| Opprobrious        | Expressing contemptuous reproach; scornful or abusive; Bringing disgrace; shameful or infamous   |
| Oratrix            | A woman plaintiff, or complainant, in equity pleading.   |
| Ordeal             | A difficult or painful experience, especially one that severely tests character or endurance   |
| Orient             | <i>Archaic</i> The place on the horizon where the sun rises; the east.   |
| Orthodoxy          | the quality or state of being conformed to established doctrine especially in religion   |
| Ostentatiously     | Characterized by or given to pretentious display meant to impress others; boastful showiness.  |
| Pabulum            | A substance that gives nourishment; food.  |
| Paeans             | A joyous song or hymn of praise, tribute, thanksgiving, or triumph   |
| Pageantry          | Grand display; pomp  |
| Paltry             | Meager, measly   |
| Pandects           | A comprehensive digest or complete treatise; A digest of Roman civil law, compiled for the emperor Justinian in the Sixth century a.d. and part of the Corpus Juris Civilis.                                   |
| Pander             | To cater to the lower tastes and desires of others or exploit their weaknesses   |
| Panoplied          | Something forming a protective covering  |
| Papal States       | Territories in the Italian peninsula under the sovereign direct rule of the Pope, from the 500s until 1870   |
| Paramours          | A lover, especially one in an adulterous relationship.   |
| Parley             | To speak with another; confer, specifically to discuss terms with an enemy   |
| Parochial          | Of, relating to, supported by, or located in a parish  |
| Partisan           | A fervent, sometimes militant supporter or proponent of a party, cause, faction, person, or idea.  |
| Pasha              | Used formerly as a title for military and civil officers, especially in Turkey and northern Africa.  |
| Patricians         | A member of one of the noble families of the ancient Roman Republic, which before the third century b.c. had exclusive rights to the Senate and the magistracies; A member of an aristocracy; an aristocrat    |
| Patronage          | The support or encouragement of a patron (One that supports, protects, or champions someone or something, such as an institution, event, or cause; a sponsor or benefactor).                                   |
| Pecuniary          | Of, or pertaining to money   |
| Pedant             | Male schoolteacher/ One who is unimaginative or who unduly emphasizes minutiae in the presentation or use of knowledge   |
| Penances           | A punishment undergone in token of penitence for sin; A sacrament, as in the RCC, consisting in confession of sin, made with sorrow and wit the intention of amendment, followed by the forgiveness of the sin |
| Perambulate        | To walk through  |
| Personages         | A character in a literary work; A person of distinction.   |
| Phantasm           | Something apparently seen but having no physical reality; a phantom or an apparition.  |
| Philanthropy       | The effort/ inclination to increase the well-being of humankind, as by charitable aid or donations; Love of humankind in general.  |
| Philology          | Linguistics; the study of human speech especially as the vehicle of literature and as a field of study that sheds light on cultural history  |
| Phrenology         | The study of the shape and protuberances of the skull, based on the now discredited belief that they reveal character and mental capacity.   |
| Pietists           | Pietism - A reform movement in the German Lutheran Church during the 17th and 18th centuries, which strove to renew the devotional ideal in the Protestant religion.   |
| Pithy              | Core, essential part   |
| Plenipotentiaries  | A person and especially a diplomatic agent invested with full power to transact business   |
| Plenitude          | An ample amount or quantity; an abundance  |
| Polemic            | An aggressive attack on or refutation of the opinions or principles of another; An aggressive controversialist   |
| Polity             | A specific form of political organization  |
| Popery             | The doctrines, practices, and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.  |
| Porphyries         | Rock containing relatively large conspicuous crystals, especially feldspar, in a fine-grained igneous matrix.  |
| Porte              | The government of the Ottoman Empire.  |
| Pragmatic Sanction | An edict or decree issued by a sovereign that becomes part of the fundamental law of the land  |
| Precarious         | Dangerously lacking in security or stability/ Subject to chance or unknown conditions:   |
| Predicate          | To base or establish   |
| Predilection       | An established preference for something  |
| Prelate            | An ecclesiastic (as a bishop or abbot) of superior rank  |
| Premonitory        | A presentiment of the future; a foreboding; A warning in advance; a forewarning  |
| Presage            | An indication or warning of a future occurrence; an omen   |
| Pretention         | A claim or an effort to establish a claim  |
| Pretentious        | Claiming or demanding a position of distinction or merit, especially when unjustified.   |
| Preternaturally    | Existing outside of nature; exceeding what is natural or regular, extraordinary  |
| Primogeniture      | The right of the eldest child, especially the eldest son, to inherit the entire estate of one or both parents; the state of being a first-born   |
| Privation          | An act or instance of depriving; the state of being deprived   |
| Procureur          | French for 'public prosecutor'   |
| Prodigal           | Rashly or wastefully extravagant   |
| Prodigious         | Impressively great in size, force, or extent; enormous; Extraordinary; marvelous   |
| Prodigy            | A person with exceptional talents or powers; An act or event so extraordinary or rare as to inspire wonder   |
| Proffered          | To present for acceptance; tender, offer   |
| Profligate         | Given over to dissipation; dissolute; Recklessly wasteful; wildly extravagant  |
| Promulge           | To promulgate; to publish or teach   |
| Propagate          | To cause to continue or increase by sexual or asexual reproduction   |
| Propitious         | Presenting favorable circumstances; auspicious   |
| Propound           | To put forward for consideration; set forth  |

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| Propriety             | The quality or state of being proper or suitable; appropriate  |
| Proscriptive          | The act of denouncing or condemning; prohibition.  |
| Protomartyr           | The first martyr in a cause. Used especially of the first Christian martyr, Saint Stephen.   |
| Provisional           | lasting for the time being, temporary  |
| Puerile               | Belonging to childhood; juvenile; Immature; childish   |
| Punctilious           | Strictly attentive to minute details of form in action or conduct; Precise; scrupulous.  |
| Purport               | Meaning conveyed, professed, or implied  |
| Puseyism              | A derogatory term for the Oxford Movement used by its contemporary opponents; The movement was defined by an effort to align the Anglican Church with the Roman Catholic Church.   |
| Putrefaction          | Decomposition of organic matter, esp. protein, by microorganisms, resulting in production of foul-smelling matter  |
| Quiescent             | Being quiet, still, or at rest; inactive.  |
| Quietus               | Something that serves to suppress, check, or eliminate.  |
| Rapacious             | Excessively grasping or covetous; Ravenous   |
| Recalcitrant          | Obstinately defiant of authority or restraint  |
| Recapitulate          | To repeat in concise form; to restate the main points of   |
| Recondite             | Not easily understood; abstruse/ Concealed; hidden.  |
| Refractory            | Obstinately resistant to authority or control  |
| Rejoinder             | An answer, especially to a reply.  |
| Repository            | A place, room, or container where something is deposited or stored   |
| Reprobation           | To condone strongly as unworthy, unacceptable  |
| Repugnance            | The quality or fact of being contradictory or inconsistent   |
| Respite               | A period of temporary delay; an interval of rest or relief   |
| Restitution           | The act of restoring to the rightful owner something that has been taken away, lost, or surrendered.   |
| Retail                | To sell in small quantities directly to the ultimate consumer  |
| Retrench              | To remove, delete, or omit.  |
| Retrogressive         | Characterized by a return to a former and less complex level of development or organization  |
| Reverie               | A state of abstracted musing; daydreaming.   |
| Revolution of 1848    | The European Revolutions of 1848, known in some countries as the Spring of Nations, Springtime of the Peoples or the Year of Revolution, were a series of political upheavals throughout Europe in 1848. It remains the most widespread revolutionary wave in European history, but within a year, reactionary forces had regained control, and the revolutions collapsed. |
| Rhantized             | To be baptised by sprinkling rather than immersion   |
| Rhapsodies            | A literary work written in an impassioned or exalted style.  |
| Rive                  | to break into pieces, as by a blow; cleave or split asunder.   |
| Romanists             | One who professes Roman Catholicism  |
| Ruffians              | A tough or rowdy person; A thug or gangster.   |
| Ruse                  | A crafty stratagem; a subterfuge; A deceptive stratagem or device.   |
| Sacerdotal            | Of or relating to priests or the priesthood; priestly  |
| Sacerdotalism         | The belief that priests act as mediators between God and humans  |
| Sagacious             | Of keen and farsighted penetration and judgment; discerning  |
| Sagacity              | The quality of being discerning, sound in judgment, and farsighted; wisdom.  |
| Salubrious            | Favorable to or promoting health or well-being   |
| Salutary              | Effecting or designed to effect an improvement; remedial; Favorable to health; wholesome   |
| Sanctimonious         | Feigning piety or righteousness  |
| San-Culottes-Soldiery | In the French Revolution, the sans-culottes were the radical left-wing partisans of the lower classes; typically urban labourers, which dominated France.  |
| Sanguinary            | Accompanied by bloodshed; Eager for bloodshed; bloodthirsty  |
| Sanguine              | Confident, optimistic  |
| Saracens              | A member of a pre-Islamic nomadic people of the Syrian-Arabian deserts.  |
| Sardinia              | An island of Italy in the Mediterranean Sea south of Corsica.  |
| Scintillation         | To emit quick flashes as if throwing off sparks; rapid changes in the brightness of a celestial body   |
| Scion                 | A descendant or heir   |
| Scouted               | To reject with disdain or derision   |
| Secerning             | To discern as separate; discriminate   |
| Seemliness            | Conforming to standards of conduct and good taste; suitable  |
| Self-elucidatory      | To make lucid or clear to the understanding especially by explanation or analysis  |
| Sentiments            | An attitude, thought or judgment prompted by feeling   |
| Shibboleths           | A word or pronunciation that distinguishes people of one group or class from those of another  |
| Shilly-shally         | To procrastinate; To be unable to come to a decision; vacillate; To spend time on insignificant things; dawdle   |
| Shrive                | To hear the confession of and give absolution to; To make or go to confession  |
| Sir Moses Montefiore  | Famous British Jew of the 19th century   |
| Sire                  | The male parent of an animal   |
| Slovenly              | Lazily slipshod, careless  |
| Solicitude            | Attentive care and protectiveness; also : an attitude of earnest concern or attention  |
| Sophism               | An argument apparently correct in form but actually invalid; especially : such an argument used to deceive   |
| Sordid                | Marked by baseness or grossness; vile  |
| Spoliation            | The act of despoiling or plundering.   |
| Spurious              | Lacking authenticity or validity in essence or origin; not genuine; false.   |
| Sputa                 | Expectorated matter especially from the air passages in diseases of the lungs, bronchi, or upper respiratory tract   |
| Stolidity             | Having or revealing little emotion or sensibility; impassive   |

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| Stultification       | To cause to appear or be stupid, foolish, or absurdly illogical   |
| Stupendous           | Causing astonishment or wonder; of amazing size or greatness  |
| Sublimated           | To divert the energy assoc. with (an unacceptable impulse or drive) into a personally and socially acceptable activity  |
| Sublime              | Of high spiritual, moral, or intellectual worth; Not to be excelled; supreme; Raised aloft; set high  |
| Sublime Porte        | The government of the Ottoman Empire.   |
| Subserve             | To serve to promote (an end); be useful to.   |
| Substratum           | An underlying support, foundation; the material of which something is made & from which it derives its special qualities  |
| Suffrage             | A short intercessory prayer usually in a series; The right of voting  |
| Suffrages            | A vote cast in deciding a disputed question or in electing a person to office; the right to vote  |
| Superfluous          | Being beyond what is required or sufficient.  |
| Superinduced         | To introduce as an addition.  |
| Superintendence      | The act or function of superintending or directing; supervision   |
| Supervene            | To follow or result as an additional, adventitious, or unlooked-for development   |
| Surreptitiously      | Obtained, done, or made by clandestine (Kept or done in secret, often in order to conceal an illicit or improper purpose) or stealthy means.  |
| Sustentation         | Something that sustains; a support.   |
| Swedenborgian theory | Of or relating to the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg or the Church of the New Jerusalem based on his teachings   |
| Synod                | Historically is a council of a church, usually convened to decide an issue of doctrine, administration or application   |
| Tacit                | Not spoken; Implied by or inferred from actions or statements   |
| Tantamount           | Equivalent in effect or value   |
| Te Deums             | A hymn of praise to God sung as part of a liturgy   |
| Temporalities        | Civil or political as distinguished from spiritual or ecclesiastical power or authority   |
| Tenements            | Any of various forms of corporeal property (as land) or incorporeal property that is held by one person from another  |
| Terrene              | Earthly   |
| Third person         | Set of linguistic forms (as verb forms, pronouns, and inflectional affixes) referring to one that is neither the speaker or writer of the utterance in which they occur nor the one to whom that utterance is addressed                               |
| Timidity             | Characterized by or indicating fear   |
| To wit               | That is to say; namely  |
| Toryism              | An advocacy of conservative principles opposed to reform and radicalism   |
| Trajan               | Roman emperor (98-117) whose reign was marked by an extensive building program and compassionate treatment of the poor.   |
| Transfused           | To cause to pass from one to another  |
| Transmigration       | To pass into another body after death. Used of the soul.  |
| Transmuted           | To change from one form, nature, substance, or state into another; transform  |
| Trepan               | To use a trephine on (the skull)  |
| Trephine             | A surgical instrument for cutting out circular sections (as of bone or corneal tissue)  |
| Trow                 | <i>Archaic</i> To think/ <i>Obsolete</i> To suppose.  |
| Truncheon            | A short stick carried by police; a billy club.  |
| Twaddle              | To talk foolishly; prate; To talk foolishly; prate.   |
| Ultima ratio         | The last reason or argument; the last resort; The final argument  |
| Unabashed            | Not disconcerted or embarrassed; poised.  |
| Unalloyed            | Unmixed, pure   |
| Uncouth              | Crude; unrefined.   |
| Unction              | The act of anointing as part of a religious, ceremonial, or healing ritual  |
| Universalism         | Theological doctrine that all human beings will eventually be saved; the principles and practices of a liberal Christian denomination founded in the 18th century originally to uphold belief in universal salvation and now united with Unitarianism |
| Unsentient           | Insentient - Devoid of sensation or consciousness; inanimate.   |
| Unsentimental        | Not tending to indulge the emotions excessively   |
| Untempered           | Not moderated or controlled   |
| Untenable            | Not able to be defended; not able to be occupied  |
| Untrammelled         | Not hindered or restricted in thought or action   |
| Upas                 | A poisonous or harmful influence or institution   |
| Vaporing             | Idle talk, unsubstantiated, transitory  |
| Variance             | The fact or state of being in disagreement  |
| Vassalage            | A position of subordination or subjection; servitude.   |
| Veneration           | To regard with reverential respect  |
| Veracity             | Adherence to the truth; truthfulness; Something that is true  |
| Veritable            | Being truly so called; real or genuine  |
| Verity               | The quality or state of being true or real  |
| Vestige              | A visible trace, evidence, or sign of something that once existed but exists or appears no more.  |
| Vicegerent           | A person appointed by a ruler or head of state to act as an administrative deputy/  |
| Viceregent           | A regent's deputy/ A common misuse of "vicegerent."   |
| Vicissitudes         | The quality or state of being changeable, mutability  |
| Vitiate              | To reduce the value or impair the quality of; To corrupt morally; debase  |
| Vivacity             | The quality or state of being lively in temper, conduct, or spirit  |
| Viz.                 | Videlicet - "that is to say" or "namely"  |
| Vizier               | A high officer in a Muslim government, especially in the Ottoman Empire.  |
| Wanton               | Hard to control, merciless, inhumane  |
| Weal                 | Prosperity, happiness; The welfare of the community; the general good   |
| Wholesale            | The sale of commodities in quantity usually for resale (as by a retail merchant).   |