

Told by the Dial

Stories in Stone

Told by the Dial: a glossary of terms

A

Activist – someone who works and agitates to improve things in the world.

Alexander Kilham – a Methodist Christian who started a movement which focused on equality and democracy: the Methodist New Connexion.

Anglican – a member of the Church of England.

Apprentice – someone, who when young, is contracted to be trained by and work for a ‘master’ in a profession.

B

Beaker – a drinking vessel, in the Bronze Age these were made out of clay and decorated.

Bible – Christian sacred writing.

C

Calderdale – a borough made up of multiple towns and villages in West Yorkshire.

Chapel – part of a church or a place where Methodist (and other) Christians worship.

Chartism – a 19th century working class movement which campaigned for the right for ordinary people to vote.

Chartist - a person who believed in Chartism, some people who worshipped at Mount Zion were Chartists.

China – a country in East Asia.

Church – a place where Christians worship.

Church of England – the official, national, Anglican Church.

Communion – the Christian tradition of sharing bread and wine, in accordance with Jesus’ commandment at the Last Supper, ‘Do this in remembrance of me’.

Congregation – the people who gather in a church or chapel to worship.

Cremation – the practice of burning a body after death.

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G

Grave – a place where bodies are placed after death.

Gravestone – a marker, or memory stone.

I

Indenture – a contract or agreement e.g., an apprenticeship

J

John Wesley – an Anglican Priest, who started the movement now known as Methodism. His preaching journeys began in 1838.

M

Memorial – something which reminds people of something or someone, a memory stone

Methodist – a Christian who follows the teaching of John Wesley.

Methodism – a Christian denomination or group.

Methodist New Connexion – a group of reforming, activist Methodists, who wanted to make Methodism obviously distinct/separate from the Anglican Church.

Minister – a person who leads worship and provides help and support; ordained.

Mount Sion/Mount Zion – a hill in Jerusalem, important to Christians, Jews and Muslims; the name means a perfect or special place.

O

Organ – a musical instrument with a keyboard that looks a bit like a piano. The sound comes out of the organ pipes.

P

Preacher – a man or woman who explains the meaning of the Bible and Christianity.

Priest – someone who is ordained and leads a religious community and worship.

Prophet – a man or a woman who brings a message from God.

Pulpit – the place where a preacher stands to talk to the congregation.

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R

Rebel – someone who refuses to always do what is expected.

Reformer – someone who wants to improve the world e.g., by getting rid of child labour.

S

Sabbath – a holy day. For Christians this is Sunday.

Sacred writing – a holy book or scroll; it helps people to understand God and how to live a good life. The Bhagavad Gita, Bible, Guru Granth Sahib, Qur'an and Tenach are examples of sacred writings.

Slavery – the idea that one human being can be owned by another, now an illegal practice.

Sundial – an instrument that helps people tell the time. Instead of hands like a clock, you tell the time by the shadow on the dial's face.

T

Tale – another word for a story.

Tram – a means of public transport, a bit like a cross between a bus and a train.

U

Urn – a large jar or container for cremation remains. Sometimes buried.

V

Vietnam – a country in East Asia.

W

Weaver – someone who makes cloth. In Calderdale this was usually out of wool, but people also wove silk and cotton.

Workhouse – a place where people went if they had no money, no work, no home or were poorly. Families did not stay together. People lived in the men's, women's or children's quarters. If they were fit enough, they had to work. This included children.

Worship – silence, hymns, songs and prayers where a person focuses on God and praising God.