
Postgraduate Certificate in Legal History (United Kingdom)

Early Modern Legal Thought

Absolute Monarchy refers to a system of government where one ruler has complete control and absolute power over the state and its citizens. This concept is related to the idea of sovereignty, where the monarch is seen as the ultimate authority. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, absolute monarchy was often justified through the concept of the divine right of kings, which held that monarchs were appointed by God and therefore answerable only to Him. This idea was challenged by thinkers such as John Locke, who argued that government derives its power from the consent of the governed.

Accursius was a medieval Italian jurist who played a significant role in the development of Roman law. His commentary on the Corpus Juris Civilis, a collection of Roman law texts, became a standard reference work for centuries. Accursius's work helped to systematize and clarify Roman law, making it more accessible to lawyers and scholars. His ideas about the nature of law and the role of the state continue to influence legal thought to this day.

Act of Settlement refers to a law passed in 1701 that established the line of succession to the English throne. This act was significant because it limited the power of the monarch and established the principle of parliamentary supremacy. The Act of Settlement is an example of how the English system of government evolved over time, with power gradually shifting from the monarch to Parliament. This shift had important implications for the development of constitutional law and the concept of the rule of law.

Administrative Law refers to the body of law that governs the actions of government agencies and administrative bodies. This area of law is concerned with ensuring that government agencies act in a fair and lawful manner, and that individuals have access to effective remedies when their rights are violated. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, administrative law was not a distinct field of study, but many of the principles and concepts that underlie modern administrative law were developed during this period.

Advowson refers to the right to appoint a clergyman to a particular church or benefice. This concept was important in medieval England, where the right to appoint clergy was a valuable privilege. Advowson was often granted to nobles or other powerful individuals, who would use it to reward their supporters or to exert influence over the church. The concept of advowson highlights the close relationship between the church and the state in medieval England.

Affidavit refers to a sworn statement or affirmation made by an individual. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, affidavits were often used as evidence in court proceedings. The use of affidavits reflects the growing importance of written evidence and the development of more formalized procedures for gathering and presenting evidence.

Allegation refers to a statement or assertion made by one party in a lawsuit. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, allegations were often made in the form of a pleading, which was a formal document that set out the parties' claims and defenses. The use of allegations and pleadings reflects the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Allodial refers to a system of land ownership in which the owner holds the land absolutely and without any obligation to a lord or superior. This concept is related to the idea of feudalism, in which land was held in exchange for loyalty and service. The allodial system was seen as a more modern and efficient way of organizing land ownership, as it eliminated the complex network of obligations and dependencies that characterized the feudal system.

Anarchism refers to a political philosophy that advocates for the abolition of the state and the establishment of a society without government. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, anarchism was not a major influence, as most thinkers assumed that some form of government was necessary for the maintenance of order and the protection of individual rights. However, some thinkers, such as Thomas Hobbes, did consider the possibility of a state of nature in which there was no government, and argued that the creation of a government was necessary to protect individuals from the dangers of this state.

Appeal refers to the process of challenging a decision made by a lower court or tribunal. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, appeals were often made to a higher court or to the monarch themselves. The use of appeals reflects the development of a more complex and hierarchical system of justice, in which decisions could be reviewed and overturned by higher authorities.

Apprenticeship refers to a system in which a young person is trained by an experienced craftsman or tradesperson. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, apprenticeship was an important institution for training lawyers and other professionals. The use of apprenticeship reflects the emphasis on practical training and experience in the education of lawyers and other professionals.

Arbitration refers to the process of resolving a dispute through the intervention of a neutral third party. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, arbitration was often used to resolve disputes between merchants and traders. The use of arbitration reflects the growing importance of commerce and trade in the early modern period, and the need for efficient and flexible mechanisms for resolving disputes.

Assize refers to a type of court that was established in medieval England to try cases involving serious crimes such as murder and treason. The assize court was a significant innovation in the English system of justice, as it provided a more formal and regular mechanism for trying serious cases. The use of assize courts reflects the development of a more complex and centralized system of justice in medieval England.

Attachment refers to the process of seizing a person's property or assets in order to satisfy a debt or other obligation. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, attachment was often used as a means of enforcing contracts and collecting debts. The use of attachment reflects the growing importance of commerce and trade in the early modern period, and the need for effective mechanisms for enforcing

obligations.

Attornment refers to the process of acknowledging a new lord or superior, often in the context of a transfer of land or property. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, attornment was an important concept in the law of property, as it reflected the complex network of obligations and dependencies that characterized the feudal system.

Bail refers to the process of releasing a person from custody in exchange for a promise to appear in court or to pay a fine. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, bail was often used as a means of ensuring that defendants appeared in court to face trial. The use of bail reflects the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits and the growing importance of protecting individual rights.

Ban refers to a type of exile or expulsion from a particular territory or community. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, ban was often used as a means of punishing serious crimes such as treason or murder. The use of ban reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for punishing crimes.

Bankruptcy refers to the state of being insolvent or unable to pay one's debts. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, bankruptcy was often seen as a moral failing, and individuals who were bankrupt were subject to severe penalties and social stigma. The use of bankruptcy reflects the growing importance of commerce and trade in the early modern period, and the need for effective mechanisms for dealing with debt and insolvency.

Baron refers to a type of noble or aristocrat who holds a high rank in the feudal system. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, barons played an important role in the English system of government, as they were often responsible for advising the monarch and exercising judicial and administrative powers. The use of barons reflects the complex network of obligations and dependencies that characterized the feudal system.

Bench refers to the seat or throne occupied by a judge or other high-ranking official. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, the bench was an important symbol of judicial authority, and judges were often seen as representing the power of the state. The use of the bench reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Benefice refers to a type of church office or position that is granted to an individual, often in exchange for loyalty or service. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, benefices were an important institution in the church, as they provided a means of supporting clergy and other church officials. The use of benefices reflects the close relationship between the church and the state in medieval England.

Bill refers to a type of document or petition that is presented to a court or other authority. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, bills were often used as a means of initiating a lawsuit or seeking relief from a particular injustice. The use of bills reflects the development of more formalized procedures for conducting

lawsuits and the growing importance of written evidence.

Bond refers to a type of contract or agreement that is secured by a pledge or promise. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, bonds were often used as a means of enforcing obligations and collecting debts. The use of bonds reflects the growing importance of commerce and trade in the early modern period, and the need for effective mechanisms for enforcing contracts.

Borough refers to a type of town or urban community that is governed by a charter or other grant of authority. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, boroughs played an important role in the English system of government, as they were often responsible for exercising judicial and administrative powers. The use of boroughs reflects the growing importance of urban communities and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing them.

Canon Law refers to the body of law that governs the church and its institutions. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, canon law played an important role in shaping the development of Western law, as it provided a framework for understanding the relationship between the church and the state. The use of canon law reflects the close relationship between the church and the state in medieval England.

Case Law refers to the body of law that is based on the decisions of courts and other judicial authorities. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, case law played an important role in shaping the development of English law, as it provided a means of establishing precedents and guiding the decision-making of judges. The use of case law reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Chancery refers to a type of court that is responsible for dealing with matters of equity and conscience. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, the Chancery court played an important role in the English system of justice, as it provided a means of seeking relief from injustices and protecting individual rights. The use of the Chancery reflects the growing importance of the concept of equity and the need for more flexible and responsive mechanisms for resolving disputes.

Charter refers to a type of document or grant that is issued by a monarch or other authority. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, charters were often used as a means of granting privileges or authority to particular individuals or communities. The use of charters reflects the growing importance of written documents and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Circuit refers to a type of judicial circuit or route that is traveled by a judge or other judicial authority. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, circuits played an important role in the English system of justice, as they provided a means of bringing justice to remote or rural areas. The use of circuits reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Civil Law refers to the body of law that governs the relationships between citizens and the state. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, civil law played an important role in shaping the development of

Western law, as it provided a framework for understanding the rights and obligations of individuals. The use of civil law reflects the growing importance of the concept of citizenship and the need for more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Claim refers to a type of assertion or demand that is made by an individual or group. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, claims were often made in the form of a petition or other written document, and were used as a means of seeking relief or redress from a particular injustice. The use of claims reflects the growing importance of written evidence and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Clergy refers to the group of church officials and ministers who are responsible for providing spiritual guidance and leadership. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, the clergy played an important role in the English system of government, as they were often responsible for advising the monarch and exercising judicial and administrative powers. The use of clergy reflects the close relationship between the church and the state in medieval England.

Code refers to a type of law or collection of laws that is systematically organized and codified. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, codes played an important role in shaping the development of Western law, as they provided a framework for understanding the relationships between different laws and institutions. The use of codes reflects the growing importance of systematic and rational approaches to law and governance.

Common Law refers to the body of law that is based on the customs and practices of a particular community or society. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, common law played an important role in shaping the development of English law, as it provided a means of establishing precedents and guiding the decision-making of judges. The use of common law reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Constitution refers to the fundamental law or framework that governs a particular state or society. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, constitutions played an important role in shaping the development of Western law, as they provided a framework for understanding the relationships between different institutions and branches of government. The use of constitutions reflects the growing importance of systematic and rational approaches to law and governance.

Contract refers to a type of agreement or promise that is made between two or more parties. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, contracts played an important role in shaping the development of commercial law, as they provided a means of enforcing obligations and protecting individual rights. The use of contracts reflects the growing importance of commerce and trade in the early modern period, and the need for effective mechanisms for enforcing agreements.

Conveyance refers to the process of transferring ownership or title to a particular piece of property or asset. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, conveyance played an important role in shaping the

development of property law, as it provided a means of establishing clear and secure title to land and other assets. The use of conveyance reflects the growing importance of property and the need for effective mechanisms for transferring ownership.

Coroner refers to a type of official who is responsible for investigating deaths and other matters of public concern. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, coroners played an important role in the English system of justice, as they provided a means of investigating and prosecuting crimes. The use of coroners reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Council refers to a type of advisory or governing body that is responsible for making decisions and providing guidance. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, councils played an important role in the English system of government, as they provided a means of advising the monarch and exercising judicial and administrative powers. The use of councils reflects the growing importance of collective decision-making and the need for more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Count refers to a type of noble or aristocrat who holds a high rank in the feudal system. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, counts played an important role in the English system of government, as they were often responsible for advising the monarch and exercising judicial and administrative powers. The use of counts reflects the complex network of obligations and dependencies that characterized the feudal system.

Court refers to a type of judicial or administrative body that is responsible for resolving disputes and administering justice. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, courts played a central role in the English system of justice, as they provided a means of resolving disputes and protecting individual rights. The use of courts reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Covenant refers to a type of agreement or promise that is made between two or more parties. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, covenants played an important role in shaping the development of commercial law, as they provided a means of enforcing obligations and protecting individual rights. The use of covenants reflects the growing importance of commerce and trade in the early modern period, and the need for effective mechanisms for enforcing agreements.

Crime refers to a type of offense or wrongdoing that is punishable by law. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, crimes played an important role in shaping the development of criminal law, as they provided a means of defining and punishing wrongdoing. The use of crimes reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Custom refers to a type of tradition or practice that is followed by a particular community or society. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, customs played an important role in shaping the development of

common law, as they provided a means of establishing precedents and guiding the decision-making of judges. The use of customs reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Debt refers to a type of obligation or liability that is owed by one party to another. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, debts played an important role in shaping the development of commercial law, as they provided a means of enforcing obligations and protecting individual rights. The use of debts reflects the growing importance of commerce and trade in the early modern period, and the need for effective mechanisms for enforcing agreements.

Decree refers to a type of judgment or order that is made by a court or other judicial authority. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, decrees played an important role in shaping the development of civil law, as they provided a means of establishing precedents and guiding the decision-making of judges. The use of decrees reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Deed refers to a type of document or instrument that is used to transfer ownership or title to a particular piece of property or asset. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, deeds played an important role in shaping the development of property law, as they provided a means of establishing clear and secure title to land and other assets. The use of deeds reflects the growing importance of property and the need for effective mechanisms for transferring ownership.

Defendant refers to a type of party who is accused of wrongdoing or liability in a lawsuit. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, defendants played an important role in the English system of justice, as they were often responsible for defending themselves against accusations and allegations. The use of defendants reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Demurrer refers to a type of motion or plea that is made by a defendant in a lawsuit. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, demurrers played an important role in shaping the development of civil law, as they provided a means of challenging the validity or sufficiency of a plaintiff's claim. The use of demurrers reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Deposition refers to a type of testimony or statement that is given by a witness or other party in a lawsuit. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, depositions played an important role in shaping the development of evidence law, as they provided a means of gathering and presenting evidence in court. The use of depositions reflects the growing importance of written evidence and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Deputy refers to a type of official or representative who is appointed to act on behalf of a higher authority. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, deputies played an important role in the English system of

government, as they were often responsible for exercising judicial and administrative powers. The use of deputies reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Desk Sergeant refers to a type of official who is responsible for maintaining order and discipline in a particular community or institution. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, desk sergeants played an important role in the English system of justice, as they provided a means of maintaining order and enforcing the law. The use of desk sergeants reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Diplomatics refers to the study of documents and other written instruments. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, diplomatics played an important role in shaping the development of historical and legal research, as it provided a means of analyzing and interpreting historical documents. The use of diplomatics reflects the growing importance of written evidence and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting historical and legal research.

Discretion refers to the power or authority to make decisions or take actions in a particular matter. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, discretion played an important role in shaping the development of administrative law, as it provided a means of granting flexibility and autonomy to officials and administrators. The use of discretion reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Docket refers to a type of schedule or calendar that is used to manage and organize court proceedings. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, dockets played an important role in shaping the development of court procedure, as they provided a means of scheduling and managing cases. The use of dockets reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Duty refers to a type of obligation or responsibility that is owed by one party to another. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, duties played an important role in shaping the development of commercial law, as they provided a means of enforcing obligations and protecting individual rights. The use of duties reflects the growing importance of commerce and trade in the early modern period, and the need for effective mechanisms for enforcing agreements.

Ecclesiastical Law refers to the body of law that governs the church and its institutions. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, ecclesiastical law played an important role in shaping the development of Western law, as it provided a framework for understanding the relationship between the church and the state. The use of ecclesiastical law reflects the close relationship between the church and the state in medieval England.

Edict refers to a type of decree or order that is issued by a monarch or other high-ranking official. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, edicts played an important role in shaping the development of

administrative law, as they provided a means of issuing directives and guidelines to officials and administrators. The use of edicts reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Election refers to the process of selecting or choosing a particular individual or group to hold office or exercise authority. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, elections played an important role in shaping the development of constitutional law, as they provided a means of selecting representatives and governing officials. The use of elections reflects the growing importance of representative government and the need for more formalized mechanisms for selecting and holding accountable those in power.

Embezzlement refers to the act of stealing or misappropriating funds or other assets that have been entrusted to one's care. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, embezzlement played an important role in shaping the development of commercial law, as it provided a means of punishing and preventing financial wrongdoing. The use of embezzlement reflects the growing importance of commerce and trade in the early modern period, and the need for effective mechanisms for protecting property and preventing financial crime.

Enclosure refers to the process of surrounding or enclosing a particular piece of land or property with a fence or other barrier. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, enclosure played an important role in shaping the development of property law, as it provided a means of establishing clear and secure title to land and other assets. The use of enclosure reflects the growing importance of property and the need for effective mechanisms for transferring ownership.

Equity refers to the principle of fairness or justice that is used to guide the decision-making of judges and other officials. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, equity played an important role in shaping the development of civil law, as it provided a means of protecting individual rights and promoting justice. The use of equity reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Escheat refers to the process of transferring ownership or title to a particular piece of property or asset to the state or other authority. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, escheat played an important role in shaping the development of property law, as it provided a means of establishing clear and secure title to land and other assets. The use of escheat reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Estates refers to the different classes or orders of society, such as the nobility, clergy, and commoners. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, estates played an important role in shaping the development of constitutional law, as they provided a means of understanding the relationships between different groups and classes. The use of estates reflects the complex network of obligations and dependencies that characterized the feudal system.

Evidence refers to the facts or information that are presented in a lawsuit or other proceeding. In the

context of Early Modern Legal Thought, evidence played an important role in shaping the development of evidence law, as it provided a means of gathering and presenting information in court. The use of evidence reflects the growing importance of written evidence and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Exchequer refers to a type of financial or accounting office that is responsible for managing the finances of a particular institution or government. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, the Exchequer played an important role in the English system of government, as it provided a means of managing the finances of the state and enforcing the collection of taxes and other revenues. The use of the Exchequer reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Excommunication refers to the act of expelling or excluding an individual from a particular community or institution. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, excommunication played an important role in shaping the development of ecclesiastical law, as it provided a means of punishing and disciplining individuals who had committed wrongdoing. The use of excommunication reflects the close relationship between the church and the state in medieval England.

Executor refers to a type of official or representative who is responsible for carrying out the wishes of a deceased person or other party. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, executors played an important role in shaping the development of probate law, as they provided a means of managing the estates of deceased individuals and carrying out their wishes. The use of executors reflects the growing importance of property and the need for effective mechanisms for transferring ownership.

Fee refers to a type of payment or compensation that is made to an official or other party in exchange for services or other benefits. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, fees played an important role in shaping the development of administrative law, as they provided a means of compensating officials and other parties for their services. The use of fees reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Feudalism refers to a type of system or structure that is based on the holding of land or other assets in exchange for loyalty and service. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, feudalism played an important role in shaping the development of property law, as it provided a means of understanding the relationships between different groups and classes. The use of feudalism reflects the complex network of obligations and dependencies that characterized the feudal system.

Fine refers to a type of payment or penalty that is imposed on an individual or group for wrongdoing or other offenses. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, fines played an important role in shaping the development of criminal law, as they provided a means of punishing and deterring wrongdoing. The use of fines reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Forgery refers to the act of counterfeiting or falsifying a document or other instrument. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, forgery played an important role in shaping the development of commercial law, as it provided a means of punishing and preventing financial wrongdoing. The use of forgery reflects the growing importance of commerce and trade in the early modern period, and the need for effective mechanisms for protecting property and preventing financial crime.

Franchise refers to a type of privilege or right that is granted to a particular individual or group. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, franchises played an important role in shaping the development of constitutional law, as they provided a means of understanding the relationships between different groups and classes. The use of franchises reflects the complex network of obligations and dependencies that characterized the feudal system.

Gavel refers to a type of symbol or instrument that is used to signify the authority and power of a judge or other official. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, the gavel played an important role in shaping the development of court procedure, as it provided a means of signifying the authority and power of the judge. The use of the gavel reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Habeas Corpus refers to a type of writ or order that is used to protect the rights of individuals who are being detained or imprisoned. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, habeas corpus played an important role in shaping the development of constitutional law, as it provided a means of protecting individual rights and preventing abuse of power. The use of habeas corpus reflects the growing importance of individual rights and the need for more formalized mechanisms for protecting and enforcing them.

Heritage refers to the property or assets that are inherited by an individual or group. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, heritage played an important role in shaping the development of property law, as it provided a means of understanding the relationships between different groups and classes. The use of heritage reflects the complex network of obligations and dependencies that characterized the feudal system.

Inquest refers to a type of inquiry or investigation that is conducted into a particular matter or issue. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, inquests played an important role in shaping the development of evidence law, as they provided a means of gathering and presenting information in court. The use of inquests reflects the growing importance of written evidence and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Inquisition refers to a type of inquiry or investigation that is conducted into a particular matter or issue. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, inquisitions played an important role in shaping the development of ecclesiastical law, as they provided a means of investigating and punishing wrongdoing. The use of inquisitions reflects the close relationship between the church and the state in medieval England.

Insolvency refers to the state of being unable to pay one's debts or other obligations. In the context of Early

Modern Legal Thought, insolvency played an important role in shaping the development of commercial law, as it provided a means of understanding the relationships between different groups and classes. The use of insolvency reflects the growing importance of commerce and trade in the early modern period, and the need for effective mechanisms for dealing with debt and insolvency.

Intestate refers to the state of dying without leaving a valid will or other testamentary instrument. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, intestacy played an important role in shaping the development of probate law, as it provided a means of managing the estates of deceased individuals and carrying out their wishes. The use of intestacy reflects the growing importance of property and the need for effective mechanisms for transferring ownership.

Jury refers to a type of panel or group of individuals who are responsible for deciding the outcome of a particular case or issue. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, juries played an important role in shaping the development of trial procedure, as they provided a means of involving the community in the decision-making process. The use of juries reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Justice refers to the principle or concept of fairness and morality that is used to guide the decision-making of judges and other officials. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, justice played an important role in shaping the development of civil law, as it provided a means of protecting individual rights and promoting fairness and morality. The use of justice reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

King's Bench refers to a type of court that is responsible for hearing cases involving the monarch or other high-ranking officials. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, the King's Bench played an important role in shaping the development of administrative law, as it provided a means of advising the monarch and exercising judicial and administrative powers. The use of the King's Bench reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Larceny refers to the act of stealing or taking property without the consent of the owner. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, larceny played an important role in shaping the development of criminal law, as it provided a means of punishing and preventing wrongdoing. The use of larceny reflects the growing importance of property and the need for effective mechanisms for protecting it.

Law Merchant refers to the body of customs and practices that govern the relationships between merchants and traders. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, the Law Merchant played an important role in shaping the development of commercial law, as it provided a means of understanding the relationships between different groups and classes. The use of the Law Merchant reflects the growing importance of commerce and trade in the early modern period, and the need for effective mechanisms for enforcing agreements and protecting property.

Legacy refers to a type of gift or bequest that is made to a particular individual or group. In the context of

Early Modern Legal Thought, legacies played an important role in shaping the development of probate law, as they provided a means of managing the estates of deceased individuals and carrying out their wishes. The use of legacies reflects the growing importance of property and the need for effective mechanisms for transferring ownership.

Legislature refers to the branch of government that is responsible for making laws and governing the state. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, legislatures played an important role in shaping the development of constitutional law, as they provided a means of understanding the relationships between different groups and classes. The use of legislatures reflects the growing importance of representative government and the need for more formalized mechanisms for selecting and holding accountable those in power.

Letter of Attorney refers to a type of document or instrument that is used to grant authority or power to a particular individual or group. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, letters of attorney played an important role in shaping the development of administrative law, as they provided a means of granting flexibility and autonomy to officials and other parties. The use of letters of attorney reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Libel refers to the act of publishing or disseminating false or defamatory information about a particular individual or group. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, libel played an important role in shaping the development of tort law, as it provided a means of punishing and preventing wrongdoing. The use of libel reflects the growing importance of individual rights and the need for more formalized mechanisms for protecting and enforcing them.

Litigation refers to the process of engaging in a lawsuit or other legal proceeding. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, litigation played an important role in shaping the development of civil law, as it provided a means of resolving disputes and protecting individual rights. The use of litigation reflects the growing importance of the judiciary and the development of more formalized procedures for conducting lawsuits.

Magistrate refers to a type of official or representative who is responsible for exercising judicial and administrative powers. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, magistrates played an important role in shaping the development of administrative law, as they provided a means of advising the monarch and exercising judicial and administrative powers. The use of magistrates reflects the growing importance of the state and the development of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Mandate refers to a type of order or directive that is issued by a higher authority to a lower authority or official. In the context of Early Modern Legal Thought, mandates played an important role in shaping the development of administrative law, as they provided a means of issuing directives and guidelines to officials and other parties. The use of mandates reflects the growing importance of the state and the development

of more formalized mechanisms for governing and administering justice.

Manor refers to a type of estate or property that is held by a lord or other noble.