

**Clergy (clero):** men and women who dedicated their lives to the church. At the top was the Pope, and we can distinguish between high and lower clergy, depending on their standard of living, and secular and regular clergy, based on their way of living. They were privileged.

**Regular clergy (clero regular):** Members of the Church who live in communities in monasteries in the countryside (monks or nuns) or convents or in the city (friars or nuns). They are ruled by abbots or abbess.

**Secular clergy (clero secular):** Members of the Church who attend to the faithful (priests, bishops and archbishops).

**Diocese (diócesis):** Territory under the spiritual power of a bishop. It is divided into some parishes.

**Parish (parroquia):** Neighborhood around a church and controlled by a priest.

**Fallow (barbecho):** Land not in used for one or two years so that it can rest and recover its minerals with the two or three crops systems.

**Fiefdom (feudo):** territory given to a nobleman by the king in exchange for fidelity and mutual protection. The noble protected this territory and could collect taxes and impart justice.

**Homage (ceremonia del homenaje):** Ceremony in which the vassal knelt before the king and promised to be loyal and provide him with military protection in exchange for an investiture (a fiefdom).

**Jurisdictional powers /rights (poderes jurisdiccionales):** Authority of the lord over his fiefdom to issue orders, impart justice, collect taxes and impose fines.

**Monopoly rights (derechos de monopolio):** Economic rights to receive taxes for the use of some services, like the oven, the mill, the bridge, etc.

**Manorial rents (rentas señoriales):** incomes received by a lord from the peasants living on his land in the form of labour (a certain number of days a year) and taxes.

**Miniature (miniatura):** illustration for decorating books, full of details and colour. They are related to the theme of the text.