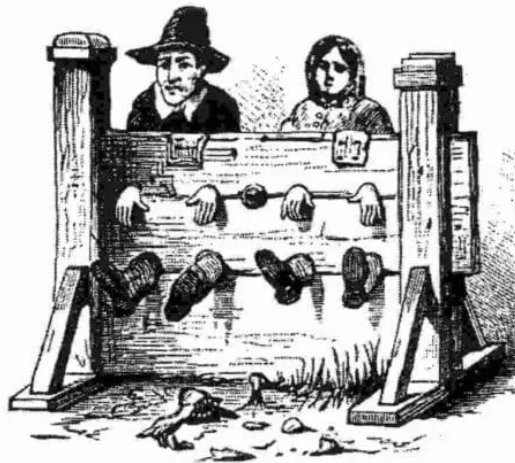


The Crucible: Terminology from the Play

Although Arthur Miller wrote *The Crucible* in the 1950s, he wrote in the archaic language of the 1600s, giving a more authentic feel to the play. Although they were commonly understood words of the English language in the 17th Century, some vocabulary may be unfamiliar to you or may be used in a way in which you do not normally see it used today. As you come across these words, use the list below to aid in your comprehension of the play.

- hearty—well
- bid—told
- aye—yes
- opened—been honest
- nay—no
- sport—a game
- Goody—Mrs. (short for “Goodwife”)
- blink—pay no attention to
- naught—nothing
- mark—listen to; remember
- clapped in the stocks—placed in the stocks (a punishment device in which the offender was secured by the hands and feet or head and hands and was left outside to be publicly humiliated or abused; see image below)

I was told there would be a Mani-Pedi



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- wintry—unfriendly
- charge—accusation or reason
- writ—a court order
- Pray—please
- incubi and succubi—(plural form for incubus and succubus) male and female demons, respectively, who were believed to have intercourse with people while they were asleep
- irons—iron restraints (handcuffs)