

1. <b>absolutist monarchy</b>	Form of centralized government in which the monarch acts as head of state and government with unlimited powers.	13. <b>National Assembly</b>	A French congress established by representatives of the Third Estate on June 17, 1789, to enact laws and reforms in the name of the French people
2. <b>limited monarchy</b>	A monarchy that is limited by laws and a constitution	14. <b>Fall of the Bastille</b>	July 14th, 1789. In response to Louis XVI sending troops to Paris, peasants attack the Bastille prison because they need weapons, and it is also a symbol of the absolutist oppression on the people.
3. <b>divine right</b>	Belief that a ruler's authority comes directly from God	15. <b>Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen</b>	Statement of fundamental political rights of citizens adopted by the French National Assembly at the beginning of the French Revolution.
4. <b>Nicolas Copernicus</b>	(1473-1543) concluded that the sun is the center of the solar system, aka the heliocentric theory	16. <b>nationalism</b>	A devotion to the interests and culture of one's nation. Nationalism first becomes dominant in France after the monarchy is abolished.
5. <b>scientific revolution</b>	A major shift in thinking between 1500 and 1700 in which modern science emerged as a new way of gaining knowledge about the natural world.	17. <b>reign of terror</b>	(1793-94) the radical phase during the French Revolution when thousands were executed for being "enemies of the revolution"
6. <b>natural rights</b>	the idea that all humans are born with rights, which include the right to life, liberty, and property	18. <b>Maximilien Robespierre</b>	The leader of the Committee of Public Safety who's policies led to the Reign of Terror. He was eventually executed during the month of Thermidor (July), thus ending the Terror.
7. <b>the Enlightenment</b>	a philosophical movement of the 18th century, characterized by belief in the power of human reason and by challenges to political and religious authorities. Also called the Age of Reason. Philosophers during this period included John Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, etc...	19. <b>Committee of Public Safety</b>	A committee of 12 members created by National Convention to defend France from foreign and domestic threats. The committee was led by Maximilien Robespierre during the infamous Reign of Terror.
8. <b>estates-general</b>	An assembly of representatives from all three estates to approve the new tax solution. The first estate was made up of clergy of Roman Catholic Church. The second estate made up of rich nobles. The third estate consisted of everyone from the bourgeoisie to the peasant farmers. Typically, the 1st and 2nd estates would outnumber the 3rd estate in votes.	20. <b>sans-culottes</b>	a radical group made up of Parisian wage-earners, and small shopkeepers who wanted a greater voice in government, lower prices, and an end of food shortages
9. <b>bourgeoisie</b>	French middle class	21. <b>coup d'etat</b>	a sudden overthrow of the government
10. <b>third estate</b>	About 97% of the French people belonged to this estate. They represented everyone from the middle class, or "bourgeoisie" to the peasants.	22. <b>Napoleon</b>	(1769-1821) Emperor of the French from 1799-1814. He was responsible for many French Revolution reforms as well as conquering most of Europe. He was defeated at the battle of Waterloo, and died several years later on the island of Saint Helena.
11. <b>Louis XVI</b>	King of France from Bourbon dynasty (1774-1792). In 1789 he summoned the Estates-General, but he did not grant the reforms that were demanded and revolution followed. Louis and his queen, Marie Antoinette, were executed via guillotine in 1793.	23. <b>Napoleonic Code</b>	A code that embodied Enlightenment principles such as the equality of all citizens before the law, religious toleration, and advancement based on merit. The code also took away rights from women.
12. <b>Tennis Court Oath</b>	A pledge made by the members of France's National Assembly in 1789, in which they vowed to continue meeting until they had drawn up a new constitution	24. <b>Haitian Revolution</b>	Slave uprising inspired by Enlightenment ideas and led by Toussaint L'Ouverture. The revolution resulted in L'Ouverture taking control of Haiti, and the establishment of first republic ruled by people of African descent.

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25. **Toussaint L'Ouverture** Leader of the Haitian Revolution. He freed the slaves and gained independence for Haiti despite military interventions by the French.
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26. **Simon Bolivar** 1783-1830, Venezuelan statesman: leader of revolt of South American colonies against Spanish rule.
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27. **Jose de San Martin** South American general and statesman, born in Argentina. Leader in gaining independence from Spain for Argentina, Peru, and Chile.
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