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|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1. absolutist monarchy | Form of centralized government in which the monarch acts as head of state and government with unlimited powers. | 14. Fall of the Bastille | 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. |
| 2. limited monarchy | A monarchy that is limited by laws and a constitution | 15. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen | Statement of fundamental political rights of citizens adopted by the French National Assembly at the beginning of the French Revolution. |
| 3. divine right | Belief that a ruler's authority comes directly from God | | |
| 4. Nicolas Copernicus | (1473-1543) concluded that the sun is the center of the solar system, aka the heliocentric theory | | |
| 5. scientific revolution | 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. | | |
| 6. natural rights | the idea that all humans are born with rights, which include the right to life, liberty, and property | | |
| 7. the Enlightenment | 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 | | |
| 8. deism | Belief in God as the creator of the universe who, after setting it in motion, ceased to have any direct involvement in it and allowed it to run according to its own natural laws. | | |
| 9. estates-general | 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. | | |
| 10. bourgeoisie | French middle class | | |
| 11. third estate | About 97% of the French people belonged to this estate. They represented everyone from the middle class, or "bourgeoisie" to the peasants. | | |
| 12. Tennis Court Oath | 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 | | |
| 13. National Assembly | 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 | | |