**REVOLUTION VOCAB**

1. **Enlightenment Era-** A philosophical movement in 17th and 18th century Europe that fostered the belief that one could reform society by discovering rational laws that governed social behavior and were just as scientific as the laws of physics.
2. **Inalienable/Natural Rights-** Those that are not dependent on the laws or customs of any particular culture or government, and so are *universal and fundamental* (they cannot be repealed by human laws, though one can forfeit their enjoyment through one's actions, such as by violating someone else's rights). Believed to be God given and cannot be taken away.
3. **Social Contract Theory-** An implicit agreement among the members of a society to cooperate for social benefits, for example by sacrificing some individual freedom for state protection (means of explaining the origin of government and the obligations of subjects).
4. **Liberalism-** Political and moral philosophy based on the rights of the individual, liberty, consent of the governed, political equality, free speech, and equality before the law. This philosophy became a distinct movement in the Age of Enlightenment as it sought to replace the norms of hereditary privilege, state religion, absolute monarchy, the divine right of kings, and traditional conservatism with representative democracy and the rule of law.
5. **Divine Rights of a King-** Political and religious doctrine of political legitimacy of a monarchy; belief that monarch is, before birth, pre-ordained to inherit the crown, chosen by God. Supports the ideas of absolute monarchy as it asserts that a king/queen is not accountable to any earthly authority (such a parliament) because their right to rule is derived from divine authority.
6. **John Locke-** English philosopher and physician, widely regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers and commonly known as the "father of liberalism".
7. **Denis Diderot-** French philosopher and chief editor/contributer to the *Encyclopédia* which he hoped would serve as an example of democratization of knowledge.
8. **Mary Wollstonecraft-** British writer, philosopher, and advocate of women’s rights in the 18th century; regarded as one of the founding feminist philosophers.
9. **Benjamin Franklin-** American intellectual, inventor, and politician, helped negotiate French support for the American Revolution.
10. **George Washington-** Military commander of the American Revolution. He was the first elected president of the United States (1789-1799).
11. **Declaration of Independence-** Enacted during the American Revolution, this document was written in 1776 and explains why the Thirteen Colonies at war with the Kingdom of Great Britain regarded themselves as an independent sovereign state no longer subject to British colonial rule.
12. **Constitutional Convention-** Meeting in 1787 of the elected representatives of the thirteen original states to write the constitution of the United States.
13. **Jacobins-** Radical Republicans during the French Revolution. They were led by Maximilien Robespierre from 1793-1794
14. **Maximilien Robespierre-** Young provincial lawyer who led the most radical phases of the French Revolution. His execution ended the Reign of Terror.
15. **Versailles-** Formed French royal residence built by King Louis XIV (the sun king) which is located about 12 miles from Paris. King Louis XIV centralized his absolute power by moving the seat of his court and government to this palace.
16. **Guillotine-** Best known for its use in the French Revolution, it was an apparatus designed for efficiently carrying out executions by beheading. The design was intended to make capital punishment more reliable and less painful in accordance with new Enlightenment ideas of human rights.
17. **Estates General-** France's traditional national assembly with representatives of the three estates, or classes, in French society: the clergy, nobility, and commoners. The calling of the Estates General in 1789 led to the French Revolution.
18. **Reign of Terror-** Was a period of the French Revolution when, following the creation of the Frist Republic, a series of massacres and numerous public executions took place in response to revolutionary fervor anticlerical sentiment, and accusations of treason by the Committee of Public Safety.
19. **Napoleon Bonaparte-** General who overthrow the French Directory in 1799 and became emperor of the French in 1804. Failed to defeat Great Britain and abdicated in 1814. Returned to power briefly in 1815 but was defeated and died in exile
20. **Declaration of the Rights of Man-** Statement of fundamental political rights adopted by the French National Assembly at the beginning of the French Revolution.
21. **Gens de couleur-** Free men and women of color in Haiti. They sought greater political rights and later supported the Haitian Revolution.
22. **Toussaint L’Ouverture-** Leader of the Haitian Revolution. He freed the slaves and gained effective independence for Haiti despite military interventions by the British and the French.
23. **Congress of Vienna-** Meeting of representatives of European monarchs called to reestablish the old order after the defeat of Napoleon I.
24. **Revolutions of 1848-** Democratic and nationalistic revolutions that swept across Europe. The monarchy in France was overthrown. In Germany, Austria, Italy, and Hungary the revolutions failed.