**Enlightenment**

**Natural Law**- philosophy that certain rights or values are inherent by virtue of human nature and universally cognizable through human reason.

**Reason -**  the capacity for [consciously](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consciousness) making sense of things, applying [logic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logic), establishing and verifying [facts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fact), and changing or justifying practices, institutions, and [beliefs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belief) based on new or existing information

**Scientific Revolution -**

the emergence of modern **science** during the early modern period, when developments in mathematics, physics, astronomy, biology (including human anatomy) and chemistry transformed views of society and nature.

**Laissez Faire**- a policy or attitude of letting things take their own course, without the government interfering.

***Wealth of Nations***- Adam Smith’s accounts on economics

**Thomas Hobbes**-  English philosopher, best known today for his work on political philosophy, All men are Selfish.

**John Locke**- one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers and commonly known as the "Father of Liberalism”

**Baron De Montesquieu**- French lawyer, man of letters, and political philosopher who lived during the Age of Enlightenment.

**Voltaire**-   French Enlightenment writer, historian, and philosopher famous for his wit, support of free speech, and his attacks on the established Catholic Church

**Jean-Jacques Rousseau**-

political philosophy influenced the Enlightenment in France and across Europe

**Mary Wollstonecraft**-

English writer, philosopher, and advocate of women's rights

**Salon**- provided a place for women and men to congregate for intellectual discourse.

**American Revolution**

**French and Indian War**-

series of incidents in the upper Ohio River valley, which the French and British governments both claimed as their territory.

**Sugar Act**- set a tax on sugar and molasses imported into the colonies, which impacted the manufacture of rum in New England.

**Stamp Act**- exacted revenue from the American colonies by imposing a stamp duty (tax) on newspapers and legal and commercial documents.

**Townshend Act**-   imposed duties on glass, lead, paints, paper and tea **imported** into the colonies.

**Boston Massacre**-

"patriot" mob, throwing snowballs, stones, and sticks, and a squad of British soldiers. Several colonists were killed during this key event which helped to galvanize the colonial public to the Patriot cause.

**Boston Tea Party**-

American colonial defiance served as a political protest against taxation. On the night of December 16, 1773, Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty boarded three ships in the Boston harbor and threw 342 chests of tea overboard.

**Intolerable Acts**- the American Patriots' term for a series of punitive laws passed by the British Parliament in 1774 after the Boston Tea party. They were meant to punish the Massachusetts colonists for their defiance in throwing a large tea shipment into Boston harbor.

**Declaration of Independence**-

formal statement of the colonies’ intentions for independence written on July 4th, 1776, by a five-man committee including Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, presented to the Continental Congress

**Thomas Jefferson**-

American Founding Father who was principal author of the Declaration of Independence. He was elected the second Vice President of the United States and the third President.

**The Treaty of Paris**-

negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, ended the revolutionary war and recognized American independence.

**Bill of Rights**- collective name for the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution.

**French Revolution**

**Bourgeoisie**- middle class defined by wealth and material objects.

**Estates General**-   representative body of French government,; assembly representing the French **estates** of the realm: the clergy (First **Estate**), the nobles (Second **Estate**), and the common people (Third **Estate**).

**Louis XVI** the last king of France (1774–92) in the line of Bourbon monarchs preceding the French Revolution of 1789; publically executed in January 1793

**National Assembly**- a revolutionary **assembly** formed by the representatives of the Third Estate (the common people)

**Tennis Court Oath** -

the Third Estate decided to break from the Estates General and draw up their own constitution. They also dubbed themselves the "National Assembly."

**Bastille**- fortress in Paris that played an important role in the internal conflicts of France and for most of its history was used as a state prison by the [kings of France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_French_monarchs). It was [stormed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Storming_of_the_Bastille) by a crowd on 14 July 1789 in the [French Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Revolution), becoming an important symbol for the French [Republican movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Left_in_France#19th_century).

**Constitution of 1791**-

French constitution created by the National Assembly during the French Revolution. It retained the monarchy, but sovereignty effectively resided in the Legislative Assembly, which was elected by a system of indirect voting.

**Jacobins**- radical and ruthless political group formed in the wake of the French Revolution, and in association with Robespierre they instituted the Terror

**Maximilien Robespierre**-

French lawyer and politician, and one of the best-known and most influential figures of the French Revolution and the Reign of Terror.

**Committee of Public Safety**-

formed the de facto executive government in France during the Reign of Terror

**Reign of Terror**-   period of violence that occurred after the onset of the French Revolution, incited by conflict between two rival political factions, marked by mass executions of “enemies of the state” by guillotine.

**Napoleon Bonaparte**-

(ruled 1795 – 1815) French military and political leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the Revolutionary Wars.

**Concordat of 1801**-

Agreement between Pope and Napoleon about Religion in France; defined the status of the Roman Catholic Church in France and ended the breach caused by the church reforms and confiscations enacted during the French Revolution.

**Napoleonic Code**- French civil code established under Napoleon in 1804. The code forbade privileges based on birth, allowed freedom of religion, and specified that government jobs should go to the most qualified

**Battle of Trafalgar**-naval engagement fought by the Royal Navy against the combined fleets of the French and Spanish Navies.

**Guerilla warfare**- small group of combatants such as paramilitary personnel, armed civilians, or irregulars use military tactics including ambushes, sabotage, raids, hit and run

**Battle of Waterloo**-  the final defeat of French military leader and emperor Napoleon Bonaparte

**Congress of Vienna**-  (1814-1815) a conference of ambassadors of European states to create a new European order following the defeat of Napoleon

**Nationalism**- The strong belief that the interests of a particular nation-state are of primary importance.