
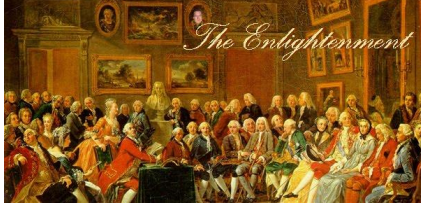





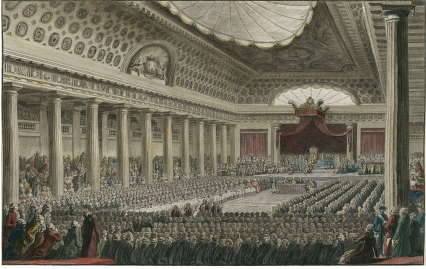


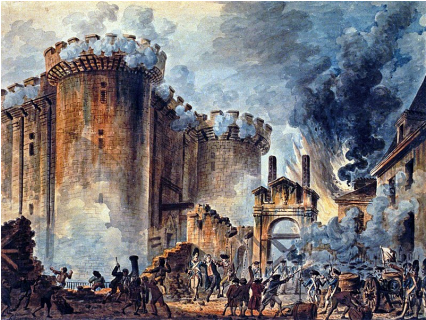



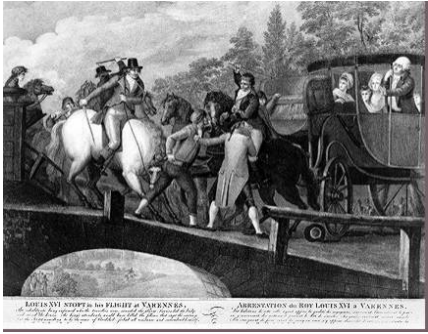





GENERAL POLITICAL TERMS		
<p>Word:</p> <p>Ancien Regime</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>It was the political and social system of the Kingdom of France from the Late Middle Ages (15th century) until the French Revolution (1792)</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 
<p>Word:</p> <p>Enlightenment</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>It was an intellectual and philosophical movement that dominated the world of ideas in Europe during the 18th century, "The Century of Philosophy"</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 
<p>Word:</p> <p>Third Estate</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>It was the largest state of the three in which french society was divided. Contained the bourgeoisie and the working class.</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 
<p>Word:</p> <p>Manorialism/Feudalism</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>Manorialism and feudalism were two frameworks on which European medieval culture was built. One governed relationships among the nobles, while the other managed the economy of the</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 



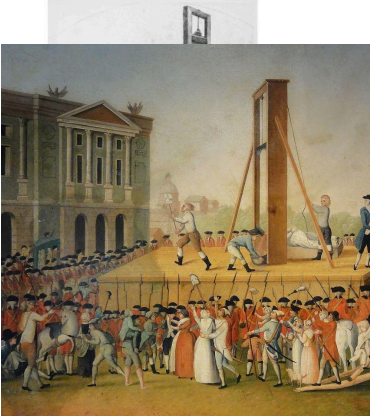
	manors that resulted from an exchange of land for military service.	
Word: Louis XVI	Definition: He was the last King of France before the fall of the monarchy during the French Revolution. was guillotined on 21 January 1793.	Picture:  An oval-framed portrait of Louis XVI, the last King of France, wearing a red and blue coat with a blue sash.
Word: Marie Antoinette	Definition: She was the last Queen of France before the French Revolution. Married with Louis XVI. Was guillotined on 16 October 1793.	Picture:  A portrait of Marie Antoinette, the last Queen of France, wearing an elaborate blue and white dress with a high collar and a large white wig.
Word: Coup/Coup d'Etat	Definition: Type of revolution, where the illegal and overt seizure of a state by the military or other elites within the state apparatus occurs.	Picture:  A dramatic painting depicting a scene of execution by guillotine during the French Revolution. A woman in a white dress is being executed, surrounded by soldiers and onlookers.
ESTATES GENERAL (1789)		

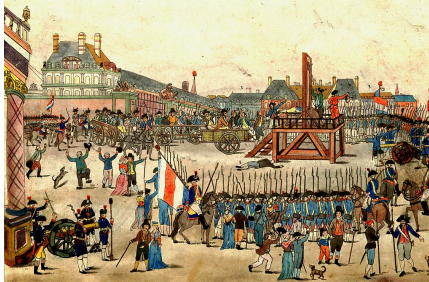
<p>Word:</p> <p>Estates General</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>It was a legislative and consultative assembly of the different classes (or estates) of French subjects. Was dissolved during French Revolution.</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 
<p>Word:</p> <p>National Assembly</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>Institution that existed from June 17, 1789 to July 9 of that same year, serving as a transition between the States General and the National Constituent Assembly.</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 
<p>Word:</p> <p>Tennis Court Oath</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>Vow made by the National Assembly, "not to separate, and to reassemble wherever circumstances require, until the constitution of the kingdom is established"</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 
<p>Word:</p> <p>Storming of the Bastille</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>The medieval fortress, armory, and political prison in Paris known as the Bastille represented royal authority in the centre of Paris, and was seen by the revolutionaries as a symbol of the</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 

	<p>monarchy's abuses of power. The Storming of the Bastille on the afternoon of 14 July 1789 was the flashpoint of the French Revolution.</p>	
<p>Word: The Great Fear</p>	<p>Definition: It was a period of panic and riot by peasants and others amid rumours of an "aristocratic conspiracy" by the king and the privileged to overthrow the Third Estate.</p>	<p>Picture: </p>
<p>THE CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY (1789-1792)</p>		
<p>Word: Census Suffrage</p>	<p>Definition: It is the opposite of <i>equal suffrage</i>, meaning that the votes cast by those eligible to vote are not equal, but are weighted differently according to the person's rank in the census</p>	<p>Picture: </p>
<p>Word: Right of Veto</p>	<p>Definition: It is the power or right vested in one branch of a government to cancel or postpone the decisions, enactments, etc., of another branch, especially the right of a president, governor,</p>	<p>Picture: </p>

	<p>or other chief executive to reject bills passed by the legislature.</p>	
<p>Word: The Flight to Varennes</p>	<p>Definition: During the night of 20–21 June 1791 King Louis XVI of France, his queen Marie Antoinette, and their immediate family unsuccessfully attempted to escape from Paris in order to initiate a counter-revolution they escaped only as far as the small town of Varennes.</p>	<p>Picture: </p> <p>The engraving depicts King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette on horseback, fleeing Paris towards Varennes. They are surrounded by a crowd of people, some on horseback and some on foot, in a rural landscape. The scene is chaotic, with people appearing to be stopping or questioning the royal family. Below the main image, there are two smaller captions: 'LOUIS XVI ESCAPE de son FUGITIF de VARENNES.' and 'ARRIVÉE DES ROIS LOUIS XVI à VARENNES.'.</p>
<p>THE SOCIAL REPUBLIC (1792-1794)</p>		
<p>Word: National Convention</p>	<p>Definition: It was the first government of the French Revolution, following the two-year National Constituent Assembly and the one-year Legislative Assembly. It was the first French government organized as a republic, abandoning the monarchy altogether.</p>	<p>Picture: </p> <p>The photograph shows a large, ornate statue of the National Convention in a grand, classical-style hall. The statue depicts several figures in revolutionary attire, some standing and some seated, in a dynamic pose. The background features high ceilings with decorative elements and large windows. A banner at the base of the statue reads 'LA CONVENTION NATIONALE'.</p>
<p>Word: Girondins</p>	<p>Definition: Moderate and federalist political group of the</p>	<p>Picture:</p>




	<p>Legislative Assembly and the French National Convention, which was composed of several deputies from the Gironde. They were mostly intellectual members of the rich bourgeoisie of the business world. Accused by the Jacobins of conspiring against the unity of the Republic, their leaders were tried by the Revolutionary Court and later guillotined (1793).</p>	
<p>Word: Jacobins</p>	<p>Definition: They were the members of the political group of the French Revolution called Club of the Jacobins, They were republicans, defenders of popular sovereignty, advocated universal suffrage, their vision of the indivisibility of the nation led them to defend a centralized state.</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 

<p>Word:</p> <p>Jean Paul Marat</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>He was a French political theorist, physician, and scientist who became best known for his role as a radical journalist and politician during the French Revolution.</p>	<p>Picture:</p>  A portrait of Jean Paul Marat, a French political theorist, physician, and scientist. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark coat with a white cravat and a white shawl draped over his shoulders. He has dark, wavy hair and a serious expression.
<p>Word</p> <p>Maximilien Robespierre</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>Was a French lawyer and politician, as well as one of the best known and most influential figures associated with the French Revolution and the Reign of Terror. He defended the democratic institutions, the abolition of slavery and death penalty.</p>	<p>Picture:</p>  A portrait of Maximilien Robespierre, a French lawyer and politician. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a striped coat and a white cravat. He has light-colored, powdered hair and a serious expression.
<p>Word:</p> <p>Guillotine</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>It's an apparatus designed for efficiently carrying out executions by cutting out people's heads.</p>	<p>Picture:</p>  An illustration of a guillotine in use. The guillotine is a tall wooden structure with a large blade. A crowd of people is gathered around it, and a horse-drawn cart is visible in the foreground. The scene is set outdoors, possibly in a public square or a courtyard.
<p>THE CONSERVATIVE REPUBLIC : THE DIRECTORY (1794-1799)</p>		

<p>Word:</p> <p>Thermidorian Reaction</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>On 27 July 1794 the French politician Maximilien Robespierre was denounced by members of the National Convention as "a tyrant", leading to Robespierre and twenty-one associates including Louis Antoine de Saint-Just being arrested that night and beheaded on the following day.</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 
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THE CONSULATE (1799-1804)

<p>Word:</p> <p>Napoleon Bonaparte</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>He was a French statesman and military leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the French Revolutionary Wars.</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 
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<p>Word:</p> <p>Autocratic rule</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>It is a rule by a specific leader, who concentrates power in his own hands. whose decisions are subject to neither external legal restraints nor regularized mechanisms of popular control</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 
<p>THE NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE (1804-1815)</p>		
<p>Word:</p> <p>Joseph Bonaparte</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>He was a French diplomat and nobleman, the elder brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, who made him King of Naples and Sicily (1806–1808), and later King of Spain (1808–1813, as José I). After the fall of Napoleon, Joseph styled himself <i>Comte de Survilliers</i>.</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 
<p>Word:</p> <p>Waterloo</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>The Battle of Waterloo was a battle that took place on June 18, 1815 in the vicinity of Waterloo, a town in present-day Belgium located about twenty kilometers south of Brussels, among the French army, commanded by Emperor Napoleon</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 

	<p>Bonaparte, against the British, Dutch and German troops. The battle meant the definitive end of the Napoleonic wars.</p>	
<p>Word: Island of Saint Helena</p>	<p>Definition: It was the place where Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled after the battle of Waterloo, there he spent his days until he died on May 5, 1821. It is located in the middle of the Atlantic.</p>	<p>Picture:</p> 