Tennis Court Oath- members of the National Assembly swore that they would produce a French constitution.

French Revolution Begins, 1789- a period of broad social and political upheaval in France that lasted from 1789 until 1799.

King Louis XVI executed, 1793- he was convicted of conspiracy with foreign powers, which led to his execution in the Place de la Revolution in Paris.

Napoleon Crowned Emperor, 1804- his coronation was December 2, 1804 and took place at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris.

Estates General- composed of representatives from the three orders of French society.

Georges Danton- was the first president of the committee of public safety and a key figure in the French Revolution.

Louis XVI- was king of Paris from 1774-1792 and failed to grant reform which led to the French Revolution.

Reign of Terror- to meet the crisis at home, the National Convention and the Committee of Public Safety set in motion and effort.

National Assembly, 1789-1791- representatives of the third estate of estates-general form a revolutionary assembly in 1789. However, it was replace by the legislative assembly in 1791.

Napoleon’s coup, 1789- the coup of 18 Brumaire put general Napoleon Bonaparte into power. The coup later overthrew the directory and replaced it with the French consulate.

Waterloo, 1815- a village in central Belgium, south of Brussels that was defeated by Napoleon on June 18, 1815.

Maximillien Robespierre- a French lawyer and politician who is recognized for his involvement in the French Revolution and Reign of Terror.

Sans-culottes- “without breeches,” members of the Paris Commune who considered themselves ordinary patriots (in other words, they wore long trousers instead of fine knee-length breeches.)

Marie Antoinette- French queen, married to Louis XVI, who lived an extravagant lifestyle. Most famously known for the phrase “Let them eat cake.”

Jean-Paul Marat, 1743-1793: a new leader who published a radical journal called *Friend of the People*.

Napoleon Bonaparte- in 1804 he named himself emperor of Paris during the French Revolution, which he also was leader of the army during the war.

Relics of Feudalism- obligations of peasants to noble landlords that survived into the modern era.

Consulate- government established in France after the overthrow of the Directory in 1799, with Napoleon as first consul in control of the entire government.

Elector- an individual qualified to vote in an election.

Coup d’estat- a sudden overthrow of the government.

Civil Code- the most important of the codes in Napoleon’s single law code, also known as Napoleonic Code.

Nationalism- the unique cultural identity of a people based on common language, religion, and national symbols.

Olympe de Gouges- a woman who wrote plays and pamphlets, refused to accept this exclusion of women from political rights.

Duke of Wellington- leader of the combined British and Prussian army in waterloo, suffered a bloody defeat.

Bourgeoisie- the middle class, including merchants, industrialists, and professional people.

Committee of Public Safety- to meet these crises, the National Convention gave broad powers to a special committee of 12.

Bastille- a fortress in Paris, also known as Bastille Saint-Antoine.

The Directory- a book of directions for the conduct of Christian worship, especially in Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches.

Planned Economy- an economic system directed by government agencies.

Faction- a dissenting group.