Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century

AP European History · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
commercial rivalry	Britain and France were in **commercial rivalry** for trade.
political sovereignty /pəˈlɪtɪkl ˈsɒvərɪnti/	**Political sovereignty** is the highest power to make laws.
Enlightenment /enˈlaɪtənmənt/	The **Enlightenment** praised reason and freedom.
colony	A **colony** is land ruled by another country.
plantation /plænˈteɪʃn/	The **plantation** grew sugar for export.
enslaved people	**Enslaved people** were forced to work without pay.
diplomacy	**Diplomacy** solves problems by talking, not fighting.
alliance	An **alliance** is an agreement to help each other in war.
Seven Years' War /ˈsevən jɪəz wɔː/	The **Seven Years' War** was fought in Europe, America and India.
fiscal crisis /ˈfɪskl ˈkraɪsɪs/	France faced a **fiscal crisis**: it had run out of money.
grievance	Each **grievance** was a complaint against the government.
legitimate authority	The people no longer saw the king as **legitimate authority**.

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trigger	Bread prices were the **trigger** for the protests.
Estates-General	The king called the **Estates-General** to raise taxes.
Third Estate	The **Third Estate** included everyone who was not a noble or priest.
Tennis Court Oath	In the **Tennis Court Oath**, members promised to write a constitution.
first, or liberal, phase /fɜːst ɔː ˈlɪbərəl feɪz/	The **first, or liberal, phase** of the Revolution limited the king's power.
National Assembly	The **National Assembly** spoke for the French people.
Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen	The **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen** said all men are equal.
nationalised	Church land was **nationalised**: the state took it.
Civil Constitution of the Clergy	The **Civil Constitution of the Clergy** made priests state workers.
constitutional monarchy /ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃənl ˈmɒnəki/	In a **constitutional monarchy**, laws limit the king.
hereditary privileges /həˈredɪtəri ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒɪz/	The Revolution ended **hereditary privileges** passed from parent to child.
republic	France became a **republic** with no king.
radical Jacobin republic /ˈrædɪkl ˈdʒækəbɪn rɪˈpʌblɪk/	The **radical Jacobin republic** used terror against its enemies.

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Robespierre /ˈrəʊbspɪeə/	**Robespierre** led the Reign of Terror.
Committee of Public Safety	The **Committee of Public Safety** ran France during the Terror.
Reign of Terror /reɪn ɒv ˈterə/	Thousands were killed during the **Reign of Terror**.
coercion /ˌkəʊˈɜːʃn/	The government used **coercion**: it forced people to obey.
de-Christianisation /də ˌkrɪstʃənaɪˈzeɪʃn/	**De-Christianisation** closed churches across France.
mass conscription /mæs kɒnˈskrɪpʃn/	**Mass conscription** forced young men into the army.
Directory /daɪˈrektəri/	The **Directory** ruled France after the Terror.
coup	Napoleon seized power in a **coup**.
Consulate	Under the **Consulate**, Napoleon held most of the power.
citizenship /ˈsɪtɪzənʃɪp/	The Revolution gave **citizenship** to more people.
Toussaint L'Ouverture /ˈtaʊseɪnt ˈeluːvɜːtʃə/	**Toussaint L'Ouverture** led the revolt in Haiti.
conservative	A **conservative** wants to keep old traditions.
Napoleon /nəˈpəʊlɪən/	**Napoleon** made himself emperor of France.
enduring domestic reforms /enˈdjʊərɪŋ dəˈmestɪk rɪˈfɔːmz/	Napoleon made **enduring domestic reforms**, such as new schools.

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Civil Code	The **Civil Code** gave France one set of laws.
Concordat	The **Concordat** made peace between Napoleon and the Pope.
censorship /ˈsensəʃɪp/	**Censorship** banned books that criticised the king.
plebiscite	A **plebiscite** is a vote by all the people on one question.
nationalism /ˈnæʃənəlɪzəm/	**Nationalism** is strong pride in one's nation.
coalition	A **coalition** of countries fought Napoleon.
Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) /ˈkɒŋgres ɒv vɪˈenə/	The **Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)** redrew the map of Europe. (1814-1815)
balance of power /ˈbæləns ɒv ˈpaʊə/	A **balance of power** stops any one country becoming too strong.
dynasty	A **dynasty** is a family that rules for generations.
legitimacy /ləˈdʒɪtɪməsi/	The Congress brought back kings to restore **legitimacy**.
self-government	Many people wanted **self-government** instead of foreign rule.
Concert of Europe /ˈkɒnsət ɒv ˈjʊərəp/	The **Concert of Europe** kept peace through meetings of the great powers.
Metternich	**Metternich** worked to stop revolutions.
Carlsbad Decrees	The **Carlsbad Decrees** banned student groups in Germany.

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Romanticism /rəʊˈmæntɪsɪzəm/	**Romanticism** valued feelings and nature.
challenge to Enlightenment rationality /ˈtʃælɪndʒ tʊ enˈlaɪtənmənt ˌræʃəˈnælɪti/	Romanticism was a **challenge to Enlightenment rationality**.
emotions /ɪˈməʊʃnz/	Romantic poets wrote about strong **emotions**.
religious revival /rɪˈlɪdʒəs rɪˈvaɪvl/	A **religious revival** brought many people back to church.
Methodism /ˈmeθədɪzəm/	**Methodism** spread among working people in Britain.
enclosure	**Enclosure** fenced off common land for private farming.
crop rotation /krɒp rəʊˈteɪʃn/	**Crop rotation** changes crops grown in a field over time.

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