

1. **american revolution:** the revolution of the American colonies against Great Britain
2. **balance of power:** an equilibrium of power between nations
3. **checks and balances:** A system that allows each branch of government to limit the powers of the other branches in order to prevent abuse of power
4. **committee of public safety:** The leaders under Robespierre who organized the defenses of France, conducted foreign policy, and centralized authority during the period 1792-1795.
5. **congress of vienna:** conservative, reactionary meeting, led by prince metternich, restore europe to prerevolution time
6. **decaration of independence:** 3 parts: 1) stresses idea of natural rights 2) lists the wrongs that led the Americans to break away 3) announces that we are free, no longer colonies we are the United States of America. Written by Thomas Jesserson. Signed on Independence Day
7. **declaration of rights of man:** Statement of fundamental political rights adopted by the French National Assembly at the beginning of the French Revolution.
8. **estates general:** assembly of the estates of all France
9. **french revolution:** the revolution in France against the Bourbons
10. **liberty, equality, fraternity:** slogan of the french revolution
11. **louis XVI:** king of France from 1774 to 1792
12. **metternich:** Austrian statesman (1773-1859)
13. **napoleon bonaparte:** French general who became emperor of the French (1769-1821)
14. **national assembly:** French Revolutionary assembly (1789-1791). Called first as the Estates General, the three estates came together and demanded radical change. It passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1789. (p. 585)
15. **nationalism:** love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it
16. **reign of terror:** the historic period (1793-94) during the French Revolution when thousands were executed
17. **robespierre:** French revolutionary
18. **simon bolivar:** Venezuelan statesman who led the revolt of South American colonies against Spanish rule
19. **toussaint l'ouverture:** was an important leader of the Haïtian Revolution and the first leader of a free Haiti. In a long struggle again the institution of slavery, he led the blacks to victory over the whites and free coloreds and secured native control over the colony in 1797, calling himself a dictator.
20. **u.s constitution:** The government of the United States. A set of principles (guidelines) that describe the duties and powers of the government.
21. **william wilberforce:** British statesman and reformer; leader of abolitionist movement in English parliament that led to end of English slave trade in 1807.