

CLASS IX-HISTORY-FRENCH REVOLUTION

IMPORTANT TERMINOLOGIES PART-1

1. **Liberty**= The state of being free within society, from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life, behaviour or political view. Thus **liberty** entails the responsible use of freedom under the rule of law without depriving anyone else of their freedom.
2. **Democracy**= The **definition of democracy** is a form of government in which the common people hold political power and can rule either directly or through elected representatives. An example of **democracy** at work is in the United States, where people have political freedom and equality.
3. **Fraternity**= any group or class of persons having common purposes, interests, etc.
4. **Militia**= a part of the organized armed forces of a country liable to call only in emergency.
5. **Livre = livre** (plural **livres**) (historical) A unit of currency formerly used in France
6. **Old Regime**= The term **Old Regime** is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789. The term **Old Regime** used to describe the Political and social system of France prior to the French Revolution. Under the **regime**, everyone was a subject of the king of France as well as a member of an estate and province.
7. **Clergy** = In the Christian church, the **clergy** is the entire class of religious officials, from priests to pastors to bishops and beyond. Their roles and functions vary in different religious traditions, but usually involve presiding over specific rituals and teaching their religion's doctrines and practices
8. **Nobility** = The members of royal family, or close relative of royal family, The men and women who possessed aristocratic titles like Duc ('Duke'), Comte ('Count'), Vicomte ('Viscount'), Baron or Chevalier **were** placed in the Second Estate.
9. **Bourgeoisie** = In the 18th century, before the **French Revolution** (1789–99), in the **French** feudal order the rich men and women who were members of the urban and rural Third Estate – the common people of the **French** realm, means the rich people of third estates.
10. **Tithes**= A tax levied by the church, comprising one tenth of the agricultural produce.
11. **Tiles**= The direct tax collected by the state itself.
12. **Feudal system** = Where a peasant or worker received a piece of land in return for serving a lord or king, especially during times of war.
13. **Feudalism**= **Feudalism** is **defined** as a Medieval European political, economic and social system from the 9th to 15th century. An example of **feudalism** is someone farming a piece of land for a lord and agreeing to serve under the lord in war in exchange for getting to live on the land and receiving protection.
14. **Feudal Lord** = master - a person who has general authority over others and owner of huge land.
15. **Estates General**= The **Estates General** was a political body to which the three **estates** of the French society, i.e., the clergy, the nobility and the third **Estate** consisting of peasants, landless labourers, businessmen and merchants, sent their representatives.
16. **Sans**= They **were** the common people of the lower classes in late 18th century France
17. **Manor**= **Manor** is an estate consisting of the lord's lands and his mansions. a landed estate or territorial unit, originally of the nature of a feudal lordship, consisting of a lord's demesne and of lands within which he has the right to exercise certain privileges, exact certain fees, etc. any similar territorial unit in medieval Europe, as a feudal estate.
18. **Chateaux**= means the castle and stately residence belonging to a king or a nobleman.