National Assembly (June 13th-July 9th 1789). This assembly, consisting of the members of France's Third Estate, was the governing body that had been established when the Third Estate had not been represented fairly at the Estates-General; the members of the assembly signed the Tennis Court Oath which was a pledge signed in efforts by the Third Estate to get their voices heard about their rights to the French Monarchy when they were locked out of a meeting of the Estates-General in 1789.

Nationalism. This is the sense of loyalty and devotion to a specific nation or country; national consciousness glorifying one nation above all others in the world and emphasizing its culture and traditions.

Old Order. Known to some as the Ancien Regime, this is the social, aristocratic, and political policy established in France during the 14th century under the rule of the Bourbon Dynasty; this was the outdated system in which the people of France wanted to revolutionize, which made for the French Revolution to fix the system that had failed them in the past.

Reign of Terror (September 6th, 1793-July 28th, 1794). This was the period of time after the death of the French King, Louis XIV, in which an upheaval of France occurred as violence and warfare plagued the streets of the nation, as thousands of executions took place in efforts to remove those suspected of being “enemies” of the Revolution and sent them to the Guillotine to be beheaded, therefore resulting in the Committee of Public Safety being placed in the position of political authority, and a price-control policy demanded by the poor, and a period of de-Christianization, to reflect the fact that God had allowed all of the violence to occur and never put an end to the suffering, in France.

Republic of Virtue (1791-1794). Written by Maximilien Robespierre, this was a reflection of Robespierre's political stance as he viewed democracy as “a state where the sovereign people, guided by laws of their own making, to do for themselves everything that they can do well, and by means of delegates everything that they cannot do for themselves”, and stated that democracy goes hand in hand with morality and honor, and that the use of public murder (Guillotine) and the Terror in general, actually defended democracy as a whole.

Sans culottes. In 18th century France, these were the citizens of France that were known as the common people of the Third Estate, as many of them became radicalized and mentally “swayed” to rebel and fight the authority during the French Revolution in efforts to revoke their poor quality of life under the Ancien Régime, and gain personal rights as human beings and citizens of France.

Society for Revolutionary Republican Women. Founded in May of 1793, by Pauline Leon and Claire Lacombe, this was a society which wanted stricter price controls, to drive out food hoarders who had excess resources, and to have the right to wear the revolutionary cap only worn by male citizens; however in October of 1793, the Jacobin Society banned all societies ran for and by the women of France.

Tennis Court Oath. On June 20th, 1789, the member that constituted the Third Estate, met with one another on the tennis court located at the King’s very own, Palace of Versailles, when they had found