

Ancien régime.	political and social system adopted by most of the European Kingdoms at the end of the Middle Ages
Absolute Monarchy	system of government where the monarch has absolute control over all aspects of government
Bill of Rights	The Bill of Rights is the collective name for the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution. The Bill of Rights amendments add to the Constitution specific guarantees of personal freedoms and rights and clear limitations on the government's power
Bourgeoisie	the social class that, in contrast to the proletariat or wage-earning class, is primarily concerned with property values.
Claimant	a person that expect to receive something
Craftsman	artisan
Domestic system	production system in which merchant-employers "put out" materials to rural producers who usually worked in their homes. Finished products were returned to the employers.
Enlightened despotism	form of government in the 18th century in which absolute monarchs pursued legal, social, and educational reforms inspired by the Enlightenment.
Enlightenment	intellectual movement that grew in France and spread all across Europe during 18th century which main ideas were faith in human reason and critical thinking
Livestock breeding	a branch of agriculture concerned with breeding farm animals to produce livestock products.
Physiocracy	an economic theory developed by a group of 18th century Enlightenment French economists who believed that the wealth of nations was derived solely from the value of "land agriculture" or "land development" and that agricultural products should be highly priced
Estates of the Realm	a order of persons regarded collectively as part of the body politic of the country (and possessing distinct political rights
Subsistence farming	self-sufficiency farming in which the farmers focus on growing enough food to feed themselves and their families

Tithes	a one-tenth part of something, paid as a contribution to a religious organization or compulsory tax to government.
Triangular Trade	transatlantic slave trade, that operated from the late 16th to early 19th centuries, carrying slaves, cash crops, and manufactured goods between West Africa, Caribbean or American colonies and the European colonial powers, with the northern colonies of British North America, especially New England