

Census suffrage	Also known as "censitary suffrage", the opposite of <i>Equal suffrage</i> , meaning that those eligible to vote are not equal, but are weighed differently according to the person's rank in the census
Civil Code	systematic collection of laws designed to comprehensively deal with the core areas of private law
Constitution	It is the main law of a country. It contains the rights of the citizens and the political organization of the state
Estates General	It was the representative assembly of the three "estates," or orders of the realm in France
Liberalism	an ideology and a political and economic doctrine that emerged from the ideas of the English philosopher Jhon Locke and French Enlightenment thinkers. Liberalism is based on the idea that society is made up for free citizens who have rights and liberties (property, life etc). The political power must guarantee these rights.
Nationalism	ideology based on the premise that the individual's loyalty and devotion to the nation-state surpass other individual or group interests.
Sovereignty	the ultimate authority, in the decision-making process of the state and in the maintenance of order. Political concept that refers to origin of power