

PRACTICE CASE STUDY

CLASS- IX

HISTORY

In his Two Treatises of Government, Locke sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. Rousseau carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. In The Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary. The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses and spread among people through books and newspapers. These were frequently read aloud in groups for the benefit of those who could not read and write.

France was a monarchy before the French revolution in 1789. Monarchy means France was ruled by a hereditary king. Louis XVI was the king of France. The first estate was clergy (priestly class). The second estate was nobles (rich people). The third estate was the commoners (poor and middle class people). The first and second estates lived the luxurious life. These two estates were getting all the high- ranking jobs. People in third estate were less developed and poor. The third estate revolted against the king, clergy and nobles. This marked the beginning of French revolution.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Write down Rousseau's ideas regarding government. 2M
2. During 1789 France was ruled by which monarchy? 1M
3. Write a comparative study between Locke's views and Montesquieu's views on state. 3M
4. Write a short note on the life style of first and second estate. 2M
5. Write down the financial status of the third estate. 2M

CASE STUDY-CIVICS

CLASS IX

The politics of Saudi Arabia takes place in the context of a totalitarian, absolute monarchy with Islamist lines, where the King is both the head of state and government. Decisions are, to a large extent, made on the basis of consultation among the senior princes of the royal family and the religious establishment. The Qur'an is declared to be the constitution of the country, which is governed on the basis of Islamic law (Shari'a). The Allegiance Council is responsible to determine the new King and the new Crown Prince. All citizens of full age have a right to attend, meet, and petition the king directly through the traditional tribal meeting known as the majlis.

The government is dominated by the vast royal family, the Al Saud, which has often been divided by internal disputes and into factions. The members of the family are the principal political actors allowed by the government. Political participation outside the royal family is limited. Saudi Arabia is one of only two countries (the other being Vatican City) that does not have a separate legislative body. Saudi Arabia is an absolute monarchy, although, according to the Basic Law of Saudi Arabia adopted by royal decree in 1992, the king must comply with Sharia (that is, Islamic law) and the Qur'an. The Qur'an and the Sunnah are declared to be the country's constitution. There is no legally binding written constitution and the Qur'an and the Sunna remain subject to interpretation. This is carried out by the ulama, the Saudi religious establishment.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct option

1x4

1. The term 'Totalitarian' means
 - a. The government that attempts to assert total control over the lives of its citizens.
 - b. The government that attempts to assert no control over the lives of its citizens.
 - c. The citizens that attempts to assert total control over government.

2. In absolute monarchy,
 - a. A king or queen holds absolute power.
 - b. Only a king holds absolute power.
 - c. Only a Queen holds absolute power.
 - d. The prime minister holds absolute power.

3. In Saudi Arabia which holy religious book is considered to be the constitution?
 - a. Old Testament
 - b. Torah
 - c. Tanakh
 - d. Quran

4. In which year women of Saudi Arabia got voting rights?
 - a. 2013
 - b. 2011
 - c. 2010
 - d. 2017

5. How Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens 2M

6. Why democracy is more accountable than other type of Governments? 2M

7. "Democracy leads to political instability"- explain 2M

8. How do ideals of democracy remind people to value democracy? 2M