

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