

Class7

Civics

Lesson-1

Democracy

E. Give short answers for the following questions. (20-30 words)

1. How is direct democracy different from representative democracy?

1. Direct democracy is a form of government in which people vote to make their own rules and laws but in Representative democracy is a form of government in which people vote for their representatives, the representatives make rules and laws that govern them and their people.

2. What do you understand by modern representative democracy?

2. Modern representative democracies governed by various political institutions. These political institutions are run by officials. The officials are elected by the citizens through free and fair elections.

3. How did the Magna Carta restrict the king's powers?

3. The Magna Carta was an agreement imposed on King John of England 1215 CE by rebellious barons in order to limit his power that king had to follow the laws of the land and the civil rights of individual were guaranteed by it.

4. What was the outcome of the American Revolutionary Wars?

4. The outcome of the American revolutionary wars is end of British rule in 13 southern most colonies and an independent United States.

5. What was the motto of the French Revolution?

5. Liberty, equality and fraternity was the motto of the French revolution.

F. Give long answers for the following questions. (50-60 words)

1. What do you understand by the term democracy? Explain its origin.

1. Democracy means form of government where the people govern themselves directly or through their elected representatives. Democracy literally means rule by the people. The term democracy has its origins in the GREEK word DEMOKRATIA. Demos mean People and Kratia means rule.

2. Who was the father of Athenian democracy? What is direct democracy?

2. The father of Athenian democracy was Cleisthenes. Direct democracy is a form of government in which people vote to make their own rules.

3. Write a note on the Renaissance.

3. The Renaissance: During the 1400s, Western civilization changed significantly. Historians call this the Renaissance era, meaning rebirth. The beginning of the Renaissance is often dated from 1453 CE, when Constantinople fell. This drove scholars, with knowledge of Greek and Roman learning, westwards. There was development in education, science and cultural spheres.

4. How has the Glorious Revolution paved the way for Parliamentary democracy?

4. The Glorious Revolution, also called “The Bloodless Revolution,” took place from 1688 CE in England. It involved the overthrow of the Catholic king James II by a union of English parliamentarians. Motives for the revolution were complex and included both political and religious concerns. The event ultimately changed how England was governed, giving Parliament more power over the monarchy and planting seeds for the beginnings of a political democracy.

G. Give very long answers for the following questions. (100-120 words)

1. The French Revolution played an important role in the history of democracy. Explain.

1. The French revolution played an important role in the history of democracy because the revolutionary ideas of the French Revolution spread to all European countries. The slogans of liberty, equality and fraternity became the guiding principles of the freedom loving people all over the world. Oppressed people in

Europe rose in revolt against their tyrannical, hereditary rulers and established new social and political systems based on popular sovereignty. It inspired mass movements all over the world and instilled the spirit of nationalism among people.

2. What was the system of governance in Athens democracy?

2. Athens had a direct democracy not everyone had the right to vote though. Only the male citizens had a say in how the city was run. They could even punish a politician. There were about 30,000 citizens. The ruling Council had 500 members, all men, who were chosen for a year at a time. Women, slaves and foreigners were not allowed to vote. The citizens met to vote for new laws put forward by the Council. Usually around 5,000 citizens met every 10 days or so on a hill called the Pnyx.
