Student’s Name

Professor’s Name

Course

Date

Rebellions in History

The establishment of civil societies may have been an ideal development for society by improving factors such as security and the ability to own property, but it also presented challenges for the population and leadership at the time. There were constant challenges to the leadership from the public, which came in the form of rebellion, as the said public demanded better services and treatment by the leadership within the said country. The most recent unrest was more civilized, and in the form of the civil rights movement of the twentieth century. Consequently, the society always gains some insight from the rebellions in various society, which could be consequential to advancing social issues and preventing further uprisings. In this case, the Maccabees, Spartacus, and Zealots rebellions could present modern society with lessons that religious and social oppression are always critical factors that could end up with toppling a government, as the people seek out better environments to engage in their social activities.

Notably, the Maccabees rebellion was a result of the oppression of Jewish communities, just as the case was with the Zealots rebellion. In these cases, the governance sought to impose one religious view among the members of a community that already had divergent views on worship and religion. Ultimately, a resistance was highly likely to occur, particularly among the members of the oppressed religions that were highly committed to their religious practices. Consequently, the contemporary societies have often included the freedom of worship as one of the primary liberties that any of the citizens possess. Such highlights the implications of the two revolts on governance in contemporary society.

In particular, worship is something that people should have a personal choice. In particular, it forms one aspect of culture, in which government intervention sand coercion of the public could result to significant unrests. Notably, aspects of this culture are often passed down across generations which makes it even harder to change. Consequently, although there are countries in which the leadership therein follows a religious law, there is often the freedom for the people to practice whatever religious views they find appropriate irrespective of the government’s approach to the same practice. Ultimately, as long as the people are satisfied enough about their ability to practice religion, a source of hope and a better future, then the chances that they may at one time decide to rebel against the government remain significantly limited. History has taught the contemporary society that personal beliefs mark one of the issues that a government can never successfully impose on the public through mass directives.

Secondly, the Spartacus rebellion was a rebellion against a caste system that treated people as property, with limited human conditions afforded to the people. Spartacus was a gladiator, and had received significant training as a gladiator to the extent of experiencing significant success in the arena. However, he, alongside several other gladiators, sought a better life for themselves through a revolt that ended up with a significant number of the gladiator population and other slaves leaving their masters to live in a different but democratic society of their choosing. Ultimately, their decision ended up with some form of salvation of former slaves and an improvement in the quality of life away from the constant punishments associated with non-performance at the houses of the roman nobles. The rebellion herein exemplifies the challenges of a continuously oppressive caste system.

Notably, caste systems give responsibilities to different people in different social classes. The system could be effective if only the lowest caste members can access their rights with as much ease as the members of the highest caste. However, the challenges occur when the lowest members are so much oppressed that they find no difference between fighting and dying in an effort to break the system, and living in the same conditions. This was one of the reasons for the Spartacus rebellion. Fighting to leave their masters’ houses was no different from fighting and dying in the arena. Ultimately, if an enslaved population is as oppressed to such an extent, then the government would most likely experience a revolt in the future as the population in question seeks an improvement in their quality of life. Therefore, the lesson to contemporary society is that governments should never let the class difference between the wealthy and least enfranchised classes to be too much extreme.

In conclusion, the rebellions through history provide valuable lessons on governance, and some of the aspects of society that could lead to cases of unrest if the government is not keen enough on addressing said issues. If the people affected by the Maccabees, Spartacus, and Zealots rebellions had not been treated with as much prejudice to the extent of affecting their welfare, then the revolts therein may not have happened as they did. This exemplifies the importance of an effort to understand history, with the objective of applying the lessons in contemporary society. With such efforts, society is able to avoid mistakes made in the past.