

LIVE

Topper's Touch up

CLASS 9<sup>th</sup>

Socialism in Europe and The  
Russian Revolution

HISTORY

SESSION 2025–26



# CLASS 9<sup>TH</sup> TARGET

# FINAL TOUCHUP

# OTHER SESSION



**1 - 14 July**

What is democracy?  
why democracy

**14 - 29 July**

Socialism in Europe  
and the Russian  
revolution

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**14 July**

What is democracy?  
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06:30 PM | ● LIVE

**29 July**

Socialism in Europe  
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06:30 PM | ● LIVE

Tox  
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06:30 PM | 🔴 LIVE

O: 1

**Que.** Q. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Liberals believed in religious tolerance.
- 2. Radicals supported women's right to vote.
- 3. Conservatives believed in rapid revolutionary change.

Which are correct?

A) 1 and 2 only

B) 2 and 3 only

C) 1 and 3 only

D) All of the above

## Explanation



Correct Answer: A. 1 and 2 only

 Explanation: Statements 1 and 2 are correct: Liberals promoted religious tolerance, and radicals supported women's suffrage. However, conservatives did not support rapid revolutionary change; they favored gradual, respectful reform of traditions.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

#### The Age of Social Change :- Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives

- Liberals believed in religious tolerance and parliamentary government, but not universal suffrage.
- Radicals demanded majority-based government and supported women's right to vote.
- Conservatives accepted the need for change, but only through slow, gradual reform.
- The French Revolution sparked debates on freedom, equality, and power structures.
- These ideological divisions shaped 19th-century political traditions and future revolutions like that in Russia.

**Que.** Assertion/Reason -

1 : 1



**Assertion (A):** Socialists wanted collective ownership of property.



**Reason (R):** They believed private property only benefited the owners and ignored workers' welfare.



A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation

C) A is true, R is false

D) A is false, R is true

## Explanation

 Correct Answer: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

 Explanation: Socialists believed private property created inequality by benefiting only owners. They advocated collective ownership so that property would serve social interests. Thus, the reason correctly explains why they wanted collective ownership.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

#### The Coming of Socialism to Europe

- Socialists opposed private property, believing it caused inequality as owners focused on profit, not worker welfare.
- They promoted collective ownership and cooperatives, like Robert Owen's New Harmony and Louis Blanc's state-supported cooperatives.
- Karl Marx argued workers must overthrow capitalism to create a classless, communist society with social control of property.
- Industrialisation caused poor working conditions, unemployment, and urban problems, pushing workers to join socialist movements.
- By 1905, socialist parties like Labour in Britain and SPD in Germany gained support, shaping laws though not governments.

Que. Which were issues faced by Russian workers before 1917?

- 1) Long working hours
- 2) Low wages
- 3) Good housing
- 4) Wage inequality for women

1 : 2

A) 1 and 2 only

B) 2 and 3 only

C) 1, 2, and 4

D) All of the above

## Explanation



Correct Answer: C. 1, 2, and 4

Explanation: Russian workers before 1917 faced long working hours, low wages, and wage inequality for women, who earned far less than men. Good housing was not available—living conditions were overcrowded and poor.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

#### "The Russian Empire in 1914"

- Russia, ruled by Tsar Nicholas II, was a large empire in 1914, including parts of Europe and Asia. People followed different religions like Orthodox Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, etc.
- Farming Economy: About 85% of people were farmers, more than in most European countries. Russia was a major grain exporter.
- Industry and Workers: Industries were mostly in cities like St. Petersburg and Moscow. Workers were poorly paid, worked long hours, and faced poor conditions. Women made up 31% of the workforce but were paid less.
- Most land was cultivated by peasants, but large areas were owned by nobles and the Church. Peasants wanted land and sometimes attacked landlords, especially during unrest in 1902 and 1905.
- Workers and peasants were divided by skill, origin, and wealth. Still, they sometimes united for strikes and protests over poor conditions and unfair treatment.

Que. Match Column A with Column B:

1 : 3

**Column A**

- 1. Bloody Sunday
- 2. Duma
- 3. Jadidists
- 4. Liberals

**Column B**

- A. 1905 incident of worker killings
- B. Consultative Parliament
- C. Muslim reformers for modern Islam
- D. Demanded Constitution

A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D

B) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C

C) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

D) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A

## Explanation

1914 — 1918  
↓  
Feb 1917

 Correct Answer: A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D

 Explanation: Bloody Sunday was the 1905 massacre of peaceful protestors.

Duma was a consultative parliament; Jadidists wanted Islamic reform; Liberals demanded a constitution.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

- **Russia as an Autocracy:** Tsar ruled alone without a parliament. Liberals demanded a constitution and more rights for people.
- **Worker Protests and Bloody Sunday:** In 1905, over 100,000 workers protested in St. Petersburg. Police killed over 100 people — this became known as Bloody Sunday, a major turning point.
- **Support for Revolution:** Socialists, peasants, and Jadidists— Muslim reformers — joined the movement for change in the empire.
- **Creation of Duma :** Under pressure, the Tsar created a consultative parliament called the Duma, but he soon dismissed it and limited its power.
- **Impact of World War I:** Russia suffered huge losses in the war. People lost faith in the Tsar and leadership weakened.
- **Economic and Food Crisis:** War caused shortages, job losses, and hunger. By 1916, people were starving and rioting for bread.

Que. Which of the following statements are true about the Petrograd Soviet?

- 1) It was formed by striking workers and soldiers.
- 2) It functioned in the same building as the Duma.
- 3) It was set up by the Tsar to calm the protests.

- A) Only 1 and 2
- B) Only 2 and 3
- C) Only 1 and 3
- D) All three

## Explanation

2 : 3

✓ Correct Answer: A) Only 1 and 2

💡 Explanation: Statements 1 and 2 are true. Statement 3 is false because the Petrograd Soviet was not created by the Tsar—it was formed by revolutionaries

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

#### February Revolution in Petrograd



→ Oct Revolution

- **Harsh Winter and Food Shortage:** In early 1917, Petrograd faced severe cold, food shortage, and rising anger, especially among workers on the right bank of River Neva.
- **Strikes and Protests Begin:** On 22 February, a factory lockout triggered strikes in many factories. Women led protests on 23 February, later known as International Women's Day.
- **Protests Grow Stronger:** Workers crossed into central Petrograd. Despite curfews, they returned day after day. On 25 February, the government suspended the Duma, causing more unrest.
- **Soldiers Join Protesters:** On 27 February, soldiers refused to fire on protestors. Some regiments even joined them. Workers and soldiers formed the Petrograd Soviet (council).
- **Tsar Abdicates:** On 2 March, under pressure from army leaders, Tsar Nicholas II gave up the throne. A Provisional Government was set up to run the country.

**Que.** Assertion (A): Initially, many Bolsheviks initially rejected the April Theses. ✓  
**Reason (R):** They believed Russia was not ready for a socialist revolution.

A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation

B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation

C) A is true, R is false

D) A is false, R is true

## Explanation

3 : 3

 Correct Answer: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation

 Explanation: Many Bolsheviks were surprised by Lenin's radical April Theses and initially rejected them. They felt Russia's situation wasn't yet suitable for a socialist revolution and preferred supporting the Provisional Government for the time being.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

#### After February 1917

- **Provisional Government and Soviets:** After the February Revolution, a Provisional Government was formed, but Soviets (workers' councils) were also set up across Russia without a fixed system.
- **Lenin's Return and April Theses:** In April 1917, Lenin returned from exile and demanded end of war, land to peasants, and nationalisation of banks — known as his April Theses.
- **Worker and Soldier Movements:** Throughout summer, workers formed factory committees, and soldiers formed committees in the army. Bolshevik influence grew, but the government tried to suppress it by arresting leaders.
- **Peasants Seize Land:** In villages, peasants supported by Socialist Revolutionaries started seizing land between July and September 1917, demanding redistribution.

Que. What was the result of the october uprising by nightfall on 24 October?

- A) The Bolsheviks fled
- B) Petrograd was under Provisional Government control
- C) City came under Bolshevik control
- D) Aurora was destroyed

## Explanation

✓ Correct Answer: C. City came under Bolshevik control

💡 Explanation: By nightfall on 24 October 1917, the Bolsheviks had effectively taken control of Petrograd. Government offices were seized, ministers were arrested, and the Military Revolutionary Committee had established dominance across the city.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

Outcome ?

Power to the Bolsheviks

#### The Revolution of October 1917

- Lenin feared the Provisional Government would turn into a dictatorship, so he began planning an uprising by September 1917.
- A Military Revolutionary Committee, led by Leon Trotsky, was formed to secretly organise the armed takeover.
- On 24 October, Bolsheviks seized key buildings, arrested ministers, and overpowered pro-government forces.
- The Aurora ship bombarded the Winter Palace, helping Bolsheviks take control of Petrograd by nightfall.
- The All Russian Congress of Soviets approved the Bolshevik takeover; by December, Bolsheviks held control over Moscow-Petrograd.

S : 3

Que. Which group supported the Bolsheviks during the Civil War?



- A) The Whites (pro-Tsarists)
- B) The French and British
- C) The Socialist Revolutionaries
- D) Some non-Russian nationalities and Muslim Jadidists

## Explanation



**Correct Answer:** D) Some non-Russian nationalities and Muslim Jadidists

**Explanation:** These groups cooperated with the Bolsheviks, helping them gain control of most of Russia by 1920.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

#### What Changed after October? And the Civil War

- Major Changes After October 1917: The Bolsheviks took over banks, industries, and land, ending private property. Land was given to peasants, big houses were divided, and old aristocratic titles were banned.
- One-Party Rule Begins: The Bolsheviks became the only ruling party, dismissing the elected Assembly in 1918. Trade unions came under control, and a secret police (Cheka) punished critics.
- Civil War in Russia: From 1918 to 1920, Bolsheviks (Reds) fought Whites (pro-Tsar) and Greens (Socialist Revolutionaries). Foreign powers supported the Whites, but Bolsheviks won by 1920.
- Mixed Reactions and Brutality: Some non-Russians and Muslim Jadidists supported the Bolsheviks, but in some areas like Khiva, Bolsheviks acted brutally, causing confusion and fear.
- Creation of USSR (1922): To manage different groups, the USSR was formed, giving political freedom to non-Russian areas. But forced policies like banning nomadism made many people unhappy.

S : 9

Que. What was the main goal of the Five Year Plans introduced by the Bolsheviks?

- ?
  - ?
  - ?
  - ?
  - ?
- A) Improve farming only
  - B) Promote religious freedom
  - C) Increase industrial production
  - D) Expand foreign trade

## Explanation



Correct Answer: C. Increase industrial production

 Explanation: The Five Year Plans focused on growing industries like oil, coal, and steel to make the economy stronger.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

#### Making a Socialist Society

- Land and Industries Nationalised: During the civil war, the Bolsheviks allowed peasants to farm on shared land and took control of banks and industries.
- Five Year Plans Introduced: The government made centralised economic plans and fixed targets to increase production through Five Year Plans.
- Industrial Growth: Industrial production, especially of oil, coal, and steel, doubled between 1929 and 1933. New industrial cities were built.
- Poor Working Conditions: Rapid development caused poor living and working conditions—for example, harsh winters and basic facilities in factory towns like Magnitogorsk.
- Welfare Measures Started: The government started schools, health care, crèches in factories, and allowed workers and peasants to go to universities—but the benefits were not equal for everyone.

## Que. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

6 : 4

### Term/Group

A. Kulaks

B. Kolkhoz

C. Collectivisation

D. Stalin

### Meaning or Role

1. Collective farm

2. Leader who implemented harsh measures

3. Rich peasants

4. Forcing peasants into collective farming

A) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

B) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

C) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

D) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

## Explanation

 Correct Answer: D. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

 Explanation: Stalin's collectivisation aimed to control agriculture by forcing peasants into collective farms. Kulaks (rich peasants) were targeted. Though implemented harshly, it led to famine, resistance, and millions suffering across Soviet Russia.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

#### Stalinism and Collectivisation

- By 1927-28, grain shortages hit Soviet towns; peasants refused to sell grain at government-fixed prices.
- Stalin blamed rich peasants (kulaks) and traders for hoarding grain and launched emergency raids and grain seizures in 1928.
- The state launched collectivisation in 1929, forcing peasants into collective farms (kolkhoz), seizing land and tools from individuals.
- Peasants resisted harshly, destroyed livestock, resisted forced labour, and many were exiled or deported.
- Despite collectivisation, production didn't rise. The 1930–33 famine killed over 4 million, yet dissenters were arrested, tortured, or executed in Stalin's purges.

**Que.** Identify the correct statement:

A) USSR's socialist model was accepted fully in Europe. ✗

B) Communist Party of the USA was first to form. ✗

C) The USSR established the Comintern to unite socialist parties globally.

D) The USSR rejected socialism by the 1950s. ✗

## Explanation

7 : 4

 **Correct Answer:** C. The USSR established the Comintern to unite socialist parties globally.  
 **Explanation:** The USSR founded the Comintern (Communist International) in 1919 to unite socialist parties across the world under pro-Bolshevik ideology. It aimed to coordinate global communist efforts and inspire anti-colonial movements.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER

#### The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR

- Many European socialist parties disapproved of the Bolsheviks' method of taking power but were inspired by the idea of a workers' state.
- The Bolsheviks promoted socialism globally, encouraging colonies and forming Comintern to unite pro-Bolshevik socialist parties across different countries.
- Non-Russians joined Soviet initiatives like the Conference of the Peoples of the East and studied at the Communist University of the Workers of the East.
- By the 1950s, USSR was powerful but criticized for ignoring the Russian Revolution's ideals and denying citizens their freedoms.
- Though the USSR's global image declined by the 20th century's end, socialist values continued to influence people and were reimagined worldwide.

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TOGETHER  
WE CAN



