

History
CH-5
Question and Answer

1. From where is the word Tsar derived?

Ans. The word "Tsar" is derived from the Roman title "Caesar."

2. Why was the title Tsar used by the Russian Emperors?

Ans. It was used to emphasize their absolute power, similar to that of Roman emperors.

3. What is Tsarism?

Ans. Tsarism was the autocratic form of government in Russia under the Tsars, where the Tsar had absolute power.

4. Who first assumed the title of Tsar?

Ans. Ivan IV, also known as Ivan the Terrible, in 1547.

5. Who was Tsar Nicholas II?

Ans. Nicholas II was the last Emperor of Russia, ruling from 1894 until his abdication in 1917.

6. What were the features of Tsarist rule?

Ans. Absolute monarchy, censorship, repression of political dissent, and control by the aristocracy and clergy.

7. What was the first open attempt at revolutionary change? Was it successful?

Ans. The Decembrist Revolt of 1825; it was unsuccessful.

8. What was the Narodnik movement?

Ans. A populist movement in the 1860s-70s where intellectuals tried to educate and mobilize peasants.

9. Where and when was the first Russian Marxist revolutionary group founded and what was it called?

Ans. In Geneva in 1883; called the Emancipation of Labour Group.

10. Which party was the forerunner of the Communist Party, and when did the first meeting of the party take place?

Ans. The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP); first meeting in 1898.

11. Who was Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov?

Ans. Better known as Lenin, leader of the Bolshevik Revolution and founder of Soviet Russia.

12. What happened on 6th November 1917?

Ans. The Bolsheviks seized power in Petrograd, starting the October Revolution.

13. How did the Bolsheviks establish a socialist government in Russia?

Ans. By overthrowing the Provisional Government and forming the Council of People's Commissars.

14. What were the two main constituents of Russian society?

Ans. The nobility and the peasants.

15. Who emancipated the serfs?

Ans. Tsar Alexander II in 1861.

16. Who comprised the middle class in Russia?

Ans. Professionals, merchants, and industrialists.

17. How was the economic condition of Russia responsible for the revolution?

Ans. Widespread poverty, land hunger, and industrial exploitation caused discontent among peasants and workers.

18. Who used the expression "dress rehearsal" for the Revolution of 1905?

Ans. Lenin.

19. What was the Duma?

Ans. A legislative body introduced by Tsar Nicholas II in 1905.

20. Who made representation to the Duma?

Ans. Elected representatives from various classes, but heavily controlled by the Tsar.

21. Who encouraged the Tsar to maintain absolute rule?

Ans. Conservative advisors and the Russian Orthodox Church.

22. Why did the common people lose respect for the royal family of Russia?

Ans. Due to their lavish lifestyle, indifference to suffering, and scandals involving figures like Rasputin.

23. What were the thoughts of Lenin?

Ans. He believed in a vanguard party, proletarian revolution, and dictatorship of the proletariat.

24. What was the Petrograd Soviet?

Ans. A council of workers and soldiers' deputies formed in Petrograd during the 1917 revolution.

25. When did Nicholas II resign as the Tsar?

Ans. On March 15, 1917.

26. When did the first phase of the Russian Revolution come to an end?

Ans. With the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in March 1917.

27. What is the other name of February Revolution?

Ans. The March Revolution (as per the Gregorian calendar).

28. What was the New Economic Policy?

Ans. A policy introduced by Lenin in 1921 allowing limited private trade and small-scale industry.

29. What was the social influence of the Russian Revolution?

Ans. It abolished class distinctions and aimed to establish a classless, egalitarian society.

30. What was the political and economic influence of the Russian Revolution?

Ans. It led to the establishment of a socialist state and influenced global communist movements.

31. Which event marked the beginning of World War I?

Ans. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria on 28 June 1914.

32. Name the countries that were part of the Triple Alliance.

Ans. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

33. Name the countries that were part of the Triple Entente.

Ans. France, Russia, and the United Kingdom.

34. What was the immediate cause of World War I?

Ans. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

35. What is meant by militarism?

Ans. The belief in building up a strong armed forces to prepare for war.

36. What is meant by alliance system?

Ans. Agreements between nations to support each other in case of conflict.

37. What was the duration of World War I?

Ans. From 1914 to 1918.

38. What was the impact of WWI on Russia?

Ans. Severe food shortages, economic breakdown, and political instability.

39. What is meant by trench warfare?

Ans. A type of combat where opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.

40. What was the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?

Ans. A peace treaty signed in 1918 between Soviet Russia and the Central Powers, marking Russia's exit from WWI.

41. What was the League of Nations?

Ans. An international organization formed after WWI to promote peace and prevent future wars.

42. What was the outcome of the Treaty of Versailles?

Ans. Germany was held responsible for the war and subjected to harsh penalties.

43. When did the United States enter WWI?

Ans. In 1917.

44. Why did the U.S. enter WWI?

Ans. Due to German unrestricted submarine warfare and the Zimmerman Telegram.

45. What was the Zimmerman Telegram?

Ans. A secret communication from Germany to Mexico proposing a military alliance against the U.S.

46. Name the main fronts in WWI.

Ans. The Western Front and the Eastern Front.

47. What role did women play during WWI?

Ans. They worked in factories, served as nurses, and took on roles traditionally held by men.

48. What was the significance of the Battle of the Somme?

Ans. One of the bloodiest battles of WWI, showing the horrors of trench warfare.

49. What was the impact of WWI on Europe?

Ans. Massive destruction, loss of life, political upheaval, and redrawing of borders.

50. What is meant by total war?

Ans. A war where all of a nation's resources and population are mobilized toward the war effort.

51. What is the significance of the Russian Revolution in world history?

Ans. It led to the rise of communism and influenced revolutions and political movements worldwide.

52. What changes did the Bolsheviks make after the revolution?

Ans. Nationalized industries, redistributed land, and withdrew from WWI.

53. Who opposed the Bolsheviks during the Civil War?

Ans. The White Army, composed of monarchists, liberals, and anti-Bolshevik groups.

54. What was the Red Army?

Ans. The military force organized by the Bolsheviks during the Civil War.

55. What was War Communism?

Ans. An economic and political system implemented by the Bolsheviks during the Civil War involving centralized control and requisition of surplus.

56. When was the USSR formed?

Ans. In 1922.

57. What was the ideology of the USSR?

Ans. Communism – based on Marxist-Leninist principles.

58. Who was the leader of the USSR after Lenin?

Ans. Joseph Stalin.

59. What were Stalin's Five-Year Plans?

Ans. Economic plans aimed at rapid industrialization and collectivization of agriculture.

60. What is collectivization?

Ans. The policy of merging individual landholdings into collective farms.

61. What was the result of collectivization?

Ans. It caused widespread famine and resistance from peasants.

62. What was the Great Purge?

Ans. A campaign of political repression during the 1930s under Stalin.

63. How did Stalin consolidate his power?

Ans. Through purges, propaganda, censorship, and suppression of opposition.

64. What is meant by totalitarianism?

Ans. A political system where the state holds total authority over society and seeks to control all aspects of public and private life.

65. Name some features of totalitarianism.

Ans. Single-party rule, censorship, propaganda, secret police, and personality cult.

66. What is fascism?

Ans. A far-right authoritarian ideology characterized by dictatorial power, nationalism, and suppression of opposition.

67. How is fascism different from communism?

Ans. Fascism promotes nationalism and class hierarchy, while communism seeks a classless society.

68. Who was Benito Mussolini?

Ans. The fascist dictator of Italy from 1922 to 1943.

69. What were the causes of the rise of fascism in Europe?

Ans. Economic hardship, fear of communism, nationalism, and dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles.

70. What is Nazism?

Ans. The ideology of the Nazi Party in Germany, combining fascism with racism and anti-Semitism.

71. Who was Adolf Hitler?

Ans. The leader of Nazi Germany from 1934 to 1945.

72. What was Mein Kampf?

Ans. Hitler's autobiography outlining his ideology and plans for Germany.

73. What were the Nuremberg Laws?

Ans. Anti-Jewish laws enacted in Nazi Germany in 1935.

74. What was the Holocaust?

Ans. The systematic genocide of six million Jews by Nazi Germany during WWII.

75. How did the Treaty of Versailles contribute to WWII?

Ans. It humiliated Germany, causing resentment and a desire for revenge.

76. What were the causes of World War II?

Ans. Treaty of Versailles, rise of fascism, failure of the League of Nations, and expansionist policies of Axis powers.

77. What was the Axis Alliance?

Ans. The military alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

78. When did World War II begin?

Ans. On September 1, 1939.

79. What is blitzkrieg?

Ans. A military tactic involving fast, surprise attacks using tanks and air power.

80. When did the U.S. enter WWII?

Ans. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

81. What was D-Day?

Ans. June 6, 1944 – the Allied invasion of Normandy, France.

82. When did WWII end in Europe?

Ans. On May 8, 1945 (V-E Day).

83. What was the Manhattan Project?

Ans. A U.S. research project that developed the first nuclear weapons.

84. What cities were bombed with atomic weapons?

Ans. Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan.

85. When did WWII end in Asia?

Ans. August 15, 1945 (V-J Day).

86. What were the effects of WWII?

Ans. Massive destruction, human casualties, the Cold War, and the creation of the United Nations.

87. What was the United Nations?

Ans. An international organization founded in 1945 to promote peace and cooperation.

88. What is the Cold War?

Ans. A period of political tension and military rivalry between the U.S. and USSR after WWII.

89. What was the Iron Curtain?

Ans. A term for the division between Western Europe and the Soviet-controlled East.

90. What was the Marshall Plan?

Ans. A U.S. program providing aid to rebuild European economies after WWII.

91. What was NATO?

Ans. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization – a military alliance of Western countries.

92. What was the Warsaw Pact?

Ans. A military alliance of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries in response to NATO.

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