



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BANGALORE - EAST

SOCIAL SCIENCE- HISTORY

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

NAME: _____ **CLASS: IX** **SEC:** _____ **DATE:** _____

I. Terms to remember:

Jadidists- Muslim reformers within the Russian empire.

Autonomy- The right to govern themselves.

Deported: Forcibly removed from one's own country.

II. Very short answers:

1. What was the belief of the 'conservatives' ?

Ans: The conservatives believed in respect for the past and change through a gradual process.

2. Who were the 'radicals'?

Ans: The radicals wanted a society based on majority rule. They believed in drastic changes of society and were in favour of women's suffrage.

3. What was the name of the cooperative community built by Robert Owen? Where was it started?

Ans: The name of the cooperative community started by Robert Owen was New Harmony. It was started in Indiana (USA).

4. Who among the workers were aristocrats?

Ans: The metal workers considered themselves aristocrats among other workers.

5. Who were called 'Reds' 'Whites' and 'Greens'?

Ans: The Bolsheviks were called 'Reds', the pro Tsarists were called 'Whites' and socialist revolutionaries were called 'Greens'.

6. Which incident was known as Bloody Sunday?

Ans: Bloody Sunday was an incident when a workers' procession led by Father Gapon was attacked by the police and at Winter Palace Cossacks killing hundreds.

7. Why did the Tsar dismiss the first Duma within 75 days of its election?

Ans: The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days of its election because the Tsar did not want any reduction in his power and anyone to question his authority.

8. Who were influential in the Provisional Government?

Ans: Army officials, landowners and industrialists were influential in the Provisional Government.

9. Who were the ‘Kulaks’?

Ans: Kulaks were the rich peasants who held most of the land in Russia

III Short answers:

10. Differentiate between the ideas of the liberals and radicals in Europe.

Ans: a. The liberals did not believe in universal franchise. In contrast, radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on most of a country's population.
b. Liberals felt men of prosperity mainly should have the vote. They did not want the vote for women. On the other hand, the radicals supported women's suffragette movements and opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners.
c. Radicals were not against the existence of private property but disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few.

11. Explain the main demands of “April Theses”.

Ans: In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile. He and the Bolsheviks had opposed the war since 1914. Now he felt it was time for soviets to take over power. He put three demands which were known as Lenin's April Theses.

The three demands were:

- (a) He declared that the war to be ended
- (b) Land to be transferred to the peasants
- (c) The banks to be nationalized

12. Write a short note on the following personalities.

a. Robert Owen

b. Louis Blanc

c. Karl Marx

Ans:

a. Robert Owen (1771-1858)

A leading English manufacturer.

He advocated a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA)

b. Louis Blanc (1813-1882)

In France he wanted government to encourage the cooperatives and replace the capitalist enterprises. He advocated that people who produced the goods should form an association and the profit should be divided according to the work.

c. Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Karl Marx called the industrial society as the 'Capitalist' society. He championed the cause of workers and said that the condition of the workers would improve only if the workers overthrow the capitalists and the rule of private property. So Marx said that the workers had to create a society when the property was socially controlled. Only in such a radically socialist society the workers would be free from the capitalist exploitation. According to him such a society would be a communist society and he called it as the natural society of the future.

13. Explain the main effects of the First World War on the industries in Russia.

Ans:

- a. Russian industries were very few and the country was cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods by German control of the Baltic Sea. Industrial equipment disintegrated more rapidly in Russia than elsewhere in Europe.
- b. By 1916 railway lines began to break down. Able bodied men were called up to the war. As a result, there were labor shortages and small workshops producing essential commodities were shut down.
- c. Large supplies of grain were sent to feed the army. For the people in the cities, bread and flour became scarce. By the winter of 1916, riots at bread shops were common.

IV Long answers:

14. Describe the economic condition that existed in Russia before 1905.

- Ans:**
- a. The vast majority of Russian people were agriculturist. About 85% of the Russian Empire population on their living from agriculture. In the Russian Empire, cultivator produced for the market as well as for their own needs and Russia was a major exporter of grain.
 - b. Industry was found in pockets. Prominent industrial areas were Saint Petersburg and Moscow. Craftsman undertook much of the production but large factories existed alongside craft workshop.
 - c. Many factories were set up in the 1890s, when Russia's railway network was extended, and foreign investment in industry increased. Coal production doubled and iron and steel output quadrupled.
 - d. By the 1900s in some areas factory workers and craftsmen were almost equal in number. Most industry was the private property of industrialists.
 - e. Government supervised large factories to ensure minimum wages and limited hours of work. But factory Inspectors could not prevent rules being broken. In craft units and small workshop, the working

day was sometimes 15 hours compared with 10 or 12 hours in factories. Accommodation varied from rooms to dormitories.

15. Describe the events that led to 1905 Revolution of Russia.

Ans:a. Russia in the 19th century was ruled by the Tsar who was an autocrat.

Hence, liberals and democrats along with the peasants began to demand the framing of a constitution for the country.

b. 1904 was a bad year for the Russian workers.

While the prices of essential commodities increased, the wages of the workers declined.

c. Workers demanded increase in pay and reduction in working hours. In 1905, the procession led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace.

d. The workers were attacked by the police and the guards. This event came to be known as the Bloody Sunday.

e. This event along with countrywide strikes and walkouts by workers, farmers and educated middle class preceded the Russian Revolution of 1905.

16. How did Russia's participation in the First World War cause the fall of the Tsar?

Ans:a. The war was initially popular, and people rallied around Tsar Nicholas II.

b. As the war continued, support became thin and Tsar's popularity declined. Anti-German sentiments became high.

c. The Tsarina Alexandra's German origins and poor advisers, especially a monk called Rasputin, made the autocracy unpopular.

d. Defeats were shocking and demoralising. Russia's armies lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties by 1917.

e. The destruction of crops and buildings led to over 3 million refugees in Russia. The situation discredited the government and the Tsar. Soldiers did not wish to fight such a war.

17. Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917. Explain

Ans:a. In February 1917, food shortages were deeply felt in the workers quarters. The winter was very cold there had been exceptional frost and heavy snow. Parliamentarians wishing to preserve elected government, were opposed to the Tsars desire to dissolve the Duma.

b. On 22nd February a Lockout took place at a factory on the right Bank. The next day workers in 50 factories called a strike in sympathy. In many factories women led the way to strikes. This came to be called the International Women's Day. Demonstrating workers crossed from the factory quarters to the centre of the capital – Nevskii Prospekt.

c. At this stage no political party was actively organising the movement. As a fashionable quarters and official buildings were surrounded by workers the government imposed the curfew. Demonstrators dispersed by the evening, but they came back on 24th and 25th. Government called out the cavalry and Police to keep an eye on them.

d. On Sunday the 25th February, the government suspended the Duma. Demonstrations returned back on the streets of the left bank. People raised slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy. The government tried to control the situation by calling the army but the cavalry refused to fire at the demonstrators.

e. Now soldiers also joined workers and had all gathered to form a Council called the 'Soviet'. The very next day, a delegation went to see the Tsar and advised him to accept defeat.

He decided to abdicate on 2 March and the Soviet leaders and the Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government. New Russia's future would be decided by the Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917.

18. Explain the effects of October revolution 1917.

Ans:a. Most of the industries and banks were nationalized by November 1917. Government took over ownership and management. The land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.

b. In the cities, The Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements. Old titles of the aristocracy were banned. New uniforms were designed for the army and officials.

c. Bolshevik Party was renamed as the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). Bolsheviks conducted elections to the constituent assembly; however, they failed to attain the majority. The assembly rejected the Bolshevik measures, and Lenin dismissed the assembly.

d. All Russian Congress of Soviets became the Parliament of the country. Russia became a one-party state. Trade unions were kept under party control. The Secret Police punished anyone who criticized the Bolsheviks.

e. Many young artists and writers continued to support the Party, as it stood for Socialism. Many experiments were done in Arts and Architecture. But many were unhappy because of the censorship.

19. What were the measures taken by Russia as a socialist society?

Ans: The steps taken by Bolshevik party to make Russia a socialist society can be explained as follows:

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a. The Bolsheviks permitted peasants to cultivate the land that had been socialized.. They used confiscated land to demonstrate what collective work would be

b. They introduced the system of centralized planning. Officials assessed how the economy could work.

c. Five Year plans were drawn to promote economic growth which led to rapid increase in industrial growth.

d. An extensive schooling system was developed. Provisions were made for factory workers to enter in the university.

e. Crèche were established in the factories for children of women workers.

f. Cheap public healthcare was provided.

20. Why did Stalin introduce Collectivisation?

Ans: Stalin introduced the Collectivisation :

- a. By 1927- 1928, the towns in Soviet Russia were facing an acute problem of grain supplies.
- b. The government fixed prices at which grain must be sold, but the peasants refused to sell their grain to government buyers at these prices.
- c. Stalin who headed the party after the death of Lenin introduced firm emergency measures. He believed that rich peasants and traders in the countryside were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices.
- d. In 1928, party members toured the grain-producing areas, supervising enforced grain collections, and raiding 'kulaks'-the name for well-to-do peasants.
- e. As shortage continued, the decision was taken to collectivise farms. It was argued that grain shortage were partly due to the small size of holdings. It was necessary to 'eliminate kulaks' take away land from peasants, and establish state- controlled large farms.
- f. From 1929, the party forced all persons to cultivate in collective farms(kolkhoz) the bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms.
- g. Enraged peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their livestock. Those who resisted collectivisation were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled.
- h. Stalin's government allowed some independent cultivation, but treated such cultivators unsympathetically.

21. Explain the global impact of the Russian Revolution?

Ans: The Russian Revolution had a global impact:

- a. The Bolshevik Revolution helped in the spread of Socialist and Communist ideas all over the world. Communist Governments were established in many European countries.
- b. The Bolsheviks encouraged colonial peoples to follow their experiments.
- c. Many non-Russians from outside the USSR participated in the conference of the people of the east and the Bolshevik-founded Comintern, an international union of Pro-Bolshevik socialist parties.
- d. Some received education in the USSR's Communist University of the Workers of the east.
- e. By the time of the Second World War, the USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature.
