



Class 9	Social Studies	Hist. Ch 2: Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution
----------------	-----------------------	---

1. Who were 'liberals'?

Answer: Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. They also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.

2. Who were called 'radicals'?

Answer: Radicals were the one who wanted a nation in which govt. was based on the majority of a country's population. They opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners.

3. What were the ideals of 'Conservatives'?

Answer: They were opposed to radicals and liberals. They believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.

4. What problems were brought by Industrialisation?

Answer: Work hours were often long and wages were poor and unemployment created problems for them and housing and sanitation problems were also growing rapidly.

5. Who all wanted revolutions to put an end to monarchical system?

Answer: Some nationalists, liberals and radicals wanted to overthrow monarchy.

6. What was the thinking of nationalists regarding existing monarchy?

Answer: Nationalists wanted revolutions that would create 'nations' where all citizens would have equal rights.

7. Give one characteristic of a socialist.

Answer: Socialists are against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time.

8. Who was Robert Owen?

Answer: Robert Owen was a leading English manufacturer who sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA).

9. Who was Louis Blanc?

Answer: Louis Blanc was also a nationalist who wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises.

10. Name two famous socialists who introduced a communist system.

Answer: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

11. What was a communist society according to Karl Marx?

Answer: Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled.

12. Name the socialist international body which coordinated their efforts.

Answer: The Second International

13. Which socialist parties were formed in Germany, Britain and France?

Answer: (i) Germany: The Social Democratic Party (SPD)

(ii) Britain: Labour Party

(iii) France: Socialist Party.

14. What is 'Russian Revolution'?

Answer: The fall of monarchy in February 1917 and the events of October are normally called the Russian Revolution.

15. Which territories were included in Russian Empire?

Answer: Russian Empire included current day Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus. It also included today's central Asian states as Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

16. Which religions were followed in Russian Empire?

Answer: The majority religion was Russian Orthodox Christianity but there were Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and Buddhists also.

17. What was the main occupation of Russians?

Answer: About 85 percent of the Russian Empire's population earned their living from agriculture.

18. Who owned most properties in Russian Empire?

Answer: The nobility, the king himself and the Orthodox Church owned large properties.

19. How were Russian peasants different from other European peasants?

Answer: They pooled their land together periodically & their commune divided it according to the needs of the individual families.

20. Name the socialist party formed in Russia in 1898 on Marx's ideas.

Answer: The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.

21. How did this socialist party work in monarchy?

Answer: It had to operate as an illegal organisation. It set up a newspaper, mobilized Workers and organised strikes.

22. What role was played by 'The Socialist Revolutionary Party' in 1900 Russia?

Answer: This party struggled for peasants rights and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants.

23. Who were 'Bolsheviks'?

Answer: It was a political organisation led by Lenin, who thought that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russia the party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members. He believed in a socialist concept.

24. Who were Mensheviks?

Answer: 'Mensheviks' also was a political organisation, who thought that party should be open to all and accept the democratic set up of the government.

25. What was the demand of workers of St. Petersburg in 1904?

Answer: The workers went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.

26. Which incident was the immediate cause of 1905 Revolution in Russia?

Answer: 'Bloody Sunday' was the incident, where over 100 workers were killed and above 300 wounded on a Sunday.

27. What was a 'Duma'?

Answer: 'Duma' was a Parliament of elected consultative formed with the permission of Tsar after the success of 1905 Russian Revolution.

28. Name the leader who led procession of workers to winter palace.

Answer: Father Gapon.

29. Name the countries that formed allied Powers in World War I.

Answer: France, Britain and Russia. Later, Italy and Romania too joined them.

30. Which countries formed central Powers bloc during World War I?

Answer: Germany, Austria – Hungary and Turkey.

31. What was the new name of St. Petersburg?

Answer: It was a German name, so it was changed to Petrograd, a Russian name.

32. Which world war situation discredited the government of Russia and the Czar?

Answer: There were over 7 million casualties by 1917 and the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off the land. This situation discredited the government of Russia and the Czar Nicholas II.

33. What was located on the right bank of river Neva in Petrograd?

Answer: The workers, quarters and factories were located on the right bank of river Neva.

34. Which buildings were located on the left bank of river Neva?

Answer: On the left bank were the fashionable areas, the winter Palace and official buildings, including the Palace where the Duma met.

35. What is 'Soviet'?

Answer: 'Soviet' was a council of soldiers and striking workers of Russia.

36. What was 'Petrograd Soviet'?

Answer: When Soviet met in the same building where Duma met, it was named as 'Petrograd Soviet'.

37. What was the result of February Revolution of 1917 in Russia?

Answer: It brought down monarchy and Duma leaders and soviet leaders formed a provisional government.

38. What was Lenin's 'April Thesis'?

Answer: The three demands of Lenin were called April Thesis. They were war to be closed, land to the tiller and banks to be nationalised.

39. What new name was given to 'Bolshevik Party'?

Answer: Bolshevik Party renamed itself 'The Communist Party' to indicate its new radical aims.

40. Who was the Prime Minister of Russia when October Revolution began?

Answer: Kerensky.

41. Which secret police was formed to punish the one who criticised Bolsheviks?

Answer: The secret police called 'Cheka' first and later OGPU and NKVD.

42. Who controlled the Russian Empire in 1918 and 1919?

Answer: The 'greens' (Socialist Revolutionaries) and 'whiters' (Pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian Empire.

45. Who was Stalin?

Answer: Stalin was a close associate of Lenin and came to power in Russian after Lenin's death. He introduced firm emergency measures.

46. Who were 'kulaks'?

Answer: It was the name given to the well-to-do peasants of Russia.

47. Why Kulaks needed to be eliminated?

Answer: To develop modern forms and run them along industrial lines with machinery, it was necessary to eliminate Kulaks, take away land from peasants and establish state controlled large farms.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. How the cooperatives were to function, according to Louis Blanc?

Answer: Louis Blanc: He wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises. He suggested cooperatives in order to guarantee employment for the urban poor. He believed that cooperatives should be formed with the cooperation of the people and its profit should be divided according to the work done by the members.

2. How did the revolutionaries originate in the year 1815?

Answer: Some nationalists, liberals and radicals wanted revolutions to put an end to the kind of governments established in Europe in 1815. In France, Italy, Germany and Russia, they became revolutionaries and worked to overthrow existing monarchs.

3. Explain the term Conservatives.

Answer: The Conservatives were opposed to any change, i.e. they were opposed to radicals and liberals. By the 19th century, however, they accepted that some change was inevitable, but believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.

4. What was the boundary of the Russian empire during 1914?

Answer: In 1914, besides the territory around Moscow, the Russian empire included current day Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

5. Who were the Bolsheviks?

Answer: Bolshevism was born at the second congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) in 1903. Bolsheviks were the majority group of workers of Russia. They believed in revolutionary methods for bringing about changes in society and the state. After the October Revolution, Russia became a one-party state, i.e., the Bolshevik Party, which was renamed as the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). They changed the whole structure of Russia and Russian Society.

6. Explain the term 'Mensheviks'.

Answer: Mensheviks were the minority group of the workers of Russia. They believed in parliamentary methods and participation in elections. They thought that the party should be open to all. They favoured parties as were existing in France and Germany, which took part in elections to the legislatures. Whereas the Bolsheviks argued that the working class should lead the revolution in alliance with the peasantry, the Mensheviks envisaged its being led by the bourgeoisie and favoured alliances with the liberals.

7. What do you mean by the 'reds', 'greens' and 'whites' in the context of Russia?

Answer: Lenin's New Economic Policy, promulgated by decree on 21st March, 1921, was a temporary retreat from full socialism to partial capitalism for the purpose of rebuilding Russia's economy. It permitted small businesses to make personal profits, while the state continued to control banks, foreign trade and large industries. Elements of capitalism such as individual profit and private ownership of land were permitted in order to revitalise the Russian economy.

8. Explain the New Economic Policy of Lenin.

Answer: (i) Capitalists are owners of the industries in which they have invested capital. They believe in private property and a class based society. Socialists think that all property and means of production should be socially controlled. They believe in a classless society.

(ii) Capitalists believe that the profit should be enjoyed by the owners of the industry. Socialists believe that the profits are the result of the workers' labour, so the workers deserve to share it.

9. Why did people in Central Asia respond to the Russian Revolution in different ways?

Answer: Although the liberals argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, but they were not 'democrats' because

- (i) they did not believe in universal adult franchise, i.e., the right of every citizen to vote.
- (ii) they felt men of property mainly should have the right to vote.
- (iii) they were not in favour of women suffrage.

10. List two differences between the capitalist and socialist ideas of private property.

Answer: The two differences are as follows

- (i) The capitalists believed that individuals owned private property whereas the socialists believed that all property belonged to the society as a whole, i.e., to the state.
- (ii) The capitalists believed that the profits from the property should belong to the property's owners, whereas the socialist believed that profits are due to the workers' labour and so should be shared by them.

11. What was the socialist system?

Answer: Socialists were against private property and felt it to be the root cause of all social ills. They felt that though property provided employment, it gave personal gains to property owners, not to the one who contributed to make the property productive. Socialists wanted that landowners should pay attention to collective interest, rather than their own personal interest.

12. Describe the visions of Robert Owen and Louis Blanc.

Answer: (i) Robert Owen: He wanted to form a cooperative community called 'New Harmony', in Indiana. He felt that the government should also support such cooperatives and encourage them.

(ii) Louis Blanc: He wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises. He believed that cooperatives should be formed with the cooperation of the people and its profit should be divided according to the work done by members.

13. How were socialist parties formed in various parts of the world?

Answer: Workers in England and Germany began forming workers associations, for a better living and working conditions. In Germany, these associations worked closely with the 'Social Democratic Party' and helped it win the parliament seats. They set up funds to help members in times of distress. In 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed a 'Labour Party' in Britain and 'Socialist Party' in France.

14. What were the main causes of the 1905 Revolution?

Answer: Main causes were:

- (i) Russia was an autocracy and its ruler was not subject to the parliament.
- (ii) Prices of essential goods rose rapidly and real wages declined by 20%.
- (iii) About 10,000 workers in St Petersburg went on a strike demanding a reduction in the working hours, increase in wages and improvement in the working conditions.
- (iv) Finally, the 'Bloody Sunday' incident at Winter Palace provoked the Russians to start the 1905 Revolution against the Tsar.

15. What was the Duma? How far was it successful?

Answer: Duma was an elected legislative body like the parliament having representatives of the third estate. The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the re-elected Second Duma within three months. He did not want any restrictions or reductions in his powers. He changed the voting laws and packed the Third Duma with the conservative politicians and liberals and revolutionaries were out.

16. What was the impact of World War I on the Russian economy?

Answer: Industrial equipment disintegrated more rapidly in Russia than any other European country. By 1916, railway lines began to break down and all able-bodied men were called up to the war. As a result, there were labour shortages and small workshops producing essential goods were shut down. Since more ration was sent for the army, there was shortage of bread for the civilians. By the winter of 1916, riots at bread shops were common.

17. What were the three major demands of the Bolsheviks?

Answer: In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader, Lenin returned to Russia from exile. He and other Bolshevik leaders opposed the war. So he put forward three demands, called as Lenin's 'April Theses'.

- (i) The war to be brought to an end and Russia should withdraw itself from the war.
- (ii) Land to be transferred to the peasants, thus feudalism to be banned.
- (iii) Banks be nationalised.

18. What was the impact of Stalin's 'Reign of Terror'?

Answer: There was criticism on the consequences of collectivisation of farms. Stalin and his supporters charged these critics with conspiracy against socialism. With the result, over two million people were either in prison or labour camps. A large number of them were forced to make false confessions under torture and were executed. Several punished people were talented professionally and were brought with false allegations

19. What was the impact of industrial society on the social life of the people?

- Answer:**
- (i) Industrialisation brought men, women and children to factories.
 - (ii) Work hours were often long and wages were poor.
 - (iii) Unemployment was common, particularly during times of low demand for industrial goods.
 - (iv) Housing and sanitation were problems since towns were growing rapidly.
 - (v) Liberals and radicals searched for solutions to these issues.

20. What social changes can be seen in society after industrialisation?

- Answer:**
- (i) Industrialisation brought men, women and children to factories.
 - (ii) Work hours were often long and wages were poor.
 - (iii) Housing and sanitation problems were growing rapidly.
 - (iv) Almost all industries were properties of individuals.
 - (v) Many liberals and radicals themselves were often property owners and employers.
 - (vi) So, it was the time when new cities came up and new industrial regions developed, railways expanded and the Industrial Revolution happened.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Who were the socialists in 19th century Europe? What kind of society did they envisage?

Answer: Socialists were against private property and saw it as a root of all social evils. They believed in the idea of cooperatives. In cooperatives people made associations and produced goods together. The profits of the business were divided among all members of the association. However, different socialists had different views regarding how the cooperatives were to be built. Robert Owen, one of the founders of socialism, suggested that cooperatives be built on individual initiative. Other socialists like Louis Blanc wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises.

2. What was Bloody Sunday? Or Describe the incident known as 'Bloody Sunday'? State any two events after the Bloody Sunday which led to the revolution of 1905 in Russia.

Answer: On Sunday, 22nd January, 1905, the workers of Russia, led by Father Gapon, reached the winter palace of the Tsar to present a petition. But they were fired at indiscriminately by police and the cossacks resulting in the death of more than 100 workers with 300 workers wounded. This started a series of events that became known as the 1905 revolution. This incident is known as 'Bloody Sunday' in Russian history.

- (i) The news provoked unprecedented disturbances throughout Russia. Strike took place all over the country.
- (ii) The Universities of Russia were closed down when student bodies staged walkouts, complaining about the lack of civil liberties.
- (iii) Lawyers, doctors, engineers, middle class workers established Union of Unions and demanded a constituent assembly.

3. What was the Duma? How far was it successful?

Answer: The Tsar of Russia allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament which was known as Duma. Duma had representatives from the third estate. The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and re-elected a second Duma within three months. He did not want any questioning of his authority. He changed the voting laws and packed the third Duma with conservative politicians.

In Russia, the 'reds' meant Bolsheviks, the 'greens' meant socialist revolutionaries and the 'whites' meant pro-Tsarists. The Bolsheviks were the

majority group of workers under the leadership of Lenin. During 1918 and 1919, the 'greens' (Socialist Revolutionaries) and the 'whites' (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire. They were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops who were opposed to the growth of socialism in Russia.

4. 'Liberals of European states were not democratic'. Justify the statement by giving three examples.

Answer: Karl Marx's theories were central to the party ideology of Lenin's Bolsheviks and had a key role to play in 1917 revolution and the establishment of the Russian communist state. Marx believed that all historical changes were caused by a series of class struggles between the bourgeoisie 'haves' and the proletariat 'have nots'. Vladimir Lenin was majorly influenced by Marx's writings. Karl Marx said that industrial society was capitalist under which workers did not get their share properly. He wanted the whole society to have the common control over the means of production i.e., all production units should be nationalised. He thought that capitalism could be voted out only through revolution. Marx's idea deeply influenced Lenin and the Bolshevik Revolution and they followed it wholeheartedly.

5. What was the contribution of Karl Marx in beginning about the Russian Revolution of 1917?

Answer: The First World War had a severe impact on Russian industry.

- (i) Russia's own industries were few in numbers and the country was also cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods by German control of the Baltic sea.
- (ii) Industrial equipment disintegrated more rapidly in Russia than any other country in Europe.
- (iii) By 1916, railway lines began to breakdown.
- (iv) Able-bodied men were called up to the war and as a result there were labour shortages and small workshops producing essentials were shut down.
- (v) Large supplies of grains were sent to feed army, bread and flour became scarce and riots at bread shops became common incidents.

6. Explain any three effects of the First World War on the industries in Russia. Or State any three effects of the First World War on the Russian Economy.

Answer: (i) At the beginning of 20th century in Russia most industry was owned by industrialists.

- (ii) Government supervised large factories to ensure minimum wages and time of working hours.
- (iii) In crafts units and small workshops sometimes like working hours were 15 hours, compared with 10 or 12 hours in big factories.
- (iv) Workers were divided into different social groups and they were also divided by skill.
- (v) Women consisted of 31 percent of the factory labour force. The wages of a female worker was less than a male worker.
- (vi) Some workers formed associations to help other workers in times of hardship.

7. Describe the conditions of the workers under Tsar in Russia?

Or

Describe any three points regarding the condition of workers in Russia in the beginning of the 20th century. Or Explain the condition of workers in Russia before 1917.

Answer: In Russia, the nobility, the crown and Orthodox Church owned large landed properties.

- (i) Unlike the peasants of France, the Russian peasants did not have any respect for the nobles.
- (ii) In Russia, the peasants wanted the land of the nobles and sometimes they refused to pay rent. Even the peasants murdered the landlords.
- (iii) In 1902, peasant agitation occurred on a large scale in South Russia and in 1905 it spread all over Russia.
- (iv) Russian peasants were different from the other European peasants. Sometimes they pooled their land together.
- (v) Peasants established commune (mir) which divided the land according to the needs of the individual family.

8. Discuss the relationship between peasants and nobles in Russia during early 19th century.

Answer: At the beginning of the 20th century, the Russian people were mainly agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian population was agriculturists which is higher than other European countries.

- (i) Industry in Russia was developed in some pockets like St Petersburg and Moscow. Large factories existed alongside craft workshops.
- (ii) Many factories were setup in the 1890s. The reason behind it was the extension of railway network and the increase of foreign investment.

- (iii) Coal production doubled and iron and steel output quadrupled at that time.
- (iv) Most industries were owned by industrialist, but government supervised the wage scale and timing of the factories.

9. Describe the economic condition of Russia before 1905.

- Answer:** (i) In Russia the war was initially popular and the policies of Tsar Nicholas II were supported by the people.
- (ii) The First World War on the 'Eastern front' differed from that on the 'Western front'. In the West, armies fought from trenches, but in the East, armies moved a good deal and fought battles leaving large casualties.
- (iii) Russia's army lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties by 1917.
- (iv) As the German armies moved forward, the Russian army destroyed crops and building to prevent the enemy to enter easily.
- (v) The situation discredited the Russian government and Tsar.
- (vi) The Russian Soldier did not wish to First Such a War.

10. What was the condition of Russia during the First World War?

Answer: In March 1917, Soviet leaders and Duma leaders formed provisional government to run the country. Lenin and Bolshevik party thought that the time was not ripe for socialist revolution and the Provisional government needed to be supported.

- (i) In the meantime Bolshevik influence grow and the Provisional government saw its power reduce. So it decided to take stern measures against the spreading discontent.
- (ii) Peasants and their socialist leader wanted a redistribution of land which could not be fulfilled by the government.
- (iii) This government could not succeed to control over industry by the workers.
- (iv) But it resisted attempts by workers to run factories.
- (v) This government began arresting the leaders and the popular demonstrations staged by the Bolsheviks were repressed.

11. What were the social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905?

Answer: Social Conditions Russian society was divided into three classes, the clergy, nobility and the working class. Serfdom was abolished in 1861, but the peasants, who constituted 85 percent of the population, had to pay heavy taxes for small holdings. Economic Conditions After industrialisation, many factories were set-up by industrialists. The wages were minimum and the working hours were sometimes 15 hours. The condition of the workers was miserable. The state treasury was bankrupt due to heavy expenditure. Political Conditions Under the autocratic rule of Tsar Nicholas II, the Russian empire was vast and feudal. The disastrous defeat of Russia in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 had eroded the prestige of Tsar Nicholas II.

13. In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917? Or Explain any five differences between the peasants of Russia and peasants of Europe.

Answer: Working population of Russia was different from other European countries in the following ways

(i) About 85 percent of Russians were agriculturists. In France and Germany, the farmers were between 40 per cent to 50 per cent.

(ii) Industrialisation started late in Russia and industries were only found in small pockets.

(iii) Workers were a divided social group and maintained strong links with the villages they come from. In Europe, the industrial revolution changed a mainly rural society into an urban one.

(iv) In Russia sometimes the working hours for workers were 15 hours, compared with 10 or 12 hours in Europe.

(v) Unlike European peasants, Russian peasants had no respect for nobles and some even tried to grab the land of nobles.

12. Describe the main events of the October Revolution in Russia.

Answer: The main events of the October Revolution in Russia were

(a) On 16th October, 1917, Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik party to agree to seizure of power. A military Revolutionary committee was appointed under the leadership of Leon Trotskii.

(b) The uprising began on October 24, when pro-government troops were sent to take over telephone and telegraph offices and protect the Winter Palace. In

a swift response, the Military Revolutionary Committee ordered its supporters to seize government offices and arrest ministers.

(c) The city was under the committee's control and the ministers had surrendered. Uprisings took place in other cities also. By December, the Bolsheviks controlled

13. Describe the circumstances which were responsible for the Russian Revolution?

Or

Explain any five causes leading to the outbreak of Russian Revolution.

Or

Highlight the social and political conditions that led to Russian Revolution?

Answer: The Russian Revolution is the collective term for a series of revolution in Russia in 1917. The Emperor was forced to abdicate and the old regime was replaced by a provisional government during the first revolution of February 1917. In the second revolution, during October, the provisional Government was removed and replaced with a Bolshevik government.

The main circumstances which were responsible for the Russian Revolution are
(i) Russia's own industries were few in numbers and the industrial workers were exploited extremely.

(ii) In Russia 85 per cent of people were agriculturists. The king nobles and church owned large landed properties. Like the industrial workers, peasants also lived in miserable conditions.

(iii) Russia had an autocracy. Tsar Nicholas II was a deeply conservative ruler and maintained a strict authoritarian system. He cared little for the general people. He dragged the Russian into the First World War.

(iv) Karl Marx's theory communism appealed to the people. He said that workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of capitalists by the revolution.

(v) The popularity of Bolshevik party increased steadily under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin.

The Bolsheviks had formed committees and Soviets and created conditions which eventually led to the Russian Revolution.
