

CBSE: HISTORY - 'SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND RUSSIA'

Socialism in EUROPE & RUSSIAN Revolution

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Socialism in EUROPE & RUSSIAN Revolution

Syllabus

- *The Age of Social Change.*
- *The Russian Revolution.*
- *The February Revolution in Petrograd.*
- *What Changed after October?*
- *The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR.*



Learning Outcomes

- *Explore the history of socialism through the study of Russian Revolution.*
- *Familiarize with the different types of ideas that inspired the revolution.*

Revision Notes

The Age of Social Change

- The French Revolution opened up the possibility of creating a dramatic change in the way in which society was structured.
- Through the revolution in Russia, socialism became one of the most significant and powerful ideas to shape society in the twentieth century.
- Views of Liberals.
- One of the groups, which looked to change society were the liberals.
 - Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.
 - Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
 - They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.
 - They argued for a representative, elected Parliamentary Government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained Judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.
 - However, they were not 'democrats'. They did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise.
- **Views of Radicals :**
 - The Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population.
 - Unlike Liberals, they opposed the privileges of big landowners and wealthy factory owners.
 - They were not against the existence of private property, but disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few.

➤ **Views of Conservatives :**

- Conservatives were opposed to Radicals and Liberals. After the nineteenth century, they accepted changes but also believed that the past needed to be respected and change should begin slowly.

Industrial Society and Social Change

- These political trends were signs of a new time. It was a time of profound social and economic changes. It was a time when the Industrial revolution took place.
- Industrialization brought men, women and children to factories. Working hours were often long and wages were poor. Unemployment was common.
- Liberals and Radicals searched for solutions to these issues. Many working men and women who wanted changes in the world, rallied around liberal and radical groups and parties in the early nineteenth century.
- After 1815, Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian nationalist, conspired with others to form Italy where all citizens would have equal rights.

The Coming of Socialism in Europe

- By the mid-nineteenth century in Europe, socialism was a well-known body of ideas that attracted widespread attention.
- Socialists were against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills of that time.
- Some Socialists believed in the idea of 'Cooperatives'. Robert Owen (1771-1858), a leading English manufacturer, sought to build a Cooperative Community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA).
- In France, for instance, Louis Blanc (1813-1882) wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace Capitalist Enterprises. These Cooperatives were to be associations of people who produced goods together and divided the profits according to the work done by members.
- Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) added other ideas to this body of arguments. Marx argued that Industrial Society was Capitalist.
- **Idea of Communist Society :**
 - Industrial Society was capitalist. Capitalists owned the capital invested in factories and the profit of Capitalists was produced by workers.
 - The conditions of workers could not improve as long as this profit was accumulated by Private Capitalists.
 - Workers had to overthrow Capitalism and the rule of Private Property.
 - Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all properties were socially controlled. This would be a 'Communist Society.'
 - He was convinced that workers would triumph in their conflict with Capitalists. A Communist Society was the natural society of the future.

Support for Socialism

- By the 1870s, socialist ideas spread through Europe. To coordinate their efforts, socialists formed an international body—namely, the Second International. Workers in England and Germany began forming associations to fight for better living and working conditions.
- By 1905, Socialists and Trade Unionists formed a Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France. However, till 1914, Socialists never succeeded in forming a government in Europe.

The Russian Revolution

- Socialists took over the government in Russia through the October Revolution of 1917. The fall of monarchy in February 1917 and the events of October are normally called the Russian Revolution.

The Russian Empire in 1914

- In 1914, Tsar Nicholas II ruled over Russia and its empire. Besides the territory around Moscow, the Russian empire included present-day Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus. It stretched to the Pacific and comprised today's Central Asian states, as well as Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.
- The majority religion was Russian Orthodox Christianity.

Economy and Society

- In the beginning of the twentieth century, the vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists.
- Russia was a major exporter of grain.
- Industry was found in pockets. Prominent industrial areas were St. Petersburg and Moscow.
- Most industries were the private properties of industrialists. Government supervised large factories to ensure minimum wages and limited hours of work.

- In craft units and small workshops, the working day was sometimes of 15 hours, compared with 10 or 12 hours in factories.
- Women made up 31 per cent of the factory labour force by 1914, but they were paid less than men (between half and three-quarters of a man's wage).
- Peasants cultivated most of the land but the nobility, the Crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties.
- Nobles got power and position through their services to the Tsar.
- In Russia, peasants wanted the land of the Nobles.

Socialism in Russia

- The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party was founded in 1898 by the Socialists who respected Marx's ideas. It set up a newspaper, mobilized workers and organized strikes.
- Socialists formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900. This party struggled for Peasants' rights and demanded that land belonging to Nobles be transferred to Peasants.
- Vladimir Lenin (who led the Bolshevik group), thought that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russia, the party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members.

A Turbulent Time : The 1905 Revolution

- Russia was an Autocracy.
- The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so rapidly that real wages declined by 20 per cent. The membership of workers' associations rose dramatically.
- When four members of the 'Assembly of Russian Workers' which had been formed in 1904, were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works, there was a call for industrial action.
- Over the next few days, more than 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.
- When the procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace, it was attacked by the Police and the Cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that became known as the 1905 Revolution.
- Strikes took place all over the country and universities closed down when student bodies staged walkouts, complaining about the lack of civil liberties.
- Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers and other Middle-class Workers established the Union of Unions and demanded a Constituent Assembly.
- During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma.

The First World War and the Russian Empire

1. In 1914, war broke out between two European Alliances –Germany, Austria and Turkey (The Central Powers) and France, Britain and Russia (later Italy and Romania). This was the First World War.
2. In Russia, the war was initially popular and people rallied around Tsar Nicholas II.
3. Defeats were shocking and demoralizing. Russia's armies lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties by 1917.
4. The war also had a severe impact on industry. Russia's own industries were few in number and the country was cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods by German control of the Baltic Sea.
5. By 1916, Railway Lines began to break down.
6. Able-bodied men were called up to the war. As a result, there was labour shortage and small workshops producing essentials were shut down.
7. Large supplies of grain were sent to feed the army. For the people in the cities, bread and flour became scarce.

The February Revolution in Petrograd

- In the winter of 1917, conditions in the capital, Petrograd, were grim.
- The layout of the city seemed to emphasize the divisions among its people. The workers' quarters and factories were located on the right bank of the River Neva. On the left bank were the fashionable areas, the Winter Palace, and official buildings, including the palace where the Duma met.
- In February 1917, food shortages were deeply felt in the workers' quarters.
- On 22nd February, a lockout took place at a factory on the right bank. The next day, workers in fifty 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.'
- Finally, on Sunday, 25th February, the government suspended the Duma.

- Demonstrators returned in force to the streets of the left bank on the 26th. On the 27th, the Police Headquarters were ransacked. The streets thronged with people raising slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy.
- By that evening, soldiers and striking workers had gathered to form a 'Soviet' or 'Council' in the same building as the Duma met. This was the Petrograd Soviet.
- Finally, the Tsar abdicated on 2nd March.
- Soviet leaders and Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government to run the country.
- Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the Monarchy in February 1917.

After February

- Army Officials, Landowners and Industrialists were influential in the Provisional Government. But the Liberals as well as Socialists among them worked towards an elected government.
- In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile.
- Three demands of Lenin's 'April Theses' :
 - He felt, it was time for the Soviets to take over power. He declared that the war be brought to a close.
 - Land should be transferred to the peasants.
 - Banks should be nationalized.

The Revolution of October 1917

- As the conflict between the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks grew, Lenin feared the Provisional Government would set up a Dictatorship.
- On 16th October 1917, Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power.
- A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet under Leon Trotsky to organize the seizure.
- At a meeting of the All Russian Congress of Soviets in Petrograd, the majority approved the Bolshevik action.

Changes after October and the Global influence

Changes after October

- The Bolsheviks were totally opposed to private property. Most industries and banks were nationalised in November 1917.
- Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.
- In cities, Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements. They banned the use of the old titles of Aristocracy.
- The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik).
- In November 1917, the Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the Constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority support.
- In the years that followed, the Bolsheviks became the only Party to participate in the elections to the All Russian Congress of Soviets, which became the Parliament of the country. Russia became a One-Party State.

The Civil War

- Non- Bolshevik Socialists, Liberals and Supporters of Autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising. Their leaders moved to south Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks (the 'Reds').
- During 1918 and 1919, the 'Greens' (Socialist Revolutionaries) and 'Whites' (Pro- Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian Empire.
- As these troops and the Bolsheviks fought a civil war, looting, banditry and famine became common.
- By January 1920, the Bolsheviks controlled most of the former Russian Empire. They succeeded due to cooperation with non- Russian nationalities and Muslim Jadidists.
- Most non- Russian nationalities were given political autonomy in the Soviet Union (USSR) – the state the Bolsheviks created from the Russian Empire in December 1922.

Making a Socialist Society

- A process of centralised planning was introduced. Officials assessed how the economy could work and set targets for a five-year period. On this basis, they made the Five Year Plans.
- Industrial production increased between 1929 and 1933 by 100 per cent in the case of oil, coal and steel.
- An extended Schooling System developed and arrangements were made for Factory Workers and Peasants to enter up Universities.
- Crèches were established in factories for the children of women workers.
- Cheap public health care was provided. Model living quarters were set up for workers.

Stalinism and Collectivisation

- By 1927- 1928, the towns in Soviet Russia were facing an acute problem of grain supplies. The government fixed prices at which grain must be sold, but the Peasants refused to sell their grain to Government Buyers at these prices.
- Stalin, who headed the party after the death of Lenin, introduced firm emergency measures.
- In 1928, Party Members toured the grain-producing areas, supervising enforced grain collections, and raiding 'Kulaks', – the name given to well-to-do Peasants.
- To develop modern farms 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.
- From 1929, the Party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (Kolkhoz).
- The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms.
- Those who resisted Collectivisation were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled.
- In spite of collectivisation, production did not increase immediately and due to bad harvests of 1930-1933 over 4 million people died.
- Throughout the country, accusations were made, and by 1939, over 2 million were in prisons or labour camps.

The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR

- In many countries, communist parties were formed like the Communist Party of Great Britain.
- Many non- Russians from outside the USSR participated in the Conference of the Peoples of the East (1920) and the Bolshevik-founded Comintern (an International Union of Pro-Bolshevik Socialist Parties).
- By the time of the outbreak of the Second World War, the USSR had given Socialism a global face and world stature.

Know the Terms

- **Autocracy** : A country ruled by a person who has complete power.
- **Autonomy** : The right to govern themselves.
- **Suffragette movement** : A movement to give women the right to vote.
- **Bolsheviks** : A fraction of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party led by Lenin based on the ideology of Marx and Engels. It seized power in the October Revolution of 1917.
- **Bloody Sunday** : A mass of peaceful workers were fired upon by the Russian troops when they went to the Winter Palace to present a petition to the Tsar. This incident occurred on Sunday, 22nd January, 1905.
- **Collective farms** : A farm or a group of farms organized as a unit and managed and worked cooperatively by a group of Farmers under government supervision.
- **Duma** : Russian Parliament of Legislature.
- **Divine Right Theory** : The theory that believed that the King was the Representative of the 'God on Earth' and no one has the right to deny him.
- **Exiled** : Forced to live away from one's own country.
- **Jadidists** : Muslim reformers in the Empire of Russia.
- **Real wage** : Reflects the quantities of goods which the wages will actually buy.
- **Red Army** : The army of revolutionary Russia who fought against the Tsar's Army.

- **Romanov** : The Second dynasty after Rurik which ruled over Russia until the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in 1917.
- **Monk** : A member of a religious community of men typically living under vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.
- **Tsar** : Emperor of Russia.
- **Refugee** : A person who has been forced to leave his/her country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
- **Soviet** : Council of workers.
- **Suffragette** : A Movement to give woman the Right to Vote.
- **Serfdom** : Russian type of feudalism under which peasants worked for the landlord in exchange for food and shelter.

Know the Dates

- **1855** : Tsar Alexander II started his reign as Tsar of Russia.
- **1861** : Alexander issued a manifesto wherein Serfs were emancipated.
- **1881** : Alexander II was assassinated.
- **1883** : Formation of first Russian Marxist group.
- **1898** : Formation of Russian Social Democratic Labour Party.
- **1900** : Formation of Socialist Revolutionary Party.
- **1903** : Second Congress of Russian Social Democratic Labour Party.
- **1904-1905** : Russo- Japanese War.
- **1905** : Russian Revolution. A strike began at the Putilov Iron Works in St. Petersburg.
- **3rd January, 1905** : Russian Revolution.
- **22nd January, 1905** : (Bloody Sunday) peaceful demonstrators arrived at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg to present a petition to the Tsar.
- **April 1905** : The first Duma was called.
- **July 1905** : The first Duma was dissolved.
- **1914** : Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire.
- **22nd to 27th February, 1917** : February Revolution
- **2nd March, 1917** : Application of the Tsar
- **3rd April 1917** : Return of Lenin and April Theses
- **5th May 1917** : Formation of new Provisional Government
- **3rd June 1917** : First All- Russian Congress of Soviets announced in Petrograd
- **28th July 1914** : Beginning of the First World War.
- **11th November 1918** : End of the First World War.
- **1917-1920** : Civil War broke out in Russia.
- **1919** : Formation of Comintern.
- **1929** : Beginning of Collectivization.
- **1991** : Break up of Soviet Union.



(A) OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1 Mark Each



Stand Alone MCQs

1. Which among the following groups was against any kind of political or social change?
 - (A) Nationalists
 - (B) Radicals
 - (C) Liberals
 - (D) Conservatives

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Conservatives were opposed to radicals and liberals. After the French Revolution, however, even conservatives had opened their minds to the need for change. In the eighteenth century conservatives were opposed to the idea of political or social change. By the nineteenth century they accepted that some change was inevitable but believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be through a slow process.

2. Which of the following factors made Autocracy unpopular in Russia?

- (A) The German origin of the Tsarina Alexandra
- (B) Poor advisors like the Monk Rasputin
- (C) The huge cost of fighting in the World War I
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Russia was an Autocracy. The Tsarina Alexandra's German origins and poor advisers, especially a monk called Rasputin, made the Autocracy unpopular.

3. The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in _____.

- (A) 1898
- (B) 1900
- (C) 1905
- (D) 1907

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914.

The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in 1898 by Socialists who respected Marx's ideas. However, because of government policy, it had to operate as an illegal organisation.

4. Who started 'Collectivisation Programme' in Russia?

- (A) Lenin
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) Rasputin
- (D) Stalin

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: By 1927- 1928, the towns in Soviet Russia were facing an acute problem of grain supplies. The government fixed prices at which grain must be sold, but the peasants refused to sell their grain to the government. Stalin, who headed the party after the death of Lenin, introduced firm emergency measures. He started 'Collectivisation Programme' in Russia

5. By which name the well-to-do Peasants in Russia called?

- (A) Kulaks
- (B) Kolkhoj
- (C) Serfs
- (D) None of the above.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Kulaks were wealthy or prosperous peasant, generally characterized as one who owned a relatively large farm and several head of cattle and horses and who was financially capable of employing hired labour and leasing land.

6. Who was Marfa Vasileva?

- (A) She was the leader of the Revolutionaries.
- (B) She was a brave worker who organised a successful strike.
- (C) She threw a bomb at the Russian Tsar.
- (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

7. Identify the following image.

- (A) Stalin
- (B) Lenin
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) Friedrich Engels



Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Joseph Stalin was a Georgian revolutionary and Soviet political leader who governed the Soviet Union from 1924 until he died in 1953. He served as both General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

8. Who had to build a Cooperative Community called New Harmony in Indiana?

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Friedrich Engels
- (C) Robert Owen
- (D) Louis Blanc

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Socialists had different visions of the future. Some believed in the idea of Cooperatives. Robert Owen (1771-1858), a leading English manufacturer, sought to build a Cooperative Community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA).

9. Consider the following statements regarding Karl Marx:

1. He argued that Industrial Society was 'Capitalist'.
2. That Capitalists owned the capital invested in factories, and the profit of Capitalists was produced by workers.
3. Workers had to overthrow Capitalism and the rule of Private Properties.

Choose the correct option from the following:

- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2
- (C) Only 3
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Marx argued that industrial society was 'Capitalist'. Capitalists owned the capital invested in factories, and the profit of Capitalists was produced by workers. The conditions of workers could not improve as long as this profit was accumulated by Private Capitalists. Workers had to overthrow Capitalism and the rule of private property. Marx believed that to free themselves from Capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a Communist society. He was convinced that workers would triumph in their conflict with Capitalists.

10. The Central powers during the First World War included countries like Germany, Turkey and _____.

- (A) France
- (B) Austria
- (C) Britain
- (D) Russia

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In 1914, War broke out between two European Alliances – Germany, Austria and Turkey (the Central powers) and France, Britain and Russia (later Italy and Romania).

11. Which of the following is not a part of April these?
- (A) Land to be transfer to the tiller
 (B) Bank to be nationalised.
 (C) Withdrawal from World war I
 (D) Establishment of political democracy through political reforms.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Lenin returned to Russia from exile and felt that it was time for the Soviets to take over power. He declared that war be brought to a close, land be transferred to the peasants and Banks nationalized. He also argued to rename Bolshevik Party as Communist Party.

12. Who conspired in Italy to bring about a revolution?
- (A) Bismarck (B) Karl Marx
 (C) Giuseppe Mazzini (D) Musonerie

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: After 1815, Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian nationalist, conspired with others to achieve revolution in Italy.

13. What were the demands made by the workers in St. Petersburg who went on a strike?
- (A) Reduction of working time to eight hours
 (B) Increase in wages
 (C) Improvement in working conditions
 (D) All the above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The membership of workers' associations rose dramatically. When four members of the Assembly of Russian Workers, which had been formed in 1904, were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works, there was a call for industrial action. Over the next few days over 110,000 workers in St Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.

14. Which of the following personality was associated with Bloody Sunday?
- (A) Lenin (B) Father Gapon
 (C) Rasputin (D) Stalin

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Over 110,000 workers in St Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions. When the procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the Police and the Cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident was known as Bloody Sunday.

15. By the mid-19th century in Europe, the idea which attracted widespread attention on the restructuring of Society was _____.

(A) Capitalism (B) Socialism
 (C) Dictatorship (D) Communism

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Through the revolution in Russia, Socialism became one of the most significant and powerful ideas to shape society in the twentieth century. Perhaps one of the most far-reaching visions of how society should be structured was Socialism. By the mid-nineteenth century in Europe, Socialism was a well-known body of ideas that attracted widespread attention.



Assertion and Reason Based MCQs

Directions : In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as :

- (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 of (A).
 (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

1. **Assertion (A) :** Liberals and Radicals themselves were often property owners and employers.

Reason (R) : Opposed to the privileges the old Aristocracy had by birth, they firmly believed in the value of individual effort, labour and enterprise.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Industrialization brought men, women, and children to factories. There were many issues like long working hours, unemployment, housing, and sanitation, etc. These problems were common since towns were growing rapidly. Liberals and Radicals searched for solutions to these issues. Almost all industries were the property of individuals. Liberals and Radicals themselves were often property owners and employers. Having made their wealth through trade or industrial ventures, they felt that such effort should be encouraged. Opposed to the privileges the old Aristocracy had by birth, they firmly believed in the value of individual effort, labour and enterprise.

2. **Assertion (A) :** Capitalist were against private property, and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time.

Reason (R) : Individuals owned the property that gave employment but the propertied were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

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

3. **Assertion (A)** : Marx believed that to free themselves from Capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically Socialist society where all property was socially controlled.

Reason (R) : He was convinced that workers would triumph in their conflict with capitalists. A communist society was the natural society of the future.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

4. **Assertion (A)** : At the beginning of the twentieth century, the vast majority of Russia's people were industrialist.

Reason (R) : Industry was found in pockets. Prominent industrial areas were St Petersburg and Moscow. Craftsmen undertook much of the production, but large factories existed alongside craft workshop.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: At the beginning of the twentieth century, the vast majority of Russia's people were agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture.

5. **Assertion (A)** : 22 February came to be called the International Women's Day.

Reason (R) : On 22 February, a lockout took place at a factory on the right bank. The next day, workers in fifty factories called a strike in sympathy.

In many factories, women led the way to strikes.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

6. **Assertion (A)** : Those who resisted Collectivisation were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled.

Reason (R) : Stalin's government allowed some independent cultivation, but treated such cultivators sympathetically.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Those who resisted Collectivisation were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled. As they resisted Collectivisation, peasants argued that they were not rich and they were not against Socialism. They merely did not want to work in collective farms for a variety of reasons. Stalin's government allowed some independent cultivation, but treated such cultivators unsympathetically.



Case-based MCQs

I. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :

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 declared that the war be brought to a close, land be transferred to the Peasants and Banks be nationalised. These three demands were Lenin's 'April Theses'. He also argued that the Bolshevik Party rename itself the Communist Party to indicate its new radical aims. Most others in the Bolshevik Party were initially surprised by the April Theses. They thought that the time was not yet ripe for a Socialist Revolution and the Provisional Government needed to be supported. But the developments of the subsequent months changed their attitude.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. **When did Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile?**

- (A) In April, 1918
- (B) In April, 1915
- (C) In April, 1916
- (D) In April, 1917

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile in April 1917.

2. **How many demands were there in Lenin's 'April Theses'?**

- (A) Three
- (B) Four
- (C) Five
- (D) Six

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Lenin and the Bolsheviks had opposed the world war since 1914. He felt it was time for the Soviets to take overpower. He declared that the war is brought to a close land be transferred to the Peasants, and Banks are nationalized.

These three demands were Lenin's 'April Theses'.

3. **Lenin argued that the Bolshevik Party should rename itself as _____.**

- (A) Communist Party
- (B) Socialist Party
- (C) Russian Social Democratic Labour Party
- (D) Socialist Revolutionary Party

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Lenin argued that the Bolshevik Party should rename itself the Communist Party to indicate its new radical aims.

4. **Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the _____.**

- (A) Slavery in the February 1917
- (B) Monarchy in February 1917
- (C) Clergy in February
- (D) Nobility in February 1917

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Russia was an Autocracy. Socialists took over the government in Russia through the October Revolution of 1917. The fall of Monarchy in February 1917 and the events of October are normally called the Russian Revolution.

II. One of the groups which looked to change society were the Liberals. Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. We should remember that at this time European states usually discriminated in favour of one religion or another (Britain favoured the Church of England, Austria and Spain favoured the Catholic Church). Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments. They argued for a representative elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials. However, they were not 'democrats'. They did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise, that is, the right of every citizen to vote. They felt men of property mainly should have the vote. They also did not want the vote for women.

1. ___ become one of the most significant and powerful ideas to shape society in the twentieth century, through the Revolution in Russia.

- (A) Communism (B) Socialism
 (C) Dictatorship (D) Democracy

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Socialism become one of the most significant and powerful ideas to shape society in the twentieth century through the Revolution in Russia.

2. Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated.

- (A) No religion (B) One religion
 (C) Few religions (D) All religions

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. At that time European states usually discriminated in favour of one religion or another Britain favoured the Church of England, Austria and Spain favoured the Catholic Church.

3. Which countries favoured the Catholic Church?

- (A) France and Spain (B) Spain and Italy
 (C) Austria and Spain (D) Spain and Germany

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Austria and Spain favoured the Catholic Church.

4. What was the suffragette?

- (A) Women's movement
 (B) Property tax
 (C) Land acquisition
 (D) Proletariat class

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Suffragette movement is a movement which gave women the right to vote.

III. The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20 percent. The membership of Workers' Associations rose dramatically. When four members of the Assembly of Russian Workers, which had been formed in 1904, were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works, there was a call for industrial action. Over the next few days over 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.

When the procession of Workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the Police and the Cossacks. Over 100 Workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that became known as the 1905 Revolution. Strikes took place all over the Country and Universities closed down when Student bodies staged walkouts, complaining about the lack of civil liberties. Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers and other Middle-class Workers established the Union of Unions and demanded a Constituent Assembly.

1. In the year 1904, real wages of Russian Workers declined by ___.

- (A) 25 percent (B) 20 percent
 (C) 40 percent (D) 30 percent

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20 percent.

2. At St. Petersburg Workers in strike were demanding a reduction in the working hours to ___.

- (A) Eight hours (B) Six hours
 (C) Ten hours (D) Seven hours

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: When four members of the Assembly of Russian Workers, which had been formed in 1904, were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works, there was a call for industrial action. Over the next few days over 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.

3. Over ___ workers were killed and about ___ wounded.

- (A) 100, 200 (B) 200, 300
 (C) 100, 300 (D) 200, 400

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: When the procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace, it was attacked by the Police and the Cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded.

4. The incident, known as _____, started a series of events that came to be known as the 1905 Revolution.

- (A) Bloody Monday (B) Bloody Friday
 (C) Bloody Saturday (D) Bloody Sunday

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the Police and the Cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that came to be known as the 1905 Revolution.

✓ (B) SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 Marks Each)

Q. 1. What was the vision of Robert Owen and Louis Blanc related to Co-operatives? Explain.

[O.E.B.] U

[Board Term-I, 2016]

Ans. Views of Robert Owen :

- (i) He sought to build a Cooperative Community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA).

Views of Louis Blanc :

- (ii) In France, Blanc wanted the government to encourage Co-operatives and replace Capitalist enterprises.
 (iii) These Co-operatives were two associations of people who produced goods together and divided the profits according to the work done by members.

(1 × 3 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 2. Describe the Ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels about the Capitalists.

R

[Board Term-I, 2016]

Ans. (i) Marx argued that Industrialist Society was 'Capitalist'.

- (ii) The condition of Workers could not improve as long as the profit was accumulated by Private Capitalists.
 (iii) Marx believed that to free themselves from Capitalist exploitation, the Workers had to construct a Radical Society.
 (iv) He believed that the Communist Society was the Natural Society of the future.

(Any three)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] (1×3=3)

Commonly Made Error

- Liberals and Capitalists are considered to be same.

Answering Tip

- Liberals advocates the freedom of the individual; whereas Capitalist believes in Private Ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit.

Q. 3. Describe the views of Radicals.

R

[Board DDE Term-I, 2014]

Ans. The views of Radicals were as follows :

- (i) The Radicals wanted to bring about immediate social change in Russia.
 (ii) They wanted to form a government based on the majority of country's population.
 (iii) They were against Private Properties.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014] (1 × 3 = 3)

Q. 4. What type of economy existed in Russia before the Revolution ?

U

[Board Term I, 2016]

Ans. Before the Russian Revolution :

- (i) Vast population was Agriculturalists.
 (ii) Cultivators produced for the market as well as for their own needs.
 (iii) Industry in the form of Private Properties was found in pockets - factories were set up in 1890s and 1900s.

(1×3=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Detailed Answer:

- (i) At the beginning of the twentieth century, the vast majority of Russia's people were Agriculturists. About 85 per cent of the Russian Empires population earned their living from agriculture.
 (ii) In France and Germany the proportion was between 40 per cent and 50 per cent. In the Empire, cultivators produced for the market as well as for their own needs and Russia was a major exporter of grain.
 (iii) Industry was found in pockets. Prominent Industrial areas were St. Petersburg and Moscow. Craftsmen undertook much of the production, but large factories existed alongside Craft Workshops.

Q. 5. Describe the political conditions in Russia before the Revolution.

U [Board Term I, 2016]

Ans. (i) Autocratic rule of the Tsar was not subject to Parliament.

- (ii) Political parties were considered illegal.
 (iii) A vast empire consisted of various nationalities, but the Tsar was insensitive to their demands.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] (1 × 3 = 3)

Q. 6. Describe any three changes that took place in the year of 1904 in Russia. U

[Board Term I, 2015]

Ans. Three changes that took place in Russia in 1904 were :

- (i) Prices of essential goods raised so quickly that real wages declined by 20%.
- (ii) The membership of Workers' Association rose dramatically.
- (iii) Four members of the Assembly of Russian Workers were dismissed at the Putilov Iron Works.
- (iv) Over 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions. **(Any three)**

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] (1 × 3 = 3)

Commonly Made Error

- The students mention only about the political aspect.

Answering Tip

- Mention about the economic crisis and its impact on the workers.

Q. 7. Mention the three major demands raised by Russian workers who went on strike at St. Petersburg in 1904. R [Board Term I, 2015]

Ans. The demands raised by Russian workers :

- (i) Reduction in the working day to eight hours.
- (ii) Increase in wages.
- (iii) Improvement in working conditions.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] (1×3=3)

Q. 8. In what ways were working population of Russia different from other countries in Europe before 1917 ? A [Board NCT Term I, 2014] [NCERT]

Ans.(i) The working population in European countries were a lot more united than those in Russia. The condition of Russian people, especially those of the working population like the Farmers and the Factory Workers, was deplorable as compared to other European countries.

- (ii) It was mainly due to the Autocratic government of Tsar Nicholas-II, who antagonized these people day-by-day by his corrupt and oppressive policies.
- (iii) The Peasants worked as Serfs on the land and much of their produce went into the hands of Landowners and the privileged classes. The Nobility, the Crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties.
- (iv) Although, these Peasants were generally deeply religious yet they had no respect for the Nobility. In European countries, the Peasants respected Nobles and fought for them. But in Russia, Peasants wanted the land of the Nobles to be given to them.

(Any three) (1 × 3 = 3)

Q. 9. Explain the Lenin's 'April Theses'. R

[Board Term I, 2016]

OR

What were the main demands of April Theses?

[Board Term I, 2014]

OR

Describe the three major demands of Bolsheviks during 1917.

[Board Term I, 2012]

OR

Explain Lenin's 'April Theses'. What were its effects on the Party Members?

Ans. Demands of 'April Theses':

- (i) Lenin returned to Russia from exile and felt that it was time for the Soviets to take over power. He declared that war be brought to a close, land be transferred to the Peasants and Banks nationalized. He also argued to rename Bolshevik Party as Communist Party.
- (ii) Started planning on uprising against government with the support of Army.
- (iii) Military Revolutionary Committee was planned to seize the power and bring the city under control.
- (iv) Initially, the Members were surprised and thought that the time was not right for Socialist Revolution, but the developments in the subsequent months changed their attitude.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012] (1×3=3)

Commonly Made Error

- The students tend to answer the demands of the April Theses without knowing the meaning of the same.

Answering Tip

- April Theses were a series of ten directives issued by Lenin.

Q. 10. Describe the conditions of the working women during the years from 1900 to 1930 in Russia. U

[Board Term I, 2015] [NCERT]

Ans. Conditions of the working women in Russia :

- (i) Took active part in the Revolution and often inspired their Male Co-workers.
- (ii) Women made up 31 per cent of Factory Labour.
- (iii) They were less than their male counterparts.
- (iv) During February Revolution, the women workers led the way to strikes.
- (v) 22nd February was called International Women's Day. **(Any three) (1 × 3 = 3)**

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 11. How did the Tsarist Autocracy collapse in 1917? Explain. A [Board Term I, 2015]

OR

State the reasons for the collapse of Tsarist autocracy in 1917. A [Board Term I, 2014]

OR

Why did Tsarist Autocracy collapse in 1917?

[Board Term I, 2013] [NCERT]

Ans. Causes of Tsarist Autocracy collapse were :

- (i) The Industrial Workers in Russia got very low wages and had very long working hours, sometimes upto 15 hours.
- (ii) The Workers demanded higher wages and reduction in working hours, but their demands were not met and they became dissatisfied.
- (iii) Most of the Peasants were landless and very poor. Due to the Autocratic government of Tsar Nicholas II, the condition of the Russian People, Farmers and Factory Workers was highly miserable. As a result, his Autocracy collapsed in 1917.
- (iv) The Peasants worked as Serfs on the land. Most of the produce went to the Privileged classes and the Landowners. As a result, farmers suffered from hunger. Later, due to these oppressive policies and out of frustration, the farmers refused to pay rent to the Landlords.
- (v) The Workers could not form any Trade Unions and Political Parties to express their grievances. The Workers did not get even the minimum fixed wages. They used to work for 12–15 hours a day, due to no limit on working hours.
- (vi) Karl Marx taught the people to raise a standard revolt.
- (vii) The Revolution of 1905 also proved to be a Dress Rehearsal of the Revolution of 1917.
- (viii) Tsar's participation and defeat in the First World War served the last reason of failure of his Autocracy in 1917.

(Any three) (1 × 3 = 3)

Commonly Made Error

- The students explain majorly about the poor conditions of Peasants under Tsarist rule.

Answering Tip

- Condition of Industrial workers, influence of philosophical ideas also needs to be explained.

Q. 12. Describe the incident known as the 'Bloody Sunday'. State any two events after the Bloody Sunday which led to the Revolution of 1905 in Russia. [U] [Board Term I, 2014]

Ans. The incident of attack by Police over protesting Workers demanding improvement in Working condition in Russia which left many workers killed and wounded, is known as the 'Bloody Sunday'. Events after that which led to the Revolution of 1905 in Russia :

- (i) Strike took place all over the Country, Universities closed down.
- (ii) Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers and other Middle class Workers established the Union of Unions and demanded a Constituent Assembly. (1 + 2 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]

Q. 13. What were the three main causes of the Civil War between Bolsheviks and the Russian army, the

Non- Bolshevik Socialists? [U] [Board Term-I, 2016]

OR

Explain any three reasons which led to the Civil War between the Bolsheviks and the Russian Army of Non- Bolsheviks. [Board Term-I, 2012]

- Ans. (i) When Bolshevik ordered land distribution, the Russian Army began to break up.
 (ii) Non- Bolshevik Socialists, Liberals and supporters of Autocracy condemned this.
 (iii) Their leaders moved to South Russia and organised trips to fight the Bolsheviks.
 (iv) These troops and Bolsheviks fought a Civil War and looting and famine became common.
 (Any three) (1 × 3 = 3)
 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Detailed Answer :

Reasons for the Civil War :

- (i) Redistribution of land by Bolsheviks.
- (ii) Soldiers wanted to go back to their homes.
- (iii) Non-Bolsheviks were against the Bolsheviks' popularity.
- (iv) They were backed by French, American and British to end Socialism.
- (v) Supporters of Private Property took harsh steps against Peasants who had seized land. So, Non-Bolsheviks lost popular support. (Any three points)
 (1×3=3)

Q. 14. Explain measures taken by Stalin to solve the problem of acute shortages of grains? [R] [Board Term-I, 2016]

- Ans. (i) Stalin confiscated supplies, to prevent Rich Peasants and Landlords from indulging in Black-marketing.
 (ii) 'Kulaks' were raided.
 (iii) Collective farms system known as 'Kolkhoz' was introduced.
 (iv) Party members supervised and enforced grain collection.
 (Any three) (1 × 3 = 3)
 [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]

Q. 15. Identify the conditions of workers in Socialist Society of Russia. [A] [Board Term-I, 2016]

- Ans. (i) Rapid construction led to poor working conditions. Workers lived hard lives and the result was 550 stoppages of work in the first year alone.
 (ii) An extended schooling system developed and arrangements were made for Factory Workers and Peasants to enter Universities.
 (iii) Creches were established in factories for the Children of Women Workers.
 (iv) Cheap Public Healthcare was provided. Model living quarters were set up for Workers.
 (Any three)
 (1×3=3)

Q. 16. What agricultural changes were introduced in Soviet Union after 1917? Explain. [R] [Board Term-I, 2014]

Ans. Changes :

- (i) Large Estates of Church, Landlords, Nobility, etc., were taken away by the Government and distributed to Peasants.
- (ii) These Peasants had very small holdings of land, which were not productive. So, a new method of agriculture was introduced that was called the Collective farm.
- (iii) Rich Farmers opposed this type of farming. They were dealt with harshly by the government. Thus, landlords were oppressed.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014] (1 × 3 = 3)

Q. 17. Who were Soviets? What was their role in the Revolution? [A] [Board Term I, 2013]

Ans. Soviet was a Council of Striking Workers and Soldiers who formed February Revolution.

- (i) The Petrograd Soviet led the Revolution.
- (ii) It helped the Bolsheviks to seize power.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013] (1+2=3)

Detailed Answer :

Soviet was the collective name used for several organizations in Russia. It consisted of a council of workers and soldiers. They came up in 1905 after a Textile strike. The main Head of Soviet was the Bolshevik. The Prominent Soviet Leaders got arrested and imprisoned. They came back in 1917 and challenged the powers of Nicholas II.

The Petrograd Soviet led the Revolution. The Petrograd Soviet also led the February Revolution to bring down the monarchy in February 1917.

The Second Revolution which is known as the Bolshevik Revolution broke out on October 25, 1917.

The four-fold programme of this Party was :

- (i) Land to Tiller.
- (ii) Food to the hungry.
- (iii) Power to the Soviets.
- (iv) Withdrawal from the First World War.



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 Marks Each)

Q. 1. What is Socialism? Mention its four features ? [R] [Board Term-I, 2016]

Ans. Socialism is a body of ideas to restructure society on equal status.

Its four features are :

- (i) It is against Ownership of private property.
- (ii) Society as a whole should control the property, collectively.
- (iii) It stands for collective social interests rather than personal gains.
- (iv) Socialism was in favour of Cooperatives and that wages should be given according to work done.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] (1 + 4 = 5)

Commonly Made Error

- Some students mention the causes of Socialism instead of its features.

Answering Tip

- The students should read the question carefully and understand that the meaning of features/ characteristics is totally different from that of the causes.

Q. 2. Explain the thoughts and beliefs of Karl Marx which convinced the Workers to enter into conflict with the Capitalists. [U] [Board Term-I, 2015]

Ans. The thoughts and beliefs of Karl Marx :

- (i) Industrial Society was Capitalist. Profit of Capitalists was produced by Workers.
- (ii) Conditions of Workers could not improve till capitalists accumulated wealth.
- (iii) Workers should overthrow Capitalism and Private property.
- (iv) Workers should construct a radically Socialist Society where all property would be socially controlled. This would be a Communist state.
- (v) Karl Marx believed that all of this would help the Workers win over the Capitalists.

[CBSE marking Scheme, 2015]

(1 × 5 = 5)

Commonly Made Error

- The concept of 'Industrial Society' is not clear to most of the Students.

Answering Tip

- An Industrial society is a society driven by the use of technology to enable mass production , supporting a large population.

[AI] Q. 3. What were the main objectives of Liberals in Russia? [U] [Board Term-I, 2013]

Ans. The main objectives of Liberals were as follows :

- (i) They wanted a nation which tolerated all the religions.
- (ii) They opposed the uncontrolled power of Dynastic Rulers.
- (iii) They wanted to safeguard the rights to individual against the government.
- (iv) They did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise as they were not democrats.
- (v) Liberals argued for a representative elected by the government. They were subjected to laws interpreted by a well-trained Judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.
- (vi) In the parts of Europe, where independent nation states did not yet exist, *for example*, Germany, Italy, Poland—men and women combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.

Commonly Made Error

- The students get confused between the ideas of Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives.

Answering Tip

- Students should focus majorly on the ideas of Liberals and the reasons behind that.

[AI] Q. 4. Explain any five socio- economic conditions of Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century.

[U] [Board Term I, 2016]

Ans. Socio- economic conditions of Russia :

- Social inequality was very prominent among the working class.
- Economically, Russia was going through a very difficult period.
- The population had doubled and the economic conditions turned from bad to worse.
- Most people were Agriculturists.
- Industries were found in pockets and Craftsmen undertook much of the production.
- Most Industries were the private properties of Industrialists.
- Workers were divided on the basis of their occupation and skills.
- Women made up 31 per cent of the factory labour, but they were paid less than men.
- Like workers, peasants too were divided.

(Any five points)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] (1×5=5)

Commonly Made Error

- The students explain about the occupation practised by Russian population.

Answering Tip

- The Students are required to mention about the overall conditions of Russia in the 20th century.

Q. 5. Highlight the social and political conditions that led to the Russian Revolution.

[R] [Board Term I, 2016]

- Ans.**
- Autocratic Rule of Tsars.
 - Conditions of peasants, who earned their living through Agriculture.
 - Status of Industry—Factory Workers and Craftsmen were almost in equal numbers.
 - Condition of workers—their working hours were sometimes up to 15 hours.
 - Status of nobles—got their power by serving Tsar. Peasants wanted land of Nobles.
- [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016] (1 × 5 = 5)**

Commonly Made Error

- The students answer only one part of the question.

Answering Tip

- Mention the poor conditions of the general public which led to the outbreak of Russian Revolution.

[AI] Q. 6. What changes were seen in Russia after October Revolution of 1917?

[A]

[Board Term I, 2014]

OR

What are the main changes brought about by the Bolshevics immediately after the October Revolution?

[Term I, KVS 2019, NCT-2014]

OR

Relate the changes which followed the October Revolution in Russia.

[DDE Term I, 2014]

[Board 2013]

OR

Describe any five changes brought about by the Bolshevics immediately after the October Revolution.

[Board Term I, 2012]

Ans. Changes were :

- Most of the Industries and Banks were nationalised in November 1917.
- Land was declared Social property.
- In cities, Bolshevics enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements.
- Banned the use of the old titles of Aristocracy.
- New Uniforms were designed for the Army and Officials.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014] (1×5=5)

Detailed Answer :

Changes brought about by the Bolshevics after the October Revolution :

- The Bolshevik government nationalized the Industries.
 - Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the Nobility.
 - Enforced the partition of large houses in accordance to the requirements of the family.
 - Old titles of aristocracy were abolished.
 - The entire army was reorganized.
 - Though the Bolshevics failed to win the majority in the elections in 1918, they remained in power.
 - All other parties were banned.
 - Secret Police service was started to crush the opponents.
 - New Uniforms were designed for the Army and Officials.
- (Any five) (1×5=5)**

[AI] Q. 7. Describe February Revolution of 1917 and October Revolution of 1917 in brief.

[U]

[Board Term I, 2015] [NCERT]

Ans. February Revolution :

- Factory locked out on the right bank on 22nd February.
- Sympathy strike was done by Workers in 50 Factories on 23rd February.
- On 25th February, Government suspended the Duma and demonstrators came on roads.
- Police Headquarters were ransacked by Workers. Regiment supported the workers and they formed the Petrograd Soviet.
- On 2nd March, the Tsar abdicated and Soviet and Duma leaders formed the Provisional Government.

October Revolution :

- (i) On 16th October, Vladimir Lenin, the Bolshevik leader persuaded the Petrograd Soviet.
- (ii) A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet.
- (iii) The Military Committee seized the government offices and arrested Ministers.
- (iv) The Winter Palace was shelled.
- (v) Ministers of the Provisional Government surrendered.
- (vi) The Bolsheviks gained control.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]
 (2½×2=5)

Q. 8. Mention the main events of the February Revolution of 1917. [U] [Board Term I, 2014]

OR

State any five events that led to the February Revolution in Petrograd. [Board Term I, 2012]

Ans. Main events of the February Revolution were :

- (i) In February 1917, there was a severe food shortage in the Workers' Quarters.
- (ii) All the Factories and Workers' Quarters were located on the right bank of the River Neva. On the left bank, there were the Winter Palace, Official buildings and the Palace where Duma met.
- (iii) On 22nd February, a lockout took place at a factory leading to a strike by the Workers. The next day, Workers in fifty factories called a strike in sympathy.
- (iv) The demonstrating workers ultimately crossed the river and surrounded the Official buildings in Petrograd.
- (v) The Government imposed a curfew and called out the cavalry and police to keep check on them.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014] (1 × 5 = 5)

Commonly Made Error

- The Students mentioned incorrect date/year.

Answering Tip

- Events should be mentioned in a chronological order.

Q. 9. Examine three reasons for the success of Socialist economy in post-Revolution of Russia. [U]

[DDE-2014, Board Term I, 2013]

Ans. Three reasons were :

- (i) The Estates of the Rich like the Landlords, the Tsar and the Church were confiscated and handed over to the Peasants to be cultivated without hired labour. This act proved very successful and popular.
- (ii) The system of Capitalism or the rich exploiting the poor was done away with everybody and everybody was forced to work and earn his own living.

- (iii) The Right to Work became a constitutional right and it became the duty of the state to provide employment to every individual.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013] 5

Q. 10. Explain any five features of Stalin's Collectivization Programme for peasants in Russia. [U]

[Board Term I, 2015]

OR

Explain Stalin's Collectivization Programme.

[Board Term I, 2013]

OR

Describe any five points of Stalin's Collectivization Programme.

[Board Term I, 2012]

OR

Write a few lines on Stalin's Collectivization Programme. [NCERT]

Ans. (i) Party forced all Peasants to cultivate in collective farms.

(ii) The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the Ownership of collective farms.

(iii) Peasants worked on the land and the Kolkhoz profit was shared.

(iv) Enraged Peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their livestock.

(v) Those who resisted Collectivization were severely punished.

(vi) Stalin's Government allowed some independent cultivation but treated such Cultivators unsympathetically. (Any five)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] (1×5=5)

Commonly Made Error

- Collectivization Policy is seen as a Short Term Policy.

Answering Tip

- Collectivization policy was part of the first Five Year Plan marked by Stalin.

Q. 11. 'By the end of the twentieth century the international reputation of the USSR as a Socialist country had declined. Explain the statement.

[U] [Board Term I, 2015]

Ans. The above statement is true because :

(i) The style of government in the USSR was not keeping in with the ideals of the Russian Revolution.

(ii) All was not well in the Soviet Union; Dictatorial Rule of Communist Party began.

(iii) There was no Democracy, only one Party Rule of Communist Party prevailed.

(iv) Repressive policies like Collectivisation became unpopular.

(v) Life of the individual was controlled by the state. This made the people unhappy.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] (1 × 5 = 5)