

QB365

Important Questions - Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) Society in 18th century Europe was divided into 1
(a) castes and classes (b) estates and orders (c) liberals, radicals and conservatives
(d) religious groups
- 2) Liberals were opposed to 1
(a) secularism (b) Dynastic rule (c) individual rights (d) representative form of government
- 3) In 19th century Europe, Conservatives 1
(a) favoured radical restructure of society (b) toleration of all religions
(c) oppsed uncontrolled dynastic rulers (d) accepted the idea of gradual change in socirty
- 4) Which of the following was the ruler of Russia during world war I? 1
(a) Louis XVI (b) Tsar Nicholas II (c) Tsar Nicholas I (d) Louis XIV
- 5) The majority religion of Russia was 1
(a) Grek Orthodox Chruch (b) Protestantism (c) Russian Orthodox Christianity (d) Catholicism
- 6) The Russian Parliament: 1
(a) Reichstag (b) National Assembly (c) House of Commons (d) Duma
- 7) Which of the following was not a factor in the Revolutin of 1905? 1
(a) october manifesto (b) bloody sunday (c) condition of workers (d) russo-japanese war
- 8) International women's day is celebrated on 1
(a) 22nd March (b) 24th February (c) 8 th March (d) 22nd February
- 9) Provisional Government in Russia was led by 1
(a) Lenin (b) Stalin (c) Kerenskii (d) Bolsheviks
- 10) Most significant result of the February Revolution 1
(a) Suspension of Duma (b) Abdication of Tsar (c) Petrograd soviet (d) Women's participation

Section-B

- 11) Explain the ideology of the three power groups present in russian society i.e., the Liberls, the Radicals and the Conservatives. 2
- 12) How did the war on the eastern front from the war on the western front? 2
- 13) Why is International Women's Day celebrated on February 22nd? 2
- 14) What happened immediately after the February Revolution? 2

- 15) Who were regarded as 'Kulaks' in Russia? 2
- 16) In the context of Russia, What was 'kolkhoz'? 2
- 17) What is collectivisation? How did stalin use the programme? 2
- 18) Explain the major demands of Lenin's 'April Theses'. 2
- 19) What was the condition of Russia during World War I? 2
- 20) Explain any five reasons why Russian People wanted the Tsar to withdraw from the First World War? 2

Section-C

- 21) Which values are associated with Stalin's collectivisation programme? Mention three values. 4
- 22) Describe the four major demands of the Russian Revolutionaries before the Russian Revolution of 1917. 4
- 23) Why were there revolutionary disturbances in Russia in 1905? What were the demands of revolutionaries? 4
- 24) Who was Lenin? Describe his role in the Russian Revolution of 1917. 4
- 25) What is meant by the term Russian Revolution? 4

Section-A

- 1) (b) estates and orders 1
- 2) (a) secularism 1
- 3) (d) accepted the idea of gradual change in society 1
- 4) (b) Tsar Nicholas II 1
- 5) (c) Russian Orthodox Christianity 1
- 6) (d) Duma 1
- 7) (d) russo-japanese war 1
- 8) (d) 22nd February 1
- 9) (c) Kerenskii 1
- 10) (c) Petrograd soviet 1

Section-B

11)

2

Liberals

- (i) Liberals were one of the groups which looked to change society. They wanted a 'secular' nation which tolerated all religions.
- (ii) They opposed religious discrimination and uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals.
- (iii) They wanted a representative, elected Parliamentary Government and a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.

Radicals

- (i) They wanted a government based on the majority of a country's population. They supported universal adult suffrage, including the vote for women.
- (ii) Unlike liberals, they opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners.
- (iii) They were not against the existence of private property, but opposed concentration of property in the hands of a few.

Conservatives

- (i) They were opposed to liberals and radicals. They generally opposed the idea of change during the 18th century.
- (ii) By the 19th century, they accepted that some change was inevitable, but believed it had to be brought about through a slow process.
- (iii) They respected old or past traditions and customs.

12)

2

On the western front armies fought the war from trenches stretched along eastern front. While on the eastern front, armies moved a great deal and fought battles leaving large casualties.

13)

2

International Women's Day is celebrated on February 22nd, as a mark of honour, because on this day in Russia many women led the way to strikes in factories.

14)

2

- (i) Army officials, landowners and industrialists were influential in the Provisional government.
- (ii) The liberals as well as socialists among them worked towards an elected government.
- (iii) Restrictions on public meetings and associations were removed.
- (iv) 'Soviets', like the Petrograd Soviet, were set up everywhere, though no common system of election was followed.

15) Well to do peasants were regarded as 'Kulaks' in Russia.

2

16) 'Collective farms' were known as kolkhoz in Russia.

2

17)

2

(i) Collectivisation policy was introduced by Stalin in Russia. Under this policy land was taken away from the peasants. Kulaks eliminated and large state controlled farms or collective farms called 'kolkhoz' established.

(ii) After 1917, land had been given to peasants but they were small sized farms that could not be modernized. To develop modern farms and run them along industrial lines using modern techniques and machinery, it was necessary to eliminate Kulaks, take away land from peasants and establish state controlled large farms.

(iii) From 1929, the government forced all peasants to cultivate on collective farms (kolkhoz'). The bulk of the land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms. Peasants worked on the land and kolkhoz' profits were shared.

(iv) Many peasants resisted collectivisation and destroyed their livestock. Between 1929-1931, the number of cattle stock fell to one-third. Those who resisted were severely punished, deported or exiled.

(v) Peasants argued they were not against socialism but did not want to work on collective farms for a variety of reasons. Stalin's government allowed some independent cultivation but treated such cultivators unsympathetically.

(vi) Though collectivisation was introduced with the aim to increase production, it did not immediately lead to increase in production.

(vii) By 1937 almost all cultivable land was brought under collective farms. While initially the peasants were given an option to join or not to join, later it became compulsory. Thousands of wealthy peasants (kulaks) were executed when they tried to withhold their land from collectivisation. Many others were imprisoned or exiled.

18)

2

The term April Theses relates to the three demands made by Lenin return from exile to Russia in April 1917:

(i) War be brought to a close.

(ii) Land be transferred to the peasants.

(iii) Banks be nationalised.

He wanted the Bolshevik party to rename itself the Communist Party to indicate its radical aims.

19)

2

In Russia, the war was initially popular and the policies of Tsar Nicholas II were supported by the people. 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. Russia's army lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties by 1917. As the German armies moved forward, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from living off the land. The situation discredited the Russian Government and the Tsar. The Russian soldiers did not wish to fight such a war.

20)

2

In Russia, the war was initially popular and people rallied around Tsar Nicholas II but as the war continued people wanted the Tsar to withdraw from the First World War because:

- (i) As the war continued, the Tsar refused to consult the main parties in the Duma. Support wore thin and anti-German sentiments ran high.
- (ii) On the eastern front, where the armies did not fight from trenches, battles left large casualties, defeats 'were shocking and demoralising.
- (iii) Russian armies lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties by 1917.
- (iv) Retreating Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off land. The destruction led to over 3 million refugees in Russia. Soldiers did not wish to fight such a war.
- (v) Able bodied men were called up to the war. As a result there were labour shortages and small workshops producing essentials were shut down.
- (vi) 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.

Section-C

21) - Cooperation

4

- Dignity of labour
- Brotherhood
- Sharing
- Equality

22) The main objective of the Russian Revolutionaries were:

4

- (i) To secure peace and withdrawal of Russia from the First World War.
- (ii) Transfer land to the tiller.
- (iii) Give control of industry to the workers.
- (iv) Nationalise all the banks.
- (v) Give equal status to non-Russian nationalities.

23)

4

Revolutionary movements had been growing in Russia prior to 1905. The shameful defeat of Russia in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, rise in prices of essential commodities and subsequent decline in real wages, together with the incident of 'Bloody Sunday' were the immediate causes for revolutionary disturbances in Russia in 1905.

The revolutionaries demanded: a constituent assembly, along with increase in wages, improvement in working conditions and an eight-hour working day.

24)

4

(i) Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik Party. He was a committed revolutionary and prepared to take desperate measures to defend the revolution.

(ii) When the Mensheviks under Kerenskii lost popular support, Lenin in his return from exile organised the Bolshevik Party to take over the reins of the government.

(iii) He put forward clear policies to end Russia's participation in World War I, transfer of land to the tiller, and popularised the slogan 'All power to the Soviets'.

(iv) He proclaimed the right of all peoples, including those under the Russian empire to self-determination. On November 7, 1917, with the fall of Kerenskii's government, Lenin became the head of the world's first communist state.

25) The Russian revolution entails fall of monarchy (Tsar) in February 1917 and the events of October 1917

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