

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Who were 'liberals'?

Ans. Liberals were a group of people who wanted a nation which tolerates all religions. They also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.

Q.2. Who were called 'radicals'?

Ans. Radicals were the ones, who wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population. They opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners.

Q.3. What were the ideals of 'Conservatives'?

Ans. 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.

Q.4. Give one characteristic of a socialist.

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

Q.5. Who was Robert Owen?

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

Q.6. Name two famous socialists who introduced a communist system.

Ans. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

Q.7. What was a communist society according to Karl Marx?

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

Q.8. Name the socialist international body which coordinated their efforts.

Ans. The Second International

Q.9. What is 'Russian Revolution'?

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

Q.10. Which territories were included in Russian Empire?

Ans. 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.

Q.11. Name the socialist party formed in Russia in 1898 on Marx's ideas.

Ans. The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.

Q.12. What role was played by 'The Socialist Revolutionary Party' in 1900 Russia?

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

Q.13. What was the demand of workers of St. Petersburg in 1904?

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

Q.14. Which incident was the immediate cause of 1905 Revolution in Russia?

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

Q.15. What was a 'Duma'?

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

Q.16. Name the leader who led procession of workers to winter palace.

Ans. Father Gapon.

Q.17. Name the countries that formed allied Powers in World War I.

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

Q.18. Which countries formed central Powers bloc during World War I?

Ans. Germany, Austria, Hungary and Turkey.

Q.19. What was 'Soviet'?

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

Q.20. What was 'Petrograd Soviet'?

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

Q.21. What was the result of February Revolution of 1917 in Russia?

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

Q.22. What was Lenin's 'April Theses'?

Ans. The three demands of Lenin were called 'April Thesis'. They were to be closed, land to the tillers and banks to be nationalised.

Q.23. What new name was given to 'Bolshevik Party'?

Ans. 'The Communist Party'

Q.24. Who was the Prime Minister of Russia when October Revolution began?

Ans. Kerenskii.

Q.25. Which secret police was formed to punish the one who criticised Bolsheviks?

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

Q.26. What was Centralised Planning?

Ans. A process of centralised planning was introduced by Bolsheviks. In it the officials assessed how the economy could work and set targets for a five year period called 'Five Year Plans'.

Q.27. Who was Stalin?

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

Q.28. Who were 'kulaks'?

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

Q.29. Why Kulaks needed to be eliminated?

Ans. 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.

Q.30. What does 'Kolkhoz' mean?

Ans. These were collective farms. Peasants worked on this land and the profit is shared amongst them. Those who resisted collectivisation were severely punished.

Q.31. What is Comintern?

Ans. It is Communist International, a union of pro—Bolshevik Socialist parties.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Which socialist parties were formed in Germany, Britain and France?

Ans. (i) Germany — The Social Democratic Party (SDP)

(ii) Britain — Labour Party

(iii) France — Socialist Party.

Q.2. What was the socialist system?

Ans. Socialists were against private property and felt it to be the root cause of all socialills. 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 interests.

Q.3. Describe the visions of Robert Owen and Louis Blanc.

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

He was a French politician, historian and a socialist, who favoured reforms.

(ii) 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.

Q.4. How were socialist parties formed in various parts of the world?

Ans. 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.

Q.5. Who was 'father Gapon'? Narrate the events leading to the 'Bloody Sunday' incident and the 1905 Revolution.

Ans. Father Gapon was the leader of the procession of workers, who marched towards the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg.

Events:

- When this procession of workers reached the Winter Palace, it was attacked by the police.
- Over a hundred workers were killed and about three hundred wounded.
- This incident known as the 'Bloody Sunday' started a series of events leading to the 1905 Revolution.
- Strikes took place, universities closed down and student bodies staged walkouts.
- Lawyers, doctors and engineers and other middle class workers formed unions and demanded a constituent assembly.

Q.6. What was the Duma? How far was it successful?

Ans. (i) Duma was an elected legislative body like the parliament having representatives of the third estate.

(ii) 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. Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.

Q.7. What was the impact of World War I on the Russian economy?

Ans. (i) Industrial equipment disintegrated more rapidly in Russia than any other European country.

(ii) By 1916, railway lines began to break down and all able-bodied men were called up to the war.

(iii) As a result, there were labour shortages and small workshops producing essential goods were shut down.

(iv) 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.

Q.8. How did the Mensheviks resist the protest of the Bolsheviks?

Ans. (i) In industries, committees were formed to question the industrialists about the way they ran the factories.

(ii) Trade unions were formed and soldiers' committees were formed in the army.

(iii) In June, about 500 Soviets sent representatives to an All Russian Congress of Soviets.

(iv) As the Provisional Government saw the grip of the Bolsheviks becoming stronger, they decided to take stern measures against the spreading discontent.

Q.9. What were the causes of the civil war between the Bolsheviks and the Russian army of the Non-Bolshevik socialists?

Ans. Causes of the civil war were:

(i) When Bolsheviks ordered land re-distribution, the Russian army began to break up.

(ii) Soldiers, mostly peasants, wished to go home for the redistribution and deserted.

(iii) Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising.

(iv) Their leaders moved to South Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks.

(v) These troops and Bolsheviks fought a civil war; and looting, banditry and famine became common.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. What social changes can be seen in society after industrialisation?

OR

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

Ans. After industrialisation following changes were seen in society:

- (i)** Industrialisation brought men, women and children to factories.
- (ii)** Working 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 problems were growing rapidly.
- (v)** Almost all industries were properties of individuals.
- (vi)** Liberals and radicals searched for solutions to these issues.
- (vii)** Many liberals and radicals themselves were often property owners and employers.
- (viii)** So, it was the time when new cities came up and new industrial regions developed, railways expanded and the Industrial Revolution occurred.

Q.2. Who was Karl Marx? What was his theory of socialism?

Ans. Karl Marx was a communist, who introduced the concept of socialism.

Karl Marx's Theory:

- (i)** He felt that the industrial society belonged to the capitalists.
- (ii)** Capitalists owned the capital invested in industries, but the profit was produced by workers.
- (iii)** He believed that the condition of workers would never improve, as long as profit is taken by the capitalists.
- (iv)** Marx believed that to free themselves from the capitalists' exploitation, workers had to form a socialist society where all property was socially controlled.

This would be a communist society.

Q.3. What were the main causes of the Russian Revolution?

Ans. Main causes of Russian Revolution were:

(i) Autocratic rule of Tsars: In 1914, the Russian emperor was Tsar Nicholas II. He fought a number of wars to expand his empire in the north and west in Europe. He had borne the expenditure of war by taxing the common people of Russia.

(ii) Conditions of peasants: Majority of the Russians were agriculturalists. Major part of the land was owned by nobles and clergy and these peasants worked as farmers on daily wages. They were paid less and worked more and sometimes under debt, they were not even paid wages.

(iii) Status of industries: Industry was found in pockets. Prominent industrial areas were St. Petersburg and Moscow. Craftsmen undertook much of the production, but large factories existed alongside crafts workshops. Foreign investment in industries increased with the extension of Russia's railway network.

(iv) Conditions of workers in the industries: Most industries were owned by private industrialists. Though the government supervised factories' working hours and wages of the workers, but still rules were broken. Women workers were also paid less than men. Some workers formed associations to help members in times of unemployment and financial hardships.

(v) Formation of socialist parties: All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in 1898 by socialists, who respected Marxist ideas. But because of government policies, it had to operate secretly as an illegal organisation. It set up a newspaper, mobilised workers and organised strikes.

Q.4. Describe the history of the Socialist Movement in Russia.

Ans. (i) In 1898, the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was formed on the lines of Karl Marx.

(ii) Some socialists formed the Socialists Revolutionary Party in 1900, to struggle for peasants' rights and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants.

(iii) Lenin felt that these were peasants who were poor as well as rich, so they could not all be a part of the socialist movement.

(iv) Lenin, who formed the Bolshevik group felt that in a society like Tsarist Russia, party should be disciplined and should control its members number

and quality, whereas Mensheviks thought that the party should be open to all.

(v) The party was divided over the strategy of organisation, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.

(vi) Bolsheviks were led by Lenin and Mensheviks by Kerenskii.

Q.5. State the main events leading to the February Revolution in Petrograd.

Ans. (i) All 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, official buildings and the palace where Duma met.

(ii) In February 1917, there was severe food shortage in workers' quarters. On 22 February, a lockout took place at a factory leading to a strike by the workers.

(iii) In other factories also, workers went on strikes and women led the way to the strikes. This came to be called, 'The International Women's Day'.

(iv) The workers ultimately crossed the river and surrounded the official buildings in protest.

(v) The government imposed a curfew and called out the cavalry and police to keep a check on them.

Q.6. How was the February Revolution able to bring down the monarchy in Russia?

Ans. On Sunday the 25 February, the government suspended the Duma. Demonstrations returned back on the streets of the left bank. People raised slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy. The government tried to control the situation by calling the army but the cavalry refused to fire at the demonstrators. Now soldiers also joined workers and had all gathered to form a Council called the 'Soviet'. This was the Petrograd Soviet.

The very next day, a delegation went to see the Tsar and advised him to accept defeat. He decided to abdicate on 2 March and the Soviet leaders and the Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government. New Russia's future would be decided by the Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917.

Q.7. Which events led to the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia?

Ans. Following events led to the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia:

(i) A conflict grew between the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks as Lenin feared that the Provisional Government may set up a dictatorship.

(ii) On 16 October 1917, Lenin persuaded them to accept socialists' power and appointed a Military Revolutionary Committee under Leon Trotskii to organise the seizure.

(iii) The uprising began on 24 October and Kerensky, the Prime Minister left the city to call troops.

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

(v) By nightfall, the city was under the Committee's control and the ministers had surrendered.

(vi) Uprisings took place in other cities. There was heavy fighting but by December, the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow-Petrograd area.

Q.8. What changes were brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?

Ans. After October Revolution following changes were brought by Bolsheviks:

(i) Bolsheviks were totally opposed to private property.

(ii) Most industry and banks were nationalised in November 1917. This meant that the government took over ownership and management.

(iii) Land was declared a social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.

(iv) In cities, they enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements.

(v) They banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy.

(vi) The Bolshevik Party was renamed the 'Russian Communist Party'.

Q.9. What were the views of liberals about the transformation of society in the 18th century?

Ans. Views of liberals over society in 18th century:

(i) Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.

(ii) They also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.

(iii) They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.

(iv) They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.

(v) However, they did not believe in universal adult franchise. They felt men who own property mainly should have the vote. They also did not want the vote for women.

EUROPE IN 1914



The map shows the Russian empire and the European countries at war during the First World War.

Q.10. Why the period after the success of French Revolution can be called as the 'age of social change'?

Ans. (i) The French Revolution opened up the possibility of creating a dramatic change in the way in which society was structured.

(ii) Before the 18th century, society was broadly divided into estates and orders and it was the aristocracy and church which controlled economic and social power.

(iii) Suddenly, after the revolution, it seemed possible to change this. In many parts of the world including Europe and Asia, new ideas about individual rights and who controlled social power began to be a point of discussion.

(iv) In India, Raja Rammohan Roy and Derozio talked of the significance of the French Revolution and many others debated the ideas of post-revolutionary Europe.

(v) The developments in the colonies, in turn, reshaped these ideas of societal change.

Q.11. “World War I left Russia in such a situation that it led to February revolution in Petrograd. Do you agree?”

Ans. (i) In World War I, Russian defeats were shocking and demoralising. Russia’s army lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916.

(ii) As they retreated, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off the land. The destruction of crops and buildings led to over 3 million refugees in Russia.

(iii) The war 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.

(iv) Industrial equipment disintegrated more rapidly in Russia than elsewhere in Europe. By 1916, railway lines began to break down.

(v) Able-bodied men were called up to the war. As a result, there was labour shortage 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.

(vii) In the winter of 1917, conditions in the capital, Petrograd, were grim. In February 1917, food shortages were deeply felt in the workers quarters, leading to lockouts and about fifty factories called a strike.

Q.12. What was the global influence of Russian Revolution?

OR

What were the effects of the Russian Revolution on the world?

Ans. (i) In many countries, communist parties were formed like the Communist Party of Great Britain.

(ii) The Bolsheviks encouraged colonial people to follow their experiment of taking power.

(iii) Many non-Russians from outside the USSR, participated in the Conference of the People of East and the Bolshevik-founded Comintern (an international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties).

(iv) Some received education in USSR's Communist University of the Workers of the East.

(v) By the time of the outbreak of the World War II, the USSR had given socialism, a global face and world stature.

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. State one idea different from each other for liberals, radicals and conservatives.

Ans. (i) Liberals: They believed in changing the society. They wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against government. However, they thought that only propertied men should have the right to vote. They also did not want women to vote.

(ii) Radicals: In contrast, they believed in the rule of majority of the country's population. They opposed the privileges of the landowners and factory owners and supported women's right to vote.

(iii) Conservatives: They opposed both the liberals and radicals. Earlier they opposed any kind of change but by the nineteenth century, they accepted the change but believed that the past has to be respected and change had to be brought through a slow process.

Q.2. How was the first world war on the 'Eastern Front' differed from that on the 'Western Front'? Explain.

Ans. (i) On the Western front, war was strongly fought by Great Britain, who were having strong naval force and strong army.

(ii) On the east front was Russia and there was already existing turmoil in Russia due to Russian revolution, so they could not concentrate much on the war front leading to a large number of casualties and destruction.

(iii) Though Germany gave equal fight on both Eastern and Western part as they were fighting on both the fronts as a part of a block called 'central power'.

Q.3. Explain reasons, why Russian people wanted the Tsar to withdraw from the World War?

Ans. (i) In Russia, the war was initially popular and people agreed to Tsar Nicholas' policies.

(ii) The First World War on the eastern front differed from western front.

(iii) In the west, armies fought from trenches along eastern France. In the east, armies fought battles with large casualties.

(iv) Defeats were shocking and demoralising. As German armies further moved, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy to enter easily.

(v) Destruction of crops and buildings led to over three million refugees in Russia. The situation discredited the government of the Tsar. Even soldiers did not like to fight such a war.

Q.4. State any three measures taken by Provincial Government to suppress the Bolshevik influence?

Ans. Three measures taken by Provincial Government to suppress the Bolshevik influence:

(i) Provisional Government took strict action against the spreading of discontent in the country.

(ii) It tried suppressing Bolshevik demonstration, with the result, many Bolshevik leaders were arrested and few had to go into hiding or fleeing.

(iii) Troops were sent to take over telephone and telegraph offices and also protected the Winter Palace.

Q.5. Why didn't Stalin's policy of collectivisation yield immediate results? Explain reason.

Ans. 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.

Q.6. "1905 Revolution proved to be a dress rehearsal for the revolution that took place in 1917 in Russia". Give three arguments in support of the statement.

Ans. (i) Revolution of 1905 was materialized after the incidence of 'Bloody Sunday' in which a mass of peaceful workers with their wives and children marched to winter palace and were attacked and killed by Tsar's soldiers.

(ii) With the result, Duma, a representative body was formed and accepted by the Tsar.

(iii) This revolution had given an inspiration to the menshevik leaders to form workers' organization and protest against Tsar, his policies of participation in the war, not looking at food shortages and other problems of the people.

Q.7. What was the difference between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks?

Ans.

Following was the difference between Bolshevik and Mensheviks:

	Bolsheviks		Mensheviks
1.	Meant 'a member of the majority' under the leadership of V. Lenin.	1.	Meant 'a member of the minority' under the leadership of Alexander Kerenskii.
2.	Believed in a highly centralised party of professional revolutionaries	2.	Believed in a more democratic party structure that allowed disagreements.
3.	Not willing to work with middle class for their revolutionary aims.	3.	Willing to work with middle class for their revolutionary ends.
4.	Drew less public attention than Mensheviks.	4.	Drew more public support because of their inclusive ideas.