



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Question Bank:	Topic: SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION	Note:2020-21

Question and answers

Q1. Explain different ways through which the liberals of 19th century were different from radicals of that period?

Ans: **Liberals**

Wanted a nation that tolerated all religions.

Opposed to uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.

Wanted to safeguard rights of individuals.

Wanted representative elected parliamentary government.

Did not believe in universal adult franchise.

Radicals

Wanted a government based on majority.

Were opposed to privileges of landowners and wealthy factory owners.

Disliked concentration of power in few hands.

Supported women's suffragette movement.

Q2. Explain Karl Marx's theory of socialism

*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. A communist society was the natural society of the future

Q3. "The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in 1898 by the socialists who respected Marx's ideas". Justify the statement.

*All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914.

*However, because of government policing, The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party had to operate as an illegal organization. It set up a newspaper, mobilized workers and organized strikes.

* Socialists were active in the countryside through the late nineteenth century. They formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900. This party struggled for peasant's rights and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants.

* Unlike other European rulers, even at the beginning of the 20th century, the Tsar was not subject to parliament. The Social Democrats and Socialist Revolutionaries, worked with peasants and workers during the revolution of 1905 to demand a constitution

Q4. Describe the incident known as 'Bloody Sunday. OR State the events after Bloody Sunday

which led to the Revolution of 1905 in Russia.

- The procession of workers led by Father Gapon towards the Winter Palace demanding improvement in working conditions in Russia was attacked by the police and Cossacks.
- Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. This incident known as 'Bloody Sunday' started a series of events that became known as the 1905 Revolution.
- After this incident strikes took place all over the country and universities closed down.
- Lawyers, doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers established the Union of unions and demanded a Constituent Assembly.

Q5. Describe the factors responsible for 1905 Russian Revolution.

- The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20 per cent. The people faced high prices and scarcity of essential commodities. Russia's defeat in the 1905 Russo-Japanese war affected adversely the economy of Russia.
- The peaceful strike led by Father Gapon on 22nd of January was massacred by the palace guards killing hundreds who were unarmed creating a history in Russia known as 'Bloody Sunday'.
- The incidence of 1905 provoked all social classes including army and navy. They supported the revolution and demonstrated sympathy with the striking workers.

Q6. Discuss the Effects of Industrial Revolution in Russia.

* It was a time of profound social and economic changes. It was a time when new cities came up and new industrialized regions developed, railways expanded and the Industrial Revolution occurred.

* Industrialization brought men, women and children to factories. Work hours were often long and wages were poor. Unemployment was common, particularly during times of low demand for industrial goods. Many factories were set up in the 1890s, when Russia's railway network was extended, and foreign investment in industry increased.

*Housing and sanitation were problems since towns were growing rapidly. Prominent industrial areas were St Petersburg and Moscow.

Q7. What are the causes of Russian Revolution?

- **SOCIAL:** The Russian Government was still feudal in nature. Tsar believed in the Divine Rights of King. Russian people were discontented as they were influenced by the development in Western Europe.
- **ECONOMIC:** Economic condition marginally changed. The land they received was too little for their needs and the money to be paid for the land was too high and the poor peasants were ready to support any movement that promised them relief from the crises.
- **POLITICAL:** Many political parties came into existence such as The Socialist Revolutionary Party and Workmen Social Democratic Party who supported peasants and workers in the factories. Russia's defeat in the Russo-Japanese war led to the disturbance in the country. Russia's entry into the I World War was disastrous as she was not equipped to fight modern war.
- **IMMEDIATE:** Industrialization divided the society into two classes, the workers and the capitalist. The farmers and the workers condition were pathetic. They were made to work for longer hours and less payment. Workers were denied political rights as well as not allowed to form any union. These factors led to the rise of Russian Revolution.

Q8. Analyze the effects of First World War in Russia

- Russian armies lost badly between 1914 to 1916. There were over 7 million casualties.
- Russian army retreated and destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able

to live off the land. This destruction led to over 3 million refugees.

- The war had severe impact on industries.
- The country was cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods.
- Men were called up to war leading to severe shortage of labour.

Q9. What are the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?

- Industries and banks were nationalized in 1917.
- Land was declared social property
- In cities Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large house according to family requirements
- Banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy
- Secret Police Service was started to crush the opponents
- New uniforms were designed for the army and officials.

Q10. State the reasons which led to Civil War between the Bolsheviks and the Russian army of Non- Bolsheviks.

- When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up. Soldiers, mostly peasants, wished to go home for the redistribution and deserted.
- Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising.
- Their leaders During 1918 and 1919, the greens (Socialist Revolutionaries) and whites (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire.
- They were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops all those forces who were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia.
- As these troops and the Bolsheviks fought a civil war, looting, banditry and famine became common.

Q11. What were the causes for October revolution? OR

State the measures taken by the provisional government to suppress the Bolshevik influence.

- As the Provisional Government saw its power reduce and Bolshevik influence grow, it decided to take stern measures against the spreading discontent.
- It resisted attempts by workers to run factories and began arresting leaders. Demonstrations staged by the Bolsheviks in July 1917 were sternly repressed. Many Bolshevik leaders had to go hiding or flee.
- Military men loyal to the government seized the buildings of two Bolshevik newspapers.

Q12. What were the causes of the February Revolution of 1917? OR

Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?

- In the winter of 1917, conditions in the capital, Petrograd, were grim.
- In February 1917, food shortages were deeply felt in the workers' quarters. On 22nd February, a lockout took place at a factory, workers in 50 factories called a strike, women led the way to strikes.
- On 25th February, the government suspended the Duma. Politicians spoke out against the measure.
- Police headquarters were ransacked. The streets thronged with people raising slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy. The government tried to control the situation.
- Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917.
