



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Worksheet No:2	Topic: SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND RUSSIAN THE REVOLUTION	Note:2020-21

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Society in 18th century Europe was divided into

- (a) castes and classes
- (b) estates and orders
- (c) liberals, radicals and conservatives
- (d) religious groups

2. In 19th century Europe, Conservatives

- (a) favoured radical restructure of society
- (b) toleration of all religions
- (c) opposed uncontrolled dynastic rulers
- (d) accepted the idea of gradual change in society

3. Liberals were opposed to

- (a) secularism
- (b) rights of individuals
- (c) representative form of government
- (d) universal adult franchise

4. On which of the following issues did Liberals and Radicals defer?

- (a) Property and privileges
- (b) Dynastic rule
- (c) Individual rights
- (d) Representative form of government

5. Which of the following was not a feature of 19th century Europe?

- (a) New cities
- (b) High wages
- (c) Industrial Revolution
- (d) Expansion of Railways

6. Socialists were a group who

- (a) favoured private property
- (b) Were against private property
- (c) favoured individual controlled property
- (d) regarded private property as a solution of all problems

7. Capitalists believed in

- (a) control of property by society
- (b) workers' rights
- (c) sharing of profits with workers
- (d) profit and private property

8. Which of the following were important socialists of 19th century Europe?

- (a) Rousseau and Voltaire
- (b) Lenin and Stalin
- (c) Charles Darwin and Spencer
- (d) Karl Marx and Engels

9) On 16 October 1917, whom did Lenin persuade to agree to a socialist seizure of power.

- (a) liberals, radicals and conservatives
- (b) Alexander Kerenskii
- (c) the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party
- (d) All Russian Congress of Soviets

10. Which of the following was the ruler of Russia during World War I?

- (a) Louis XVI
- (b) Tsar Nicholas II
- (c) Tsar Nicholas I
- (d) Louis XIV

Answer-key

1 (c) 2 (d) 3(d) 4(a) 5(b) 6(b) 7(d) 8(d) 9(c) 10 (b)

Fill in the blanks.

1. The Russian _____ was founded in 1898 by socialists who respected Karl Marx's ideas ideas.
Ans. Social Democratic Workers Party
2. Russia was an _____. Majority of Russia's population was _____.
Ans. autocracy /agriculturists.
3. In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader _____ returned to Russia from his exile.
Ans. Vladimir Lenin
4. The secret police called the _____ punished those who criticised the Bolsheviks.
Ans. Cheka
5. During 1905 Revolution, Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative _____.
Ans. Parliament or Duma.

Match the following.

A	B
1. February Revolution	(a) Alexander Kerensky
2. 'April Thesis'	(b) Abdication of Tsar
3. Provisional Government in Russia was led by	(c) Withdrawal from World War I
4. The greens	(d)pro-Tsarists
5. Whites	(e)Socialist Revolutionaries

Answer-key

- 1(b) Abdication of Tsar. 2(c) Withdrawal from World War I. 3(a) Alexander Kerenskii.
4(e)Socialist Revolutionaries. 5(d)pro-Tsarists.

State whether the following statements are True or False, correct if False.

1. In spite of collectivisation, production did not increase immediately.
Ans. True.
2. Peasants worked on the land, and the kolkhoz profit was not shared.
Ans. Peasants worked on the land, and the kolkhoz profit was shared.
3. By 1927-1928, the towns in Soviet Russia were having overflowing granaries.
Ans. False, by 1927-1928, the towns in Soviet Russia were facing an acute problem of grain supplies.
4. During the civil war, the Bolsheviks kept industries and banks nationalized .
Ans. True.
5. In November 1917, the Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the Constituent Assembly and got victory in the elections.

Ans. False, they failed to gain majority support.

Question and answers

Q1. 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.

Q 2 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.

Q 3 What were the main demands of 'April Theses'?

In April 1917 the Bolshevik leader Lenin returned to Russia from his exile.

- He and the Bolsheviks opposed the War and felt that it was time for the 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 Thesis'.

Q 4 What are the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?

- Industries and banks were nationalised 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.

Q5 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.

Q6 Explain the collectivization policy of Stalin.

- Collectivization policy was introduced by Stalin in Russia. Under this policy land was taken away from the peasants. Kulaks (the name for well-to-do peasants) was eliminated and large state-controlled farms or collective farms (kolkhoz) was established.
- After 1917 land had been given to peasants but they were small sized farms that could not be modernized. To develop modern farms, it was necessary to eliminate kulaks.
- From 1929 the government forced all peasants to cultivate on collective farms. Peasants worked on the land and profits were shared.
- Many those who resisted were severely punished.
- Though collectivization programme was introduced to solve the acute problem of grain supplies, the production did not increase immediately.

Q7. 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.

Q 8. 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.
