



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Worksheet No:2	Topic: SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN 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 Kerensky
- (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

Fill in the blanks.

1. The Russian _____ was founded in 1898 by socialists who respected Karl Marx's ideas.
2. Russia was an _____. Majority of Russia's population was _____.
3. In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader _____ returned to Russia from his exile.
4. The secret police called the _____ punished those who criticised the Bolsheviks.
5. During 1905 Revolution, Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative _____

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

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

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

