



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: IX</b>	<b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>Subject: History</b>
<b>Question Bank No:2</b>	<b>Topic: SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION</b>	<b>Year:2022-23</b>

## Question and answers

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

**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 the Russian Revolution of . 1905**

- 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 the 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. List out the Socialist Ideas of the mid-19th century.**

- The Socialist Ideas of the mid-19th century are as follows:
- They were against private property.
- Private property was the root cause for all social ills.
- The propertied individual owners were concerned only about their own profits.
- The welfare of the workers was neglected.
- They wanted a society controlled property rather than the individual owned as that would pay more attention to the social interest.

**Q8. Give a brief note on the following personalities.**

**a. Robert Owen b. Louis Blanc of France c. Karl Marx.**

**a. Robert Owen (1771 – 1858)**

Robert Owen was an English Manufacturer. He advocated a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA).

**b. Louis Blanc of France (1813 – 1882)**

Louis Banc wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace the capitalist enterprises. He advocated that people who produced the goods should form an association and the profit should be divided according to the work done.

**c. Karl Marx (1818 – 1883)**

Karl Marx called the industrial society as the 'Capitalist' society. He championed the cause of the workers and said that the condition of the workers would improve only if the workers overthrow the capitalists and the rule of private property. Karl Marx said that the workers had to create a society where the property was socially controlled. Only in such a radically socialist society the workers would be freed from the capitalist exploitation. According to him such a society would be a communist society and he called it as the natural society of the future.

**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 the 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 for 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 22<sup>nd</sup> February, a lockout took place at a factory, workers in 50 factories called a strike, women led the way to strikes.
- On 25<sup>th</sup> 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.

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