

Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

Fastrack Revision

- ▶ After the French Revolution, in many parts of the world, including Europe and Asia, new ideas about individual rights and who controlled social power began to be discussed. This led to the emergence of socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution.

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Liberals were not democrats. They did not believe in universal adult franchise. They felt that the men of property should have the right to vote and did not want the women to vote.

- ▶ Before the 18th century society was broadly divided into estates and orders and it was the aristocracy and the church which controlled economic and social power. This began to change after the Revolution.
- ▶ The views of liberals, radicals and conservatives regarding social changes are as follows:
 - ▶ Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.
 - ▶ Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population.
 - ▶ Earlier, in the 18th century, conservatives were against the need for social change. By the 19th century, they accepted the change but believed in respect for the past.
 - ▶ By the mid-19th century socialism was a well-known body of ideas that attracted widespread attention.

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By 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed a 'Labour Party' in Britain and 'Socialist Party' in France.

- ▶ By the 1870s, support for socialist ideas was spreading all over Europe. An international body called the 'Second International', was formed, to coordinate the efforts of the socialists.
- ▶ Socialists took over the government in Russia through the October Revolution of 1917. The fall of monarchy in February 1917 and the events of October are normally referred to as Russian Revolution.
- ▶ Russia was an autocracy. Agriculture and industry were the two main sectors of Russian economy at that time. About 85% of the Russian population earned their living from agriculture.
- ▶ Peasants cultivated most of the land, but the nobility, the crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties. The peasants had no respect for them.
- ▶ The industries were concentrated in certain areas. The prominent industrial areas were St. Petersburg and Moscow.

- ▶ Since most industries were in private hands, so government established rules and regulations to exercise control over them. But factory inspectors could not prevent rules being broken.

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In 1914, Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire. Besides the territory around Moscow, the Russian empire included Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus.

- ▶ All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. But still the following parties were formed and organised activities that led to the revolution:
 - ▶ **The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party:** It was founded in 1898, by socialists who respected Marx's ideas. Lenin was an important leader of this party.
 - ▶ **Socialist Revolutionary Party:** The socialists formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900. They struggled for peasants' rights and demanded land from nobles to be transferred to peasants.
- ▶ Due to dismissal of four members of the Assembly of Russian Workers at Putilov Iron Works, a call was made for industrial action. 1,10,000 workers went on strike in St. Petersburg.
- ▶ A rally was organised and the procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace. They were attacked by the police and the Cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. Because that day was a Sunday, it came to be known as 'Bloody Sunday'.
- ▶ Because of the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of *Duma*, an elected consultative parliament. Unions and committees were declared illegal and severe restrictions were imposed on their political activity.
- ▶ The Tsar dismissed the first *Duma* within 75 days and re-elected the second *Duma*, within three months. He changed the voting laws and packed the third *Duma* with conservatives. Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.
- ▶ In 1914, First World War broke out between the Central powers (Germany, Austria and Turkey) and the Allied powers (France, Britain and Russia, later Italy and Romania). The war was fought in Europe as well as outside Europe.
- ▶ In Russia initially the war was popular and people rallied around Tsar Nicholas II, but as the war continued, the support of the people dwindled because of the following reasons:
 - ▶ Russian armies lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties by 1917.
 - ▶ Large supplies of grain were sent to feed the armies. Bread and flour became scarce in cities. By the winter of 1916, riots at bread shops were common.

February 1917, food shortages were acutely felt in workers' quarters in Petrograd. On February 22, 1917, there was a lockout in a factory on the right bank. The workers of 50 other factories also went on strike.

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The Bolsheviks believed that the party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members.

- ▶ On the 27th, the police headquarters were ransacked. The government tried to control the situation and called out the cavalry once again. However, the cavalry refused to fire on the demonstrators. Three other regiments mutinied, voting to join the striking workers.
- ▶ By the evening of 27th, soldiers and striking workers gathered to form a 'Soviet' or 'Council' in the same building in which *Duma* met. This was known as 'Petrograd Soviet'.
- ▶ The next day a delegation went to see the Tsar, and on the advice of his military commanders, he decided to give up his powers. On 2nd March, he abdicated.
- ▶ Soviet and *Duma* leaders formed a provisional government to run the country. They decided that in future Russia would be governed by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage.
- ▶ In April 1917, the *Bolshevik* leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile. He announced his three demands, which came to be called 'April Theses.' The demands were:
 - ▶ War should end.
 - ▶ Land should be transferred to the peasants.
 - ▶ Banks should be nationalised.

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A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet under Leon Trotsky to organise the seizure.

- ▶ As the provisional government saw its power reduce it decided to take the following stern measures to check the popularity of the *Bolsheviks*:
 - ▶ It did not allow the workers to run factories and began arresting their leaders.
 - ▶ Popular demonstrations staged by *Bolsheviks* in July 1917 were sternly suppressed.
- ▶ The conflict between the provisional government and the *Bolsheviks* grew. Lenin feared that the provisional government would set up a dictatorship. So, he planned a revolution to prevent this.
- ▶ In September, he began discussions for an uprising against the government. *Bolshevik* supporters in army, Soviets and factories were brought together.
- ▶ The uprising began on 24th October. At dawn, military men loyal to the government seized the buildings of two *Bolshevik* newspapers.
- ▶ Pro-government troops were sent to take over telephone and telegraph offices and protect the Winter Palace.

- ▶ In swift response, the Military Revolutionary Committee ordered its supporters to seize government offices and arrest ministers.
- ▶ Later in the day, the ship *Aurora* shelled the Winter Palace. Other vessels sailed down the river Neva and took over various military points. By the end of the day, the city was under the Committee's control and ministers had surrendered.
- ▶ By December the *Bolsheviks* controlled the Moscow-Petrograd area.

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The Bolshevik Party was renamed as the Russian Communist Party.

- ▶ By January 1920, the *Bolsheviks* controlled most of the Russian empire with the support of non-Russian nationalities and Muslim Jadidists.
- ▶ After the *Bolsheviks* gained power, the internal turmoil in the country increased. Civil War, looting, banditry and famine became common.
- ▶ When Stalin came to power he imposed the policy of collectivisation in agriculture. From 1929, the party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms.
- ▶ In spite of collectivisation, agriculture production did not increase. Bad harvests of 1930-1933 led to the most devastating famines, in which over 4 million died.
- ▶ Many within the party and country criticised collectivisation. Stalin accused them of conspiracy and around 2 million were put in prisons or labour camps. Many were also executed.
- ▶ By 1950s, socialist form of governance started becoming unpopular because even though the country had developed but it had denied the essential freedoms to its citizens.



Important Dateline

Date/Year	Important Events
1850-1880	Debates over socialism in Russia.
1898	Formation of the Russian Socialist Democratic Workers Party.
1905	Bloody Sunday; the Revolution of 1905 starts.
22nd -27th February, 1917	February Revolution.
2nd March, 1917	Tsar abdicates.
24th October, 1918	<i>Bolshevik</i> uprising in Petrograd.
3rd March, 1918	Russia withdraws from First World War after signing Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany.
1918-1920	Civil War in Russia.
1919	Formation of Comintern.
1929	Beginning of collectivisation in farming.





Practice Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. They felt that only men with property should have the vote and women should not have the vote. Who were they?
- a. Democrats b. Radicals
c. Liberals d. Conservatives
- Q 2. did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise i.e., the right of every citizen to vote.
- a. Liberals b. Democrats
c. Conservatives d. Republics
- Q 3. Who thought that private property is the root of all social ills of the time?
- a. Socialists b. Democrats
c. Liberals d. None of these
- Q 4. Which group was the supporter of women's 'Suffragette Movements'?
- a. Liberals b. Conservatives
c. Radicals d. None of these

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Radicals supported women's rights and organised the various Suffragette Movements so as to give them the right to vote.

- Q 5. Suffragette Movement means a movement to give women the right to:
- a. vote b. property
c. equality d. None of these
- Q 6. A system under which the means of production are controlled and managed by the people of the government is:
- a. capitalism b. socialism
c. communalism d. globalisation
- Q 7. What was the root of all social ills of the time according to socialism?
- a. Industries b. Private property
c. Workers d. Parties
- Q 8. Which of the following is true about the peasants of Russia?
- a. Peasants respected nobles and fought for them
b. Peasants wanted the land of the nobles to be given to them
c. Peasants supported liberals
d. All of the above
- Q 9. Who was Robert Owen?
- a. A leading English manufacturer
b. A socialist who believed in the idea of cooperatives
c. Both a. and b.
d. None of the above

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

- Q 10. In France, Louis Blanc wanted:
- a. the government to encourage cooperatives
b. to replace capitalist enterprises
c. to divide the profits according to the work done by members
d. All of the above
- Q 11. The majority religion in Russian empire was:
- a. Orthodox Christianity b. Catholics
c. Protestants d. Buddhism
- Q 12. Which religion was followed by most of the people of Russian Empire?
- a. Catholics
b. Protestants
c. Russian Orthodox Christianity
d. Russian Catholics
- Q 13. What distinguishes liberals from democrats?
- a. Tolerating all religions
b. Opposing the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers
c. Did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise
d. None of the above
- Q 14. Who led the procession of workers to the event 'Bloody Sunday' in Russia?
- a. Lenin b. Stalin
c. Father Gapon d. Friedrich Engels
- Q 15. Who was the emperor of Russia in 1914?
- a. Tsar Nicholas I b. Tsar Nicholas II
c. Tsar Nicholas III d. Tsar Nicholas V
- Q 16. What made autocracy unpopular in Russia?
- a. The German origin of the Tsarina Alexandra
b. World War I
c. Poor advisors
d. Both a. and c.
- Q 17. Who led the Bolshevik group in Russia during Russian Revolution?
- a. Karl Marx b. Stalin
c. Vladimir Lenin d. Tsar
- Q 18. Who created Soviet Union from the Russian Empire?
- a. Bolsheviks b. Mensheviks
c. Joddists d. Communists
- Q 19. Who started 'Collectivisation Programme' in Russia?
- a. Tsar Nicholas b. Karl Marx
c. Lenin d. Stalin

The Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party was founded in:

- a. 1898 by socialists b. 1899 by communists
c. 1899 by socialists d. 1898 by communists

Q 21. In France, Italy, Germany and nationalists became revolutionaries and worked to overthrow existing monarchs.

- a. Switzerland b. Russia
c. USA d. Spain

Q 22. 'Das Capital' was written by In 1867.

- a. Karl Marx b. Vladimir Lenin
c. Friedrich Engels d. Montesquieu

Q 23. Marx argued that industrial society was:

- a. socialist b. conservative
c. capitalist d. communist

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Karl Marx argued that the industrial society was capitalist and the profit of capitalists was produced by workers. The conditions of workers could not improve till the profit was accumulated by private capitalists.



Q 24. What was/were the major change(s) introduced in industry by Stalin?

- a. Nationalisation of industries
b. Fixing of prices of goods and services
c. Formulation of five year plans
d. All of the above

Q 25. What was the name of the Parliament created during 1905 Revolution?

- a. Assembly b. Duma c. Council d. Soviet

Q 26. The Russian Revolution took place in:

- a. 1917 b. 1918 c. 1919 d. 1920

Q 27. When did many non-Russians from outside the USSR participate in the conference of the people of the East?

- a. In 1919 b. In 1920 c. In 1921 d. In 1922

Q 28. When did the USSR socialism become a global face and world stature?

- a. At the time of the outbreak of the Second World War
b. At the time of the First World War
c. At the time of the Civil War
d. None of the above

Q 29. From, the Bolshevik Party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms.

- a. 1927 b. 1928 c. 1929 d. 1930

Q 30. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Giuseppe Mazzini	A. Communist society was the natural society of the future.
2. Karl Marx	B. Led the procession of workers to the Winter Palace.
3. Vladimir Lenin	C. An Italian nationalist.
4. Father Gapon	D. Led the Bolshevik group.

- 1 2 3 4
a. A C B D
b. A D C B
c. C D A B
d. C A D B

Q 31. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Who is shown in the above picture?

- a. Louis XVI b. Tsar Nicholas II
c. Napoleon d. None of these

Q 32. What is the correct sequence of events?

- I. Formation of Comintern.
II. The Bloody Sunday and the revolution of 1905.
III. Abdication of Tsar.
IV. The Civil War.

- a. I, II, IV, III
b. II, III, IV, I
c. II, IV, I, III
d. IV, I, II, III

Q 33. Choose the incorrectly matched pair:

- I. Civil War in Russia – 1918-1920
II. Formation of Comintern – 1916
III. Bolshevik uprising in Petrograd – 1917
IV. February Revolution – 1917

- a. I b. II c. III d. IV

Q 34. What was the chief motive of Stalin behind his collectivisation programme?

- a. To describe the lifestyle of those who do not live in one place
b. To increase production to avert the acute problem of grain supplies in Russia
c. To socially control all properties
d. To give control of industries to workers

Q 35. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I): The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 25 days and re-elected the second Duma within two months.

Statement (II): Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.

- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- Both statements are incorrect.
- Both statements are correct.

Q 36. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I): Industry was found in Pockets in Russia.

Statement (II): Most Industries were the Private property of Industrialists.

- a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- c. Both statements are incorrect.
- d. Both statements are correct.

Q 37. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I): Capitalists were against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills of that time.

Statement (II): Individuals owned the property that gave employment but the proprietors were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive.

- a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- c. Both statements are incorrect.
- d. Both statements are correct.

Assertion & Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 38-45): In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:


- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q 38. Assertion (A): The concept of socialism gained popularity.

Reason (R): When Stalin came to power, he imposed the policy of collectivisation in agriculture.

Q 39. Assertion (A): Russian Revolution was considered as an important event in the world history.

Reason (R): Russian Revolution led to the establishment of socialism.

 **TIP** Students are advised to read both the statements carefully to reach at the appropriate answer.

Q 40. Assertion (A): The nobility had monopolised all the higher positions in government.

Reason (R): Stalin declared peace and announced his decision to withdraw from the First World War.

Q 41. Assertion (A): *Bolsheviks* wanted to transform Russian society by uprooting autocratic ruler.

Reason (R): They campaigned against the war and for peace on the basis of no annexations.

Q 42. Assertion (A): The Russian Revolution put an end to the autocratic monarchy in Russia.

Reason (R): The Non-Russian were given freedom to develop their own languages and cultures.

Q 43. Assertion (A): Radicals felt that men of property should have the right to vote.

Reason (R): Radicals opposed the privileges of the rich or the men of property.

Q 44. Assertion (A): The Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party had to operate as an illegal organisation.

Reason (R): All political parties were illegal in Russia before the year 1914.

Q 45. Assertion (A): The impact of the Russian Revolution was felt globally with communist parties being formed in many countries.

Reason (R): Many Indian writers were impressed by the Russian Revolution and its ideals.

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (d) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (a) | 29. (c) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (b) | 33. (b) | 34. (b) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (d) | 37. (b) | 38. (b) | 39. (a) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (b) | 43. (d) | 44. (a) | 45. (b) |

Source Based Questions

Source 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Industrialisation 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. Housing and sanitation were problems since towns were growing rapidly. Liberals and radicals searched for solutions to these issues.

Almost all industries were the property of individuals. Liberals and radicals themselves were often property owners and employers. Having made their wealth through trade or industrial ventures, they felt that such effort should be encouraged – that its benefits would be achieved if the workforce in the economy was healthy and citizens were educated. Opposed to the privileges the old aristocracy had by birth, they firmly believed in the value of individual effort, labour and enterprise. If freedom of individuals was ensured, if the poor could colour labours, and those with capital could operate without restraint, they believed that societies would develop. Many working men and women who wanted changes in the world rallied around liberal and radical groups and parties in the early nineteenth century.

Social nationalists, liberals and radicals wanted revolutions to put an end to the kind of governments established in Europe in 1815. In France, Italy, Germany and Russia, they became revolutionaries and worked to overthrow existing monarchs.

- Q 1. What did liberals and radicals believe in?**
- Values of individual effort, labour and enterprise
 - Owning the property of individuals
 - Paying attention to collective social interests
 - Universal Adult Franchise
- Q 2. Who were liberals?**
- Groups of people who wanted a nation which tolerates all religions.
 - People who opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
 - Both a. and b.
 - People who believed in Universal Adult Franchise.
- Q 3. What were the problems faced during industrialisation?**
- Unemployment
 - Problems of housing and sanitation
 - Both a. and b.
 - None of the above
- Q 4. In which of the following countries, nationalists, liberals and radicals became revolutionaries?**
- France
 - Italy
 - Germany
 - All of these
- Q 5. Which of the following groups argued for a representative, elected, parliamentary government but believe in Universal Adult Franchise?**
- Liberals
 - Radicals
 - Nationalists
 - Socialists

Q 6. Why did nationalists, liberals and radicals wanted revolutions?

- To change the world
- To ensure freedom of individuals
- To put an end to the governments established in Europe
- To develop new industrialised regions

Answers

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c)

Source 2

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. The Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party was founded in 1898 by socialists who respected Marx's ideas. However, because of government policing, it had to operate as an illegal organisation. It set up a newspaper, mobilised workers and organised strikes.

Some Russian socialists felt that the Russian peasant custom of dividing land periodically made them natural socialists. So, peasants, not workers, would be the main force of the revolution, and Russia could become socialist more quickly than other countries. Socialists were active in the countryside through the late nineteenth century. They formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900. This party struggled for peasants' right and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants. Social Democrats disagreed with Socialist Revolutionaries about peasants. Lenin felt that peasants were not one united group. Some were poor and other rich, some worked as labourers while others were capitalists who employed workers. Given this 'differentiation' within them, they could not all be part of a socialist movement.

The party was divided over the strategy of organisation. Vladimir Lenin (who led the *Bolshevik* group) thought that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russia the party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members. Others (*Mensheviks*) thought that the party should be open to all (as in Germany).

Q 1. Who founded the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party in 1898?

- Liberals
- Radicals
- Socialists
- Conservatives



What was the basic idea of socialists?

They were against private property.

They saw private property as the root of the social ills.

- c. Both a. and b.
- d. They wanted to give women the right to vote.

Q 3. What was the status of political parties in Russia before 1914?

- a. All political parties were illegal in Russia.
- b. They were of extreme importance before 1914.
- c. Several restrictions were placed on them.
- d. They used to work unofficially.

Q 4. Why did Social Democratic Workers' Party have to operate as an illegal organisation?

- a. Because they respected Marx's ideas.
- b. Because of government policing.
- c. They were not so popular.
- d. Due to lack of civil liberties.

Q 5. Where were the socialists active through the late nineteenth century?

- a. In the Russian countryside
- b. In all parts of the country, Russia
- c. In Britain
- d. In Japan

Q 6. Who gave birth to the idea of socialism?

- a. Robert Owen
- b. Giuseppe Mazzini
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Vladimir Lenin

Answers

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (c)

Source 3

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The *Bolsheviks* were totally opposed to private property. Most industry and banks were nationalised in November 1917. This meant that the government took over ownership and management. Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility. In cities, *Bolsheviks* enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements. They banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy. To assert the change, new uniforms were designed for the army and officials, following a clothing competition organised in 1918 – when the Soviet hat (*budeonovka*) was chosen.

The *Bolshevik* Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (*Bolshevik*). In November 1917, the *Bolsheviks* conducted the elections to the Constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority support. In January 1918, the Assembly rejected *Bolshevik* measures and Lenin dismissed the Assembly. He thought the All Russian Congress of Soviets was more democratic than

an assembly elected in uncertain conditions. In March 1918, despite opposition by their political allies, the *Bolsheviks* and peace with Germany at Brest Litovsk. In the years that followed, the *Bolsheviks* became the only party to participate in the elections to the All Russian Congress of Soviets, which became the Parliament of the country. Russia became a one-party state. Trade unions were kept under party control. The secret police (called the *Cheka* first, and later OGPU and NKVD) punished those who criticised the *Bolsheviks*.

Q 1. Name two prominent political groups into which the Russian Socialist Democratic Labour Party was divided in 1898.

Ans. The two prominent political groups are:

- (i) *Bolsheviks*
- (ii) *Mensheviks*.

Q 2. Mention the role of *Bolsheviks* in building a socialist society.

Ans. The role of *Bolsheviks* are:

- (i) They nationalised the banks and industries.
- (ii) In cities, large houses were partitioned according to family requirements.
- (iii) Prices of all goods and services were fixed.
- (iv) The use of old titles of aristocracy was banned.

Q 3. Which secret police was formed to punish the one who criticised *Bolsheviks*?

Ans. The secret police formed was *Cheka* which was later renamed as OGPU and NKVD.

Source 4

Read the source given below and answer the following questions that follow:

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 moved to South Russia and organised troops to fight the *Bolsheviks* (the 'reds'). 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.

Supporters of private property among 'whites' took harsh steps with peasants who had seized land. Such actions led to the loss of popular support for the non-*Bolsheviks*. By January 1920, the *Bolsheviks* controlled most of the former Russian empire.

Who controlled most of the Russian empire during 1918 and 1919?

During 1918 and 1919, the 'greens' (Socialist Revolutionaries) and 'whites' (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire.

Q 2. Which anti-social activities become common when Bolsheviks fought a civil war?

Ans. When *Bolsheviks* fought a civil war, the anti-social activities such as looting, banditry and famine became common.

Q 3. Who took harsh steps with peasants who had seized land? What was its impact?

Ans. Supporters of private property among 'whites' took harsh steps with peasants who had seized land.
The impact was that it led to the loss of popular support for the non-*Bolsheviks*.

Very Short Answer Type Questions ↘

Q 1. What were the views of the liberals in 19th century Europe regarding Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans. The liberals were opposed to Universal Adult Franchise. They felt that only men of property should have the right to vote. They also did not want the vote for women.

Q 2. Mention the objective of the women's suffragette movement.

Ans. The objective of women's suffragette movement was to get the right to vote for women.

Q 3. Who opposed the ideas of both liberals and radicals?

Ans. Conservatives opposed the ideas of both liberals and radicals.

Q 4. 'Liberals were not democrats.' Why?

Ans. Liberals were not democrats because they did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise.

Q 5. Who wanted to build a cooperative community in Indiana (USA)?

Ans. Robert Owen wanted to build a cooperative community called 'New Harmony' in Indiana (USA).

Q 6. Which religion was followed by the majority of Russians?

Ans. Russian Orthodox Christianity was followed by the majority of Russians.

Q 7. 'As the First World War continued, the support of the Russian people dwindled'. Substantiate your answer give two reasons.

Ans. The Tsar refused to consult the advice and the main parties of Duma. Because of:

- (i) The anti-German sentiments towards the Tsar's wife, Tsarina Alexandra.
- (ii) Poor advisors of Tsar made autocracy unpopular.

Q 8. Name the international body which coordinated the efforts of socialists.

Ans. The Second International coordinated the efforts of socialists.

Q 9. Name the European nation where the first ever socialist government was formed.

Ans. Russia was the European nation where the first ever socialist government was formed.

Q 10. What was the status of political parties in Russia before 1914?

Ans. Before 1914, all political parties were illegal in Russia.

Q 11. When was the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party founded, and by whom?

Ans. In 1898, by the socialists who respected Karl Marx's ideas.

Q 12. Which countries formed the Central Power Block during the World War I?

Ans. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey formed the Central Power Block during the World War I.

COMMON ERROR

Students may get confused in writing the names of countries that formed the Central Power Block.

Q 13. After 1905, which elected representative body was formed in Russia?

Ans. The elected representative body formed in Russia after 1905 was the Duma.

Q 14. What kind of members were incorporated in the Duma under the Tsar in Russia?

Ans. Conservative politicians were incorporated members of the *Duma* under the Tsar in Russia.

Q 15. What was Comintern?

Ans. *Comintern* was an international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties.

Q 16. Study the following picture and answer the question that follows:



The Petrograd Soviet meeting in the Duma, 27 February 1917.

at happened on 27th February, 1917?

27th February, 1917, the soldiers and the workers gathered and formed their own 'soviet' or council called the Petrograd Soviet.



Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. 'Liberals were not democrats'. Explain.

Ans. The given statement can be explained as follows:


- (i) The liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions and they opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
- (ii) They favoured a representative, elected parliamentary government subject to laws and an independent judiciary. But they were not democrats as they did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise.
- (iii) They felt that only men of property should have the right to vote and did not want the women to vote.

Q 2. Explain the role of liberals and radicals in solving the problems associated with urbanisation and industrialisation.

Ans. Their role can be understood with the help of the following points:

- (i) They believed that an economy could develop only if its workforce was healthy and citizens were educated.
- (ii) They believed in the value of individual effort, labour and enterprise. They believed that societies could develop only if individuals were free and had access to employment and if the businesses were free to develop.
- (iii) To facilitate change, they formed groups and parties in the early 19th century and started to prepare a foreground for revolutions.

Knowledge BOOSTER

 After 1815, Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian nationalist, conspired with others to achieve this in Italy.

Q 3. Explain briefly the views of the socialists.

Ans. The views of socialists are explained below:

- (i) They were against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time.
- (ii) They believed that individuals owning properties and businesses are concerned only with personal gain and exploited their workers and paid no attention towards social welfare.
- (iii) According to them if society, as a whole, controlled property, then more attention could be paid to collective social interests. The socialists campaigned for this change.

Q 4. How did socialists view private property?

OR

Why were socialists against private property?

Ans. Socialists were against private property. They saw it as the root of all social ills of the time because of the below mentioned reasons:

- (i) They argued that the persons holding property were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive.
- (ii) If society as a whole rather than single individuals controlled property, more attention would be paid to collective social interests.

Q 5. Give any three features of the relationship between nobles and peasants of Russia.

Ans. The three features of relationship between nobles and peasants of Russia are as follows:


- (i) Their relationship was mostly based on mistrust and suspicion.
- (ii) Unlike France, where the peasants respected and fought for the nobles, the peasants in Russia wanted to grab the lands of the nobles. Sometimes, the peasants even murdered the landlords.
- (iii) The nobles were also oblivious to the hardships faced by peasants.

Q 6. Which two political parties were formed in Russia before 1914 which played an instrumental role in Russian Revolution?

Ans. The following parties were formed in Russia before 1914 which played an instrumental role in Russian Revolution:

- (i) **The Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party:** It was founded in 1898, by socialists who respected Karl Marx's ideas. However, it operated as an illegal organisation. It set up a newspaper, mobilised workers and organised strikes.
- (ii) **Socialist Revolutionary Party:** The socialists formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900. They struggled for peasants' rights and demanded land from nobles to be transferred to peasants. The party believed that the Russian peasant custom of dividing land periodically made them natural socialists. So, they should be the main force of revolution.

Knowledge BOOSTER

 Later on, the party was divided over the strategy of organisation in the Bolsheviks group and the Mensheviks group.



Elucidate any three differences between the *Mensheviks* and the *Bolsheviks*.

Three differences between the *Mensheviks* and the *Bolsheviks* are:

S. No.	Basis of Difference	<i>Mensheviks</i>	<i>Bolsheviks</i>
(i)	Leadership	The <i>Mensheviks</i> represented a minority group under the leadership of Alexander Kerenskii.	The <i>Bolsheviks</i> , under their leader Lenin, constituted a majority of the socialists.
(ii)	Belief	They believed in gradual change and establishment of a parliamentary form of government, like that of France and Britain.	They wanted to make the party an instrument for bringing about the revolution.
(iii)	Objective	They favoured a party which was open to all and to work within the system.	They favoured a disciplined party, to control the members and quality of its members.

Q 8. How did the provisional government resist the growing popularity of the *Bolsheviks*?

Ans. The provisional government resisted the growing popularity of the *Bolsheviks* in the following manner:

- (i) Stern measures were taken against those spreading discontent against the government.
- (ii) It resisted attempts by workers to run factories and began arresting leaders.
- (iii) Demonstrations staged by *Bolsheviks* were sternly suppressed.

Q 9. What is meant by 'Bloody Sunday'? What series of events took place after it?

Ans. On Sunday, 22nd January, 1905, the workers took out a peaceful procession led by Father Gapon in order to present a petition to Tsar Nicholas II. But when the procession reached the Winter Palace, they were fired upon by the soldiers of the Imperial Guard. As a result, more than a hundred workers were killed while many more were wounded. As a consequence, the following events took place:

- (i) Strikes took place all over the country.
- (ii) Universities closed down when student bodies staged walkouts, complaining about the lack of civil liberties.
- (iii) Lawyers, doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers established a Union of Unions and demanded a Constituent Assembly.

Q 10. 'In Russia initially the First World War was popular but as the war continued, the support of the people dwindled'. Discuss this statement.

Ans. As the war continued, the support of the Russian people dwindled because of the below mentioned reasons:

- (i) The Tsar refused to consult the main parties in Duma.
- (ii) Tsar Nicholas II was married to Alexandra, who was a German. As the hatred for Germany grew, Tsarina Alexandra was also eyed with suspicion.
- (iii) Nicholas II was surrounded by poor advisers, such as a monk called Rasputin and this made the autocracy unpopular.

Q 11. Give any three effects of the First World War on Russian economy and society.

Ans. The following were the effects of the First World War on Russian economy and society:

- (i) The Russian armies destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off the land. This led to over 3 million refugees in Russia.
- (ii) The industries were shut down due to lack of supply of raw material.
- (iii) Able-bodied men were called to war. Because of this, a situation of labour shortage was created and small workshops were shut down.

Q 12. What was the impact of the First World War on the Russian industries? Mention three points.

Ans. The First World War had the following impact on the Russian industries:

- (i) The Russian industries were dependent on supplies from the other countries. Because of the World War, their supply was disrupted. This caused a standstill in the production process.
- (ii) There was a shortage of workers as able-bodied men were called to war.
- (iii) By 1916, the railway line began to break down. Thus, the industries were faced with the problem of transportation also.

Q 13. Mention two important effects of the Russian Revolution.

Ans. The following were the effects of Russian Revolution:

- (i) The Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative parliament, referred to as Duma.
- (ii) For a brief while during the Revolution there existed a large number of trade unions and factory committees made up of factory workers.

Q 14. State the demands put forward by Lenin collectively referred to as 'April Theses'.

Ans. The following demands were put forward by Lenin:

- (i) War should end.
- (ii) Land should be transferred to the peasants.
- (iii) Banks should be nationalised.

What were the major changes introduced in industry by Stalin? Explain.

Lenin came into power in 1924 and introduced the following changes in industry:

- (i) Industries were nationalised.
- (ii) Prices of goods and services were fixed to promote industrial growth.
- (iii) Five Year Plans were formulated.

Long Answer Type Questions ↘

Q 1. Who were liberals? What were their political and social views?

Ans. Liberals were a group of people who wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. Their political and social views were as follows:

- (i) They opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
- (ii) They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments.
- (iii) They argued for representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.
- (iv) They did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise, i.e., the right of every citizen to vote. They felt that only men of property should have the right to vote and were against voting rights of women.

Q 2. How were the liberals different from the radicals?

Ans. Difference between liberals and radicals are:

S. No.	Basis of Difference	Liberals	Radicals
(i)	Objective	They wanted to change the society. They wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.	They wanted a nation where government would be based on the majority of a country's population.
(ii)	Procedure and belief	They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, but did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise.	They also argued for a representative elected parliamentary government but believed in Universal Adult Franchise.

(iii)	Voting	They felt that men of property should have the right to vote.	They felt that all major citizens should have the right to vote.
(iv)	View point	They were in favour of giving privileges to the rich and to the men of property.	They opposed the privileges of the rich and of the men of property.

Q 3. What were the social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905?

Ans. The social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905 can be understood with the help of the following points:

(i) Social Conditions: Russian society, before 1905, was marked by inequalities. The condition of the peasants was pathetic. They cultivated most of the land, but the nobility, the crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties. The peasants had to pay heavy redemption dues. There was great unrest among these peasants. They wanted the land of the nobles and fought for it. Frequently, they refused to pay rent and even murdered the landlords.

(ii) Economic Conditions: As there was lack of capital in the country, more than half of the capital investment was made by the foreign investors who were interested only in making huge and quick profits without having any concern for the miserable conditions of the workers.

The Russian capitalists too, proved to be a source of exploitation of the workers. Whether factories were owned by foreigners or Russians, the conditions of workers were not satisfactory. Also, the prices of essential goods and services increased tremendously, because of which real wages declined by 20%. This fuelled the discontent among workers.

(iii) Political Conditions: Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire. He was not subject to Parliament. Liberals in Russia campaigned to end this state of affairs. They worked with social democrats and social revolutionaries and demanded a Constitution. Along with the support of the workers and the peasants, they were also supported by nationalists and in Muslim dominated areas by Jadidists.

Q 4. In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917?

Ans. The working population of Russia differed from the working population of other countries.

This is evident through the following points:

- (i) About 85% of the Russian Empire's population earned their living from agriculture. This was higher than in most European countries. For example, in France and Germany the proportion was between 40 to 50%.
- (ii) Unlike Europe, in Russia, industrialisation started late. In the last quarter of the 19th century, industries were found in small pockets. Craftsmen existed alongside large factories.
- (iii) Workers were a divided social group. Divisions were based on skills. Also, as opposed to other countries, women made up 31% of the factory labour.
- (iv) Peasants pooled their lands together periodically and their commune (mir) divided it according to the needs of individual families.
- (v) Peasants had no respect for nobility. They wanted the lands of nobles to be given to them. Frequently, they refused to pay rent and even murdered landlords. This was unlike France, where peasants respected nobility and fought wars for them.

Q 5. Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917. Explain.

Ans. The given statement can be explained as follows:

- (i) In the winter of 1917, conditions in the capital, Petrograd, were grim. In February 1917, food shortages were deeply felt in the workers' quarters. The winter was very cold as there had been exceptional frost and heavy snow.
- (ii) On 22nd February, a lockout took place at a factory on the right bank. The next day, the workers in 50 factories called a strike in sympathy. In many factories, women led the strikes.
- (iii) In the next few days, the workers tried to persuade the government to fulfill their demands. The streets thronged with people raising slogans about bread, better wages, lesser working hours and democracy. The government called out the cavalry to disperse the crowd.
- (iv) However, the cavalry refused to fire on the demonstrators. An officer was shot at the barracks of a regiment and three other regiments mutinied, voting to join the striking workers.
- (v) By that evening, soldiers and striking workers gathered to form a 'Soviet' or 'Council' in the same building in which the Duma met. This was named as the Petrograd Soviet.
- (vi) The very next day, a delegation went to see the Tsar. The military commanders advised him to

abdicate. He followed their advice and abdicated on 2nd March. Soviet leaders and Duma leaders formed a provisional government to run the country, thus marking the end of monarchy.



TIP

Students are required to give proper explanation of the given statement with the reasons involved.

Q 6. Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?

Ans. Following factors led to the collapse of Tsarist autocracy in Russia:

- (i) Tsar Nicholas II was not an efficient ruler. He believed in the autocratic rights of the King. His policies brought deep dissatisfaction among the common masses.
- (ii) Tsarina Alexandra's German origins and poor advisers, especially Rasputin, made the autocracy very unpopular.
- (iii) The bureaucracy that Tsar Nicholas II recruited was also inefficient. The recruitment of the members was done on the basis of privileges and patronage, not on merit.
- (iv) Russia's participation in the First World War proved disastrous for itself. The war was initially popular in Russia and people rallied around Tsar Nicholas II. As the war continued, the casualties increased and support wore thin.
- (v) Peasants and workers formed large sections of Russia's population. But their living conditions were miserable. The Tsar never paid even a slight attention to their conditions.

Q 7. What was the contribution of Lenin in the Russian Revolution?

OR

Explain the role of Lenin in Russian Revolution.

Ans. Lenin was a socialist leader who was against the autocratic rule of Tsar. His role in Russian Revolution can be understood with the help of the following points:

- (i) He put forward three demands, viz., the war be brought to an end, land be transferred to the peasants and banks be nationalised. These three demands were referred to as Lenin's 'April Theses' and formed the foundation of the Revolution.
- (ii) He also argued that the Bolshevik Party rename itself as the Communist Party, to indicate its new radical aims.
- (iii) Lenin was against the provisional government which was controlled by landlords, industrialists and army officials. So, he brought together different Soviets and prepared them for the Revolution.



It was under the leadership of Lenin that the provisional government was overthrown by the Soviets.

On 16th October, 1917, Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power. A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet to organise the seizure.

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

Ans. The main changes brought about by the *Bolsheviks* immediately after the October Revolution were:

- (i) To realise the old socialists' ideals, private property as a means of production, was abolished. Industries and banks were nationalised.
- (ii) Lands of clergy and nobility were confiscated and were declared state property.
- (iii) Use of old titles of aristocracy was banned. It marked the end of the system of privileges, thus creating a class-less society.
- (iv) All policies were directed to achieve the socialist idea, 'from each according to his capacity, to each according to his work.' Work was now an essential requirement for everyone as there was no unearned income to live on.
- (v) Russia unilaterally renounced all the unequal treaties which the Tsar's government had imposed on countries such as China, Iran and Afghanistan.

Q 9. Some developments in USSR were not in conformity with the ideals of Socialism. Discuss.

Ans. It is true that some developments in USSR were not in conformity with the ideals of socialism. The following points favoured this view:

- (i) The social and economic developments in USSR were accompanied by many serious failures.
- (ii) Within a few years of the Revolution, political power came to be concentrated in the hand of a single man Stalin.
- (iii) Russia became a one-party state.
- (iv) Discussion and debate over policies within the ruling party had ceased. Critics within the party were charged with conspiracy against socialism and sent to labour camps or prisons.
- (v) Civil liberties were curbed. A large number of people, many talented professionals were forced to make false confessions under torture and executed.
- (vi) Some economic policies of the government brought terrible misery to the people especially peasants.

(vii) Russian revolution led to establishment of totalitarianism and regimentation of life.

(viii) Life of an individual came to be controlled by the state.

(ix) Dictatorship of the Tsar came to be replaced by tyranny of the State.

Q 10. Describe the international effects of Russian Revolution.

OR

Write in detail the impact of Russian Revolution on the World.

Ans. The Russian Revolution affected the world in the following ways:

- (i) **Promotion of Socialism and Communism:** The Russian Revolution helped in the spread of socialism and communism in the world. The communist parties were formed in most countries of the world. Communist government were established in many countries like Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and China.
- (ii) **Redefinition of Democracy:** After the Revolution, it was felt that mere political democracy had no meaning without social and economic equality.
- (iii) **Right of Workers:** It united the workers of the world on the basis of equality and it also enhanced the prestige of workers.
- (iv) **Rise of Nationalism:** It revolutionised the minds of people of Asia and Africa who were being exploited by their imperialist masters. The revolution contributed greatly towards weakening the policy of imperialism.
- (v) **Encouraged Struggle between Capitalists and Workers:** It gave birth to direct struggle between Marxism and Capitalism. It terrified the capitalists of the world so much that they began to give proper attention towards the welfare of workers.
- (vi) **Division of World and Cold War:** It divided the world into the groups i.e., socialists and capitalists. Their rivalry between these two blocs posed a great threat to the world peace for a long time.
- (vii) **Economic Planning:** The idea of state played an active role in regulating the economy and planning the economy so as to improve the conditions of the people that gained wide acceptance.



Chapter Test

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise i.e., the right of every citizen to vote.
- a. Liberals b. Democrats
c. Conservatives d. Republics
- Q 2. A system under which the means of production are controlled and managed by the people of the government is:
- a. capitalism b. socialism
c. communalisation d. globalisation
- Q 3. Who led the procession of workers to the event 'Bloody Sunday' in Russia?
- a. Lenin b. Stalin
c. Father Gapon d. Friedrich Engels
- Q 4. What was the name of the parliament created during 1905 Revolution?
- a. Assembly b. Duma
c. Council d. Soviet
- Q 5. Identify the incorrect event subsequent to suspension of the Duma.
- a. Demonstrators returned in force to the streets of the left bank of the river Neva on 26th February.
b. Workers demonstrated in the streets, raising slogans about better hours, bread, wages and democracy.
c. The government called cavalry but it refused to fire on the demonstrators.
d. The Soviet appointed a Military Revolutionary Committee under the leadership of Leon Trotsky to organise the seizure.

Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 6-7): In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- Q 6. **Assertion (A):** Russian Revolution was considered as an important event in the world history.
Reason (R): Russian Revolution led to the establishment of socialism.
- Q 7. **Assertion (A):** The Russian Revolution put an end to the autocratic monarchy in Russia.
Reason (R): The non-Russian were given freedom to develop their own languages and cultures.

Source Based Question

- Q 8. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:
On 16th October, 1917, Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the *Bolshevik* Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power. A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet under Leon Trotsky to organise the seizure. The date of the event was kept a secret.

The uprising began on 24th October, 1917. Sensing trouble, Prime Minister Kerenski had left the city to summon troops. At dawn, military men loyal to the government seized the buildings of two *Bolshevik* newspapers. Pro-government troops were sent to take over telephone and telegraph offices and protect the Winter Palace. In a swift response, the Military Revolutionary Committee ordered its supporters to seize government offices and arrest ministers. Late in the day, the ship *Aurora* shelled the Winter Palace. Other vessels sailed down the Neva and took over various military points. By nightfall, the city was under the committee's control and the ministers had surrendered. At a meeting of the All Russian Congress of Soviets in Petrograd, the majority approved the *Bolshevik* action.

Uprisings took place in other cities. There was heavy fighting – especially in Moscow – but by December, the *Bolsheviks* controlled the Moscow-Petrograd area.

- (i) Under whose leadership the Soviet appointed a Military Revolutionary Committee?
- a. Kerenski b. Leon Trotsky
c. Vladimir Lenin d. Karl Marx
- (ii) When did *Bolshevik* uprising took place in Petrograd?
- a. 6th October, 1917
b. 24th October, 1917
c. 2nd March, 1917
d. 4th April, 1917
- (iii) What was the new name given to St. Petersburg?
- a. Duma b. Petrograd
c. Mir d. Kolkhoz

Which of the following is an incorrect event of the October Revolution in Russia?

- a. On 16th October, 1917, Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the *Bolshevik* party to agree to seizure of power.
 - b. Soviet leaders and *Duma* leaders formed a Provisional Government to run the country.
 - c. The uprising began on 24th October, when pro-government troops were sent to take over telephone and telegraph offices and protect the Winter Palace.
 - d. By December, the *Bolsheviks* controlled the Moscow-Petrograd area.
- (v) At which meeting in Petrograd, the majority of people approved the *Bolshevik* action?
- a. Winter Palace Meeting
 - b. Socialist Revolutionary Party
 - c. All Russian Congress of Soviets
 - d. Russian Communist Party

(vi) There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): After the success of the October Revolution, the *Bolsheviks* ordered the land redistribution to the peasants.

Reason (R): The *Bolsheviks* nationalised industries and banks.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 9. What was the most important cause of Russian Revolution 1905?
- Q 10. How did the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party (RSDWP) enlist support?

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 11. Explain the role of liberals and radicals in solving the problems associated with urbanisation and industrialisation.
- Q 12. Which two political parties were formed in Russia before 1914 which played an instrumental role in Russian Revolution?
- Q 13. What was Stalin's collectivisation programme? How did the peasants react to Stalin's collectivisation programme?

Long Answer Type Questions

- Q 14. In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917?
- Q 15. Some developments in USSR were not in conformity with the ideals of socialism. Discuss.