

Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

Question 1.

Who were Jadidist ?

- (a) They were social reformers
- (b) They were Revolutionary
- (c) They were Christians
- (d) They were Muslim reformers within Russian Empire.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) They were Muslim reformers within Russian Empire.

Some Muslim reformers existed within the Russian Empire who were known as Jadidist.

Question 2.

What was the slogan of the Bolshevik Party which brought it into power in Russia ?

- (a) All powers to the Soviets
- (b) All powers to the Czar
- (c) All powers to the Duma
- (d) All powers enjoyed by middle class

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) All powers to the Soviets

The Bolshevik Party wanted all powers to exist between the Soviets and thus, their slogan was 'All powers to the Soviets.'

Question 3.

Who were the Kulaks?

- (a) Workers of Bolshevik Party
- (b) Workers of Menshevik Party
- (c) Group of army leader
- (d) Well-to-do peasants

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Well-to-do peasants

Some well-to-do peasants existed during that time and were known as Kulaks.

Question 4.

When did Russian Czar, Nicholas II resign?

- (a) On March 3, 1917
- (b) On Feb. 2, 1917
- (c) On March 2, 1917
- (d) On Feb. 4, 1917

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) On March 2, 1917

On March 2, 1917 due to pressure for the people the Russian Czar, Nicholas II, resigned.

Question 5.

Which of the following statements are true about Marfa Vasileva?

(i) She was a brave mill worker (ii) She was a milling machine operator (iii) She single handled organised a successful strike (iv) She was a typical Russian housewife.

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (i) and (iv)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (d) All are correct.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Marfa Vasiteva was a brave mill worker and a milling machine operator who single handled organised a successful strike.

Question 6.

Russia decided to withdraw from World War I because:

(i) People were demanding peace. (ii) A civil war was going on in Russia. (iii) Russia had lost lot of manpower. (iv) It was against imperialism.

- (a) (i) and (iv)
- (b) (i) and (iii)
- (c) All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) All are not the correct reasons.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Russia withdrew from World War I because it was demanding peace, had many casualties, was against imperialism and a civil war was taking place in Russia.

Question 7.

What was the status of Non- Russian nationalities before 1917 Russian Revolution.

(i) They had equal status (ii) They were treated as inferiors (iii) They were given equal rights (iv) They were not allowed to practise their own language and culture

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iv)
- (d) (i) and (iii)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) (ii) and (iv)

Before 1917 Russian Revolution, the status of Non-Russian nationalities were treated as inferiors and were not allowed to practice their own language and culture.



Question 8.

What are the features of the Communist International?

- (i) It was formed to promote Socialist Revolution on an international scale. (ii) It was decided the policies to be pursued and laid them down for worldwide acceptance. (iii) The section of the socialist party which were more radical and progressive organised themselves into common interest (iv) It was formally ended in 1943
- (a) (i) and (iv) are correct
(b) (i) and (iv) are correct
(c) (i) and (iii) are not correct
(d) All are correct

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All are correct

The Communist International had all the above features. They were also called as the third International or Comintern.

Question 9.

Who started collectivisation?

- (a) Lenin
(b) Czar II
(c) Stalin
(d) Rusputin

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Stalin

Stalin, who headed the party after the death of Lenin, introduced collectivisation.

Question 10.

Who is the author of the book 'The History of a Soviet Collective Farm'?

- (a) Fedor Belov
(b) V.Sokalov
(c) S.D. Vidyalker
(d) R.S. Avasthi

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Fedor Belov

'The History of a Soviet Collective Farm' was written by Fedor Belov.

Question 11.

Socialist Revolutionary party of Russia was formed in:

- (a) 1905
(b) 1911
(c) 1907
(d) 1900



▼ Answer

Answer: (d) 1900

In 1900 Socialist Revolutionary Party was formed in Russia, while in other date other events took place.

Question 12.

Which of the following is not an Industrial area of Russia?

(i) St. Petersburg (ii) Moscow (iii) East London (iv) Greenland

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (iii) and (iv)

(c) Only (i)

(d) Only (b)

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) (iii) and (iv)

St. Petersburg and Moscow were two prominent industrial areas of Russia in the 1890s.

Question 13.

Bloody Sunday incident occurred in:

(a) 1905

(b) 1907

(c) 1911

(d) 1917

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) 1905

An incident known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that became known as the 1905 Revolution.

Question 14.

Why was the year 1904 bad for the Russian workers ?

(a) Industrial revolution replace manual work with machines.

(b) Price rose very high, it became very difficult for workers to make their both ends meet.

(c) Price fell down, as a result there was no shortage of food.

(d) Workers had to work for long time under harsh condition.

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Price rose very high, it became very difficult for workers to make their both ends meet.

In the year 1904, prices rose very high, it became difficult for workers to make their both ends meet. Thus, this year was bad for the Russian workers.

Question 15.

Which of the following country was not the part of central power?



- (a) Russia
- (b) Turkey
- (c) Germany
- (d) Austria

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Russia

During those days Turkey, Germany and Austria were supreme powers while Russia was not a part of central power.

Question 16.

Four countries a, b, c, d are given below, identify which was not the part of Allies ?

- (a) Britain
- (b) France
- (c) Germany
- (d) Russia

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Germany

Britain, France and Russia joined together to be a part of Allies to fight against Germany.

Question 17.

The First World War was fought in between:

- (a) 1914-1917
- (b) 1914-1918
- (c) 1904-1917
- (d) 1914-1919

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1914-1917
1914- 1917.

Question 18.

What was Duma?

- (a) The elected consultative Parliament
- (b) The title given to Czar
- (c) The cabinet of Czar
- (d) The groups Russian Revolutionary

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) The elected consultative Parliament

During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma.



Question 19.

How many Russian casualties were there by 1917 ?

- (a) About 10 million
- (b) About 9 million
- (c) About 8 million
- (d) About 7 million

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) About 7 million

By 1917 there were about 7 million Russian casualties.

Question 20.

The civil war in Russia broke out in.....and lasted till

- (a) 1918 – 1920
- (b) 1918 – 1919
- (c) 1917 – 1918
- (d) 1911 – 1914

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1918 – 1920

Between 1918 – 1920 a civil war broke out in Russia.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. The radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. Conservatives were not opposed to radicals and liberals.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. Industrialisation brought men, women and children to factories.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. Opposed to the privileges the old aristocracy firmly believed in the value of individual effort, labour and enterprise.



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

5. In France, Italy, Germany and Russia, some nationalists became revolutionaries and worked to overthrow the existing dictatorship.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. Socialists were against private property, and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. Robert Owen, a leading French manufacturer sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

8. Karl Marx argued that industrial society was capitalist.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. Metalworkers considered them-selves aristocrats among other workers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. In France, peasants wanted the land of the nobles to be given to them.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

11. All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: True

12. Some Russian socialists felt that the Russian peasant custom of dividing land periodically made them natural socialists.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. The Socialist Revolutionary Party was formed in 1905.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

14. Vladimir Lenin thought that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russia the party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

15. The year 1904 was particularly a bad one for Russian nobles.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

16. A procession of workers led by Falter Gapon, when reached the Winter Palace was attacked by the police and the cossacks.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column A	Column B
(a) War broke out between two European alliances in	A. 1916
(b) Railway lines began to breakdown by	B. 25 Feb
(c) The government suspended the Duma on	C. 1917
(d) Lenin returned to Russia from exile in	D. 1919



(e) Formation of Comintern.

E. 1914

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) War broke out between two European alliances in	E. 1914
(b) Railway lines began to breakdown by	A. 1916
(c) The government suspended the Duma on	B. 25 Feb
(d) Lenin returned to Russia from exile in	C. 1917
(e) Formation of Comintern.	D. 1919

2.

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. Debates over Socialism	(a) Democratic Workers Party	A. 1850s to 1880s
2. Formation of the Russian	(b) Sunday	B. 1917
3. The Bloody	(c) 2nd March	C. 24th October
4. Abdication of the Tsar	(d) Petrograd on	D. 1905
5. Bolshevik uprising in	(e) in Russia were held in	E. 1898

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. Debates over Socialism	(e) in Russia were held in	A. 1850s to 1880s
2. Formation of the Russian	(a) Democratic Workers Party	E. 1898
3. The Bloody	(b) Sunday	D. 1905
4. Abdication of the Tsar	(c) 2nd March	B. 1917
5. Bolshevik uprising in	(d) Petrograd on	C. 24th October

[Fill in the blanks](#)

1. The Party was renamed as the Russian Communist Party

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Bolsheviks

2. When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the army began to break up.



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Russia,

3. During 1918 and 1919, the and controlled most of the Russian Empire.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 'Green', 'White'

4. In, Bolshevik colonists brutally massacred local nationalists in name of defending

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Khiva, Socialism

5. Centralised planning led to growth.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Economic

6. After the death of Lenin, introduced firm emergency measures.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Stalin

7. A bad harvest of 1930-33 killed about million people.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 4

8. Many from outside the USSR participated in conference of the Peoples of the East.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Non-Russian

9. Among those the Russian Revolution inspired were many

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: Indian

10. Rabindranath Tagore wrote that ' appears much less clean than the other European Capitals'.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Moscow

