

SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY)
CHAPTER 02: SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND RUSSIAN
REVOLUTION
(Extra Q&A)

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1. After 1905, which elected representative body was formed in Russia?**
Duma
- 2. What was the root of all evils in society, according to socialism?**
Concentration of money/property in the hands of few individuals was the root of all evils in society, according to socialism.
- 3. What kind of socialist society did the 19th century French socialist, Louis Blanc want?**
Louis Blanc wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises.
- 4. Name the international body which formed in 1889 to coordinate the efforts of socialists all over Europe.**
Second International
- 5. How the cooperatives were supposed to function, according to Louis Blanc?**
He wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprises. He suggested cooperatives in order to guarantee employment for the urban poor. He believed that cooperatives should be formed with the cooperation of the people and its profit should be divided according to the work done by the members.
- 6. Where did the Bolsheviks sign a peace treaty with the Germans in March, 1918?**
At Brest Litovsk in Soviet Russia.
- 7. Name the ruler of Russia at the start of First World War.**
Tsar Nicholas II
- 8. What were the views of the liberals in 19th century Europe regarding universal adult franchise?**
The liberals were opposed to universal adult franchise. They felt men of property mainly should have the right to vote. They also did not want the vote for women.
- 9. Which groups of workers were regarded as aristocrats among workers?**
The metal workers were regarded as aristocrats among workers.
- 10. On which issues did the liberals and radicals of 19th century Europe differ?**
Liberals wanted only propertied man to vote while radicals wanted freedom for all and supported women's right to vote. Unlike liberals, the radicals opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners.
- 11. What were the major demands of Lenin's April Theses'?**
The major demands of Lenin's 'April Theses' were that the withdrawal of Russia from World War – I, transfer of land to the peasants and nationalisation of all the banks.

12. **What was 'Cheka' in Russia after the revolution?**
The Russian Secret Police under Bolshevik rule was referred to by the name 'Cheka'.
13. **Who has sought to build a cooperative community called 'New Harmony'?**
Robert Owen
14. **In which year Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded?**
1898
15. **Name the religion which was followed by most of the people of Russia.**
Russian Orthodox Christianity
16. **Who were members of the Duma under the Tsar in Russia?**
The conservatives
17. **Mention the other name of commune of farmers in Russia.**
Mir
18. **In the context of Russia who launched the slogan 'Peace, Land and Bread'?**
Vladimir Lenin
19. **In the context of Russia what was 'Kolkhoz'?**
Kolkhoz was collective farm in Russia.
20. **In the Russian civil war the Bolsheviks and the socialist revolutionaries were represented by which of the following colours?**
In the Russian civil war the Bolsheviks and the socialist revolutionaries were represented by red and green colours.
21. **Mention the demands of the workers who went on strike at St. Petersburg in 1904.**
Workers demanded a reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.

SHORT AND LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

22. **State one idea different from each other for liberals, radicals and conservatives.**
 - (i) **Liberals:** They believed in changing the society. They wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against government. However, they thought that only propertied men should have the right to vote. They also did not want women to vote.
 - (ii) **Radicals:** In contrast, they believed in the rule of majority of the country's population. They opposed the privileges of the landowners and factory owners and supported women's right to vote.
 - (iii) **Conservatives:** They opposed both the liberals and radicals. Earlier they opposed any kind of change but by the nineteenth century, they accepted the change but believed that the past has to be respected and change had to be brought through a slow process.
23. **Who were the socialists in 19th century Europe? What kind of society did they envisage?**
Socialists are people who believed in the concept of social ownership where the resources or the factors of production as well as the yields or the returns of production were jointly managed by the

entire community on the basis of their individual inputs. The socialists did not believe in private ownership of land or other means of production.

Some socialists in the 19th century Europe like Robert Owen, an English manufacturer established a co-operative community called New Harmony in Indiana, USA wherein the means of production were jointly owned by the community and the yields were shared equitably. Other socialists like Louis Blanc believed that governments must encourage cooperatives and set up cooperative organisations to replace capitalist institutions.

24. Describe the incident known as 'Bloody Sunday'? State any two events after the Bloody Sunday which led to the revolution of 1905 in Russia.

On Sunday, Jan 22, 1905, the workers of Russia, led by Father Gapon, reached the Winter palace of the Tsar to present a petition. But they were fired at indiscriminately by police and the Cossacks resulting in the death of more than 100 workers with 300 workers injured. This started a series of events that were known as the 1905 Revolution. This incident is known as 'Bloody Sunday' in Russian history. Results of Bloody Sunday were:

- (i) Strikes happened all over the country;
- (ii) The Universities of Russia were closed down due to massive protests by students;
- (iii) Lawyers, doctors, engineers, middle class workers established Union of Unions and demanded a constituent assembly.

25. Differentiate between Mensheviks and Bolsheviks.

S. No.	Mensheviks	Bolsheviks
1.	It was a minor party formed under the leadership of Alexander Kerenskii	It was a major party of the Socialists under the leadership of Lenin.
2.	It believed in the slow and gradual transformation and set up of a Parliamentary form of government like Britain and France.	It believed in bringing about change through a revolution.
3.	The party was broad based and open to all and it favoured in working within the system to bring change.	The party was limited to a few with revolutionary spirit and it was used as a tool to bring revolution.
4.	It favoured democracy and capitalism to be established first before bring a socialist revolution.	It believed in transforming Russia from absolute monarchy to a communist state.
5.	It was more pro-Marxist and believed in idea of running a nation by the workers. It did not believe in establishing Marxism through violence but capitalist means.	It believed in revolution and violence to bring industrialisation.

26. What was Paris Commune?

Paris Commune refers to the violent uprising of common people in Paris against the French government from March 18 to May 28, 1871. The people consisting of workers, professionals, political activists and common people formed the 'people's government' in Paris. Its main purpose was to end exploitation of workers and monopolies. However, the 'Paris Commune' was ultimately crushed by government. Though it was short-lived, but the concept of 'Dictatorship of the Proletariat' emerged from it and it was celebrated by Socialists in the world as a prelude to a socialist revolution.

27. What was the Duma? How far was it successful?

The Duma was a governmental institution formed in Russia during the reign of the last Tsar, Nicholas II having representatives from the third estate. It was formed after the Russian Revolution of 1905 and was intended to function as the legislative branch of the Russian government with powers to pass laws and oversee the workings of the government.

The Tsar dismissed the 1st Duma within 75 days and the re-elected 2nd Duma within 3 months. He did not want any restrictions or reductions in his powers. He changed the voting laws and packed the Third Duma with the conservative politicians and Liberals and Revolutionaries were kept out. The Tsar defaulted on his promise and reduced the Duma to a mere advisory role with little powers to overrule the Tsar's autocratic government. Thus, Duma was not a successful attempt.

28. What was the impact of World War I on the Russian economy?

- (i) The war had a devastating effect on Russia, as its army faced heavy casualties, with over 7 million killed by 1917.
- (ii) The Russian army, as they retreated also destroyed crops and buildings to prevent them from the enemy, but it effected the local Russian population, as it led to displacement of over 3 million people in Russia.
- (iii) There was shortage of goods and equipment. Many small-scale workshops were shut down.
- (iv) Able-bodied men were called up to the war. This resulted in labour shortages and small workshops producing essential goods were shut down.
- (v) As large supply of grains was sent to the Russian army, the country faced acute food shortages. By the winter of 1916, riots at bread shops took place.
- (vi) All these events made Tsarist regime highly unpopular.

29. What do you mean by the 'reds', 'greens' and 'whites' in the context of Russia?

With the context of Russia, the 'reds' meant Bolsheviks, the 'greens' meant socialist revolutionaries and the 'whites' meant pro-Tsarists. The Bolsheviks were the majority group of workers under the leadership of Lenin.

During 1918 and 1919, the 'greens' (socialist revolutionaries) and the 'whites' (pro-Tsarists or who were in the favour of Tsar's rule) controlled most of the Russian empire. They were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops who were opposed to the growth of socialism in Russia.

30. List two differences between the capitalist and socialist ideas of private property.

- (i) Capitalists are owners of the industries in which they have invested capital. They believe in private property and a class based society. Socialists think that all property and means of production should be socially controlled. They believe in a classless society;
- (ii) Capitalists believe that the profit should be enjoyed by the owners of the industry. Socialists believe that the profits are the result of the workers 's labour, so the workers deserve to share it.

31. Why did people in Central Asia respond to the Russian Revolution in different ways?

- (i) People in Central Asia responded positively and with enthusiasm to the February Revolution of 1917 because the revolution freed them from the oppression of the Tsar's regime and strengthened their hopes for autonomy;
- (ii) But they responded with fear to the October Revolution of 1917, because the autocracy of the Tsar was replaced by the autocracy of Bolsheviks;

- (iii) In Khiva of Central Asia, Bolshevik colonists brutally massacred local nationalists in the name of defending socialism. This made the people of central Asia confused about the real nature of the Bolshevik Government.

32. 'Liberals of European states were not democratic'. Justify the statement.

Although the liberals argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, but they were not 'democrats' because

- (i) they did not believe in universal adult franchise, i.e., the right of every citizen to vote;
- (ii) they felt men of property mainly should have the right to vote;
- (iii) they were not in favour of women voting rights

33. What was the contribution of Karl Marx in beginning about the Russian Revolution of 1917?

Karl Marx's theories were central to the party ideology of Lenin's Bolsheviks and had a key role to play in 1917 revolution and the establishment of the Russian communist state. Vladimir Lenin was majorly influenced by Marx's writings. Karl Marx said that industrial society was capitalist under which workers did not get their share properly. He wanted the whole society to have the common control over the means of productions i.e., all production units should be nationalised. He thought that capitalism could be voted out only through revolution. Marx's idea deeply influenced Lenin and the Bolshevik Revolution.

34. Explain the impact of First World War on Russian Industry.

The First World War had a severe impact on Russian industry.

- (i) Russia's own industries were few in numbers and the country was also cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods by German control of the Baltic sea.
- (ii) Industrial equipment disintegrated more rapidly in Russia than any other country in Europe.
- (iii) By 1916, railway lines began to breakdown.
- (iv) Able-bodied men were called up to the war and as a result there were labour shortages and small workshops producing essentials were shut down.
- (v) Large supplies of grains were sent to feed army, bread and flour became scarce and riots at bread shop became common incident.

35. Discuss the relationship between peasants and nobles in Russia during early 19th century.

- (i) The Russian peasants did not have any respect for the nobles because they owned large landed properties while peasants were living in poor condition;
- (ii) Peasants wanted the land of the nobles and sometimes they refused to pay rent and even murdered them;
- (iii) In 1902, peasant agitation occurred on a large scale in South Russia and in 1905 it spread all over Russia;
- (iv) Russian peasants were different from the other European peasants as they sometimes pooled their land together;
- (v) Peasants established commune (Mir) system which divided the land according to the needs of the individual family.

36. Why was the decision to collectivise farms taken?

Due to the shortage of food-grains in Russia, the decision was taken to collectivise farms because Lenin felt that the small size of farms can't be modernized thereby won't help increase in production. Therefore in order to develop modern farms and run them along industrial lines with machinery, decision of collectivisation was taken.

37. What was the role of Tsar in the peasant revolt of 1905? Discuss briefly.

During 1905 Revolution, Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative parliament or Duma. He dismissed it within 75 days and re-elected second Duma within 3 months. He did not want any questioning of his authority or any reduction in his power. He changed the voting laws and packed the third Duma with conservative politicians.

38. Discuss the civil war that took place in Russia after the October Revolution and its consequences.

The Civil War in Russia broke out after the October revolution in Russia. The main causes of the Civil War were failure of the provisional government of Alexander Kerensky, the treaty of Brest-Litovsk enraged Russians, and the increasing influence of the Soviets. When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution the Russian army began to break up. Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters or autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising. They were supported by the French, American, British and Japanese troops.

The Bolsheviks kept industries and banks nationalised during the civil war. A process of centralised planning was introduced. Rapid construction and industrialisation started. An extended schooling system developed. Stalin introduced collectivisation of the farms so that no shortage of grain should occur. The Bolsheviks controlled most of the farmer of Russian Empire.

The Civil War in Russia resulted in the victory of the Red Army and establishment of USSR under the leadership of Lenin.

39. Mention the important steps taken by Lenin to improve the agriculture and economy of Russia.

Lenin nationalised most industries and banks. He ordered land redistribution. He permitted peasants to cultivate the land that had been socialised. Centralised planning was introduced. Five year plans were made. The government fixed all prices during the first two year "plans". There was increased production of oil, coal and steel. An extended schooling system developed, factory workers and peasants could go to universities. Communes were set up, members ate in a communal dining hall and income was divided according to the principles of "cooperative commission".

40. Why did the Kerensky government become unpopular in Russia?

- (i) The Provisional Government led by Kerensky became unpopular in Russia due to the influence exercised by industrialists and landowners in its functioning.
- (ii) Initially the Bolsheviks supported the government. However, discontent grew and the Provisional government took strict action to control rising discontent.
- (iii) Factory committees and trade unions were formed along with soldiers' committees.
- (iv) Leaders of workers were arrested by the government and popular demonstration by Bolsheviks in 1917 was repressed.
- (v) There were also fears that the government could set up a dictatorship.

All these factors led to the unpopularity of the government and contributed towards the October Revolution in 1917.

41. Mention a change introduced by Stalin in the Russian economy. How did Stalin deal with the critics?

- (i) Stalin introduced the collectivisation system wherein all peasants were asked to pool their lands together (Kolkhoz) for collective farming. The profit was then shared by the peasants working on the land;
- (ii) Stalin snatched the lands of rich peasants (Kulaks) for this system;

- (iii) He dealt by accusing his critics and charging them as the conspirators against socialism. Over 2 million people accused were imprisoned or put in labour camps by 1939.

42. What steps were taken to improve the condition of factory workers and peasants in Russia after the civil war?

For Peasants:

- (i) Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.
- (ii) banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy
- (iii) industries and banks nationalised

For factory workers:

- (i) An extended schooling system developed, and arrangements were made for factory workers and peasants to enter universities;
- (ii) Crèches were established in factories for the children of women;
- (iii) Cheap public health care was provided;
- (iv) Model living quarters were set up for workers.

43. What were the main changes observed after the October Revolution in Russia?

- (i) Most of the industries and banks were nationalised in November 1917 when the government took over their ownership and management;
- (ii) Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility;
- (iii) Large houses in cities were partitioned according to family requirements;
- (iv) Old titles of aristocracy were banned;
- (v) New uniforms were designed for the army and officials.