



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject : History	Topic: Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution	Date of Worksheet : 16/8/2017
Resource Person: Mrs. Sangeeta Kumble	Date :	
Name of the Student :	Class & Division :	Roll Number :

	<p>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:</p> <p>NOTE: (QUESTION 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 19, 20, 23, 26 TO BE WRITTEN IN THE NOTEBOOK.)</p>	
1	Why the period after the success of French Revolution can be called as the age of social change?	5
2	<p>State one idea different from each other for liberals' radicals and conservatives.</p> <p>-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.</p> <p>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 rights to vote.</p> <p>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 about through a slow process.</p>	3
3	What were the views of the liberals about the transformation of society in the 18 th century?	5
4	<p>What social changes can be seen in society after industrialization?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What was the impact of industrial society on the social life of the people?</p> <p>-Industrialization brought men, women and children to factories.</p> <p>-Working hours were often long and wages were poor.</p> <p>-Unemployment was common, particularly during the times of low demand for industrial goods.</p> <p>-Housing and sanitation problems were growing rapidly.</p> <p>Almost all industries were properties of individuals.</p> <p>-Liberals and Radicals searched for solutions to these issues.</p> <p>-Many liberals and radicals themselves were often property owners and employers.</p> <p>-So, it was the time when new cities came up and new industrial regions developed, railways expanded and the Industrial Revolution happened.</p>	5
5	What was the socialist system?	3



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6	Describe the visions of Robert Owen and Louis Blanc.	3
7	<p>Who was Karl Marx? What was his theory of socialism?</p> <p>Karl Marx was a communist who introduced the concept of socialism.</p> <p>Karl Marx theory :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-He felt that the industrial society belonged to the capitalists.-Capitalists owned the capital invested in industries, but the profit was produced by the workers.-He believed that the condition of workers would never improve, as long as profit is taken by the capitalists.-Marx believed that to free themselves from the capitalist's exploitation, workers had to form a socialist society where all property was socially controlled.-This would be a communist society.	5
8	How were socialist parties formed in various parts of the world?	5
9	<p>What were the main causes of the Russian revolution?</p> <p>Main causes were:</p> <p>1, Autocratic rule of Tsars:</p> <p>In 1914, the Russian emperor was Tsar Nicholas II. He fought number of wars to expand his empire in the north and west in Europe. He had borne the expenditure of war by taxing the common people of Russia.</p> <p>2. Conditions of peasants:</p> <p>Majority of the Russians were agriculturists. Major part of the land was owned by nobles and clergy and these peasants worked as farmers on daily wages. They were paid less and worked more and sometimes under debt, they were not even paid wages.</p> <p>3. Status of industries:</p> <p>Industry was found in pockets. Prominent industrial areas were St. Petersburg and Moscow. Craftsman undertook much of the production, but large factories existed alongside crafts workshops. Foreign investment in industries increased with the extension of Russia railway network.</p> <p>4. Conditions of workers in the industries:</p> <p>Most industries were owned by the industrialists. Though the government supervised factories' working hours and wages of the workers but still rules were broken. Women workers were also paid less than men. some workers formed associations to help members in times of unemployment and financial hardships</p> <p>5. Formation of socialist parties:</p> <p>All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in 1898 by socialists, who respected Marxist ideas. But because of government policies, it had to operate secretly</p>	5



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	as an illegal organization. It set up a newspaper, mobilized workers and organized strikes.	
10	<p>Describe the history of the socialist Movement in Russia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-In 1898, the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was formed on the lines of Karl Marx.-Some socialists formed the Socialists Revolutionary Party in 1900, to struggle for peasants rights and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants.-Lenin felt that these were peasants who were poor as well as rich, so they could not all be a part of the socialist movement.-Lenin who formed the Bolshevik group felt that in a society like Tsarist Russia, party should be disciplined and should control its member's number and quality, Whereas Mensheviks thought that the party should be open to all.-The party was divided over the strategy of organization, Bolsheviks and Mensheviks .Bolsheviks was led by Lenin and Mensheviks by Kerensky.	5
11	<p>Who was 'father Gapon'? Narrate the events leading to the "Bloody Sunday" incident and the 1905 revolution.</p> <p>Father Gapon was the leader of the procession of workers, who marched towards the Winter Palace in St Petersburg.</p> <p>Events :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-When this procession of workers reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the police.-Over a hundred workers were killed and about three hundred wounded.-This incident known as Bloody Sunday started a series of events leading to the 1905 revolution.-strikes took place, universities closed down and student bodies staged walkouts.-lawyers' doctors and engineers and other middle class workers formed unions and demanded a constituent assembly.	5
12	<p>What was the Duma and how far was it successful?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Duma was an elected legislative body like the parliament having representatives of the third estates. The tsar dismissed the first duma within 75 days and the re-elected second Duma within three 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.-Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.	3
13	<p>Explain reasons why Russian people wanted the tsar to withdraw from the world war?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-In Russia, the war was initially popular and people agreed to Tsar Nicholas	3



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	<p>policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-The First World War on the eastern front differed from western front. In the west, armies fought from trenches along eastern France. In the east armies fought battles with large casualties.-Defeats were shocking and demoralizing. As German armies further moved, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy to enter easily.-Destruction of crops and buildings led to over three million refugees in Russia.-The situation discredited the government of the Tsar. Even soldiers did not like to fight such a war.	
14	What was the impact of world war on the Russian economy?	3
15	<p>State the main events leading to the February Revolution in Petrograd.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-All the workers quarters and factories were located on the right bank of the river Neva.-On the left bank were the fashionable areas, the Winter Palace, official buildings and the palace where Duma met.-In February 1917, there were severe food shortages in workers quarters.-On February 22, a lockout took place at a factory leading to a strike by the workers.-In other factories also workers went on strikes and women led the way to the strikes. This came to be called The International Women's day.- The workers ultimately crossed the river and surrounded the official building in protest.-The government imposed a curfew and called out the cavalry and police to keep a check on them.	5
16	<p>How was the February Revolution able to bring down the monarchy in Russia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-On Sunday the 25th February the government suspended the Duma.-Demonstrations returned back on the street of the left bank.-People raised slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy.-The government tried to control the situation by calling the army but the cavalry refused to fire at the demonstrators.-Now soldiers also joined workers and had all gathered to form a council called the 'Soviet'. This was the Petrograd Soviet.-The very next day, a delegation went to see the czar and advised to accept defeat-He decided to abdicate on 2 march and the soviet leaders and the Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government.- New Russia's future would be decided by the Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of Universal adult franchise.	5



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	<p>-Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917.</p>	
17	<p>Who was Lenin? Describe his role in the Russian Revolution of 1917.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik party .A committed revolutionary, he led the Russian Revolution which was synonymous with his nature and was always prepared to take desperate measures to defend it.-When the Kerenskii government lost the support of the people, Lenin returned from exile to organize the Bolshevik party to take over the reins of the power.-He put forward clear policies to end the war ,transfer land to the peasants and popularized the slogan “All power to the Soviets”-He proclaimed the rights of all people, including those under the Russian empire to self-determination .On 7th November with the fall of Kerenskii government, Lenin became the head of the world’s first communist government.	5
18	<p>Which events led to the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-A conflict grew between the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks as Lenin feared that the Provisional Government may set up a dictatorship.-On 16th October 1917, Lenin persuaded them to accept socialist’s power and appointed a Military Revolutionary Committee under LeonTrotskii to organize the seizure.-The uprising began on 24th October and Kerensky ,the primeminister left the city to call troops-In a swift response, the Military RevolutionaryCommittee ordered its supporters to seize government offices and arrest ministers.-By nightfall, the city was under the Committee control and the ministers had surrendered.-Uprisings took place in other cities .There was heavy fighting but t by December, the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow –Petrograd area.	5
19	<p>What were Lenin’s April Theses?</p>	3
20	<p>State any three measures taken by Provincial Government to suppress the Bolshevik influence?</p>	5
21	<p>What changes were brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October revolution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Bolsheviks were totally opposed to private property.-Most industry and banks were nationalized in November 1917.This meant that the government took over ownership and management.-Land was declared a social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.-In cities, they enforced the partition of large houses according to family	5



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	requirements. -They banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy. -The Bolsheviks Party was renamed the 'Russian Community Party'.	
22	What were the causes of the civil war between the Bolsheviks and the Russian army of the Non-Bolsheviks? -When Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up. Soldiers mostly peasants wished to go home for the redistribution and deserted. -Non Bolsheviks Socialists liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik Uprising. -Their leaders moved to South Russia and organized troops to fight the Bolsheviks. These troops and Bolsheviks fought a civil war; and looting banditry and famine became common.	3
23	Write a note on Stalin's attempt to improve the soviet economy.	5
24	Why didn't Stalin policy of collectivization yield immediate results? Explain reason. -There was criticism on the consequences of collectivization of farms. -Stalin and his supporters charged these critics with conspiracy against socialism. -With the result over two million people were either in prison or labor camps. - A large number of them were forced to make false confessions under torture and were executed. -Several punished people were talented professionally and were brought with false allegations.	3
25	'1905 Revolution proved to be dress rehearsal for the revolution that took place in 1917 in Russia'. Give three arguments in support of the statement. -Revolution of 1905 was materialized after the incidence of 'Bloody Sunday' in which a mass of peaceful workers with their wives and children marched o winter palace and were attacked and killed by Tsar soldiers. -With the result, Duma ,a representative body was formed and accepted by the Tsar, -This revolution had given an inspiration to the Menshevik leaders to form workers organization and protest against Tsar, his policies of participation in the war, not looking at food shortages and other problems of the people.	5
26	What were the effects of the Russian Revolution on the world?	5