

# HISTORY

## Chapter 2: Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution



## Important Questions

### Multiple Choice questions-

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.

Question 2. What was the slogan of the Bolshhvik 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

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

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

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 handedly 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.

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.

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 practice their own language and culture

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (iii) and (iv)

(c) (ii) and (iv)

(d) (i) and (iii)

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 organized 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

Question 9. Who started collectivisation?

(a) Lenin

(b) Czar II

(c) Stalin

(d) Rusputin

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

Question 11. Socialist Revolutionary party of Russia was formed in:

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

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)

Question 13. Bloody Sunday incident occurred in:

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1907
- (c) 1911
- (d) 1917

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.

Question 15. Which of the following country was not the part of central power?

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

### Very Short Questions:

1. Who controlled economic and social powers before the 18th century in France?
2. Name any two Indians who talked of the significance of the French Revolution.
3. What were the varied responses in Europe about transformation of society?
4. Mention the type of government favoured by the liberals.

5. How can you say that the 'liberals' were not 'democrats'? [HOTS]
6. Mention one significant view of the radicals.
7. When did the conservatives become receptive to the need of change?
8. Which group of ideology was against any kind of political or social change earlier in the 18th century?
9. What were the ideas of 'conservatives' regarding social change in the 19th century?
10. What kind of developments took place as a result of new political trends in Europe?

### Short Questions:

1. Liberals were not Democrats. Explain
2. Describe the views of radicals?
3. What were the viewpoints of the conservatives?
4. How should society, according to liberals and radicals, develop?
5. Why were socialists against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills.
6. What was the basic principle of the Marxist theory.
7. Explain how workers were divided in social groups?

### Long Questions:

1. What changes did industrialisation bring to the then society in Russia?
2. What solutions did radicals and liberals find to the problem of the industrial society
3. Explain how a society, according to socialists, can operate without property. What would be the basis of socialist society?
4. What developments took place in Europe in support of socialism.
5. What were the events preceding the 1905 Revolution in Russia?

### Assertion Reason Questions:

1. In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

**Assertion (A):** Liberals and Radicals themselves were often property owners and employers.

**Reason (R) :** Opposed to the privileges the old Aristocracy had by birth, they firmly believed in the value of individual effort, labour and enterprise.

A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

2. In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

**Assertion (A) :** Capitalist were against private property, and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time.

**Reason (R) :** Individuals owned the property that gave employment but the propertie were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive.

A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

### Case Study Based Question:

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

In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile. He and the Bolsheviks had opposed the war since 1914. Now he felt it was time for Soviets to take over power. He declared that the war be brought to a close, land be transferred to the Peasants and Banks be nationalised. These three demands were Lenin's 'April Theses'. He also argued that the Bolshevik Party rename itself the Communist Party to indicate its new radical aims. Most others in the Bolshevik Party were initially surprised by the April Theses. They thought that the time was not yet ripe for a Socialist Revolution and the Provisional Government needed to be supported. But the developments of the subsequent month changed their attitude.

(1) When did Bolshevik leader Vladmir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile?

A) In April, 1918

B) In April, 1915

C) In April, 1916

D) In April, 1917

(2) How many demands were there in Lenin's 'April Theses'?

A) Three

B) Four

C) Five

D) Six

(3) Lenin argued that the Bolshevik Party should rename itself as \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Communist Party
- B) Socialist Party
- C) Russian Social Democratic Labour Party
- D) Socialist Revolutionary Party

(4) Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Slavery in the February 1917
- B) Monarchy in February 1917
- C) Clergy in February
- D) Nobility in February 1917

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

One of the groups which looked to change society were the Liberals. Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. We should remember that at this time European states usually discriminated in favour of one religion or another (Britain favoured the Church of England, Austria and Spain favoured the Catholic Church). Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments. They argued for a representative elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials. However, they were not 'democrats'. They did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise, that is, the right of every citizen to vote. They felt men of property mainly should have the vote. They also did not want the vote for women.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ become one of the most significant and powerful ideas to shape society in the twentieth century, through the Revolution in Russia.

- A) Communism
- B) Socialism
- C) Dictatorship
- D) Democracy

(2) Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated.

- A) No religion
- B) One religion
- C) Few religions
- D) All religions

(3) Which countries favoured the Catholic Church?

- A) France and Spain

- B) Spain and Italy
- C) Austria and Spain
- D) Spain and Germany

(4) What was the suffragette?

- A) Women's movement
- B) Property tax
- C) Land acquisition
- D) Proletariat class

### Answer Key:

### MCQ

1. (d) They were Muslim reformers within Russian Empire.
2. (a) All powers to the Soviets
3. (d) Well-to-do peasants
4. (c) On March 2, 1917
5. (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
6. (c) All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
7. (c) (ii) and (iv)
8. (d) All are correct
9. (c) Stalin
10. (a) Fedor Belov
11. (a) 1900
12. (b) (iii) and (iv)
13. (a) 1905
14. (b) Price rose very high, it became very difficult for workers to make their both ends meet.
15. (a) Russia

### Very Short Answer:

1. The aristocracy and the church controlled the economic and social powers in France before the 18th century..
2. Raja Rammohan Roy and Derozio talked of the significance of the French Revolution.
3. There were some who accepted that some changes were necessary but wished to have a gradual shift while others wanted radical restructuring of the society.



4. They insisted on a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials,
5. The liberals were not democrats because they did not believe in universal adult franchise and felt that only men of property should have a right to vote. They were against voting rights to women.
6. Radicals wanted a nation in which the government was based on the majority of a country's population.
7. After the French Revolution, the conservatives became receptive to some kind of change.
8. The conservatives, in the early 18th century were against any kind of political and social change.
9. The conservatives believed that some change was required in the society but the changes should be slow.
10. As a result of new political trends in Europe industrial revolution occurred, new cities came up and railways expanded.

### Short Answer:

**Ans: 1.** The liberals could not be called democrats because even though they argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials, they did not believe in universal adult franchise and also did not want the voting rights for women. They felt right to vote should only be given to propertied men.

**Ans: 2.** The following were the viewpoints of the radicals.

- (a) Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population.
- (b) Many supported women's suffragette movements.
- (c) They opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners. Though they favoured private property, they disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few.

**Ans: 3.** The conservatives had the following viewpoints.

- (a) In the beginning of the eighteenth century, they were opposed to the idea of change.
- (b) Later in the nineteenth century, they accepted that some change was inevitable.
- (c) At the same time they believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.

**Ans: 4.** The conservatives had the following viewpoints.

- (a) In the beginning of the eighteenth century, they were opposed to the idea of change.
- (b) Later in the nineteenth century, they accepted that some change was inevitable.

(c) At the same time they believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.

**Ans: 5.** The conservatives had the following viewpoints.

(a) In the beginning of the eighteenth century, they were opposed to the idea of change.

(b) Later in the nineteenth century, they accepted that some change was inevitable.

(c) At the same time they believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.

**Ans: 6.** Marx believed that the condition of workers could not improve as long as private capitalists had profit motive. Workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property. Workers must construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a communist society, the natural society of the future.

**Ans: 7.** The workers were divided in social groups in Russia in the following ways.

(a) Some workers were closely linked to their villages while others settled in the cities permanently,

(b) The division among the workers was on the basis of skills they possessed. Metalworkers were on the high level as their work required training.

(c) Apart from males, women also formed a considerable working force in the factories though they were paid less than the males.

### Long Answer:

**Ans: 1.** The following changes were brought in the Russian society with the advent of industrialisation.

(a) The society saw profound social and economic changes.

(b) It was a time when new cities came up and new industrialized regions developed and railways expanded.

(c) Industrial Revolution brought men, women and children to factories.

(d) Work hours were often long and wages were very low.

(e) During the time of low demand, unemployment was common.

(f) As the towns were growing rapidly, problems like housing and sanitation emerged.

**Ans: 2.** The following solutions were found by the radicals and the liberals to the problems of Industrial society.

(a) They felt that efforts should be made to make the workforce healthy and educated.

(b) They were opposed to the privileges enjoyed by the old aristocracy.

(c) They advocated value of individual effort, labour and enterprise.

(d) They thought of freedom of individuals so that poor could labour and those with capital

could operate freely. This would develop the society.

(e) It was also sought that the government should be removed through revolution

**Ans: 3.** Socialists had different visions of the future. Robert Owen, a leading English manufacturer, sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA). Some other socialists felt that cooperatives could not be built on a wide scale through individual initiative only. The governments must encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprise. The same view was propagated by Louis Blanc in France. It was said that cooperatives were to be associations of people who produced goods together and divided the profits according to the work done by members.

More ideas were added to this body of arguments by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marx argued that industrial society was capitalist who owned resources and invested in the factories. The profit was produced by the workers but they did not gain anything. Their condition could improve only if they were freed from the clutches of capitalist exploitation.

Control of means and factors of production by the workers themselves can be the basis of such a socialist society. For this, the workers needed to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a communist society.

**Ans: 4.** The following developments took place in Europe in support of socialism.

(a) An international body, called the Second International was formed by the socialists to coordinate the efforts of the workers.

(b) Workers Associations were formed to fight for better living and working conditions.

(c) Funds were set up to help members in times of distress.

(d) Workers demanded a reduction in working hours and the right to vote.

(e) In many places in Europe, these associations worked closely with the Social Democratic Party and helped it win parliamentary seats.

(f) In 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France.

**Ans: 5.** The following events preceded the 1905 Revolution in Russia.

(a) The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose rapidly and the real wages declined.

(b) The membership of workers' associations rose dramatically.

(c) There was a call for an industrial action when four of the workers at the Putilov Iron Works were dismissed.

(d) There were mass strikes by the workers demanding reduction in the working hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.

(e) When a procession of workers led by the Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the police and the cossacks that killed hundreds of the workers. This incident is

known as Bloody Sunday.

(f) There were strikes all over the country and universities closed, student bodies staged walkouts, complaining lack of civil liberties. Various unions of doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers were established that demanded a constituent assembly.

### Assertion Reason Answer:

1. A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
2. D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

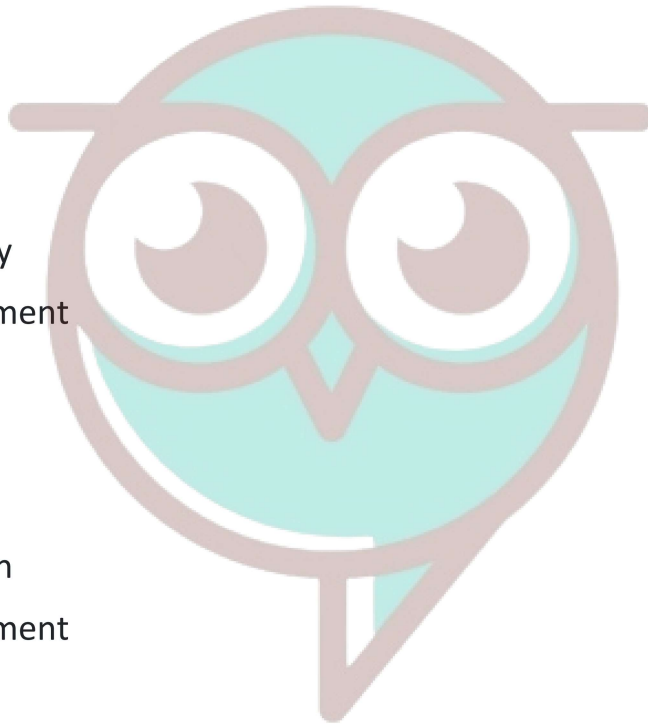
### Case Study Answer:

#### 1. Answer:

- (1) D) In April, 1917
- (2) A) Three
- (3) A) Communist Party
- (4) A) Women's movement

#### 2. Answer:

- (1) B) Socialism
- (2) D) All religions
- (3) C) Austria and Spain
- (4) A) Women's movement



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