

CBSE – Social Science – IX – Important Q.A.

Chapter – 2. Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution.

Q.1. What responses emerged in Europe after the French Revolution?

Ans.: - The response that emerged were categorized as :

(i) conservative, (ii) liberal and (iii) radical.

Q.2. What do you mean by ‘conservative’?

Ans.: - The conservatives believed in past and change themselves through a gradual process.

Q.3. Who were the ‘radicals’?

Ans.: - The radicals believed in drastic change of society. A society based on majority rule. Women should be given right to vote. They opposed the privileges of land owners and wealthy factory owner. They did not like the concentration of property in a few hands.

Q.4. What is the difference between the ‘liberal’ and the democrats ?

Ans.: -

Liberals	Democrats
Did not believe in universal franchise and were against right of women to vote.	Believed in universal franchise and were in favour of right of women to vote.

Q.5.State similarities between ‘liberal’ and ‘radicals’.

Ans.: - Both of them believed in value of individual effort, labour and enterprise. They were in favour of privileges should be based on merit and not by birth.

Q.6. State the significance of the Russian Revolution.

Ans.: - The establishment of a socialist state.

Q.7. How 19th century was a time of profound changes?

Ans.: - 19th century was a period of profound changes because :

- (i) Russian Revolution brought socio-economic change,
- (ii) New cities and industrial regions developed,
- (iii) Trade and commerce improved with the extension of railways.

Q.8. State which idea attracted widespread attention in 19th century Europe.

Ans.: - The socialist idea.

Q.9. What was the root of all evils in society according to Socialism?

Ans.: - Private property.

Q.10.Why were the socialists against private property ?

Ans.: - They considered private property as the main cause for class division. Hence they favoured abolition of private property and removal of capitalism.

Q.11. State names of 2 advocates of cooperatives.

Ans.: - (i) Robert Owen (ii) Louis Blanc.

Q.12. State the name of the cooperative community built by Robert Owen. Where was it started?

Ans.: - The name was New Harmony. It was started in Indiana (USA).

Q.13. State the basic difference between the cooperatives advocated by Robert Owen and Louis Blanc.

Ans.: -

Cooperatives advocated by Robert Owen	Cooperatives advocated by Louis Blanc
Individual initiating in setting up of cooperatives.	Government intervention in setting up of cooperatives.

Q.14. State the name of international body formed to coordinate socialist efforts throughout Europe.

Ans.: - 'The Second International' in 1870.

Q.15. What was Second International?

Ans.: - It was an international body formed in 1870 to coordinate the efforts and ideas of socialists.

Q.16. Why were workers association formed in France, Britain and Germany?

Ans.: - To fight for better living and working conditions and pressurize government to grant right to vote to workers.

Q.17. State the names of 2 workers associations.

Ans.: - (i) Labour Party in Britain, (ii) Socialist Party in France.

Q.18. How did the Socialists succeed in influencing legislation prior to 1914?

Ans.: - Before 1914 socialists could not form their own government. After getting a strong number of parliamentary representatives, were able to influence legislation.

Q.19. Where and when was the first Socialist Government formed?

Ans.: - It was formed in Russia after the 1917, October Revolution.

Q.20. What do you mean by Russian Revolution?

Ans.: - The Russian Revolution entails fall of monarchy (Tsar) in February 1917 and the events of October 1917.

Q.21. Write the name of the Tsar at the time of Russian Revolution.

Ans.: - Nicolas II.

Q.22. State the religious groups in Russia before 1914.

Ans.: - Majority belonged to the Russian Orthodox Christianity. Others were Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and Buddhists.

Q.23. State the contributions of Lenin.

Ans.: - (i) Lenin was a leader of Bolshevik party and withdrew Russia from the First World War. It signed a treaty with Germany and ceded territories as a price for peace.
(ii) After abdication of Tsar in Feb.1917, he assumed power and directed the social and economic revolution of October 1917 and made Russia the first communist state in the world.

Q.24. Why emergence of the Soviet Union as a great power after First World War was considered a danger by many countries?

Ans.: - The reasons were :

- (i) The communist ideology of the Soviet Union was viewed as a threat to the social and economic system of the Western European countries.
- (ii) Many capitalist countries of Western Europe was fearing as Soviet Union was helping many countries to turn communist.

Q.25. State the two stages of Russian Revolution.

- Ans.:** - (i) The February Revolution when Tsar abdicated the Mensheviks under Kerenski came to power.
- (ii) The October Revolution when the Bolsheviks under the leadership of Lenin overthrew Kerenski's government and seized control.

Q.26. State the condition of the non-Russian nationalities before the 1917 Russian revolution.

Ans.: - Condition of non-Russian nationalities before 1917 Russian Revolution :

- (i) They were treated as inferiors and did not enjoyed equal rights.
- (ii) Russian language was imposed to them and they were not allowed to practice their own language and culture.

Q.27. Name and state difference between the political parties that represented the industrial workers.

Ans.: - The political parties were Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.

Mensheviks	Bolsheviks
They believed in establishing a parliamentary system of government.	They favoured a socialist system by force, if necessary.

Q.28. State the reforms introduced by Tsar Nicholas-II immediately after the Revolution of 1905?

- Ans.:** - (i) Introduced the October manifesto granting the people freedom of speech, press and association.
- (ii) Power to make laws were conferred upon on elected body called the Duma.

Q.29. State the economic cause for the Revolution of 1917?

- Ans.:** - (i) Serfdom was abolished in 1861, but the peasants were living in misery as land given to them was not enough to meet their needs. A series of famines and bad harvest brought them to poverty.
- (ii) The industrial workers lived and worked under appalling condition with no political rights no scope of even minor reforms.

Q.30. State the attitude of former USSR towards the movement for independence in Asia.

- Ans.:** - (i) The USSR supported independence movements in Asia as it was against imperialism.
- (ii) Just after the Revolution the Soviet government annulled the unequal treaties which the Tsar had imposed on China. China's effort at unification was supported under Sun-Yat-Sen.

Q.31. State the main objectives of the Russian Revolution.

Ans.: - The main objectives of the Russian Revolution were :

- (i) To secure peace.
- (ii) To withdraw Russia from the First World War.
- (iii) To transfer to the tiller.
- (iv) To give the workers control over industry.
- (v) To provide equal status to non-Russian nationalities.

Q.32. State the requirements necessary for the success of a Revolution.

Ans.: - (i) People should understand the necessity of revolution and be ready to sacrifice their lives for it.

(ii) If the existing government is in crisis, it should be overthrown immediately.

Q.33. How the Russian Revolution of 1905 was a dress rehearsal of the October Revolution of 1917?

Ans.: - (i) The revolution of 1905 aroused the people and prepared them for 1917.

(ii) The soldiers and the people of non-Russian nationalities came closer to the Russian revolutionaries after this.

Q.34. State the occupation of the Russian people in early 20th century.

Ans.: - Agriculture.

Q.35. State the main source of export earning in Russia.

Ans.: - Grain.

Q.36. State the factors that contributed to industrialization in Russia in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Ans.: - The factors were :

- (i) Foreign investments were increased.
- (ii) Railway network was extended.
- (iii) Coal production was doubled.
- (iv) Iron and steel output quadrupled.

Q.37. State the basis on which workers in Russia were divided.

Ans.: - They were divided on the basis of skill.

Q.38. Who were the aristocrats among the workers?

Ans.: - The metal workers.

Q.39. State the industries prone to strikes.

Ans.: - The metal and textile industry.

Q.40. State the source of power and position of the nobles.

Ans.: - Services to the Tsar.

Q.41. State the difference between the peasants in Russia from other European peasants.

Ans.: - Russian peasants were different from other European peasant as they had to return their land periodically and the commune divided it according to the needs of individual families.

Q.42. State the source of inspiration for the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.

Ans.: - The idea of Marx.

Q.43. How did the RSDWP enlist support?

Ans.: - By setting up newspaper, mobilizing workers and organizing strikes.

Q.44. State the cause of feelings Russian Socialists that peasants would be the main force of the Revolution in Russia.

Ans.: - Because Russian peasants were natural socialists as they had custom of dividing land periodically according to the need of the family.

Q.45. Why RSDWP splitted ?

Ans.: - On the question of organization and policy.

Q.46. State the name of the group with their leader into which the RSDWP split.

Ans.: - (i) Mensheviks a minority group under Alexander Kerensky.

(ii) Bolsheviks a majority group under popular leader Lenin.

Q.47. Explain the term ‘Blood Sunday’.

Ans.: - It applies to police and Cossack firing in Petersburg in 1905, on a mass of peaceful workers and their families, on their way to the Winter Palace, to present a petition to the Tsar. More than 100 workers died and about 300 injured.

Q.48. State the difference in the war between eastern front and western front.

Ans.: -

War on the western front	War on the eastern front
Armies fought the war from trenches.	Armies moved a great deal and the battles left large casualties.

Q.49. Why is International Woman’s Day celebrated on 23rd February?

Ans.: - It is celebrated as a mark of honour the day in Russia as many woman led the way to strikes in factories.

Q.50. Which ship played an important role in the assault of the Winter Palace?

Ans.: - It was ‘Aurora’.

Q.51. State the single most important cause for the break up of the Russian army.

Ans.: - Bolshevik order of land redistribution.

Q.52. Who were the ‘Reds’?

Ans.: - The Bolsheviks were called ‘Reds’.

Q.53. Who were the ‘Whites’ and the ‘Greens’?

Ans.: - The pro Tsarists were called the ‘Whites’ and socialists revolutionaries were called the ‘Greens’.

Q.54. State the two groups that fought one another in the civil war that ensued after the October Revolution.

Ans.: - One group consisted non-Bolsheviks, socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy backed by foreign troops and the other consisted Bolsheviks.

Q.55. What is the reason for loss of popular support for non-Bolsheviks?

Ans.: - The hard steps taken by supporters of non-Bolsheviks against peasants.

Q.56. State the factors behind Bolshevik success in the Civil War.

Ans.: - (i) Bolshevik order of land redistribution and (ii) cooperation with non-Russian nationalists and Muslim Jadidists.

Q.57. State the treaty that marked the end of Russia's participation in the First World War.

Ans.: - The Treaty of Brest Litovsk between Russia and Germany in 1918.

Q.58. State the steps taken by Lenin to make Russia a Socialist State?

Ans.: - (i) Introduction of system of Five Year Plans.

(ii) Making land a state property.

(iii) Abolishing private property.

(iv) Right to work was made constitutional right.

Q.59. What do you mean by 'extended school system'?

Ans.: - Education for all. Arrangements were made for factory workers and peasants to enter universities.

Q.60. State the immediate consequences of centralized planning.

Ans.: - The planning lead to :

(i) Economic growth, (ii) Coal, oil and steel production increased 100%, (iii) New factory cities developed.

Q.61. Who succeeded to power after Lenin?

Ans.: - Stalin.

Q.62. State the emergency measure introduced by Stalin.

Ans.: - Collectivisation.

Q.63. Why did Stalin introduce collectivization ?

Ans.: - To overcome the problem of acute shortage of grain.

Q.64. How did Stalin handled the critics of Planned Economy and Collectivisation within the party ?

Ans.: - They were handled sternly and charged with conspiracy against socialism. They were imprisoned or sent to labour camps or executed.

Q.65. State the main differences between 'liberals' and 'radicals'.

Ans.: -

Liberals	Radicals
1. Favoured the idea of privileges.	1. Opposed to privileges of landowners and wealthy factory owners.
2. Wanted voting rights for propertied classes only.	2. Believed in universal franchise.
3. Were in favour of private property.	3. Were opposed to concentration of wealth in few hands.
4. Were against giving women the right to vote.	4. Were for women suffragette.

Q.66. State the basis of socialist society.

Ans.: - (i) It was a classless society.

(ii) Private property was to be abolished.

(iii) Means of production and distribution would be in the hands of the people.

Q.67. State the slogan using which Bolsheviks came to power under Lenin.

Ans.: - “All power to the Soviets”.

Q.68. Why was Kerenskii’s government unpopular ? Give reasons.

Ans.: - (i) He could not fulfill the four-fold demands of the people.

(ii) Kerenskii could not provide immediate results to the people.

Q.69. State the objectives of Stalin’s Five Year Plans.

Ans.: - (i) To overcome the economic and political problems.

(ii) Revitalising all sectors of the economy.

BEST OF LUCK.