



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: IX</b>	<b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>Sub: HISTORY</b>
<b>Chapter-2 Worksheet - 2</b>	<b>Topic: Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution</b>	<b>Year: 2023-24</b>

<b>Q1.</b>	<b>At the beginning of the 20th century, the majority of the Russian people worked in the</b>  A. Industrial sector <b>B. Agricultural sector</b> C. Mining sector D. Transport sector
<b>Q2.</b>	<b>Which of the following ideas that attracted widespread attention on the restructuring of society during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe?</b>  A. Capitalism <b>B. Socialism</b> C. Dictatorship D. None of the above
<b>Q3.</b>	<b>Which religion was followed by most of the people of Russia?</b>  A. Catholics B. Protestants <b>C. Russian Orthodox Christianity</b> D. None of the above
<b>Q4.</b>	<b>Who were the "Jadidists"?</b>  A. They were nationalists B. They were revolutionaries C. They were Buddhists <b>D. They were the Muslim reformers within the Russian empire</b>
<b>Q5.</b>	<b>During the World War I, Russia fought against</b>  A. Britain & France <b>B. Germany, Austria &amp; Turkey</b> C. America D. All of the above
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>Why did the Tsar dismiss the first Duma within 75 days of its election?</b>  A. Because it was incapable of taking good decisions <b>B. Because the Tsar did not want anyone to question his authority</b> C. The term of first Duma was of 75 days only D. None of the above
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>Who led the Bolshevik group in Russia during Russian Revolution?</b>

	<p><b>A. Vladimir Lenin</b>          B. Karl Marx          C. Friedrich Engels          D. Trotsky</p>
<b>Q8.</b>	<p><b>Socialists took over the government in Russia through the</b></p> <p><b>A. October Revolution in 1917</b>          B. November Revolution in 1918          C. December Revolution in 1919          D. February Revolution in 1920</p>
<b>Q9.</b>	<p><b>Who started 'Collectivisation Programme' in Russia?</b></p> <p>A. Lenin          B. Karl Marx          C. Rasputin  <b>D. Stalin</b></p>
<b>Q10.</b>	<p><b>Who were the 'Kulaks'?</b></p> <p>A. Workers of the Bolshevik Party          B. Workers of the Menshevik Party  <b>C. Well to-do peasants</b>          D. Landless labourers / Group of army leaders</p>

**Assertion and Reasoning:**

In the questions given below, there are statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reasons(R). Read the statements and choose the correct options:

**Assertion (A):** Industrialization brought men, women and children to factories.

**Reason (R):** Working hours were often long and wages were poor.

Options:

- 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

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

**Assertion (A):** Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist's exploitation workers had to construct a radically socialist society.

**Reason (R):** He was convinced that the workers would triumph in their conflicts with the capitalists. A communist society was the natural society of the future.

Options:

- 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

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

<b>I. i)</b>	<b>Read the paragraph carefully and answer the following questions as below.</b>
	<p>When the procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that became known as the 1905 Revolution. Strikes took place all over the country and universities closed down when student bodies staged walkouts, complaining about the lack of civil liberties. Lawyers, doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers established the Union of Unions and demanded a constituent assembly.</p> <p>a) What was the prime reason for the procession of workers?  Ans. i) Demand for reduction in working day to eight hours.  ii) Increase in real wages.</p> <p>b) Why were the workers moving towards the Winter Palace?  Ans. It was the residence of Tsar Nicholas II.</p> <p>c) What was the immediate effects of 1905 Revolution?  Ans. Tsar allowed the creation of an elected parliament called Duma</p>
<b>ii)</b>	<p>When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up. Soldiers, mostly peasants, wished to go home for the redistribution and deserted. Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising. Their leaders moved to south Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks (the 'reds'). During 1918 and 1919, the 'greens' (Socialist Revolutionaries) and 'whites' (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire. They were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops – all those forces who were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia. As these troops and the Bolsheviks fought a civil war, looting, banditry and famine became common.</p> <p>a) Who condemned the Bolshevik uprising?  Ans. Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising.</p> <p>b) Who were the 'greens' and 'whites' ?  Ans. Greens were the Socialists Revolutionaries groups and Whites were the pro- Tsarists groups and both were against the Bolshevik Revolution.</p> <p>c) Why did France, America, Britain and Japan help the 'greens' and 'whites'?  Ans. Because all these countries were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia.</p>
<b>II. i)</b>	<b>Read the source carefully and answer the following questions as below.</b>
	<p>"Women workers, often... inspired their male co-workers... At the Lorenz telephone factory... Marta Vasileva almost single handedly called a successful strike. Already that morning, in celebration of Women's Day, women workers had presented red bows to the men ... Then Marta Vasileva, a milling machine operator stopped work and declared an impromptu strike. The workers on the floor were ready to support her... The foreman informed the management and sent her a loaf of bread. She took the bread but refused to go back to work. The administrator asked her again why she refused to work and she replied, "I cannot be the only one who is satiated when others are hungry". Women workers from another section of the factory gathered around Marfa in support and gradually all the other women ceased working. Soon the men downed their tools as well and the entire crowd rushed onto the street.</p> <p>a) who was Marta Vasileva?  Ans. She was a milling machine operator at Lorenz telephone factory.</p>

	<p>b) Why is International Women's Day celebrated on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1917?          Ans. Because on this day, women workers of Russia led to strikes in factories.</p> <p>c) Write about the role of women in Russian Revolution.          Ans. i) They inspired male workers to strike works.          ii) On Feb. 23, 1917, women led the way to strikes.</p>
<p><b>ii)</b></p>	<p>The Kirghiz welcomed the first revolution (i.e. February Revolution) with joy and the second revolution with consternation and terror [This] first revolution freed them from the oppression of the Tsarist regime and strengthened their hope that..... autonomy would be realised. The second revolution (October Revolution) was accompanied by violence, pillage, taxes and the establishment of dictatorial power          ....Once a small group of Tsarist bureaucrats oppressed the Kirghiz. Now the same group of people.... perpetuate the same regime...</p> <p>a) Why did the Kirghiz welcome the first revolution with joy?          Ans. The first revolution freed them from the oppression of the Tsarist regime.</p> <p>b) What was the nature of the second revolution?          Ans. The second revolution was accompanied by violence, pillage and dictatorial power.</p> <p>c) Mention any two changes which were brought in Russia after the second revolution.          Ans. i) A process of centralized planning was introduced.          ii) All prices were fixed by government to promote industrial growth.</p>