

HISTORY

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION

HISTORY (HINGLISH)

**SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Society before the 18th century Europe was divided into

A. castes and classes

B. estates and orders

C. liberals, radicals and conservatives

D. religious and orders.

Answer: B



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2. In 19th century Europe, conservatives:

- A. favoured radical restructure of society
- B. toleration of all religious
- C. opposed uncontrolled dynastic rulers
- D. accepted the idea of gradual change in society

Answer: D



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3. Liberals were opposed to

A. secularism

B. rights of individuals

C. representative from of government

D. universal adult franchise

Answer: D



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4. On which of the following issues did liberals and radicals differ?

A. Property and privileges

B. Dynastic rule

C. Individual rights

D. Representative form of government

Answer: D



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5. Which of the following was not a feature of 19th century Europe?

A. New cities

B. High wages

C. Industrial Revolution

D. Expansion of Railways

Answer: B



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6. Socialist

- A. favoured private property
- B. were against private property
- C. favoured individual controlled property
- D. regarded private property as a solution of all problems.

Answer: B



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7. Capitalist believed in

- A. control of property by society
- B. workers rights
- C. sharing of profits with workers
- D. profit and private property

Answer: D



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8. Which of the following were important socialists of 19th century Europe?

A. Rousseau and Voltaire

B. Lenin and Stalin

C. Charles Darwin and Spencer

D. Karl Marx and Engels

Answer: D



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9. Sociaslist International body

A. Socialist Democratic party

B. Socialist party

C. Labour party

D. Second International

Answer: D



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10. Which of the following was the ruler of Russia during World War I?

A. Louis XIV

B. Tsar Nicholas I

C. Tsar Nicholas II

D. Louis XIV

Answer: C



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11. The majority religion of Russia was

- A. Greek Orthodox Church
- B. Protestant
- C. Russian Orthodox Christianity
- D. Catholic

Answer: C



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12. Majority of Russia's population was

A. Industrial workers

B. Craftsmen

C. Artisans

D. Agriculturists

Answer: D



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Fill In The Blanks

1. Society in 18th century Europe was divided into Estates and _____.



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2. Power was controlled by aristocracy and _____



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3. Robert Owen, a leading English manufacturer, sought to built a cooperative community called _____in Indiana, U.S.A.



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4. Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all _____



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5. Radicals disliked concentration of _____ if few hands.



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6. Conservatives accepted that _____ was inevitable.



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7. _____ regarded private property as the root of all social ills.



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8. _____ believed in the idea of cooperative communities built through individual initiative.



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9. Karl Marx believed workers had to overthrow_____and rule of private property.



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10. Society where all property was socially controlled would be _____society.



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11. Vast majority of Russia's population were
_____.



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True False

1. The Menshevik party was renamed as the
Russian Communist Party.



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2. Liberals wanted a nation that would tolerate all religions.



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3. By January 1920, the Bolsheviks controlled most of the former Russian empire.



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4. First Estate comprised of the church and the clergy.



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5. The Estates General was a political body.



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Match The Columns

Column A	Column B
(i) Kolkhoz	(a) Britain
(ii) Labour party	(b) Collective farms
(iii) the 'whites'	(c) Planned economy
(iv) Joseph Stalin	(d) Second International
(v) Socialist International body	(e) Pro-Tsarist

1.



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Correct And Rewrite

1. The Bolshevik party was renamed the Communist Russian Bolshevik Party.



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2. In May 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile.



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3. During the 1908 Revolution, Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma.



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4. The period of the early Planed Economy was linked to the achievements of the collectivisation of agriculture.



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Assertion Reason Questions

1. Assertion: In spite of collectivisation, production did not increase immediately.

Reason : In fact, the bad harvest of 1930-1933

led to one of the most devastating famines in Soviet history when over 4 million died.

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.

Answer: agriculturists



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2. Assertion: During the 1918 and 1919, the greens and whites controlled most of the Russian empire.

Reason: They were not backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops.



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3. Assertion: In 1918 Lenin persuaded Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to

agree to a socialist seizure of power.

Reason: A Military Revolutionary committee was appointed by the Soviet under Leon Trotsky to organise the seizure.



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4. Assertion: All political parties were illegal in Russia 1914.

Reason: The Russia Social Democratic Worker's Party was founded in 1898 by socialist and had to operate as an illegal organisation.



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5. Assertion: Existing socialists parties in Europe wholly approved the way Bolshevik party took power and kept it.

Reason: May non -Rusians from outside the USSR participated in the conference of the People of the East and the Bolshevik founded Comintern.



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Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who were Liberals?



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2. Who were called radicals?



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3. What were the ideals of Conservatives?





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4. Give one characteristic of a socialist.



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5. Who was Robert Owen?



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6. Name two famous socialists who introduced a communist system.



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7. What was a communist society according to Karl Marx?



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8. Name the socialist international body which coordinated their efforts.



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9. What is Russian Revolution?



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10. Which territories were included in Russian Empire?



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11. Name the socialist party formed in Russia in 1898 on Marx's ideas.



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12. What role was played by The Socialist Revolutionary Party, in 1900 Russia?



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13. What was the demand of workers of St. Petersburg in 1904?



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14. Which incident was the immediate cause of 1905 Revolution in Russia?



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15. What was a Duma?





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16. Name the leader who led procession of workers to winter palace.



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17. Name the countries that formed allied Powers in World War I.



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18. Which countries formed central Powers block during World War I?



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19. What was Soviet?



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20. What was Petrograd Soviet?



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21. What was the result of February Revolution of 1917 in Russia?



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22. What was Lenin's April Theses?



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23. What new name was given to Bolshevik Party?



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24. Who was the Prime Minister of Russia when October Revolution began?



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25. Which secret police was formed to punish the one who criticised Bolsheviks?



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26. What was centralised Planning?



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27. Who was Stalin?



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28. Who were kulaks?



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29. Why Kulaks needed to be eliminated?



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30. What does Kolkhoz means?



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31. What is Comintern?



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Short Answer Questions

1. Which socialist parties were formed in Germany, Britain and France?



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2. What was the socialist system?



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3. Describe the visions of Robert Owen and Louis Blanc.



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4. How were socialist parties formed in various parts of the world?



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5. Who was father Gapon? Narrate the events leading to the Bloody Sunday incident and the 1905 Revolution.



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



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



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8. How did the Mensheviks resist the protest of the Bolsheviks?



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9. What was the causes of the civil war between the Bolsheviks and the Russian army of thee Non-Bolshevik socialists?



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Long Answer Questions

1. What social changes can be seen in society after industrialisation?

OR

What was the impact of industrial society on the social life of the people?



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2. Who was Karl Marx? What was his theory of socialism?



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3. What were the main causes of the Russian Revolution?



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4. Describe the history of the Socialist Movement in Russia.



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5. State the main events leading to the February Revolution in Petrograd.



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6. How was the February Revolution able to bring down the monarchy in Russia?



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7. Which event led to the October Revolution of 1917 in Russia?



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8. What changes were brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?



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9. What were the views of liberals about the transformation of society in the 18th century?



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10. Why the period after the success of French Revolution can be called as the age of social changes?



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11. World War I left Russia in such a situation that it led to February revolution in Petrograd. Do you agree?



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12. What was the global influence of Russian Revolution?

Or

What were the effect of the Russian Revolution of the world?



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Hots

1.State one idea different from each other for liberals, radicals and conservatives.



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2. How did the First World War on the Eastern Front differed from that on the Western Front? Explain.



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3. Explain reasons, why Russian people wanted the Tsar to withdraw from the World War?



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4. State any three measures taken by Provincial Government to suppress the Bolshevik influence?



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5. Why didn't Stalin's policy of collectivisation yield immediate results? Explain reason.



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6. 1905 Revolution proved to be a dress rehearsal for the revolution that took place in 1917 in Russia. Give three arguments in support of the statements.



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7. What was the difference between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks?

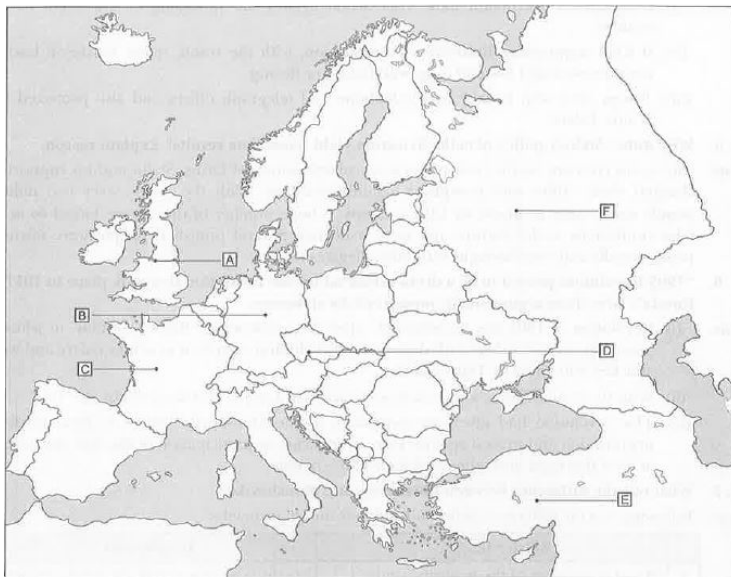


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Map Questions

1. 6 major places A,B,C,D,E and F are marked on the outline map of Europe. These were the major countries of First World War. Identify and write the name of the allied power countries on the map (Central powers and

Allied powers)



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Ncert Corner Answer To Ncert Questions

1. What were the social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905?



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2. In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917?



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3. Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?



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4. Make two lists: one with the main events and the effects of the February Revolution and the other with the main events and effects of the October Revolution. Write a paragraph on who was involved in each, who were the

leaders and what was the impact of each on Soviet history.



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5. What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?



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6. Write a few lines to show what you know about : Kulaks



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7. Write a few lines to show what you know about : The Duma



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8. Write a few lines to show what you know about : Women workers between 1900 and 1930



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9. Write a few lines to show what you know about : The Liberals



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10. Write a few lines to show what you know about : Stalin's Collectivisation programme



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11. Source B: A Turbulent Time: The 1905 Revolution

During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma. For a brief while during the revolution, there existed a large number of

trade unions and factory committees made up of factory workers. After 1905, most committees and unions worked unofficially, since they were declared illegal. Severe restrictions were placed on political activity. The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the re-elected second Duma within three 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. Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.

Why did the Tsar dismiss the Duma the first time?



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12. Source C: After February

In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile. He and the Bolsheviks 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 months changed their attitude.

Source A -What were the three demands of Lenin's April Theses?



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Ncert Corner Picture Based Questions

1. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Look at the above picture and identify the leader/ruler.

A. Lenin

B. Napoleon Bonaparte

C. Tsar Nicholas II

D. Stalin

Answer: c



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1. Source A: Economy and Society

Workers were a divided social group. Some had strong links with the villages from which they came.

Others had settled in cities permanently.

Workers were divided by skill. A metalworker of St. Petersburg recalled, Metalworkers considered themselves aristocrats among other workers. Their occupations demanded more training and skill.....Women made up 31 per cent of the factory labour force by

1914, but they were paid less than men (between half and three quarters of a man's wages). Divisions among workers showed themselves in dress and manners too. Some workers formed associations to help members in time off unemployment or financial hardship but such associations were few.

Why did some workers form associations?



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Self Assessment Test Section A

1. The Russian Parliament:

A. Reichstag

B. Duma

C. National Assembly

D. None of these

Answer:



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