

Very short answer

6. To whom did the 'reds', 'greens' and 'white' refer to during the civil war in Russia?

Ans :- The 'reds' were the Bolsheviks, The 'green' were socialist revolutionaries, The 'whites' were the pro – Tsarists.

Short answer type questions –

1. Liberals were not Democrats. Explain.

Or

Why do we say that liberals could not be called 'democrats'?

Ans :- 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 official, they did not believe in universal adult franchise and also did not want the voting rights for women. They felt right to vote so only be given to the propertied men.

2. Why were socialist against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills?

Ans:- The socialist were against private property because of the following reasons-

- a) They believe that private property was the root cause of all social evils.
- b) Individuals who owned property, should provide employment but at the same they are much more concerned with personal gains.
- c) They did not bothered about the welfare of the people.
- d) Socialist also feel that if society controlled property, more attention would be paid to collective social interest and concentration of wealth in the hands of a few could be restricted.

3. Explain how work us where divided in social groups.

Ans:- 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 their 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.

4. How did Social Democrats disagree with Socialist Revolutionaries?

Ans :- Social Democrats disagree with Socialist Revolutionaries in the following ways-

- a) Social Democrats believed workers to be the main force of revolution whereas Socialist Revolutionaries are you that peasants would be the Revolutionary class.
- b) Social Democrats wanted benefits for the workers and control on the factors of production. Socialist Revolutionaries argue on the other hand demanded land to the peasants.
- c) Social Democrats fill that peasants were not a United group as they were rich and poor and many owned large tracts of land. Socialist Revolutionaries favoured peasant as natural socialists.

5. Describe the incident known as 'Bloody Sunday'.

Ans :- the following events give way to the incident known as bloody Sunday –

- a) The dismissal of four members of the assembly of Russian workers called for an industrial action by the workers.
- b) Over 110000 workers in St Petersburg went on strike in 1905, demanding A reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.
- c) When this procession led by father gapon reached the winter palace it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks. Hundreds of the workers were killed and many hundreds wounded. This incident came to be known as bloody Sunday. It started a series of events that later resulted in the 1905 revolution.

6. Discuss Lenin's 'April Theses'.

Ans :-the following where the demands mention in Lenin April Theses –

- a) World war I should be brought to an end.
- b) Land should be transferred to the peasants.
- c) Banks should be nationalised.

7. What were the effects of the February revolution in Russia?

Ans :- The falling with the effects of the February revolution in Russia:

- a) The Tsar abdicated and monarchy was brought down
- b) The sovi and leaders and Duma leaders formed a Provisional government to run the country.
- c) Russia's future would be decided by a constituent assembly, elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

8. “ By the 1950 it was acknowledged within the country that the style of government in the USSR was not in keeping with the ideals of the Russian revolution.” Why was this said?

Ans :- by 1950 the style of government in the USSR was not in keeping with the ideals of the Russian revolution. It was said because of the following reasons:

- a) No doubt Russia, being a backward country, had become a great power with developments in industries and agriculture and in feeding the poor. But at the same time its citizens were denied the essential freedoms.
- b) Its development projects were carried through repressive policies.
- c) Workers face heart shape with poor working conditions.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS –

1. What solutions did radicals and liberals find to the problem of the industrial society?

Ans :- the following solutions were found by the radicals and the liberals to the problems of industrial society.

- a) They felt that effort 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) For this, they wanted investment and trade to be carried out without restrictions. It was also sort that the permanent should be removed through revolution.

2. Discuss the role and the importance of Lenin in the history of the USSR.

Ans :- After returning from exile, Lenin felt that the time was right for the Soviets to take over the power in Russia. Following was the role played by the Lenin in Russian revolution 1917.

- a) He led Bolsheviks in the revolution.
- b) He declared three points, to end war, transfer land to piece and nationalization of banks that came to be known as 'April Theses'.
- c) He introduced radical land reforms that led to turn Russia into a socialist society.
- d) He was the driving force behind the October revolution that eventually led to formation of the Soviet union.
- e) Lenin was instrumental in the victory of Bolsheviks in the civil war (1917 – 1922).

3. A mention the important steps taken by land into improve the agriculture and economy of Russia.

Ans :- The following steps were taken by Lenin to improve agriculture economy of Russia.

- a) Most of the industries and banks were nationalised.
- b) He ordered land redistribution and permitted peasants to cultivate the land.
- c) Centralised planning was introduced. Five year plans were made.
- d) The government fixed all prices during the first two years plan.
- e) Communes were set up and income was divided according to the principles of cooperative commission.

4. Critically examine Stalin's collectivisation programme

Ans :- Stalin began collectivisation programme to find a solution to the food shortage. But this proved to be disastrous in the subsequent years in the following ways :-

- a) The policy of eliminating *kulaks* and establishing state owned farms was widely criticised.
- b) Peasants were compelled to work in the *kolkhoz*.
- c) Peasants resisted the authorities and their livestock was destroyed. It resulted in the decline of cattle.
- d) Policy of deportation and severe punishment was followed for all those who refused to do so.
- e) There was no such increase in the production of food grains. Even his party members criticised Stalin the way the policy was followed.

5. Explain the global influence of the Russian revolution and the USSR.

OR

Explain the impact of the Russian revolution on the world.

Ans :- The Russian revolution was a global influence of the Russian revolution and the USSR.

- a) In many countries, communist parties were formed on the line of Russia.
- b) It gave the world a new economic system known as socialism.
- c) The Bolsheviks encouraged colonial peoples to follow their experiment. It inspired a number of freedom movements in other countries.
- d) Many non Russian from outside the USSR participated in the Conference of The Peoples of the East and the Bolsheviks - founded Comintern. Some even received education in the USSR's Communist University of the workers of the East.
- e) By the time the second World war broke, socialism had acquired a global face.
- f) By the end of the twentieth century, the image of USSR as a socialist country declined, yet its socialist ideals were respected and re thought in many ways suiting individual interests.

