



# Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-9<sup>th</sup>

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 04.01.21.

History

Russian Revolution

## Question 1.

**Discuss Lenin's 'April Theses'.**

**Or**

**What were the demands referred in Lenin's 'April Theses'?**

**Answer:**

The following were the demands referred to in Lenin's 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.

## Question 2.

**What were the effects of the February Revolution in Russia?**

**Answer:**

Ans. The following were the effects of the February Revolution in Russia.

- (a) The Tsar abdicated and monarchy was brought down.
- (b) The Soviet 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.

### **Question 3.**

**Why did the Kerenskii government become unpopular in Russia?**

**Answer:**

The Kerenskii government became unpopular in Russia because of the following reasons.

- (a) He tried to suppress the workers' movement. Peasants in the countryside had started demanding redistribution of land.
- (b) The Bolshevik demonstrators were suppressed. Many of them had to go into hiding.
- (c) Kerenskii was suspected of setting up a dictatorship and Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power.
- (d) Sensing the trouble to be caused by the revolutionaries he left the city to summon troops.

### **Question 4.**

**Mention any two changes introduced by Stalin in the Russian economy. How did Stalin deal with the critics?**

**Answer:**

The following changes were introduced by Stalin.

- (a) Elimination of kulaks, the well-to-do farmers. The land from the kulaks was taken and state-controlled farms were established.
- (b) Collectivisation of land i.e., Stalin's collectivisation programme was followed. All peasants had to cultivate collective farms (Kolkhoz) and the profit was shared by the peasants working on the land.

There were peasants' resistances which Stalin dealt with severely. The critics were charged with conspiracy against socialism. Many were deported and exiled and forced into prisons or labour camps. Many were forced to make false statements under torture and were later executed.

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