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CLASS-9TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

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HISTORY

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

1. LIBERALS, RADICALS AND CONSERVATIVES

1. LIBERALS

- Wanted secularism, safeguarding the rights of individuals against governments
- and opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
- Argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government.
- Wanted interpretation of the laws by a well trained judiciary that was
- independent of rulers and officials.
- Did not believe in universal adult franchise and wanted the right to vote for only
- the men of property.
- Did not support the granting of voting rights to women.

2. RADICALS

- Supported women's suffrage movements.
- Opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners.
- Disliked the concentration of power in the hands of few but were not against the

- existence of private property.

3. CONSERVATIVES

- Wanted some changes that were inevitable.
- Believed that the past had to be respected.

2. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL CHANGE

- Industrialisation brought men, women and children to factories.
- Working hours increased and the wages decreased.
- Unemployment was rampant.
- No proper housing or sanitation existed.
- The liberals and the radicals encouraged trade and believed in individual effort and
- labour enterprise.
- Some nationalist, liberals and radicals wanted revolutions for removing the
- governments established in Europe in 1815.

3. THE COMING OF SOCIALISM TO EUROPE

- Socialism was well known by the mid 19th century in Europe.
- Socialists opposed private property.
- Believed that if a society as a whole controlled property, more attention would be paid
- to collective social interests.
- Some socialists like Robert Owen believed in the idea of cooperatives.
- Others like Louis Blanc felt that cooperatives could be built only if the governments
- encouraged them.

- Cooperatives were associations of people who produced goods together and divided the
- profits equally.
- Karl Marx argued that an industrial society was capitalist which exploited the workers
- and kept the profits for themselves. He believed that the workers had to construct a
- radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled.

4. SUPPORT FOR SOCIALISM

- Socialists formed an international body, namely the 'Second International'.
- They set up funds for helping members in times of distress and demanded a reduction of
- working hours and the right to vote.
- In Germany these associations worked with the Socialist Democratic Party and helped it
- in winning the parliamentary elections.
- 1905: Socialists and trade unionists formed a Labour party in Britain and a
- Socialist Party in France.
- Socialism however could not precede the influence of the radicals, liberals and conservatives.

MR ANANT KUMAR