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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

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION:

Fall of monarchy in February 1917 and events of October normally called the Russian revolution. Tsar Nicholas ruled Russia in 1914.

1. ECONOMY AND SOCIETY OF RUSSIAN EMPIRE:

- Almost 85% of Russian were agriculturists and were major exporter of grain.
- Industry was found in pockets mostly located in ST Petersburg in and
- It was set up in 1890s, when Russian railway extended and investment in industry increased, coal production doubled and iron and steel output quadrupled.
- Most industry was private property of industrialist. Government supervise large factories to ensure minimum wages and number of working hours but factory inspectors break the rule increasing working hours from 5 hours to 10-12 hours.
- Workers were divided in small groups on the basis of village they came from, and on the basis of skill also. Women made up 31% of factory labor in 1914 but paid less than men.

2. WORKING POPULATION IN RUSSIAN WAS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE BEFORE 1917:

- Russians had no respect for nobility: nobles got their power through their services to Tsar, not by

- local authority. • Russian peasants wanted land of noble to be given to them. They refused to pay rent and even murdered landlord.
- They pooled their land periodically and their commune divides it according to their individual families.

3. SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA:

- Before 1914, all political parties were illegal, Russian socialist democratic workers party was founded in 1898 by socialists who respected Marx's idea.
- Socialist, in 1900 formed socialist revolutionary party who struggled for peasant's right and demanded that land belonging to nobles be given to them.
- Social democrats disagreed with socialist revolutionaries about peasants.
- Vladimir Lenin (who led the Bolshevik group) felt that peasants were not one united group and
- divided as rich, poor, laborers, capitalist etc.
- Lenin thought that the party should be disciplined and control member and quality of its members. Others (Mensheviks) thought that party should be open to all.

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