



Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-9th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 31.08.XX.

History

Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

Question 1.

Explain the Russian February Revolution 1917.

Or

Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917. Explain.

Answer:

(i) Grim Condition in the Petrograd: In the winter of 1917, conditions in the capital, Petrograd, were grim. In February 1917, food shortages were deeply felt in the workers' quarters. The winter was very cold. There had been exceptional frost and heavy snow.

(ii) Women Lead the Strike: On 22 February, a lockout took place at a factory. The next day, workers in fifty factories called a strike in sympathy. In many factories, women led the way to strikes. This came to be called the International Women's Day.

(iii) Violent Incidents: In the next few days the workers tried to persuade the government to fulfill their demand but government called out the cavalry. The streets thronged with people raising slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy. However, the cavalry refused to fire on- the demonstrators. An officer was shot at the barracks of a regiment and three other regiments mutinied, voting to join the striking workers.

(iv) Formation of Soviet: By that evening, soldiers and striking workers had gathered to form a soviet or council in the same building as the Duma met. This was the Petrograd Soviet.

(v) Formation of Provisional Government: The very next day, a delegation went to see the Tsar. Military commanders advised him to abdicate. He followed their advice and abdicated on 2 March. Soviet leaders and Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government to run the country. Russia's future would be decided by a constituent assembly, elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

Question 2.

Describe the importance of Battle of Stalingard in the Second World War.

Answer:

Importance of Battle of Stalingard in the Second World War :

- The battle of Stalingard was fought between Russia and Germany on Russian territory.
- This battle is considered important because it marked the defeat of Germany and Hitler along with Nazi party.
- Hitler had signed a non-aggression treaty with Russia in August 1939 A.D. Since he did not have faith in Russia he considered Russia as a vital threat to Nazi Germany.
- Hitler also had imperial designs on the fertile Ukraine Basin and its mines.
- He also wanted to Europeanize the area of the Asian Steppe.
- Due to the above mentioned reasons, Hitler violated the Pact of 1939 and attacked Russia from three sides.
- This led to a battle in Stalingard near Moscow.

- The Germany failed to capture Stalingard due to lack of preparation of German soldiers against heavy rains and frosts in the month of October.
- This led to failure of Hitler's campaign.
- In all, Hitler exposed the German. Western front to British aerial bonding. Eastern front was exposed to powerful Soviet Army. In this battle, Germany suffered a lot and Soviet hegemony was established over entire Eastern Europe.

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