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History

Socialism in Europe

Question 1.

Why did Kerenskii's Government become unpopular in Russia ?

Answer:

The Kerenskii's government become unpopular in Russia because :

- His failure to feel the pulse of the nation. He tried to suppress the workers movement and the Balshevik influence.
- People wanted peace, but he tried to continue the war.
- The non-Russian nationals failed to get an equal status under his government.

Question 2.

Which event in Russian history is known as Bloody Sunday ?

Answer:

- On 9th January, 1905 a mass of peaceful workers with their wives and children was fired at St. Petersburg while on its way to the Winter Palace to present a petition to the Tsar.
- More than a hundred workers were killed and about 300 were wounded.
- The incident known as Bloody Sunday in history of Russia as the massacre had taken place on Sunday.

Question 3.

What were the immediate consequences of the Russian Revolution ?

Answer:

The immediate consequences of the Russian Revolution were :

(a) Most industries and banks were nationalized in November 1917.

This meant the government took over the ownership and management. Land was declared social property.

(b) In cities, Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements.

(c) They banned the use of old title of aristocracy.

Question 4.

What was the basic principle of the Marxist theory ?

Answer:

The basic principle of the Marxist theory were :

(a) Marx believed that the conditions of workers could not improve if profit was accumulated by private capitalists.

(b) Workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property.

(c) Workers must construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a communist society and a Communist Party was the natural society of the future.

Question 5.

How did the Bolshevik Party contribute to the Russian Revolution of October 1917 ?

Answer:

- The Bolshevik Party put forward clear policies to end the war, transferred the land to the peasants and advanced the slogan, "All power to the Soviets". On the question of non-Russian nationalities, Bolsheviks were the only party with a clear policy.

- Lenin had proclaimed the right of all people to self-determination, including those under the Russian Empire.

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