



History Ch.2.Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution Worksheet

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: IX Sec: ____

	<u>Answer the following</u>
1.	Which among the following groups was against any kind of political or social change? (a) Nationalists (b) conservatives (c) liberals (d) radicals
2.	Which of these statements is/are correct about Europe after the French Revolution? (a) Suddenly it seemed possible to change the aristocratic society of the 18th century. (b) However not everyone wanted a complete transformation of society. (c) Some wanted gradual shift, while others wanted complete change of society. (d) All the above
3.	The majority religion of Russia was _____ but the empire also included ____ (a) Russian Orthodox Church, grown out of Greek Orthodox Church (b) Russian Orthodox Church (c) Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and Buddhists (d) Both (b) and (c)
4.	Which of the following factors made autocracy unpopular in Russia? (a) The German origin of the Tsarina Alexandra (b) Poor advisors like the Monk Rasputin (c) The huge cost of fighting in the World War I (d) Both (a) and (b)
5.	Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Socialists till 1914? (a) They helped various associations to win seats in the parliaments in Europe (b) Socialists, supported by strong figures in parliamentary politics, shaped and influenced legislation (c) They succeeded in forming a government in Europe (d) Governments continued to be run by conservatives, liberals and radicals
6.	How can you say that the 'liberals' were not 'democrats'? (a) They did not believe in universal adult franchise (b) They felt that only men of property should have a right to vote (c) Women should not have right to vote (d) All the above
7.	Which of the following statements is not correct about the 'radicals'? (a) They supported women's right to vote (b) They opposed the privileges of great landowners (c) They were completely against the existence of private property (d) They wanted a government based on the majority of a country's population
8.	What kind of developments took place as a result of new political trends in Europe? (a) Industrial Revolution occurred (b) New cities came up (c) Railways expanded (d) All the above



9.	By the mid-19th century in Europe, the idea which attracted widespread attention on the restructuring of society was (a) Capitalism (b) Socialism (c) Dictatorship (d) None
10.	The commune of farmers was known as: (a) Tsar (b) Duma (c) Mir (d) Cossacks
11.	What were the demands made by the workers in St. Petersburg who went on a strike? (a) Reduction of working time to eight hours (b) Increase in wages (c) Improvement in working conditions (d) All the above
12.	Why did the Tsar dismiss the first Duma within 75 days of its election? (a) Because it was incapable of taking good decisions (b) Because the Tsar did not want anyone to question his authority (c) The term of first Duma was of 75 days only (d) None of the above
13.	In the World War I, which started in 1914, Russia fought against (a) Britain and France (b) Germany and Austria (c) America (d) All the above
14.	What was the position of Russia's army in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1916? (a) Russian army brought a lot of destruction in Germany and Austria (b) It killed a large member of people and was victorious (c) Russian army lost badly (d) None of the above
15.	Which of the following statements is/are correct? (a) By 1916, railway lines in Russia began to break down (b) There were labour shortages and small workshops producing essentials were shut down (c) Large supplies of grain were sent to feed the army (d) All the above
16.	On 27th February 1917, soldiers and striking workers gathered to form a council called (a) Soviet Council (b) Petrograd Soviet (c) Moscow Union (d) Russian Council
17.	Which of these demands is/are referred to as 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 (d) All the above
18.	In the Russian Civil War the Bolsheviks and the socialist revolutionaries were represented by which of the following colours? (a) Whites and Reds (b) Greens and Whites (c) Reds and Greens (d) None of these
19.	Assertion Reason Questions: Direction: In each question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion



24.	<p>Arrange the following in chronological order.</p> <p>(i) Bloody Sunday incident (ii) Treaty of Brest Litovsk (iii) Introduction of Collectivisation (iv) February Revolution</p> <p>(A) i- ii- iii- iv (B) ii-iv-iii-I (C) i-iv-iii-ii (D) i- iv-ii- iii</p>
25.	<p>When did the Tsar abdicate the throne?</p> <p>(a) 28 February, 1917 (b) 2 March, 1917 (c) 10 April, 1917 (d) 15 May, 1918</p>
26.	<p>When was the Socialist Revolutionary Party formed in Russia?</p> <p>(a) 1898 (b) 1900 (c) 1905 (d) 1910</p>
27.	<p>Which of the following was the main reason for Lenin not to support peasant's role in a socialist movement?</p> <p>(A) All the Russian peasants were wealthy. (B) Russian peasants were already practicing socialism by pooling their land. (C) Peasants were not one united group as there were capitalist peasants also. (D) Peasants were illiterate.</p>
28.	<p>All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. The Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party was founded in 1898 by socialists who respected Marx's ideas. However, because of government policing, it had to operate as an illegal organisation. It set up a newspaper, mobilised workers and organised strikes. Some Russian socialists felt that the Russian peasant custom of dividing land periodically made them natural socialists. So, peasants, not workers, would be the main force of the revolution, and Russia could become socialist more quickly than other countries. Socialists were active in the countryside through the late nineteenth century. They formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900.</p> <p>Q1. Who founded the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party in</p> <p>a. Liberals b. Radicals c. Socialists d. Conservatives</p> <p>2. What was the basic idea of socialists?</p> <p>a. They were against private property. b. They saw private property as the root of the social ills. c. Both a. and b. d. They wanted to give women the right to vote.</p> <p>Q 3. What was the status of political parties in Russia before 1914?</p> <p>a. All political parties were illegal in Russia. b. They were of extreme importance before 1914. c. Several restrictions were placed on them. d. They used to work unofficially.</p> <p>Q 4. Why did Social Democratic Workers' Party have to operate as an illegal organisation?</p> <p>a. Because they respected Marx's ideas. b. Because of government policing. c. They were not so popular. d. Due to lack of civil liberties.</p>