

HISTORY

Chapter 2: Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution



Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

Social Changes in Europe

Many social changes were taking place in Europe in the eighteenth century. The French Revolution inspired the people with the ideals of liberty, equality, and justice. Many people had different views about how the Government should work and about the rights of people. While some people wanted the establishment of democratic principles, the others supported the monarchical form of the government.

- French Revolution (1789) gave ideas to the world like Equality, liberty and fraternity.
- Raja Rammohan Roy and Derozio explained the significance of French Revolution in India to the elite classes



Henry Louis Vivian Derozio



Raja Rammohan Roy

The three main groups of people at this time were

The Liberalists

- They wanted a change in society. They wanted nations to be tolerant of all religions.
- They believed in safeguarding the rights of people against the Government. They also argued for elected Parliamentary Government.
- The liberals however were not democrats as they did not favour the principle of universal adult franchise. They were in favour of voting only by men and the propertied class.

The Radicals

- The radicals wanted a government duly elected by the majority of the country's population.
- Many radicals supported women's movements to achieve voting rights.
- They opposed the privileges enjoyed by landowners and wealthy factory owners.
- They were not against the notion of private property but were against the concentration of money in the hands of few sections of society.

The Conservatives

- The conservatives opposed the views and ideologies of the liberals and the radicals.
- They believed in the privileges enjoyed by the nobility and the wealthy class. However, after the French Revolution, conservatives believed in bringing changes at a slow pace in society.
- The conservatives believed that the past should be respected and changes in society should be made gradually.

Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution first began in the eighteenth century in England. Later, it spread to the other parts of Europe. Industrialisation also resulted in large-scale migration of people from the villages to the cities in search of work opportunities. Workers worked for long hours at extremely low wages. Housing and sanitation facilities were not given to workers. Unemployment was also growing.



Many worker's worked in very dangerous situation during the industrial revolution

The Coming of Socialism in Europe

- By the mid-nineteenth century, ideas of socialism had become well known in Europe. Socialists believed that factory owners earned profits because of the hard work being put in by workers, but the factory owners did nothing to look after the welfare of workers.
- Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were well-known socialists who believed that the profits earned by factory owners are produced by workers. Marx contented that all property should be owned by society. Such societies would be communist societies.
- These ideas spread to Europe by the mid-nineteenth century. Socialists over different regions formed the Second International to coordinate their efforts to spread socialist ideas.
- In Germany, the Socialist Democratic Party was formed. Socialist Party was formed in France and Labour Party was formed in Britain. These parties were however not able to form governments in their countries.

Robert Owen build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA).

Louis Blanc wanted to divide work according to the work done by its member.

Karl Marx & Friedrich Engel explained conditions of workers could not improve as long as capitalist exist. Workers had to overthrow rule of capitalism & had to construct a radically socialist society.

The Russian Revolution

Conditions in Russia on the Eve of the Russian Revolution

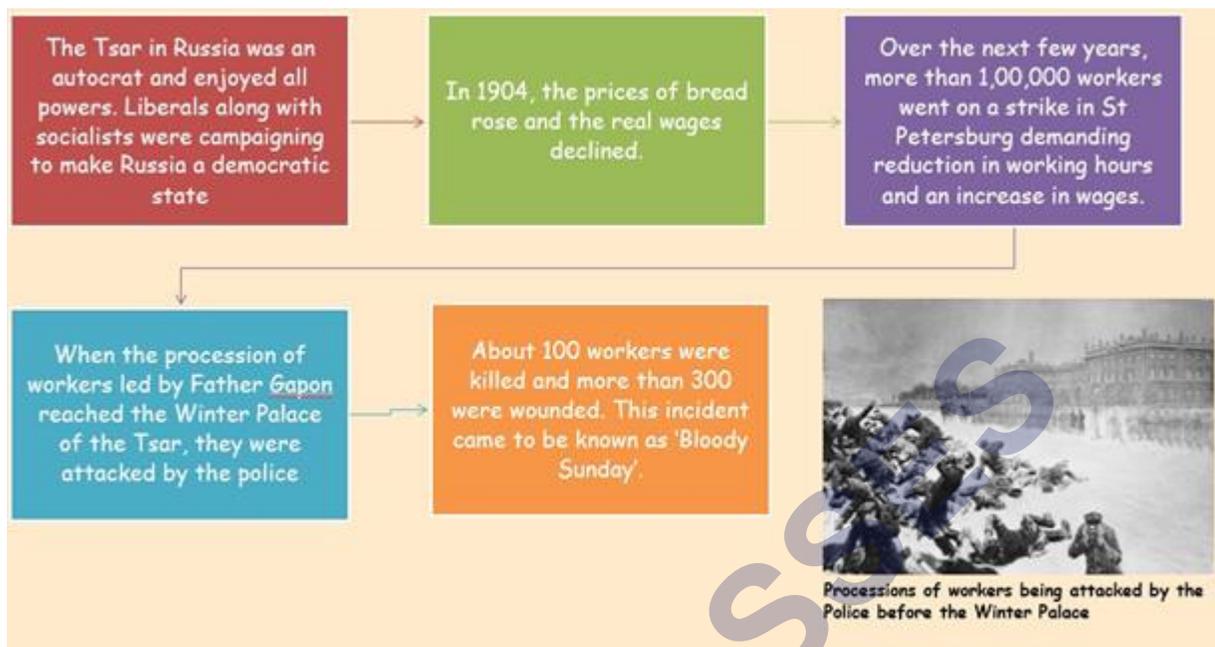
- Russia was ruled by Tsar Nicholas II.

- About 85% of the Russian population was engaged in agricultural activities. Industries were located only at few places such as in St Petersburg and Moscow. It was in the 1890s that many industries began to be set up in Russia.
- Sometimes, the workers had to work for 15 hours at low wages. Workers in Russia came from different backgrounds. The workers formed unions and declared strikes whenever the working conditions in the factories deteriorated.
- Most of the lands in Russia belonged to the nobility and the Church. Russian peasants had no respect for the nobility and wanted the lands of the nobles to be given to them.
- The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in 1898 by the socialists. However, because political parties were illegal in Russia, the party had to work as an illegal organisation.
- The Socialist Revolutionary Party was formed in 1900 which struggled for the rights of peasants. The Social Democrats differed from the Socialist Revolutionary Party on the issue of farmers. The latter under Lenin believed that peasants cannot be part of the socialist movement as some peasants were poor, some were rich, and some even employed workers on their fields.



Tsar Nicholas II

The Revolution of 1905



'Bloody Sunday' marked the beginning of strikes in the cities with students, lawyers, doctors and engineers staging walkouts complaining about the lack of civil liberties.

- Under such circumstances, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected Parliament called the Duma. He however tried to control the Duma.

Impact of the First World War

- In 1914, the First World War broke out between Germany, Austria, and Turkey on one hand and France, Britain, and Russia on the other hand. Initially people of Russia supported the Tsar but as the war progressed, the Tsar refused to consult the Duma.
- During the war, anti-German feelings ran high and Tsarina Alexandra's German origins and poor advisors, especially a monk named Rasputin, made the autocracy unpopular in Russia.
- Russian armies suffered greatly in the hands of the German and Austrian armies.
- The First World War impacted the



agricultural production and industries in Russia.

- As they retreated, the Russian army destroyed crops and buildings to prevent the enemy from being able to live off the land.
- The destruction of crops and buildings led to over 3 million refugees in Russia.
- Russia's own industries were few in number and the country was cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods by German control of the Baltic Sea
- As a result, there were labour shortages and small workshops producing essentials were shut down

The February Revolution in Petrograd

- In February 1917, there were food shortages in Russia. While the working class was disgruntled because of the shortages of food supplies, the Parliamentarians opposed the decision of the Tsar to dissolve the Duma.
- On 22 February, there was a lockout at a factory by the workers. More workers from other factories joined them. Many women led the strike in factories. In many factories, women

led the way to strikes. This came to be called the International Women's Day. This came to be known as International Women's Day. Curfew was imposed by the Government.

- In next few days, more people joined the revolution. Politicians, workers and middle-class people began demonstrations demanding less working hours, more wages and democracy. They were later joined by the cavalry and soldiers. Workers formed a 'soviet' which later came to be known as the Petrograd Soviet.
- The Tsar abdicated the throne, and a new provisional government was formed by the Soviet leaders. The Petrograd Revolution finally brought an end to the Russian monarchy in February 1917.

Lenin

- In April 1917, Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia. He had earlier demanded that the war should be brought to an end, land should be distributed among the peasants and banks should be nationalized. This came to be known as Lenin's 'April Theses'.
- During this time in Russia, the committees of workers were formed to look into the working of the industries. Similarly, peasants under the Socialist leaders formed their own groups and land committees were formed to handle the distribution of lands to peasants.



Vladimir Lenin



While the February Revolution led to the end to monarchy in Russia, October Revolution led to an end of provisional government. Russia was declared as a socialist country after the October Revolution.

Changes in Russia after the October Revolution

- The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.
- After the Bolsheviks held power in Russia, land was declared as a social property and peasants were allowed to capture the lands of the nobility.
- Most of the industries and banks were nationalized by 1917.
- In cities, large houses were divided into several quarters according to the size of the family.
- Later, the Bolsheviks conducted elections to the Constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority votes. Lenin dismissed the Assembly.
- The Bolsheviks became the only party in Russia which could contest the elections. Thus, Russia became a one-party state. Police sentenced and punished those people who criticised the Bolsheviks. While on one hand, many people supported the Bolsheviks as they stood for socialism, on the other hand, people were also disillusioned with the party because of the censorship imposed by them.

The Civil War

- The Bolshevik uprising was criticised by socialists, liberalists, and nobility. The leaders of these groups moved to South Russia and organised troops to fight against the Bolsheviks. They were supported by France, Britain, Japan and America as these countries were worried overgrowth of socialism in Russia.

- As a result, a civil war began in Russia.
- Supporters of private property among 'whites' took harsh steps with peasants who had seized land. Such actions led to the loss of popular support for the non-Bolsheviks.
- By January 1920, the Bolsheviks controlled most of the former Russian empire. They succeeded due to the cooperation with non-Russian nationalities and Muslim jadidists
- The mechanism of centralized planning was introduced, and five-year plans were made. This led to the industrial growth of Russia. This also led to poor working conditions.
- The schooling system supported by the state developed, and peasants and workers were encouraged to enrol into the universities. Cheap public health care was provided to the workers.
- Many housing quarters were also set up for workers.
- Since the government's resources were limited, the effects of these measures were uneven.

Stalin and Collectivisation

- Russia was facing a crisis of shortage of food grains. The peasants refused to sell grains at the prices fixed by the Government, resulting in the shortage of grain supplies in many cities.
- Stalin took over the reins of the party after the death of Lenin. He introduced strict measures. In 1928, the party members visited many villages and raided rich peasants known as the 'kulaks'.
- The party converted small landholdings of many peasants into one collective large farm. All large, collectivised farms were cultivated by the farmers with the help of tools pooled together. The profits of the farms were shared among the cultivators.



Stalin

- Many peasants resisted the policy of collectivization. They were severely punished by the state. Many of them were deported and exiled. Stalin allowed only some independent cultivations.

Joseph Stalin

- Many party leaders who criticised the policy of collectivisation were punished and executed
- Stalin put many of his critics into labour camps and prisons.
- Many professionals were also executed by Stalin under the pretext of opposing the government.
- Many innocent people were also executed

Russian Revolution and the World

- Many people across the globe criticised the capture of power in Russia by the Bolsheviks. However, many workers and peasants in other parts of the world supported the Russian Revolution. The Bolsheviks founded Comintern—an international communist union of people supporting the Bolsheviks.
- Many non-Russians from outside the USSR participated in the Conference of the Peoples of

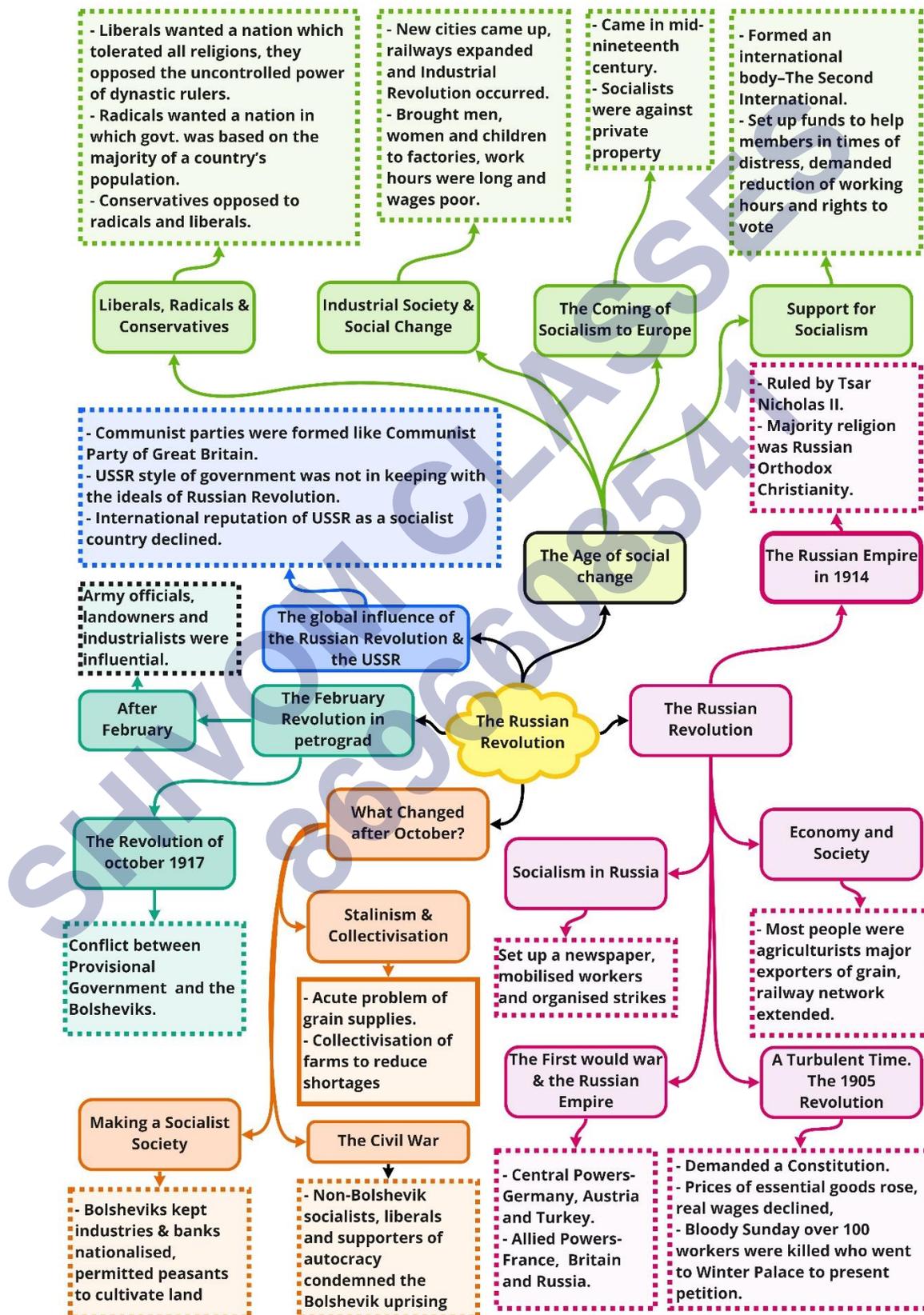
the East (1920) and the Bolshevik-founded Comintern.

- By the time of the outbreak of the Second World War, the USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature
- By 1950, it was realised that the Russian Government was not working according to the principles of socialism.
- Although Russia had become an industrial power and agricultural activities improved, it was contended that basic freedoms of the people, such as the right to speech, were denied and that development was a result of repressive policies of the Russian Government.

Russian Revolution and India

- India was also impacted by the Russian Revolution. Several people in India attended the Communist Universities.
- The Communist party was formed in India by mid-1920s.
- Jawaharlal Nehru and Tagore wrote about the Soviet Socialism.
- Several prominent Indian political and social leaders visited Russia to understand the principle of Socialism.
- Various writer wrote about the Russian Revolution.
- In Hindi, R.S. Avasthi wrote in 1920-21 Russian Revolution, Lenin, His Life, and His Thoughts, and later The Red Revolution. S.D. Vidyanagar wrote The Rebirth of Russia and The Soviet State of Russia. There was much that was written in Bengali, Marathi, Malayalam, Tamil, and Telugu.

Class : 9th Social Studies (History)
Chapter-2: Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution



Important Questions

Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Who were Jadidist?

- (a) They were social reformers
- (b) They were Revolutionary
- (c) They were Christians
- (d) They were Muslim reformers within Russian Empire.

Question 2. What was the slogan of the Bolshhevik Party which brought it into power in Russia?

- (a) All powers to the Soviets
- (b) All powers to the Czar
- (c) All powers to the Duma
- (d) All powers enjoyed by middle class

Question 3. Who were the Kulaks?

- (a) Workers of Bolshevik Party
- (b) Workers of Menshevik Party
- (c) Group of army leader
- (d) Well-to-do peasants

Question 4. When did Russian Czar, Nicholas II resign?

- (a) On March 3, 1917
- (b) On Feb. 2, 1917
- (c) On March 2, 1917
- (d) On Feb. 4, 1917

Question 5. Which of the following statements are true about Marfa Vasileva?

- (i) She was a brave mill worker
 - (ii) She was a milling machine operator
 - (iii) She single handedly organised a successful strike
 - (iv) She was a typical Russian housewife.
- (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (i) and (iv)
 - (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) All are correct.

Question 6. Russia decided to withdraw from World War I because:

(i) People were demanding peace. (ii) A civil war was going on in Russia. (iii) Russia had lost lot of manpower. (iv) It was against imperialism.

- (a) (i) and (iv)
- (b) (i) and (iii)
- (c) All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) All are not the correct reasons.

Question 7. What was the status of Non-Russian nationalities before 1917 Russian Revolution.

(i) They had equal status (ii) They were treated as inferiors (iii) They were given equal rights (iv) They were not allowed to practice their own language and culture

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iv)
- (d) (i) and (iii)

Question 8. What are the features of the Communist International?

(i) It was formed to promote Socialist Revolution on an international scale. (ii) It was decided the policies to be pursued and laid them down for worldwide acceptance. (iii) The section of the socialist party which were more radical and progressive organized themselves into common interest (iv) It was formally ended in 1943

- (a) (i) and (iv) are correct
- (b) (i) and (iv) are correct
- (c) (i) and (iii) are not correct
- (d) All are correct

Question 9. Who started collectivisation?

- (a) Lenin
- (b) Czar II
- (c) Stalin
- (d) Rusputin

Question 10. Who is the author of the book 'The History of a Soviet Collective Farm'?

- (a) Fedor Belov
- (b) V.Sokalov
- (c) S.D. Vidyalker
- (d) R.S. Avasthi

Question 11. Socialist Revolutionary party of Russia was formed in:

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1911
- (c) 1907
- (d) 1900

Question 12. Which of the following is not an Industrial area of Russia?

(i) St. Petersburg (ii) Moscow (iii) East London (iv) Greenland

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
- (c) Only (i)
- (d) Only (b)

Question 13. Bloody Sunday incident occurred in:

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1907
- (c) 1911
- (d) 1917

Question 14. Why was the year 1904 bad for the Russian workers?

- (a) Industrial revolution replace manual work with machines.
- (b) Price rose very high, it became very difficult for workers to make their both ends meet.
- (c) Price fell down, as a result there was no shortage of food.
- (d) Workers had to work for long time under harsh condition.

Question 15. Which of the following country was not the part of central power?

- (a) Russia
- (b) Turkey
- (c) Germany
- (d) Austria

Very Short Questions:

1. Who controlled economic and social powers before the 18th century in France?
2. Name any two Indians who talked of the significance of the French Revolution.
3. What were the varied responses in Europe about transformation of society?

4. Mention the type of government favoured by the liberals.
5. How can you say that the 'liberals' were not 'democrats'?
6. Mention one significant view of the radicals.
7. When did the conservatives become receptive to the need of change?
8. Which group of ideology was against any kind of political or social change earlier in the 18th century?
9. What were the ideas of 'conservatives' regarding social change in the 19th century?
10. What kind of developments took place as a result of new political trends in Europe?

Short Questions:

1. Liberals were not Democrats. Explain
2. Describe the views of radicals?
3. What were the viewpoints of the conservatives?
4. How should society, according to liberals and radicals, develop?
5. Why were socialists against private property and saw it as the root of all social ills.
6. What was the basic principle of the Marxist theory.
7. Explain how workers were divided in social groups?

Long Questions:

1. What changes did industrialisation bring to the then society in Russia?
2. What solutions did radicals and liberals find to the problem of the industrial society
3. Explain how a society, according to socialists, can operate without property. What would be the basis of socialist society?
4. What developments took place in Europe in support of socialism.
5. What were the events preceding the 1905 Revolution in Russia?

Assertion Reason Questions:

1. In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

Assertion (A): Liberals and Radicals themselves were often property owners and employers.

Reason (R) : Opposed to the privileges the old Aristocracy had by birth, they firmly believed in the value of individual effort, labour and enterprise.

A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

2. In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

Assertion (A) : Capitalist were against private property, and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time.

Reason (R) : Individuals owned the property that gave employment but the propertie were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive.

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Case Study Based Question:

1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

In April 1917, the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile. He and the Bolsheviks had opposed the war since 1914. Now he felt it was time for Soviets to take over power. He declared that the war be brought to a close, land be transferred to the Peasants and Banks be nationalised. These three demands were Lenin's 'April Theses'. He also argued that the Bolshevik Party rename itself the Communist Party to indicate its new radical aims. Most others in the Bolshevik Party were initially surprised by the April Theses. They thought that the time was not yet ripe for a Socialist Revolution and the Provisional Government needed to be supported. But the developments of the subsequent month changed their attitude.

(1) When did Bolshevik leader Vladmir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile?

- A) In April, 1918
- B) In April, 1915
- C) In April, 1916
- D) In April, 1917

(2) How many demands were there in Lenin's 'April Theses'?

- A) Three
- B) Four

C) Five

D) Six

(3) Lenin argued that the Bolshevik Party should rename itself as _____

A) Communist Party

B) Socialist Party

C) Russian Social Democratic Labour Party

D) Socialist Revolutionary Party

(4) Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the _____

A) Slavery in the February 1917

B) Monarchy in February 1917

C) Clergy in February

D) Nobility in February 1917

2. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

One of the groups which looked to change society were the Liberals. Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. We should remember that at this time European states usually discriminated in favour of one religion or another (Britain favoured the Church of England, Austria and Spain favoured the Catholic Church). Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments. They argued for a representative elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials. However, they were not 'democrats'. They did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise, that is, the right of every citizen to vote. They felt men of property mainly should have the vote. They also did not want the vote for women.

(1) _____ become one of the most significant and powerful ideas to shape society in the twentieth century, through the Revolution in Russia.

A) Communism

B) Socialism

C) Dictatorship

D) Democracy

(2) Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated.

A) No religion

B) One religion

C) Few religions

D) All religions

(3) Which countries favoured the Catholic Church?

A) France and Spain

B) Spain and Italy

C) Austria and Spain

D) Spain and Germany

(4) What was the suffragette?

A) Women's movement

B) Property tax

C) Land acquisition

D) Proletariat class

Answer Key:

MCQ:

1. (d) They were Muslim reformers within Russian Empire.
2. (a) All powers to the Soviets
3. (d) Well-to-do peasants
4. (c) On March 2, 1917
5. (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
6. (c) All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
7. (c) (ii) and (iv)
8. (d) All are correct
9. (c) Stalin
- 10.(a) Fedor Belov
- 11.(a) 1900
- 12.(b) (iii) and (iv)
- 13.(a) 1905
- 14.(b) Price rose very high, it became very difficult for workers to make their both ends meet.
- 15.(a) Russia

Very Short Answer:

1. The aristocracy and the church controlled the economic and social powers in France before

the 18th century..

2. Raja Rammohan Roy and Derozio talked of the significance of the French Revolution.
3. There were some who accepted that some changes were necessary but wished to have a gradual shift while others wanted radical restructuring of the society.
4. They insisted on a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials,
5. The liberals were not democrats because they did not believe in universal adult franchise and felt that only men of property should have a right to vote. They were against voting rights to women.
6. Radicals wanted a nation in which the government was based on the majority of a country's population.
7. After the French Revolution, the conservatives became receptive to some kind of change.
8. The conservatives, in the early 18th century were against any kind of political and social change.
9. The conservatives believed that some change was required in the society but the changes should be slow.
10. As a result of new political trends in Europe industrial revolution occurred, new cities came up and railways expanded.

Short Answer:

Ans: 1. The liberals could not be called democrats because even though they argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials, they did not believe in universal adult franchise and also did not want the voting rights for women. They felt right to vote should only be given to the propertied men.

Ans: 2. The following were the viewpoints of the radicals.

- (a) Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population.
- (b) Many supported women's suffragette movements.
- (c) They opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners. Though they favoured private property, they disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few.

Ans: 3. The conservatives had the following viewpoints.

- (a) In the beginning of the eighteenth century, they were opposed to the idea of change.

- (b) Later in the nineteenth century, they accepted that some change was inevitable.
- (c) At the same time they believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.

Ans: 4. The conservatives had the following viewpoints.

- (a) In the beginning of the eighteenth century, they were opposed to the idea of change.
- (b) Later in the nineteenth century, they accepted that some change was inevitable.
- (c) At the same time they believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.

Ans: 5. The conservatives had the following viewpoints.

- (a) In the beginning of the eighteenth century, they were opposed to the idea of change.
- (b) Later in the nineteenth century, they accepted that some change was inevitable.
- (c) At the same time they believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.

Ans: 6. Marx believed that the condition of workers could not improve as long as private capitalists had profit motive. Workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property. Workers must construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a communist society, the natural society of the future.

Ans: 7. The workers were divided in social groups in Russia in the following ways.

- (a) Some workers were closely linked to their villages while others settled in the cities permanently,
- (b) The division among the workers was on the basis of skills they possessed. Metalworkers were on the high level as their work required training.
- (c) Apart from males, women also formed a considerable working force in the factories though they were paid less than the males.

Long Answer:

Ans: 1. The following changes were brought in the Russian society with the advent of industrialisation.

- (a) The society saw profound social and economic changes.
- (b) It was a time when new cities came up and new industrialized regions developed and railways expanded.
- (c) Industrial Revolution brought men, women and children to factories.
- (d) Work hours were often long and wages were very low.
- (e) During the time of low demand, unemployment was common.

(f) As the towns were growing rapidly, problems like housing and sanitation emerged.

Ans: 2. The following solutions were found by the radicals and the liberals to the problems of Industrial society.

(a) They felt that efforts should be made to make the workforce healthy and educated.

(b) They were opposed to the privileges enjoyed by the old aristocracy.

(c) They advocated value of individual effort, labour and enterprise.

(d) They thought of freedom of individuals so that poor could labour and those with capital could operate freely. This would develop the society.

(e) It was also sought that the government should be removed through revolution

Ans: 3. Socialists had different visions of the future. Robert Owen, a leading English manufacturer, sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana (USA). Some other socialists felt that cooperatives could not be built on a wide scale through individual initiative only. The governments must encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprise. The same view was propagated by Louis Blanc in France. It was said that cooperatives were to be associations of people who produced goods together and divided the profits according to the work done by members.

More ideas were added to this body of arguments by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marx argued that industrial society was capitalist who owned resources and invested in the factories. The profit was produced by the workers but they did not gain anything. Their condition could improve only if they were freed from the clutches of capitalist exploitation.

Control of means and factors of production by the workers themselves can be the basis of such a socialist society. For this, the workers needed to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled. This would be a communist society.

Ans: 4. The following developments took place in Europe in support of socialism.

(a) An international body, called the Second International was formed by the socialists to coordinate the efforts of the workers.

(b) Workers Associations were formed to fight for better living and working conditions.

(c) Funds were set up to help members in times of distress.

(d) Workers demanded a reduction in working hours and the right to vote.

(e) In many places in Europe, these associations worked closely with the Social Democratic Party and helped it win parliamentary seats.

(f) In 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France.

Ans: 5. The following events preceded the 1905 Revolution in Russia.

- (a) The year 1904 was a particularly bad one for Russian workers. Prices of essential goods rose rapidly and the real wages declined.
- (b) The membership of workers' associations rose dramatically.
- (c) There was a call for an industrial action when four of the workers at the Putilov Iron Works were dismissed.
- (d) There were mass strikes by the workers demanding reduction in the working hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.
- (e) When a procession of workers led by the Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace it was attacked by the police and the cossacks that killed hundreds of the workers. This incident is known as Bloody Sunday.
- (f) There were strikes all over the country and universities closed, student bodies staged walkouts, complaining lack of civil liberties. Various unions of doctors, engineers and other middle-class workers were established that demanded a constituent assembly.

Assertion Reason Answer:

1. A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
2. D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Case Study Answer:

1. Answer:

- (1) D) In April, 1917
- (2) A) Three
- (3) A) Communist Party
- (4) A) Women's movement

2. Answer:

- (1) B) Socialism
- (2) D) All religions
- (3) C) Austria and Spain
- (4) A) Women's movement