

Chapter-2

Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

(2.) Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?

Ans- Tsar dismissed the parliament 'Duma' and after that he sent his supporters conservatives to Duma. When first world war started Tsar took decision without asking Duma a large number of Russian soldiers killed in world war. So the people of Russia opposed Tsar all those actions caused the collapse of Tsarist autocracy.

(3.) What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?

Ans- After the October Revolution following changes brought by Bolsheviks.

- * Lands were declared public property.
- * In urban areas houses were partitioned according to size of family.
- * Old aristocratic titles were banned and new uniforms were designed for the soldiers.

Ques-2 In what ways the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917?

Ans- The population of Russia was very different from other countries in Europe before 1917. All Russian labourers did not migrate to cities for jobs because some of them stayed in villages among all workers, metal workers were supreme because metal workers required more training and skills.

Ques-3 Write a few lines to show what you know about.

(1) Kulaks -

Kulaks were rich Russians peasants who was notorious for stocking of grains for more profit.

The Duma -

This was parliament of Russia and its members were elected.

Women workers Between 1900

and 1930 -

In Russia women workers were 31% of all labour but they get half wages than men workers. Women workers played a key

The Liberals -

Liberals wanted an elected parliament they also supported the right of vote only belong to man. They demanded that all religion should be permitted.

Stalin's Collectivisation programme

This programme was started by Stalin to improve grain availability in country all farmers were forced to cultivate but this programme did not bring the required result.

What were the social, economic and political condition in Russia before 1905?

The social, economic and political conditions in Russia were very poor -

(1.) Social Conditions -

The 85% of the population was depend upon agriculture at this time there were very few factories and privately owned. According to job works were divided works migrated to cities for jobs. Farmers were very religious and they believed that land must be divided into poor.

Economic Condition - At this time Russian economic

was also very poor prices of all essential were very high while wages of labour declined by 20% unhappy farmers and labour went on strike later this strike known as 1905 revolution.

Political Condition - Russia was an autocracy all

political parties were illegal in Russia. The support of Marx established social democratic workers party later this party was divided into two part.

- i)- Bolshevik.
- ii)- Menshevik.

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