SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
WORKSHEET- 1

QN	QUESTION	MARKS
01	**Which among the following groups was against any kind of political or social change?** (a) Nationalists (b) conservatives (c) liberals (d) radicals	01
02	**The people who wanted to put an immediate end to the existing governments in Europe** **(In 1815) were called:** (a) Nationalists (b) liberals (c) revolutionaries (d) radicals	01
03	**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	01
04	**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)	01
05	**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)	01
06	**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	01
07	**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	01

08	**This 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	**01**
09	**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	**01**
10	**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	**01**
11	**When was the Socialist Revolutionary Party formed in Russia?** (a) 1898 (b) 1900 (c) 1905 (d) 1910	**01**
12	**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	**01**
13	**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	**01**
14	**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	**01**
15	**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	**01**
16	**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	**01**
17	Write a short note on Stalinism and Collectivisation	03

18	Who were liberals? What were their political and social views?	03
19	Explain any three reasons which led to civil war between the Bolsheviks and the Russian army of non-Bolsheviks.	03
20	Explain the views of Karl Marx on capitalism.	03
21	Explain the views of different socialists and philosophers regarding the vision of the future or to transform the society.	05
22	Write a note on Global influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR.	05
23	What were the causes and outcome of the October Revolution of 1917?	05

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WORKSHEET- 2

QN	QUESTION	MARKS
01	**Why did a lockout take place at a factory on the right bank of the River Neva on22 February, 1917?** (a) It was extremely cold for the workers to work, because of frost and heavy snow (b) The workers were being forced to join the army (c) Food shortages were deeply felt in the workers' quarters situated on the left bank of theRiver Neva (d) Both (a) and (c)	01
02	**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	01
03	**When did the Tsar abdicate the throne?** (a) 28 February, 1917 (b) 2 March, 1917 (c) 10 April, 1917 (d) 15 May, 1918	01
04	**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 nationalized (d) All the above	01
05	**Why was most of the Bolshevik Party members initially surprised by 'April Theses'?** (a) They wanted continuation of World War I (b) They thought that time was not ripe for a socialist revolution (c) Government needed to be supported at this time (d) All the above	01
06	**Who led the Bolshevik group in Russia during Russian Revolution?** (a) Karl Marx (b) Friedrich Engels (c) Vladimir Lenin (d) Trotsky	01
07	**Who started 'Collectivisation Programme' in Russia?** (a) Lenin (b) Karl Marx (c) Rasputin (d) Stalin	01
08	**Socialists took over the government in Russia through the?** (a) October Revolution in 1917 (b) November Revolution in 1918 (c) December Revolution in 1919 (d) February Revolution in 1920	01

09	**After 1905, most committees and trade unions were:** (a) Declared illegal (b) declared legal (c) active (d) none of the above	**01**
10	**At the beginning of the 20th century, the majority of Russian people worked in the:** (a) Industrial sector (b) Agricultural sector (c) Mining sector (d) Transport sector	**01**
11	**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	**01**
12	**The commune of farmers was known as:** (a) Tsar (b) Duma (c) Mir (d) Cossacks	**01**
13	**Who led the procession of workers to the event 'Bloody Sunday' in Russia?** (a) Lenin (b) Stalin (c) Kerenski (d) Father Gapon	**01**
14	Who was Lenin?	**01**
15	Who were liberals?	**01**
16	Who were Conservatives?	**01**
17	The French Revolution created /opened up the possibility of change in the existing social structure. Explain.	03
18	Who were Radicals? What were their objectives?	03
19	What was industrial society? Who it contribute for social change?	03
20	Who was the father of modern Socialism? What were his ideas?	03
21	What were the causes and outcome of the February revolution of 1917?	05
22	A communist society was the natural society of the future.' Explain.	05
23	Explain the reasons why Russian people wanted the Tsar to withdraw from the First World War.	05