

CLASS 9

CHAPTER 2

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (part 3)

Qn. 1 Differentiate between bolsheviks and Mensheviks

An: Bolsheviki:-

1. Lenin and Trotsky were the leaders of the bolshevik party
2. The bolsheviks were the majority group of the workers of Russia
3. According to Lenin the revolutionary methods bring changes in the society and state
4. In 1917 they changed the structure of the state and the society

Mensheviks:-

1. Mensheviks are the workers who believed in parliamentary methods and participation in elections for running the state

Qn. 2 Who was Lenin? Explain the role of Lenin in the Russian revolution.

An:

1. Lenin was born in 1870
2. He played a great role in the revolutionary movement in Russia
3. He joined in the communist revolutionary party and spread the revolutionary ideas among the workers
4. Lenin united the workers and peasants under the bolshevik party and led the revolution against the interim provisional government and took the possession of land and property
5. Under the leadership of Lenin Russia made a treaty with Germany to end the war
6. A new constitution was adopted in Russia in 1918
7. Every person of 18 years of age was given the right to vote
8. To make the soviet union of major economic power, efforts were made to set up a socialist government on the basis of the principles of Karl Marx
9. Private property confiscated
10. Land was given to the peasants
11. All the loans were remitted
12. All the factories were nationalised
13. The properties of the church also confiscated

Qn. 3 Write a short note about the collectivisation policy of Stalin

An:

1. Stalin became the leader of the bolshevik party after the death of Lenin and he introduced the collectivisation policy in agriculture
2. Before that the government fixed the prices of grains and every farmer must sell their grains to government
3. But the peasants were refused to sell their grains at this lower price to government buyers
4. Stalin believed that the rich peasants and traders holding the stocks in the hope of raising price
5. He argued that the shortages of grains caused due to the small size of land holding

6. To increase and modernise the production, the government decided to take away the land from the peasants and established the state-controlled farm. This is known as the collectivisation policy of Stalin

Qn. 4 Explain the effects of Russian revolution.

An:

1. The end of aristocratic rule: Czar Nicholas II was an aristocratic ruler and he never bothered for the welfare of the people, so he and his family members were put to death in the Russian revolution
2. The government of proletarians : After the Russian revolution the power came into the hands of proletarians or working class
3. The new social set up: All the sources of production is nationalised and landlords, businessmen and clergymen were reduced to nothing
4. Russia became a world power: Russia made progress in all spheres of life under the guidance and leadership of Lenin and slowly became the super world power
5. End of Russian imperialism: Many countries were under the Russian boundary became free after the Russian revolution without any struggle
6. Spread of socialism and communism
7. Rethinking about the democracy.