**CLASS 9TH**

**SUBJECT HISTORY**

**SESSION :2019-2020**

**UNIT -2**

**LESSON NO: 02**

**CHAPTER: SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.**

**Q1:- In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917?**

Ans:- Before 1917, the condition of the working population of Russia was different from that of European countries in the following ways:

1. Agricultural society: Majority of Russian population were agriculturist i.e. about 85% of the population. The cultivators produced for the market as well as for their own needs.
2. Industries in Russia: Most industries were privately owned. Condition of the workers was miserable; they were given minimum wages to compete with foreign investors.
3. Condition of peasants: Peasants cultivated most of the land, but nobility, the crown and the church owned large properties. Frequently, they refused to pay taxes and even killed the landlords.

**Q2:- Why did the Czarist autocracy collapse in 1917?**

Ans:-

1. In Russia there was discontent among people due to the autocracy of Czar. No one enjoyed any political rights.
2. The Clergy and the nobles in Russia enjoyed special privileges. It created tension and discontent among the people towards Czar.
3. The Czarism in Russia was against the fundamental rights.
4. The Russian people wanted the end of the war, but the Czar wanted to continue it.
5. Czar imposed restrictions upon the press, books and appointed spies which brought activities of the people under the control of the Czar.

**Q3:-Make two lists: one with the main events and the effects of the February Revolution and the other with the main events and effects of the October Revolution.**

Ans:-February Revolution: It was the first phase of the revolution andthe Czar was compelled to abdicate. It let in the formation of provisional government under Prime Minister A.Kerenskii which could not solve their pressing problems of the people. It lost peoples` support.

October Revolution: It was the second phase of Russian Revolution. The failure of Kerenskii government resulted in the revolution. Under the leadership of V.Lenin, peace was restored land was given to workers, power and equal status was given to non Russians.

**Q4:- What are the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?**

Ans:- The main changes brought after the October Revolution are:

1. Every peasant was given only that much of land through which he could support his family. Land was declared social property.
2. Government became incharge of all the means of production.
3. Labourers were given educational facilities and the military education was made compulsory for them.
4. Government banned the use of the old titles of aristocracy.
5. Trade Unions were kept under party control.
6. Most of the non-Russian nationalities were given political autonomy in the Soviet Union – USSR.

**Q5:- Write few lines to show what you know about:**

Ans:-

1. KULAKS: They were the peasants who had become advanced and progressed in agriculture. Kulaks are the name given to well- to- do peasants in Russia.
2. THE DUMA: Russian parliament is called Duma. Czar Nicholas II held elections of the Duma but did not allow it to become a real representative.
3. Women workers between 1900 and 1930; Women made up 31% of factory labour forced by 1914, but they were paid less than men.
4. THE LIBERALS: The group which looked to change society were the liberals. They opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individual against government.
5. STALIN’S COLLECTIVISATION PROGRAMME: From 1929, under Stalin’s collectivization programme was started. It formed all peasants to cultivate in collective farms. Land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms

**Q6:- How did the Russian peasants differ from the French peasants?**

Ans:-Russian Peasants: Russian peasants suffered from land hunger, and hoped to become Kulaks. They did not want to migrate and become landless workers. They did not want to migrate. They had no respect for the nobility, they frequently refused to pay rent and even murdered landlords.

French Peasants: French peasants struggled with the increase of food prices. Many were unemployed and turned to begging and crime. During French Revolution, they respected nobles and fought for them.

**Q7:- What is known as Bloody Sunday?**

Ans:- Bloody Sunday was a massacre on 9th of January 1905, in St.Peterburg, Russia. That day, unarmed mass of labourers were moving towards the Winter Palace, under the

leadership of Father Gapon, to place their grievances before the Czar. But the forces of Czar attacked the people who were on their way towards the Palace. Over 100 workers were killed and about 300 wounded.

Czar was condemned by all. This event was assessed as the key event which led to the Russian Revolution.

**Q8:- What led to the division of Bolsheviks and Mensheviks?**

Ans:- The Bolsheviks and Mensheviks were divided over the strategy of organisation. Vladimir Lenin (Bolsheviks) thought that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russian, the party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members. Mensheviks thought that the party should be open to all.

**Q9:- Describe the social, economic and political conditions of Russia before Revolution?**

Ans:-Social cause: There was vast inequality in Russian society. It was divided into the nobles, workers and peasants. As a result of industrial revolution, a new and powerful middle class came into being. Workers, peasants and middle class were deprived of their political rights and lived a wretched life.

Economic cause: The economic condition of Russia was quite miserable. The treasury was exhausted because a large portion of the national income was spent on luxurious life of Czar and expensive wars.

Political cause: The Russian Czar ruled like despots. They were autocrat rulers who enjoyed extreme rights and limitless powers. The administration was also inefficient and corrupt. It followed the policy of oppression and repression.

**Q10:- What was the impact of Russian Revolution over the globe?**

Ans:- Russian Revolution of 1917 was an important event in the world history:

1. It marked the dawn of socialism in many countries and inspired workers to join hands for a common cause.
2. Countries began to recognize that for democracy to be really political equality is not enough: social and economic equality are also necessary.
3. Socialism emphasized that all nations should co-operate and help each other. It promoted internationalism and brotherhood.
4. Russia openly supported the cause of independence of all nations from foreign rule.

**Q11:- Give an account of the changes introduced after 1917 Revolution in Russia?**

Ans:-The Bolsheviks government under the leadership of Lenin took following steps:

1. They set up the government on the basis of the principle of KARL MARX.
2. All private properties were confiscated.
3. Land was given to the peasants. All their loans were remitted.
4. All the factories were nationalized. Their management was handed over to the workers.
5. The property of the Church was also confiscated.
6. Banks, insurance companies, mines, water, transport and railways were nationalized.
7. Foreign debts were repudiated and foreign investments were confiscated.

**LESSON NO: 03**

**CHAPTER: NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER**

Q1:- Describe the problems faced by the Weimer Republic.

Ans:- After the defeat of Germany in First World War, National Assembly met at Weimer, established a Republic in 1919. The Weimer Republic had to face many problems:-

1. They had to sign the Treaty of Versailles, where she had to cede many territories and had to agree to the payment compensation for the war.
2. The Peace Treaty crippled financially the Weimar Republic as a result there were devastation, starvation, unemployment, humiliation everywhere.
3. The Reichstag or parliament had a system of proportional representation. As no party had majority, so a coalition government was set up this made Weimer Republic weak from the very beginning.

Q2:-Discuss why Nazism became popular in Germany in 1930.

Ans:- The cause that led to the rise of Nazism in Germany are:

1. The government of the Germany was not able to destroy the power of industrialists, big land owners and the officers of the army. They began to turn to anti-democratic forces and started to check the socialist movement.
2. The Treaty of Versailles created the feeling of dissatisfaction among the people, to take revenge of the defeat and restore the old prestige of Germany.
3. Germany had to face grave economic situation due to war. The Weimer Government failed to overcome the crisis. In this situation, when the Nazi Party promised to give employment, to the people through wars, they accepted the principles of Nazism.
4. Hitler had a very charming and influential personality. He was a great orator. He motivated the Germans and took various steps against the Jews. People developed blind faith in him.

Q3:- What are the peculiar features of Nazi thinking?

Ans:-The following features of the Nazism are given in Hitler’s book ‘MEIN KAMPF’:-

1. Government should be dictatorial and not democratic.
2. The state is above all. All powers should be vested in the state. People exist for the state, not the state for people.
3. He glorified the use of force and war.
4. All the Jews in the world must be eliminated.
5. He wanted to extend the German Empire and to acquire all the colonies snatched away from her.
6. Germans are the most superior race of all and they must rule the world.
7. To crush all types of party formation and opposition.

Q4:- Explain why Nazi propaganda was effective in creating a hatred for Jews.

Ans:-The Nazi regime used media and language carefully and effectively. They used deceptive and soft terms for their inhuman and extremist practices. Mass killing of Jews were termed ‘special treatment’, ‘final solution’ etc. Evacuation meant deporting people to gas chambers. Media was carefully articulated to win support for the regime and popularizes its world view. Nazi ideas and principles were propagated through visual images, films, radio, posters, leaflets and catchy slogans. Films were made to create hatred for Jews. The most infamous film was ‘The Eternal Jew’.

Q5:- Explain the role women played in creating Nazi society. Write a paragraph comparing and contrasting the role of women in the two periods.

Ans:-Role of women in Germany: In Nazi Germany, children were told that women were radically different from men. The fight for the equal rights for men and women was quite wrong and it would destroy society. Girls were told to prove good mothers and rear pure blood ‘Aryan Children’, look after the home and teach their children the Nazi values. Those women who produced desirable were awarded, given favoured treatment in hospitals, concession in shops, theatres and even in railways.

Role of women in French revolution: Women took an equal part in the social and political development in France. Most of them had to work for a living along with their men. They started their political clubs and news papers to voice their interest. They demanded political rights. They could change their life partners and even run their own business. This was not the case in Germany.

Q6:- In what ways did the Nazi state seek to establish total control over the people?

Ans:- Hitler assumed dictatorial power and in 1934, became the President. He demolished democracy. Trade Unions were dissolved. The Socialists, Communists and other suspected anti Nazi leaders were detained in concentration camps. The Nazis under Hitler organised a planned campaign of humiliation and persecution of the German Jews. They sought to exterminate the Jewish race from German soil. Media was well controlled and supervised by the government.

Q7:- How did Nazis persecuted the Jews?

Ans:- Blaming the Jews for Germany’s problems, Hitler and his Nazis began prosecuting them.

1. The Nuremberg laws of 1935 deprived Jews of their German citizenship and banned them from marrying non Jews.
2. Many Jews were forced to live in the ghettos and wore a yellow star to show that they were Jews.
3. In 1938, Nazi mobs attacked Jewish property and synagogues all over Germany remembered as ‘the night of broken glass’.
4. From 1941 and onwards, it was the start of a full-scale massacre of Jews in Germany. They were sent to the death chambers or gas chambers.

Q8:- What did Nazis envisage for the youth?

Ans:-

1. Hitler was interested in the youth of the country. He wanted to teach them Nazi ideology. For this he segregated the children. Germans and Jews could not sit or play together.
2. There was a prolonged period of ideological training.
3. School text books were rewritten, racial science was introduced.
4. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews and worship Hitler.
5. Youth organizations were made to educate German youth in the spirit of ‘National Socialism’.
6. The youth league of the Nazi was founded in 1922, renamed Hitler youth.

Q9:- Discuss the impact of economic crises on Germany?

Ans:-In 1929, occurred the most serious economic crises which affected all the capitalist of the world. As a result of the crises, 8 million workers –about half of the working population of Germany were rendered unemployed. Unemployed youth played cards or

desperately queued up at the local employment exchange. As jobs disappeared, the youth took to criminal activities.

The economic crises created deep anxieties and fear in people. The middle class lost their savings. Small businessmen, self-employed and retailers suffered. Big business was in crises. The large mass of peasantry was affected.

Moreover, Germany had to face grave economic situation in order to full fill the conditions of the ‘Treaty of Versailles’.

Q10:- State the ‘Rise of Hitler to Power’.

Ans:-In the Presidential elections held in 1932, Hindenburg was again elected as President of Germany. Adolf Hitler the leader of National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazi) secured second place. Because of violence instigated by the followers of Hitler, the Nazi party won the most seats in the ‘Reichstag’ and Hindenberg appointed Hitler as the Chancellor in January 1933.

When the Reichstag was burnt down in February, Hitler brought in emergency powers and called new elections. By April 1933, he had acquired absolute power in Germany and established one – party rule.

When Hindenberg died in August, Hitler was appointed ‘Fuhrer’ of the Germany Empire (Third Reich). He set out to avenge the humiliation forced on Germany by the Versailles Peace Treaty and make Germany a powerful empire.

Q11:- How did Nazi government effect the German policy?

Ans:- The effects of Nazi government on Germany are as under:

1. To pull country out of the economic crises, different types of industries were set up to provide work to the work men.
2. Hitler tried to make Germany powerful and enhance her military power in all possible ways.
3. All political parties, communist parties were banned and Trade Unions were suppressed.
4. Thousands of socialists, communists and Jews were sent to the concentration camps.
5. A massive programme of militarism was launched and preparation for war began in a big way.
6. Germany became a police state.

Thus the victory of Nazism in Germany ultimately led to the Second World War.