

CHAPTER 2

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

CONCEPTS THE AGE OF SOCIAL CHANGE

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and

am

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS [1 MARK]:

- Q.1. Which among the following groups was against any kind of political or social change?**
- (a) Nationalists
(b) ~~conservatives~~
(c) liberals
(d) radicals
- Q.2. 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
- Q.3. 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~~
- Q.4. 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)
- Q.5. 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)
- Q.6. 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

Q.7. 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

Q.8. Which 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

Q.9. 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

Q.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

Q.11. Who conspired in Italy to bring about a revolution?

- (a) Bismarck
- (b) Karl Marx
- (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (d) None

Q.12. When was the Socialist Revolutionary Party formed in Russia?

- (a) 1898
- (b) 1900
- (c) 1905
- (d) 1910

Q.13. 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

Q.14. 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

Q.15. 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

Q.16. 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

Q.17. 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

Q.18. Why did a lockout take place at a factory on the right bank of the River Neva on 22 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 the River Neva
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

Q.19. 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

Q.20. When did the Tsar abdicate the throne?

(a) 28 February, 1917

(b) 2 March, 1917

(c) 10 April, 1917

(d) 15 May, 1918

Q.21. 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 nationalised

(d) All the above

Q.22. 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

Q.23. Who led the Bolshevik group in Russia during Russian Revolution?

(a) Karl Marx

(b) Friedrich Engels

(c) Vladimir Lenin

(d) Trotsky

Q.24. Who started 'Collectivisation Programme' in Russia?

(a) Lenin

(b) Karl Marx

(c) Rasputin

(d) Stalin

Q.25. 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

Q.26. After 1905, most committees and trade unions were:

(a) Declared illegal

(b) declared legal

(c) active

(d) none of the above

Q.27. 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

Q.28. 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

Q.29. The commune of farmers was known as:

- (a) Tsar
- (b) Duma
- (c) Mir
- (d) Cossacks

Q.30. Who led the procession of workers to the event 'Bloody Sunday' in Russia?

- (a) Lenin
- (b) Stalin
- (c) Kerenski
- (d) Father Gapon

Key To M C Q:

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(b)15-(b) 16-(c)17- (d)18-(d) 19-(b) 20-(b) 21-(d)22-(b) 23-(c) 24-(d)25-
(a)26 (a)27- (b)28-(c) 29-(c)30- (d)