

Class	IX	Subject	History	Plan For	Normal students		
Prd	Prd 1 Chapter 2 Socialism in Europe & the Russian Revolution						
Sub-To	Sub-Topic The age of social change, Liberals, Radicals & Conservatives					servatives	
Teaching Aid To be used		Europe ma	p, smart board, PowerPoint Presentation				

Learning outcome	Students will be able to know about: - *The significance of the French Revolution due to which the social & political changes took place all over Europe. *The global influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR.
Learning objective	Students will understand: -* the causes and effects of the Russian Revolution. *Link the revolution of 1905 with the founding of the Duma. *How war led to the February and October Revolution. *Collapse of the Tsarist regime in 1917 & an era of civil war.

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)					
1	Previous chapter questions to be asked: - i) What was the impact of French Revolution on the world? ii) Name two Indians who were influenced by the revolutionary France.					
2	The social & political changes took place all over Europe, everyone wanted a transformation of the society.					
3	 People formed the groups: - Liberals who looked to change and wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. Radicals wanted a nation in which govt. was based on the majority of a country's population. Conservatives wanted change in a slow process. 					
4	Industrialisation brought men, women & children to factories. Unemployment problem was common, thus people accepted long working hours and poor wages.					
5	In France, Italy, Germany & Russia, they became revolutionaries and worked to overthrow existing Monarchs. Nationalists talked of revolutionaries that					

	would create 'nations' where all citizens would have equal rights.					
6	Home Assignment:-(1) Who were Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives?					
	(2) What were the changes seen in Europe after French Revolution?					
	(3) What were the powerful idea circulated in Europe after French Revolution?					
	(4) Who were eminent personalities talked of the significance of the French Revolution?					



Class	IX	Subject	History	Plan For	Normal students	
Prd	2	Chapter 2	Socialism in Europe & the Russian Revolution			

Sub-Topic	The coming of socialism to Europe
Teaching Aid To be used	Europe map, smart board, PowerPoint Presentation

SI. No	Step Wise (What to be done)					
1	Questions to be asked from the previous class: - Who were Liberals, Radicals & Conservatives? What is the Suffragette movement? Who was Mazzini?					
2	By the mid-19th century, socialists' ideas spread through Europe that attracted widespread attention. Socialists were against the private property and claimed that it was the root of all evils.					
3	Robert Owen (1771 -1858) a leading English manufacturer, sought to build a cooperative community called 'New Harmony in Indiana' (USA).					
4	Louis Blanc (1813-1882) wanted a govt. to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalists' enterprises.					
5	Karl Marx (1818-1883) wrote about socialism in his book 'Das Kapital', saying that industrial society was capitalist, under which labourers do not get full share of the profits based on their contribution and so their					

	condition could not improve.	
6	Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) who wanted a communist society. He wanted the whole society to have common control over the means of production.	
7	Home Assignment:-(1) Name some important socialists of 18th century. (2) Who was Robert Owen? (3) What did Karl Marx write in his book "Das Capital" about socialism? 4) List two differences between the capitalists and socialist ideas of private property.	
8	Learning Outcomes: The students will be able to know about the importance of socialism and spread of idea of socialism in Europe. To know about the different ideas of eminent socialist of that period.	



Class	IX	Subject	History	Plan For	Normal Students	
Prd	3	Chapter 2	Socialism in Eur Revolution	rope & the R	Russian	
Sub-To	pic	The Russi	an Empire in 191	4, Economy	& Society	
Teaching Aid To be used		Europe ma	ap, smart board, PowerPoint Presentation			

SI. No	Step Wise (What to be done)					
1	Questions to be asked from the previous class:-(a) Name some important socialists of 19th century. (b) Who was Louis Blanc? © What was the idea of Karl Marx about socialism?					
2	Points to be discussed: -In 1914 Tsar Nicholas ruled Russia and its Empire. The Russian empire included Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus.					
3	At the beginning of the 20th century 85 percent of the Russian population were agriculture, Russia was a major exporter of grain. In the empire.					

4	Most industries were privately owned, govt. supervised large factories to ensure minimum wages and limited hours of work. The working hours were sometimes 15 hours, compared with 10 to 12 hours.
5	workers were a divided social group & divided by skill. Some workers had strong links with the village s from which they came and some others had settled in cities permanently.
6	In the countryside, peasants cultivated most of the land. The nobility, the crown and the Church owned large properties. Peasants in Russia had a tussle with the nobles and wanted the land of the nobles to be given to them.
7	Home Assignment:-(1) Which were the boundaries of the Russian empire during 1914? (2) (Who was the ruler of Russia in 1914? (3) How many percent of Russian population Were agriculturalists? (4) Describe the condition of the workers under Tsar in Russia.
8	Learning Outcomes : - The students will be able to know about the political, social and economic condition of Russia under the rule of Tsar Nicholas II.



Class	IX	Subject	History	Plan For	Normal Student s	
Prd	4	Chapter 2	Socialism in Eur Revolution	rope & the R	Russian	
Sub-To	Sub-Topic Socialism in Russia, The 1905 Revolution					
Teaching Aid To be used		Europe ma	ap, smart board, PowerPoint Presentation			

SI. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
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1	Questions from previous class to be asked: -i) How many percent of the Russian Empire's population earned their living from agriculture? Ii)Who was the emperor of Russia in 1914?					
2	Points to be discussed: -The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in 1898 by the socialists with the idea of Karl Marx.					
3	 The party was divided into two groups:- Bolshevik & Menshevik, Bolshevik group led by Lenin. Under the leadership of Lenin, they believed in revolutionary methods for bringing about changes in the society. Mensheviks were the minority group of the workers of Russia. They believed in parliamentary methods and participation in elections. 					
4	 A Turbulent Time: The 1905 Revolution :-causes:-Russia was still an autocracy and the Tsar was not subject to parliament. Social democrats and social revolutionaries worked with the peasants and workers to demand a constitution. 					
5	The event of 1905 led by Father Gapon will be explained. They reached the Winter Palace of the Tsar in order to present a petition, but they were attacked by the police & Cossacks. More than 100 workers and about 300 were wounded.					
6	The consequences of the event: Duma or the consultative parliament was formed by the Tsar. The first Duma was dismissed within 75 days re-elected the second Duma within 3 months.					
7	Home Assignment:-(1) . Who were Bolsheviks? 2. Describe the economic condition of Russia before 1905. 3. Who were Mensheviks? 4. Who was the leader of the 1905 Revolution? 5. What were the effects of the 1905 Revolution?					
8	Learning Outcomes: - Students will be able to know about the condition of workers and peasants before the outbreak of the revolution.					



Class	IX	Subject	History	Plan For	Normal Class	
Prd	5	Chapter 2	Socialism in Europe & the Russian Revolution			

Sub-Topic	The First world war and the Russian Empire
Teaching Aid To be used	Europe map, smart board, PowerPoint Presentation

SI. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1	Questions to be from the previous class: - Name the countries of two European Alliances. What is a Duma? How many Dumas were formed by the Tsar after 1905?
2	Points to be discussed: -In 1914 war broke out between two European alliances: - Germany, Austria and Turkey (the central powers) and France, Britain and Russia.
3	The involvement of Russia in the 1st world war without consulting the Duma Tsar Nicholas II had decide to take the command of the Russian army into his own hand
4	 The First World War on the 'eastern front' differed from that on the 'Western Front'. In the West, the armies fought from trenches stretched along Eastern France. In the East, army proposed a good deal and fought battles leaving large casualties.
5	Russian's armies lost badly in Germany and Austria. between 1914 and 1916. There were over 7 million casualties.
6	 The war also had a severe impact on industry. Russia had very few industries. The country was cut-off from other suppliers of industrial goods.
7	Home Assignment:-(1) When was the first World War War broke out? 1. Name the countries included in the Central Powers. 2. What was the rename of St. Petersburg? 3. What was the condition of the Russian Army in the First World War? 4. 'The War had a severe impact on industry of Russia'. Briefly Explain.
8	Learning Outcomes : - Students will be able to know about the participation of Russia in the 1 st World War and its impacts on Russia.



Class	IX	Subject	History	Plan For	Normal class
Prd	Prd 6 Chapter 2 Socialism in Europe & the Russian Revolution				
Sub-To	pic	The Febru	ary Revolution in	Petrograd,	After Febru
Teaching Aid To be used		Europe ma	ap, smart board, F	PowerPoint	Presentati

SI. No	Step Wise (What to be done)					
1	Questions to be asked from the previous class:-(a) How many Dumas were formed after the 1905 Revolution in Russia? (b)Who was the leader of the revolution of 1905? How many people died and were wounded in this revolution?					
2	points to be discussed: -The causes of the event in February 1917. In February 1917 there was an acute shortage of food in Russia. The winter was very cold with the heavy snow frost which made the life of the workers very difficult.					
3	Description of the event :- on February 22nd ,a lockout took place, workers crossed from the factory quarters to the centre of the capital.					
4	Soviet leaders and Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government to run the country. The Petrograd Soviet had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in Russia.					
5	After February, Lenin came back from his exile, introduced 'April Thesis' and made three demands: -i) The war to be brought to a close ii) The land to be transferred to the peasants iii) The banks to be nationalised.					
6	The workers movement spread; soldiers' committees were formed in the army. The power of the Provisional Government reduced and the Bolshevik influence grew.					
7	Popular demonstrations staged by the Bolsheviks in July 1917 were sternly repressed. Land committees were formed, peasants seized land between July and September 1917.					
8	Home Assignment:-1. What was the root evils in society, according to socialism? 2. Which group of workers were regarded as aristocrats among workers? 3. What were the major demands of Lenin? 4. What were the social, economic and political condition in Russia before 1905? 5. 'Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February in 1917'. Justify the statement.					

9	Learning Outcomes: - Students will be able to know about the causes and results of February Revolution 1917 or Petrograd Revolution.



Class	IX	Subject	History	Plan For	Normal class	
Prd	Prd 7 Chapter 2 Socialism in Europe & the Russian Revolution					
Sub-To	Sub-Topic The October Revolution of 1917,What changed after October					
Teaching Aid To be used		Europe ma	ap, smart board, f	PowerPoint	Presentati	on

SI. No	Step Wise (What to be done)					
1	Questions to be asked from the previous class:-(1) When did the Petrograd Soviet form? (2) When was the Tsar abdicated in Russia? (3) Why did the workers revolt against the Tsar?					
2	The causes of the Revolution occurred in 1917 in Russia will be explained by the teacher: - The conflict between the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks grew. In September, Lenin decided for an uprising against the government.					
3	The uprising started in 24 oct, prime minister Kerenskii left the city to summon troops & will be discussed by the Teacher. The Military Revolutionary Committee seized the government offices and arrest ministers.					
4	By December,1917, the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow- Petrograd area. The changes after the October Revolution of 1917, The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.					
5	In November 1917, the Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the Constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority support.					
6	The Bolsheviks became the only party to participate in the election to the All Russian congress of Soviets.					
7	Home assignment:-(1) Mention the period of Civil War in Russia. What do you mean					

by the reds, greens, and Whites in the context of Russia? 2. Describe the main events of the October Revolution. 3. What were the impacts of the Russian Revolution in Russia? 4. Name the secret police of the Bolsheviks. 5. Who was Leon Trotskii?						
8	Learning outcomes : - Students will be able to know about the October Revolution 1917 in Russia, its causes, event and impact.					



Class	IX	Subject	History	Plan For	Normal student s	
Prd	8	Chapter 2	Socialism in Europe & the Russian Revolution			
Sub-To	Sub-Topic The Civil War, making a socialist society					
Teaching Aid To be used		Europe ma	ap, smart board, I	PowerPoint	Presentati	on

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)				
1	Teacher will ask some questions taught in the previous class For Ex:(a)- Who was Kerensky? (b) When did Lenin Seize the Petrograd Soviet?				
2	The civil war in Russia will be discussed by the teacher. The pro- Tsarists(whites) and the Socialists Revolutionaries (the green) opposed the Bolsheviks and fought a civil war with the Bolsheviks (the red) troops during 1918 and 1919.				
3	Non- Bolsheviks socialists, Liberals & supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprisings.				
4	The Bolsheviks took the help of the non-Russian people and Muslim jadidists to take control of most of the former Russian empire by 1920.				
5	How a Socialist society was formed: - A process of centralised planning was introduced, which led to economic growth will be explained. The				

	government fixed all prices to promote industrial growth during the first plans (1927-1932 and 1933-1938).
6	Home Assignment:-(1) What was the new name given to the Bolshevik Party? 2. What was 'Cheka' in Russia after the revolution? 3. In the context of Russia, what was 'Kolkhoz'? 4. Who was Stalin? Explain his policy of collectivisation? 5. Explain how a Socialist society was established in Russia.
7	Learning outcomes: - The students will be able to know about the causes and consequences of civil war in Russia happened after Russian Revolution. To know about the formation of socialist society with the introduction of centralised planning.



Class	IX	Subject	History	Plan For				
Prd	9	Chapter 2	Socialism in Europe & the Russian Revolution					
Sub-Topic		Recapitulation, Mindmap						
Teaching Aid To be used		Europe map, smart board, Blackboard						

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1	Overall discussion of the chapter by asking some questions:-
2	Name territories included in the Russian Empire.
3	Who were Liberals, Radicals & Conservatives?
4	When did the Russian Social Democratic Worker's Party was found?
5	Which incident was called as 'Bloody Sunday'?
6	Which day is called as the International Women's Day?

7	What do you mean by 'April Thesis' ?
8	Mention the period of Civil War in Russia.
9	Who led the Bolsheviks in Russia after the division of Socialist Revolutionary Party?
10	Explain the term 'Mensheviks'.