

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SUBJECT : (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 2 P-1

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

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

LEARNING OUTCOMES

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.

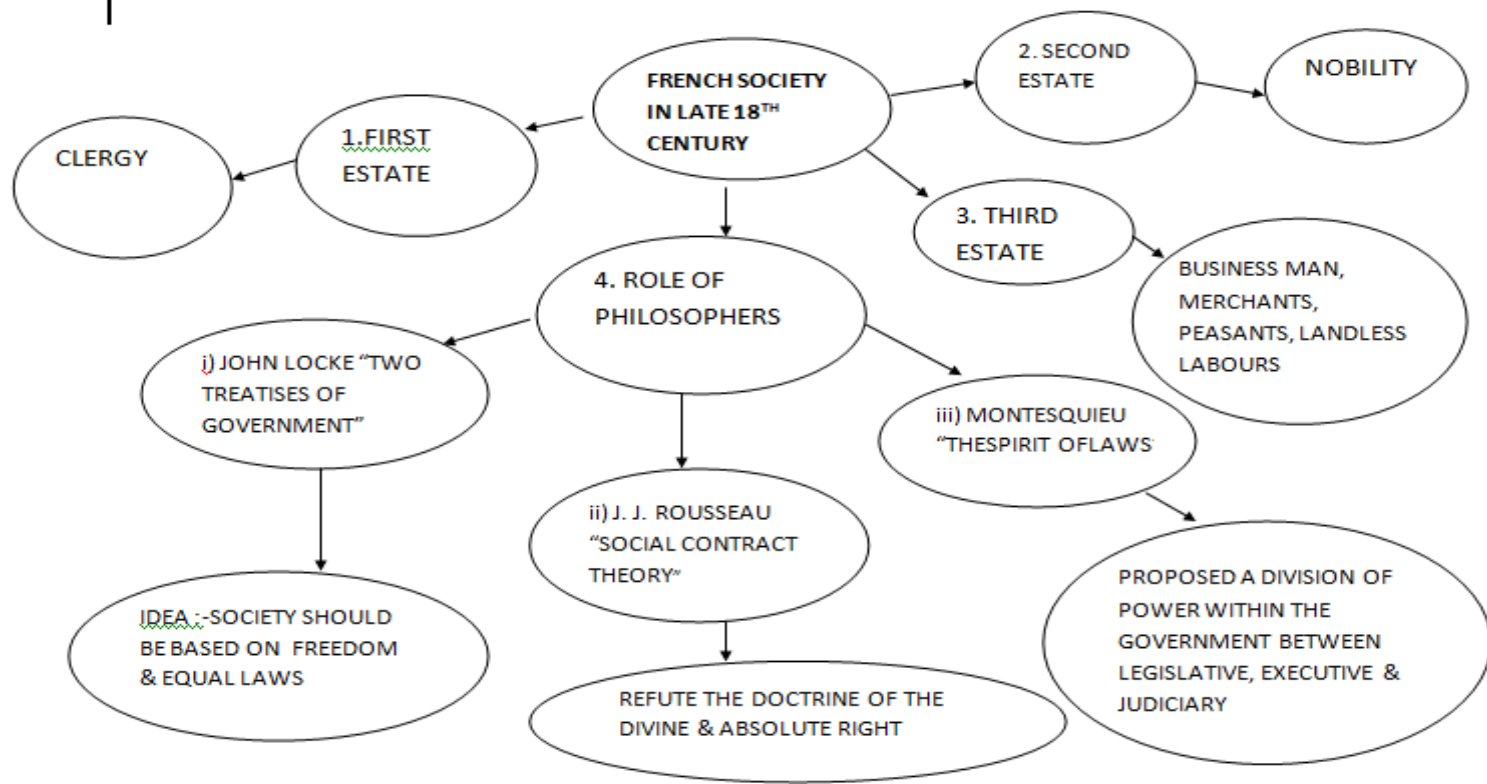
the causes and effects of the Russian Revolution.

- 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.
- 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.

FRENCH REVOLUTION

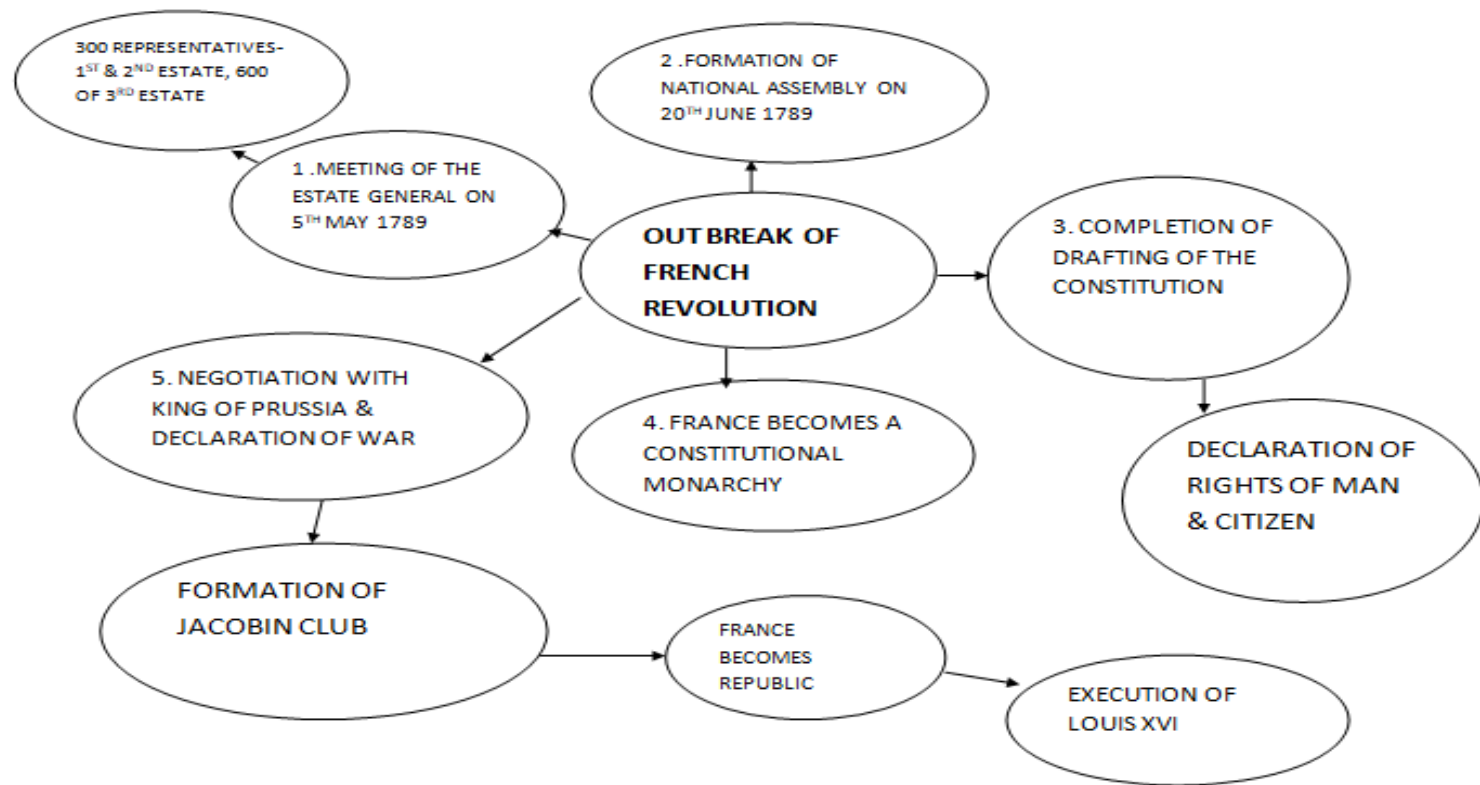
MIND MAP (A)

I



FRENCH REVOLUTION

MIND MAP (B)



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE AGE OF SOCIAL CHANGE

- The French Revolution opened up the possibility of creating a dramatic change in the society.
- There were groups/ ideas that looked to change society according to their thoughts and vision.
- Liberals, Radicals & Conservatives were three main groups.

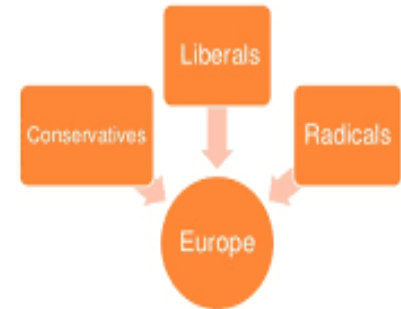
Liberals:

- Tolerance of all religions
 - Opposed the uncontrolled powers of the king
 - Supported the rights of the individuals
 - Supported a representative, elected parliamentary government & independent judiciary
 - Did not support universal adult franchise (right of every citizen including women)
- Supported private property

Radicals:

- Government based on majority
- Opposed the privileges given to great landowners & wealthy factory owners.
- Many of them also supported women's suffragette movements.
- Supported private property but disliked concentration of the property in the hands of few.

- Not everyone in Europe wanted complete transformation of society.
- The people are mainly divided as 'conservatives', 'liberals' and 'radicals'.

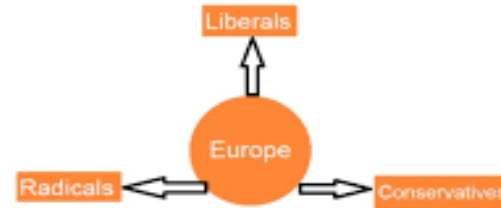


SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE AGE OF SOCIAL CHANGE

Conservatives:

- Opposed Liberals & Radicals.
- Asserted that past must be respected.
- Changes should be in a slow process.



INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL CHANGE

- It was the era of Industrial revolution. With industrialization, many changes came in the society & economy.
- Many people tried to search solutions to growing problems of unemployment, poor wages, long working hours, housing sanitation etc.
- Many of the liberals and radicals have their own property and were employers.
- Overthrew of monarchs other European countries.
- 'Nations' were created, for ex:- Italy

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

QUESTIONS

1. Who were Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives?
2. What was the root of all evils in society according to socialism?
3. What were the changes seen in Europe after French Revolution?
4. What were the powerful idea circulated in Europe after French Revolution?
5. Who were eminent personalities talked of the significance of the French Revolution?

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SUBJECT : (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 2 P-2

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

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE

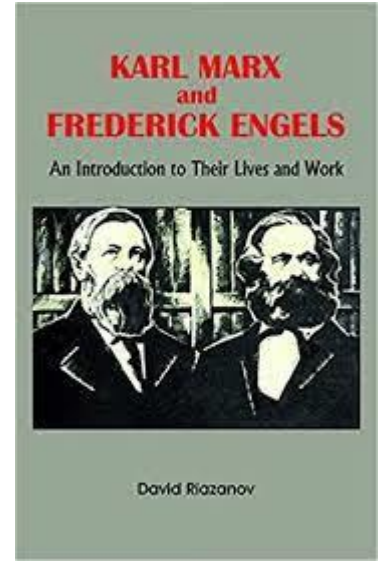
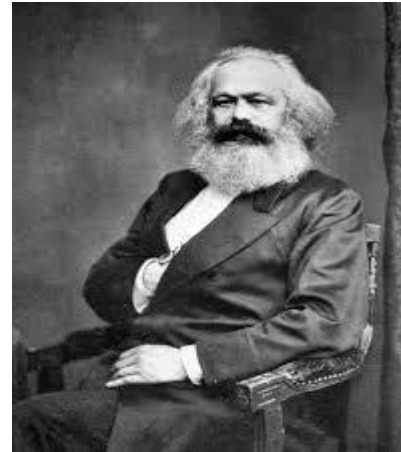
- Socialists were against the private property but had differing ideas on how a society could operate. Some visions of socialists are:
 - Robert Owen(1771-1858) sought to build a cooperative community called as New Harmony.
 - Louis Blanc(1813-1882):- Wanted the government to encourage cooperatives & replace capitalist enterprises.



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE

- Socialists Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) suggested that workers have to overthrow capitalism.
- Karl Marx (1818-1883) wrote about socialism in his book 'Das Capital'. Marx believed that a socialist society would be established where all property would be socially controlled.



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SUPPORT FOR SOCIALISM

- Socialists formed an international body called Second International to coordinate their efforts.
- In England workers formed associations to fight for better living and working conditions .
- In Germany Social Democratic Party was formed.
- In Britain, a labour party and in France a socialist party was formed.

Difference between the capitalist and socialist.

- (i) Germany — The Social Democratic Party (SDP)
- (ii) Britain — Labour Party
- (iii) France — Socialist Party.



alamy stock photo



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

HOME ASSIGNMENT

1. Who was Robert Owen and Louis Blanc?
2. Who was sought to build a co-operative community called 'New Harmony'?
3. Who were the socialists in 19th century Europe?
4. Explain the views of socialist on private property. Name the international body set up to spread and coordinate their efforts.
5. List two differences between the capitalists and socialist ideas of private property.

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP

SOCALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

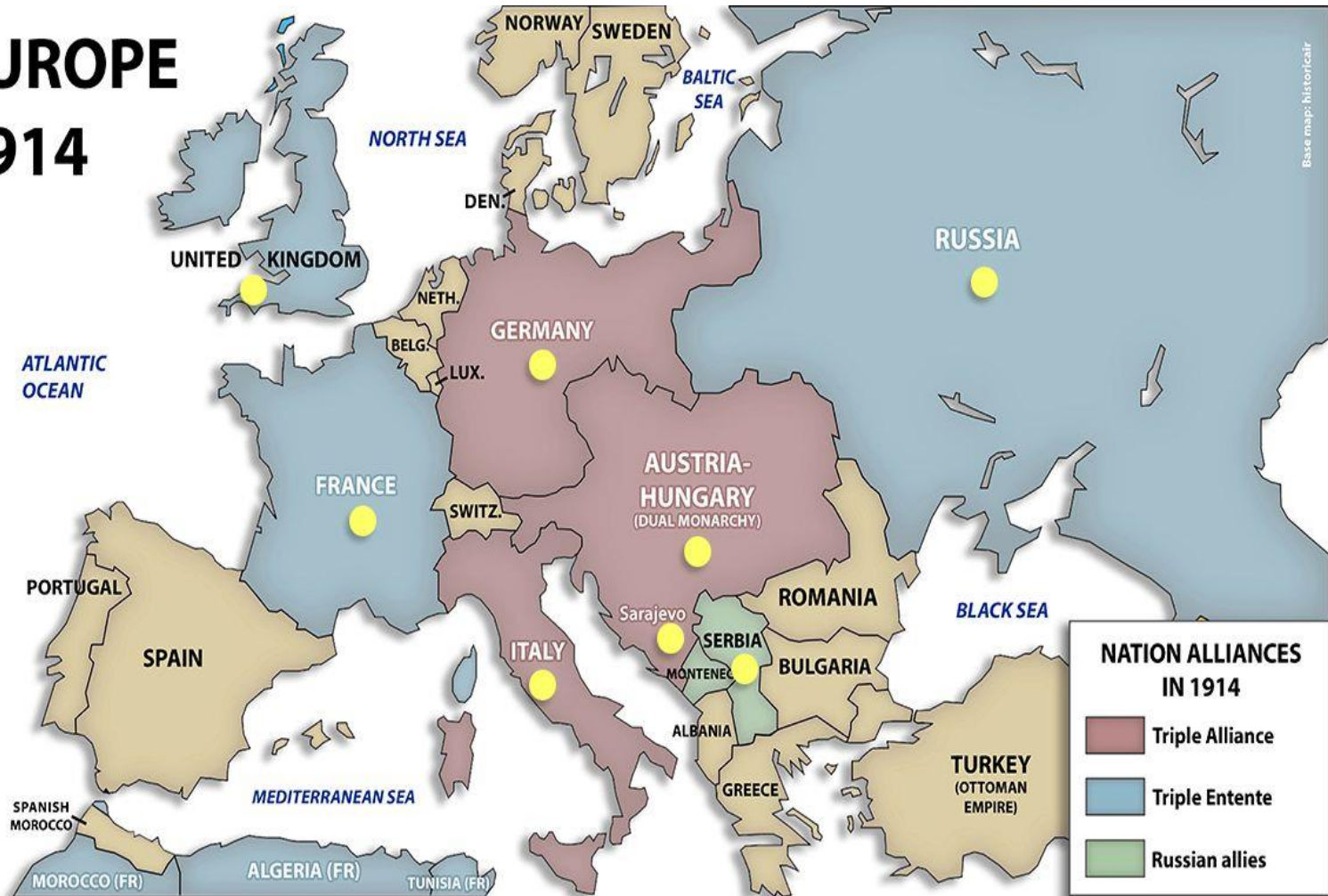
SUBJECT : (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 1 P- 3

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

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

EUROPE 1914



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN 1914



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN 1914

- 1914, Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its Empire.
- The Russian Empire included Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus.
- The major religions of Russia were Russian Orthodox Christianity, Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and Buddhists.
- **Autocracy:** The rule by king with absolute power.

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

- 85% of the Russian population were agriculturalists.
- Industries were found in some specific places like St. Petersburg and Moscow.
- Many industries were set up and production also increased.
- Most industry was privately owned.



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

CONDITION OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS

- Workers were a divided social group & were divided by skill.
- Women made up 31 % of the factory labour force by 1914, but they were paid less than men.
- The peasants cultivated most of the lands.
- The Russian peasants had a tussle with the nobles and wanted the land of the nobles should be given to them.

SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA

- The Russian Democratic Party was formed in 1898 by the socialists.
- By 19th century in Russia socialists became active in the countryside and the peasants were the main force of the revolution.
- The Socialists Revolutionary Party was formed in 1900.
- The Social Democratic Party was later divided into two wings:- the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks.

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

QUESTIONS

1. Which were the boundaries of the Russian empire during 1914?
2. Who was the ruler of Russia in 1914?
3. Name the territories included in Russian Empire?
4. In which year, Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded?
5. How many percent of Russian population Were agriculturalists?

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP

SOCALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SUBJECT : (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 1 P- 4

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

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

BOLSHEVIKS AND MENSHEVIKS

BOLSHEVIKS:- The leader was Vladimir Lenin, majority of workers joined in this group.

They believed in revolutionary methods for bringing the changes in the society.

MENSHEVIKS:-The leader was Julius Martov, it was a minority group of the workers.

They believed in parliamentary methods and participation in elections.



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE 1905 REVOLUTION

- Tsar was an autocratic ruler, he was not subject to parliament.
- The social democrats and social revolutionaries with the workers and peasants demanded a constitution.
- Increase of prices of essential goods and the real wages of workers declined by 20%.
- Incident of Bloody Sunday:- In 1905, one Sunday ,the workers of Russia , led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace to present the petition.
- More than 100 workers killed and about 300 were wounded. This incident is known as 'Bloody Sunday ' in Russian History.



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

EFFECTS OF THE BLOODY SUNDAY

- Universities closed down, doctors, engineers and other middle class workers demanded a Constituent Assembly.
- Consultative Parliament or Duma was formed.
- The committees and the unions were declared illegal and severe restrictions were made on political activity.
- The first was dismissed and re - elected the second Duma.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EymCe1L1Kfy>



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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?

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SUBJECT : (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 1 P- 5

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

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

- Two European Alliances of 1914:
 - i) Germany, Austria and Turkey
 - ii) France, Britain and Russia
- The First World War was fought outside Europe as well as in Europe.
- The war continued, but the Tsar refused to consult the Duma.
- Anti-German sentiments ran high, St. Petersburg – renamed as Petrograd (a German name)
- The war was fought between ‘western front’ and ‘eastern front’.



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

- In 1914, the First World War started between two European alliances.
- Russian's armies lost badly in Germany and Austria between 1914 and 1917, there were over 7 million casualties.
- The Russian army retreated back and refused to fight in the war.

EFFECTS OF 1ST WORLD WAR ON RUSSIA

- In Russia, the first world war was initially very popular but later the support grew thin.
 - Russian armies lost badly in Germany and Austria.
 - The war also affected the industry.
 - There was labour shortage.
 - By 1916, railway lines began to break down.
 - The small workshops were closed down.
 - There was shortage of grain and hence of bread.
- war.



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

QUESTIONS

1. When was the first World War War broke out?
2. Name the countries included in the Central Powers.
3. What was the rename of St.Petersburg?
4. What was the condition of the Russian Army in the First World War?
5. 'The War had a severe impact on industry of Russia'. Briefly Explain.

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SUBJECT : (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 1 P- 6

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

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION IN PETROGRAD

In the winter of 1917, Petrograd was grim.

➤ There was a food shortage in the quarters of workers.

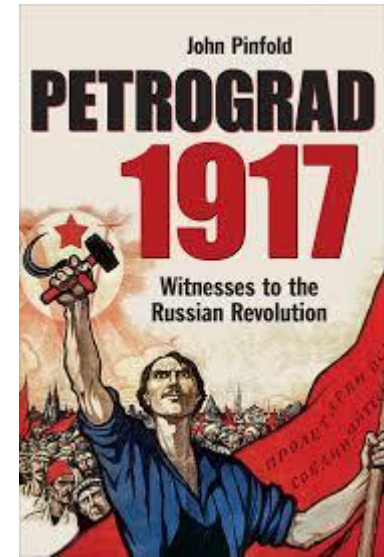
On 22th February, a lockout took place at a factory.

➤ Workers of 50 other factories joined in sympathy.

➤ Women also led and participated in the strikes. This came to be called the International Women's Day.


➤ The government imposed a curfew.

➤ On the 24th and 25th, the government called out the cavalry and police to keep an eye on them.



The February Revolution

Learning Objectives: - Identify what were the causes and consequences of the February Revolution?



Key Terms, Events, Names: Winter of 1916-17, Leon Trotsky, International Women's Day, General Khalatov, Army Mutiny, Mikhail Rodzianko, Petrograd Soviet, Provisional Government, Tsar's abdication.

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

EFFECTS OF SUSPENSION OF DUMA

- On 25th February, the government suspended the Duma and politicians spoke against this measure.
- On 27th February, the police headquarters were ransacked.
- Slogan:- Bread, Wages. Better hours and Democracy.
- By that evening, soldiers and striking workers gathered to form a Soviet or council.
- This was the Petrograd Soviet.
- A delegation went to meet the Tsar, military commanders advised him to abdicate.
- On 2nd March, the Tsar abdicated.
- Soviet leaders and Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government to run the country.



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

AFTER FEBRUARY

- Restrictions on public meetings and associations were removed & Soviets were set up everywhere.
- Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from his exile in April 1917.

“April Thesis”: Three demands of Lenin

- The war to be brought to a close
- The land to be transferred to the peasants
- The banks to be nationalized

LD: Examine the mistakes and weakness of the Provisional Government?

Lenin's April Thesis

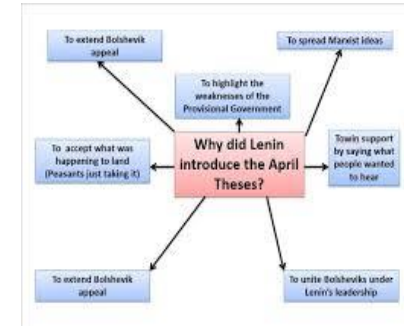
- His **April Thesis** declared no support for the Provisional Government and his program would soon **unite the Bolsheviks** with a common cause.
- Lenin's support of the Soviets would provide him with a power base from which he could launch a **challenge to the Provisional Government**.
- This Thesis would become a blueprint for Revolution, inspiring and organising the Bolsheviks under a common cause in October.

**WE WANT
PEACE,
BREAD
AND
LAND**

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

APRIL THESES OF LENIN

- In June about 500 Soviets set representatives to an All Russian Congress of Soviets
- Land committees were formed and peasants seized land between July and September 1917.



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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.

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SUBJECT : (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 1 P- 7


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

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE REVOLUTION OF OCTOBER 1917

- The conflict between the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks grew.
- Petrograd Soviet and Bolshevik party decided to seize the power on 16th October 1917
- A Military Revolutionary committee was appointed by Leon Trotskii .
- The uprising began on 24th October.
- The Military Revolutionary Committee ordered his supporters to seize the govt. offices and arrest ministers.
- By Dec 1917, the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow – Petrograd area.



Vladimir Lenin

- 1870 – 1924
- Russian Communist Revolutionary
- Founded the Bolshevik Party which came to power in Russia in 1917



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

WHAT CHANGED AFTER REVOLUTION 1917

- The Bolshevik Party changed into Russian Communist Party.
- The banks and industries were nationalised.
- Land was declared a social property and the peasants were allowed the land of the nobles.
- They banned old titles of the aristocracy and big cities enforced par big houses according to family needs.



ELECTIONS FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

- In Nov.1917, the Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority support.
- In Jan.1918 Lenin dismissed the assembly.
- In March 1918 the Bolsheviks made a peace with Germany at Brest Litovsk.
- The Bolsheviks became the one party state.
- All Russian Congress of Soviets, which became the Parliament of the country.
- The secret police (called the Cheka first & later OGPU &NKVD) punished those who criticised the Bolsheviks.

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE CIVIL WAR

- When the Bolsheviks took power and ordered the redistribution of land, the Russian army began to break up.
- The soldiers, mostly former peasants deserted the army to take their share of land.
- Non- Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising.
- The Bolsheviks(the reds), Socialists Revolutionaries (green) and Pro-tsarists (whites).
- Actions like the whites taking harsh steps against the peasants made them popular.
- By January 1920, the Bolsheviks controlled most of the former Russian Empire.
- Most of the non Russian nationalists were given the political autonomy in the Soviet Union (USSR).

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

MAKING A SOCIALIST SOCIETY

- During the civil war, the Bolsheviki kept industries and banks nationalised.
- A process of centralised planning was introduced.
- Rapid construction led to poor working conditions.
- In the city of Magnitogorsk, the construction of a steel plant was achieved in three years.
- An extended schooling system developed and arrangements were made for factory workers and peasants to enter universities.
- Creches were established in factories for the children of women workers.
- Cheap public health care was provided. Model living quarters were set up for workers.
- The effect of all this was uneven, though, since govt. resources were limited.

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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?

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SUBJECT : (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 8

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

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

STALIN AND COLLECTIVISATION

- Joseph Stalin became the leader of the Soviet Communist Party after the death of Lenin in Jan 1924.
- He believed that rich peasants and traders in the countryside were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices.
- Stalin introduced the collectivisation of Soviet agriculture, which brought the great majority of peasants into collective and state farms.
- In 1928, party members toured the grain producing areas, supervising enforced grain collections and raiding the Kulaks.



SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

STALIN AND COLLECTIVISATION

- From 1929, the Communist Party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (Kolkhoz).
- Many peasants did not want to work in collective for a variety of reasons. Stalin's government allowed some independent cultivation, but treated them unsympathetically.
- The production did not increase immediately.
- The bad harvest of 1930- 1933 led to one of most devastating famines in Soviet history when over 4 million died.



Evaluation of Collectivisation

Positive impact of Collectivisation

- **Achieve Stalin's Main Aim of Raising Enough Grain to Maintain Industrial Development**
- **Manpower for new factories** were found as peasants left the countryside
- The state managed to **collect enough grain to feed workers** in industrial towns and collective workers
- **Grain was exported to raise money** for the buying of industrial equipment
- → Achieved Stalin's main aim: securing a food supply for factory workers to maintain industrial development

Collectivisation

Negative impact of Collectivisation

- **1) Agricultural sector was severely hampered**
- In some collectives, the workers let the tractors rust in the fields. Some could not mend them when they broke down and many reverted to traditional inefficient farming methods.
- Unskilled workers were recruited into industrial work, and they were trained on the job by workers who were only slightly more skilled.
- Many peasants, especially the kulaks, killed their own animals, and burnt their own grain and produce to prevent them from being seized.
- **Loss of animal population** (Cattle, sheep) which was not recovered until after WWII.
- **Grain harvest dropped dramatically** between 1931 & 1934 and did not recover to their 1928 level.

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

GLOBAL INFLUENCE OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND THE USSR



- Existing socialist parties in Europe did not wholly approve of the way the Bolsheviks took power and kept it.
- The Bolsheviks encouraged colonial people to follow their experiment.
- Many non-Russians from outside the USSR participated in the Conference of the Peoples of the East 1920 and the Bolsheviks founded a comintern.



Communist Parties

- Communist Party of Great Britain
- Bolsheviks encouraged colonial people
- Many non-russian from outside the USSR participated in the Conference of the Peoples of the East and Bolshevik founded Comintern.
- Received education in USSR's communist University of the Workers of the East
- By 2nd World War, USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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.

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP