



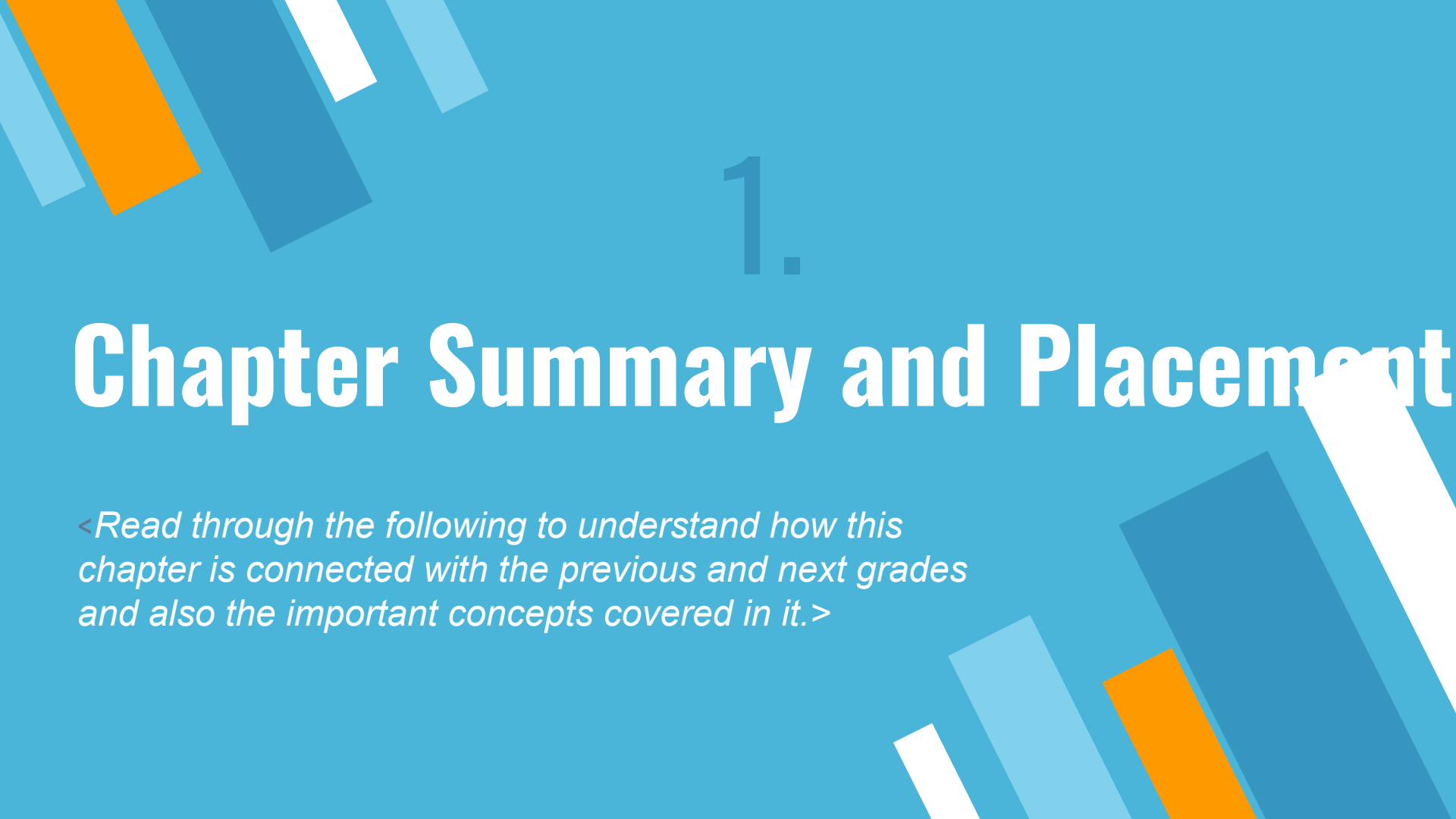
CHAPTER: Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

Grade: 9

Board: **CBSE**

Book: **NCERT**





1.

Chapter Summary and Placement

<Read through the following to understand how this chapter is connected with the previous and next grades and also the important concepts covered in it.>

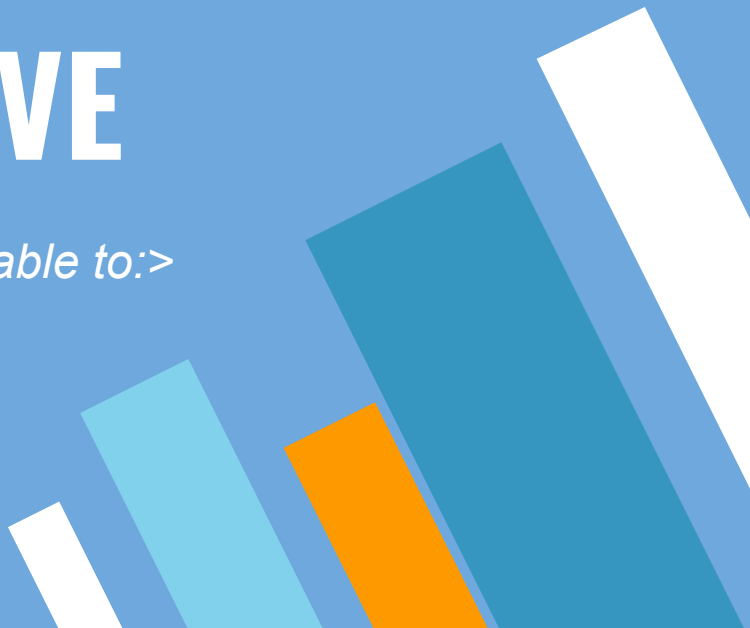
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1. The powerful ideas of freedom and equality that circulated in Europe after the French revolution was discussed in the previous chapter.
 2. This chapter introduces students to the change in which the society was structured post French revolution. It narrates how socialism became one of the most significant and powerful ideas to shape the society.
 3. As the chapter narrates the revolts of Russia, a world map or a globe can be used to make students locate the present day Russia and begin the chapter.



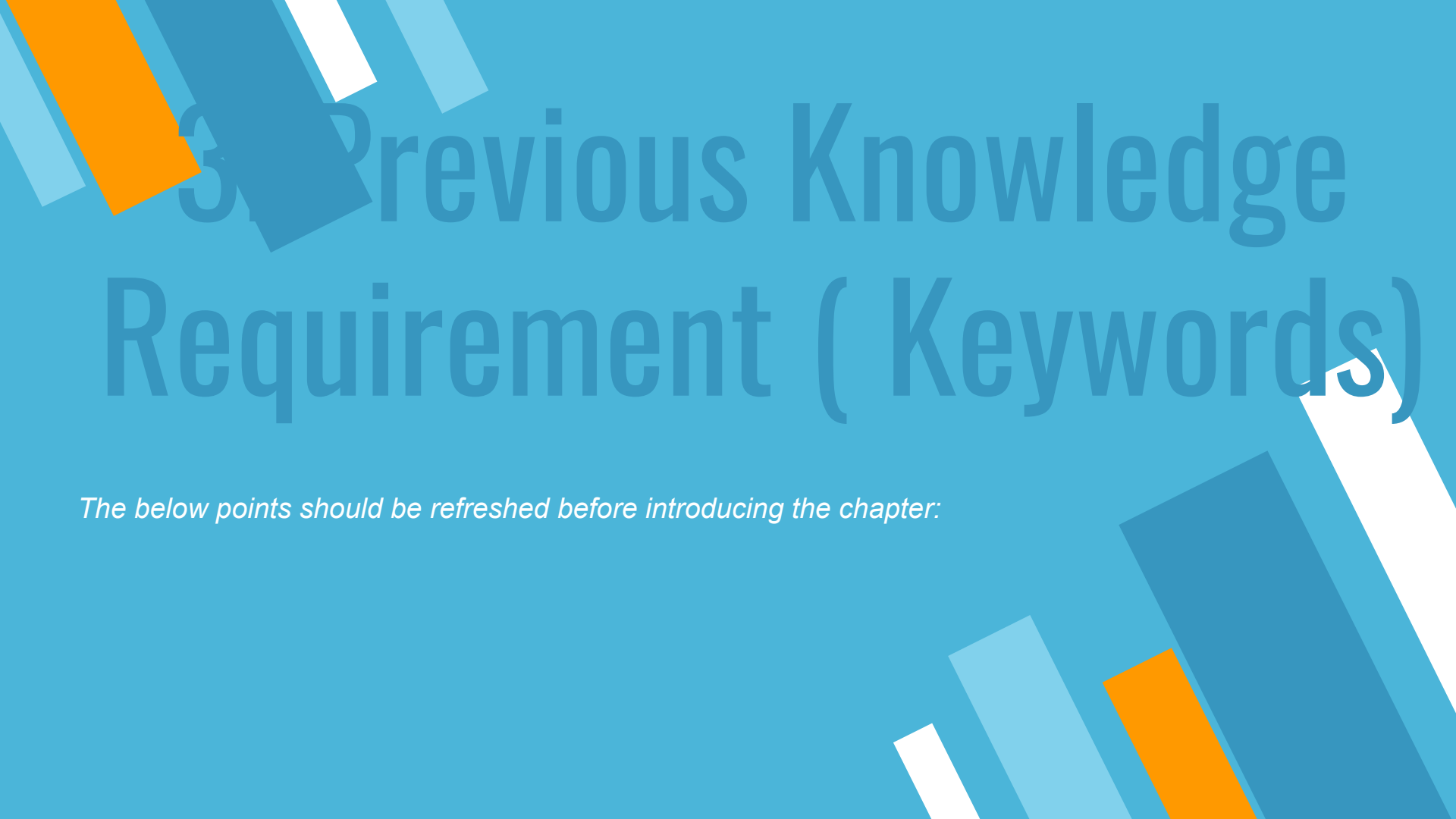
2.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

<On completion of the chapter, students will be able to:>

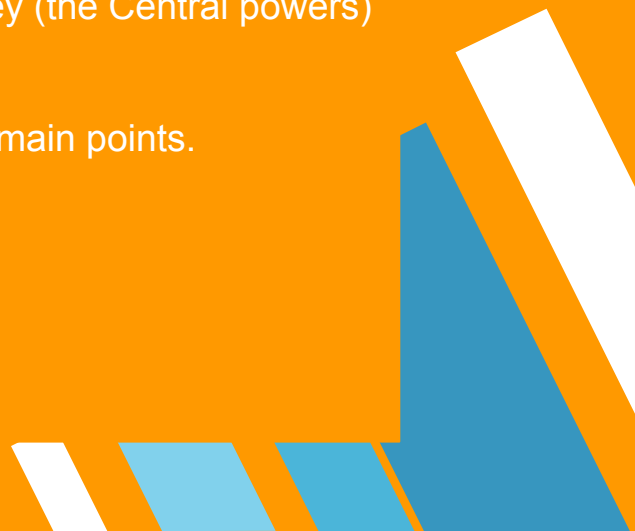


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1. Define the ideology of radicals, liberals and conservatives
 2. Identify the social changes that took place as a result of industrialisation.
 3. Explain the factors which led to Russian Revolution.
 4. List the effects of Russian Revolution
 5. List the different wars that were fought post Russian revolution and the consequences of the same.
 6. Explain the changes that occurred to the political set up in Russia.
 7. Recall the global influence of Russian revolution.



3. Previous Knowledge Requirement (Keywords)

The below points should be refreshed before introducing the chapter:

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- 1) Europe is a unique continent, which is not surrounded by water from all directions, and has an overland border with the neighbouring Asia.
 - 2) Russia is the is a sovereign country_in Eurasia, which means 77% of the country located in Asia while the vast majority of the population lives in the European portion
 - 3) The two alliances of the World War - I Germany, Austria and Turkey (the Central powers) and France, Britain and
 - 4) Russia (later Italy and Romania).
 - 5) French revolution is explained in the previous chapter. Revise the main points.





4. TEACHING PLAN

Follow this section for getting ideas on teaching the content covered in the chapter. The subtopic given in the first column with the matching learning outcome can be explained using instructions and resources listed subsequently



Subtopic and Learning Objective #1

The Age of Social Change

LO:

Define the ideology of radicals, liberals and conservatives.
Identify the social changes that took place as a result of industrialisation.

Teacher Activity

1. Take the political map of the world to the class. You may use small map in case a big one is not available. Make students locate Russia and Europe on it.
2. Explain the difference in the views of liberals, radicals and conservatives.
3. Explain how industrialisation added to social and economic changes
4. ***Check for understanding:***
 - a) Who was the leader who wanted nation with equal voting rights?
 - b) Who were the two people who talked about the significance of French revolution in India?
 - c) What were the effects of industrialisation?

Resources Suggested

Pen, paper ,Blackboard and world map

Subtopic and Learning Objective #2

The Russian Revolution

LO:

Explain the factors which led to Russian Revolution.

Teacher Activity

1. Explain members of the Russian Empire. Take the political map of the world to the class. You may use small map in case a big one is not available. Make students locate each members on it.
2. Describe the economic conditions of Russia at the beginning of twentieth century.
3. Explain the reasons for the establishment of Social Democratic Workers Party.
4. Describe the reasons for the 1905 revolution and its effects.
 - a) In 1904, prices of good increased, wages declined, workers membership increased.
 - b) When four workers were dismissed there was a call for industrial action.
 - c) When the procession of workers was attacked by the police and the Cossacks many were killed and wounded. The incident, known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that became known as the 1905 Revolution
5. Explain the effect of first world war in Russia
6. Perform the following **Activity 1** in class for a more detailed analysis of the section
7. **Check for understanding:**
 - a) The ____ broke out between two alliances in Europe. (First World War)
 - b) In Russia, the war was initially popular and people rallied around _____. (Tsar Nicholas II)

Resources Suggested

Text Book and world map

Activity 1

Name of the activity – Role Play: Imagine yourself being the Tsar government official. Create a role play script for the court scenes that may occur in front of Tsar Nicholas where officials are discussing the situations prevailing in the Russian economy during the First World War. You should also suggest the government with methods to improve the situation.

Type of activity – Group

Learning Objective: Understand the effects of First World War on the Russian economy. Describe the precautions that Russia might have taken to prevent to save the economy during World War as per the understanding of the student.

Use it for – Understanding the causes of Russian revolution in detail.

Materials – Textbook, notes by the teacher, script, materials for the role play.

Teacher instructions:

1. The teacher may explain the topic of activity to the students.
2. Ask the students to prepare the major topics for discussion like:
 - a) Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire
 - b) About 85 percent of the Russian empire's population earned their living from agriculture
 - c) Factories were set up under government supervision and how working conditions contributed to the revolt
 - d) The reasons for the revolt among the peasants.
 - e) Influence of the socialist leaders like Lenin.
 - f) The incident of Bloody Sunday and other revolts that followed.

Activity 1

- 3 Encourage students to add creative ideas and their own opinions about the topic.
- 4 The teacher can help the students with valid points in creating a good script for the play.
- 5 The role play should not be too long and should be within the context.

Subtopic and Learning Objective #3

The February Revolution in Petrograd

LO:

List the effects of Russian Revolution

List out the different wars that were fought post Russian revolution and the consequences of the same.

Teacher Activity

1. Explain the series of incidents that happened in the month of February 1917 and how monarchy was brought down
2. Explain the change of mood among the liberals as well as the socialist. Describe in detail the spread of workers movement and the socialist revolutions of peasants in the countryside.
3. Explain the revolution of October, the causes and the effects in detail.
4. Perform **Activity 2** for better understanding of the topic.
5. ***Check for understanding:***
 - a) Who persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure?
 - b) _____ shelled the Winter Palace.(Aurora)
 - c) By when did Moscow and Petrograd area come under the control of Bolsheviks?

Resources Suggested

TextBook

Activity 2

Name of the activity – Story writing: The Revolution of October 1917.

Type of activity – Group

Learning Objective: Remember the incidents that happened during the **Revolution of October 1917** in detail.

Use it for – Making students write in their own words their understanding about the topic

Materials – Pen and paper/students notebook

Procedure –

1. Depending on the class size, divide the students in groups of three or four
2. Instruct the students to put in their thoughts and make a story from what they have learnt about the Revolution of October..
 - a) Start the sentence as “ One fine morning, Lenin,”.
 - b) The story should be short, clear and include the details learnt from the context in the text.
3. Make one student from each group to narrate the story they have created.
4. Ask the students to create short stories with emphasis on gestures.
5. Ask the students to add a conclusion to the story they create.

Subtopic and Learning Objective #4

What Changed after October?

LO:

Explain the changes that occurred to the political set up in Russia.

Teacher Activity

1. Explain the set of actions that the Bolsheviks followed to bring in changes in the society
2. List out and explain the reasons that led to civil war.
3. The steps taken by the Bolsheviks to socialise the society should be explained orally.
4. Describe the collectivisation method of Stalin and its after effects.
5. Perform **Activity 3** for better understanding of the topic.
6. ***Check for understanding:***
 - a) Who was Stalin and what were the methods adopted by him towards a planned economy?
 - b) When did the government fix all prices to promote industrial growth?
 - c) The _____ was renamed as the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik Party)

Resources Suggested

TextBook

Activity 3

Name of the activity – Role play.

Type of activity – Group

Learning Objective: Illustrate the difficulties faced by the peasants by the Collectivisation of agriculture by Lenin.

Use it for – Better understanding of methods adopted by Lenin.

Materials – Props made by students

Procedure –

1. The teacher may ask the students to create a script based on the topic Collectivisation of agriculture.
2. The students performing the role play should imagine themselves being the farmers of a farm who had to face the collectivisation by Lenin. They are forming an association and opposing the decision by Lenin. They have to protest for your rights. They also have to include the reaction of Lenin to this protest.
3. Each student should discuss and try to help in creating a meaningful script for the role play.
4. The role play should not be too long.
5. It should contain the details provided in the text along with the creative ideas of the students.
6. The teacher may help the students to create the script with some extra information, if needed.

Subtopic and Learning Objective #5

The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR

LO:

Recall the global influence of Russian revolution.

Teacher Activity

1. The teacher may conclude the chapter by explaining the effects of the Russian revolution.
2. Explain why the reputation of USSR as a socialist country had declined.
3. ***Check for understanding:***
 - a) The USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature by _____. (Second World War)
 - b) Why did the international reputation of USSR decline?

Resources Suggested

TextBook for Explanation



5. WORKSHEETS

Print or copy the worksheet questions on the blackboard and ask the students to attempt them. They can be given as homework or a class test as well.



Worksheet 1

Answer the following questions in brief:

1. Explain the views of liberals radicals and conservatives.
2. Why were Socialists against private property, and saw it as the root of all social ills of the time?
3. Do you think that the elected consultative Parliament or Duma was working effectively?
4. Explain the views of socialism in Russia.
5. How was the Russian peasants different from European peasants?
6. What was the conditions of the capital Petrograd, in 1917?
7. Explain the international women's day?
8. What led the monarchy down?
9. Explain how Petrograd –Moscow area came under the control of Bolsheviks?
10. **What** were the challenges faced by the Bolshevik Party?

Worksheet 2

Fill in the blanks:

- 1) _____ also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
- 2) _____ was common, particularly during times of low demand for industrial goods.
- 3) _____ talked of revolutions that would create nations where all citizens would have equal rights.
- 4) _____ sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana.
- 5) _____ supervised large factories to ensure minimum wages and limited hours of work.
- 6) The _____ Party was founded in 1898 by socialists.
- 7) Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20 percent in the year _____.
- 8) The Tsar was abdicated on _____.
- 9) Lenin's three demands are collectively called as _____.
- 10) _____ were sent to take over telephone and telegraph offices and protect the Winter Palace.



6. SOLUTIONS

This section gives you sample answers for activities and questions listed above.



Worksheet 1

1. The region in the Southeast Asia comprising of three countries: Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.
2. Individuals owned the property that gave employment but the proprietors were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive. So if society as a whole rather than single individuals controlled property, more attention would be paid to collective social interests. Socialists wanted this change and campaigned for it.
3. During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma. For a brief while during the revolution, there existed a large number of trade unions and factory committees made up of factory workers. After 1905, most committees and unions worked unofficially, since they were declared illegal. Severe restrictions were placed on political activity. The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the re-elected second Duma within three months. He did not want any questioning of his authority or any reduction in his power. He changed the voting laws and packed the third Duma with conservative politicians. Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.

Worksheet 1

4 All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in 1898 by socialists who respected Marx's ideas. However, because of government policing, it had to operate as an illegal organisation. It set up a newspaper, mobilised workers and organised strikes. Some Russian socialists felt that the Russian peasant custom of dividing land periodically made them natural socialists. So peasants, not workers, would be the main force of the revolution, and Russia could become socialist more quickly than other countries. Socialists were active in the countryside through the late nineteenth century. They formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900. This party struggled for peasants' rights and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants. Social Democrats disagreed with Socialist Revolutionaries about peasants. Lenin felt that peasants were not one united group. Some were poor and others rich, some worked as labourers while others were capitalists who employed workers. .

5 Nobles got their power and position through their services to the Tsar, not through local popularity. This was unlike France where, during the French Revolution in Brittany, peasants respected nobles and fought for them. In Russia, peasants wanted the land of the nobles to be given to them. Frequently, they refused to pay rent and even murdered landlords. In 1902, this occurred on a large scale in south Russia. And in 1905, such incidents took place all over Russia. Russian peasants were different from other European peasants in another way. They pooled their land together periodically and their commune (*mir*) divided it according to the needs of individual families

Worksheet 1

- 6 In the winter of 1917, conditions in the capital, Petrograd, were grim. The layout of the city seemed to emphasise the divisions among its people. The workers' quarters and factories were located on the right bank of the River Neva. On the left bank were the fashionable areas, the Winter Palace, and official buildings, including the palace where the Duma met. In February 1917, food shortages were deeply felt in the workers' quarters. The winter was very cold, there had been exceptional frost and heavy snow. Parliamentarians wishing to preserve elected government, were opposed to the Tsar's desire to dissolve the Duma.
- 7 On 22 February, a lockout took place at a factory on the right bank. The next day, workers in fifty factories called a strike in sympathy. In many factories, women led the way to strikes. This came to be called the International Women's Day.
- 8 Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917.

Worksheet 1

9 On 16 October 1917, Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power. A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet under Leon Trotskii to organise the seizure. The date of the event was kept a secret. The uprising began on 24 October. Sensing trouble, Prime Minister Kerenskii had left the city to summon troops. At dawn, military men loyal to the government seized the buildings of two Bolshevik newspapers. Pro-government troops were sent to take over telephone and telegraph offices and protect the Winter Palace. In a swift response, the Military Revolutionary Committee ordered its supporters to seize government offices and arrest ministers. Late in the day, the ship *Aurora* shelled the Winter Palace. Other vessels sailed down the Neva and took over various military points. By nightfall, the city was under the committee's control and the ministers had surrendered. At a meeting of the All Russian Congress of Soviets in Petrograd, the majority approved the Bolshevik action. Uprisings took place in other cities. There was heavy fighting especially in Moscow, but by December, the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow-Petrograd

10 The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). In November 1917, the Bolsheviks conducted the elections to the Constituent Assembly, but they failed to gain majority support. In January 1918, the Assembly rejected Bolshevik measures and Lenin dismissed the Assembly. He thought the All Russian Congress of Soviets was more

Worksheet 1

10. democratic than an assembly elected in uncertain conditions. In March 1918, despite opposition by their political allies, the Bolsheviks made peace with Germany at Brest Litovsk. In the years that followed, the Bolsheviks became the only party to participate in the elections to the All Russian Congress of Soviets, which became the Parliament of the country.

Worksheet 2

Fill in the blanks:

1. religion, state power
2. majority
3. dominate
4. Same religious community
5. religious freedom
6. Distancing
7. Noninterference
8. Intervention.
9. Pledge of Allegiance
10. sensitive



6. EXTRA RESOURCES

Carry out the following suggested activities/ tasks if you have the time and resources to do them



Extension Activity 1

Purpose: Recall all the events in the content in the order it happened

The teacher may ask the students to go create the list of events from the chapter. The students should be divided into group of two. Each student should ask the importance of a particular date to the other student. Thus, the student along with other students can recall the whole chapter.

Reference Video Link

The students can be suggested to watch the following videos/ shown in class:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KOK1TMSyKcM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kHXXtzuUzGQ>