

**FIRST BELL -2**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE -I**

# **CHAPTER -1 CLASS-4**

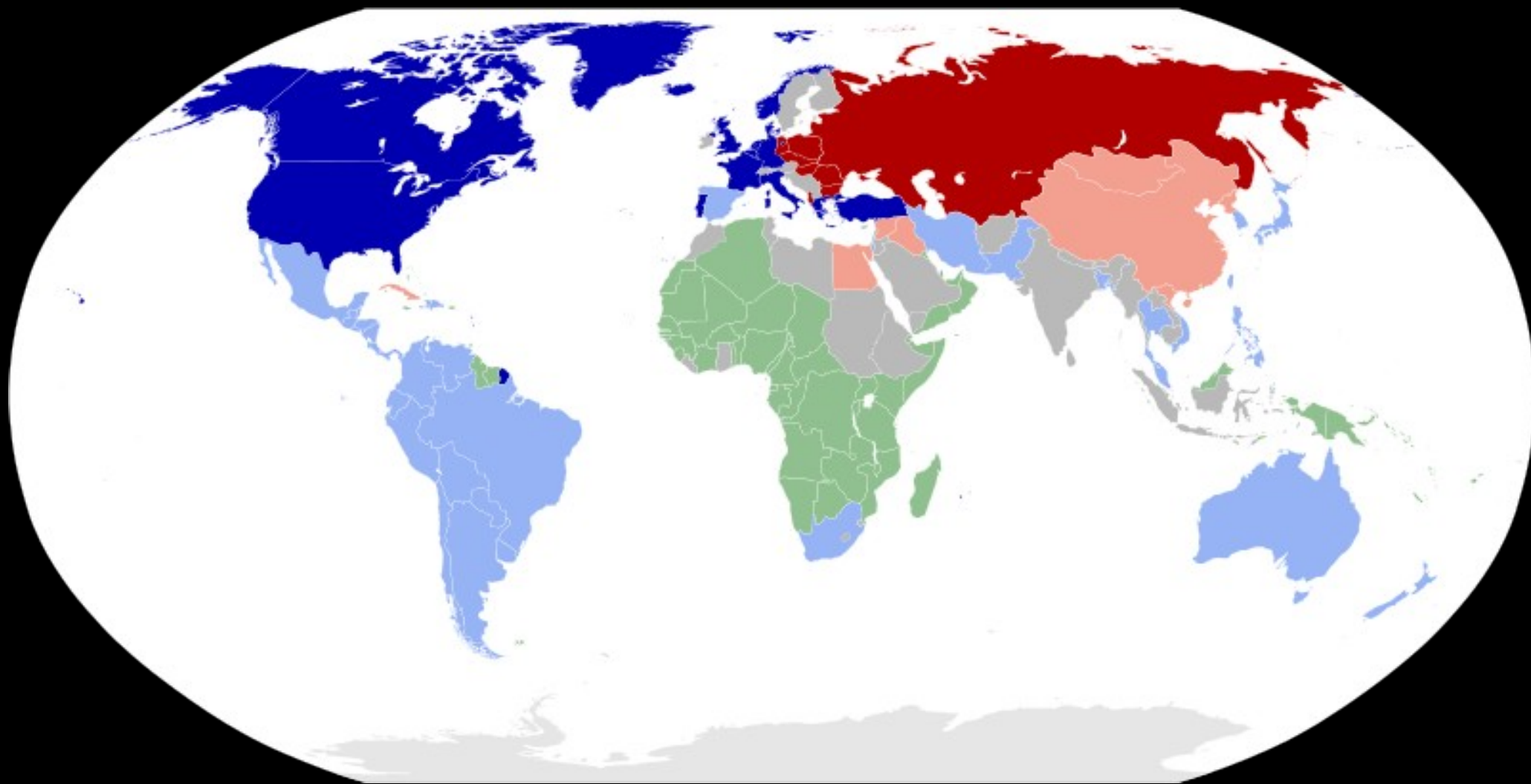
Chapter

**01**



**REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD**

# RUSSIAN REVOLUTION



# THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

## THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

*"We are workers, people by whose labour all things are made, from children's toys to massive machines, yet we are people deprived of the right to defend our human dignity. Anyone can exploit us for their interest. At present we want to achieve a degree of freedom which will eventually enable us to take all power into our own hands. Our slogans are simple. 'Down with private property!' 'All means of production in the hands of people.' 'All power in the hands of the people!' 'No one exempt from work!' Now you can understand that we are not just rioters". "We are revolutionaries and will go on being revolutionaries as long as some people do nothing but give orders and the others do nothing but work"*

The Mother - Maxim Gorky

# THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

## Causes

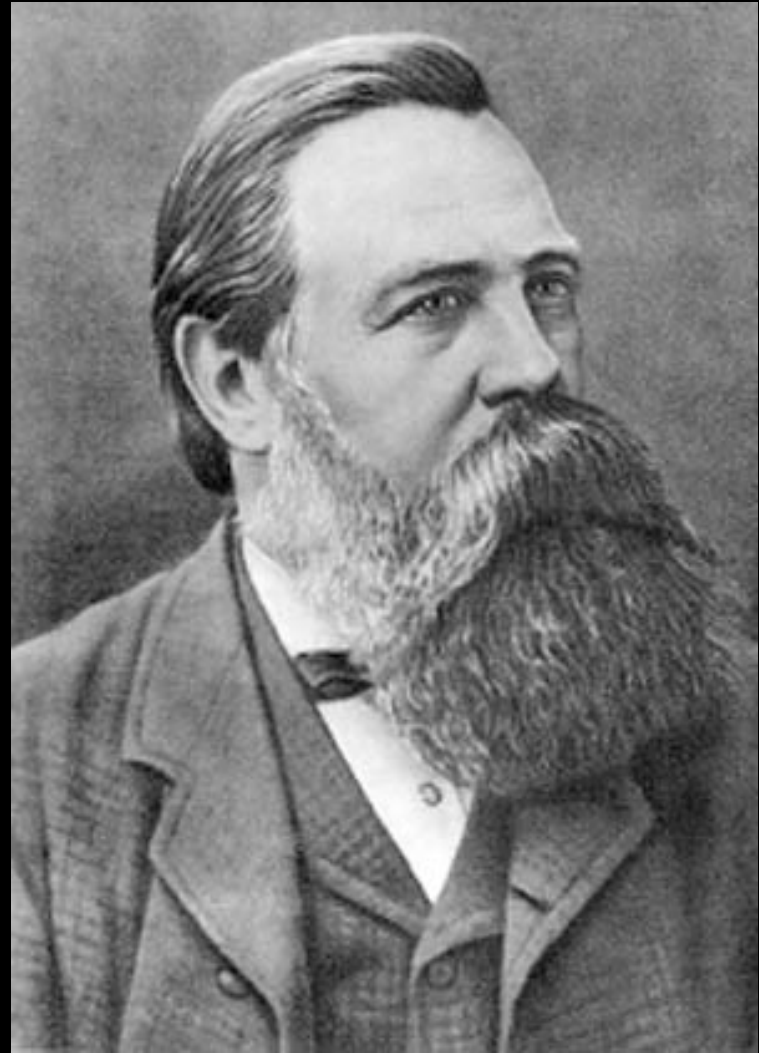
- Tragic life of Farmers and factory workers.
- Ideologies of the thinkers

# Tragic life of Farmers and factory workers.

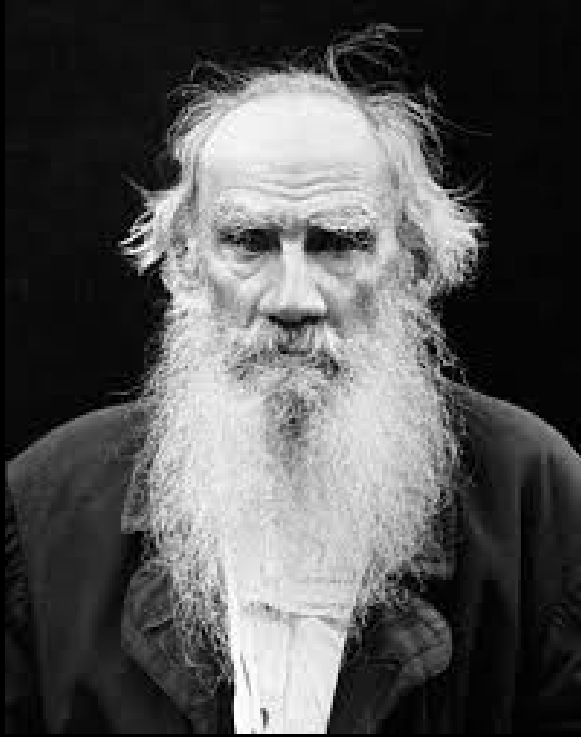
- Farmers and factory workers in Russia led a tragic life under the autocracy of the Tsar emperors, who ruled Russia.
- The low agricultural production affected the farmer's Income.
- The landless farmers had to pay huge tax.
- Though Russia was rich in natural resources, their industrial production was meagre.
- It was the foreigners who controlled majority of the industries that existed there.



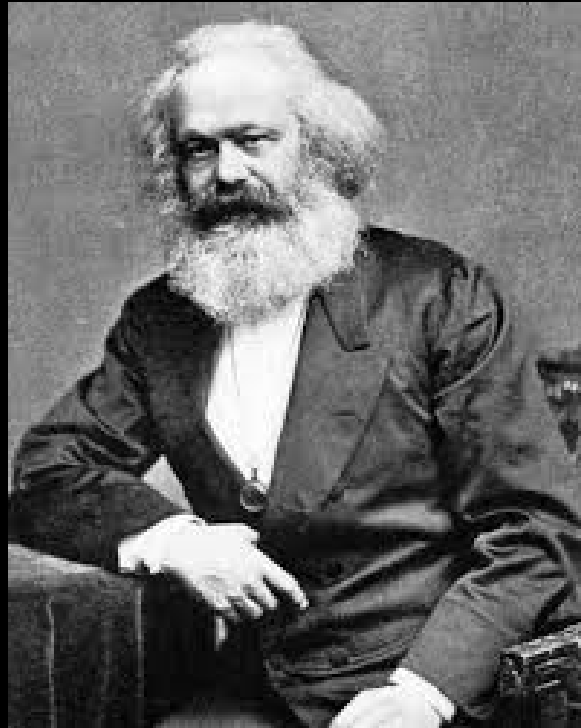
**Maxim Gorky**



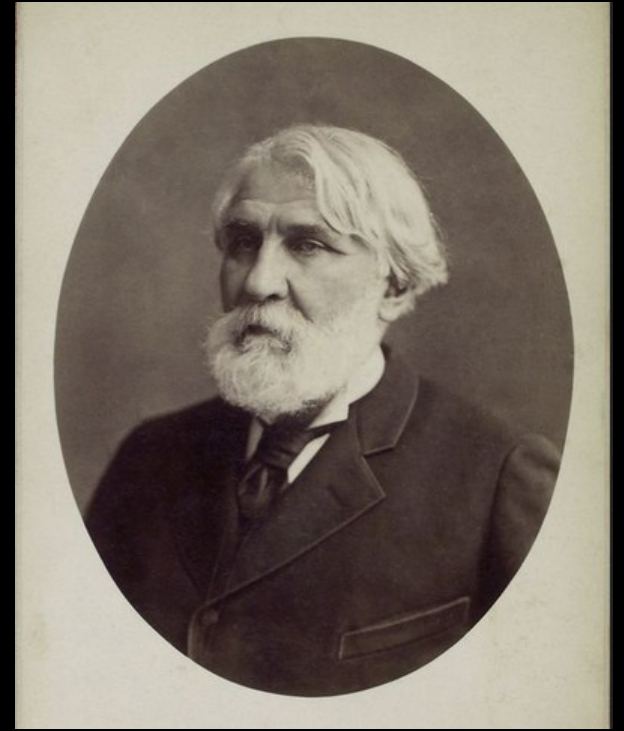
**Frederick Engels**



**Leo Tolstoy**



**Karl Marx**



**Ivan Turgenev**

# Ideologies of the thinkers

- Writers like Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev, and Anton Chekhov depicted the plight of the workers and farmers in their works.
- The Marxist ideologies formulated by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels stirred the workers.
- They called for establishing the supremacy of the workers instead of that by the capitalists.



- Trade unions were formed to find remedies for the plight of the workers.**
- Based on the Marxist ideologies, the Social Democratic Workers Party was formed.**
- Later, this party was split into the Mensheviks (minority) and the Bolsheviks (majority).**
- The main leaders of the Bolsheviks were Lenin and Trotsky.**
- Alexander Kerensky led the Mensheviks.**

- The crisis reached its worst when Russia was defeated in the Russia-Japan war in 1905.**
- The workers organized a huge march at Petrograd on 9 January 1905 demanding political rights and economic reforms.**
- The march was fired at by the soldiers and hundreds of demonstrators were massacred.**
- This event is known as the Bloody Sunday.**

# February Revolution.

(Analyse the circumstances that led to form a provisional government in Russia)

- Workers' organizations called "the Soviets" were formed all over Russia to conduct strikes.
- When the strikes gained massive strength, the emperor was compelled to form a legislative assembly called Duma.
- Ignoring the Marxism protest from Duma, Nicholas II, the then Tsar decided to participate in the First World War.

- A lot of Russian soldiers were killed in this war.**
- Food shortage became severe by 1917.**
- Thousands of women marched along the streets of Petrograd on 8 March 1917 clamouring for bread.**
- The workers organized protest march in Petrograd.**
- Though the soldiers clashed with the demonstrators in the beginning, later they joined the workers.**

**-It was the tragic experience during the First World War that induced them to do so.**

**-The workers captured Petrograd and Nicholas II was thrown out of power.**

**-A provisional government was formed under Alexander Kerensky, the Menshevik leader.**

**-This revolution that took place in March came to be known as the February Revolution.**

# October Revolution

(Discuss the role of the October Revolution in establishing the proletariat government in Russia.)

- A group of soviets did not approve of the provisional government.
- Vladimir Lenin, who had been in Switzerland, came to Russia and strongly opposed the provisional government.
- Lenin argued that the entire power should be transferred to the Soviets if they were to realize the aims of the revolution.
- The Bolsheviks and the Soviets supported him.

- They propagated that only proletarians' (workers) government could eradicate centuries old economic backwardness and inequality.**
- In October 1917, the Bolsheviks organized an armed Rebellion against the provisional government.**
- Kerensky fled from the country and Russia came under the control of the Bolsheviks.**
- This event, through which the Bolsheviks attained power, is known as the October Revolution (as per Russian Calendar).**

# Results (impact)of Russian Revolution?

- Russia withdrew from the first World War.
- Seized out the land and distributed among the Peasants.
- Gave importance to public sector.
- Introduced centralized planning.
- Achieved develops in the field of Science, Technology and Economy.
- New constitution came to force in 1924.
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republic was formed by consolidating different Soviet Republics.
- Spread the Socialist ideas all over the world.



**ALL THE BEST**

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