



Class: IX Subject: History

Cycle- 7 (27th September- 8th October, 2021)

Name of Textbook: India and the Contemporary World- I

Chapter: 1 Socialism in Europe & the Russian Revolution

Period- 1 Topic: 4.1(page 40-41)	
Step I	Recapitulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who was the leader of the October Revolution?• Which party was renamed as the Russian Communist Party?• With which power the Bolsheviks signed the Treaty of Brest Litovsk?• State any one repressive system of governing by the Bolsheviks.
Step II	Read the following topic from textbook (page 40-41) 4.1The Civil War Watch the following video on the Russian Civil war- https://youtu.be/IDFoGjnm_I4
Step III	Learn the following bullet points: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Peasant soldiers deserted army when Bolsheviks announced redistribution of land in countryside.• Non-Bolshevik socialists. Liberals and supporters of autocracy organized troops to fight the Bolsheviks (<i>reds</i>).• They were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops.• Looting, banditry and famine became common during the civil wars.• By 1920 Bolsheviks succeeded in controlling most of former Russian empire.• They were helped by non-Russian nationalities and the Muslim jadidists- Muslim reformers within the Russian empire.• In Khiva, Central Asia, Bolshevik colonists massacred local nationalists in the name of defending socialism.• Most non-Russian nationalists were granted autonomy.• USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republic) was created in 1922.• Bolsheviks forced the local governments to discourage nomadism.



Some facts on the Civil war:

<https://www.rferl.org/a/the-horror-of-russias-civil-war-in-photos-from-red-cross-mission/29699442.html>

Step IV

Class-Work:

1. State true or false:

1x4=4

- (a) Non-Bolshevik socialists and the liberals supported the Bolshevik revolution.
- (b) The Socialist Revolutionaries were known as ‘greens’.
- (c) The Bolsheviks won the civil war with the help of the non-Russian nationalities.
- (d) Soviet Union was created in December 1922.

2. Suggest reason for the French, British, American & the Japanese to help the opponents of the Bolsheviks during the civil war. 1

3. Why were the non-Russians confused by the Bolshevik’s true nature? 1

Activity: Find out five new terminologies from the topic and write in copy along with the meaning.

Home-Work:

Q: 15 Write a note on the Civil War in Russia between 1918-20.

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Ans:

- Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and the supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik revolution. They organized troops to fight the Bolsheviks (reds).
- During 1918-19, the ‘greens’ (Socialist Revolutionaries) and the ‘whites’ (pro-Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian Empire.
- They were helped by the French, British, Americans & the Japanese who were worried by the Growth of socialism in Russia.
- During the civil war looting, banditry and famine became common.

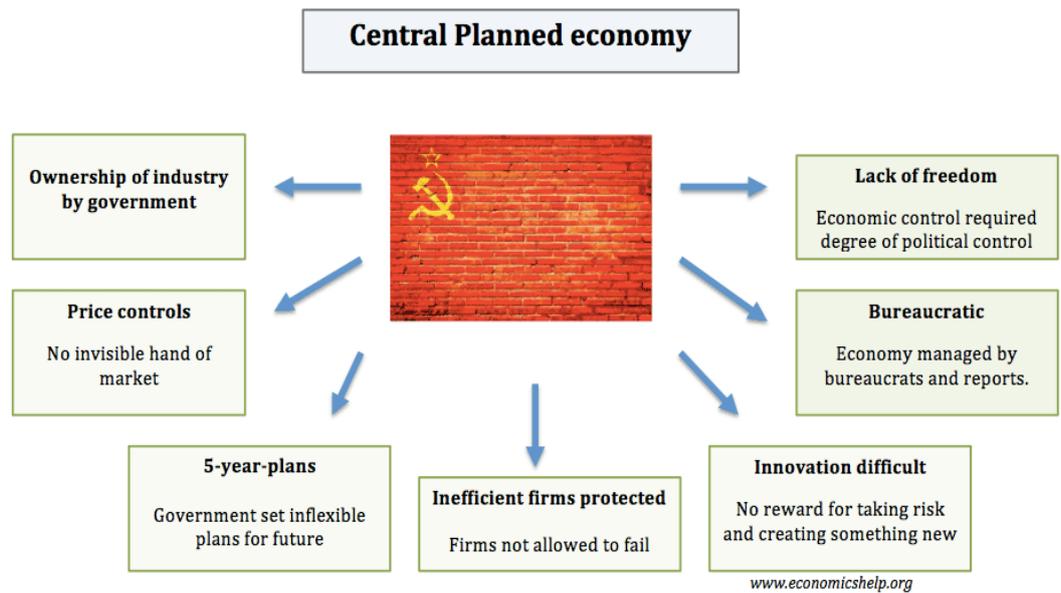
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporters of private property took harsh steps against the peasants who seized land.
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Period- 2 Topic: 4.2 (Page 42-43)

Step I	<p>Recapitulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which groups were against the Bolshevik uprising? • Name the foreign countries who were worried by the rise of socialism. • Who were the jadidists? • In which year USSR was created?
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Step II	<p>Read the following topic from textbook:</p> <p>4.2 Making a Socialist Society</p> <p>Watch the following video on New Economic Policy by Lenin-</p> <p>https://youtu.be/Laxk5pX6Dqk</p>
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Step III	<p>Learn the following bullet points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banks & industries were nationalized. • Land was socialized. • Process of centralized planning was introduced.
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- Five Year Plan was made.
- All prices were fixed by government.
- Industrial production increased due to centralized planning.
- New factory cities came into being.
- Rapid construction led to poor working conditions.
- An extended schooling system was developed.
- University education was made available for workers & peasants.
- Creches were established in factories.
- Cheap public health care was provided.
- Model living quarters were set up for workers.

Step IV	<p>Class-Work:</p> <p>1. Explain the economic idea of Five-Year Plan. 1</p> <p>2. How can workers be affected by a high growth target by authority? Give your viewpoint. 1</p> <p>3. Suggest any three measures you would have introduced as an official for the welfare of workers if you belonged to a socialist state. 1</p> <p>Activity:</p> <p>Read Source C (page 43) and discuss about the two faces of socialism that existed in Soviet Russia as depicted in the letter.</p> <p>Home-Work:</p> <p>16. How was a socialist society established in Soviet Russia? 5</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the civil war banks & industries were continued to be nationalized. Peasants were permitted to cultivate in the socialized land. • A process of centralized planning was introduced. Officials assessed how the economy could work and made the five-year plans. • Government fixed all prices to promote industrial growth during the first two five-year ‘Plans’. • An extended schooling system developed and arrangements were made for factory workers to enter into universities. • Creches were established in the factories for working mothers. Cheap public health care was provided. Model living quarters were set up for workers.
Period- 3 Topic: 4.3 (page 44-45)	
Step I	<p>Recapitulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is referred to by economic Five-Year Plan? • Did Russian economy develop by the Five-Year Plans? • State any one reform related to workers during the Five-Year Plans.
Step II	<p>Read the following topic from textbook:</p> <p>4.3 Stalinism and Collectivisation</p> <p>Watch the following video on Stalin & his policies-</p> <p>https://youtu.be/3Cq9TPIPtLk</p>
Step III	<p>Learn the following bullet point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute problem of grain shortage during 1927-1928. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peasants refused to sell their grain to govt. buyers at the fixed price. • Joseph Stalin, the successor of Lenin introduced farm emergency measures. • In 1928, Party members toured the grain-producing areas, supervised grain collections & raided the kulaks (well to do peasants). • Decision of state controlled large collective farms was taken.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small holdings of land & the kulaks were held responsible for the grain shortage. <p>Collectivisation Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1929 the Communist Party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (kolkhoz). • Land & implements were transferred to the kolkhoz. • Peasants worked on the land & the kolkhoz profit was shared. • Those who resisted collectivization were severely punished. • In spite of collectivization production did not increase immediately. Famines due to bad harvests led to 6 million death during 1930-1933. • Stalin & his sympathisers charged the critics with conspiracy against socialism who were arrested, tortured & executed. 										
Step IV	<p>Class Work:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Who succeeded Lenin as the head of Russian Communist Party?</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Who were the Kulaks?</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. What were the causes of grain shortage according to Stalin?</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. What are the demerits of small land holdings?</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. If you were a land owner what will be your reasons for unwillingness to join collective farms?</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </table> <p>Activity: Source interpretation- Source D & E</p> <p>Home-work: 17. Why was the decision of collective farms taken? Explain the collectivization programme by Stalin. 2+3=5</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Causes for collective farms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia was facing an acute problem of grain supplies. Government fixed grain prices but peasants refused to sell to government buyers at the fixed price. • Stalin believed that rich peasants & traders were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices. • It was argued that grain shortage was partly due to small size of holdings which could not be modernized. <p>Collectivisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1929, all peasants were forced to cultivate in collective farms called kolkhoz. • The bulk of land & implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms. • Peasants worked on the land and the kolkhoz shared the profit. 	1. Who succeeded Lenin as the head of Russian Communist Party?	1	2. Who were the Kulaks?	1	3. What were the causes of grain shortage according to Stalin?	1	4. What are the demerits of small land holdings?	1	5. If you were a land owner what will be your reasons for unwillingness to join collective farms?	1
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Period- 4 Topic: 5 (page 46-47)											
Step I	<p>Recapitulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who succeeded Lenin as the head of USSR? • Why there was a serious shortage of food grain in Soviet Russia? • Who were the Kulaks? 										

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the Kolkhoz?
Step II	<p>Read the following topic from textbook:</p> <p>5. The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR</p> <p>Watch the following video on the collapse of USSR</p> <p>https://youtu.be/PlgUiVg5ceU</p>
Step III	<p>Learn the following bullet points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialist parties in Europe disapprove the Bolshevik way of seizing power. • Possibility of a worker's country drew people's imagination. • Communist parties were formed. • Colonial peoples were encouraged to follow the example of the Bolshevik. • Many non-Russians from outside USSR participated in Conference of the Peoples of the East (1920) & Bolshevik founded Comintern. • Some received education in the USSR's Communist University of the Workers of the East. • By the Second World War Socialism was given a global face by USSR. • However, by 1950 the govt. in USSR was not keeping with the ideals of Russian Revolution. • It denied the essential freedoms to its people. • It carried out all developmental projects through repressive policies. • By the end of twentieth century the international reputation of USSR as a socialist country had declined. • Socialist ideals still enjoyed respect by people.  <p>The map displays the geographical extent of the USSR, covering most of Eurasia. It labels the following countries and republics: LITHUANIA, ESTONIA, LATVIA, BELARUS, MOLDOVA, UKRAINE, GEORGIA, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, KAZAKHSTAN, UZBEKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN, RUSSIA, MONGOLIA, and CHINA. Major bodies of water shown include the ARCTIC OCEAN, Bering Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and Lake Baikal. A compass rose is located in the bottom right corner of the map area.</p>

Why did Communism Fail in the USSR?

- **Economic Stagnation** – the system was no longer productive
- The Party's **inability to adapt or reform** – officials were stubbornly committed to something that wasn't working anymore
- **Military Spending** – nearly bankrupted the nation
 - USSR spent 20% of GNP on military, USA 6%
- **Political Corruption** – officials lined their own pockets at the expense of the nation



Step IV

Class Work:

Class Activity (to be done in the next period):

Watch the following video: A Historical Time line on Soviet Union (1917-1991)

<https://youtu.be/I2foGuc0Ddw>

On the basis of the video and textbook, prepare a timeline/collage on the major events in the history of Russia from 1917(February Revolution)- 1991 (collapse of USSR)

General guidelines:

- Individual activity (draw or paste pictures)
- To be done compulsorily in class
- Activity to be done on ¼ of a chart paper of any colour
- Write your name, class & sec on the chart paper along with the title of your work.
- Scan the final collage & send in notes group.

Home-work:

18. Explain the global influence of the Russian revolution.

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Ans:

- In many countries communist party was formed such as the Communist Party of Great Britain.
- The Bolsheviks encouraged colonial peoples to follow their experiment.
- Many non-Russians from outside the USSR participated in the Conference of the peoples of the East (1920) and the Bolshevik-founded Comintern.
- Some received education in the USSR's Communist University of the Workers of the East.
- By the time of the outbreak of outbreak of the Second World war, the USSR had given socialism a global face & world stature.

	<p>19. “Yet by the 1950s it was acknowledged within the country that the style of government in the USSR was not keeping with the ideals of the Russian Revolution.” Explain. 3</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Bolshevik Revolution Russia, a backward country had become a great power, its industries & agriculture developed and the poor were being fed. • But it had denied the essential freedoms to its people and carried out its developmental projects through repressive policies. • By the end of the twentieth century, the international reputation of the USSR as a socialist country had declined though it was recognized that socialist ideals still enjoyed respect among its people.
Step V	<p>Solve the following revision paper (10 marks):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the incorrect statement about the Civil War. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Socialist Revolutionaries were opposed to the Bolsheviks. B. Capitalist countries like US, Britain, France and Japan backed the opponents of the Bolsheviks. C. Non-Bolsheviks were successful in winning the civil war. D. By 1920 Bolsheviks regained control of the Russian empire. 2. Which of the following was/were positive result of centralized planning? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Industrial production grew II. Workers lived hard lives III. New factory cities emerged <p>A. I & II B. I & III C. Only I D. Only II</p> 3. Explain three features of collectivization programme. 3 4. Discuss five significant results of the Russian Revolution. 5
End of Cycle 7	