



**Class: IX Subject: History**

**Cycle- 4 (14June- 26June, 27 July- 31 July)**

**Name of Textbook: India and the Contemporary World- I**

**Chapter: 1 Socialism in Europe & the Russian Revolution**

Topic:1.3, 1.4, 2 Page No. 28-30	
Step I	<p><b>Learning Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To be able to define socialism.</li><li>• To develop understanding on the historical background of the rise of socialism</li><li>• To be able to analyse the strength and weaknesses of socialism</li><li>• To compare socialism with other economic, political system</li></ul> <p><b>Pre-requisite:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Which event began an era of change in Europe?</li><li>• What was industrial revolution?</li><li>• Which new social group emerged in Europe after industrial revolution?</li><li>• How was the life of workers in an industrial society?</li></ul> <p>Read the following topic from textbook (page 28)</p> <p><b>1.3 The Coming of Socialism to Europe</b></p> <p>Watch the following video on capitalism, Socialism &amp; Communism-</p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/53vmQNVBm0w">https://youtu.be/53vmQNVBm0w</a></p>
Step II	<p><b>Bullet points on the topic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Socialism developed as a vision of structure of an ideal society.</li><li>• Socialism is against private property which is according to it is the root of all social evils.</li><li>• It stands for common ownership of the means of production.</li><li>• It aims at collective social interest &amp; fair distribution of wealth.</li></ul> <p>➤ <b>Early Socialists:</b></p> <p><b>Robert Owen:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Himself an English manufacturer observed with grief &amp; disgust the evils of factory system.</li><li>• As a solution made a model factory town where the welfare of the workers</li></ul>

were well-cared for.

- He tried to build a co-operative community called New Harmony in USA.
- **Louis Blanc:**
- According to Louis Blanc of France without political powers the labourers would not be able to improve their condition.
- He wanted government to encourage cooperatives.
- Workers to control the cooperatives & to share the profits.
- **Modern or Marxian Socialism:**
- **Karl Marx** and his friend & collaborator **Friedrich Engels** gave socialism a philosophy & new direction.
- According to Marx industrial society was capitalist in which private individuals owned the factories and the profit was produced by the workers.
- Workers to free themselves from capitalist exploitation by building a socially controlled society.
- Communist Manifesto & Das Capital was two most prominent works by Karl Marx.

**Step III**

**Class-work:**

1. Identify the incorrect statement on socialism.
  - A. Socialism was a vision of structure of a society.
  - B. Socialism was against private property.
  - C. It stands for the collective interest of the industrialists.
  - D. According to it property should be socially controlled.
2. Who demanded for government initiative to encourage cooperatives?
  - A. Karl Marx    B. Louis Blanc    C. Robert Owen    D. Friedrich Engels
3. Which of the following political party in Germany was based on socialism?
  - A. Social Democratic Party    B. German Socialist Party
  - C. Labour Party    D. Socialist international Party

**Home-Work:**  
**Write the following question-answers in history note book:**

**4. Differentiate between capitalism & socialism. 5**

Ans.

<b>Capitalism</b>	<b>Socialism</b>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capitalism is an economic system based on private ownership of means of production.</li> <li>• It gives importance to individual rights.</li> <li>• Capitalism is concerned with individual profit &amp; private property.</li> <li>• In this system wealth is not distributed equally.</li> <li>• Prices determined by market forces in capitalism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socialism is based on state or community ownership &amp; control over economic activities.</li> <li>• It follows principle of equality.</li> <li>• Socialism is concerned with collective social interest &amp; is against private property.</li> <li>• It ensures equal distribution of wealth.</li> <li>• Government decides rates of articles.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5. Throw light on the contribution by Robert Owen and Louis Blanc towards cooperatives. 3</b></p> <p><b>Ans: Robert Owen:</b> A leading English manufacturer Robert Owen sought to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana in USA.  <b>Louis Blanc:</b> In France Louis Blanc wanted the government to encourage cooperatives and replace capitalist enterprise.  These cooperatives to be associations of people who produced goods together and divided the profits according to the work done by the members.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>6. What was Karl Marx’s idea of a communist society? 3</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to Karl Marx conditions of workers could not improve as long as private capitalists accumulated the profit produced by workers.</li> <li>• To free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled which would be a communist society.</li> <li>• Marx was convinced that a communist society was the natural society of the future.</li> </ul>		
Topic: 1.4, page 29		
Step I	Read the following topic from textbook (page 29)  <b>1.4 Support for Socialism</b>  <b>Watch the following video-</b>  <a href="https://youtu.be/Nkptm3XEyWA">https://youtu.be/Nkptm3XEyWA</a>	
Step II	<b>Bullet points on the topic:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Second International was formed by socialists to coordinate their efforts.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associations were formed by workers in England &amp; Germany to fight for betterment of their conditions.</li> <li>• Social Democratic Party was formed in Germany.</li> <li>• A Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist party in France were formed by 1905.</li> <li>• Socialist ideas shaped laws passed by parliament.</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity:</b> Imagine that a meeting has been called in your area to discuss the socialist idea of doing away with private property and introduction of collective ownership. Express your views if you are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A poor labourer working in the fields</li> <li>➤ A medium- level landowner</li> <li>➤ A house owner</li> </ul>
Step III	<p><b>Home-work:</b>  <b>Write the following question- answer in history note book:</b></p> <p><b>7. How did the idea of socialism spread through Europe? 5</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To coordinate their efforts, socialists formed an international body- namely the Second International.</li> <li>• Workers in England and Germany formed associations to fight for better living and working conditions. They set up funds to help members in times of distress.</li> <li>• In Germany workers’ associations worked closely with the Social Democratic Party and helped it to win sit in parliament.</li> <li>• By 1905, socialists &amp; trade unionists formed a Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France.</li> <li>• Though socialists could not form a government till 1914, their ideas shaped laws for welfare of workers.</li> </ul>
	Topic: 2, 2.1, page 30
Step I	<p>Read the following topic:</p> <p><b>2. The Russian revolution</b>  <b>2.1 The Russian Empire in 1914</b></p> <p><b>Watch the following video for a quick journey into Russian History-</b></p> <p><a href="https://youtu.be/0IHLwP6RUug">https://youtu.be/0IHLwP6RUug</a></p>

Step- II



EUROPEAN ALLIANCES AND BATTLEFRONTS, 1914–1917

**Bullet points on the topic:**

- Russian Revolution refers to-
  - Fall of monarchy in February 1917
  - coming of socialists to power after the revolution in October 1917.

**The Russian empire in 1914:**

- Ruled by **Tsar Nicholas II** (1894-1917), a despotic ruler of Romanov dynasty.
- Along with present Russia it included Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus.
- It further stretched to present day Central Asia, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.
- Russian Orthodox Christianity along with Catholics, Protestants, Muslims & Buddhists comprised the major religions.
- Refer to the map for the Russian empire & the groups of European countries involved in the World War I.

Step- III

**Class Activity:**

- To observe the map of Russian Empire in 1914 and present Russia in a political map of Europe.
- To identify the present-day countries which were earlier part of the Russian empire.

**Class-work:**

1. Which events are referred to as the Russian Revolution?
2. Who was the Russian King in the time of the outbreak of the Russian Revolution?
3. Mention the areas included in the Russian Empire.

	4. Name the main religions practiced in the Russian Empire.
Step- IV	<p><b>Solve the following revision paper.</b></p> <p><b>Time: 30 minutes</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>MM: 10</b></span></p> <p>4. What was the socialist's idea on private property? <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p>5. State one difference between capitalism &amp; socialism. <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p>6. Why was the Second International formed? <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p>7. What were the main demands of the workers' associations in England &amp; Germany? <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p>8. Explain Karl Marx's idea of a communist society? <span style="float: right;">3</span></p>