



Delhi Public School Guwahati

"Under the aegis of the Delhi Public School Society, Delhi"

Class: IX Subject: History

Cycle: 6 A- 21st August- 31th August, 2021

Name of Textbook: India and the Contemporary World- I

Chapter: 1 Socialism in Europe & the Russian Revolution (page 35-39)

Period- 1 Topic: 3. The February Revolution (page35-36)	
Step I	<p>Recapitulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name the two group of alliances involved in the World War I.• Which group of countries formed the Central power?• What was the new name of the city St. Petersburg?• What was the difference between 'eastern front' and 'western front'?• Why there was food riots in the winter of 1916 in Russia? <p>Read the following topic from textbook-</p> <p>The February Revolution in Petrograd</p> <p>Watch the following video on February Revolution:</p> <p>https://youtu.be/287tFaZGOZg</p>
Step II	<p>Learn the following bullet points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very serious condition in capital Petrograd in the winter of 1917.• Social division was emphasised in the capital city.• Workers' quarters and factories were located on the right bank of the River Neva.• Fashionable areas, winter palace and official buildings were located on the left bank of the river.• Food shortages felt in workers' quarters.• On 22 February 1917, a lockdown in a factory led to strike on 23rd Feb by workers of fifty factories in sympathy.• In many factories strike led by women & came to be known as International Women's Day.• Movement was not actively organized by any party.• Curfew was imposed by government as demonstrators crossed to the left bank.• Though demonstrators were dispersed, but they returned on the 24th & 25th Feb.• Cavalry & police were called by government to monitor the demonstrators.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duma was suspended by government on 25th Feb which was opposed by politicians. • Demonstrations continued on the left bank. Police headquarters were attacked on 27th Feb. • People raised slogan about bread, wages, better hours and democracy. • Cavalry was called but it refused to fire on the demonstrators. • Regiments voted to join the striking workers. • Soldiers and striking workers formed the Petrograd soviet (council) in the Duma building. • Tsar abdicated on 2nd March following advice by military commanders. • A Provisional government was formed by Soviet & Duma leaders. • An elected constituent assembly based on universal adult franchise was to decide Russia's future. <p>Significance: February revolution brought down monarchy in Russia.</p>
Step III	<p>Class-Work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which river divided the city Petrograd into two parts? A. Volga B. Neva C. Oka D. Lena 2. Which of the following was the main cause of the workers to start a strike in Petrograd on 23rd February? A. Food shortage B. Suspension of the Duma C. Lockout at a factory D. None of the above 3. Why 23rd February 1917 came to be called as International Women's Day in Russia? A. Women led strikes against lockout at a factory. B. Four women workers died in police firing during a strike. C. Women leaders formed a Soviet or council. D. Women workers were elected to Duma. 4. Who formed the Petrograd Soviet? A. Workers & Duma members B. Soldiers & military commanders C. Workers & soldiers D. Workers, soldiers & lawyers 5. Which of the following was the most important result of the February revolution? A. Petrograd soviet B. International women's day C. Suspension of Duma D. Collapse of monarchy <p>Class Activity: Read Box 1 and answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Who was Maria Vasileva? (ii) List few values reflected in Maria's action. (iii) Imagine yourself as a man worker/ woman worker in Russia 1917. Give three reasons for you to support Vasileva. (Group activity of 2/3 students) <p>Home-Work (to be written in history notebook):</p>

	<p>11. Describe the events leading to the February Revolution in Russia in 1917. OR How did the Tsarist authority collapse in Russia? (Page 35-36) 5</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February 1917, food shortages were felt deeply in the workers' quarters in Petrograd. • A lockout at a factory on 22 February, 1917, led to a strike by workers in fifty factories in sympathy. • On 25th February, the government suspended the Duma. Demonstrators ransacked the Police Headquarters and people raised slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy. • Cavalry was called out to control the situation; however, the cavalry refused to fire on the demonstrators. • Soldiers and striking workers formed a council named Petrograd Soviet. The Tsar abdicated the throne on 2nd March following advice by military commanders. <p>Thus, the February Revolution led to collapse of the tsarist authority in Russia.</p>
<p>Period- 2 Topic: 3.1 After February, 3.2 The Revolution of October 1917 (Page 36-38)</p>	
<p>Step I</p>	<p>Recapitulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which feature of Petrograd emphasised social division? • Why there was a strike in the city on 22 February, 1917? • “The cavalry refused to fire on the demonstrators.” What did it signify? • Who formed the Petrograd Soviet? • What was the most important result of the February Revolution? <p>Read the following topic from textbook-</p> <p>3.1 After February 3.2 The Revolution of October 1917</p> <p>watch the following videos -</p> <p>https://youtu.be/lzf3FRSbEUk (On Lenin) https://youtu.be/WsvNdz6r-dQ (on October Revolution)</p>
<p>Step II</p>	<p>Learn the following bullet points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial government was dominated by army officials, landowners & industrialists. • Liberals & socialists worked for an elected government. • Restrictions on public meetings & associations were removed.

- Soviets were set up everywhere without common system of election.
- Bolshevik leader Lenin returned from exile in April 1917.
- He wanted the soviets to take over power.
- He made three demands known as **April Theses-**

(i) War be brought to a close

(ii) Land be transferred to the peasants

(iii) Banks be nationalized.

- Lenin argued for Bolshevik party to rename as Communist Party.
- Workers' movement spread & trade unions grew.
- With the growth of Bolshevik influence the power of the Provincial government reduced.
- Stern measures taken by government against the spreading discontent.
- Peasants seized lands in countryside

The Revolution of October:

- Conflict between Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks grew.
- Lenin brought the Bolshevik supporters in the army, Soviets & factories together for an uprising.
- On 16 October 1917, Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party for a socialist seizure of power.
- A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviet under LeonTrotskii to organize the seizure.
- On 24 October uprising began. Sensing trouble Prime Minister Kerenskii called troops which tried to curb the uprising.
- However, the Military Revolutionary Committee responded swiftly and took control over the capital city.
- Bolshevik action was approved by the majority of All Russian Congress of Soviets.



Stalin, Lenin and Trotsky (from left)

KERENSKY FALLS IN RUSS REVOLT

IMMEDIATE PEACE IS PLAN OF MAXIMALISTS WHO HOLD PETROGRAD AFTER COUP D'ETAT

Radicals Win Support of Capital Garrison and Ouster of Provisional Government Results.

NEW UPRISING BLOODLESS; SOME MINISTERS ARRESTED

Armistice Will Be Proposed to Belligerents, Says Lenin; Who Declares Land Must Go to Peasants and Economic Crisis Be Solved.

SAY REVOLUTION BEGUN IN RUSSIA IS PURELY LOCAL

Embassy Officials Here Believe Kerensky Will Successfully Resist Maximalists.

SAY HE MAY ADOPT EITHER OF TWO LINES OF ACTION

News From Embassy Press and of Peter's Aggressive Personal Attitude in Revolution.



SPECIAL ENVOYS ARRIVE IN LONDON

American Delegates to Allied Conference Report an Unsuccessful Voyage.

U.S. HOUSE HEARS PARTY

In an important session, the House today heard the report of the special envoys who returned from London after a week's conference with the British and American representatives. The House will vote on the report of the special envoys.

MILITARY DICTATOR FOR GERMANY IF RADICALS FIGHT ON

Progressive Elements Threatened Unless They Stop Their Demands.

CHANCELLOR OWEN HE PREMISED POSTS

Following his return to the British Embassy in London, Mr. Owen today announced that he had promised the German Chancellor that the British Government would support the German Government in its efforts to bring about a settlement of the war.

Step III

Class-Work:

- Which of the following groups was not influential in the Provisional Government?
A. Socialist Revolutionaries B. Army officials C. Landowners D. Industrialists
- Which of the following demands was/were made by Lenin in his April theses?
A. End of the War B. Land to the tillers
C. nationalization of banks D. All of the above
- Which of the following is correctly matched?
A. Lenin ----- Head of Military Revolutionary Committee
B. Trotsky ----- Leader of the Socialist revolutionaries
C. Kerensky ----- Prime Minister of the Provisional Government
D. Stalin ----- Military commander Under Kerensky
- On which of the following dates the Bolshevik uprising began?
A. 23 February 1917 B. 2 March 1917 C. 24 April 1917 D. 24 October 1917

Home-work to be done in history note-book:

12. Analyse the causes of unpopularity of the Provisional Government. 3

Ans:

- Army officials, landowners and industrialists were influential in the Provisional Government.
- Provincial government decided to take stern measures against growing discontent. It resisted attempts by workers to run factories and began arresting leaders.
- It did not end the First World War as demanded by the Bolsheviks.

13. Describe the major events of the October Revolution. 5

Ans:

- Lenin feared that the Provisional Government would set up a dictatorship. He persuaded the Petrograd soviet to agree to a socialist seizure of power.
- A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed under Leon Trotsky to organize the seizure.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the beginning of the uprising on 24 October 1917, Prime Minister Kerenskii left the city to call the troops which seized the buildings of two Bolshevik newspapers. • In a swift response, the Military revolutionary Committee ordered supporters to seize government offices and to arrest ministers. • The ship Aurora shelled the winter palace and other ships took over various military points. By night 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. After heavy fighting by December the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow-Petrograd area.
Period- 3 Topic-4 What Changed after October (page 39)	
Step I	<p>Recapitulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who led the provisional government? • What was the April Theses? • Who was Leon Trotsky? • Who was the leader of the October Revolution? <p>Read the following topic from textbook (page 39) 4. What Changed After October</p>
Step II	<p>Learn the following bullet points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banks and Industries were nationalised. • Peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility. • Large houses partitioned according to family requirement. • Use of old aristocratic titles banned. • New uniform was introduced for army & officials. • Bolshevik party was renamed as Russian Communist party. • Treaty of Brest Litovsk was signed with Germany. • Russia became one party state. • Trade unions were brought under party control. • Secret police were appointed to punish the critics. • Censorship was encouraged.



Flag of Russian Communist Party

Leon Trotsky at Brest Litovsk (second from left)

Step III

Class Work:

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The Bolshevik Party was renamed as -----
- (b) Bolsheviks made peace with ----- at Brest Litovsk in January 1918.
- (c) Land was declared as ----- property by the Bolsheviks.

2. Choose the correctly matched pair:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Budyonovka | Secret police |
| (b) All Russian Congress of Soviets | Parliament |
| (c) Cheka | Soviet hat |
| (d) Russian Communist party | Opponent of Bolsheviks |

Home-work:

14. What were the main changes introduced by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution? (page 39) 5

Map Activity: On an outline world map locate & label (Page no. 30, Fig. 4) the following countries during the First World War (Refer to page 30, Fig 4/cycle 5.2)

- (a) Three Central Powers
- (b) Three Allied powers
- (c) Two neutral countries

End of Cycle 6 A