



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034

SUBJECT:-HISTORY

CLASS IX

CHAPTER:-SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SUB- TOPICS:- Effects of the October Revolution

Number of teaching blocks - 1

Each student will be able to:

1. list the changes brought about by the Bolsheviks after the revolution.
2. analyse the impact of the revolution on the world.

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS

Web link of the chapter-<http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?iess3=2-5>

YouTube Links

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=yquUbYY7Qpg>

https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=en_fbh_1Dfc

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=MLab8kFORmY>

Please do the Assignment Questions in your notebooks

LESSON DEVELOPMENT

- -Changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution (Establishment of a socialist state)
- -In November 1917, most of the banks and industries were nationalised.
- -Land was declared a social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.
- -Use of old titles was banned.
- -New uniforms were designed for the army and officials.
- -Russia became a one-party state
- -Trade unions were controlled by the party.
- -A process of centralised planning was introduced. This led to economic growth.
- -There was an increase in the industrial production.
- -A new external schooling system was introduced.
- -Collectivisation of farms began.

MAIN FEATURES OF STALIN'S COLLECTIVISATION PROGRAMME

Industrialization

- In 1928, Stalin launched the first of a series of Five-Year Plans to build industry and increase farm output.
- The Soviet Union produced oil, coal, steel, and military goods, while consumer goods were neglected.

From 1929, the party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (Kolkhoz). The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms. Profit that was shared was called collectivisation.

The main cause for the introduction of this programme was the small holdings of land which could not be modernised.

Secondly, the rich peasants in the countryside were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices.

Thirdly, there was shortage of food grains and it was argued that it was partly due to small size of holdings.

Effects

Those peasants who resisted collectivisation, were deported and exiled.

The production did not increase immediately. The bad harvests of 1930-33 led to one of the most devastating famines when over 4 million people died.

2 million people were put in prisons or labour camps.

1) Why did Stalin want to collectivise? (7!!!)

1. *Soviet agriculture was backward- there had been poor harvests from 1927-1929*
2. *Food was needed for workers in the town*
3. *Town workers were needed*
4. *Cash crops were needed*
5. *To deal with the opposition of the Kulaks & encourage a revolutionary spirit amongst the peasants*
6. *To deal with the Right Wing*
7. *To establish his own credentials*

THE CIVIL WAR

When the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up. The civil war was mainly fought between the Red Army and the White Army. The Red Army was an army of communists. The White Army opposed the communists. Foreign countries such as Japan, Britain, France and the United States sent troops to help the divided white army. In Ukraine, some groups fighting for a free Ukraine organised themselves as the Green Army.

Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR

Many Non -Russians living outside the USSR participated in the Conference of the Peoples of the East and the Bolshevik -founded Comintern.

Though Russia's industries and agriculture had developed, and the poor were being fed, the essential freedom to its citizens was being denied.

By the 1950s, it was recognised that everything was not in keeping ideals of the Russian Revolution.

In each country, the ideas of socialism were rethought in a variety of different ways.

Mapwork

On a political world map, mark the countries of the first World War;



Activity- Make a poster on any one of the following—

Karl Marx

Vladimir Lenin

Stalin

The poster may highlight contributions, important written works, quotes, visuals, cartoons etc.

Assignment-

Q1. Explain the three measures adopted by Stalin to impose restrictions on Kulaks(well-to-do-peasants) in Russia.

Q2. 'The Russian civil war was fought between Lenin's Bolsheviks (The Reds) and various opponents to his regime known as the Whites'. Who did the Whites generally consist of?

Q3. Was Stalin's collectivisation successful in Russia ?Discuss.