

Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution (Important MCQs)

These questions will help you practice as possible multiple choice questions of the History chapter 'Socialism and the Russian Revolution' in class 9th

Multiple Choice Questions with answers:-

Q.1 What was a key belief of liberals regarding religion in the nation?

- a) The state should favor one religion over others
- b) The state should tolerate all religions
- c) The state should promote atheism
- d) The state should strictly enforce religious practices

Answer: b) The state should tolerate all religions

Q.2 How did liberals view the role of dynastic rulers?

- a) They supported their unchecked power
- b) They wanted to safeguard individual rights against them
- c) They wanted to increase their powers
- d) They aimed to replace them with military leaders

Answer: b) They wanted to safeguard individual rights against them

Q.3 Which of the following was NOT a belief of liberals?

- a) Support for universal adult franchise
- b) Support for a representative, elected parliamentary government
- c) Opposition to the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers
- d) Advocacy for an independent judiciary

Answer: a) Support for universal adult franchise

Q.4 What did radicals advocate for in terms of government representation?

- a) Government based on a minority elite
- b) Government based on the majority of the population
- c) Government controlled by landowners and factory owners
- d) Government run by hereditary rulers

Answer: b) Government based on the majority of the population

Q.5 What was a key difference between radicals and liberals regarding property?

- a) Radicals wanted to abolish all private property
- b) Radicals opposed the concentration of property in the hands of a few
- c) Liberals wanted to distribute property equally among the population
- d) Liberals wanted to eliminate private property entirely

Answer: b) Radicals opposed the concentration of property in the hands of a few

Q.6 How did conservatives' views on change evolve by the nineteenth century?

- a) They rejected all forms of change
- b) They accepted that some change was inevitable but favored a slow process
- c) They demanded rapid and radical change
- d) They remained completely opposed to any form of change

Answer: b) They accepted that some change was inevitable but favored a slow process

Q.7 What was a common belief among radicals regarding women's rights?

- a) They supported the restriction of women's rights
- b) They were indifferent to women's suffrage
- c) They supported women's suffragette movements
- d) They opposed women's participation in politics

Answer: c) They supported women's suffragette movements

Q.8 Which political ideology was most resistant to change before the French Revolution?

- a) Liberals
- b) Radicals
- c) Conservatives
- d) Socialists

Answer: c) Conservatives

Q.9 What was a common issue faced by workers in the newly industrialized regions?

- a) High wages and short work hours
- b) Unemployment and poor wages
- c) High job security and excellent housing
- d) Rapid technological advancements and low cost of living

Answer: b) Unemployment and poor wages

Q.10 What was a common goal among nationalists, liberals, and radicals in Europe after 1815?

- a) To maintain existing monarchies
- b) To support the privileges of the aristocracy
- c) To overthrow existing monarchies and establish nations with equal rights
- d) To preserve the status quo of social and economic conditions

Answer: c) To overthrow existing monarchies and establish nations with equal rights

Q.11 Who was [Giuseppe Mazzini](#), and what role did he play in the nationalist movements?

- a) A French revolutionary leader who supported industrialization
- b) An Italian nationalist who conspired to achieve national unity in Italy
- c) A British liberal who advocated for social reforms
- d) A Russian radical who opposed the Industrial Revolution

Answer: b) An Italian nationalist who conspired to achieve national unity in Italy

Q.12 What was a central belief of socialists regarding private property?

- a) Private property was essential for economic progress
- b) Private property was the root of all social ills
- c) Private property should be encouraged for individual gain
- d) Private property should be equally distributed among all citizens

Answer: b) Private property was the root of all social ills

Q.13 What was Robert Owen's contribution to socialist ideas?

- a) He advocated for the abolition of all forms of property
- b) He built a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana
- c) He opposed the idea of cooperatives
- d) He focused on increasing private enterprise

Answer: b) He built a cooperative community called New Harmony in Indiana

Q.14 How did Louis Blanc propose to implement socialism in France?

- a) By promoting private capitalist enterprises
- b) By encouraging cooperatives and replacing capitalist enterprises
- c) By banning cooperatives and supporting individual property
- d) By establishing large-scale private industries

Answer: b) By encouraging cooperatives and replacing capitalist enterprises

Q.15 What was Karl Marx's view on the capitalist system?

- a) The capitalist system would eventually reform itself
- b) Workers needed to overthrow capitalism and private property
- c) Capitalists and workers could coexist peacefully
- d) Capitalism was beneficial for all social classes

Answer: b) Workers needed to overthrow capitalism and private property

Q.16 By the 1870s, how did socialists coordinate their efforts across Europe?

- a) By forming local trade unions
- b) By establishing the Second International
- c) By creating national governments
- d) By setting up private businesses

Answer: b) By establishing the Second International

Q.17 What were some demands of workers' associations in England and Germany?

- a) Increased working hours and less government intervention
- b) Reduction in working hours and the right to vote
- c) Increased wages and reduced taxes
- d) Abolition of private property and higher prices

Answer: b) Reduction in working hours and the right to vote

Q.18 Which political parties were formed by socialists and trade unionists by 1905?

- a) Labour Party in Germany and Socialist Party in France
- b) Socialist Party in Britain and Labour Party in France
- c) Labour Party in Britain and Socialist Party in France
- d) Radical Party in Britain and Liberal Party in France

Answer: c) Labour Party in Britain and Socialist Party in France

Q.19 In which European state did socialists succeed in taking over the government by 1917?

- a) Germany
- b) France
- c) Russia
- d) Britain

Answer: c) Russia

Q.20 Who ruled Russia and its empire in 1914?

- a) Tsar Nicholas I
- b) Tsar Alexander III
- c) Tsar Nicholas II
- d) Tsar Peter I

Answer: c) Tsar Nicholas II

Q.21 What was the predominant occupation of the Russian population at the beginning of the twentieth century?

- a) Industrial workers
- b) Craftsmen
- c) Agriculturists
- d) Merchants

Answer: c) Agriculturists

Q.22 By the early 1900s, how did the number of factory workers compare to craftsmen in some areas of Russia?

- a) There were more craftsmen than factory workers
- b) There were more factory workers than craftsmen
- c) The numbers were approximately equal
- d) Craftsmen were non-existent in industrial areas

Answer: b) There were more factory workers than craftsmen

Q.23 How did Russian peasants differ from other European peasants in terms of land ownership and management?

- a) They owned individual plots without collective management
- b) They pooled their land together periodically and divided it according to family needs
- c) They had fixed land ownership without any periodic redistribution
- d) They leased their land from the nobility

Answer: b) They pooled their land together periodically and divided it according to family needs

Q.24 What was the reaction of Russian peasants towards the land owned by nobles?

- a) They respected the land owned by nobles
- b) They wanted the land to be redistributed to themselves and often refused to pay rent
- c) They supported the nobles in their land management
- d) They leased the land from the nobles for a fixed rent

Answer: b) They wanted the land to be redistributed to themselves and often refused to pay rent

Q.25 What was a significant event involving peasant unrest in Russia during the early 20th century?

- a) Large-scale strikes by industrial workers in Moscow
- b) Peasant revolts and land seizures in south Russia in 1902
- c) Peaceful protests demanding better working conditions
- d) The establishment of cooperative farms in St. Petersburg

Answer: b) Peasant revolts and land seizures in south Russia in 1902

Q.26 When was the [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party](#) founded?

- a) 1875
- b) 1888
- c) 1898
- d) 1905

Answer: c) 1898

Q.27 Why did the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party have to operate illegally?

- a) The party was not well-organized

- b) Government repression and policing made it impossible to function openly
- c) The party was not popular among workers
- d) The party did not have enough funds

Answer: b) Government repression and policing made it impossible to function openly

Q.28 What was the main focus of the Socialist Revolutionary Party formed in 1900?

- a) Advocating for industrial workers' rights
- b) Supporting the industrial expansion of Russia
- c) Fighting for peasants' rights and land redistribution
- d) Promoting international trade agreements

Answer: c) Fighting for peasants' rights and land redistribution

Q.29 According to Lenin, why could peasants not all be part of a socialist movement?

- a) Peasants lacked political awareness
- b) Peasants were divided into different economic classes, with some being rich and others poor
- c) Peasants were not interested in socialist ideas
- d) Peasants were primarily urban workers

Answer: b) Peasants were divided into different economic classes, with some being rich and others poor

Q.30 How did Vladimir Lenin's view on the organization of the party differ from that of the Mensheviks?

- a) Lenin wanted an open party, while the Mensheviks preferred a disciplined party
- b) Lenin favored a disciplined party with controlled membership, while the Mensheviks wanted a more open party
- c) Lenin supported open membership, while the Mensheviks preferred strict discipline
- d) Lenin and the Mensheviks had identical views on party organization

Answer: b) Lenin favored a disciplined party with controlled membership, while the Mensheviks wanted a more open party

Q.31 What was the primary reason for the Socialist Revolutionary Party's focus on peasants rather than workers?

- a) Peasants were seen as having a natural socialist inclination due to their land management practices
- b) Workers were considered unreliable
- c) The party lacked support among industrial workers
- d) Peasants were more influential in political decisions

Answer: a) Peasants were seen as having a natural socialist inclination due to their land management practices

Q.32 What was the major ideological disagreement between Social Democrats and Socialist Revolutionaries?

- a) Whether the revolution should be led by workers or peasants

- b) The method of land redistribution
- c) The role of industrialization in socialism
- d) The extent of foreign influence in the revolution

Answer: a) Whether the revolution should be led by workers or peasants

Q.33 What was a major consequence of the increase in prices of essential goods in Russia during 1904?

- a) Improvement in workers' wages
- b) Decline in real wages by 20 percent
- c) Decrease in the membership of workers' associations
- d) Rise in the number of workers' associations

Answer: b) Decline in real wages by 20 percent

Q.34 What event is known as Bloody Sunday?

- a) The signing of the Treaty of Versailles
- b) The dismissal of four workers at Putilov Iron Works
- c) The police and Cossacks' attack on workers led by Father Gapon
- d) The creation of the Duma

Answer: c) The police and Cossacks' attack on workers led by Father Gapon

Q.35 What were the demands of the workers during the strikes following Bloody Sunday?

- a) Increase in military spending
- b) Reduction in working hours to eight hours, increase in wages, and improvement in working conditions
- c) Reduction in taxes and better living conditions
- d) Expansion of the railway network

Answer: b) Reduction in working hours to eight hours, increase in wages, and improvement in working conditions

Q.36 How did the Tsar respond to the creation of the Duma after the 1905 Revolution?

- a) He fully supported its powers and role
- b) He dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the second Duma within three months, and packed the third Duma with conservative politicians
- c) He expanded the Duma's powers significantly
- d) He abolished the Duma altogether

Answer: b) He dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the second Duma within three months, and packed the third Duma with conservative politicians

Q.37 What led to the unpopularity of Tsar Nicholas II during World War I?

- a) His consultation with all main parties in the Duma
- b) Anti-German sentiments, the influence of Rasputin, and military defeats
- c) His successful military strategies and alliances

d) His policies to improve industrial production

Answer: b) Anti-German sentiments, the influence of Rasputin, and military defeats

Q.38 How did the First World War impact Russia's industry and infrastructure?

- a) It led to an increase in industrial production and efficient railway lines
- b) It caused rapid disintegration of industrial equipment, labour shortages, and breakdowns in railway lines
- c) It improved industrial equipment and railway infrastructure
- d) It had no significant impact on industry and infrastructure

Answer: b) It caused rapid disintegration of industrial equipment, labour shortages, and breakdowns in railway lines

Q.39 What was a direct consequence of the destruction of crops and buildings by the Russian army?

- a) Improved food supply for the cities
- b) A reduction in the number of refugees
- c) Over 3 million refugees in Russia
- d) Increased support for the government

Answer: c) Over 3 million refugees in Russia

Q.40 What was a common occurrence in Russian cities by the winter of 1916?

- a) Increase in industrial production
- b) Common riots at bread shops due to scarcity of bread and flour
- c) Successful military campaigns
- d) Expansion of the railway network

Answer: b) Common riots at bread shops due to scarcity of bread and flour

Q.41 What was the role of the Jadidists in the Russian Empire?

- a) They were nationalists in Poland
- b) They were Muslim reformers advocating for modernized Islam
- c) They were factory workers demanding better wages
- d) They were members of the Union of Unions

Answer: b) They were Muslim reformers advocating for modernized Islam

Q.42 What significant event occurred on February 22, 1917, in Petrograd?

- a) The formation of the Petrograd Soviet
- b) A lockout at a factory on the right bank
- c) The abdication of Tsar Nicholas II
- d) The suspension of the Duma

Answer: b) A lockout at a factory on the right bank

Q.43 What role did women play in the strikes during February 1917?

- a) They led the strikes in many factories
- b) They opposed the strikes
- c) They organized political parties
- d) They worked to improve industrial conditions

Answer: a) They led the strikes in many factories

Q.44 What was the reaction of the cavalry on February 27, 1917, when ordered to fire on demonstrators?

- a) They opened fire on the demonstrators
- b) They refused to fire on the demonstrators
- c) They arrested the demonstrators
- d) They fled from the scene

Answer: b) They refused to fire on the demonstrators

Q.45 What were the key demands in Lenin's 'April Theses'?

- a) Continuation of the war, land reform, and privatization of banks
- b) Immediate end to the war, land redistribution, and nationalization of banks
- c) Formation of a new government, land redistribution, and reduction of taxes
- d) Support for the Provisional Government, land reform, and increased military spending

Answer: b) Immediate end to the war, land redistribution, and nationalization of banks

Q.46 What was the reaction of most Bolsheviks to Lenin's 'April Theses'?

- a) They fully supported the demands
- b) They were initially surprised and thought the time was not ripe for a socialist revolution
- c) They rejected the demands completely
- d) They immediately began implementing the changes suggested

Answer: b) They were initially surprised and thought the time was not ripe for a socialist revolution

Q.47 What were some actions taken by the Provisional Government in response to the growing Bolshevik influence?

- a) Supporting the Bolsheviks and increasing their influence
- b) Repressing popular demonstrations and arresting leaders
- c) Expanding workers' rights and increasing the number of Soviets
- d) Forming alliances with international socialist groups

Answer: b) Repressing popular demonstrations and arresting leaders

Q.48 What happened in the countryside between July and September 1917?

- a) Peasants began seizing land encouraged by Socialist Revolutionaries
- b) Industrialists formed new committees to manage land distribution
- c) The Provisional Government imposed stricter land ownership laws
- d) The Bolsheviks started organizing military operations in rural areas

Answer: a) Peasants began seizing land encouraged by Socialist Revolutionaries

Q.49 On what date did the uprising against the Provisional Government begin?

- a) 16 October 1917
- b) 24 October 1917
- c) 25 October 1917
- d) 27 October 1917

Answer: b) 24 October 1917

Q.50 Who was appointed by the Petrograd Soviet to organize the seizure of power during the October Revolution?

- a) Vladimir Lenin
- b) Joseph Stalin
- c) Leon Trotsky
- d) Alexander Kerenskii

Answer: c) Leon Trotsky

Q.51 What was the immediate reaction of the Military Revolutionary Committee when pro-government troops seized Bolshevik newspapers on 24 October?

- a) They called for a ceasefire
- b) They ordered supporters to seize government offices and arrest ministers
- c) They negotiated with the Prime Minister
- d) They evacuated Petrograd

Answer: b) They ordered supporters to seize government offices and arrest ministers

Q.52 What was the outcome of the [October Revolution](#) by December 1917?

- a) The Provisional Government regained control
- b) The Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow-Petrograd area
- c) The war with Germany ended
- d) The Petrograd Soviet was dissolved

Answer: b) The Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow-Petrograd area

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