

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIA REVOLUTION

IMPORTANT TERMS AND CONCEPTS

- » **Duma :-** Elected consultative Parliament.
- » **Kullaks :-** Well to do peasants.
- » **Czar :-** Russian King.
- » **Liberals :-** Groups which opposed uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
- » **Radicals :-** Ruled by the Government based on majority country's population
- » **Conservation :-** Ruled wanted to bring changes slowly by respecting the past.
- » **Tsar :-** Title given to the emperor of Russia which was abolished in 1917.
- » **Romanor :-** Name of the dynasty which ruled Russia in 1917
- » **Communism :-** A economic system in which the means of production are owned by the state.
- » **Bolsheviks :-** The majority group of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party led by Lanin based on ideology of Mark and Engles.
- » **Mensheviks :-** The minority group of the Russia social Democratic. Labour Party formed I 1893. They invored a government that existed in countries like France Germany.
- » **Soviet Union :-** The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) formed after the overthrow of the Tsarist Empire.
- » **Bloods Sunday :-** Amass of peaceful workers led by Father Gabon were fired upon by the Russian troops when they went to the winter palace to present a petition to the Tsar. This incident which occurred on Sunday 22nd January, 1950 is know as Bloody Sunday.
- » **Conncil of people's Commission :-** The council ofrepresentatines of people of whom power was transferred after the Russian Revolution. It was headed by Lenin.
- » **The Divine Right Theroy :-** The theory which believed that the king was representative of God on the earth and on one has the right to disobey him.
- » **Nationalisation :-** To bring under government control.
- » **Red Army :-** The army of Revolutionary Russia which fought against the Tsars army. It was composed mainly of workers and peasants.

- » **Revolution of 1917 :-** It refers to the events of November 1917. control was in the hands of the all Russian congress of soviet. The keranskil's was overthrown.
- » **Serfdom :-** Russian type of feudalism under which peasanks worked for the landlord in exchanging for food & Sheltor. No wages were paid.
- » **Suffragette :-** A movement to give women the right to vote.
- » **Jadidish :-** Muslim reformers within the Russian Empire.
- » **Antonomy :-** The right to govern themselves.
- » **Deported :-** The right to govern themselves.
- » **Exiled :-** forced to live away from one's own country.
- » **Collective Farms :-** A large farm owned by the government and worked by hundreds of workers.
- » **Requisition :-** When the government forcibly, takes for or property from people in wartime.
- » **Kuloks :-** Wealthy peasant or farmers.
- » **Kolkboz :-** Collective Farms.
- » **War communism :-** The policy of the Russian government from mid 1918 to 1921 was known as war commission. It was not one particular law. But a whole series of measures desing take control of the economy.
- » **New Economy policy :-** Introduced – 1921 -, it made important changes in the way the soviet economy was organized.
- » **Cheka :-** Soviet Police, later the name changes to OGPU.

IMPORTANT EVENTS AND DATES

- » 1815 :- Conspiracy was hatched by Giuseppe, Mazzini, an Italian Nationalist in Italy.
- » 1890 :- Many factories were set up, Russia's railway network was extended.
- » 1856 - 1897 Strike in textile industry took place.
- » 1898 :- Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded.
- » 1900 :- Socialist Revolution party was formed.
- » 1902 :- Strikes in metal industry took place.
- » 1902 and 1905 :- The landlords were murdered by the peasant on a large scale.
- » 1905 and 1905 :- Labour Party was formed.
- » 1905 :- Revolution of 1905 of Bloody Sunday was led by Father Gapon.
- » 1914 :- The empire was ruled by Nicholas II
- » 1917 :- Through the October revolution of 1917 socialists took over the government of Russia.
- » 1917 :- Lenin returned from exile.
- » 1917 **October** :- Provisional government overthrown and Bolsheviks party and Petrograd Soviet took over.
- » 1918 :- All Russian Congress of Soviet became the parliament of the country.
- » 1918-20 :- The civil war.
- » 1919 :- Formation of Comintern.
- » 1929 :- Beginning of Collectivisation .

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES

(1) Lenin :

- » He was the leader of the Bolshevik Party.
- » He led the Russian Revolution in 1917.
- » As result to the Treaty of Brest – Litovsk with Germany, he withdrew Russia from the First World
- » He took various measures to make Russia a Socialist state.

(2) **Nicholas II**

The Tsar of Russia whose policies precipitated the Russian Revolution.

(3) **Kerensky :-**

» The Leader of the Mensheviks party.

» He wanted to establish a parliamentary form of government in Russia.

(4) **Leon Trotsky :**

» He led the Petrograd Soviet.

» He played a leading role in the Russian Revolution.

» He was assassinated by Stalin.

(5) **Rasputin :**

» An unscrupulous dishonest monk.

» His influence over the royal family was resented by the Russian people.

(6) **Engels :**

» Frederick Engels in association with Karl Marx published a book known as the communist Manifesto

» This book was the guiding spirit of the Russian Revolution.

(7) **Rose Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht :**

» They were the leaders of the German revolutionary movement.

» They tried to foment (stir up) a revolution in 1919

» But the army crushed the revolution.

» Both were captured and shot.

(8) **Joseph Stalin :**

» He emerged as the leader of the communist party after the death of Lenin in 1924

» He assumed complete control of Russian Government and its policies till his death in 1953.

(9) **Karl Marx :**

» He was a German Jew but he lived mostly in Britain.

» He was a staunch supporter of socialism.

» He wrote his principles in his famous book "Das Kapital"

» He was against capitalism and private property.

» According to him, the whole society should have common control over the means of production.

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE

The Age of Social Changes :

- » he powerful ideas of freedom of equality that circulated in Europe after the French Revolution.
- » The French Revolution opened up the possibility of creating dramatic change in the way in which the society was structured.
- » Before the eighteenth century society was broadly divided into estates and orders and it was the aristocracy and church which controlled economic and social power.
- » After the revolution, it seemed possible to change the society.
- » In India, Raja Rammohan Ray and Derozio talked of the significances of the French Revolution.
- » Not everyone in 'Europe, however, wanted complete transformation of society
- » After French revolution, some European accepted that some change was necessary but wished for as gradual shift.
- » Some were conservation, others were 'liberals' or radicals

Liberals :

- » One of the groups which looked to change society were the liberals.
- » Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religious.
- » At this time European states usually discriminate in favour of one religion of another.
- » Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
- » They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against government.
- » They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government.
- » They were not democrats.
- » They did not believe in universal adult franchise, that is, the right of every citizen to vote.
- » They also did not want the vote for women.

Radicals :

- » Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population
- » Many supported women's suffragette movements.
- » They opposed the privilege of great landowners and wealthy factor owners.
- » They were not against the existence of private property disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few

Conservation

- » Conservatives were opposed to radicals and liberals.
- » Conservatives had opened minds to the need for change.
- » In the eighteenth century, conservation had been generally opposed to idea of change.
- » By the nineteenth century, they accepted that some change was inevitable but believed the past had to be respected

Industrial society and social change :

- » It was a time of profound social and economic changes.
- » Industrialization brought man, women and children to factories.
- » Work hours were often long and wages were poor.
- » Unemployment was common. Particularly during times of low demand for industrial goods.
- » Housing and sanitation were problems since towns were growing rapidly.
- » Almost all industries were the property of individuals.
- » Liberals and radicals themselves were often property owners and employers.
- » Some nationalist, liberals and radicals wanted revolutions to put an end to the kind of Government established in Europe in 1815.
- » In France, Italy, Germany and Russia, they became revolutionaries and worked to overthrow existing monarchs
- » Nationalists talked to revolutions that would create 'nations' where all citizens would have equal rights.

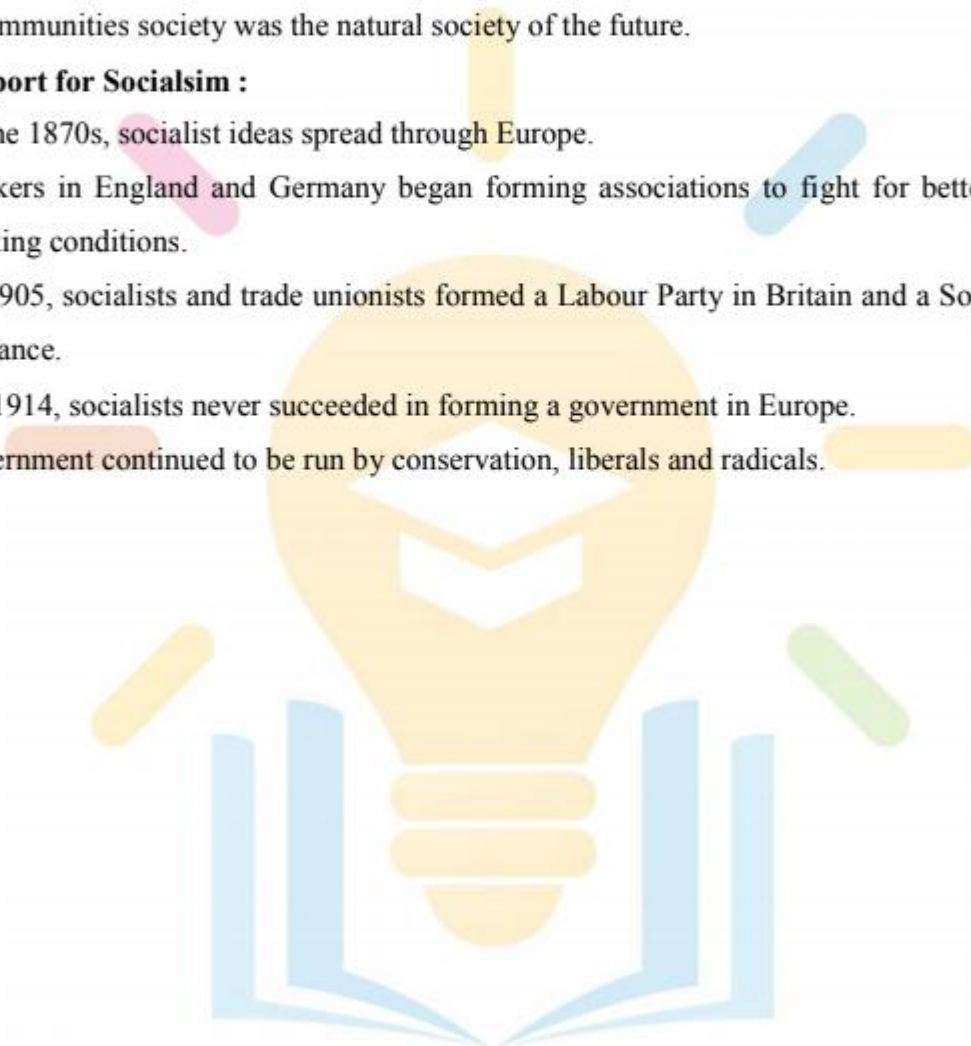
The coming of Socialism of Europe :

- » By the mid – nineteenth century in Europe, socialism was a well – known body of ideas.
- » Socialists were against private property, and saw it as the root of all social ills.

- » Socialists had different visions of the future.
- » Some believed in the idea of cooperatives.
- » Other socialists felt that cooperatives could not be built on a wide scale.
- » Karl Mark (1818 - 1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820 - 1895) argued that industrial society was capitalist’
- » The conditions of workers could not improves as long as this profit was accumulated by private property.
- » A communities society was the natural society of the future.

Support for Socialsim :

- » By the 1870s, socialist ideas spread through Europe.
- » Workers in England and Germany began forming associations to fight for better living and working conditions.
- » By 1905, socialists and trade unionists formed a Labour Party in Britain and a Socialists Party in France.
- » Till 1914, socialists never succeeded in forming a government in Europe.
- » Government continued to be run by conservation, liberals and radicals.



RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The Russian Revolution can be counted amongst the most important transformation of the 20th century,

- The revolution not only changed the face of the Russia but marked the creation of the first of the state based on socialist principle.
- It gave a particle shape to the ideas of Marxism.
- For centuries, Russia had been controlled by autocratic Tsars (Czars)
- The Russian or the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 made a break with this Tsarist autocracy and established the rule of the Communist party.
- There were two revolution in 1917, first the February Revolution (also called March Revolution), and second the October Revolution (or the November Revolution)
- There was a civil war between the Red Army and the Combined armies of the Allies.
- The Victory gained in 1917 by Red Army.
- The new government was formed. It took almost three years to stabilize.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS RUSSIA BEFORE 1905 ?

TSAR'S AUTOCRACY

- Prior of revolution, Russia was a an autocracy.
- The king took the title of Tsar meaning emperor.
- He autocratic ruler Tsar Nicholas II was ruling over Russia an 1914.
- He was an absolute rules as he had complete control over power and authority.
- A system of government unsuited to the needs of modern time
- The bureaucracy was top heavy, inefficient and recruited from the privileged classes rather than on the basis of merit and ability.
- The Russian Tsar had built a vast empire by conquest of various nationalities.
- They were subjected to Russian culture and language.
- Tsar was the head of the state and had control over the Russian orthodox church.
- The Dynasty in power was the Romanov Dynasty.
- All the important decisions were made in St. Petersburg; the capital.
- The Tsar sustained autocracy through three important arms i.e. Russian orthodox church, army and bureaucracy.

- There was no participation of people in the decision making process.
- There were some reformist Tsars eager to introduce reforms, but the basis of autocracy, had remained unchanged.
- Crown – Nobility - serfs formed the basis framework the Russian society.
- Serf: Were agricultural labourers and formed the property of noble landowners.
- The bureaucracy was very inefficient corrupt and arrogant.
- The Police formed its most oppressive branch.

Tsars of 19 th – 20 th century	
Alexander I	1801- 25
Nicholas II	1825 – 55
Alexander II	1855 – 81
Alexander III	1881 – 94
Nicholas II	1894 – 1917

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA BEFORE 1905

- Russia before 1905 was still living in the old world, under autocratic rule of Tsar.
- Russian society was divided into three classes – the clergy, nobility and the working class.
- Russia was a backward agriculture country even upto the 19th century.
- The peasants worked as serfs on the land and much of their produce went to the hands of the higher classes.
- Serfdom was no doubt abolished in 1816 AD, but the condition of the peasants still remained miserable.
- Vast estates were owned by the Russian nobility and the church.
- There were millions of peasant with on land is very small and holding and capital to develop these holdings land hunger of the peasants was a major social factor in Russian society .
- In 1898, various socialist groups joined to form the Russian social Democratic workers party the socialist.
- The socialists were very active in the country side and among the workers.
- They played a vital role in the spread to awareners and struggled for workers and peasants rights.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- The industrial, as new class that emerged lived in conditions of misery.
- Worker had no political rights and no means of gaining even minor reforms.
- Work hours were “long, wages were poor and unemployment is common.
- The middle class and intellectual were also opposed and united against the exploitative system based on privileges.

THE 1905 REVOLUTION

- Russia was an autocracy.
- Even at the beginning of the twentieth century, the Tsar was not subject to parliament.
- Revolutionary movement in Russia had been growing when a war broke out between Russia and Japan in 1904.
- The year 1904 was particularly bad one for Russian workers.
- Prices of essential goods rose so quickly that real wages declined by 20 percent.
- The membership of workers association rose dramatically. When four members of the Assembly of Russian workers were dismissed at the Putilov Iron works.
- Next day over 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went to strike demanding a reduction in the working day to eight hours : an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.

The 1905 Revolution (1905 - 1917)

- » When revolution movement in Russia had been growing
- » When war broke out between Russia and Japan in 1904 A.D.
- » Russia defeated shocked by the defeat, by a small Island nation – Japan
- » The Poverty prevailing throughout Russia.
- » The people revolted against the government.
- » Peasants on January 9, 1905 petitioned the Czar for reform.

DIFFERENCE IN THE MENSHEVIKS AND BOLSHEVIKS:

Mensheviks	Bolsheviks
1. The Mensheviks were in minority 2. The mensheviks and to establish Socialism through the spread of education and reforms among the workers. 3. Alexander Kerensky was the leader of the Menshevik group	1. The Bolsheviks were in majority. 2. The Bolsheviks and to spread socialism through revolution i.e. by uprooting autocratic ruler. 3. Lenin was the leader of the Bolsheviks.

The Bloody Sunday' & the 1905 Revolution

- » In January, 1905 on one Sunday the workers took out a peaceful procession in order to present a petition to the Czar.
- » This workers procession was led by Father Gapon.
- » On the way this procession was attacked by the police and the Cossacks.
- » Over hundred workers were killed and about 300 wounded.
- » Because of this incident, the said Sunday in History is known as the Bloody Sunday.
- » This incident very much resembles the Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy which took place in India in 1919.
- » After the incident of "Bloody Sunday" strikes took place all over the country and universities closed down.
- » Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers and other middle class workers established the Union of Unions or Soviet and demanded a constituent assembly.

- » During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed, an elected consultative Parliament or Duma.
- » During the 1905 Revolution many trade union & factory committees worked unofficially, they were developed illegal A.
- » The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the re – elected second Duma or within the month.

The First World war and The Russian Empire.

- » Russian under Tser Nicholas II entered in world war I to satisfy imperial design by annexing Constantinople and the straits of Dardanelles without consulting the Duma. (Russian Parliament)
- » The war showed Russian was incapable of carrying on a modern war.
- » The common people in the world war suffered a lot due to lack to leadership, training and equipment.
- » As many as 6 Lakh man were killed. 5 million wounded Industrial supply cut off.

The February Revolution

- » On 7th March 1917, the workers struck work and attacked, Petersburg. (renamed Petrograd and now Leningrad),
- » Russia !! soldiers instead of crushing the revolutionaries took their side.
- » Both Petrograd and Moscow fall in their hands of 12th February, 1917.
- » The Czar abdicated (removed from his office) and a provisional Government was formed under Prince Kerensky
- » The fall of the Czar's government is known as the February Revolution.
- » The revolution occurred on 22th February according to the Russian Calendar.
- » Russian Calendar is about 13 days earlier than the international Calendar

The October Revolution

- » It was the second phase of the Russian Revolution of 1917.
- » After the February Revolution a Provisional Government was formed under Kerensky.
- » But as he failed to fulfill the demands of the people he lost their support.
- » He could not bring peace. failed to give land to the tiller and control of industry to the workers could not » give equal status to the non- Russian nationalities.

- » Thus there was another revolution in Russia on 7th November, 1917 which forced Kerensky to run for his life.
- » 25th October according to the old Russian Calendar which is 13 days earlier than the international calendar.
- » Peasants on January 9, 1905 petitioned the Czar for reform.

RUSSIAN CALENDER

- » Russia followed the Julian Calendar or the style calendar until 1 February, 1918
- » The country then changed to the Gregorian calendar, which is followed everywhere today.
- » The Gregorian dates are 13 days ahead to the Julian dates
- » So by our calendar ; the February Revolution took place on 12th March and the October Revolution took place on 7th November 1917

LENIN AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

LENIN AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION :-

- » Lenin was a great revolutionary of Russia.
- » He was born in 1870 A.D.
- » After receiving education, he joined the communist Revolutionary Party and started spreading revolutionary ideas among the workers.
- » He favored the workers.
- » He favored the setting up of a new society based on the principle of socialism of Karl Marx.
- » He had to remain out of Russia from 1905 to 1907 A.D.

POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENT :-

- » Lenin united the peasants and workers under the Bolshevik party and directed the revolution against the provisional Government.
- » The peasants killed the landlords and took possession of their land and property.
- » Lenin forcibly dissolved the reins of the government fell into hands of the Bolshevik party under the leadership of Lenin on November 7, 1917 A.D.
- » A new constitution was adopted in Russia in July 1918 A.D.
- » The real powers of the government were in the hands of the communist Party.
- » Lenin; the president of this party was all in all.

- » Lenin wanted to make the Russian Revolution an international features and attempted to spread socialism in the in the whole of the world.

ECONOMIC REFORMERS :-

- » Lenin tried to make the Soviet Union a major economic power.
- » Lenin took the land from the landlords and distributed it among the peasants.
- » The government nationalized all the factories and handed over their management to the worker.
- » In the beginning, Lellia's land reforms reduced the production and a great famine broke out in Russia in 1921 A.D.
- » The output factories also declined declined because the workers lacked discipline and manoging
- » Lenin realized his policy the peasants, were to pay a fixed tax to the government in cash or kind and not the whole of produce.
- » Only big industries and factories were nationalized.
- » Lenin save his country from a economic Crisis by making an adjustment between socialism and Capitalism according to the needs of the time.
- » Lenin was died in 1924 A.D.

It has been marked for lenin : "As a father of he Bolshevik Revolution and the crated of new Russia he will occupy a prominent place in the page of history .

STALINISM AND COLLECTIVIATION:-

- » The period of the early Planned Economy was linked to the disaster or the collectivisation of agriculture.
- » By 1927 – 1928, the towns in soviet Russia were facing an acute problem of grain supplies.
- » The government fixed prices at which grain must be sold, but the peasants refused to sell their grain to government buyers at these prices.
- » Stalin, who headed the party after the death of Lenin, introduced firm emergency measures.
- » He believed that rich peasants and traders in the countryside were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices.
- » Speculation had to be stopped and supplies confiscated.
- » After 1917, and had been given over to peasants. These small – sized peasant farms could not be modernized.
- » To develop modern farms, and run them along industrial lines with machinery, it was essary to 'eliminate

Kulak's take away and land from peasants and establish state – controlled larger farms.

- » Stalin's followed collectivization programme.
- » From 1929, the Party forced all Peasants to cultivate in collective farms.
- » Peasants worked on the land, and the kolkhoz profit was shared.
- » Between 1929 and 1931, the number of cattle fell by one – third.
- » Those who resisted collectivization were severely punished.
- » In spite of collectivization, production did not increase immediately.,
- » The bad harvests of 1930 – 1933 led to one of most devastating famines in Soviet history when over 4 million died.
- » Many within the Party criticized the confusion in industrial production under the Planned Economy and the consequence of collectivization.

The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR

- » The Bolsheviks encouraged colonial peoples to follow their experiment.
 - » Many non – Russian from outside USSR participated in the Conference the Peoples of the East (1920).
 - » Some J. “received education in the USSR’s Communist University of the Workers of the East.
 - » By the time of the outbreak of the Second World War, the USSR had given socialism a global face and world stature.
 - » By the 1950’s it was acknowledged within the country that the style of government in the USSR was not in keeping with the ideals of the Russian Revolution.
 - » By the end of the twentieth century, the international reputation of the USSR as a S’ elealsit country had declined though it was recognised that socialist ideals still enjoyed respect among its people.
 - » By the 1950’s it was acknowledged within the country that. the style of government in the USSR was not in keeping with the ideals of the Russian Revolution.
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EXERCISE

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is the contribution of Lenin ?
2. Why was the emergence of Soviet Union as a great power after the First World war considered a danger by many countries ?
3. Mention the two stages of the Russian Revolution ?
4. Mention the conditions of the non – Russian nationalities before the 1917 Russian Revolution.
5. Name of the political party of Russia that represented the industrial workers. How did they differ in their policies ?
6. Why did Russia withdraw from the First World War ?
7. What agreement was reached between Russia and Japan in 1904 ?
8. Why was Japan victorious in the 1905 Russo-Japanese war ?
9. What were the effects of the Treaty of Portsmouth ?
10. Describe two reforms introduced by the Russian Tsar Nicholas II immediately after the 1905 Revolution.
11. Describe the economic causes of the 1917 Revolution of Russia.
12. Explain the attitude of the former USSR towards the movements for independence in Asia.
13. What were the main objectives of the Russian Revolutionaries ?
14. What two conditions according to Lenin were necessary to make the Russian Revolution a success ?
15. Who founded the Bolshevik party ? What was the main aim of the Party ?
16. Why founded Bolshevik Party ? What was the main aim of the Party ?
17. In which two prominent political groups was the Russian Socialist Democratic Labour Party divided in 1898 ? who was the leader of the majority group ?
18. What was the leader of the majority group ?
19. Mention any two slogans taken by Lenin immediately after the October Revolution in Russia.
20. Who were the Bolsheviks ?
21. What were the main demands of the Bolsheviks in Russia immediately before the October Revolution ?
22. Describe the attitude of the Tsar that led to the Russian Revolution of 1917
23. Describe the first two steps taken by the new Russian government immediately after the October Revolution.

24. Why was the Tsar Nicholas II unpopular ? Give two reasons.
25. Mention the main difference between the policies of the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.
26. State two political causes of the outbreak of the Russian Revolution of 1917.
27. Mention two objective of Lenin in the Russian Revolution of 1917.
28. Write two basic emonds of Russian revolutionaries in 1917.
29. Mention two objective of Lenin in the Russian Revolution in Russia.
30. Which event in Russian History is known as Bloody Sunday ?
31. Why was kerenskil's government unpopular ? Give two reasons.
32. Mention two aims under which Stalin started the Five year plans in U.S.S.R.
33. State two provisions of Lenin's New Economic policy.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What measures did the Bolsheviks take to establish a communist state ?
2. Who was Lenin ? Describe his role in the Russian Revolution of 1917
3. Describe the autocratic nature of the rule of Tsar Nicholas II which brought Russia on the verge of revolution.
4. Describe the condition of the Russian workers and farmers on the eve to the Russian Revolution in Russia.
5. Describe the immediate consequence of the Russian Revolution in Russia.
6. Describe the four major demands of the Russian revolutionaries before Russian Revolution of 1917.
7. Describe the international consequences of the Russian Revolution .
8. Describe the events that were responsible for the Russian Revolution of 1905. Mention two important effects of the Revolution.
9. Describe the social and economic conditions in Russia before the Revolution of 1917. did Russia's participation in the First World War help. creat condition for the fall of the Russian autocracy ?
10. Describe the immediate consequence of the October Revolution of Russia's participation in the first World war, the ownership of land, and position of the non – Russian nationalities of the Russian empire.
11. Describe the policy of Russian government towards the First World War when it broke out. Explain the change, if any. which took place in this policy after the Russian Revolution of 1917.

12. Write short notes on the following : (a) The New Economic Policy of Lenin (b) Stalin's attempt to improve the Soviet Economy.
13. Describe the role of Lenin in Post 1917 Russian reconstruction.
14. Describe the major change introduced in agriculture in the Soviet Union after 1918.
15. In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe before 1917 ?
16. Write short notes on (a) Kulaks (b) the Duma (c) woman workers between 1900 and 1930 (d) the Liberals.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What was the February Revolution ? In what way did the First World War precipitate the February Revolution ?
 2. Write short notes on the following (a) Causes of the Russian Revolution (b) The Second Russian Revolution
 3. Explain the following terms : Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, Soviet, February Revolution, October Revolution, Bloody Sunday, Communist international
 4. How and why was the provisional government of Kerensky overthrown by the Bolsheviks ?
 6. "The result of the First World War were more destructive and constructive" Explain.
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