

Russia – General Characteristics:

Size

Total area – 17,075,400 square miles

Population – 144 million (Goskomstat estimate)

Geographical and Climatic Conditions

- short agricultural season
- short topography – easy to invade

Strong, Centralized States

1st Russian State – Kiev

Kiev – Great Metropolis along Neban River

- Great city of Medieval Europe
- Under Kiev regime, Russians became literate
- Great culture
- Beginning of Russian Orthodox Church
- In 11th Century – (1050) break between E. Orthodox and Roman Catholic Church

Roman (Catholic) = Universal

Orthodox = Correct

1054 – E. Orthodox breaks away in Rome

Under Mongole Rule (1240 – 1480)

1240 – Genghis Khan’s Mongols destroyed Kiev state and stayed for 240 years

Kiev state was weakening b/c of many divisions in country when it was under Mongol rule

Mongols were strong and powerful

E. Orthodox Church thrived under the Mongols

Princes of Moscow

Managed to get ahead by being more subservient to Mongols than fellow Slavs

Wanted to beat Mongols at their own game by being more Mongolian than Mongols

Moscow thereafter becomes the religious capital of Russia

Princes of Moscow call Moscow – “**the 3rd Rome**”

By 15th/16th century, Russia is emerging independent

Prince Ivan III (Ivan the Great)

1462 – becomes emperor of all Russians

Wanted to regain land that Russia had lost to Catholics and Mongols

Ivan Wanted to expand *West towards Polish-Lithuanian Kingdom* **and**
East toward Mongol territory

Ivan married daughter of last Byzantine emperor and adopted Byzantine title of
“**Autocrat**” = **Dictator**

Ivan uses Byzantine Double headed eagle as seal

Ivan used title – Czar (Tsar) – named in Caesar’s legacy (b/c he was European)

Ivan lived in Kremlin – means “fortress”

Nobles in Russia did not unite like in the West to take power from Czar

Church in Russia becomes ally of government – eventually a Department of State

Because Princes of Moscow and E. Orthodox Church were the only two groups not terrorized by Mongols, they became allies

Ivan IV (the Terrible) (1534 – 83)

Almost undoes everything that Ivan the Great did

- Had a miserable childhood
- Became King at 4 or 5
- Took over power as a young man
- Married Anastasia
- Establishes **Izenski Sobor** – consultative body – made of Nobles and Priests to discuss issues during wartime and peace
- 2nd Half of Ivan’s reign gives Ivan IV, the name “the terrible” after Anastasia’s death
- Ivan IV was paranoid, believing that someone killed Anastasia and that they were out to get him next
- Starts a Purge and starts persecuting Russians
- Ivan’s hair falls out at the end of his life
- He went insane at end of life
- Killed his favorite son
- Accidental death of Ivan’s son was final blow to Ivan IV
- Ivan IV died soon after his son

Russia after Ivan the Terrible

- Ivan IV’s other son, Fedor I, took over leadership, but was not a capable leader
- Russia was turning into absolute chaos
- Russia was involved in a Civil War and famine was everywhere
- Russia was almost taken over by Poland, but Russian nobles got together in Zenski Saber, and managed to bring unity in the country, with the belief that with anarchy in the country, the Poles would have installed a King in Russia and changed religion to Catholic

Michael Romanov

- Elected Czar in 1613
- First Romanov Czar
- Russia is ruled by Michael I and Alexis I

1682 – Zenski Saber had last meeting (only lasted 150 yrs.)

(The Reason Parliament in England got more power was b/c it met more than Zenski Saber, which only met a hand full of times)

---- During Romanov era, Russia expands

Terms from the film: Peter the Great: The Tyrant Reformer –

- Peter was Russia's 1st Emperor
- Had a full-fledged empire by end of rule

Alexis I - mother of Peter I

Streltsky – Play Soldiers which were used to keep order and to enforce Peter's will

Sophia – Peter's 25 year old sister, who was the actual ruler, while Ivan and Peter were Co-Czars

Ivan – Brother, who was Co-Czar with Peter the Great until his death

Grand Tour – Peter's tour of Europe, which led to him Westernizing Russia

Eudoxia Lophukin – Peter's wife who gave birth to son, Alexei – Peter paid no attention to Eudoxia or Alexei b/c of women he met at Western Suburb

Western Suburb –

All-Drunken Synod – Church council, which would engage in obscene drinking games with Peter

Kremlin – Fortress (Palace) of Peter the Great

Ottoman Turks – Foreign enemy of Russia

Tartars – Sold prisoners as slaves

Azov – 1696, win at fortress in Naval War against Turks

Boyars – Group of Nobles who were close to Peter – Peter cut off their beards, making them more European

Great Northern War (1700-21) – Russian War against Sweden, which Peter started so that he would have a “Window to the West.” – Creates new capital of St. Petersburg

Narva – Crushing Defeat of Russia by Sweden. Peter thought he could easily win, but he misjudged his opponent.

Table of Ranks – Forced any man, (noble or peasant) to work their way up the ranks

Poltava – Russian victory in G. N. War, which gave Russia upper hand for good

LEGACY OF PETER the GREAT

- Set Russia on the Road to modernization, but at a terrible human cost

A&E - Peter the Great: The Tyrant Reformer

- Peter the Great westernized his army
- Built one of most beautiful cities
- Tortures his own son
- Opened Russia to Western ideas
- Very interested in War games as a child
- Very Passionate about ships and sailing – eventually creating Russia’s Navy
- 1689, his mother Alexis arranged a marriage for Peter with Sophia
- 8/17/1689 – Peter heard a rumor that Sophia and Streltsky Saber were coming after him (it was an unfounded rumor)
- Sophia (Peter’s Sister) who was the acting ruler while Peter was growing up was sentenced to life in a convent
- After Ivan’s brother died in 1696, Peter was left as the Ruler of Russia
- Peter was very tall (un- Russian looking)
- Streltsky Massacre – Push Peter into wanting to be more Western
- Peter mastered printing, furniture making – in Europe on Western Tour
- Religious man throughout life
- Wanted to destroy the old order in Russia and create a new order
- Peter loved his mother, Alexis
- At 22, in 1694, Peter’s mother died
- Peter ended Muscovite Core after his mother died
- Peter went to Europe to appeal for help in Turkish War, but got no help
- 3/20/1697 – w/ entourage of 250, Peter went to Europe
- In Europe, Peter becomes a carpenter
- Talks to many scientists in Europe
- 1698 – Streltsky Saber was in revolt against Peter’s rule, but it was put down by people who were loyal to him
- Most People disagreed with Peter’s Reforms
- Eudoxia was confined for life to a convent after Peter returned from Europe
- August 9, 1700 – Peter declared War on peaceful neighboring Sweden
- War cost more than Peter could have imagined
- Peter modernized Army after loss at Narva
- Petersburg – Great city built by Peter, named after Peter’s Patron Saint
- Catherine – household servant for one of Peter’s generals
- Peter increased # of schools,
- Banned arranged marriages
- By the end of 1703, Peter took land from Sweden for site of Petersburg
- Peter married Catherine – had 12 children
- After Peter realized that Alexei (his and Eudoxia’s son) didn’t want to succeed him, he gave him a choice: Join the Military or Join a convent
- Alexei escaped the country
- Alexei came back w/ the promise that he wouldn’t be punished
- Peter wanted to question Alexei
- It turns out that Alexei was promised an Army by Austrians, which would have been used to attempt to overthrow Peter’s government

- Peter kept his son's intentions private (only revealed through modern scholarship)
- Alexei was tortured in Russia
- Eventually Alexei was killed or died suddenly
- After Great Northern War victory, in 1723, Peter made Catherine his empress
- Catherine, being empress was a big deal because she was born German and had only converted to the Eastern Orthodox Church
- At age 53, Peter died
- Catherine I became ruler after Peter died
- The day before Peter died, he asked forgiveness from God b/c of the good that he tried to do for his people

- By 1600, Russia was autocratic
- Russians didn't like and was suspicious of foreigners b/c of trouble they gave to Russia
- Russia defended its flat land with a large army
- Czars gave nobles land and peasants in exchange for helping to create and train the peasants into a small army. Nobles retained a small portion of peasants.
- Legal serfdom was gradual in Russia
- 1480 – 1650s – Legal serfdom is developed
- Just as surfs in Western Europe were becoming free, surfs in Russia were just beginning
- 1861 – serfdom is abolished in Russia

Peter the Great (1725 – 62)

- Peter the Great shifted Russia's orientation to the West
- Most Europeans were just over 5'0
- Peter was 5'5
- Peter wanted to modernize Russia to make it a great power
- Europe was the most powerful place on the planet and thus Peter wanted to be more Euro
- Peter took in the art of ship building on his Grand Tour of Russia
- Peter talked with physicians and theologians while in Europe
- In Europe, Peter visited the Great Monuments of Western Civilization
- Peter wanted to use modernization as a means to an end to make Russia the most powerful country in the world
- Peter's Grand Tour lasted for 1 –2 years

- While Peter was away, there was a revolt going on in Russia b/c people thought Peter was the anti-Christ b/c of the way he was acting
- Peter cut off heads personally of the people involved in the revolt when he got back to Russia, using swords that he acquired in Europe
- Peter's Great Revolution from Above
 - o No beards (Peter personally shaved those who refused to cut their beards)
 - o (Beards were thought to be Christ-like by E. Orthodox Church b/c they believed that Christ had a beard)
 - o Men's dress and appearance was affected by Peter
 - o Peter allowed women to be more visible
 - o Women were forced to wear low-cut dresses
 - o Peter personally made sure that everyone at parties drank
 - o (Peter personally poured beer down throats of people who didn't take beer)
 - o Peter tried to increase literacy in Russia by forcing nobles to request permission to get married in writing
 - o St. Petersburg – founded in 1703
 - o Peter wanted to make St. Petersburg as un-Russian-like as possible
 - o Peter made St. Petersburg (a German name) his capital
 - o For Russia to be a European power, Russia had to learn the art of European war-making
 - o Peter brought in Western scholars
 - o Peter adopted European TAX procedures
 - o Peter made nobility into service nobility
 - o Peasants and nobles had to earn their place in society. They couldn't just be placed into society. They had to work their way up.
- Holy Synod – Group that supervised E. Orthodox Church, after the Church spoke against Peter's reforms.
 - o Head of Synod was a non-churchman, chosen by Peter the Great
 - o Church became state-run

Great Northern War – (1700 – 1721) – Russian war against Sweden

- Sweden, after winning first several battles didn't regroup
- Peter won at *Poltava* in 1709
- Sweden was reduced to a second-class power after defeat
- Peter won land from Sweden that gave him a "Window to the West"
- St. Petersburg – Peter's Window to the West

Successors to Peter the Great (1725 – 62)

Catherine I (1725 – 1727) Wife of Peter the Great	Peter II (1727 - 1730) Grandson of Peter the Great	Anna I (1730-40) Grand Niece of Peter the Great	Elizabeth I (1741 – 62) Daughter of Peter the Great
--	---	--	--

- Elizabeth I, usurped power after a coup d'état carried off by some nobles
- As a result, Elizabeth I believed she owed something to those nobles
- They killed Peter III ?
- Elizabeth released some Nobles from service to the State as payback

Catherine II (the Great) (1762 – 96)

- born a German Princess
- Moderate Drinker
- Sane, unlike Peter II (the Great)
- Moved to Russia and married Peter III
- Had a son, Paul I
- Elizabeth I and Catherine II – began cultural integration with Europeans
- Catherine II was a great imperialist
- Detached a lot of real estate
- Catherine's position on throne was tenuous b/c she was not born Russian
- Catherine gave rewards to nobles for letting her stay in power
- Catherine finished job Elizabeth I started by freeing nobles from duties

Surf Revolt (Pugachev Rebellion)

- By 1775, Pugachev was paraded like an iron chapel
- People were hanged until they weren't quite dead
- After 1774, Catherine exiled her intellectuals and turned completely against enlightenment/ Voltaire ideas
- Used oppression until the end of her reign (after Rebellion)
- Catherine was successful against Ottoman Turks
- Great in cultural westernization
- Added a lot of land to Russia
- After Pugachev Revolt, Catherine turns against enlightenment and French Revolution
- Catherine expands Russia – take land in the:
 - West – from the Poles
 - South – Ottoman Turks
- 1770s – First Partition of Poland
- By 1796 – Poland ceased to exist after 3 partitions
- 4th Partition of Poland – between Hitler and Stalin – WW2
- 1796, Death of Catherine II (the Great)
- Russia is a part of Europe today thanks to Peter II and Catherine II

Paul I (1796 – 1801)

- Catherine II and son Paul never got along
- Passed law banning any female from ever being Czar again
- Paul's oldest son Alexander I killed him in 1801, conducting a coup d'état

Alexander I (1801 – 1825)**Napoleon Invades**

- Alexander dealt with Napoleon
- Napoleon assumed control in France in 1799
- 1807, truce declared between Russia and France
- 1812, Napoleon's troops march toward Russia
- Napoleon thought he could win in a couple of weeks (in summer)
- Napoleon's troops went far inland into Russia
- Russians burned down Moscow before Napoleon's troops got there
- As a result, there were no resources available for the French to use for survival when the harsh Russian Winter came
- Also, there was no government left in Moscow to surrender to Napoleon
- French were beat up in the retreat back to Paris
- Nicholas I defeated Napoleon
- Great Victory for Russians

Russians “see the light”

- Russian victory was dangerous b/c it exposed soldiers to new sites in Paris
- Soldiers saw in Paris that France was more prosperous and progressive in defeat
- Soldiers saw France as a more “free” country
- Soldiers learned about Constitutionalism
- They encountered humanists and rationalists
- They learned that prosperity was possible without binding 80% of serfs to land
- Soldiers wanted to be more like France
- Keeping serfs on land was creating more poverty
- Alexander died in 1825

Russians want change

- Nobles in Russia who served in France wanted to change the government
- Nobles favored Alexander I's next oldest brother, Constantine b/c he was more progressive, but he didn't want to be Czar
- There Nicholas I – whose approach to government was more militaristic became Czar

Nicholas I (1825 – 1856)

Decembrist Revolt (1825)

- 3000 people who defied Royal Authority (Nicholas I) in support of Constantine
- Rebellion was easily put down and the head leaders were hanged
- Revolt was mostly by nobles
- Revolutions start when nobles are discontent w/ Government and it heads down the line
- Earlier peasant revolts had failed b/c there were no blueprints and they were not educated enough to develop a good protest
- Decembrist Revolt became a blueprint for change, giving other educated Russians, inspiration

- Nicholas wanted Russians to be
 1. Religious
 2. Autocratic
 3. Patriotic (Nationalistic)

- Nicholas I tried to make Russia a place where people obeyed an all-powerful Czar

Serfdom becomes a Problem

- In the 19th century, an economy based on serf labor wouldn't create much and was not inspired to fight in wars
- Serfs were disaffected by 1850s

Crimean War (1853 – 56)

- Russia vs. Ottoman Turks, British, and French
- Turks, Brits, and French wanted a balance of power, fearing that Russia would become too powerful, thinking that Russia would one day try to take them over
- There was no clear exchange of language (Russia hadn't desired their land)
- It was an avoidable war
- War was fought in Yalta, Russia
- Russia barely held its own in a fight inside its own borders
- War ended in a stalemate
- Tens of thousands of soldiers died for nothing
- Nicholas I committed suicide so that he wouldn't have to deal w/ disgrace

France rejoined *Family of Nation*, in 1820, only 5 years following Napoleon's expulsion b/c of fear of Russian expansion

Alexander II becomes Czar (1856 – 1881)

Alexander II (1856 – 1881)

- Alexander II was said to be a fearful man, smart, but not intellectual
- Started to make reforms b/c he knew that peasants and serfs would start rebellion
- Greatest Reformer since Peter the Great
- Reformed peasantry, judiciary...

The Great Emancipation Edict, 1861

- Gave serfs freedom and a small amount of land
 - But there was a catch to the land “given” in the emancipation, which was written in bureaucratic, arcane language
 - Land wasn’t free, it must be bought
 - Government had to put up capital for peasants to buy land from nobles
 - Government also expected to be repaid with interest
 - It took 49 years (3 generations) to pay government back
 - Government had to repay Lords for land they would lose to peasants
 - Peasants would have to make yearly redemption payments to government
 - Peasant grievances lasted till 1905
- Many Nobles gambled away and blew all the money that the government had given them for their land, which pushed many into poverty

The Mir System

- After land was paid, it went to peasant communes
 - The Mir – decided how land would be maintained
 - Not receptive to new innovations
 - Not willing to use new technology
 - Only oversaw day-to-day activities and did not see the big picture
 - Believed that change was bad (very conservative)
- A vast majority of people in Russia were illiterate or only semi-educated until 1930 (Agrarian)

Problems with Alexander II 's Reforms

- Workers became radicalized in factories
- Peasants had 49 year debt
- Russian nobility had trouble surviving in a free economy within a couple generations of the emancipation
- Major population growth created problems
- Peasants were saddled with debt and little land
- Aristocracy was broke
- Czar in trying to reform the country admitted that the country was not perfect
- Many educated people started to wonder how bad problems really were and if the Czar could fix them, once the Czar mention that reforms were necessary
- Nothing in Russia seemed to work
- The first 10 years of Alexander II 's reign (1885 – 65) was characterized by Reform
- After 1861, Alexander II becomes less Progressive
- Alexander realizes that his reforms have been unsuccessful and have made the country even worse off
- As a result, Alexander stopped reforms after 1865 and tried to rule with an iron fist

Failed Reforms create Radicalism

- Radicalism increases among intelligentsia (educated Russians) after reforms were too late and unsuccessful
- But Radicals were not united
- Some wanted to immediately start a Revolution, while others felt that peasants had to first be educated to understand the injustices that they were living in

Slavophiles (lover of Slavs)	Westernizers
Believed that reform should take place within Russian culture	Believed that Peter the Great was only getting started by Westernizing Russia
By 20 th century, turned in the Populists	Later, turned into the Marxists
Wanted to educate peasants into adopting change	
Led To the <i>People Movement</i> , 1874	

To the People Movement, 1874 –

- Slavophile campaign dedicated to educating peasants to how oppressed they were
- Peasants didn't listen to new education and even started reporting some Slavophiles to the government
- Peasants accepted their oppressed fate
- After 1874, Populists, in outrage turned to terror, wanting to change the Czarist system
- Movement was a failure and turned the Populists into terrorists

Alexander II 's Death

- After 1861 – Alexander II becomes less Progressive
- Failure of “To the People” Movement created more radicalism
- 1881 – Alexander II – Killed by Populists
- Previously Alexander II had dodged several attempts of assassination
- 1881 – on the eve of his death, Alexander II was on the verge of liberalizing Russia by creating a National Assembly, which would consult with the Czar b/c he was tired of all the assassinations by the Populists
- National assembly would have been better than the Zenski Saber created by Ivan the Terrible
- While Riding in a carriage, someone throws a bomb in Alexander II 's carriage
- He survived initial blast – It was a 2nd blast that killed him when he was yelling at security

Alexander III (1881 – 1895)

- Believed that his father's biggest mistake was to reform
- Believed that oppression was the only way to rule over the people
- Wanted to turn back the clock to the time of Nicholas I
- Tried to be autocratic
- Wanted to limit Great Reforms of his father
- Strong willed individual, but had half the IQ of Peter the Great
- He didn't realize that once reforms starts, you can't turn back time
- Nicholas I – had nobility and Church on his side, but Alexander III had them against him
- Alexander III only spoke Russian
- Oppressed other ethnic nationalities
- Tried to Russify Jews and Finns in Russian territory
- Led a blind eye to Jews who were killed, claiming it was the Jews who killed Christ

Franco – Russoian Alliance, 1894

- Russia and France had good relations because of their common enemy, Germany
- France gave Russia money, which helped Russia finance its own Industrial Revolution
- Huge factories start being built in Russia, which helped spread revolutionary doctrine among working class
- Workers were working in the first stage of industrial development, working for little money and long hours, and were not bale to buy much for their hard work

Nicholas II (1895 –

- P Nicholas turned out to be no improvement on his father, Alexander III
- Tebr asked Nicholas II for representative government, and he refused

Khodinka Massacre, 1895

- At a party on the eve of his coronation at Khodinka Meadow, someone spread a rumor that beer was running out, which created a stampede that killed 100 people
- At the Khodinka meadow party on the eve of his coronation, he tells a friend, “Oh my god, I don’t know how to be czar.”

Russo – Japanese War (1904 – 05)

- Russians wanted Korea – for their seaport
- Nicholas wanted to expand east
- Port (Arthur) was a year-round ice-free port
- Japanese who were not inferior Asians also wanted the land of Korea
- 2898, Japan had taken Port Arthur, but due to treaties, made Japan realize that their acquisition was illegal
- Russia got Port Arthur for themselves
- But Nicholas was not satisfied with Port Arthur.
- He and the Russians wanted all of Korea
- But the Japanese say that they have a sphere of influence over Korea
- Nicholas II thought that Russia could easily win a war against Japan b/c they were Asians
- February 1904 - Japanese, while Nicholas was dawdling attacks Port Arthur without a declaration of war
- FDR was the Secretary of the Navy for the United States at the time
- February 1905 – Russians lost Port Arthur b/c of lack of supplies and lack of reinforcement

Dogger Bank incident

- Nicholas II almost gets himself into a war with Great Britain, as well
- Nicholas II ‘s admiral thought a Japanese fleet, with disguised colors was sneaking up on them
- Russians fire on British fishing boats
- 1902 – Russians had signed al alliance w/ England
- Russia eventually pays for damage, which ends Dogger Bank incident

- Japanese had plenty of time to prepare for Russians in battle of Tsushima
- Russia and Japanese lost 450,000 men in Russo – Japanese War
- Czar wanted to talk peace after Battle of Tsushima

Portsmouth Treaty, 1905

- Treaty negotiated in Portsmouth, New Hampshire by U.S. President Teddy Roosevelt, which ends Russo-Japanese War
- Russians didn't have to pay much, but they would lose any hope of ever getting Korea and Port Arthur
- Roosevelt gets the Nobel Peace Prize for this treaty, making him the first U.S. President to win the Nobel Prize, which in effect made T.R. the only winner of the war
- Russians escaped a humiliating defeat

1905 Revolution

- Caused by Russo – Japanese defeat
- Also caused by refusal of Nicholas II to grow more democratic
- Intelligentsia become more radical due to lack of change
- B/C Russia industrialized late, Capitalism grows, leading to state of the art facilities in factories
- **Kadets, Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries (S.R)** are the groups which oppose the Czar

Kadets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encompassed with Liberal on both sides - Constitutional Democrats - Want Russia modeled after British Parliamentary Government
Bolsheviks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Led by Lenin - Wanted a small, elite of Professional Revolutionaries
Mensheviks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wanted Russia to convert to Marxism
Social Revolutionaries (S R 's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oppose Marxists

Nicholas II

- Russia was not in good political shape when Nicholas II came to power
- Nicholas II always had trouble with intelligentsia
- He was a reactionary czar
- Only dealt w/ Conscientious, trivial affairs before 1905
- Didn't want to reform government, b/c it would have limited his power
- Allowed his uncles to influence him to go to the ball on the night before his coronation and that is where the Khodinka beer massacre occurred

Split from Socialist – Democratic Party

- Between the Mensheviks and the Bolsheviks

Bloody Sunday

- After the fall of Port Arthur
- January 1905, An agent of the Czarist Police (Father Gephane) came to realize that workers had legitimate grievance, so he went to Czar with men in a peaceful protest
- Father Gephane wanted:
 - Reform
 - A Constitutional Monarchy
 - 8 hr work day
 - Constituent Assembly
 - End of Russo/Japanese War
- 120,000 men, women, and children found themselves blocked by Czar's troops and the troops fired on the protesters outside St. Petersburg Palace
- Many died on Bloody Sunday, but the failed protest stands as a turning point, which changed the belief that the Czar and people were one – ended legendary idea
- Gave boost to Revolutionary Movement

Russians after Bloody Sunday

- To run a political party in early 20th century was illegal in Russia
- After Jan 1905, people started turning against government
- Nicholas, after Bloody Sunday, decided to create a “consultative assembly,” but it was too little, too late.
- Russians wanted to legislate themselves
- Czar showed more religious freedom, but too little too late, as well
- Massive Peasant Uprisings started
- People started to turn against government
- In fall 1905, Revolutionary movement culminated in a 10-day successful general strike
- The country ceased to function (trains, buses... were shut down)
- Russians were united in wanting to end autocracy

“Soviet”

- To direct the Russian Strike, Russians organized a counsel (which in Russian language, is called a “Soviet”
- Soviet helped organize strike of 1905
- General Strike brought Nicholas II to a fork in the road
- Nicholas II could give in to demands and reform or call out army and start a Civil War
- Nicholas II considered a Civil War, which shows his autocratic determination, but eventually gives in to the Russians wish for reform

Octobrist Manifesto, October 30, 1905

- Manifesto ended autocracy
 - Brief Manifesto, but important
 - Turned Russia from autocratic into a semi-Constitutional Monarchy
 - Guaranteed Civil Liberties
 - Formed an elected Parliament (Duma) which could legislate
 - Manifesto stopped Revolution of 1905
- Radicals still believed Manifesto was not good enough, but it was enough for the masses
 - Russians believed that a *Duma* government would be enough, even though Nicholas II would still be around
 - Radicals continuously turned to random murdering

First Duma

- By 1906, government made it clear that Duma would have power
- 7 months after Manifesto, Nicholas II started to renege on powers of Duma (limiting their power) after Revolutionary Movement died down
- By 1907, Czar gave Duma only certain legislative and budgetary rights
- As well, by 1907, Czar controlled foreign policy, could dismiss Duma, and veto any Duma decision
- Duma had little political power
- Russian government and Czar were uncomfortable living with the October Manifesto
- Fundamental laws made Duma Conservative
- Electoral law made Duma, liberal after passage of Manifesto
- It allowed any Russian Man to participate in the Duma
- Gave Russian Men the vote b/c most were peasants (in the countryside) and Nicholas believed that they would be pro-Czar, especially since he gave them a role in government
- Nicholas was wrong
- Cadets emerged as strongest political party in first Duma and made it clear that they were not going to cooperate w/ Nicholas’ government

- Cadets did not like Fundamental laws
- Using the Fundamental laws, Nicholas dissolved the first Duma, which lasted for only 73 days
- The Cadets of the 1st Duma went to Finland after the Duma was dissolved and urged Russians to stop paying taxes to the government

Vyborg Manifesto

- Cadet insistence to Russians that they stop paying taxes to the government, showing passive resistance
- The Manifesto failed and caused Cadets to lose power
- Russians were not in favor of Vyborg Manifesto

- As a result of Vyborg Manifesto, Cadets were not allowed to enter the 2nd Duma
- Cadets split into 2 groups
 - Cadets
 - Octobrists – excepted October Manifesto

Second Duma

- The Second Duma was more Radical
- Mensheviks, Bolsheviks, and Social Revolutionaries, who had boycotted First Duma, became the majority in the 2nd Duma
- Nicholas II wanted Conservatives to squash radicals, but it didn't work
- 2nd Duma lasted for 90 days
- Nicholas II realized that his experiment w/ a Constitutional Monarchy wasn't working

Peter Stolypin

- New (Conservative) Prime Minister of Russia after the dissolution of the 2nd Duma
- Didn't want to tear up Octobrist Manifest, but wanted to do other things to make Duma more comfortable
- Stolypin wanted to change electoral law that that Duma could be something that the Czar could be comfortable working with

New Electoral Law , 1907

- Cut peasant and worker representation and increased noble representation, creating an unfair representation
- 1 land lord (noble) vote = 260 peasants
- 1 land lord (noble) vote = 540 workers

- A third Duma would favor Conservatives, with an uneven representation
- 1907 Electoral Law allowed Duma to be under the influence of the Czar

Stolypin's Reforms

- After creating a reformed electoral law, Stolypin was then able to carry out new reforms
- He wanted to put down Revolutionary violence by Radicals
- He imposed martial law
- Stopped the publication of many newspapers, especially those which preached Revolution
- "Stolypin's Neck Tie" – Had 600 Revolutionaries executed
- Revolutionary Radicals had killed 5000 people by 1907 – a lot more than Stolypin
- Stolypin's repression of Revolutionary activities was a means to an end
- He wanted to improve Russia
- He tried to stabilize Duma to make reforms possible
- He favored Agrarian reforms to make peasant life easier and to make them more pro-government b/c they were the majority
- After Alexander II freed the serfs, most peasants lived in communes
- Each peasant farmed 50 feet of scattered land (abiding by the Mir System)
- Stolypin issued decrees, which allowed peasants to become more independent (and end Mir system)
- Allowed any peasant who wanted to withdraw from the Mir system to get government land, which they COULD pass down to children, making them independent farmers
- Stolypin's plan was approved by Czar Nicholas
- By 1914, 9 million peasants owned independent land

- From 1906 – 1911, nature provided good weather, which allowed for good crops

- 1906-1911 was the only happy part of Nicholas' reign

- Good crops gave government more money from tax revenues and put money into industry

- Stolypin increased teacher's salaries
- Provided free primary/secondary schools
- Stolypin wanted to improve everyone's life
- He improved government within Nicholas' view
- Historians believe that Stolypin may have been the only man that could have saved Russia

Stolypin's Enemies

- Stolypin made a lot of enemies from the left side and the right side
- Stolypin caused many Bolsheviks, Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries (Radicals on the left) to commit suicide b/c he had toned down the sentiment for Revolution and they felt they were fighting a lost cause they could not live with
- Reactionaries (People on the Right) believed that Stolypin had created too many reforms

- Did Stolypin's reforms go far enough?
- Did Mir reforms go far enough?

Death of Stolypin

- September 1911 – in Kiev (present capital of Ukraine) at a theatre performance, Stolypin was sitting in the 2nd or 3rd Row
- During intermission, when everyone was walking around, a man shot Stolypin in the gut, but he survived for 4 days
- It was a right-wing agitator who killed Stolypin because he didn't like change
- Stolypin was succeeded by Kokovstov
- By 1917, only 10% of Russians lived on viable, livable farms
- Stolypin also tried to Russify Finns who were living in territory that had belonged to Finland

Nicholas's Family and Royal Influences

- Nicholas, who was a reactionary Czar listened to:
 - Uncles – 1st Half of Reign
 - Alexandria – 2nd Half of Reign
- Nicholas had 4 daughters and 1 son
- His only son, Alexis, was born in 1905 during the Russo-Japanese War
- By 1911-12, Nicholas and family were falling under the spell of Rasputin

Alexis

- o At an early age, Alexis started to bleed from his navel
- o He would have bruised all over his body
- o It was eventually determined that he had Hemophilia (blood can't clot)
- o Alexis could incur internal injuries very easily
- o An internal hemorrhage could begin from a simple fall, which could easily kill him
- o Alexis, as a young kid, was shielded and protected w/ guards being only 2 feet away to catch him if he fell
- o Nicholas, being a kid, did fall a few time and internal hemorrhages did start
- o Only a few people out of the Royal family knew that Alexis had hemophilia
- o The people of Russia only saw that Alexis was always sick and the empress, Alexandria was always hysterical (b/c she was caring for her child)
- o Russians did not like Alexandria b/c she was hysterical

Rasputin

- Born a peasant royal
- Supposedly had the power to “see things”
- Said to have a mystical ability
- Studies scriptures
- Studied with religious cults
- Very much a sinner – believed that the more you sin, the more you repent, therefore you are better in God’s eyes
- Always lusted after women
- 1903 – 04 – Rasputin went to St. Petersburg
- Rasputin was discovered by Czar after lusting after a princess
- Alexandria believed that Rasputin was a man of god b/c she prayed that God would help her child
- Rasputin was nice to the Royal family and was believed to be a holy man
- Police who were stationed outside of Rasputin’s home cited in Police Reports that Rasputin came home drunk at 3 am with 4 women
- Alexandria didn’t believe police, claiming that they were enemies of the government
- In 1912 – Alexis was brought on a fishing trip to Poland and he tripped on the boat, which caused serious hemorrhaging that many believe would have led to his death
- Fainting was the only thing that relieved Alexis’ suffering
- Alexandria telegraphed Rasputin
- Rasputin, who was far away, back in Russia, told the empress to tell the doctors not to move the child very much
- Some physicians in hindsight, believed that a small clot could have formed because Alexis was kept from moving

Who is Really Ruling Russia???

- By 1911-12, Nicholas and family were falling under the spell of Rasputin
- Alexandria believed that Rasputin was the savior to her child and the Romanov dynasty
- Nicholas, being a good father, falls under the spell of his wife
- Nicholas supports Rasputin out of fear that Rasputin will stop helping his child
- Any new Ministers in Russia had to pass through Rasputin
- Goremykin – an inept Prime Minister who led Russia into WW1, was supported by Rasputin
- Goremykin was a sick man by 1914

By 1914

- Third Duma was working, but did not have much power
- Only 2.5% of population voted for Duma
- Oligarchy government
- Seems like Constitutional Monarchy is a failure
- Duma lasted until 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, getting more progressive
- Duma was too little, too late
- Russians saw Rasputin as evil, feeling that he was ruling over Nicholas and Alexandra

Origins of World War I

- Russia played a role in the origins of WW1
- There was a Russian-Austrian conflict over land in the Balkan area (S.E. Europe)
- Ottoman Empire was falling apart and both Russia and Austria wanted the territory
- Russians started to court Slavic brothers in Bulgaria and Ukraine, which the propaganda that all Slavic people should live together
- At the dawn of the 20th century, Austria was composed of multi-nationalities
- By 1918, Austro-Hungarian empire fell apart b/c each nationality went to their respective national country

Serbs-Austria Standoff, 1908

- o Serbs and Austria both wanted Bosnia
- o Austria takes Bosnia, but the Serbs still wanted Bosnia
- o Russia was not in a position to help Serbs b/c they were recovering from 1905 Russo-Japanese war and so, a war was prevented
- o Austria was a powerful country and could have easily destroyed the Serbs, without Russia's help

England joins Franco-Russian Alliance, 1917

- o In case one country went to war, it would draw the other countries into war

France Ferdinand

- Austrian Archduke (heir to the throne)
- In 1914, went to Bosnia in an effort to endure Bosnians to Austro empire
- Ferdinand was assassinated in Bosnia by Serbs
- Austria went to war against Serbian government b/c it was a threat to their security
- Russians, being more powerful now, join Serbs (who were no match for Austrian army)

World War 1 begins

- Russians partially mobilize army against Austria to protect Serbs in attempt to make Austrians back down
- Soon enough, Nicholas' generals wanted full mobilization
- Generals claimed that full mobilization was the only plan that could succeed
- Nicholas decides eventually to use full mobilization against German and Austrian border
- Telegram soon arrived in St. Petersburg, a DECLARATION OF WAR from Germany on Russia
- This caused all the countries in the Franco-Russian alliance (Great Britain, France) to declare war on Germany, with Germany declaring war on them
- By August 1914, WW1 was underway

Germans close in on Paris

- Germans were close to Paris
- In Defense of France, Russians moved far west, towards Germany, to force the German troops to stop their conquest of France and protect their country from being invaded
- 1914-15 – Russia helped save France
- Germany did not overrun France

Russian Sacrifice

- Russians sacrificed a lot for France
- 1914-15 – Russian army was under-supplied, but good with mobility
- Many Russians were not given weapons, and told to take weapons from dead soldiers
- 1915 – Russia was losing 100,000 soldiers a month
- 1916-17 – Russians got more weapons
- Very little France/England could do to save Russia
- Germans controlled Baltic Sea (with German U-boats)
- Russians were not very industrialized, like France and England
- France and England had no supply route to support the Russians
- When Russia re-supplied itself, they did it by themselves
- Russians put pressure on Turks
- Russians caused Germany to fight a war on 2 fronts

Russian Diplomacy

- Russians, British, and French get together during war to discuss the division of German land
- Russia would get Constantinople (which was the 2nd Rome)

World War 1 leads to Russian Revolution

- 1916 – Russia was unprepared for War
- Russians questioned imperial government and why they were fighting a war
- In 1914 – Nicholas was very popular for the first time in his reign, supported by most of the people
- But instead of bringing Russians together in war, he oppressed religious and ethnic groups and took their supplies
- Czar ignored Duma, saying that he had to be leader b/c it was war time
- Nicholas relied more on Rasputin and Alexandria to make decisions
- By 1915, Nicholas decides to take over control of the Army
- At home, in Russia, Nicholas left Alexandria in charge of the government (who was under the spell of Rasputin)
- Rasputin had many ministers dismissed
- Helped lead to the crumbling of the Russian government

The Last of the Czars (part IV) – Discovery Channel Video

Rodzianko –

Guchkov – Man who convinced Nicholas II to abdicate the throne as the only way to get out of station

Shulgin – Brought word that Nicholas II abdicated the throne

Kernensky – One of the new leaders of Provisional Government

- Told former Czar Nicholas II to move out of Russia b/c Lenin was after Kerensky and would soon be after Nicholas II and all of the Romanovs
- Nicholas II didn't leave w/ family b/c he felt it was too dangerous to leave

Lenin – Went back to Russia on a sealed train after Nicholas II abdicated

- Germans, who hated Lenin and his ideology, allowed Lenin to pass through their country b/c they believed they could count on a favor from him

Provisional Government – Revolutionaries in charge of government after Nicholas II abdicated

July Days –

Brusilov –

Anastasia – Daughter of Czar Nicholas II

Leon Trotsky – General for Red Army in Russian Civil War

Brest – Litovsk – Treaty w/ Germany that signed away Russian territory in West, which had been gained over 300 years – ended Russian involvement in War

Tobolsk – Original place where the Romanovs were held prisoners

Ekaterinburg – (town, city, or state) where Romanovs were transferred to after being held at Tobolsk

George V – British King, who was a cousin of Nicholas II, had offered Nicholas II asylum in Great Britain, but then withdrew his offer for asylum b/c he didn't want to be associated with the fallen Romanov dynasty

White Army - Anti-Soviet Russians led by General Anton Denikin who either wanted to restore monarchy or restore the provisional government

Red Army – Bolshevik army led by Leon Trotsky, which created order in Russia

Civil War – War between White and Red Army

Red Terror –

Ipatiev House – Place where Romanovs were transferred to after being in Tobolsk house

Yurovsky – Warden who watched over the Romanovs in Ekaterinburg that killed Nicholas II and Alexei

Soviet –

Dzerzhinsky – Cheka –

Notes from Movie:

- Lenin had every Romanov killed, but hid the truth with cover-ups
- No one knew where remains of imperial family were buried until 1979
- Their remains were mutilated with sulphuric acid
- Russians thought that empress Alexandra was a German spy, but they were wrong
- Lenin was in exile in Europe in 1917
- 3/8/1917 – Nicholas II left for front
- Double headed eagle was symbol of autocracy
- Kerensky wanted to avoid bloodshed
- While Nicholas II was away, Alexandra's 4 daughters developed measles
- 3/15/1917 – Nicholas abdicated the throne to save Russia
- Alexandra had no way to know that Nicholas had lost the throne (until the next day)
- To protect Alexei (who was sick), Nicholas II abdicated to Grand Duke Michael
- But Michael had rejected the throne, so Russia was left without a ruling Czar
- Nicholas was put in prison in his own palace on house arrest
- Romanovs retained their humor and humanity while under house arrest
- Lenin returned to Russia's capital, Petrograd (St. Petersburg) after Nicholas II abdicated
- Late fall 1917 – Len was poised to seek power
- Kerensky fled Petrograd
- Lenin conceded part of Western borderline to Germany
- Late 1917- early 1918, Alexei became crippled b/c of hemophilia
- July 17, 1918 – Romanovs in Ipatiev House were woken up at 1 am and were soon after killed
 - Bodies of Romanovs were burned

Russian Civil War

I. Alternate Names for Russian Civil War

- a. Russo – Ukrainian War
- b. Soviet – Ukrainian War
 - Polish – Ukrainian War
- c. War of Foreign Intervention (Soviet claim that there really wouldn't have been a Civil War b/c everyone would have agreed w/ Lenin and it was foreigners who caused the war)

II. Soviet Slogan

- a. “Workers of the world, unite.”

III. Gregorian v. Julian calendar

- a. Julian calendar was 13 days behind Gregorian calendar in 20th century
- b. Julian calendar lost a day every century since it was implemented
- c. So, the Provisional Government revolution was in February 1917 from the Russian perspective and in March 1917 from a Western perspective
- d. Bolshevik Revolution was in October from the Russian perspective and in November from a Western perspective

IV. Rise of the Provisional Government

- a. Started after an irate women threw a brick through the window of a bakery
- b. The bakery was raided
- c. Caused a peasant uprising against government
- d. Nicholas II abdicated the throne days after on March 15, 1917

V. Alexander Kerensky

- a. (Prime Minister-like) Leader of Provisional Government
- b. Kerensky intended Provisional Government to only be temporary, until new elections could be held, but because of instability in the country
- c. Wanted a “Western-type” rule
- d. 1st Act – abolished the Pale of Settlement (ended anti-Semitism)
- e. Kept putting off ideas of creating a government until elections could be held, which was a bad idea because Lenin, who helped create stability was able to take over

VI. Pale of Settlement

- a. Secluded area within Russia that Jews could not cross or live outside of

VII. Vladimir Lenin

- a. If Kerensky had quit WW1, Russia would not have turned Communist
- b. Because Russia was weak, Germany believed they could count on Lenin to cause a Revolution, which would take Russia out of WW1
- c. November 1917 – Communists take control of government
- d. Lenin ends Russian participation in WW1 b/c Communism believed in only fighting for your own social class and WW1 had a negative impact on lower class

VII. Chronology of Civil War

- a. January 1918 – Ukrainians declare independence, War against Soviets
- b. March 1918 – Ukraine allows Germany to invade in Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, whereas they took land from Ukraine, which created a buffer zone with the Soviet Union
- c. Germany took Poland, Baltics, Ukraine and separated them from Soviet Union
- d. Ukraine didn't want to live under Communism
- e. July 17, 1918 – Romanovs in Ipatiev House were woken up at 1 am and were soon after killed
- f. November 1918 – Germans lose WW1 and retreat after armistice
- g. Soviet – Ukrainian War Begins after Germans retreat
 - Period of general chaos until late 1920
- h. Civil War ends in 1920

VIII. Directory Army

- a. Ukrainian nationals who want to maintain independence as of January 1918 agreement
- b. They are loyal (ostensibly) to Symon Petliura
- c. Large numbers join army in November-December 1918
- d. Huge desertions by January 1919
- e. Involved in attacks on Civilian Villages

IX. White Army

- a. Anti-Soviet Russians led by General Anton Denikin
- b. Some want to reinstate Monarchy
- c. Some want to reinstate Provisional Government
- d. They were notorious anti-Semites
- e. They strongly challenged Soviets, but eventually lost
- f. Very good at spreading propaganda
- g. Like the Directory Army, they were involved in attacks on Civilian Villages

X. Red Army

- a. Led by Trotsky, who provided brilliant leadership to win Civil War
- b. Vladimir Lenin criticized pogroms, which brought Jewish support
- c. Consolidate territory by end of 1920
- d. Lenin didn't want to terrorize Civilian villages
- e. People supported Red Army b/c they could trust them when they came into the Villages not to allow random violence
- f. Created order in a chaotic Russia

XI. Independents (Groups not led by an Army)

- a. Local Warlords
- b. Hooligans
- c. Anarchists (Makhno)

XII. Hooligans – “The Greens”

- a. Consisted of 15-16 year olds, in groups of 15 – 20 who didn't want to farm any more, so they would wander around raping and pillaging as they go
- b. Attacked non-Russians
- c. Created lawlessness
- d. Some Hooligan groups fought against other Hooligan groups

XIII. Makhno (Anarchist)

- a. Believed in no government
- b. Terrorized Mennonites b/c they wouldn't fight back
- c. Raped Mennonite Women and demanded that they cook them breakfast in the morning, even when their husbands were in the house

XIV. Pogrom

- a. Definition – a military or semi-military attack on Civilian populations
- b. Not genocide
- c. Conducted:
 - Robbery
 - Beatings
 - Rape (difficult to gather statistics)
 - Murder (limited – they were mostly interested in Robbery)

XV. Evolution of a Pogrom

- a. Warlord demand for “contribution” or “taxation” (occasionally ransom)
- b. Warning after payment, often followed by arrival of villagers looking for loot

XVI. Victims of Pogroms

A. Jews

- a. Didn't know how to fight
- b. Different than Ukraines/Russians (more distinct)
(Russians and Ukraines fought each other less)
- c. Concentration – lived in small-sized villages
(great target b/c they were not moving and spoke different languages)
- d. Ukraines perceived to be in alliance w/ Communists b/c they supported Red Army
- e. Ukraines attacked Jews, which pushed them more towards Red Army

B. Mennonites

- a. Suffered horribly
- b. Refused to fight
- c. Terrorized by Makhno

C. Poles

- a. Ethnically distinct
- b. 1st victims after Czars troops demobilized
- c. Poles offered resistance
- d. When in trouble, they always looked to a great state in the west for help, preaching that the enemy was not far away from where they were
- e. Least defenseless of groups terrorized by pogroms

XVII. War Communism (1918 – 1921)

- a. Marxist economic theory is supported
- b. Requisitioning
- c. Resentment of Local Population
- d. Red Army has great supply lines to the North in Moscow
- e. White Army can't get supplies
- f. Red Army, becomes more popular b/c people feel safe with them in control b/c they are keeping order

XVIII. Marxist Economic Theory

- a. All farmers should get together and buy 1 tractor and share it
- b. Sharing the 1 tractor benefits the consumers because then the farmers can sell their products for cheaper
- c. example – 10 farmers = 1 tractor
- d. Did not work out well in the long run

I. Plot to kill Rasputin, December 1916

- a. Conspiracy from within the imperial family to bring Rasputin down
- b. Desired to end his influence in the government
- c. Rasputin was befriended by a prince who invited him to a party
- d. At the party, the Prince gave Rasputin poisoned wine, poisoned cake
- e. After that didn't kill him, the Prince shot Rasputin (and Doctors pronounced him dead)
- f. A few minutes afterwards, Rasputin got up and chased his attacker into the courtyard
- g. In the courtyard, he was hit with chains and knocked unconscious
- h. Rasputin was then thrown into the Nava River
- i. When Rasputin's body was found 3 days later, it was pulled out and autopsied
- j. The autopsy revealed that Rasputin STILL had water in his lungs, which shows that he was still breathing

II. Rasputin's Warning (One the eve of his death)

- a. Rasputin said that if he is killed by a peasant, then the imperial family will continue to prosper
- b. However, if he was killed by a member of the Royal family, the Royal family would lose the throne within a year
- c. Nicholas II lost the throne 4 months after Rasputin's death

III. The End of the Czar

- a. While Nicholas II was away commanding the army, he had sent troops to put down a bakery riot, but instead, the troops joined the protesters
- b. Peasants didn't like WWI because Russia had nothing to gain and it was the peasants who were doing the fighting and getting killed

II. Provisional Government

- a. The 3rd Duma became the Provisional Government
- b. Alexander Kerensky, the leader of the Provisional Government was a Social Revolutionary
- c. Government was quickly recognized by allies b/c it saw that the Russian people were fighting for Democracy
- d. It was a moderate form of government, which gave citizens rights and civil liberties

III. Petrograd Soviets

- a. Rival government of Provisional Government by March 1917
- b. Soviets were not recognized by Allies as the legal government of Russia
- c. The *Soviet* acted independent of Duma
- d. Soviet opposition to Provisional Government was not started by Lenin or Trotsky

IV. Causes of Downfall of Provisional Government

- a. Soviets greatly rivaled Provisional government
- b. Duma was made up of only wealthy people
- c. Provisional government seemed removed from the people
- d. Provisional government misjudged the mood of the people and continued to fight in World War I – It's fatal flaw
- e. Russians had revolted against Nicholas II because they didn't want to be involved in the War
- f. **Soviet order #1** – told people in war to stop fighting – helped bring Russia down
- g. Provisional government, as well, was hurt by its name, "Provisional," meaning temporary
- h. Provisional government had promised in March 1917 to create a Constituent Assembly, which would create a new Constitution, but Kerensky wanted to postpone its creation until the country was more stable
- i. People started to see that the Provisional government wasn't much better than Nicholas II.

IV. Lenin's World Revolution of Proletariats

- a. Lenin went to Petrograd a few weeks after Nicholas II abdicated
- b. Lenin was originally an isolated figure in Bolshevik party b/c he was a radical
- c. Lenin wanted a World Revolution of the Proletariat Class
- d. He saw that Capitalists were beating each other all over the world
- e. He believed Marxism could easily take over
- f. Lenin wanted to get out of World War I
- g. Lenin would not cooperate w/ Provisional Government
- h. April 1917, Lenin made it clear that for Socialism to take over, Proletarians would have to be in charge

V. July Days

- a. Radical Bolshevik soldiers, including Lenin who staged an uprising, believing that the time was right in 1917 to take power
- b. But uprising was too spontaneous and so it failed
- c. Lenin believed that the revolution had to be gradual
- d. Alexander Kerensky jailed the revolutionary rebels
- e. Lenin escaped after July Days uprising, avoiding capture, proclaiming sayings, like "All power to the Soviets"

VII. Right and Left Provisional Opposition

- a. From left: wanted government to create more reforms
- b. From right: wanted government to keep order and do a better job controlling Army
- c. Provisional government becomes more isolated

VIII. Kornilov Offensive, September 1917

- a. Right winger who tried to rise up against Provisional government
- b. Kerensky had to fight to save March 1917 Revolution
- c. Kerensky released Bolsheviks from jail to fight the spontaneous Kornilov Rebellion
- d. Bolsheviks opposed uprising because it was too spontaneous and besides, the Bolsheviks wanted power
- e. After stopping the Kornilov uprising, Bolsheviks continue to spread more propaganda, agitating the Provisional Government

IX. Petrograd Soviet popularity increases

- a. By September, Bolsheviks became more powerful and popular within the Petrograd Soviet b/c more people started to see that a revolution had to happen now to end World War 1
- b. Fall 1917 – Lenin’s position prevails (the radical position) of wanting revolution as soon as possible

X. Lenin takes power –November 1917

- a. November 1917, Lenin says the time is right for revolution
- b. At night, Lenin sends small groups of people to raid all the communication centers in Russia
- c. Lenin also raids the (weakly guarded) Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, where Alexander Kerensky was staying
- d. Kerensky fled and escaped Russia through U.S. embassy and went to United States
- e. Lenin was convinced that Russia would lead the way for the World Revolution of the Proletariats

XI. Marxism – Leninism

- a. Lenin interpretation of Marxism
- b. Lenin believed Marxism gave him hope in accomplishing a World Revolution and put peasants on the center stage
- c. Marx had neglected peasants in his teachings
- d. Marx believed that a Communist Revolution could only happen in a country with a large working class
- e. Lenin believed that peasants could be properly led to support the worker cause to create a Revolutionary force
- f. Lenin said that out of control Capitalism (imperialism) exploited workers
- g. Lenin said that workers were ready to overthrow their oppressors
- h. Lenin believed that with the workers in charge, the world would be more democratic
- i. Although, Lenin didn’t want democracy
- j. The way that Lenin’s ideology was practiced was that workers and peasants had to be led to the light by Bolsheviks – by force if necessary–The end justifies the means

XII. Lenin's Work Ethic

- a. November Revolution gave Lenin power
- b. By 1922, Lenin had his 1st stroke
- c. Lenin had a great sense of energy
- d. Wanted to move capital from St. Petersburg to Moscow b/c it was more Russian and less superficial
- e. He was a hard worker (possibly working himself to death)
- f. Lenin made himself Head of Commissar of Foreign Affairs
- g. Stalin is named Commissar of Nationalities
- h. Without question, Lenin was the supreme leader
- i. Lenin believed that the end justified the means
- j. Lenin's needs were very modest

XIII. Siberian Exile

- a. Before Lenin's successful revolution, he had been sent into exile in Siberia several times
- b. He escaped from Siberia time after time
- c. In Siberian exile, he was accompanied by his wife and his mother-in-law (who Lenin did not like)
- d. While in exile, Lenin worked like crazy
- e. During one of his exiles, his mother in law became ill
- f. Lenin's wife asked him to take care of her sick mother one night because she wasn't feeling great and wanted to get some sleep
- g. Lenin said fine, but in the morning his mother in law died
- h. When Lenin's wife asked him in the morning why he didn't do something, he replied that she never asked for anything

XIII. Constituent Assembly is dismissed , January 1918

- a. Provisional Government had scheduled a Constituent Assembly to be assembled in January 1918
- b. Lenin believed that Bolsheviks would win easily, so he allowed the Assembly to go on
- c. However, Social Revolutionaries won the majority in the Assembly
- d. Bolsheviks only had 25% of vote
- e. These were the last free elections in Russia for 75 years
- f. Bolsheviks soon sent troops to disperse Constituent Assembly
- g. Lenin told people that he would give them everything that the S.R.'s wanted, so he appeased them

X. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March 1918

- a. Lenin was committed to getting Russia out of War
- b. Germans were anxious to get Russia out of War
- c. Russia/Germany soon talk peace, signing treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918
- d. Russia lost Poland, Finland, Baltic States in treaty
- e. Lenin didn't care b/c he believed that a World Revolution was going to happen, which would end nationalities and boundaries
- f. Right wingers were angered by Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- g. Bad treaty gave "Whites" a reason to fight
- h. Marxist position was seen as radical

I. Proletariat takeover

- a. Lenin told peasants to seize land
- b. Peasants took control of factories
- c. Banks were nationalized
- d. Rich had money taken away
- e. Judicial System was abolished
- f. Tribunal Boards were created to judge cases
- g. Everybody became known as a “comrade” – there were no noble titles
- h. Mensheviks were oppressed

II. Checka

- a. Secret Police created by Lenin
- b. Checka was the first name for the Secret Police, it would later be KGB
- c. Felix Grobinsky – 1st Head of Checka

IV. Russian Civil War

- a. Summer 1918, Civil War begins between the Reds and Whites
- b. Whites (anti-Bolsheviks) are against Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- c. Whites were composed of Mensheviks, Octobrists, Czarist Generals...
- d. The only thing that Whites had in common was to overthrow the Reds
- e. White Army established its strength in their northern regions
- f. 1st Round of Civil War – Whites were winning
- g. Whites were on the offensive until early 1919
- h. July 1918 – Whites were advancing and so Red had Nicholas II killed b/c they didn't want the Czarist system to be restored
- i. By Fall 1918, White Army was closing in on Moscow and Petrograd and the Reds were close to defeat
- j. Then the tide turned
- k. Trotsky had created Red Army from scratch
- l. October 1918 – Reds start pushing Whites out of Moscow and Petrograd
- m. End of 1920 – War was all but over and the Reds were in major control

V. Foreign Intervention during Civil War

- a. There were 14 countries that intervened against Soviet government
- b. Foreign intervention started as military coup
- c. Allies didn't want Germany or Japan to get control of supplies that they sent to Czarist Russia
- d. Japanese wanted to take supplies and land from a weakened Russia
- e. Allied forces helped Whites by blockading military supplies and giving them supplies
- f. 1918 – 1920 – Allies supported the Whites, but never actually helped them fight
- g. By 1920, when it was seen that the Whites couldn't win, foreigners pulled out

X. Russo – Polish War (1920-29)

- a. War started after end of Civil War
- b. April 1920 – Newly independent Poland wanted to gain new land
- c. Poles first appeared to be winning, then they were pushed back

XI. Curzon Line

- a. Ethnic boundary suggested by the British that would make the border up to the point that the Poles were the dominant nationality in the region
- b. However, fighting still continued

XII. Treaty of Riga, 1929

- a. From mere exhaustion, Treaty of Riga is created
- b. Poland gets territory east of Curzon line
- c. This upsets many Bolshevik leaders and Russian Nationals b/c they were losing more land
- d. At the end of WW2, Stalin created 4th Partition of Poland, making the Curzon line the Polish border

XIII. Independent Nationalities movement

- a. After Civil War, subject nationalities within Russia tried to become Independent
- b. Lenin, with visions of a World Revolution, where everyone followed Communism had said that nationalities had the right of self-determine rule
- c. But the people wanted independence, meaning that they didn't want to be controlled by the Bolsheviks and didn't want to be a part of World Revolution
- d. The idea that these nationalities were opposing World Revolution bothered Lenin
- e. By 1918, Poland, Finland, Baltic States were countries that managed to break away from Soviet Union
- f. After certain areas tried to become independent, local factions clashed and the Soviets forced them to stay a part of Soviet Union
- g. Stalin (a Georgian) suppressed a Georgia independence movement

VII. Reasons for Bolshevik victory in Civil War

- a. Bolsheviks were headquartered in the cities
- b. Being in cities gave Bolsheviks strength in
 - Industry
 - Population
 - Factories (produce supplies)
 - Communication

V. Reds requisition grain

- a. Peasants were slightly more inclined toward Bolshevism, despite War Communism
- b. Peasants didn't want change, so they opposed the Whites
- c. Peasants didn't like Reds b/c they took their grains
- d. Peasants at first refused to sell grains to Reds b/c they wouldn't get much for them in return
- e. People in the cities were starving
- f. Reds took grain from peasants to feed army and workers in the factories
- g. Reds punished peasants by not giving them anything for grain
- h. Reds only left peasants with enough grain to survive on

VI. Peasants Favor Reds

- a. Despite having their grain taken, the Reds appeared to promise a better post war life to peasants than the Whites did
- b. Reds were brutal to peasants, taking their grains, but they said that after Reds win, they would have a better life

III. Bolshevik Constitution of 1918

- a. Looked like it favored Industrial workers on paper (Pro-proletariat)
- b. Although workers ruled in theory, Russia was ruled by Communist Party and Politburo (Political bureau), which were headed by Lenin
- c. The Party Congress, the Politburo rules and Lenin who rules the party, rules the Soviets
- d. Constitution was impressive on paper, but workers were not in control

VIII. Post Civil War Economy, 1920

- a. Economy was broken
- b. Famine after Civil War b/c of food shortages
- c. Worldwide flu epidemic hit Russia
- d. American Relief Administration, headed by Herbert Hoover, gave money to aid starving children in Russia, but it wasn't long before Lenin stopped their help, claiming that the Capitalists were out to spy and takeover Russia
- e. Peasants stopped farming to avoid giving grain to the government, so famine started
- f. Hundreds of Thousands of skilled people, including intellectuals had left the country to avoid being ruled by the Bolsheviks
- g. Many who could have helped the war-torn country were gone
- h. By 1921, total output of mines in factories fell to 20% of Pre-WW1 levels
- i. Agriculture fell to 37% of pre-WW1 levels

IX. Kronstadt Revolt, 1921

- a. New Bolshevik government was almost broken in Kronstadt Revolt of 1921
- b. Sailors, who were original supporters of Bolsheviks, believed that Lenin was becoming a dictator
- c. Revolt was for a more liberal Soviet Union
- d. Lenin had a no tolerance policy
- e. Lenin believed that only he and the Party had to lead the way
- f. Rebels were suppressed by Red Army
- g. Trotsky killed most of sailors who had supported Bolsheviks

I. Alexandra Kollontai – Worker’s Opposition

- a. Ardent socialist speaker
- b. Believed that the idea of a nuclear family was Bourgeois in nature
- c. Advocated freedom in love and abandonment of marriage
- d. Accused Communist Party of becoming too powerful
- e. Said that the Revolution was supposed to empower the people, but it was only empowering people on the top
- f. Objected to industry being controlled by the government
- g. Wanted trade unions in factories to look out for the workers, not the Party
- h. But Lenin dismissed her ideas and objections, claiming that only the Party knew the right direction for the country
- i. 1923 – Kollontai is sent to Norway as an ambassador
- j. Later, she is sent to Sweden as an ambassador
- k. Lenin gave her an ambassadorship to get her out of the country
- l. Lenin didn’t have her killed b/c she was widely admired by women

II. Lenin’s World Revolution – Nowhere in sight

- a. After Workers Opposition and Kronstadt Revolt, Lenin sat down to decide what the next step for the Party would be
- b. Lenin realized that there were political revolts from within the Communist Party and the country faced economic devastation
- c. Lenin was forced to face the realization that the World Revolution he dream of was not around the corner
- d. In 1919, Germany had a Communist uprising, Ukraine and Hungary had small uprisings, but none of them lasted
- e. Lenin realized that World Revolution was not close b/c Communism was only prominent in Russia
- f. Once admitting that World Revolution was not around the corner, he reformulated his economic program

III. Significance of New Economic Policy (NEP)

- a. NEP was a retreat from the road to Socialism, a step back
- b. Lenin’s admission that World Revolution wasn’t around the corner, so Soviets had to adjust accordingly
- c. NEP did not get unanimous support in Politburo, but Lenin was a good persuader who good bring people over to agreeing with him
- d. Lenin intended to give people more freedom temporarily to improve economy
- e. Lenin’s NEP was Pragmatic
- f. Lenin was living on a Communist Island in a Capitalist sea
- g. Lenin started collectivization of agriculture, which was later continued by Stalin
- h. Lenin said NEP was needed for the country to recover from:

WAR, NATIONALITIES BREAKING AWAY, and DISEASE and FAMINE

- i. NEP was the most radical thing that Lenin ever did

IV. Freedoms under New Economic Policy

- a. Began in 1921

Small Industry

- a. Allowed Private enterprise in small industry
- b. (Lenin allowed this modest capitalism to create breathing space to restructure the economy)
- c. Anyone could open a private industry, but could not employ more than 20 workers

Peasant Grain

- a. For Peasants, NEP stopped the requisitioning of grain
- b. Grain was only to be taxed
- c. Peasants could keep and sell whatever they made after paying Grain tax, which was 20% of their grain, allowing them to keep and/or sell 80% of whatever they produced on the market
- d. This gave peasants more freedom and more of an incentive to produce more

V. New Economic Policy succeeds

- a. After 6 years, by 1928, industrial output equaled pre-WWI level, later exceeding it

VI. NEP creates new classes

NEPMEN – business people – grain collectors who tried to bring consumer goods to peasants on the farms

KULAKS (“fist”) - better off peasants created from NEP – not necessarily rich, but had more than the average peasant.

- later on, Kulak, meaning fist, people who didn't want to share, became a derogatory term

VI. Did NEP work too well?

- a. Success of NEP was problematic
- b. Many wondered whether a Socialist economy would work at all after freedoms of NEP
- c. Many in Politburo wondered if the success of NEP had damaged the ability for full-blown socialism
- d. 1 year after Politburo agreed to NEP, by 1922, they would not bend NEP anymore (would not cut taxes, allow more workers to be hired for private industry) – no loopholes

VII. NEP and the Succession of Lenin

- a. Lenin never designated a successor or said how long NEP should run
- b. In 1922, 1 year after started NEP, Lenin has his first stroke
- c. After Lenin dies in 1924, Stalin would not immediately succeed Lenin
- d. Stalin was involved in a battle for power

VII. Communists improve Proletariat life

- a. Lenin and his entourage worked hard to improve Russia and the Communist Party
- b. Communists introduced new Soviet style culture
- c. Workers were nothing prior to the Bolshevik Revolution
(495 worker votes – 1 worker vote)
- d. Revolution was in the name of the workers and so the status of workers rose
- e. Workers rose to positions previously seen as unimaginable
- f. Workers became party functionaries, Army Officers in Red Army (after the Revolution)
- g. Party sponsored athletic/social organizations for works
- h. Gave workers more mobility

VIII. Rules of Communist Party

- a. Members of Party could not have fun
- b. Had to believe in the Working Class
- c. Members were encouraged to follow Lenin's modesty and austerity, and hard working nature
- d. Emphasis on austerity was relaxed in the 1930s
- e. Communists, who lived under Stalin's oppression still followed him b/c they were living better than their ancestors had

IX. Communist Party opens to Peasants and Intellectuals

- a. By 1930s, Party opened up to Peasants and Intellectuals
- b. Stalin redefined intellectual
- c. Intellectual – someone who handles book work very well
 - more literate, but a hat worker
 - not someone who reads very well
- d. 20% of peasants were part of Communist party by 1930s
- e. Stalin had a hard time reaching peasants b/c they got less than the workers, and had their grain requisitioned during War Communism

X. Women's Movement

- a. Women were liberated after the Bolshevik Revolution after being oppressed
- b. Women were encouraged to go out and work
- c. Day care facilities were set up by State institutions so that children would not be a burden on women and could go out and work
- d. All children would belong to everyone, not just the birth mother
- e. The Soviets did not have good means for birth control, so they legalized abortion, becoming the first country in the world to do so
- c. Women were encouraged to go out and marry and then divorce if they didn't want to be married anymore
- d. Alexandra Kollontai was part of the Women's movement
- e. Women were free in the 1st years of the Bolsheviks

XI. Soviets and Marriage

- a. Bolsheviks didn't like institution of family, feeling that it was bourgeois
- b. Marxism said that marriage kept people from accomplishing more things for the state
- c. Divorce became very routine, so much that it could be done by postcard, even without the knowledge or consent of one of the people in the marriage

XI. Oppression of E. Orthodox Church

- a. Soviets oppressed E. Orthodox Church
- b. Marx said that religion teaches people to accept suffering, with the Church claiming that the sufferers would be rewarded in their afterlife, so Lenin closed down the Church
- c. Priests were allowed to exist, but were dependent on handouts from the people

I. Lunacharsky – Commissar of Enlightenment

- a. 1917 – Lunacharsky becomes Commissar of Enlightenment
- b. He wants to stay close to Lenin so he molds culture towards NEP
- c. He is too conservative for radicals; too radical for conservatives
- d. Created big statues, was a workaholic
- e. Wanted to reshape culture in 1 generation
- f. Initiated huge literacy program
- g. 36 % of Russians were literate before Bolshevik Revolution
- h. 51% of Russians were literate by 1927
- i. Developed free public education – to spread Bolshevik ideology
- j. Had to persuade many artists to stay and not leave the country
- k. However, money wasn't plentiful
- l. He tried to convince Lenin to give him money to support the Arts, but it was never enough
- m. Lenin like theatre to educate people about Bolshevism
- n. Lenin gave money for plays, but not for heat
- o. Russians saw great ballets
- p. People who had never seen great art and theater, were now able to see it b/c tickets were cheap

II. 1920s Culture

- a. In 1920s, there was more experimentation (looseness)
- b. Soviet culture was allowed to flourish
- c. Cubism flourished
- d. Fashion reflected geometric shapes
- e. Art was used as propaganda to glorify workers
- f. Jazz in 1920s became very popular
- g. Jazz bands were hired to commemorate the 5th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution

III. Thoughts of Succession

- a. 1922 - Lenin started suffering a series of strokes
- b. Jan. 1924 – Lenin had a Cerebral Hemorrhage
- c. Who would succeed Lenin? – hot topic
- d. Lenin did not pick a successor, even though he had been sick
- e. Leads to a crisis in 1924 after his death
- f. Lenin's talents relied on the ability to negotiate and compromise in a crisis

IV. Leon Trotsky

- a. Trotsky seemed like a logical successor, but he was very arrogant b/c he believed that he was the imminent successor
- b. Politburo didn't like Trotsky's arrogance

V. Joseph Stalin

- a. Stalin didn't immediately succeed Lenin
- b. There was a struggle for power from 1924 – 28
- c. Stalin was born in 1879 near the Georgian Capital
- d. He spoke Russian w/ a Georgian accent
- e. Stalin was the only possible successor vying for power who was from a true Proletarian background

VI. Stalin's Life – Growing up

- a. Stalin had an unhappy childhood
- b. His father was a drunk and beat him and his mother when he was a small child
- c. Stalin didn't get along well w/ his mother
- d. During the Purges in the 1930s, his mother hid, fearing that she would be killed
- e. Stalin went to seminary school - the only place that he got a good education
- f. Stalin had intellectual talents
- g. He was not a religious child, but very ambitious
- h. B/c he wasn't religious, his days in Seminary school didn't last long
- i. In Seminary school, Stalin learned to hate the Upper class and to hate his Georgian culture/existence
- j. Stalin learned Russian in Seminary school
- k. Stalin's support for radicalism got him booted from school in 1899

VII. Stalin's Inferiority Complex

- a. Stalin was a closed personality
- b. Very suspicious of his peers
- c. His psyche, according to historians, was due to his webbed feet, facial scars, still arms
- d. Sensitive to ridicule b/c of his deformities
- e. He was also short (5'7 – 5'8) and that bothered him

VIII. Stalin the Thief

- a. After expulsion from Seminary school, Stalin went to Capital of Georgia, making his living as a thief
- b. Fell into company w/ Social Democratic Party, which branched out into the Mensheviks and Bolsheviks
- c. 1902 – Arrested and sent to Siberian exile, but he was able to escape
- d. 1905 – met Lenin for the 1st time
- e. After meeting Lenin, he changed his name to Stalin (probably b/c it sounded like Lenin)
- f. Stalin robbed imperial banks and turned over loot to Party
- h. He was arrested, but escaped but Siberian exile again
- i. 1912 – Stalin went to St. Petersburg

- j. 1913 – Stalin worked his way up in the Party
- k. 1915 – Stalin still wasn't widely known or remembered by the top of the party
- l. 1914 – Stalin escaped draft by being sent into Siberian exile

IX. Stalin Requisitions Grain

- a. Stalin implemented War Communism policy of Requisitioning Grain

X. Stalin's Wife

- a. Stalin married his 2nd wife during War Communism (Russian Civil War)
- b. His wife Nadesda was 20 yrs younger than him and believed that Stalin did what was good for the Soviet Union
- c. Stalin and his 2nd wife had 2 children
- d. Stalin didn't like women who were intellectuals
- e. Stalin didn't like Lenin's wife
- f. Stalin liked women not to question him
- g. Stalin wasn't a good family man

XI. Rabkrin

- a. Stalin rises slowly to the top from 1919 – 1928
- b. Stalin was given the top job in Rabkrin, using subtle office politics
- c. In Rabkrin, Stalin recruited people into the government office who were simple people that were agreeable to him
- d. Stalin was able to train his Cronies into becoming his allies
- e. Stalin had an eye for detail
- f. He was admired in the Party for being a fast worker
- g. He took care of mundane administrative jobs, like sending out memos

XII. GENSEK

- a. In 1922, Stalin was appointed General Secretary of the Communist Party in GENSEK
- b. Stalin converted position of General Secretary into a more powerful position
- c. Stalin was had staunch allies in State and political levels by hiring people who agreed with him

XIII. Stalin is underestimated

- a. Stalin got many people to underestimate him
- b. People couldn't see that Stalin was attracting many people towards his cause
- c. He attracted non-intellectuals that would be loyal, ask no questions, and be grateful to him (people in his image)

XIV. “Old Bolsheviks”

- a. All people on Lenin’s side in 1917 were being labeled “Old Bolsheviks”
- b. Old Bolsheviks were considered people who were University educated and who saw the world

XV. “New Bolsheviks”

- a. Stalin created “New Bolsheviks”
- b. These were people who were Proletarian born, loyal to Stalin, and asked no questions
- c. Stalin picked non-intellectuals
- d. He wanted people to be more Russian, than state oriented
- e. By 1920s, Stalin had strong influence in State, political, Cheka

XVI. Lenin Turns Against Stalin

- a. At first, Lenin admired Stalin’s work ethic, but then turned against him after catching Stalin lying to him
- b. 1922 – Lenin had told Stalin to get Georgians on the Soviets side peacefully
- c. Lenin later found out that Stalin had brutally suppressed Georgians and stopped their uprising
- d. Lenin began to believe that Stalin was dangerous and wanted to get him out of power
- e. 1923 – Lenin was ready to tell the Politburo that Stalin was power hungry and should be shifted out of power, but he became ill

XVII. Trotsky’s Dilemma

- a. Trotsky didn’t want to deliver Lenin’s “Testament” to the Politburo, which said that they should remove Stalin b/c Trotsky didn’t want the Politburo to think that he was trying to take power while Lenin was still alive

XVIII. Lenin’s Death and Stalin’s deceit

- a. 1924, Trotsky was out of town and Stalin sent Trotsky a message too late (on purpose) telling him that Lenin had died
- b. As a result, Trotsky wasn’t in funeral picture and Stalin was shown crying in the picture
- c. It made Trotsky look very bad
- d. Stalin started moving up slowly

Did Stalin's rise to power create a 2nd Bolshevik Revolution?

By 1921, Lenin has stopped Kronstadt Revolt and Worker's Revolution

NEP was step backward from world revolution

Many of Lenin's colleagues were against NEP

Middle and lower bourgeoisie staged comeback during NEP, but Stalin stopped that

Marx said religious teaches people to accept suffering, so Lenin closed down church

Priests were allowed to exist, but were dependent on handouts from the people

I. Stalin Moves Up the Communist Ladder

- a. Stalin had a problematic relationship w/ his parent
- b. He was a bright kid – made it into Seminary school (filled w/ radicals)
- c. Stalin’s nickname became *Koba* – meaning thief
- d. 1917 – Lenin made Stalin Commissar of Nationalities
- e. During War Communism, Stalin helped requisition grain
- f. Stalin did the hard work for the Party
- g. Lenin wanted Stalin to quell uprising and be as diplomatic as possible
- h. Stalin lied up and down to Lenin that he had acted diplomatically
- i. Lenin’s wife, Krupskaya and Stalin hated each other
- j. Trotsky was out of town when Lenin was sick
- k. The chief mourner at the funeral, except for Krupskaya was Stalin
- l. Stalin had pulled his cronies into State apparatus on his way up

II. Division in Politburo

- a. Politburo was split over NEP from 1924-28
- b. Left: Trotsky, Kamenev, Zinoviev
- c. Right: Bukharin
- d. Centrist Position: Stalin

III. Left Opposition

- a. Trotsky, Kamenev, Zinoviev
- b. Believed that Socialism in Soviet Union was doomed if World Revolution doesn’t occur
- c. Want to dismantle NEP and pursue World Revolution b/c the economy had improved
- d. Wanted to eliminate capitalism in Russia

IV. Right Opposition

- a. Bukharin
- b. Believed that Socialism relied on World Revolution
- c. Believed that World Revolution was not around the corner
- d. Believed that NEP had to stay in place b/c economy wasn’t improved enough

V. Centrist Position

- a. Stalin
- b. In spite of World Revolution, Socialism could still be built in Soviet Union
- c. Called for a great effort to transform Soviet Union
- d. Wanted to end NEP and socialize the country
- e. Stalin feared that if NEP continued, richer peasants would hold the party hostage by not providing enough grain – he wanted to eliminate capitalism

VI. Stalin Plays Politics Discrediting Opponents

- a. 1924-28, Stalin had cronies in State and Political Apparatus
- b. Stalin crossed right and left to stand-alone
- c. He built up a following
- d. Made Kamenev, Zinoviev on the LEFT drop Trotsky
- e. Stalin then broke away from the left, and jumped to Bukharin's group on the right
- f. Stalin accused his opponents of splitting the party
- g. He was a skilful politician – good at spreading rumors
- h. He was the only one from a Proletarian background vying for power
- i. By jumping to both sides, Stalin is able to discredit the right and left
- j. 1928 – Politburo made Stalin the leader
- k. 1929 – Trotsky was expelled from the Soviet Union
- l. 1940 – Trotsky, while in exile is killed in Mexico by an agent of Stalin
- m. Stalin's position was a compromise of the right and left – which is the reason he gains power
- n. Only Stalin offered to spread Marxism without World Revolution

VII. Reason to Start 5 year Plan

- a. By 1928, NEP wasn't helping industrial sector
- b. Most peasants still belonged to Mir system and so they were using primitive farm technology
- c. Stalin believed that government couldn't be at the mercy of primitive peasants who held the government hostage
- d. This gave Stalin a reason to start his 1st 5-year plan
- e. Stalin wanted to transform the Soviet Union into an industrial nation
- f. During Stalin's life, USSR becomes 2nd behind the US
- g. Some argue that 1928-29 when Stalin gains power were the true Revolutionary years
- h. 1928 – Peasant life changes more than in any previous decade
- i. Marxism is based on an industrialized society, but Russia wasn't industrialized
- j. Industrialization was necessary for National Defense b/c Soviets were the only Communists in a Capitalist Sea
- k. Industry helped build up militarily
- l. 1931 – Stalin said that Russia was 50-100 years behind Industrial countries and that if Russia doesn't catch up soon, it would fall behind forever

VIII. Gosplan

- a. Responsible for developing economic plans and implementing them – founded in 1921
- b. It was the State planning Commission
- c. Commission was composed of 500 economic experts who studied the resources of the Soviet Union
- d. Helped to create 1st 5-year plan (to industrialize Soviet Union)

IX. Blueprint of Five Year Plan and Its Sequel

- a. Transform Soviet Union from Agrarian to Industrial Society
- b. Get rid of capitalism
- c. Rapid movement
- d. Gosplan came up with a figure for steel production and Stalin greatly increased the quota
- e. For industrialization to succeed, Stalin had to accumulate capital at the hands of peasants
- f. Stalin had to control agriculture to control Agrarian to Industrial push

X. Communist Utopia

- a. No vacations for good workers
- b. Investment efforts in capital goods industry
- c. People had to tighten their belts, beginning in 1928-29
- d. Even though 5-year plan would benefit workers at the peasants' expense, workers too had to tighten their belts
- e. Stalin said that a Communist Utopia (a better life for all Communists) would be on the horizon afterwards
- f. Until the 1960s, people thought that horizon was close

XI. Creating Soviet Industry

- a. Workers were coaxed and flattered
- b. People were told to be like Stakhanov – achieving an impossible goal and then surpassing it
- c. Factories stayed open on Sunday (now that the Soviet Union was an atheistic state) – 24 hours day/7 days a week
- d. Police put people to work in different sections
- e. Work discipline was enforced by show trials

XII. Peasants to Factories

- a. Lots of workers from countryside that had never worked in factories went to work in them
- b. If peasants messed up and couldn't figure out how to work machines (unskilled), they were called bourgeois saboteurs
- c. Soviets were short in capital
- d. Efforts of people paid off, providing for heavy industry

XIII. 5 Year Plan – Finished in 4

- a. Stalin wanted industry to be developed very rapidly
- b. 1st 5-year plan was completed in 4 years when it was called to a halt
- c. By 1932, the Soviet Union had created a Chemical and Car Industry from scratch
- d. There were 1500 factories built in the 4 years
- e. Entire cities were built near Euro Mountains
- f. Russians were save from German Invasion b/c most factories were in the east
- g. Stalin located factories in east b/c most industrialized enemies were in the West
- h. The 1st 5-year plan eliminated and destroyed capitalism that existed from NEP – 1st 5-yr. plan

XIV. Quantity over Quality

- a. In the factories, quality was sacrificed for quantity
- b. Bad planning: 1 million nails – 100 hammers

XV. Work, Work, Work

- a. There was a shortage of consumer goods
- b. Food was rationed
- c. People worked hard and got little in return (tighten their belts)
- d. Increase in population in the cities, but there was very little housing in cities
- e. Peasants that went to cities to work in industry were miserable
- f. Wages were lower than pre-Revolutionary level until 1950s
- g. Goods, services, education, medical was provided by State
- h. Workers worked like crazy
- i. No free time – people on their days off had to do voluntary service (guards standing around w/ guns) and clean streets, pick p trash, plant trees
- j. Strikes were outlawed b/c it was sabotaging Communism
- k. Russians weren't doing overly well

XVI. Why People accepted Stalin's 5 year Plan

- a. Communism offered new advantages/opportunities for people to advance
- b. Offered more social mobility than in Czarist times
- c. State provided goods/services not provided by Czars
- d. Propaganda said that sacrifice would only be for a few years and then it would be better (Utopia was on the horizon)
- e. People really believed that they were working for a better future that was only a few years away
- f. Dream was pushed down people's throats (shown in Gladkov's book – *Cement*)
- g. People thought that Proletariats would eventually take over and the state would wither away
- h. Communists controlled media, film
- i. Stalin advanced Russia greatly

XVII. Collectivization before Industrialization

- a. Stalin believed that a pre-requisite of industrialization was collectivization
- b. Collectivization – government controlled agriculture to ensure people in the factories and military could eat
- c. Parallel Processes – Collectivization/Industrialization
- d. Collectivization – affected the vast majority of Soviet Union b/c most were farmers in 1928

XVIII. Collectivization since Bolshevik Revolution

- a. 1917, Peasants seized land from Mir System
- b. Bolsheviks accepted seizure, b/c in thinking about World Revolution, they believed that land would be nationalized
- c. After it was realized that World Revolution wasn't close, government realized that it couldn't allow peasants to control the land
- d. Under NEP, there were **state farms** – large farms operated by government
- e. **Collective farms** – title of farm belongs to state, but the right to use the land is given to the collective of peasant household (not individual peasant)
- f. State/Collective farms – under Lenin only produced a fraction of grain crop
- g. 85% of grain was grown outside of State farms
- h. Lenin tried doubling state collective farms, but it didn't produce much more

XIX. Voluntary Collectivization

- a. Government initially tried to attract peasants to collectives, but most peasants resisted b/c of the loss of their private property
- b. Stalin had to make sure workers in the city were fed
- c. Peasants were an obstacle to Lenin
- d. Uncollectivized farms grew most of the food production and they did not want to sell it to the government for the cheap prices that they were offered
- e. Collectivized food wasn't enough to feed the working class
- f. As long as peasant farmers were independent, Lenin and Stalin had to get grain on peasant terms
- g. Kulak farmers – wanted mostly consumer goods for their grain
- h. Stalin tried through non-coercion to get farmers to voluntarily enter collectives
- i. When they refused to join, Stalin was forced to use coercion

XV. Rapid Collectivization

- a. State forced peasants into collective farms
- b. From Party's point of view, a discontent countryside wasn't as bad as discontent cities (where the Revolution was born)
- c. Lenin said that Peasants were the last capitalists
- d. Stalin, wanting to eradicate capitalism, moved toward collectives
- e. 1930 Law – Forced farmers to enter collectives and get nothing in return; all property was confiscated from kulaks and existing, better-off Kulaks were sent into Siberian exile
- f. Central Gov. in Moscow sent Party workers to oversee that farms were collectivized
- g. Sept. 1929 – Feb. 1930 - # of collective farms doubled

XVI. Peasants Resist Complete Collectivization

- a. Peasants who objected were beaten down and exiled
- b. Peasants resisted complete collectivization by eating grains, burning farm equipment, and slaughtering cattle (4 million horses)
- c. News reaches Moscow about this crisis
- d. Feb. 1930 – 56% of farms are collectivized, but the means of farming were destroyed

XVII. *Dizzy with Success*, 1930

- a. Article written by Stalin that accused local party authorities of exceeding their authority
- b. Stalin deflects blame and returns the remaining animals to their owners

XVIII. Decollectivization

- a. As soon as pressure to collectivize ceased, people started decollectivizing
- b. This led to a slower implementation of collectivization

XIV. Incentives to Collectivize

- a. After late 1930, Party is subtler w/ collectivization
- b. Tax exemptions, better credit, more machines are given to peasants as incentives to collectivize
- c. Stalin allowed them to keep small lots for themselves
- d. Life was made hard for those who wanted to decollectivize (they didn't have access to new goods or products needed for farming)

XV. Attacks on Kulaks

- a. Attacks on Kulaks continued (life, liberty, property were seized)
- b. By 1933, 2/3 Peasant households were collectivized
- c. By 1941 – 93% farms were collectivized
- d. The main problem was industrialization was too rapid for collectivization

XVI. Stalin Fears Failure

- a. Stalin feared that if Party faltered in getting Russia caught up to the rest of the world, Communism would fail and so would the desired World Revolution

XVII. Famine in Ukraine

- a. 1932-33, grain was requisitioned from Ukraine (bread basket of Soviet Union)
- b. Ukraine – geographically the most favorable agricultural spot in the USSR
- c. Stalin exported grain and received little in return (b/c of Great Depression)
- d. Stalin used funds from grain to increase funding for industrialization
- e. Lack of food in Ukraine and in the cities create famine

XVIII. Did Stalin Create Famine in Ukraine

- a. Did Stalin create famine as punishment?
- b. Was famine an accident? (Peasants burned land, killed animals - the loss of grain = not enough food = outbreak of famine)
- c. Stalin may have created famine in Ukraine to bring Ukraine to their knees so that they would be subservient to Stalin
- d. But it's possible that b/c Ukraine was the most populated republic in Soviet Union, it was affected the worst by famine
- e. Ukrainians and Russians don't get along
- f. Was famine created by Ukrainians as a smokescreen to hide their collaboration w/ Nazis in WW2?

XIV. Conquest Theories

- a. Stalin was anti-Ukraine
- b. Ukraine was not compliant to Soviets
- c. Ukraine made separate deal w/ Germany in 1918
- d. Ukraine tried to break away twice under Lenin
- e. Lenin allowed Ukraine to keep their own language and culture b/c Soviets needed Ukraine
- f. Stalin got rid of Soviet intelligentsia
- g. It was in Stalin's best interest to create famine in Ukraine
- h. Soviet party line said that Japanese aggression made them not give as much food out to Ukrainians b/c they needed it for the Army

XV. Kulaks Suffer from Collectivization

- a. Kulaks suffered the most during collectivization
- b. 1928 Kulak Population – 5.6 million
- c. 1933 Kulak Population – 150,000
- d. Kulak – anyone who owned anything (possibly just 1 horse)
- e. Most Kulaks were deprived of land, freedom, and property
- f. Only a small # of Kulaks survived
- g. Collectivization & industrialization were deemed important by Stalin to achieve Socialism in one country
- h. For industry to succeed, farms had to be collectivized (controlled by government)

XVI. 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plans

- a. Continued pattern of 1st 5-year plan
- b. Heavy industry grew rapidly
- c. Completed 100% collectivization
- d. Proclaimed to be successes
- e. In electric power, Soviets went from 15th to 3rd place
- f. Soviets became 2nd to US in machine building
- g. Soviets rolled forward during world wide depression
- h. Agriculture was not as successful as industry
- i. Benefits were greater for city dwellers than people in the countryside
- j. Peasants lost fight against collectivization, but produce less in collectives
- k. Peasants were more productive on their small pieces of land

XVII. Reasons for Success of Communism

- a. Industrialization – Industrial compliance
- b. Collectivization – Agricultural compliance
- c. Purges – Political compliance

I. Politburo Considers Replacing Stalin

- a. Coercion of peasants and wide-spread famine in 1930s led people in the Politburo to want to replace Stalin
- b. Stalin knew that there were people who thought that he was pushing too hard and some that wanted to replace him
- c. Stalin was very intelligent to realize that people were trying to replace him
- d. **Sergei Kirov** – leader of Communist Party in Leningrad who has been openly critical and had said that Stalin tried to initiate reforms too fast (which led to misery in Ukraine)
- e. A few members of the Politburo approached Kirov about replacing Stalin b/c of his high post and his opposition to Stalin
- f. Once Kirov was approached as being a replacement to Stalin, he knew that he was going to be killed
- g. Kirov informed Stalin about the members that approached him

II. Kirov is Assassinated

- a. December 1, 1934 – Kirov is assassinated
- b. Most likely Stalin was behind his death
- c. Murder was late at night and there were no guards/security for Comrad Kirov
- d. Murder supposedly shocked Stalin
- e. After Kirov's assassination, 100 alleged accomplices were tortured into confessing that others had conspired and helped them to plan Kirov's assassination

III. Entire Party is Purged

- a. Each alleged conspirator named more names that conspired to kill Kirov
- b. Entire party was purged before anybody could mention that they thought Stalin was behind Kirov's death
- c. Crème de la Crème of Russian Revolutionaries were found to be guilty
- d. They were accused of being tied to Trotsky (killed in 1940 in Mexico by a pick-ax)
- e. Alleged conspirators were charged w/ counter revolutionary activity
- f. They were accused and confessed to false charges that led to the death penalty
- g. Purges had a trickle down effect
- h. Entire party was purged (every prominent institution)
- i. Purges even include the head of the political police (NKVD)
- j. 1936 – 38 under Yezhov (NKVD), was the height of the purges
- k. Yezhov controlled political police, left no sphere of Soviet life untouched
- l. No one was safe
- m. People could also be purged for criticizing Stalin at home or work
- n. 1937 – Stalin purged the Army clean
- o. Some believe that millions were purged, while other believe it was less than a million

- p. Many records in Soviet Archive were destroyed
- q. Purge arrested leading officials from just about everywhere – very comprehensive
- r. Included leading writers, scholars (there was no safe occupation)

IV. People Accuse People hoping for Protection

- a. People ratted on their neighbors, thinking that it would protect them, but they were arrested anyway (for not informing authorities earlier)

V. Political Police

- a. NKVD only had to say that people had “objectionable characteristics” to be allowed to arrest them
- b. Testimony of survivors said that prisons were in bad conditions and most didn’t know why they were forced into prison
- c. Police got confessions through torture, sleep deprivation

VI. Children rat on Parents

- a. Stalin wanted children to turn their parents in

VII. Stalin’s New Society

- a. Stalin wanted a new society so that he could fulfill his plans and not face political opposition
- b. He had to purge to get his new society
- c. Stalin wanted total control over the country

VIII. Did Stalin Order Purges?

- a. Did Stalin order the Purges or was Stalin’s dream executed by others who believed it?
- b. Dec. 12, 1937 – 3000 deaths were ordered by Stalin and Molotov – then they went to Stalin’s private theater

Video

I. Collectivization

- a. Was believed to lead farmers into Socialism

II. Kulaks

- a. People who resisted collectivization or who owned anything

III. Famine in Ukraine

- a. Starting in 1932, the most fertile parts of Soviet Union were hit hardest by famine
- b. Stalin paid no attention to death toll numbers from famine
- c. Stalin just continued to apply more pressure
- d. Stalin was responsible for famine
- e. Stalin continued grain export for industrial machines in 1932-33 when he could have used some grain to feed the hungry people
- f. 5-7 million people died from famine

IV. Did Stalin create Famine?

- a. Stalin paid no attention to death toll numbers from famine
- b. Stalin just continued to apply more pressure
- c. Stalin was responsible for famine
- d. Stalin continued grain export for industrial machines in 1932-33 when he could have used some grain to feed the hungry people
- e. 5-7 million people died from famine

V. Stalin Creates an Atheist State

- a. Priests were rounded up
- b. Soviet Union became an atheist state

VI. Gulag

- a. Camp where wreckers were rounded up and sent to
- b. Prisoners of Gulags worked for free
- c. Stalin made prisoners of gulag build Golomer Canal

VII. Food Rationing

- a. Food in the Gulags was rationed according to productivity, in an attempt to get rid of sick, old, and weak

VIII. Canal

- a. In Aug. 1933 – Prisoners were supposed to be freed after finishing the Golomer Canal, but they weren't
- b. Prisoners continued to man canal
- c. 600,000 men lost their lives building canal
- d. Canal froze up half the year
- e. Canal was bombed and destroyed by Hitler in WW2
- f. Stalin's 2nd wife shot herself

IX. Sergei Kirov asked to succeed Stalin

- a. 1934 – at 17th Party Congress in Moscow there were reelections to Party's Central Committee
- b. Kirov was secretly asked to be General Secretary, but he refused
- c. Kirov got 3 votes
- d. Stalin got 292 votes against him
- e.

X. Death of Kirov

- a. December 1, 1934, Kirov was in his office late at night when Nicholaiva went in and shot him to death
- b. Kirov was given a state funeral
- c. Kirov was very popular
- d. Stalin's response was to order the death penalty for acts of terror without reprieve

XI. Nicholaiva

- a. Held a grudge against Kirov
- b. Kirov's bodyguard had been detained to give Nicholaiva a chance to get inside the building

XII. Stalin's Show Trials

- a. Stalin used show trials to show that Soviet Union had enemies all over – to justify further repression
- b. Stalin was suspicious of foreigners

XIII. Stalin Propaganda

- a. Soviet propaganda made Stalin into a god
- b. Day/Night Radio convinced people that Stalin was the genius of all time
- c. People stood behind Stalin
- d. Many people justified oppression w/ the progress that the Soviets were making

XIV. 1936 Constitution

- a. Appeared to be democratic, but Stalin's grip was tightening

XV. Repression

- a. Doing things by the book ensured that no one took initiative
- b. Stalin said that enemies of the working class could strike at anytime
- c. Anybody could be an enemy of the people
- d. New repressive laws were passed making almost anything an offense
- e. Death Penalty age was reduced to age 12
- f. Informants got victims assets

XVI. Stalin legalizes torture

- a. Stalin legalized torture in 1937, saying that it was appropriate

XVII. Gulag

- a. Those who survived interrogation, were sent to Gulags

XVIII. People believe Stalin doesn't know about terror in camps

- a. People didn't think that Stalin knew about the terror that was going on in camps
- b. They believed that if only he knew, he would put a stop to it
- c. But Stalin knew all about the terror

XIX. Stalin/Molotov: Death and the Movies

- a. December 12, 1938 – Stalin/Molotov condemned 3,182 people to death and then went to Stalin's private cinema to see a movie

XX. Stalin Changes History

- a. Stalin tried to obliterate parts of Soviet history that he didn't like (where he wasn't the hero)

XXI. Old Bolsheviks Killed

- a. Stalin had members of Lenin's "Old Bolsheviks" killed

XXII. Enemies of the People

- a. People who were disappearing were considered enemies of the people
- b. There was stability for those who weren't being terrorized
- c. Today, there are black markets, and a lack of stability

XXIII. “Democratic” Collectivization

- a. Collectivization became seen as democratic and anyone who opposed it became known as a Kulak
- b. Stalin wanted to push the Soviet Union, yelling and screaming into the 20th Century
- c. Stalin said Soviets would fall behind if they didn’t modernize

XXIV. Stalin legalizes torture

- a. NKVD – Secret Police
- b. Stalin said that Bourgeois secret service tortured Communist Proletariat agents, so he didn’t believe that it was wrong for the Proletariats to torture the Bourgeoisie

XXV. Height of the Purges (1937-38)

- a. Stalin had the purgers purged

XXVI. Why Didn’t People Rebel?

- a. Masses didn’t rise up against Stalin b/c he was achieving his goals of industrialization

XXVII. Stalin – The Supreme Ruler

- a. 1938 – height of the purges
- b. 1939 – 1952 – No Party Congress
- c. Stalin ceremoniously called Congress to order before his death
- d. Any personal opinion was believed to be dangerous
- e. Stalin ended political debate w/ purges
- f. The Party that existed from 1917 – 1934 was wiped out
- g. Stalin’s Party started w/ Purges
- h. Secret Police supervised the people
- i. People who achieved top jobs were backwards and not well educated, like Stalin
- j. Stalin didn’t want anyone attacking him
- k. Stalin stayed awake during the night and kept top party officials with him, so that secret rebellions couldn’t be planned – he kept families of party members from meeting each other
- l. Purges completed Stalin’s political transformation
- m. Most people who were purged were innocent
- n. Without opposition, Stalin was allowed to do whatever he wanted to do
- o. Cities, statues, coins had Stalin’s name so he could bask in his own glory

XXVIII. Khrushchev

- a. In the late 1930s, Khrushchev bought into cult of Stalin in 1937 b/c he had to
- b. Khrushchev said, "Miserable non-entities want to destroy party"
- c. "Stalin, our will...Stalin our victor."

XXIX. The Stalinist Vision

- a. Within 10 years, Stalin transformed the Soviet Union into the #2 industrial nation
- b. Industrialization helped Soviets fight the Nazi invasion in June 1941
- c. Stalin wanted to make Russia the greatest country on earth
- d. Stalin changed more things than Peter the Great

XXX. Saboteurs

- a. Anyone who didn't think the way he did became the enemy
- b. Many able specialists were killed off (the brightest people)
- c. People who didn't know how to work machines, were called saboteurs

XXXI. Affect of the Purges on World War 2

- a. Military suffered terribly
- b. Core commanders were confused as to what to do to combat the Germans
- c. Top commanders had been purged b/c Stalin feared they would side w/ Germany

XXXII. Stalinist Culture

- a. Stalin changed the Old Bolshevik culture
- b. Stalin ended Bourgeois culture
- c. In 1930s, young men w/ Stalin rejected any semblance of Bourgeois culture
- d. Bourgeoise plays were broken up by whistling and booing
- e.
- f.

XXXIII. Downfall of the Intelligentsia

- a. Old intelligentsia had to go
- b. Nothing that Stalin didn't create was allowed to exist
- c. Lenin believed that anti-intellectual was not always a good thing

XXXIV. Xenophobia and Anti-Semitism

- a. Lenin did not encourage Xenophobia and anti-Semitism
- b. Stalin by discouraging intellectuals, allows Xenophobia and anti-Semitism to become more prominent
- c. Stalin felt that Jews were Bourgeois
- d. People who objected to Semitism found central authorities unresponsive
- e.

XXXV. A New Proletarian Class

- a. Stalin was anti-intellectual, anti-bourgeois, anti-Semite
- b. Young workers were sent to higher education
- c. University quotas – blue-collar workers went to Universities before White Collars
- d. Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev entered Universities in 1930s
- e. Stalin wanted working and Russian class to be over represented
- f. Stalin discouraged nationalities

XXXVI. Marriage under Stalin

- a. Lenin allowed divorce by Postcard
- b. Stalin saw Soviet Union had low birth rate
- c. 1934 – sharp reversal in all legislation concerning women
- d. 1934 – abortion was outlawed
- e. No more divorce by postcard
- f. Divorces became expensive, court procedures
- g. Stalin wanted more future workers to continue industrialization b/c Soviets were a Communist island in a capitalist sea
- h. Stalin couldn't fight a war w/ low birthrates
- i. Stalin's non-experimental era of learning was a change from Lenin (who experimented)

XXXVII. Stalin's Destruction of Religion

- a. Stalin shared Marx's and Lenin's view on religion
- b. Orthodox Church was on the defense from the beginning
- c. 1918 – All Religious property was nationalized
- d. Lenin hoped that religion would fade away b/c World Revolution was around the corner
- e. Lenin believed Church was an oppressive
- f. Clerics or Priests were exiled or killed
- g. There were only 13 Priests by 1930s
- h. Church treasures were confiscated to finance industrial Revolution
- i. Lenin originally left Church alone, but people didn't leave Church
- j. Orthodox Church refused to die out
- k. 1936 – Most still believed in Orthodox Church (although they concealed it)

XXXVIII. Revival of Religion during WW2

- a. During WW2, Stalin appealed to old values
- b. Churches were allowed to reopen
- c. Stalin was powerful, but not even he could not wipe out religion in Soviet Union
- d. Stalin relaxed strict rules during WW2 b/c he wanted to make sure that the people didn't see the Nazis as being better than Communism

I. Who/What Did Stalin Favor?

- a. Stalin favored Russians over nationalities
- b. Stalin favored lower classes

II. Stalin's Conflicts with Muslims

- a. Islam conflicted w/ Stalin – Stalin didn't like Islam
- b. Islam – people pray all day and that interferes with work (Stakhanovites)
- c. Islam is a way of life
- d. Stalin feared that Muslims would rise against State
- e. Stalin tried to Russify children of Muslims
- f. Stalin tried to forbid Muslims from going to Mecca, but that didn't work out too good
- g. Stalin tried, but couldn't get rid of orthodoxy or Islam

III. Stalin and the Jews

- a. Catherine the Great restricted Jews from Poland and other Jews to the Pale of Settlement
- b. Czars discriminated against Jews and persecuted them
- c. Lots of Jews supported Bolshevik Revolution against Czars
- d. Lots of Bolshevik leaders were Jews (Trotsky...)
- e. Stalin considered Jews to be Bourgeois
- f. By 1932, Stalin placed a stamp on passports of Jews, saying that they were Jewish
- g. Stalin banned the Hebrew language
- h. Jew and profiteer were interchanged freely

IV. Assimilated Jews

- a. Even Assimilated Jews were discriminated against by Stalin
- b. In Czarist times, Assimilated Jews (Jewish background, but not Jews) could become orthodoxy and hold high positions

V. NEP Perspective of History

- a. History written from an international perspective b/c there would be no more nationalities
- b. Czars – written out of History (b/c they were exploiters)

VI. Stalinist Perspective of History

- a. Stalin didn't like internationalist perspective – He tried to revive Russian Nationalism b/c Fascism was gaining ground
- b. Czars were made heroes for preparing the country for Socialism
- c. Military heroes of past who have fought off foreign invaders became heroes

VII. What Did Stalin Want For the Soviet Union?

- a. To become a great Socialist Nation
- b. Uneducated Russian Nationalists
- c. Little Divorce (which is why he made divorce expensive)

VIII. Stalin's Foreign Policy in the 1930s

- a. In 1930s, Stalin had to pay more attention to foreign policy b/c of growth of Fascism in Italy and Germany

IX. COMINTERN (Communist International), founded 1919

- a. 1919 – Lenin was excited that Germany and Hungary had small Communist uprisings
- b. Lenin founded the COMINTERN so that he would have control over World Revolution
- c. Lenin made 21 conditions to get into COMINTERN
- d. By 1920, World Revolution began to fade
- e. So, Lenin adopted NEP – a retreat from Socialism

X. COMINTERN During NEP

- a. 1921 – Lenin toned down COMINTERN b/c Soviet economy was in shambles and he wanted to do business with the West
- b. In 1922, Lenin signed Treaties with Germany and Britain

XI. Treaty of Rapallo, 1921

- a. Treaty between Russia and Germany
- b. Germans felt like an outcast nation after WW1
- b. Russian treaty w/ Germany scared British and French b/c the 2 outcasts (Soviets/Germany were getting along)
- c. Treaty cancelled mutual debts
- d. Established commercial agreements
- e. Treaty created military clauses
- f. Secret clause – Allowed German troops to train in Soviet Union (secretly)
- g. Russia signed treaty as an attempt to weaken capitalist block in Germany
- h. Germans and Russians had continuous treaties until 1941 – not quite friends, but not down each other's throats
- i. However, Germany grew closer to the West (Britain and France) until Hitler took over
- j. By late 1920s, Soviets couldn't entice Germany out of western orbit

XII. Socialism in One Country

- a. After Stalin gains power in 1928, he wants Socialism in 1 country and to end NEP
- b. Stalin focused all of his energy on industrialization and not on foreign policy
- c. Stalin was able to close the Soviets off from the West (thanks to the Great Depression)

XIII. Stalin's Allies in the West

- a. Coming of Hitler in 1933 recreated foreign alliances
- b. In 1933, Stalin wanted to ally w/ British/French to fight Fascism
- c. Capitalism was the lesser of 2 evils against Fascism for Stalin
- d. **Litvinov** – Soviet Foreign Minister (1933-39)

XIV. Fascists

- a. Hitler considered Communism – enemy #1
- b. Fascists didn't want to live w/ having everything nationalized
- c. They wanted to have private property
- d. Although, Fascists told people what they could do w/ their property
- e. Stalin has to put up w/ Hitler's threats
- f. Fascists were hostile to liberalism and Communism

XV. COMINTERN is Toned Down

- a. In 1933, COMINTERN is toned down to a bare minimum and Stalin makes nice w/ Western Countries

XVI. Collective Security

- a. Agreement w/ the West to move against Fascism
- b. 1931 – Italy leaves League of Nations
- c. 1933 – Germany leaves League of Nations
- d. 1934 – Soviets join League of Nations

XVIII. Japanese/German Alliance

- a. Japanese and Germans were enemies of Russia (so they became allies)
- b. Japan wanted Russian land

XVIII. Soviet-Czech agreements, 1935

- a. Soviets concluded pact w/ French and Czechs
- b. This was a resuscitation of 1894 Franco-Russian alliance b/c of fear of Germany
- c. Pact called for military aid in case of an attack by a Fascist power
- d. If Czechoslovakia was attacked, Soviets would only come to their rescue if France goes in first
- e. If France is attacked, Russia will join a war against Germany

XIX. Problematic Relationship

- a. Soviets wanted a more precise military agreement, but the French failed to respond to this demand
- b. France and Britain also didn't trust the Soviet Union – they saw the Soviets as only slightly better than the Nazis
- c. 1894 Franco-Russian Alliance was much stronger

I. Drive against Fascism

- a. 1933 – 39 – Drive against Fascism
- b. 1934 – Soviets join League of Nations

II. Popular Front

- a. Liberals, Democrats, Republicans work together w/ Socialists in all countries to fight against Fascism
- b. Soviets support Popular Front
- c. Soviets are committed to fighting Fascism

III. Soviets – The Lesser Evil

- a. Westerners weren't happy dealing w/ Soviets
- b. Soviets were considered only slightly less evil than Fascists

IV. Rhineland, 1936

- a. Hitler remilitarized the Rhineland in 1936, which broke peace agreements after WW1
- b. Hitler broke 2 international treaties

V. Hitler Annexes Austria, 1938

- a. Annexation was not legal
- b. However, British and French do nothing
- c. Soviets started to wonder why they were not acting
- d. British and French weren't abiding by agreements
- e. Stalin believed that the Allies were allowing Germany to be built up militarily so that Communists and Fascists would destroy each other

VI. Italy Conquers Ethiopia

- a. League of nations did not impose sanctions on Italy for conquering Ethiopia

VII. Spanish Civil War, 1936-39

- a. 1939 – Francisco Franco's Fascists are winning Spanish Civil War

VIII. Rise of the Axis

- a. Hitler is growing stronger
- b. Japanese are getting stronger
- c. 1931 – Japanese conquered Manchuria
- d. 1936-39, Japan attacked China

IX. Mein Kampf

- a. Book written in prison by Hitler

X. Appeasement

- a. Hitler was committed to expanding his border at the hands of Russia
- b. West did nothing to stop Hitler
- c. West didn't care b/c most of the lands that Germany was invading were German speaking, like Sudetenland

XI. Sudetenland, 1938

- a. Adjacent to Germany
- b. Czechs said that it was theirs
- c. Hitler was ready to start a war for it
- d. At **Munich Conference**, British and French gave into Germany and gave them half of Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland)

XII. Hitler's Pledge to the West

- a. The West appeased Hitler b/c he said that was his last demand
- b. Hitler wanted to sign a 20-year peace agreement
- c. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain believed there "will be peace in our time"
- d. Stalin had good reason not to trust the West b/c they were only appeasing Hitler

XIII. Hitler Takes All of Czechoslovakia, March 1939

- a. Hitler takes the rest of Czechoslovakia (which doesn't speak German)
- b. This wakes France and Britain up

XIV. Effects of Appeasement

- a. West had helped to make Hitler stronger

XV. Hitler Says Poland is next, March 1939

- a. Hitler makes it clear to the West that Poland is next
- b. Allies say that if Hitler takes over Poland, they will go to war w/ Hitler

XVI. Allied Diplomacy with Moscow

- a. After Hitler's threat to invade Poland, Allies send diplomats for the first time to Moscow
- b. Germans were also courting Soviets at this time
- c. Who could the Soviets trust more?
- d. Britain and France send 2nd tier diplomats to Moscow, traveling 2nd class by slow boats & trains
- e. Britain and France could only offer Stalin WAR
- d. But Stalin wasn't ready for war b/c he had purged his military

XVIII. Nazi-Soviet Pact, Summer 1939 – June 1941

- a. Stalin wanted Polish territory up to the Curzon line, but Britain/France were trying to save Poland, so they couldn't offer that
- b. Hitler sent top diplomats to Moscow
- c. Germans offered – NO WAR (bought Stalin time)
- d. Germans offered Soviets territory up to Curzon line in Poland
- e. Soviets would also get Baltic States and Finland
- f. Molotov and Ribbentrop sign the Pact
- g. Within a week of signing, Germans invaded Poland

I. Why Did Stalin Agree to Nazi-Soviet Pact?

- a. Stalin signed Nazi-Soviet pact b/c he distrusted the West for appeasing Hitler
- b. Great Britain and France offered War and no territory to Soviets
- c. Germany offered Soviets Baltic States, ½ Poland, Finland and no war
- d. Stalin wanted more time for mobilization and territory, and to spread Communism
- e. Britain and France and allies were at each other's throats

II. Hitler Invades Poland (Blitzkrieg warfare)

- a. September 1939 – 4th Partition of Poland (WW2 begins)
- b. Stalin was shocked when Hitler invaded Poland through **Blitzkrieg** warfare, then Scandinavia, etc...

III. Russia Gains Land, 1940

- a. Russia gets Baltic States, ½ Poland, Finland

IV. German Offensive, 1939 - 1943

- a. By 1940, Germany defeated Poland, Norway, Denmark, low countries, and France

V. Germany invades the Soviet Union, June 1941

- a. Hitler wanted Eastern Europe and contiguous territories up to Ural Mountains
- b. Slavs = lesser people (slaves) conquest by weakening France and Britain first
- c. The tide begins to turn – the Soviets prevail
- d. United States enter the war in December 1941

VI. Stalin's Nervous Breakdown

- a. Soviets got British intelligence warnings that Germans were on their borders, but Stalin didn't trust the British
- b. Stalin believed that the British were a weak Hitler b/c Anglo-Saxons were in nature German
- c. After Germany attacks, Stalin goes into seclusion for 2 weeks and has a nervous break down b/c he was in shock and denial that Germans would break Nazi-Soviet Pact

VII. Soviets are encircled

- a. Germans advanced 3 million soldiers
- b. Germans believed it would only take 2-3 months to defeat the Soviets
- c. Germany controlled Kiev, Stalingrad, Leningrad ?
- d. Moscow, 1941 – was encircled when counteroffensive began
- e. Hitler did not make any friends w/ Russians. ex: Ukraine (opposed Soviets)

VIII. Stalin General - Zhukov

- a. Very successful against Germans
- b. January 1943 – Major turning point when Germany surrendered troops to Russia

Cold War Series (Video): Comrades: 1917 – 1945**I. Big Three**

- a. US, USSR, Great Britain
- b. FDR, Stalin, Churchill

II. Order-Neisse Line

- a. After Soviets took Polish territory up to Curzon line in (Eastern Poland), Poles took German territory in the west up to Order-Neisse Rivers (line)

III. Second Front

- a. Normandy, France – D-Day invasion

IV. D-Day, 6/6/1944

- a. Biggest sea born invasion in history
- b. Opened a second front on the beaches of Normandy, France to divert the German onslaught of the Soviets

V. Warsaw Uprising

- a. Poles attempted to rise up and gain independence
- b. City and Capital of Poland, Warsaw was destroyed
- c. Poles blamed the Soviets

VI. Vistula River

- a.
- b.

VII. “Percentages” Agreement

- a.
- b.

VIII. Yalta Conference, Feb. 1945

- a. Division of Germany
- b. Re-shifting of Polish/Soviet/German borders

IX. Free Elections

- a. BIG 3 promoted democratic elections in all restored European countries based on free election (Stalin agreed, but didn't keep agreement)

X. Declaration of Liberated Europe

- a. E. Europe was declared free after the republics were liberated from Germany

I. Stalin Arrives Late to Potsdam Conference

- a. Stalin was a day late to Potsdam Conference in July 1945
- b. Stalin apologized to Truman and Churchill

II. US Recognition of Soviet Union

- a. FDR recognized Soviet Union in 1933

III. Communism and Socialism join together

- a. Communism and Socialism joined together to fight about Fascism

IV. Neville Chamberlain

- a. British Prime Minister Chamberlain believed Hitler would listen to reason

V. Sudatenland

- a. Chamberlain appeased Hitler by giving him Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland
- b. Czechoslovakia's allies abandoned it

VI. Russia gets the Baltic States (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia)

- a. As part of Nazi-Soviet Pact, Stalin adds territory to Russia

VII. Hitler invades Soviet Union, June 1941

- a. Brought Hitler into the heart of Europe 4 years later

VIII. Tehran Conference, 1943

- a. Between the BIG 3: US, Great Britain, and USSR
- b. Soviet embassy in Tehran was bugged
- c. Churchill was nice to Stalin, calling him "Uncle Joe," believing that Stalin would change his ways if he was treated like a member of a club

IX. Nazi-Soviet Pact

- a. Only agreement Stalin ever abided by
- b. Stalin gave raw materials to Germany on time before attack
- c. Stalin ignored reports from the West that Germany was going to attack Soviets b/c he didn't trust the West b/c they had appeased Hitler
- d. Molotov announced on radio that the Fascists were enemies after the war began

X. Purged Soviet Army during WW2

- a. Army, which had been purged was thrown into chaos, not knowing what to do
- b. This allowed the Germans to advance close to Moscow
- c. By Summer 1941, Red Army pushed Germans back, westward towards Berlin

XI. Battle of Stalingrad, 1943

- a. Decisive battle
- b. Hitler refused to order a retreat from Stalingrad and so, Germans had to surrender 160,000 troops

XII. Allied Offensive Begins, 1943

- a. Before 1943, Allies were defensive
- b. 1943 – British triumphed over German in Egypt
- c. 1943 – Allies landed in Italy

XIII. Germany is Defeated, April 1945

- a. Red Army began to push westward, capturing Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, all the way up to Berlin
- b. 2 allied fronts came together in April 1945 and Germany was defeated

XIV. Soviet losses against Germany

- a. Soviets lost men in battle w/ Germany than any other country
- b. FDR knew that getting Soviet help for the war against Japan would be hard b/c Soviets had lost the most men and wouldn't want to open a second front in the East

XV. FDR's cooperates w/ Stalin

- a. People accused FDR of being out of his mind for being so friendly to Stalin
- b. FDR just wanted to end the war in Japan as soon as possible

XVI. Atomic Bomb

- a. At Potsdam Conference, Truman got notification that bomb testing was successful
- b. FDR didn't know about the A-bomb factor

XVIII. Russians Enter War in Japan, August 1945

- a. 3 days after U.S. dropped A-bomb, Soviets invaded Japan
- b. Soviets occupied Sakhalin, Kurile Islands and refused to leave afterwards
- c. Soviets also occupy North Korea (Japanese colony)

XVIII. Soviets Emerge as a World Power

- a. After WW2, Soviets emerged more powerful than ever before
- b. Soviets were allowed to keep territorial claims b/c their help was needed at the time by U.S. and Allies

XIX. Soviet Alliance with the West

- a. After Soviet Union was invaded by Hitler in June 1941, Soviets allied w/ Hitler's enemies, the British
- b. Russians and British become close allies
- c. Soviets accept FDR's Atlantic Charter of 1941

XX. Atlantic Charter, 1941

- a. Churchill and Roosevelt meet on a ship
- b. They determine the principles for running the post-war world: self-determination, creation of United Nations, freedom, and economic opportunities

VIII. United Nations

- a. FDR wanted to include Soviets in a new United Nations
- b. The UN would be an improved League of Nations, ensuring collective security

IX. Collective Security

- a. FDR wanted to appease Stalin to get him into UN b/c then collective security would come into play – Getting Soviets into UN was FDR's #1 priority
- b. Once Soviets were in the UN, the US believed that they could control them
- c. US gets Soviet help for war in Japan

X. US cuts oil to Japan, 1941

- a. US gave Japan a high bill for oil that they could not pay
- b. US was trying to get Japan to pull out of territories that they had taken since 1937
- c. US also freezes Japanese funds

XI. Yalta Conference, Feb. 1945

- a. Big 3 work on creating a 2nd Front for War in Japan
- b. It is decided that Germany and Berlin would be divided into 4 zones of occupation (US/Britain/France/Soviet)
- c. The division of Germany and Berlin was decided at Tehran and Yalta
- d. But there was never a set amount of time that the occupation would last
- e. Polish borders: Order-Neisse line in the West and Curzon line in the East
- f. Poland shifted 100 miles to the West (Poles were never consulted)
- g. Big 3 promoted democratic elections in all restored European countries after they were liberated from Germany to be based on free elections

II. Potsdam Conference, July 1945

- a. Stalin bugged Russian embassies to learn more about the British
- b. Churchill had been a member of the Conservative Party
- c. During Potsdam Conference, Churchill called for elections since none had occurred in years
- d. Clement Atlee (Labour Party) replaced Churchill in the middle of the Potsdam Conference
- e. Potsdam reaffirmed Yalta

III. Soviet Popularity in America

- a. After Soviets attacked Finland, they became less popular in US
- b. After Soviets were attacked by Germany, Soviets became more popular
- c. Lots of Pro-Russian propaganda in US
- d. 20-25 million casualties in WW2 for Russia

IV. Big 3 Alliance Falls Apart after WW2

- a. Big 3 had very little in common besides beating Hitler
- b. There was an atmosphere of mistrust between Stalin and the West (Stalin bugged Russian embassies)
- c. Stalin questioned integrity of alliance b/c Stalin wanted a 2nd front in 1942 and the Allies only opened a 2nd front in June 1944 (D-Day)
- d. Stalin believed that the Allies delayed opening a 2nd front so that Fascists and Communists would destroy each other

V. London Poles

- a. Polish government in exile
- b. Waited till Poland was free of Communist/Fascist influence
- c. Wanted a Republic of Poland
- d. Soviets and London Poles had a problematic relationship

VI. Lublin Poles

- a. Supported by Moscow
- b. Wanted a Communist Poland

VI. Katyn Forrest Massacre

- a. In 1939, Soviets overrun Polish territory in 3 weeks
- b. 1943 – On German Radio, Germans announce that as they are pushing eastward, covering Polish territory, they uncovered a mass grave in land that had belonged to Soviet Union
- c. Grave uncovered 10,000 Polish officers
- d. Germans claimed that when Soviets marched in Poland in 1939, they had killed them
- e. Soviets accused the Germans of the murders
- f. London and Lublin Poles had to take a stand on it
- g. London Poles – believe Soviets were responsible for massacre and so, they cut off diplomatic relations with the Soviets
- h. 50 years later, Gorbachev admitted that Soviets were responsible for Katyn Forrest Massacre

I. Hollywood image of Soviets (1942 – 46)

- a. 1942-46 – Hollywood made it seem that the Soviets were friends of the US

II. Soviet Atomic Bomb

- a. Stalin isolated Soviet Union after WW2
- b. Stalin made the West believe that the Soviets were more powerful than they really were
- c. Soviet Union setting off their 1st Atomic bomb in 1949 may have triggered the Cold War

III. FDR lets Poland become Communist

- a. FDR turned a blind eye to Poland, allowing it to be Communist
- b. There was pressure from London Poles in US, but FDR let Soviets have Poland b/c he needed their help for the War in Japan

IV. E. Europe – Stalin's Buffer Zone

- a. Stalin wanted E. Europe as a buffer zone to prevent a future attack from Germany

XIII. Hitler Takes All of Czechoslovakia

- a. After getting the Sudetenland, from Czechoslovakia in the Munich Agreements, the following Spring, Hitler took the rest of Czechoslovakia

XIV. Effects of Appeasement

- a. West had helped to make Hitler stronger

XV. Hitler Says Poland is next

- a. After taking all of Czechoslovakia, Hitler sees that the West has not stopped his advances, so he tells them that he plans on taking Poland Next
- b. The West said that if he took Poland, they would go to war

XVI. Allied Diplomacy with Moscow

- a. France/Britain sent 2nd tier diplomats to Moscow by means of slow boats/trains
- b. France/Britain could only offer Soviets war, but Stalin wasn't ready for war b/c he had purged his military
- c. West also couldn't give Soviets land up to the Curzon line like Soviets wanted

XVIII. Nazi-Soviet Pact, 1939

- a. 27 million Soviet deaths in WW2
- b. Molotov signed Nazi-Soviet pact for the Soviet Union
- c. Prevented War between Germany and Soviet Union
- d. Gave Soviets territory up to Curzon line, Finland, and the Baltic States

I. Post-WW2 Circumstances

- a. Stalin pre-War achievements were wrecked by Germany
- b. After WW2, Soviets kidnapped thousands of German craftsmen and scientists and sent them to Soviet Union
- c. Soviets who were kept as German prisoners of war were arrested after reuniting with their families
- d. Stalin said after the war that with imperialism and capitalism, war was inevitable
- e. During WW2, Stalin relaxed his dictatorship b/c he wanted to make sure the Soviet people believed that the Soviet Union was better than Germany
- f. Between 1945-48, Stalin allowed Coalition government to rule countries he liberated from Germany
- g. Stalin stayed out of Greek Civil War

II. Kennan Telegram

- a. George Kennan – US ambassador to Moscow
- b. 8000 Word prophecy that Soviet Union was going to expand to the West and that they must be contained

III. Churchill’s “Iron Curtain” Speech

- a. 1946, Churchill went to US as a guest of Truman
- b. (Churchill’s mother was American)
- c. “An Iron Curtain has descended upon the continent...”
- d. Stalin then compared Churchill to Hitler and said that Churchill’s speech was a call to arms against the Soviet Union

IV. Soviets refused to leave Germany

- a. Stalin didn’t want to leave occupation of Germany
- b. Pressure was put on the Soviets by the British but they refused to leave
- c. Soviets had no legal right to stay
- d. Soviets walked out of United Nations Security Council as a result
- e. Truman believed Stalin was out for world domination
- f. Truman had Clark Clifford document all of the Soviets’ illegalities
- g. US believed Soviets threatened freedom
- h. Molotov was a “Mr. Know” – Molotov squeezed as much info out of opponents as possible

V. US/British want stable economy in W. Germany

- a. Americans/British/French unified their areas of occupation into W.Germany/W. Berlin
- b. They wanted to create a stable economy in their portion of Germany without Soviet Interference – Stated as early as 1946 by Burns
- c. Soviets wanted US/Britain/France out Germany b/c the Soviet economy was in shambles and they couldn't stabilize E. Germany/E. Berlin as good as the West
- d. US wanted to stop appeasing Soviets b/c they had led Soviets have the Baltic States and Eastern Europe

VI. Order-Neisse Rivers

- a. Rivers that defined the new Western border of Poland that was taken from Germany after the Soviets took Polish territory up to the Curzon line

VII. Famine in Ukraine

- a. Damage to collectives created famine, especially in Ukraine, by 1947
- b. Malnutrition was everywhere

VIII. Hunger and Nutrition in Germany

- a. In Germany, hunger and nutrition was spreading
- b. US feared that hunger and poverty in Germany might drive them towards Communism
- c. Fierce winter of 1946-47 brought industry to a halt

IX. Great Britain's Economy is in Ruins

- a. Britain's economy suffered greatly after WW2
- b. Britain had bread rationing after War (not during) b/c they were sending bread to Germany
- c. Great Britain had to pull out of economic help to Greece and Turkey

X. Truman Doctrine

- a. After Great Britain stopped providing aid to Greece and Turkey, Truman went to Congress and declared the need for "Containment," which officially began the Cold War
- b. Iron Curtain were the countries liberated by Soviet Union that fell to the Soviet Union

XI. US Tests more Atomic Bombs, July 1946

- a. US tested 2 more atomic bombs near Tahiti

XII. Soviets became a World Power after WW2

- a. On paper, Soviet Union emerged more powerful than ever before after WW2
- b. No Czar had ever controlled so much territory as Stalin
- c. Soviets gained prestige and power

XIII. Destruction in Soviet Union from WW2

- a. There was lots of destruction in the USSR as a result of WW2
- b. Soviets burned everything so that Germans couldn't get their hands on anything
- c. 100,000 Collective Farms were destroyed

XIV. Stalin's treatment of Soviets after WW2

- a. Soviets were not rewarded for treatment and loyalty during War
- b. Another 5-year plan was implemented after war
- c. Soviets had to tighten their belts again

XV. Stalin's treatment of Soviets during WW2

- a. During war, Stalin made life more tolerable
- b. He allowed more freedoms b/c he wanted Soviets to recognize the USSR as the lesser of 2 evils against Germany
- c. Stalin all religion to be revived
- d. Peasants began to farm land on their own when Collectives collapsed
- e. Soviet Soldiers saw the West (out of the Soviet Union)
- f. Relative freedoms disappeared after war

XVI. Stalin Purges Army after WW2

- a. Famous generals had been praised during War
- b. After War, Stalin was jealous of generals (Zhukov) and Stalin feared him gaining power, so he was isolated to Siberia
- c. Stalin went back to repressive tactics
- d. Soldiers who went to Germany (in the West) came under suspicion of espionage and were sent to Gulags
- e. Stalin knew his history and feared another "Decembrist Revolt," like the revolt after the Napoleonic Wars

XVIII. Kennan Telegram (Telegram "X")

- a. George Kennan – US ambassador to Moscow
- b. 8000 Word prophecy that Soviet Union was going to expand to the West and that they must be contained
- c. Kennan knew there was always an expansionist drive in Russia since Ivan III (the Great)

III. Stalin's Cover-up after WW2

- a. With Stalin isolating the Soviet Union, the West had a lack of knowledge about his future ambitions
- b. West became suspicious of Soviets b/c they had a lack of knowledge

IV. Why did the US and Soviets fear each other?

- a. Both sides couldn't see eye to eye on anything, other than defeating Hitler
- b. Each Side believed the other side was going to take it over
- c. US believed Soviet control of Eastern Europe was the path to an attack on the West
- d. Soviets believed US friendship with W. Europe was the path to an attack on the Soviets

I. Stalin's "Old Age" Suspicions

- a. As Stalin reached 70 yrs old, he became suspicious of all the people around him b/c he was denied proper medical help

II. Alexei Rybin

- a. One of Stalin's bodyguards

III. Beria

- a. Head of NKVD
- b. Responsible for Stalin's personal Security

IV. Stalin's Terror Machine

- a. In his old age, Stalin isolated himself a lot, because there was already a terror system solidly in place, where he didn't have to do much to keep his position as leader

V. Stalin's Death, March 1953

- a. Stalin died of a cerebral hemorrhage (stroke) in March 1953
- b. Everyone in the country mourned Stalin's death
- c. Women were happy that Stalin died
- d. After Stalin's death, Beria was tried and shot for being a "British spy"

VI. Stalin's Legacy

- a. Stalin left Soviets w/ Nuclear weapons
- b. Soviets became the #2 power in the World
- c. Stalin left a bureaucratic apparatus of central planning (power from the top-down, which opposes change)
- d. Stalin died w/ no resolution to the Cold War

VII. Marshall Plan, 1948

- a. Truman Doctrine – Containment of Communism
- b. Marshall Plan – aid to any nation with the intent of rebuilding Europe

VIII. Stalin Refuses Marshall Plan Aide

- a. Stalin refused Marshall Plan help, fearing Capitalist infiltration
- b. Stalin didn't want the US to know the shape of the Soviet Union after WW2
- c. Stalin wanted to make US think they were better off than they really were

IX. Czechoslovakia accepts Marshall Plan

- a. Stalin couldn't afford to have satellite countries to allow capitalism so he was forced to crack down
- b. Czechoslovakia was purged for accepting Marshall Plan – this turns the US against the Soviets

X. Tito – Yugoslavia

- a. Yugoslavia was Communist, but not in the Iron Curtain
- b. The Standard of Living was higher as a result in Yugoslavia
- c. B/c he was Communist, Stalin believed W. Europe wouldn't help him, but they did
- d. In wake of Czech debacle, Stalin expels Tito from pro-Soviet organizations

XI. US introduced new Currency in Berlin

- a. Currency attempts to stabilize W. German economy
- b. E. Germany had an unstable economy
- c. This is why Soviets attempted to close off W. Berlin in 1948

I. US Turns against Soviets

- a. After Czechoslovakia is purged for accepting Marshall Plan, US turns against Soviets
- b. Stalin kicks Tito out of Yugoslavia

Germany



II. Stalin Closes W. Berlin

- a. Stalin wants Western Powers out of Berlin
- b. West is trying to stabilize W. Berlin economy
- c. W. Berlin economy becomes more stable than E. Berlin after the West introduced new currency in W. Berlin
- d. Stalin closed 3 roads that went into W. Berlin
- e. Stalin wanted to get Western influence out of Berlin
- f. Stalin said that roads are closed for repair
- g. Stalin wanted to starve W. Berlin

III. Berlin Airlift, 1948-49

- a. US flew in food to W. Berlin
- b. There was a harsh winter in 1947-48
- c. Stalin said that planes were in Soviet airspace and he would shoot them down
- d. Truman said that if he shot down a plane, it would be WW3
- e. 11 months later, Stalin realized his policy to starve out W. Berlin was a failure
- f. Stalin opened the roads without making any repairs

IV. A Divided Germany

- a. Eventually, it seems that nobody is leaving the temporary occupation
- b. East Germany – German Democratic Republic (GDR)
- c. West Germany – Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)

V. North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 1949

- a. By the end of the Berlin Airlift, it was clear that everyone was staying put in Germany
- b. The US believed another problem would arise
- c. NATO is formed to prevent Communism from Spreading to Western Europe
- d. An attack on a member country was treated as an attack on the United States

VI. Warsaw Pact

- a. Soviet analog of NATO soon follows in 1955 after W. Germany is allowed to rearm and join NATO

VII. Did Soviets create Korean War?

- a. Soviets/Chinese never got along
- b. Each believed they were the right interpreters of Marxism
- c. Chinese resented Stalin's claim that because the Soviets were the 1st Communists, therefore they were the leaders
- d. Stalin wanted to make sure that China stayed as the junior partner in Communism by having them get beat up by the Americans in the Korean War
- e. Stalin wanted Communist China to be weak because they gave Stalin lots of trouble

VIII. Stalin's Paranoia in his 70s

- a. Stalin remained suspicious of paranoia into his 70s, believing that his enemies were gaining influence and so, Stalin was ready to start a new purge (**Doctor's Plot**)
- b. Doctor's Plot was stopped by Stalin's Death

IX. Death of Stalin

- a. After Stalin died in March 1953, there was 3 days of quiet from the Kremlin

X. Stalin's Successors

- a. Malenkov appears to be Stalin's successor, but there is a lot of confusion as the head of the collective leadership
- b. Beria and Molotov were other possible leaders to take over
- c. Molotov soon resigned as party secretary

XI. Khrushchev

- a. Khrushchev, who sat next to Stalin at his 70th birthday party, takes over

XII. Khrushchev slowly eliminates Stalinist elements

- a. At first, Khrushchev is a Stalinist
- b. But slowly starts to rid the government of Stalinist elements
- c. Had Beria arrested on charges of treason and conspiracy, as a growing effort to purge the KGB of Stalin's influence (accused of being a British spy)
- d. Political police weakened after Beria's death
- e. After Stalin's death, Khrushchev and leaders were moving towards anti-Stalinism
- f. Struggle in Kremlin continued
- g. 1953-56 – Removal of Stalinist elements continues
- h. 1956 – Khrushchev denounces Stalin for the first time (Secret Speech) in a closed session of the 20th Party Congress

XIII. Khrushchev's Secret Speech, 1956

- a. After most Stalinist leaders were out of the government, Khrushchev denounces Stalin in a whispering voice, in a closed session of 20th Party Congress
- b. Says that Stalin was a blood thirsty tyrant
- c. Stalin is blamed for purge, and for the military being unprepared during WW2
- d. Secret speech was a revolutionary statement
- e. It was not a full retreat from Communism – Khrushchev stated that Stalin had deviated from a correct policy
- f. He said that there was nothing wrong with Communism – Stalin was just the wrong leader to implement it
- g. His speech compromised policies b/c it showed that Stalin (a Soviet Leader) was fallible
- h. Speech was given to denounce old Stalinists who were still around and part of his struggle for power
- i. Speech led to a decline in labor camps
- j. By 1956, Stalin's Purge ends
- k. By 1961, Khrushchev is solidly in control that he is able to come public w/ more Stalinist atrocities
- l. 1961 – Stalingrad renamed Volgograd

After Secret Speech, it was wondered:

XIV. How far would new freedoms extend?**XV. Would new freedoms extend to satellite countries?**

XII. “Roll Back”

- a. Nixon, Ike, Dulles promised to Roll Back Soviet power

XIII. NATO

- a. Created in 1949 after Berlin Airlift ends
- b. 1955 – W. Germany wanted to join NATO and rearm

XIV. Warsaw Pact

- a. Created in 1955, in response to W. Germany being allowed to rearm and join NATO

XV. Adenauer

- a. Council in W. Germany that wanted to create army

XVI. Rearmament of W. Germany, 1955

- a. After W. Germany joins NATO, they are allowed to have an Army

XVIII. Austrian State Treaty, 1955

- a. 4 Powers agreed to leave Austria
- b. Austria became neutral

I. Production Quotas in E. Berlin

- a. After Stalin died, Soviets ordered Ulbricht to soften up
- b. Ulbricht kept production quotas in place
- c. Workers protested production quotas
- d. Soviets were surprised that E. Berlin let riots get so out of control – 6/17/56
- e. Ulbricht told Soviets that drunken people in the crowd were responsible for riots
- f. Rioters smashed windows and set fires

II. Soviets end Riots, June 1956

- a. Tanks rolled through the streets of E. Berlin and end the riots and demonstrations
- b. 40 killed – 100s arrested
- c. This was the first time that Soviets closed off their sector of the city from the West

III. E. German leaders go to Moscow

- a. Few countries recognize E. Germany

IV. **W. Germany wants to enter NATO**

- a. Britain and France allowed former enemy into NATO
- b. 1955 – W. Germany was allowed to rearm and create a Navy

V. **Warsaw Pact**

- a. Countered NATO
- b. Allowed Soviet troops in Satellite countries and justified Soviet presence in E. Berlin

VI. **Austrian State Treaty, 1955**

- a. Molotov and Dulles agreed to a peace treaty, which would take US and Soviet troops out of Austria
- b. Makes Austria neutral

VII. **Khrushchev ends Tito's Rule in Yugoslavia, 1955**

- a. Tito was the only Communist leader independent of the Kremlin

VIII. **Soviet Reforms by Khrushchev**

- a. Khrushchev put more emphasis on consumer goods
- b. Political prisoners were released
- c. 20th Party Congress was used by Khrushchev to condemn Stalin
- d. In a private session of the 20th Party Congress, Khrushchev condemned Stalin's terror (in a whispering voice)
- e. However Khrushchev played an active part in terror
- f. Fear after Stalin's death began to fade away
- g. CIA received Secret Speech from Israeli intelligence service

IX. **Poznan Uprising, 1956**

- a. Soviet workers wanted consumer goods for church and an end of Polish occupation – Protesters met w/ bullets
- b. **Gomulka** – became new leader of Poles (Had been imprisoned by Stalin)
- c. Khrushchev believed Gomulka was trying to break way from Warsaw Pact (which had only been created in 1955)
- d. 10/24/1956 – Gomulka promised Khrushchev that he would stay in Warsaw Pact
- e. Gomulka said that all he wanted was a freer, more Polish nation
- f. Khrushchev allowed Poland to become independent and stay in Warsaw Pact

X. Rakoshi – in Hungary

- a. After Stalin's death – Hungary stayed under the dictatorship of Rakoshi
- b. Rakoshi killed and imprisoned his rivals
- c. Prime Minister Nagi misjudged mood in Budapest, Hungary
- d. Hungarians destroyed a statue of Stalin

XI. Hungarian Revolution, Oct-Nov, 1956

- a. Nagi (pronounced Nazh) backed Hungarian Revolutionaries
- b. Soviets had hoped that Nagi would restore order
- c. Nagi was Prime Minister when he acknowledge revolution, saying it was a fight for freedom
- d. Hungarians thought they won Revolution, although they suffered massive losses
- e. Hungarians looked to the West to guarantee their Revolution
- f. However, the West was preoccupied with the Suez Canal Crisis
- g. All Soviet symbols were torn up in Hungary
- h. Soviets sent more troops into Hungary
- i. **Nagi declared neutrality for Hungary and a pledge to withdraw from Warsaw Pact**
- j. But laws that allowed Hungary to enter Warsaw Pact made any withdrawal invalid and thus disregarded by the West
- k. Soviet Army reentered Budapest
- l. Khrushchev ordered attacks, believing Hungary belonged in the Soviet sphere of influence
- m. U.S. said that they would send troops in 3 weeks, so Hungarian fighters continued fighting, waiting for Western help
- n. If West intervened, it could have led to WW3 b/c Hungary was Soviet territory
- o. West never came --- they said they were coming b/c if Hungary won in the meantime, they would look good and if they lost, the Soviets would look bad by having to roll tanks into Hungary
- p. Nagi was executed and Hungarian liberalization war ended
- q. Khrushchev reinforced Iron Curtain

XII. Suez Canal Crisis, 1956

- a. US was distracted by Suez Canal Crisis at the time that the Soviets ended rebellion in Hungary
- b. Israelis, British, French invade Egypt b/c Egypt doesn't allow Israel use of the Suez Canal
- c. Crisis proves that Britain is no longer the most powerful nation
- d. US talks them into abandoning the invasion
- e. Suez Canal is destroyed

I. “Thaw”

- a. Softening after Stalin’s death
- b. At Geneva Convention in 1955 – there is a “Thaw” at the Geneva Conference
- c. U.S. and Soviets begin cultural exchange

II. Khrushchev’s “Secret” Speech, 1956

- a. Khrushchev said that Stalin’s policies of purging were crazy
- b. Said that purge was unnecessary
- c. Said that purge of military, caused Army not to be ready after Germany invaded the Soviet Union
- d. Speech shocked many Communists
- e. Speech implemented Khrushchev b/c he was one of the purgers

III. What Khrushchev didn’t criticize in Speech

- a. Khrushchev didn’t criticize Stalin’s plans from 1928-34
- b. Criticized purges, not industrialization and collectivization

IV. Purpose of Secret Speech, 1956

- a. After getting rid of Stalinist elements in government, Khrushchev believed he was safe to condemn Stalin’s purges
- b. Speech is intended to get rid of more Stalinists by spreading the truth
- c. Purge got rid of Leninists; Secret Speech got rid of Stalinists

V. Hungarian Revolt Embarrasses Soviets

- a. Khrushchev was trying to soften, but republics in the USSR were trying to break away and he couldn’t allow that
- b. After all, Hungary had only been in Warsaw Pact since 1955

VI. Khrushchev’s New Government

- a. By 1957, Khrushchev gets rid of Stalinists in government
- b. By 1958, Khrushchev has his own people in government
- c. Soviets came out of WW2 w/ more real estate
- d. Khrushchev could afford to be more complacent b/c Soviets were a world power after WW2

VII. Khrushchev's Reforms

- a. Torcher/Execution/Slave labor camps ended w/ Speech
- b. Zhukov, Malenkov, Molotov were allowed to die on their own bed
- c. Camps did not disappear, but most were emptied
- d. Khrushchev was not as nasty as Stalin, but opponents were still put in camps
- e. Khrushchev kept Soviet goals, but was more humane
- f. By 1961, Khrushchev went public w/ more accusations against Stalin
- g. Stalingrad was renamed Volgograd
- h. Khrushchev couldn't get his own programs fulfilled
- i. Khrushchev didn't want to be a terrorist

VIII. Agricultural Reforms --- Virgin Lands Plan

- a. Lysenko Believed environment could change genetics
- b. Believed he could freeze generations of seeds and get them to grow in cold climates
- c. Lysenko wanted to take lands in Kazakhstan that were wastelands and make them fertile for agriculture
- d. By 1963, Virgin lands plan was failing and had been costly
- e. Khrushchev had listened greatly to Lysenko
- f. Khrushchev invested greatly in Lysenko's plan b/c collectivization was failing, and he had to find a solution b/c there was a lack of food

IX. Cost of Failure

- a. To improve collectives, Khrushchev gave farms more money for far equipment
- b. Khrushchev believed that supplying the collectives better, would improve results
- c. Peasants still didn't have incentive to work on collectives b/c they were still getting low wages, and could not get many consumer goods for their services
- d. Peasants spent 70% / day on their own small plots
- e. The worst part for Khrushchev was that he had taken money away from military to give money to collectives for better supplies
- f. The military was upset that the money was taken from them, especially b/c his project was a failure
- g. Khrushchev continued to try and create more consumer goods

X. Beginning of the Soviet Downfall

- a. Soviet goal of overtaking growth and surpassing US started falling in 1950s
- b. Soviets weren't keeping up with technological innovations
- c. Failing agriculturally, not keeping up technologically
- d. Soviet System of Centralized Planning begins to lag
- e. Soviet problems in 80s were created b/c of centralized planning

XI. Centralized Planning

- a. Economic system built on planning
- b. Government planned economic production from center (by government bureaucrats)
- c. A Western Economist said that centralized planning was unsound
- d. But it worked at the beginning b/c Soviets were primitive and not industrialized
- e. Centralized Planning was no longer adequate b/c Soviets had a complex economy by the 50s
- f. As an economy moves towards a complex consumer economy, centralized planning doesn't work
- g. There were also grumblings about inefficiency and quality control
- h. The West believed that Soviets had a bright future – Experts believed as late as the late 1960s that Soviets had a bright future
- i. Failure of Centralized Planning is more obvious now
- j. America didn't criticize Soviets for central planning, but for a lack of civil rights
- k. Stalin's legacy resisted change
- l. System wasn't designed to grow as industrialization increased
- m. Khrushchev had trouble making economy more productive b/c of Stalin's entrenched Centralized Planning

XII. Soviet Atmosphere under Khrushchev

- a. Things are kinder and gentler
- b. However, people could still be put in jail for speaking against Soviet government

XIII. Pasternak – Dr. Zhivago

- a. Great author ---censored during Stalin's period
- b. Had long been working on *Dr. Zhivago*
- c. Pasternak smuggled the book to Italy and it was published
- d. 1958 – he received Nobel Peace Prize for book, but he wasn't allowed to claim it
- e. Soviets wouldn't allow him out of the country to claim prize in Stockholm
- f. Book criticizes Red Army
- g. Soviets said the book was slanderous
- h. The West believed he was being repressed and believed the book was a great work of literature
- i. *Dr. Zhivago* said that the Bolshevik Revolution failed to help the common man
- j. Khrushchev tolerated criticism of Stalin between 1934 and 1953, but not for the time from 1917 – 34 and any time after 1953
- k. Pasternak was thrown in jail
- l. After Pasternak's death, lots of Communist intellectuals abroad resigned their posts
- m. Pasternak was condemned for criticizing the Revolution

XIV. Solzhenitsyn – One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich

- a. Talks about a day in the life of Ivan Denisovich in of the Stalin's camps
- b. It was allowed to be published b/c it criticized Stalin's purges

XV. Khrushchev and the Arts

- a. Khrushchev's treatment of literature was inconsistent
- b. Khrushchev hated abstract art
- c. Khrushchev allowed a smidgen of literary freedom

XVI. Khrushchev tried to improve Communist System

- a. Tried helping agriculture, but it failed
- b. Allowed a Thaw, but soon Soviets wanted to criticize more than just Stalin from 1934-53
- c. 1955 – Soviets pulled out of Austria and made it neutral
- c. Before Secret Speech, people in Eastern Europe expected more freedom and b/c their wish wasn't fulfilled, they rebelled in East Berlin
- d. 1956 – Poles were willing to stay Communist, but didn't want to take orders from Moscow
- e. Gomulka – who was imprisoned by Stalin was the leader of the Poles (As time went on, Gomulka became a dictator)
- f. Poland's successful independence made it seem that the Soviets could be pushed
- g. Led to Hungarian Revolt – tried to push Moscow further than Gomulka did
- h. Nagi's government – pushed too hard by reformers, wanting independence and to leave the Warsaw Pact
- i. Soviets couldn't afford to lose Hungary b/c W. Germany had joined NATO in 1955
- j. Soviets justified intervention
- k. US justified non-intervention
- l. US said they were on the way to help Hungary, although they never came
- m. If Hungary wins, US looks good
- n. If Hungary loses, then Soviets look bad – Ruthlessly killing in Hungary

Cold War Series: Cuba: 1959 – 62**I. Batista**

- a. Brutal Dictator of Cuba – His people were turning against him

II. Cuban Revolution, 1959

- a. Castro began Revolutionary movement – July 26, 1953
- b. Castro, a lawyer began leading Cuba on Jan. 1, 1959 with promises of great social plans

III. Bay of Pigs, April 1961

- a. Location of invasion by Cuban guerillas who fled after Castro gained power
- b. Half-Heartedly, JFK supported the invasion of Cuba to get rid of Castro
- c. Kennedy Okayed ground troops going into Cuba, but did send Air Troops for fear it would be discovered that American Government was behind plot
- d. Castro was ready for the invasion
- e. Ground Troops were captured and 140 killed
- f. Some troops were not released for 30 years, but most were released within 2 years
- g. Khrushchev condemned Bay of Pigs
- h. Leads to growing Soviet presence in Cuba and the installation of Soviet Missiles

IV. Vienna Summit, June 1961

- a. In a meeting, Khrushchev told Kennedy he was going to seize W. Berlin and join it w/ E. Berlin
- b. Meetings raised tensions w/ USSR
- c. Khrushchev did not respect Kennedy until after he handled the Cuban Missile Crisis because of his youth
- d. Khrushchev later worked on Nuclear Missile Test Ban w/Kennedy

V. Berlin Wall, August 1961

- a. Wall is put up to divide E. and W. Berlin
- b. Keeps the flood of people that were escaping from E. Berlin from going to W. Berlin

VI. U-2 Flights

- a. October 14, 1962, US spy plane flies over Cuba and takes pictures
- b. Pictures show missiles in Cuba (smoking gun)

VII. John F. Kennedy

- a. President of the US (1961-63)

VIII. Robert F. Kennedy

- a. US Attorney General
- b. Brother of John F. Kennedy

IX. Fidel Castro

- a. On January 1, 1959, Castro became leader of Cuba
- b. Castro entered Havana on January 8, 1959

X. Intermediate Range Missiles

- a. Soviet intermediate range missile w/ nuclear warheads were placed in Cuba
- b. Khrushchev did this to cut down the missile gap between the Soviets and the US
- c. By cutting down missile gap, Khrushchev was able to divert defense funds to domestic improvement

XI. Berlin Problem

- a. Soviets in 1961 put up the *Berlin Wall* to prevent E. Berliners from escaping to W. Berlin

XII. Missile Bases in Turkey

- a. Missiles installed by NATO in Turkey (facing the Soviet Union) after Soviet missiles were placed in Cuba

XIII. Khrushchev

- a. Soviet Leader

XIV. Blockade of Cuba

- a. US ships quarantined Cuba
- b. US checked and turned back ships heading towards Cuba
- c. If quarantine didn't work, US planned air strikes

XV. Grodnyko

- a. Told US that missiles in Cuba were for defensive purposes only
- b. Said that if US doesn't plan to invade Cuba that they have nothing to worry about

XVI. Dobrynin

- a. Soviet ambassador to the US

I. Khrushchev in the Soviet Union

- a. Khrushchev was trying to soften and make life better, but rebellions caused him to soften
- b. By 1958, Khrushchev has removed formal rivals

II. Castro's Show Trials

- a. Cuba's land and industry were mostly owned by the US
- b. After Castro's Revolution, 500 people of the former Batista regime were tried in show trials and shot
- c. Some people, fearing a new dictator, fled to the US
- d. Castro was cheered by the majority b/c he was offering new goals

III. Castro and Khrushchev embrace, 1959

- a. At UN, in 1959, Castro and Khrushchev embraced
- b. Cuba agreed to buy Soviet oil
- c. US, which owned all oil refineries in Cuba refused to refine oil
- d. Castro was forced to seize foreign refineries in Cuba
- e. US countered by cutting sugar imports from Cuba by 95%
- f. January 17, 1961 – Eisenhower places a complete embargo on Cuba

IV. Bay of Pigs

- a. Ike wanted to take Cubans and train them to overthrow Castro
- b. Castro turned to the Soviets for help after leaks got out
- c. Kennedy agreed to invasion, but wanted to hide American involvement
- d. Kennedy cut air support 3 days before invasion, fearing that it would show American involvement
- e. The air support was cut after journalists in Florida found that three planes that took off from Nicaragua, claiming to have defected from Cuba, were really American planes
- f. Most of the Cuban invaders were captured within 72 hours
- g. JFK was distraught over Bay of Pigs fiasco
- h. Bay of Pigs fiasco turned Castro's revolution into a Socialist (Communist) Revolution

V. US continues plans to kill Castro

- a. America kept pressuring Castro
- b. US continued to try and assassinate Castro or make him look crazy
- c. Castro pleaded with the Soviets for help

VI. Soviet Missiles in Cuba

- a. Soviets didn't have long range ---only mediate range missiles
- b. Soviet missiles could not reach US from Soviet Union, but they could from Cuba
- c. Soviet mediate range missiles placed in Cuba served to cut missile gap
- d. America countered by putting missiles in Turkey
- e. Soviets secretly delivered 43,000 people to Cuba to work on missiles
- f. Washington dismissed reports of nuclear missiles that were seen out in the open on the streets of Havana
- g. US didn't think Soviets would take the risk of placing nuclear missiles outside their border

VII. U-2 Spy Plane Pictures

- a. A US U-2 Spy Plane took pictures of missiles in Cuba
- b. Soviets claimed that the missiles were only for defensive purposes
- c. Soviets could have destroyed US

VIII. Blockade of Cuba

- a. US quarantined Cuba
- b. All ships headed towards Cuba were checked and sent away
- c. Soviets refused to back down

IX. Diplomacy

- a. JFK had RFK meet with Dobrynin (Soviet ambassador to the US)
- b. Dobrynin told RFK that blockade is against international law
- c. RFL said, well then, I don't know where we're headed
- d. Soviets tried to keep crisis from their people, but the news got out
- e. At the last moment, Soviet ships changed course
- f. Khrushchev rejected all of Kennedy's demands to take missiles out of Cuba
- g. US prepared for war
- h. US Ambassador to the UN, Adlai Stevenson asked Soviet ambassador in UN if missiles were being created in Cuba
- i. Soviet ambassador refused to answer, saying that he wasn't in an American court room
- j. Soviets had short range with nuclear war heads that they would have launched if the US tried to invade Cuba

X. Khrushchev's OCTOBER 26th Telegram

- a. Khrushchev told JFK in a telegram, why don't we both let off the pressure?
- b. Khrushchev tried to create a better trade deal
- c. Khrushchev wanted missiles taken out of Turkey to make the Soviet Union look better – in exchange for a removal of missiles from Cuba
- d. JFK said he couldn't promise to take missiles out of Turkey because they belonged to NATO

XI. U-2 is shot down

- a. In Eastern Cuba, a surface to air missile was launched at a US U-2 Spy Plane
- b. Spy plane was shot down because it photographed all missile bases
- c. It was planned that if a plane were shot down that it would lead to war
- d. Kennedy refused to bomb the site that launched missile
- e. Kennedy wanted to continue negotiations
- f. Castro believed the US was only hours away from attacking
- g. Castro told the Cuba people that nuclear war would destroy Cuba, but that they would try and cause as much damage to the US before they were destroyed
- h. RFK said to JFK that he should pick ideas out of Khrushchev cable and say what they like and disregard the rest
- i. RFK again met with Dobrynin (Soviet ambassador to the US)
- j. RFK agreed to take missiles out of Turkey if that was the only way to make an agreement
- k. Disaster was averted

I. Foreign Triumphs for Khrushchev

- a. First in Space – *Sputnik* satellite, 1957
- b. Yuri Gagarin – 1st man in space, 1961

II. Foreign Tribulations for Khrushchev

- a. Sino-Soviet Rift
- b. Crisis over Berlin
- c. U-2 Incident, 1960
- d. Berlin Wall
- e. Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

III. Soviets in Space

- a. *Sputnik* satellite launched, 1957
- b. Yuri Gagarin – 1st man in space
- c. US feared that if Soviets were able to launch *Sputnik* into space that they could easily launch Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs)
- d. It created a panic in US and led to the Space Race

IV. Who will lead Communism?

- a. China-Soviet Union were in competition for leadership over Communism
- b. Soviets expressed that since they were the first Communists, they should be the leaders
- c. China said they made their own way towards Communism
- c. Especially after Stalin's death, China wanted to be considered an equal of the Soviet Union, if not more

V. Soviets spurred on Korean War

- a. By the time of Stalin's death, relations were not good w/ China
- b. Soviets spurred on Korean War
- c. Soviets believed that China's military would become weaker as a result of entering a war w/ the US - this would make the Soviets definitively stronger

VI. Soviet/Sino Conflicts

- a. China's **Mao Tse Tung**(1947-76) insisted on battling the West
- b. Khrushchev wanted peaceful co-existence with the West (Capitalism)
- c. China considered the Soviets to be traitors to Communism for wanting peaceful co-existence b/c Marxist theory says class conflict and struggle will ultimately lead to the dictatorship of the Proletariat
- d. **Mao** wasn't worried about starting WW3 b/c China had an immense population
- e. Soviets thought Mao was reckless b/c he was willing to risk WW3
- f. As a result, Soviets didn't want to give China nuclear secrets – this upset China
- g. From 1949 when China became Communist to 1953 when Stalin died, relations between Soviets and China were bad
- h. After **Great Leap Forward** was announced, relations increasingly worsened
- i. 1960, Soviets took aides out of China and reduced aid to China
- j. By 1961, Khrushchev has shot rockets into space, but he had to crush several revolts in satellite nations and deal w/ the Chinese problem

VII. E. Berliners flock to W. Berlin, 1961

- a. E. Germans and E. Berliners followed Soviet model of economic building, so life was tough
- b. Prior to 1961 – East Germans could easily leave to go to West Berlin, which was part of W. Germany
- c. They only had to walk to the other side of the city
- d. Identity papers were easily exchanged in W. Berlin
- e. 1961 – 1 million people walked out of E. Germany and went to W. Germany
- f. Those who left were called the “**Brain Drain**” b/c they were the people who could make E. Germany into a strong country
- g. East German officials asked Moscow to intervene b/c it was an embarrassment
- h. Khrushchev wanted to absorb all of Berlin in E. Berlin, but the West wanted to keep their capitalist sector in W. Berlin

VIII. U-2 Spy Plane, 1961

- a. Soviets shot down a US U-2 Spy plane
- b. Pilot Francis Gary Powers survived the crash
- c. Ike claimed that it wasn't a spy plane, but a weather plane
- d. Powers was paraded through the streets
- e. Ike was forced to admit to Americans that he had lied (beginning of American disillusionment with government)
- f. Powers was exchanged for vintage Soviet spies that were captured in the US
- g. But there was still no solution to the Berlin problem
- h. Ike didn't apologize

IX. Vienna Summit, June 1961

- a. JFK was President
- b. Khrushchev believed he could make mince meat out of JFK b/c he was younger
- c. But Khrushchev soon found out that he couldn't talk JFK out of W. Berlin

IX. Berlin Wall, August 1961

- a. Since there was no solution to get the US out of W. Berlin, Soviets authorized East Germany to close border in E. Berlin and build a wall
- b. Wall was constructed around W. Berlin, but on E. Berlin territory
- c. Wall prevented more Cold War tension from building
- d. Berlin Wall helps to discredit Communist b/c if Communism was so great, they wouldn't have to lock people into the city
- e. Construction of the Berlin Wall is a success for capitalism
- f. Wall was not the kind of solution Khrushchev wanted b/c he knew it was an embarrassment
- g. E. Germany began to prosper after wall was put up
- h. Khrushchev didn't like wall, but he endorsed it

X. Khrushchev's Failing Foreign Policy

- a. By 1962, had to crush several revolts in satellite nations, deal w/ the Chinese problem, & build Berlin Wall
- b. Politburo thought that Khrushchev was being reckless
- c. To get a foreign policy victory, Soviets looked to Cuba
- d. Cuba and US were not on good terms
- e. Castro and Khrushchev became good friends

XI. Bay of Pigs Fiasco, April 1961

- a. JFK kept Eisenhower's plan to get rid of Castro in Cuba because he thought it could be easily done without showing US involvement
- b. But after reporters in Florida discovered that planes that supposedly defected from Cuba were really old American planes, JFK at the last minute, decided to cancel air support that was crucial to the success of the Bay of Pigs invasion
- c. Cuban exiles that invaded were captured b/c Castro was ready for them

XII. Missiles in Cuba

- a. After Bay of Pigs, Khrushchev came up with a plan to install intermediate range missiles in Cuba
- b. Khrushchev thought he had nothing to lose
- c. Shows Cuba that Soviets are friends
- d. Makes Cuba a base to spread Communism and Soviet influence to Latin America
- e. If he put medium range missiles in Cuba, he would save money by closing the missile gap to give money for agriculture reforms
- f. Khrushchev planned on telling US about missiles after they were operational to get US to bargaining table to get out of W. Berlin – The US found out when they were still being built
- g. But the plan backfired b/c of photographs that were taken of missile sites by a U-2 spy plane

XIII. Cuban Missile Crisis, October 1962

- a. After the US learned about missiles being built, lots of Hawks in Washington DC wanted to bomb Havana (where the missiles were), but JFK settled for a blockade
- b. Soviets pulled missiles out of Cuba in exchange for taking missiles out of Turkey
- c. US also had to agree to never again try to oust Castro from power
- d. US agreed, but very secretly have tried to get rid of Castro since then
- e. Cuban Missile Crisis was the final straw – showing that Khrushchev was reckless, although he held on to power for another 1 ½ years

XIV. Castro

- a. Castro was upset b/c he was never consulted about negotiations between US and Soviets
- b. He believed he was a pawn and was furious
- c. Strains Castro's relationship w/ Soviets

XV. Khrushchev the Coward

- a. Mao in China said that Khrushchev was too adventurous
- b. Called Khrushchev a coward for taking missiles out of Cuba

XVI. Hotline Agreement, 1963

- a. Red Phone built after Cuban Missile Crisis, establishing a direct connection between Washington and Moscow

XVIII. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Sept. 1963

- a. Khrushchev now respects Kennedy (after handling of Cuban Missile Crisis)
- b. Soviets – Americans – British - French agree not to test nuclear weapons under water, out in space, or in the atmosphere (not underground)
- c. Other countries, including France, India, Pakistan, China sign treaty, but break it
- d. France broke treaty in 1990s

I. Soviet Industrial Growth - Falling

- a. B/c of Hotline Agreement and Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Khrushchev was allowed to stay in office for a few more months
- b. Industrial growth fell greatly in Khrushchev's last years b/c he didn't have enough grain
- c. Collectives were not productive, so Khrushchev had to import grain from Canada
- d. Worst of all, Khrushchev had taken money from the military to give to agricultural reforms, for new tools and for the Virgin Lands Program

II. De-Stalinization is a Problem

- a. De-Stalinization seemed to create as many problems as it solved
- b. Soul searching and instability resulted
- c. People were free to criticize Stalin from 1934 – 1953, but that freedom led people to want to criticize more
- d. Led to revolts in Eastern Europe

III. Khrushchev is Retired, October 1964

- a. After all of Khrushchev's failures, it was announced while he was on vacation in Crimea that Khrushchev was sick
- b. It was news to Khrushchev that he was sick, because he really wasn't sick
- c. Khrushchev appealed, but no appeal could save him
- d. He was ousted and the top positions were divided
- e. Khrushchev was retired with a pension
- f. No charges were filed on Khrushchev
- g. Died in 1971 with no ceremony or publicity
- h. People thought that he was too reform minded and that he had been reckless in foreign policy
- i. Next leaders were more conservative (represented the aged-elite)

IV. Collective Leadership: Brezhnev/Kosygin

- a. Top positions in the party were divided after Khrushchev was ousted
- b. Kosygin – became head of government
- c. Brezhnev – became head of party
- d. Soviet leadership became the oldest aged government in Europe (gerontocracy)

V. Brezhnev

- a. Within a few years, Brezhnev emerged as head of the government
- b. Brezhnev was favored because he was a consensus seeker
- c. He was a 2nd generation disciple of the Revolution
- d. He saw it as his responsibility to end reforms and changes and to regularize the system
- e. He wanted to consolidate what was already in place
- f. He was not predisposed to change
- g. Reforms were implemented gradually and little
- h. Brezhnev regularized things that weren't working too good and allowed them to continue

VI. Defense Spending by Brezhnev

- a. Brezhnev wanted to make sure Soviets could catch up to the US, militarily
- b. Brezhnev spent lots of Defense and little on the people (consumer goods)
- c. Khrushchev was the only leader to help people's needs
- d. US and Soviets were in competition to win over under-developed countries to their side
- e. Each side gave weapons and supplies to underdeveloped countries

VII. Re-Stalinization

- a. Under Brezhnev, there were fewer attacks on Stalin
- b. Brezhnev repressed any dissent on government, including Stalin's purges b/c that was believed to be the reason that Khrushchev had so many problems (he allowed people to criticize a little and they wanted to criticize more than was allowed)
- c. This helps people to accept Stalin once again

VIII. Belief in Utopia Declines

- a. For the first several decades, the communist system promised that full Communism (Utopia) was just around the corner
- b. Until Brezhnev, full Communism still seemed possible
- c. Because full Communism seemed like it was never going to happen, faith started to decline and corruption increased
- d. Brezhnev came into power 50 years after the Revolution and there still was no full Communism
- e. If Communist Dream wasn't around the corner, people believed that they didn't have to abide by the system b/c they wouldn't get anything out of it

IX. Soviet Corruption

- a. Special shops for foreigners-only opened
- b. Money was flaunted for high demand luxury goods
- c. Black Market System flourishes
- d. By Gorbachev's era, Black Market makes up 40% of economy
- e. Gap between the privileged and non-privileged increased
- f. Avg. Soviet consumer only got "pickled fish"
- g. Gap created opposition to regime

X. Brezhnev and Literary Freedom

- a. Group upholding censorship included dissidents who tried to let the world know about Soviet corruption
- b. Brezhnev shut the door on literary freedom, but since Soviets had gotten a taste of literary freedom under Khrushchev, it was hard to take it away (without terrorizing)
- c. During Khrushchev's reign and afterwards, dissidents received trials (and were not just shot)

XI. Daniel-Sinyavsky Affair, 1966-67

- a. In a show trial, they were found to be guilty for criticizing the regime
- b. He was put in a mental institution (b/c to criticize the regime meant that you must have been crazy)
- c. Trial failed to put an end to publications underground and abroad that were critical of the Soviet regime
- d. Tamizdat – publish abroad
- e. Samizdat – underground publishing
- f. Trial increased attention domestically and abroad to Soviet corruption

I. Andrei Sakharov

- a. Father of Soviet Nuclear Program
- b. Outstanding physicist and one of the creators of Russian Nuclear Bomb
- c. Prized scientist
- d. Upset in 1950s about Soviet Cold War
- e. Believed that bombs could blow up the world
- f. For a premier physicist to be saying this, it really meant something
- g. Said that bombs shouldn't be exploded for political purposes (Cold War)
- h. Said that if Soviets did not liberalize, the Soviet system would fail
- i. Sakharov's words came to the attention of the KGB, but he continued to proclaim himself a liberal
- j. He was put in internal exile in Gorky to quiet him b/c he was too famous to shoot and too intelligent to say that he was crazy

II. **Alexandr Solzhenitsyn – *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich***

- a. Under Stalin, Solzhenitsyn served 7 years in a concentration camp for criticizing Stalin during WW2 (acceptable criticism by Khrushchev's standards)
- b. Khrushchev approved of anti-Stalinism
- c. Last book to be approved by Soviet government

III. **Solzhenitsyn – *The Cancer Ward***

- a. Involves high Soviet officials with Cancer
- b. Says that there was a spiritual cancer in Soviet Union
- c. Book was not approved by Soviets
- d. Talked about underground reality of Stalinism
- e. Said that Stalinism still existed in the mind of the Soviet leadership
- f. Brezhnev did not approve the publication of this book
- g. It was published abroad
- h. Solzhenitsyn also wrote *Gulag Archipelago*
- i. But still, there was no popular reform at home
- j. Dissidents did not organize to spark a revolution

IV. **Solzhenitsyn in Exile**

- a. Solzhenitsyn was given a "vacation" abroad and went to the US
- b. Left in 1974 – Tried to get in touch w/ his Slavic roots abroad
- c. Was just as critical of capitalism as he was towards communism, so he was left alone in Vermont
- d. There was not enough criticism in Soviet Union and abroad to topple the Communist system

V. **Satellites are a Buffer Zone**

- a. Russia at the end of WW2 were liberators of E. Europe, but then conquered them
- b. Soviets said E. Europe was necessary as a buffer zone to prevent any possible future invasion from Germany
- c. Soviets expected Satellites to follow the Soviet system

VI. Socialism with a Human Face, 1968

- a. Eastern Europe believed that after Brezhnev came to power, he could help to reform Communism
- b. When Dubcek came to power in Czechoslovakia, he had a perfect record, but wanted reforms
In Czechoslovakia, **Alexander Dubcek** wanted to take the best features of socialism and capitalism and combine them
- c. Czechoslovakia wanted a more liberal socialism
- d. **Socialism with a Human face** - security from socialism
personal freedom from capitalism
- e. In 1968 – Dubcek ends censorship
- f. Every time that he made a liberal reform, someone from Moscow would come over and ask him why he had reformed
- g. He told them that he was a good Communist and they left him alone
- h. People in Czechoslovakia wanted party officials from their republic to govern them, not from Moscow

VII. Corruption in Soviet Union

- a. Elite becomes seen as class of privilege
- b. Brezhnev took his mother to Moscow to show her all of his accomplishments (goods)
- c. Mrs. Brezhnev said, Leonid, this is all good, but what are you going to do when the Reds get here?

VIII. Honecker

- a. Didn't like what Dubcek got away with
- b. Hungarians and East German leaders put pressure on Moscow to get rid of Dubcek b/c their citizens wanted their own Dubcek and they feared being overthrown

IX. Prague Spring, March – August 1968

- a. Time that Czechs were free to express themselves, abiding by Dubcek's Socialism with a Human Face

X. Soviets End Prague Spring, August 1968

- a. Feeling pressure from the Eastern Bloc, 200,000 Soviet troops roll into Prague and arrest Dubcek, ending the Prague Spring
- b. Soviets could have allowed a liberal Czechoslovakia if no satellites complained, but Brezhnev couldn't have the entire Eastern Block upset with him so he had to intervene

XI. Brezhnev Doctrine

- a. After ending the Prague Spring, Brezhnev declared that once a country is declared a Socialist state, it will always be a Socialist state (It can't change its mind)

XII. Disillusionment w/ ending Prague Spring

- a. Western European Communists were disillusioned by the Soviet intervention to end the Prague Spring
- b. W. European communists thereafter refused Soviet leadership
- c. Parts of Eastern Europe Withdrew
- d. Albania withdrew from Warsaw Pact
- e. Romania led by Ceamlescu started criticizing the Soviets in the 1960s

XIII. Brezhnev softens

- a. Brezhnev believed he did the right thing in ending Prague Spring, but then he saw the backlash
- b. The backlash led to Brezhnev softening
- c. Poland was allowed to accept Western loans
- d. Hungary was allowed to trade with the West for promising not to recreate the 1956 rebellion (which was led by Nagi)
- e. Eastern European Bloc was allowed to be on a short leash

XIV. Soviet Reforms

- a. By 1981, there were 10 – 5-year plans
- b. The more 5 year plans there were, the worse the Soviet economy became
- c. Soviets ended some collectives, and instilled state farms

XV. Détente

- a. By the early 1970s, US and Soviets started to realize that each other's government was not going to disappear, so they started to try and cooperate
- b. Soviets and US wanted to cut down weapons
- c. 25% of Soviet GDP was going towards weapons
- d. Each side knew that they could blow up the planet, so they figured what was the purpose of adding more weapons
- e. Détente – areas of achievement and cooperation that could be achieved between 2 sides that are fundamentally different

XVI. SALT I (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty), June 1972

- a. Brezhnev invited Nixon to Moscow and Nixon met with him
- b. Brezhnev and Nixon negotiated *SALT* – Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
- c. Nixon did not deal with Human Rights in Soviet Union
- d. *SALT* – 1st cut back in nuclear weapons – agreed to by both sides
- e. Lessens tensions leading to nuclear war

XVII. W. Germany

- a. By 1960s, 70s W. Germany had a great economy
- b. W. Germany approached soviet independently to negotiate treaties
- c. W. Germans concluded treaties w/ Soviets allowing them to travel to E. Berlin

XVIII. Helsinki Accords, 1975

- a. Soviets feared that the US would try to change borders to take away territory from the Soviets that they gained after WW2
- b. Helsinki Accords allow the Soviets to leave their borders where they had them in 1975 for good
- c. Soviets had to agree to follow human rights (Soviets agreed, but didn't plan of following that)
- d. Dissidents take human rights agreement seriously
- e. Both sides liked Helsinki Accords

I. Nixon Brings Détente

- a. Détente really began in 1972 with Nixon's visit to China
- b. Nixon believed that if he went to visit China (the enemy of Russia) that it would scare the Russians into Détente
- c. Nixon is regarded as one of the best US diplomats ever outside of the US
- d. Nixon eased tensions in the Cold War

II. SALT II, 1979

- a. People in Senate opposed Salt 2 b/c it would give Soviets too much power
- b. Soviets were supposed to give human rights to Jews, but that didn't happen b/c they fled – they wouldn't let Jews immigrate
- c. Senate said that Soviets didn't abide by *SALT I*, so US didn't believe they would abide by *SALT II*
- d. Senate also refused to accept *SALT II* b/c Soviets entered a war in Afghanistan

III. SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT, 1981

- a. Poles wanted even more freedom than Brezhnev gave them after ending the Prague Spring (allowed to accept Western loans)
- b. Poles allowed SOLIDARITY to become an independent trade union
- c. SOLIDARITY acted as an opposition political party
- d. Soviet troops were forced to roll into Poland and put an end to SOLIDARITY
- e. Walesa – leader of SOLIDARITY was arrested, but allowed to live

IV. Cooling in Cold War Relations, 1981-85

- a. US Senate refused to ratify SALT II
- b. Star Wars

V. Strategic Defense Initiative – “Star Wars”

- a. Reagan claimed that the US had put a shield in space that would make the US immune to Soviet attacks and leave the Soviets wide-open for attacks
- b. Soviets spent money like crazy trying to find a solution to the problem (helped to bring down the Soviet Union)

VI. Soviet Central Planning System

- a. By 1970s, Brezhnev had more medals than Khrushchev and Stalin combined
- b. 1976, Brezhnev had a stroke and was barely able to walk afterwards
- c. 1982, Brezhnev died
- d. By early 1980s, it was seen as pointless to reform a government based on central planning
- e. Central Planning allowed no way to determine the real costs of production b/c prices were determined by arbitrary decisions of top bureaucrats
- f. By 1980s, inefficiencies and shortages led to Black Market becoming 40% of economy

VII. Communist Economists

- a. By the Early 1980s, Communist economists believed that Soviets would have to implement a market economy for Communism to survive
- b. Central planning worked for Stalin, b/c Soviet industry was primitive when Stalin came to power

I. Soviet-Afghan War, 1979

- a. At the UN, the US condemned the Soviet for interfering in Afghanistan in 1979
- b. Soviets wanted to spread Communism to Afghanistan to end their poverty and make everyone equal
- c. According to Islam, God chooses who is rich and who is poor
- d. There was a conflict of ideals
- e. July 1979, Carter began to help Islamic peasants by giving them money and weapons to fight the Soviets
- f. Hardliners in Washington didn't want to let Moscow out of Afghanistan
- g. They wanted revenge for Vietnam
- h. Afghans were also fighting against each other with weapons given to them by the Americans and Soviets
- i. Reagan increased aid to Afghanistan
- j. The US gave Afghans *Stingers* – State of the Art American missiles (1st definitive) sign that US was involved in the war
- k. 1 million Afghans died in war; 15 thousand Soviets died in war

II. Andropov, 1982-84

- a. Brezhnev died in November 1982
- b. Andropov, the head of the Soviet KGB, became the new leader
- c. Andropov considered backing out of Afghanistan, but US didn't trust them and kept the pressure on
- d. 68 years old when he came to power
- e. Only dialyses after 6 months in power
- f. Media said that he had a "cold" after he had been isolated for a long time
- d. He died in 1984 from a "cold"

III. Chernenko, 1984-85

- a. Replaced Andropov after his death
- b. 72 years old when he came to power
- b. Died in 1985

IV. Television

- a. By the 1980s, most Soviets had Televisions and people in the Western Soviet Union picked up reception from Western Europe
- b. They saw that the standard of living the West was better from seeing TV ads

V. Gerontocracy

- a. Gerontocracy (aged-elite) were running the Soviet Union
- b. Andropov and Chernenko wanted reforms, but they were too old and too sick

VI. Soviets: Developed to Developing Nation

- a. From 1940-1960, the Soviet Union became a developed nation
- b. From 1960-1980, Soviets were no longer a developed nation in regards to life expectancy
- c. Soviets had a high infant mortality rate after the 1960s
- d. They had a bad economy
- e. Lack of efficiency in economy
- f. Alcoholism was a major problem
- g. Lack of consumer goods

VII. Alcohol

- a. Reduced male life expectancy to early – mid 50s
- b. Alcohol was very cheap (even good alcohol)
- c. Vodka bottles couldn't be re-closed, making people want to finish the bottle
- d. **Failure of Centralized Planning and Country-wide depression also led to lower life expectancies**

VIII. Gorbachev, 1985-91

- a. Replaced Chernenko as General Secretary of the Communist Party
- b. Members of the Central Committee supported Gorbachev (young leader in 50s)
- c. Well educated to create the necessary reforms
- d. Wanted to save the Soviet Union
- e. Believed in Communism as the best political system
- f. Committed himself to reform – wanted to reverse stagnation

IX. Utopia

- a. In the beginning of the 1960s, Soviet empire was on top
- b. Russians were beating Americans in Space Race
- c. Socialism was spreading
- d. It was believed that Soviet would have everything they wanted for free by the 1980s (preached by Khrushchev)
- e. By 1989, dream wasn't realized and it was nowhere around the corner

X. Gorbachev's Reform Efforts

- a. He knew that Soviets made the most progression through Stalin's terror, but wondered whether the Soviet Union could be reformed without terror
- b. Believed that people's attitudes were the problem, not the system
- c. Gorbachev was very naïve to believe that if he lifted oppression, the good Communists would come out and save the system
- d. Instead anti-Communists came out and spoke of the economic, moral, and social problems in the Soviet Union

XI. Glasnost

- a. Gorbachev initiated Glasnost
- b. He wanted problems to be exposed to the public, so that they could help to fix them

XII. Perestroika

- a. Gorbachev initiated Perestroika
- b. Restructure (Shift things around to fix them)

XIII. Opposition to Communism

- a. Supporters of Glasnost started to challenge Soviet leaders and the entire Communist system
- b. Gorbachev wanted to fix problems
- c. Reformers believed that since Soviet Union couldn't fix problems in the past, they had no assurances that the Soviets could fix current problems

XIV. Move to Democracy

- a. Gorbachev wanted to air some problems, but the people were demanding open reporting of party affairs
- b. After 70 years of rule by powerful elite, Soviets became more democratic
- c. Political opposition under Glasnost allowed political opposition (laws that disallowed criticism were repealed)
- d. Gorbachev reformed political system to allow a choice of candidates and limiting terms of office
- e. Communist leaders were voted out
- f. Most people viewed Gorbachev as putting band-aids on large wounds
- g. Boris Yeltsin, a radical was voted in to the Central Committee on a platform of radical reform – changing to a market economy

XV. Downfall of Gorbachev

- a. Gorbachev unleashed forces that he couldn't control
- b. He wasn't doing enough restructuring (Perestroika)
- c. Old guard Communists hated Gorbachev and wanted the days of Stalin's terror to return
- d. Reformers didn't like Gorbachev because they wanted more reforms b/c the Soviet system wasn't being fixed
- e. Nobody liked Gorbachev

XVI. Gorbachev and the Satellite Countries

- a. Gorbachev asked Iron Curtain countries to follow his example in reforms
- b. Gorbachev decreased defense spending to make Satellites freer and make them happier
- c. He believed that the good Communists would come out and make the Satellites better and reforms would take place
- d. But just like in the Soviet Union, anti-Communists came out and started criticizing the Soviet Union's existence

**EUH 3572 Russia and the Soviet Union
Review Sheet for Final Examination**

**FIVE YEAR PLAN
COMINTERN
POPULAR FRONT
FRANCO-SOVIET TREATY OF 1935
MOLOTOV-RIBBENTROPP PACT
GERMAN INVASION OF USSR
BATTLE OF STALINGRAD
WARTIME CONFERENCES
—TEHERAN, YALTA AND POTSDAM
KATYN MASSACRE
WARSAW UPRISING
ORIGINS OF COLD WAR
TITO
MARSHALL PLAN
STALINIST COUPS IN EASTERN EUROPE- 1948 DOCTOR'S PLOT
TWENTIETH PARTY CONGRESS OF 1956
THE "THAW"
WARSAW PACT
COMECON
EAST GERMAN CRISIS OF 1953
HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION OF 1956 BERLIN PROBLEM BERLIN WALL
PASTNERNAK
VIRGIN LANDS PROGRAM
GOMULKA
SPUTNIK
CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS
SINO-SOVIET RIFT
DUBCEK
BREZHNEV DOCTRINE
DANIEL-SINYAVSKY AFFAIR
SOLZHENITSYN
SAKHAROV
SAMIZDAT, TAMIZDAT
HELSINKI ACCORDS
DETENTE
AFGHANISTAN INVASION
MUJAHADIN
SOLIDARITY
LECH WALESIA
ANDROPOV
CHERNENKO
PERESTROIKA
GLASNOST
REVOLUTIONS OF 1989 IN EASTERN EUROPE
YELTSIN
PUTIN**