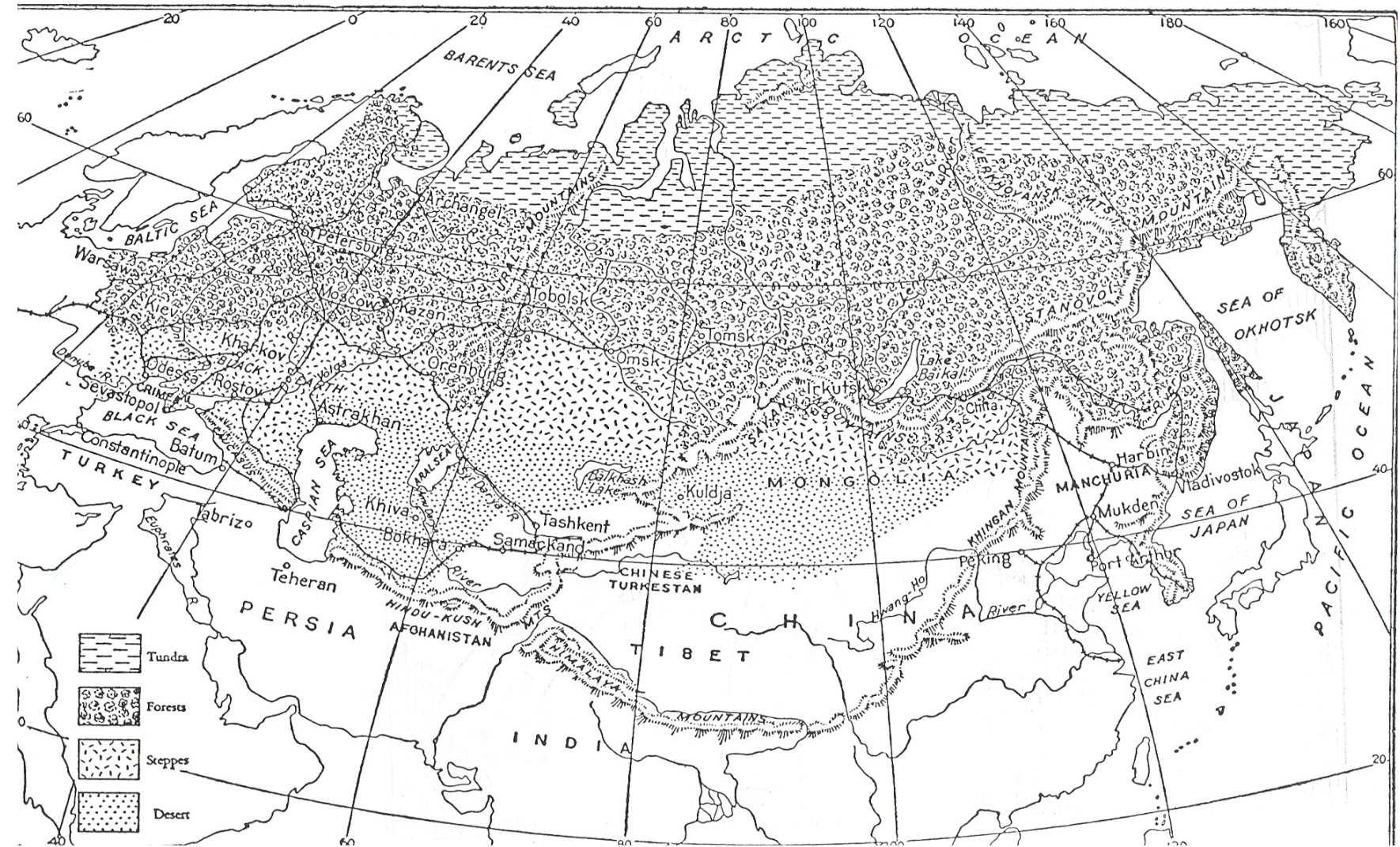


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# The Soviet Union 1950–1991

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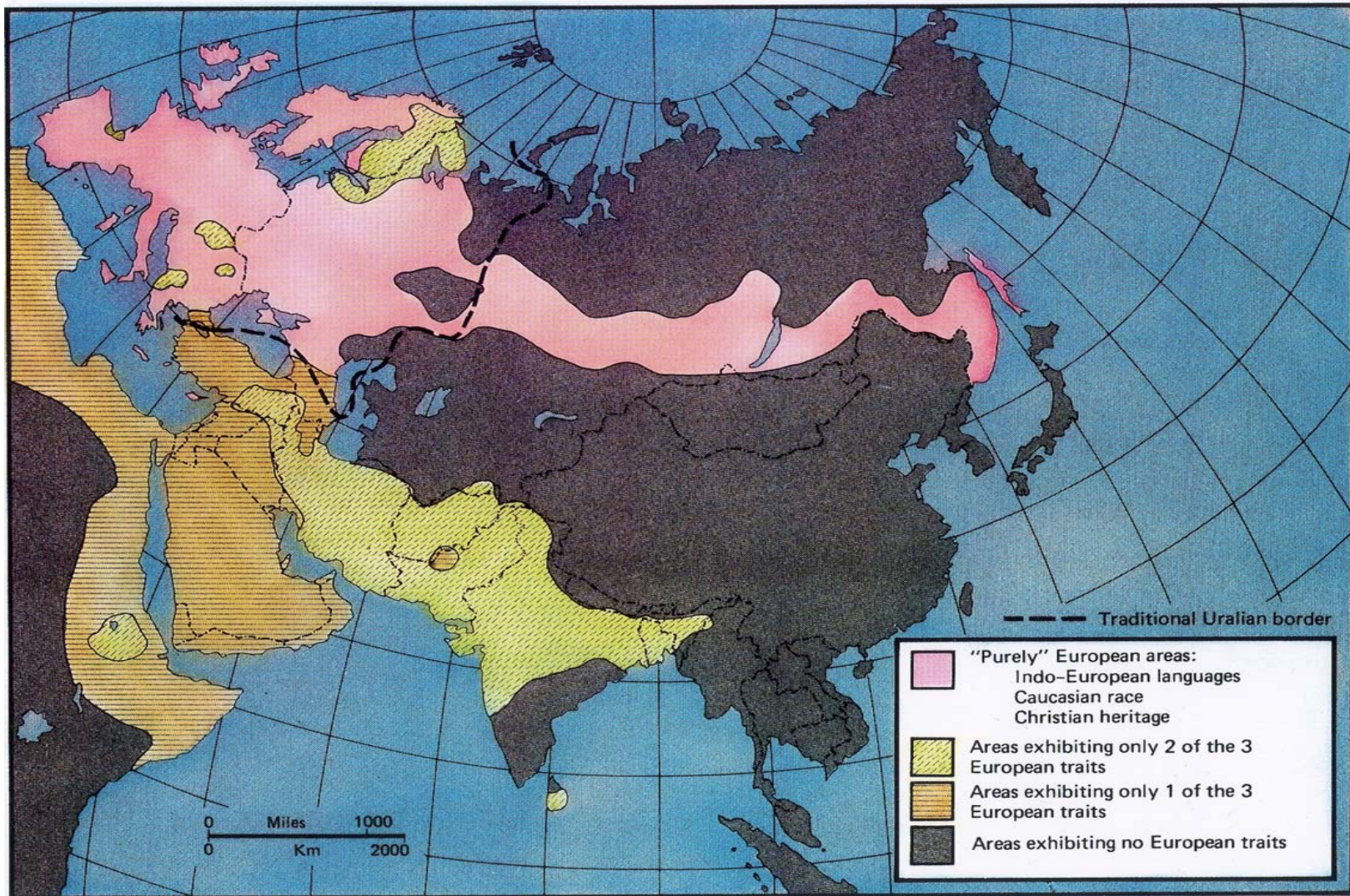
# Geographical Zones of the Soviet Union



# Political Administrative Map of the USSR



# “European” and “Non-European” Afro-Eurasia



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# I. Stalinism—Central Problem of Soviet History (Typology of M. K. Dziewanowski)

## A. Four Soviet Views

1. Stalinist Version (*Short Course History of the Communist Party*)
  2. Trotskii's Version
  3. Khrushchev's Version ("Secret Speech")
  4. Roy Medvedev's Version (*Let History Judge*)
-

---

# I. Stalinism—Central Problem of Soviet History (continued)

## B. Three [Four] Western Views

- 1 Historical School
2. Traditional Liberal School
3. “Industrialization Theory”

[not in Dziewanowski’s typology]

- [4. Bureaucratic-Authoritarian Model

(Ostrowski’s idiosyncratic version)]

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## II. The Cult of Personality, 1945–53

A. Domestic Policy

B. Beginning of the Cold War

C. Death of Stalin, March 5, 1953

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# A. Domestic Policy

## 1. Devastation

- a. Human Losses
- b. Equipment and Property Losses

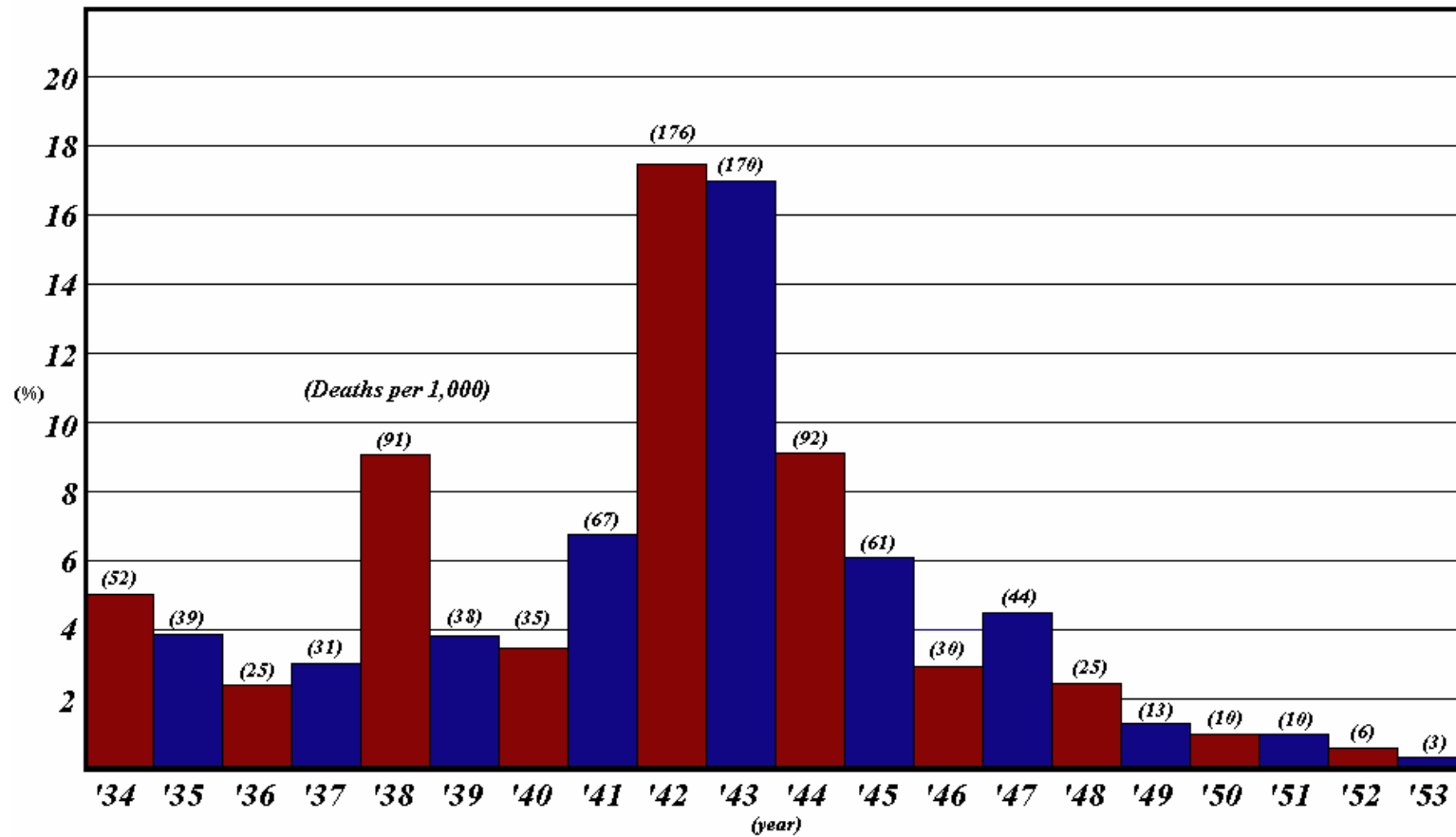
## 2. Arrests, Deportations, and the Gulag

- a. Nationalities
  - b. Intelligentsia, Artists, and Dissidents (e.g., Eisenstein, Solzhenitsyn)
  - c. Doctors' Plot
-





## GULAG PRISONER MORTALITY RATE



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## A. Domestic Policy (continued)

### 3. Schemes, Policies, and Pronouncements

- a. Trofim Lysenko on Biology (anti-genetics)
  - b. “Marxism in Linguistics”
  - c. Andrei Zhdanov on the Arts
  - d. Cybernation—a bourgeois science
-

---

# Trofim Lysenko (far right) with Nikita Khrushchev



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## III. De-Stalinization, 1953–1964

- A. Four Phases of De-Stalinization
  - B. Khrushchev's Rise to Power and Downfall
  - C. Foreign Policy
  - D. Domestic Policy
-

---

## A. Four Phases of De-Stalinization

1. Moderate Phase (March 1953 to January 1956)
  2. Dethronement Phase (February 1956 to January 1957)
  3. Reappraisal Phase (January 1957 to October 1961)
  4. Liquidation of His Memory Phase (October 1961 to October 1964)
-

---

## B. Khrushchev's Rise to Power and Downfall

### 1. Succession Maneuvers, 1953

March: Malenkov as premier and first party secretary

March 14: Malenkov resigns as first party secretary

April: *Pravda* and Beria announce “Doctors’ Plot” a hoax

June: Beria arrested and executed as British agent

Malenkov announces emphasis on consumer goods  
(*Izvestiia*)

September: Khrushchev become first party secretary

*Pravda* denounces consumer goods policy as “rightist deviation”

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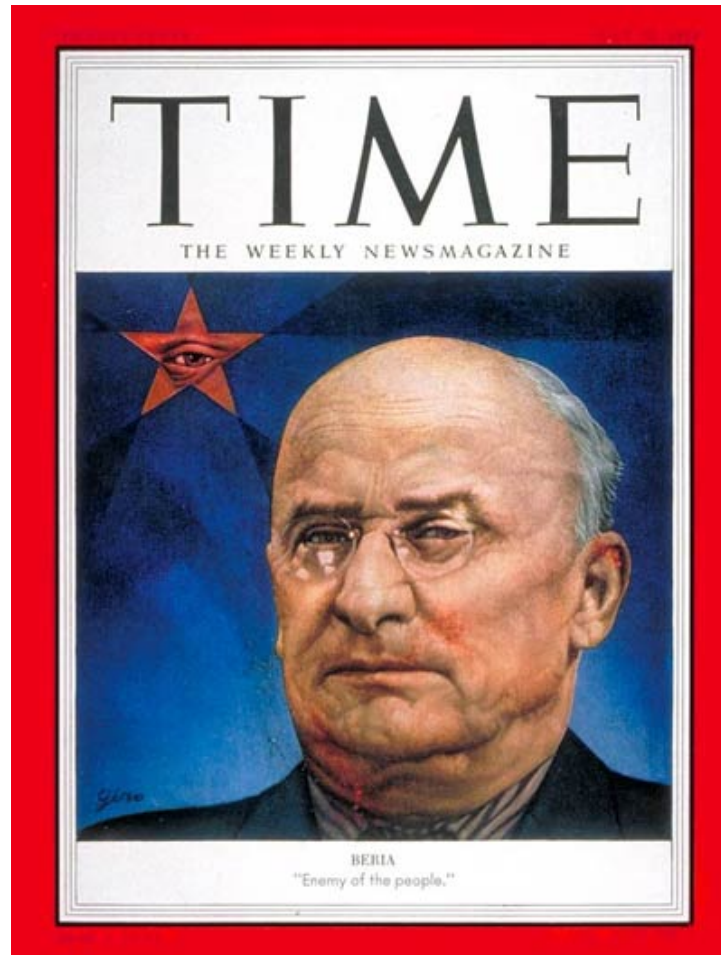
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# Georgii Malenkov (1902-1988)





# Lavrentii Beria (1899-1953)



---

## 2. Succession Maneuvers, 1954

February 8: Malenkov resigns as premier

- a. cites “inexperience”//takes blame for agriculture failures
  - b. N. A. Bulganin becomes premier
-

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# Nikolai Bulganin (1895-1975)



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### 3. Succession Maneuvers, 1956

June: Molotov resigns as foreign minister

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May Day 1957 – Zhukov, Khrushchev, Bulganin, Kaganovich, Malenkov, Molotov, and Mikoian



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## 4. Succession Maneuvers, 1957

June: Khrushchev and Bulganin in Finland

- a. rivals secure majority in Presidium of CC
  - b. Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, and Dmitrii Shepilov  
    (“antiparty group”)
  - c. Khrushchev insisted CC vote on his removal
  - d. Zhukov flew in Khrushchev’s supporters
-

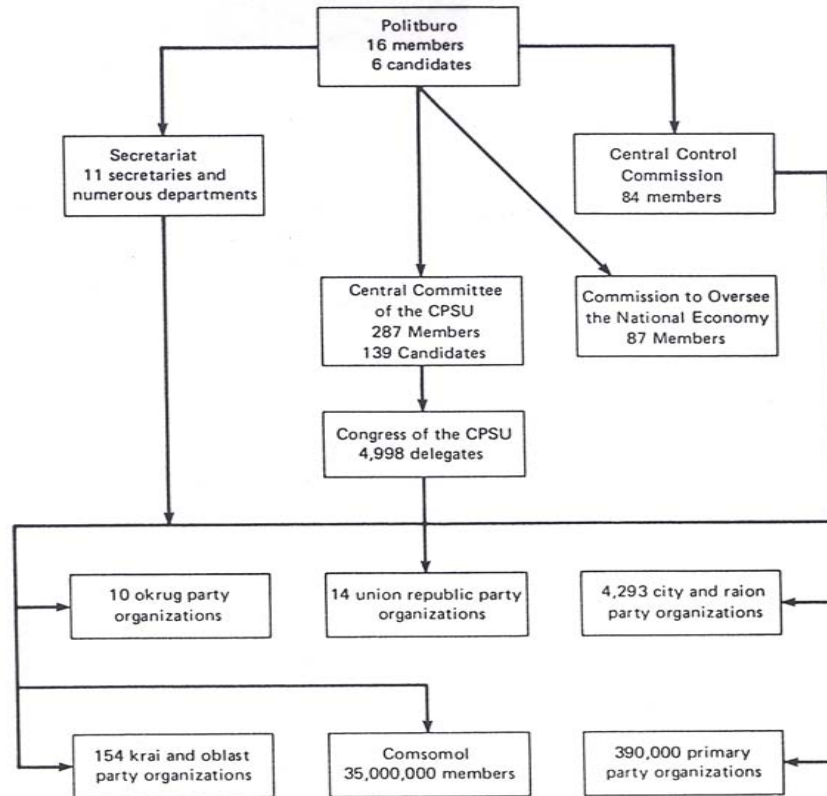
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# Lazar Kaganovich (1893-1991)



# Organizational Structure of the CPSU

The Organizational Structure of the CPSU in 1976

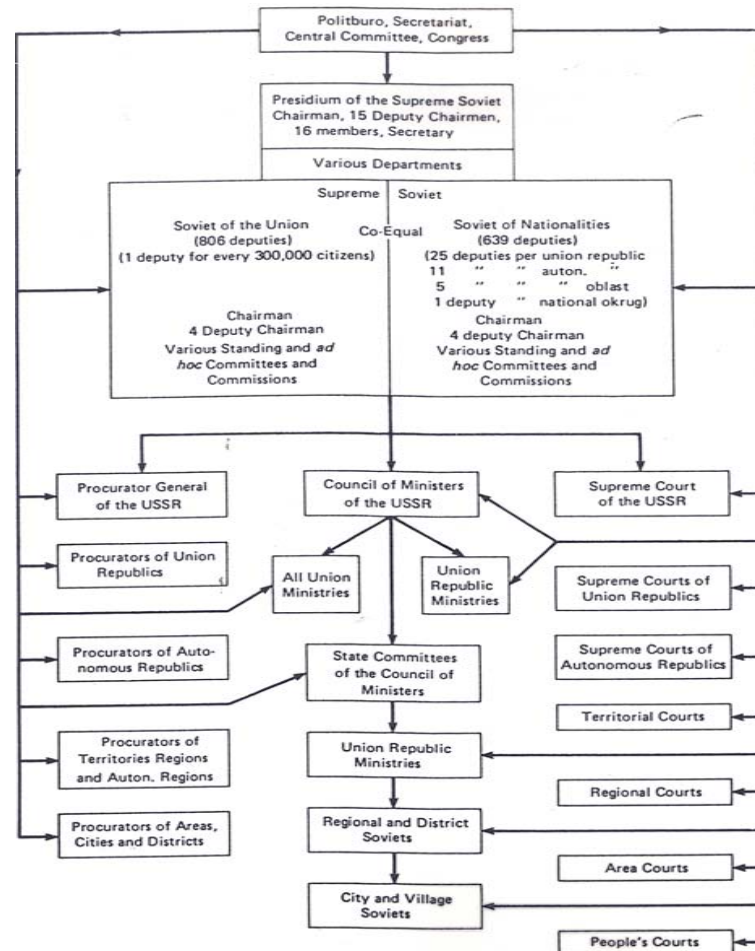


Membership figures are based on the Twenty-Fifth Party Congress, February–March, 1976. According to Brezhnev the CPSU had 15,694,000 members. In March, 1981 that figure was 17,400,000.

SOURCE: Basil Dmytryshyn, *A History of Russia*, © 1977, p. 549. Reprinted by permission of Prentice-Hall, Inc.



# Organizational Structure of the Soviet Government



SOURCE: Basil Dmytryshyn, *A History of Russia*, © 1977, p. 545. Reprinted by permission of Prentice-Hall, Inc.  
 \* Under the 1936 Constitution.

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## 5. Succession Maneuvers, 1958

March: Bulganin resigns//Khrushchev become premier

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## 6. Succession Maneuvers, 1964

October 15: Khrushchev vacationing in Sochi

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## C. Foreign Policy

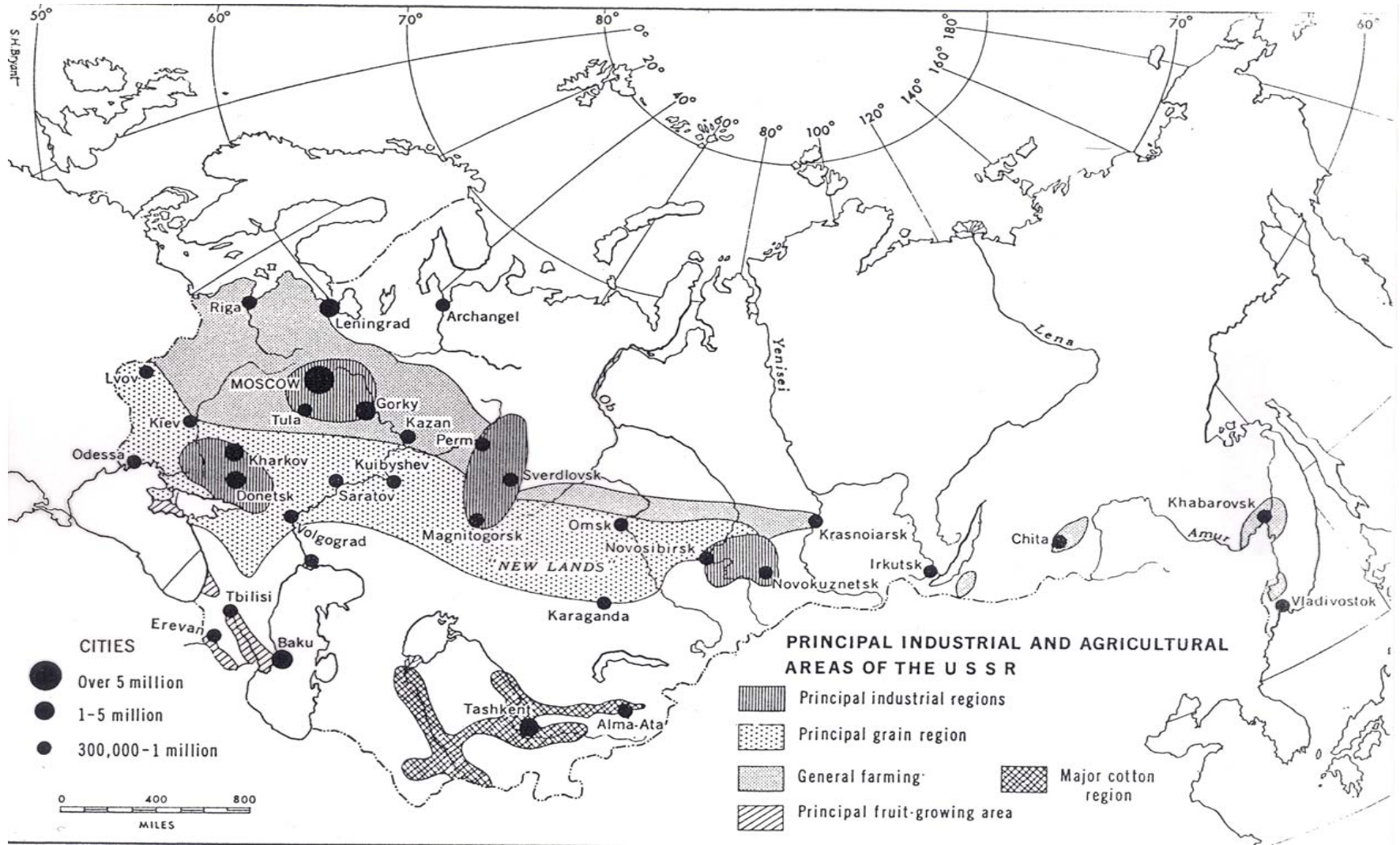
1. Soviet Bloc in Eastern Europe
  2. Dealings with the West
  3. Sino-Soviet Relations
-

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## D. Domestic Policy

1. Emphasis on heavy industry
    - a. sixth five-year plan scrapped for seven-year plan
    - b. seven-year plan scrapped
  2. Agricultural Successes and Failures
    - September 1953: Khrushchev speech about agriculture
    - February 1954: “Virgin Lands” project announced
    - Bumper harvest, 1956; followed by failure of harvest, 1959–1961
    - Purchase of grain, 1963
-

# Principal Industrial and Agricultural Areas of USSR



“This bridge passes inspection.”



*“This bridge passes inspection.”*

—СЧИТАТЬ ОБЪЕКТ ПРИНЯТЫМ.

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## D. Domestic Policy (continued)

### 3. Technological Development

- a. Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM)
- b. Earth-orbiting satellites (Sputnik) – S. P. Korolev





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# Sergei Pavlovich Korolev (1907–1966)



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# Space Program

- a. Sergei Pavlovich Korolev (1907–1966), Chief Designer
- (1) first satellite to orbit the Earth (October 4, 1957), *Sputnik 1*
  - (2) first animal to orbit the Earth (November 3, 1957), *Sputnik 2*
  - (3) first probe to hit the Moon (September 15, 1959), *Luna 2*
  - (4) first photos from far side of moon (October 4, 1959), *Luna 3*
  - (5) first man to orbit the Earth (April 12, 1961), *Vostok 1*
  - (6) first woman to orbit the Earth (June 16, 1963), *Vostok 6*
  - (7) first space walk (March 18, 1965), *Voskhod 2*
  - (8) first spacecraft to impact another planet (Venus), March 1, 1966
-

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# Space Program

- b. Laika
  - c. Yuri Gagarin
  - d. Valentina Tereshkova
  - e. Aleksei Leonov
-

---

# Iurii Gagarin with Khrushchev



# Laika – First Earthling in Space



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# Valentina Tereshkova – First Woman in Space



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# Aleksei Leonov – First Spacewalk



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# IV. Brezhnev: Detente and the Period of Stagnation (1964–1985)

A. Gerontocracy

B. Foreign Policy

C. Domestic Policy

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# A. Gerontocracy

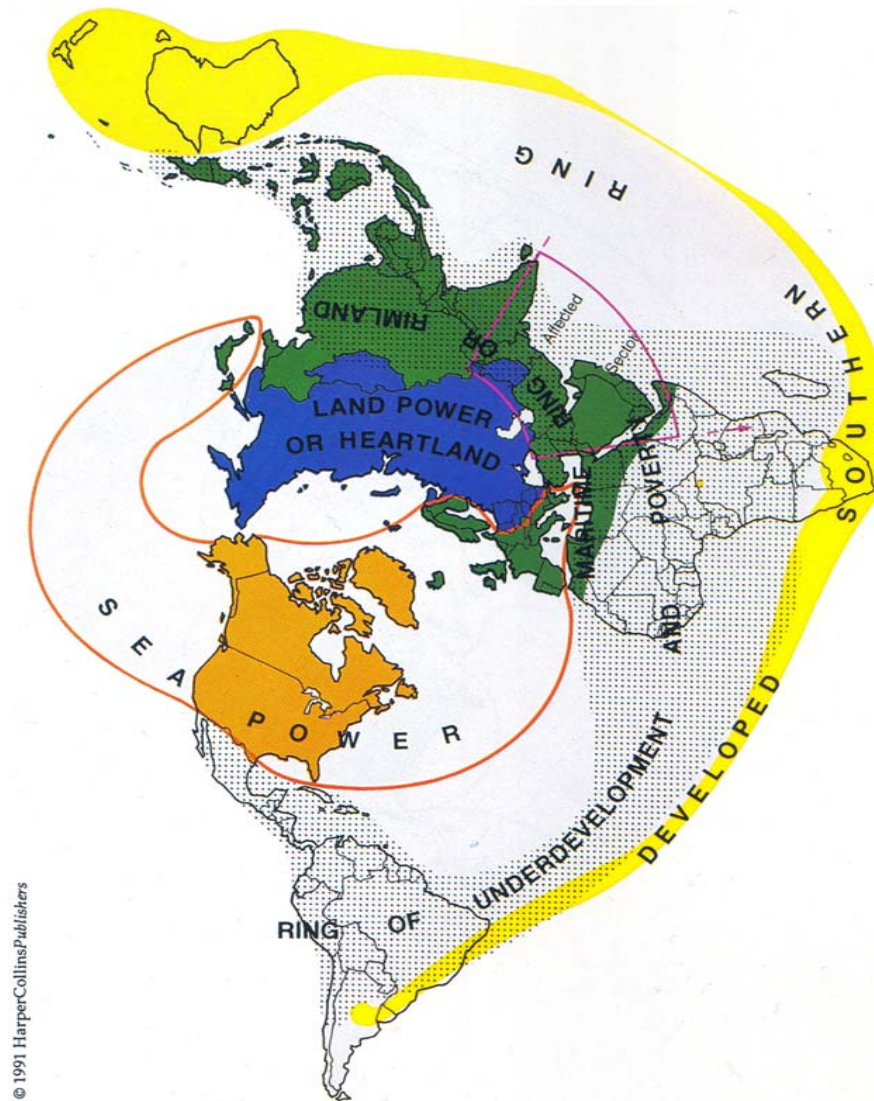
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## B. Foreign Policy

1. Arms Buildup
  2. Relations with Eastern Europe
  3. Détente (1971–1979)
  4. Afghanistan
-

# Eurasian Heartland and Sea Powers



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## C. Domestic Policy

1. Initial reforms failed
  2. Development of military
  3. Agricultural comparisons
  4. Ethnic unrest
-

# Private Plots



*A modern collective farm showing the little fields (back of the houses) belong to the farmers.*

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## V. The Gender Gap

A. 1910s–1930s

B. World War II

C. Post-World War II

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# Division of Household Duties

| <i>Chore</i>       | <i>Woman<br/>Alone</i> | <i>Man<br/>Alone</i> | <i>Both</i> | <i>Others</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Pay bills          | 47%                    | 28%                  | 13%         | 10%           |
| Shop for groceries | 70                     | 4                    | 18          | 6             |
| Prepare breakfast  | 72                     | 3                    | 10          | 13            |
| Cook               | 80                     | 1                    | 5           | 12            |
| Wash dishes        | 64                     | 1                    | 20          | 11            |
| Clean house        | 67                     | 4                    | 14          | 11            |
| Make small repairs | 50                     | 27                   | 6           | 11            |
| Wash               | 90                     | 0                    | 2           | 6             |
| Iron               | 87                     | 1                    | 1           | 6             |

“That is woman’s business”





“And now, Vera, move the king to KN6.”



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## VI. Glasnost', Perestroika, and Mikhail Gorbachev, 1985–1991

- A. Searching for a Formula, 1985–1987
  - B. Apogee of Reform, 1987–1989
  - C. Decline and the Demise of the Soviet Union
-

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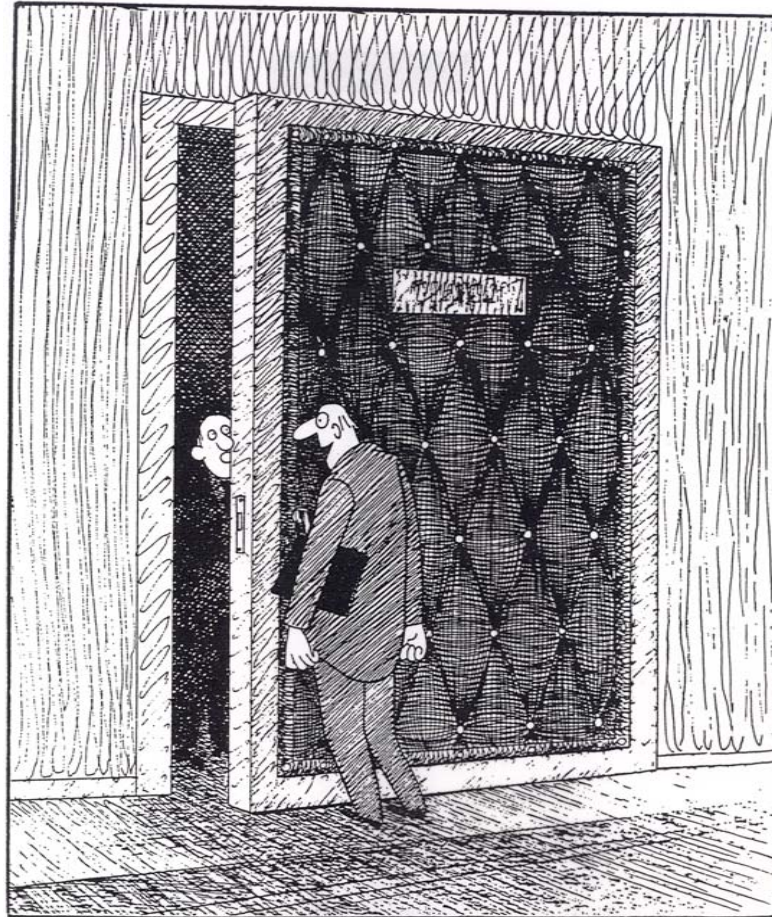
# An Unprecedented Gripe Session



**An Unprecedented Gripe Session** Reformer Mikhail Gorbachev accompanied by his wife Raisa mingles with a crowd of citizens to hear popular complaints.

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# “What’s the password?” “Glasnost”



“What’s the password?”  
“Glasnost.”  
“Come in.”

—ПАРОЛЬ?  
—ГЛАСНОСТЬ.  
—ПРОХОДИ.