

West European Reforms and East European Revolutions

I. West European Reforms

- A. Situation at the End of World War II
 - 1. Rebuilding shattered economies
 - 2. Germany: Coming to grips with the National Socialist past
 - 3. Problem of a divided Germany
 - 4. Denying the area to Communism
- B. Marshall Plan (1947–1952)
- C. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (1949–)
 - 1. Response to fear of Soviet invasion (NSC-68)
 - 2. Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) joined in 1955
- D. Economic Reform and Integration
 - 1. European Coal and Steel Authority established April 1951
 - 2. Benelux Economic Union, created 1958
 - 3. European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market)
 - a. Treaty of Rome, March 25, 1957
 - b. renamed European Union (EU), 1993
- E. France and Gaullism
 - 1. Fourth Republic (1946–1958)
 - a. Failure in Indochina
 - b. Algerian War for Independence (1954–1962)
 - 2. Fifth Republic (1958–)
 - a. Charles de Gaulle, President 1958–1969
 - b. aspirations to be 3rd Great Power

II. East European Revolutions

- A. Situation at the End of World War II
 - 1. Presence of the Red Army
 - 2. Soviet appropriations from shattered economies (est. \$20 billion)
 - 3. Coalition governments
 - 4. Deny the area to Germany, capitalism, and anti-Soviet elements
 - 5. Soviet fear of encirclement
- B. Communist Coups of 1948: Creation of “People’s Democracies”
- C. Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA or COMECON) (1949–1991)
- D. Warsaw Pact (1955–1991)

E. Relations of the Soviet Union with Eastern Europe through 1968

1. Yugoslavia
 - a. Marshal Tito (Josip Broz) (1892–1980), Prime Minister, 1946–1953; President, 1953–1980
 - b. expelled from Cominform (June 1948)
2. East German demonstrations, 1953
3. Hungarian Revolution, 1956 (October 23–November 4)
 - a. Imre Nagy (1896–1958), Prime Minister, 1953–1955, 1956
 - b. Janos Kadar (1912–1989), Prime Minister, 1956–1988
4. Polish demonstrations, 1956
 - a. Poznań, June 18–19
 - b. “The Polish October”
 - c. Władysław Gomułka (1905–1982), Party First Secretary 1943–1948, 1956–1970
5. Czechoslovakia, 1968
 - a. Antonin Novotny (1904–1975), First Secretary of CCP and President
–resigned as First Secretary January 1968
–resigned as President March 22, 1968
 - b. Alexander Dubček (1921–1992), First Secretary of CCP (January 1968 to April 1969)
 - c. General Ludvik Svoboda (1895–1979), President, March 22, 1968–1975
–April and May: SU sent military delegations
–June: Warsaw Pact military exercises on border
–August 21: Soviet, East German, Polish, Hungarian, and Bulgarian military units invade
 - d. Gustav Husak (1913–1991) became First Secretary April 1969–1987

F. Relations of the Soviet Union with Eastern Europe 1969–1991

1. Poland—Solidarity Movement, 1980–1981
 - a. Edward Gierek (1913–2001), Party First Secretary, 1970–1980
 - b. Lech Wałęsa (1943–), Electrician in Gdańsk shipyards
 - (1) Nobel Peace Prize, 1983
 - (2) President 1990–1995
 - c. General Wojciech Jaruzelski (1923–), Prime Minister, 1981–1989; Party First Secretary 1981–1990
 - (1) declared martial law December 13, 1981 (lifted July 1983)
 - (2) President, 1989–1990
 - d. The Triumph of Solidarity, 1988–1990
2. East Germany and the fall of the Berlin Wall
3. The Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia
4. Romania: The last of the Stalinist regimes
 - a. Nicolae Ceaușescu (1918–1989), President, 1967–1989

G. Coming to Grips with the Communist Past