

Stalinist Totalitarian State

- Police State
 - Serve the government not the people
 - Spy on citizens and use brutal force
 - Great Purge: campaign of terror directed at eliminating anyone who threatened Stalin's power
 - Due to this, Stalin gained control of communist party and soviet state
- Russian Propaganda and Censorship
 - Communist Newspaper
 - No individuals creatively give incomplete info
- Education
 - Mold people's mind to be unconditionally loyal
 - Colleges and universities passed on the ideals of communism and importance to build a communist state

Lecture #2: Cold War

Birth of the Cold War

- Following World War II, two nations emerged as formidable super powers
 - United States and Soviet Union.
- The ideologies of the West (US) and those of the East (USSR) were to clash in the coming decades.
 - USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ex: Capitalism/Democracy vs. Communism
 - The two superpowers became involved in a global conflict. That conflict came to be known as the Cold War
 - No-direct confrontation also known as The nuclear age
 - Spying, propaganda, arms race, diplomacy

Clashing Ideologies

UNITED STATES (US)

- Government: Democracy; Free Elections and Elected Representatives
- Economy: Capitalism; Free Market
- Focus: freedom

SOVIET UNION (USSR)

- Government: Communist; Party Controlled Politics, a Totalitarian State (under a dictator)
- Economy: Socialism; State controlled
- Focus: equality

Name: Arinw
Period: 5

Modern Russia

Czar Nicholas II

- World War One
 - Nicholas had no training or ability to mobilize army
 - Russia's industry was not able to produce the weapons and supplies needed for an army
 - Due to this Russia suffered heavy losses between 1914 and 1916.
 - People became more and more upset with the czar
 - Unprepared and didn't have the costs
 - Showed weaknesses in the leadership of Czar Nicolas; moved office to the front

Bolsheviks Gain Power

- During World War One
- Lenin and Bolsheviks gained control of Petrograd
- Nov 1917, Bolshevik Red Guards stormed into the winter palace and took over government offices and the government
- Within days, the bolsheviks and lenin took over

Bolshevik Revolution

- White Army vs. Bolshevik Red
 - White Army supported the czar and a democratic government
 - leon trotsky commanded the Red Army
 - The U.S even sent aid to the White Army but it didn't help
 - Caused 14 million causalities, famine, and a 3 year struggle
 - lenin will try to restore order after this Civil War
 - Pulled Russia out of world war I once put in power

Death Leads to Stalin

- Lenin suffered a stroke in 1922
- To lead the new communist party was
 - Leon trotsky or
 - Joseph Stalin
 - Cold, hard, and impersonal
 - Stalin: man of steel
 - Moved his supporters into positions of power
 - By 1928, Stalin was in total command
 - A dictator
 - communist
 - Government held all the power
 - classes society

Iron Curtain

- In the aftermath of World War II, Europe was in dire straits.
 - The war had destroyed many European cities.
 - The Allies were making an effort at rebuilding much of the continent.
 - A rift began to form from the onset between the Western Allies (Great Britain, US) and the Soviet Union over "Eastern Europe" to rebuild this war torn continent.
- The first area of disagreement was over "Eastern Europe".
- Winston Churchill told the world that an "Iron Curtain" had descended across Europe;
 - A metaphor for the new division is drawn between iron

Eastern Europe

- Eastern Europe was controlled by the Soviet Union shortly after the war.
 - Red Army troops could be found in all the nations of the region by 1946.
- The nations in Eastern Europe that were controlled by the Soviets were called satellite states.
 - These countries included: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and Poland.
- The Soviet Union wanted to create a buffer zone between them and the rest of Europe in their control of this region.
- The USSR suppressed the freedoms and rights of the people of Eastern Europe.

Crisis in Berlin: Berlin Airlift

- After the war, the German capital city of Berlin, just like the country, was split into 4 sectors (areas). Each one was controlled by each of the Allied nations
 - 1949 - The Berlin Airlift political opposition to separate German states.
 - airlifted food, supplies, clothing etc.
 - showed how far the US and others would go to protect non-communist states from communism

Crisis in Berlin: Berlin Wall

3rd generation wall came

- Eventually in the 1960s,
 - Nikita Khrushchev, the new leader of the Soviet Union, began to build a wall in Berlin in 1961
 - Separated the Soviet sector from the others.
- The Berlin Wall was a physical representation of the division between the East and the West.
- The wall was designed to keep people in and others out.
 - People tried crossing by tunnels, hot air balloons, jumping, swimming etc.
 - The wall just got better and better

*2 ways
came in play*

*invested everything to prevent
people to get through*