

## What was the role of different USSR Presidents in the origin and development of the Cold War?

	Josef Stalin (1923-53) (Chp 2-5)	Nikita Khrushchev (1953-64) (Chp 7-9)	Leonid Brezhnev (1964-82) (Chp 13-16)	Mikhail Gorbachev (1985-91) (Chp 17)
Key policies & ideas	<p>Collectivization and industrialisation; Five Year Plans</p> <p>Great Patriotic War (1941 when Germany invades Russia to May 1945 when they capture Berlin) Nazi-Soviet Pact Grand Alliance/ marriage of convenience with US during WWII</p> <p>Soviet Bloc “friendly states” Germany/Berlin Warsaw pact</p> <p>Restricted culture and religion</p> <p>National strength rather than international Marxist Revolution</p> <p>Fearful always of the West</p>	<p>Struggle for power</p> <p>agriculture – Virgin Islands Campaign 1954– aim to increase agricultural production by encouraging people to move to areas for agriculture production, focus on corn (and therefore raise living standards) boost production levels collective farming</p> <p>Decentralisation of industry and creation of regional economic councils</p> <p>De-stalinization reduced the power of secret police, released many political prisoners, relaxed artistic censorship, opened up more of the country to foreign visitors Cultural thaw Led USSR away from harsh Stalin era</p> <p>“peaceful coexistence” with USA</p> <p>Technology, space &amp; arms development-</p> <p>Arms production</p> <p>foreign relations: East Germany Hungary (1956), Berlin Wall Crisis (1961), Cuba (1962), China</p>	<p>Brezhnev Doctrine- in order to maintain Communist control</p> <p>Revival of Stalinist polices: Media, arts, lit censorship Anti-reformist eco policies</p> <p>Continued thaw of US-USSR relations- improve East-West relations</p> <p>Wanted to increase consumer goods and agriculture Ninth and Tenth FYP</p> <p>Improve standard of living</p> <p>Control of dissidents</p>	<p>Glasnost: openness</p> <p>Perestroika: restructuring Of party and economy Believed that the basic structure of the economy was sound buut minor changes were needed</p> <p>Cut military spending which had been at 25% of budget as opposed to the US 7% Cut army to 500 000 men</p> <p>INF Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty Destroy intermediate range weapons</p> <p>START Reduction of long range nuclear weapons</p> <p>Abandon the Brezhnev Doctrine and allow the Eastern States to sort their own issues Withdrew military personal from Czech, Hungary and East Germany</p>

<p>How these policies were put into practice?</p>	<p>Berlin Blockade Korean War</p> <p>Five Year Plan- industry Collectivisation- agriculture</p> <p>Great Purges- elimination of opposition and people who threatened communism</p> <p>Cult of personality to increase support Assisted by censorship and redrawing of history</p>	<p>“Secret Speech” - De-stalinization</p> <p>Virgin Islands- use land in Siberia to increase crop numbers Inaugurated the space age in 1957 with the launch of the satellite Sputnik. 1959, a Soviet rocket hit the moon, 1961 Soviet astronaut Yuri A. Gagarin became the first man in space.</p> <p>Co-existence: Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 1963</p>	<p>Nov 1968- Brezhnev Doctrine after Czech Coup Asserted right of USSR to intervene in Soviet Satellite States if unrest/opposition to Communism was brewing Also intervened in Afghan civil war</p> <p>Détente, SALT I and II</p> <p>Collectivisation and state owned farmed</p> <p>More oppressive than Khrushchev but not as oppressive as Stalin Used KGB to eliminate government opposition groups Jews prevented from emigrating</p>	<p>Glasnost: lifted restrictions on information and debate media censorship relaxed literature once banned allowed again</p> <p>Perestroika: Reduced Soviet stronghold on eco 1987- Abolished quotas Businesses now run like private ones but controlled by workers 1988- private ownership legalised, barriers removed from foreign trade</p>
<p>Successes</p>	<p>Defeat of Germany in Great Patriotic War</p> <p>Manipulation of Eastern European countries post-WWII to create sphere of influence</p> <p>FYP increased industrial output and employment</p> <p>Collectivisation gave Soviet Party control over farms</p> <p>Purges removed opposition and rebellious elements from the party</p>	<p>Improved relationships with West Coexistence allowed for decrease in arms spending (tensions raised after U-2 incident)</p> <p>Crushing of Hungarian Uprising</p> <p>Space exploration</p> <p>Agricultural reforms were successful for a little while with levels rising slightly</p>	<p>Détente</p> <p>SALT- wanted to reduce arms spending</p> <p>Suppression of dissent Czech Coup Solidarity Poland</p> <p>Agricultural production rose by more 50% but major improvements</p> <p><i>Policies had social success but did not change economic stagnation</i></p>	<p>Improved relations with West Became more popular and seen as the man who could end the Cold War</p> <p>Slowing of arms race: Signing of Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, 1987 INF and START agreements</p> <p>Reduced number of military presence in Satellite States and granting them greater independence- benefitted people Became more popular be people Seen as the man who let them break free</p>

<p><b>Failures</b></p>	<p>FYP- set unrealistic targets therefore a lot of produce was unusable  Progress unbalance with heavy industry increased but not consumer goods  Generally working conditions were also very poor</p> <p>Collectivisation- poor harvests lead to famine</p> <p>Purges removed great minds in a country where literacy was poor  Purging of army weakened Red Army</p>	<p>Cuban Missile Crisis- put US-USSR on brink of nuclear war</p> <p>Berlin Wall- millions of refugees had fled East Germany and Eastern Bloc through Berlin prior to wall being built  Near loss of Soviet control in Poland and Hungary</p> <p>Virgin Islands Campaign  Drought influenced harvest of crops</p> <p>Education reforms had good intentions but the standard of education declined</p> <p>Industrial reforms did not work as changes did not change the target based structure which did not improve output  Reforms did not target change to industry but rather how it was managed</p> <p>Relationships with China soured over De-Satlinisation and criticism over Berlin and Cuba from Mao  Labelled Khrushchev “Left revisionist”</p>	<p>Economic policies pushed USSR back into stagnation and negative growth  Decided to continue with the notion of FYPs that placed quotas on production and focused on quantity rather than quality  Created black market of consumer goods</p> <p>Standard of living did not increase and production decreased</p> <p>Build-up of defence left little for eco growth</p> <p>Afghanistan invasion 1979, showed that he was not fully committed to disarmament</p>	<p>Perestroika: Some aspects of the eco still remained centralised e.g. price control and foreign exchange  Some hardline members of Kremlin believed reforms to be too Capitalist</p> <p>Although reducing control on Satellite States had hoped to make USSR more modern and revitalise it, actually had negative effects on Russia  Did not have the same love from the Russian people as elsewhere</p> <p>Policies brought weakening of Soviet Union which eventually dissolved</p>
<p><b>Legacy</b></p>	<p>Bureaucracy  Cult of Personality  Economic Imbalance  Cold War- ideological battle with the capitalist West</p>	<p>Backward agriculture and Industry  Internationally isolated  Authoritarian Party in control  Beginning of thaw in US-USSR relations</p>	<p>Détente  Afghanistan War  Built up military and industry but weakened economy in return  Poor living standards  Criticised of corruption</p>	<p>End of the Cold War  Fall of Berlin Wall- 1991  Break away of previously controlled Soviet states  Referendum about the future of the Soviet Union which decided to vote for President and Yeltsin won</p>

The main aim of each leader:

	Stalin	Khrushchev	Brezhnev	Gorbachev
<b>Social</b>	Crushing dissents Education through work experience rather than textbook education	Reversed oppressive policies of Stalin Welcomed a certain extent of dissidence Reforms to public education	Public Housing Education Repression of dissent but less violent than in Stalin era (use of Gulags)	Glasnost- openness Involve the people- only way to move forward freedom of expression and information
<b>Economic</b>	Collectivisation of agriculture FYPs of heavy industry  Implemented quotas to ensure production meet goals	Destalinisation- used as justification of his dramatic policy changes in economics Agricultural policies- expand area of grain growth Virgin Islands Campaign +expand collective farms and remove centralised system of control Decentralisation of industry Desire to make USSR great through improved living standards rather than military might	Agriculture reforms Reduce arms spending/ military spending as a consequence of failing economy more than achieving economic greatness Undermined by Afghanistan invasion	Decentralisation of the economy Restructure the stagnant economy Rapid technological modernisation Increased worker productivity Limited free-market under perestroika reforms Increase capital investment- improve technology
<b>Political (foreign)</b>	Main aims was to protect his country in the face of national hostility Abandoned idea of an international Marxist revolution for national strength/ security Create friendly states in Eastern Europe Berlin Crisis Superpower/ideological battle against US	Cuban Missile Crisis Hungarian Uprising "peaceful coexistence" with West Warsaw Pact for Eastern Bloc states Yet still allowed more openness	SALT I and II Brezhnev doctrine after Czech Afghanistan	To create a Sovereign Union Perestroika- restructuring Withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan REDUCED MILITARY SPENDING Became a constitutional dictator to help pass his policies but didn't translate into actions Democratisation of Eastern Bloc