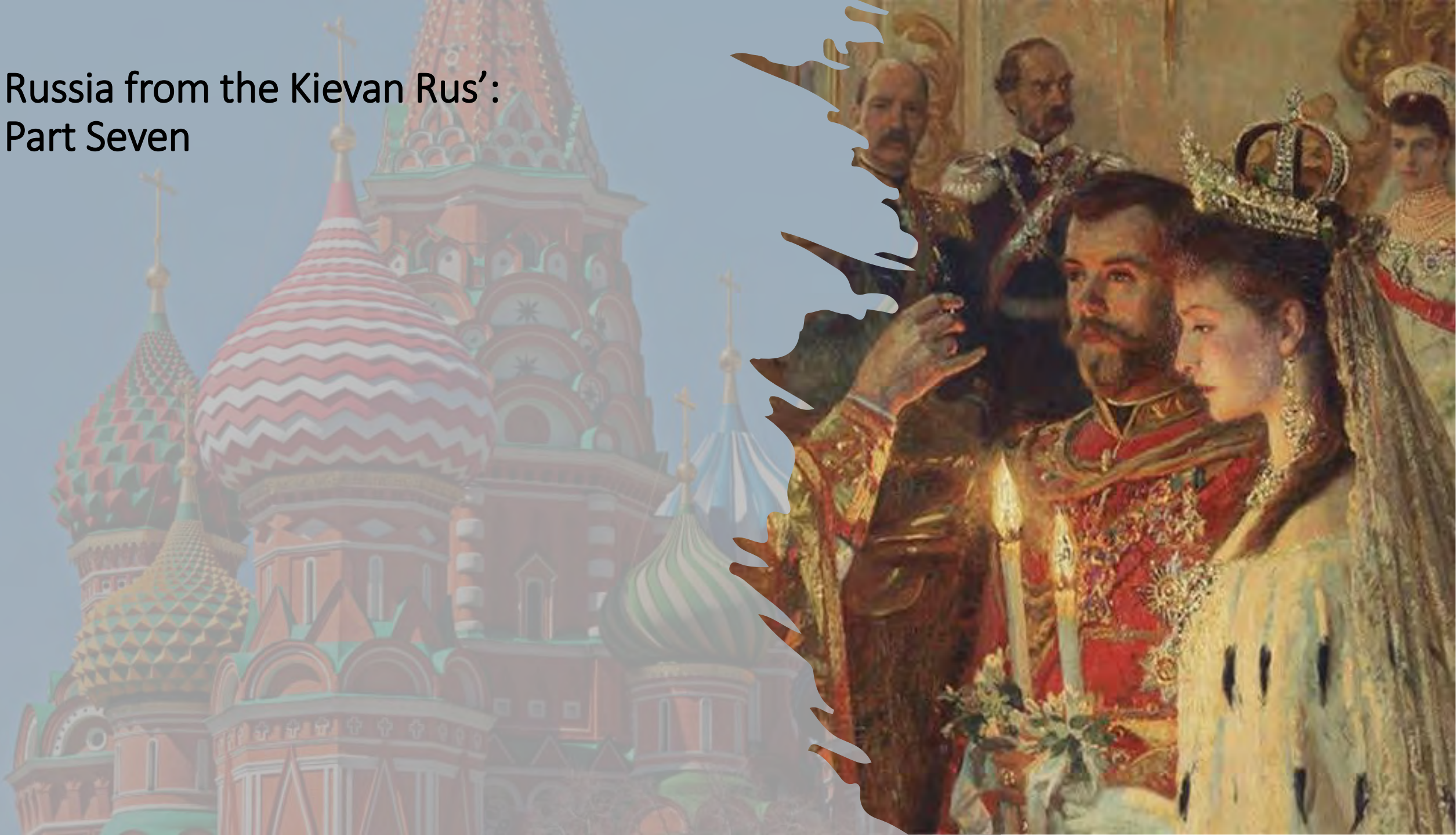


# Russia from the Kievan Rus': Part Seven





## Russian Civil War 1917-23

- Thirteen Allied nations invade Russia
- USA sends troops to Arkangel and Vladivostok
- Ukraine and Poland form independence movements
- Red Army secures control of the Ukraine
- Poland, Baltic States and Finland break free



trotsky 1879/1940



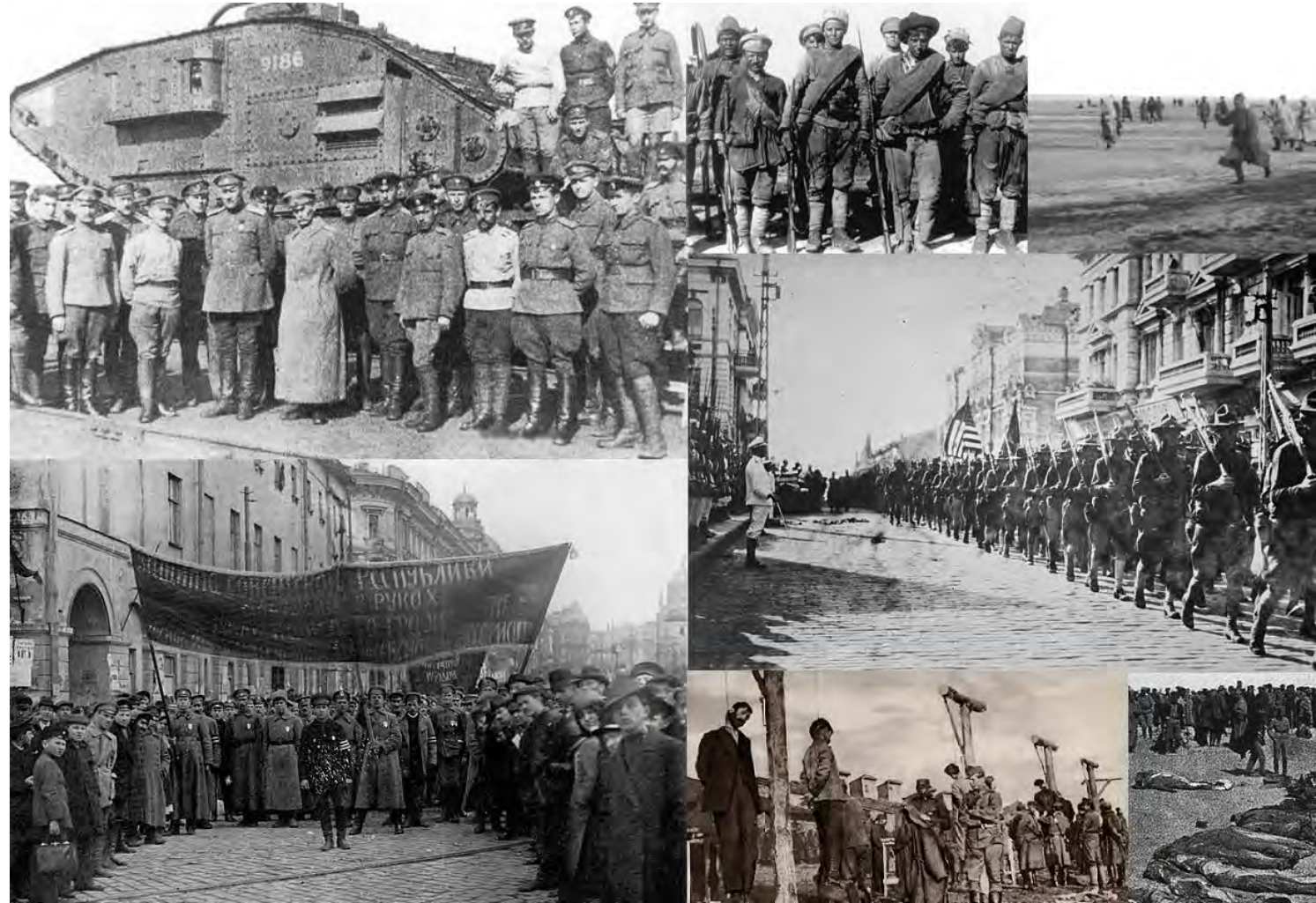
Stalin 1878/1953



lênin 1870/1924

## Soviets Rebuild After Civil Wars

- New Economic Policy (NEP) complements state-ownership
- Education for all from 3 to 16 a priority
- Diplomacy replaces the most obvious confrontation in Europe



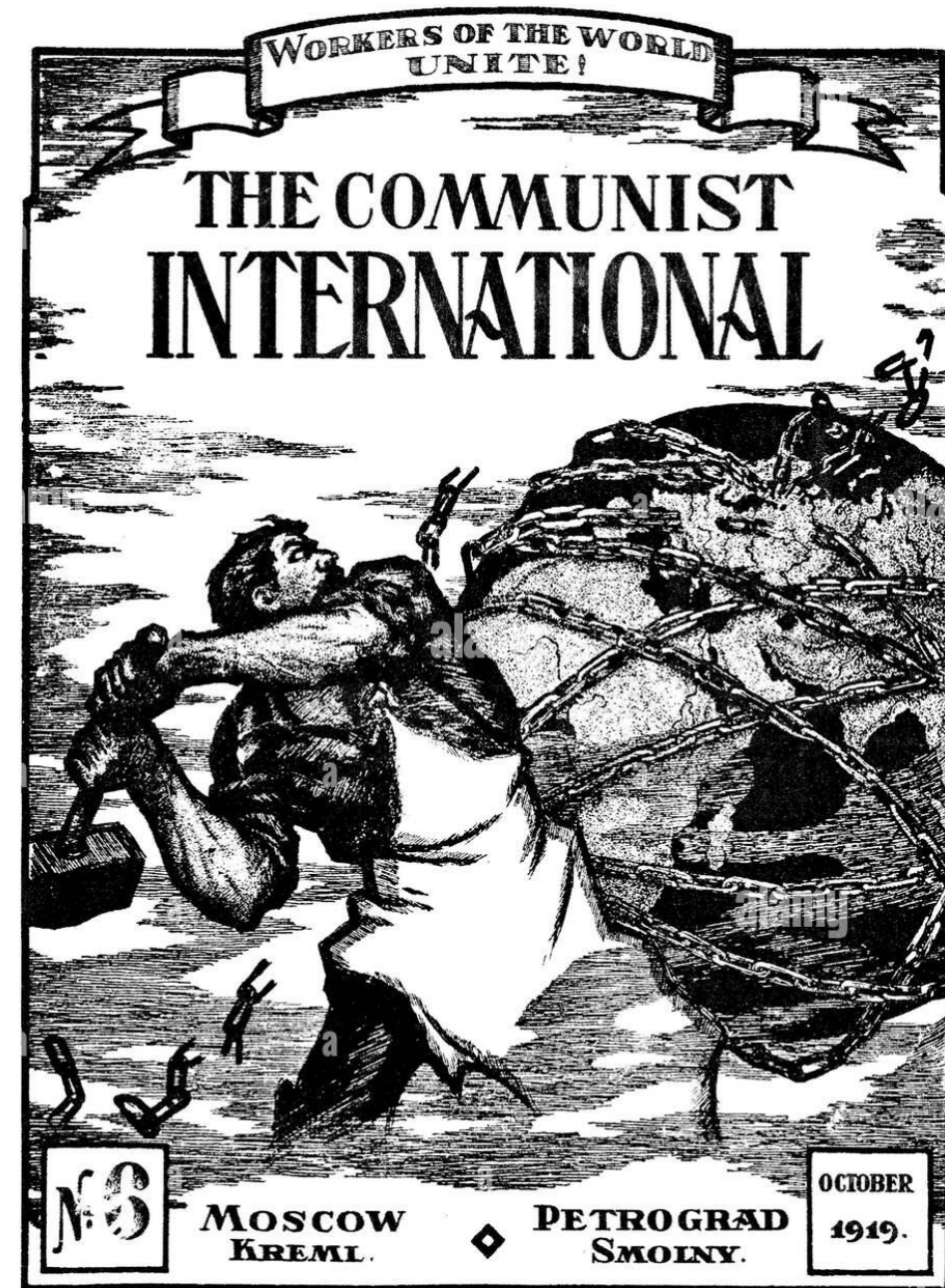
## German-Soviet Military Cooperation 1922-33

- Both countries isolated
- Germany rearmament forbidden
- Soviets needed advanced training
- Treaty of Rapallo: Germany and Soviet Union renounce claims upon each other



# COMINTERN Finances Revolutions around the World

- Chiang Kai-Shek, Chinese leader
- Ho Chi Minh, Vietnamese rebel leader
- Communist movements in India
- Union organizing in Britain and elsewhere cause break in relations w/UK





## Russian Agriculture in Mid-1920's

- 80% of population were peasants
- One-half of land managed by traditional local peasant councils
- Laborers-per-acre were 4X that of North America
- Limited modern machinery

## Soviet Famines 1921-33

- Famine 1932-33 worst
- Five-Year Plan incl Collectivization
- Stalin ordered mass movements of restive minorities to hinterlands





5<sup>к</sup> ПОЧТА СССР 1987



АКАДЕМИК  
НИКОЛАЙ ВАВИЛОВ

Nikolai Vavilov  
World-renowned  
developer of  
hybrid crops

# “We Have to Become Specialists”

- Huge numbers of peasants were needed in industry; move to cities
- Workers with little formal training grabbed up by competing factories
- Advancement possible for former poor peasants
- Women occupy professional occupations as much as men; but not as supervisors





## Magnitogorsk Steel Plant

- A design at Gary Indiana was purchased by Soviets
- Original plant took eleven years to design & complete in USA
- Three years to construct in USSR

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## Moscow Show Trials 1936-38

- Marks the last major purge of military and government officials
- American commentators are generally un-plussed
- Marks the transition from dedicated Communists to bureaucrats



## The 1936 Constitution of the Soviet Union



- 1937: Stalin celebrates a “More Pleasant Time”
  - More consumer goods
  - New Soviet Constitution (see stamp at right)
  - Improved Living conditions
  - Education advances (see next slide)
- However, the threat of war soon diverts consumer funding towards rearmament

# Socialist Realism Art



## Polikarpov I-16

- The world's first low-wing fighter with retractable landing gear to attain operational status
- I-16 spurred advances elsewhere in fighter design
- Figured prominently in:
  - Sino-Japanese War
  - Khalkin-Gol battles between USSR and Japan
  - Winter War with Finland
  - Spanish Civil War





## Spanish Civil War 1936-1939

- Nationalists (see on left) aided by Germany & Italy
- Republicans (on the right) aided only by USSR and Mexico
- USA Government was non-interventionist, but volunteers joined Lincoln Brigade





# Borders Changed after WWI Continue to Evolve



# Sudetenland Crisis in Czechoslovakia 1938



Sudetenland, ceded to Germany in the Munich agreement, 30th September 1938



Czechoslovak territory annexed by Poland, 1st November 1938



Czechoslovak territory given to Hungary by Germany and Italy, 2nd October 1938



Annexed by Hungary in 1939



# Pact Between USSR and Germany August 1939



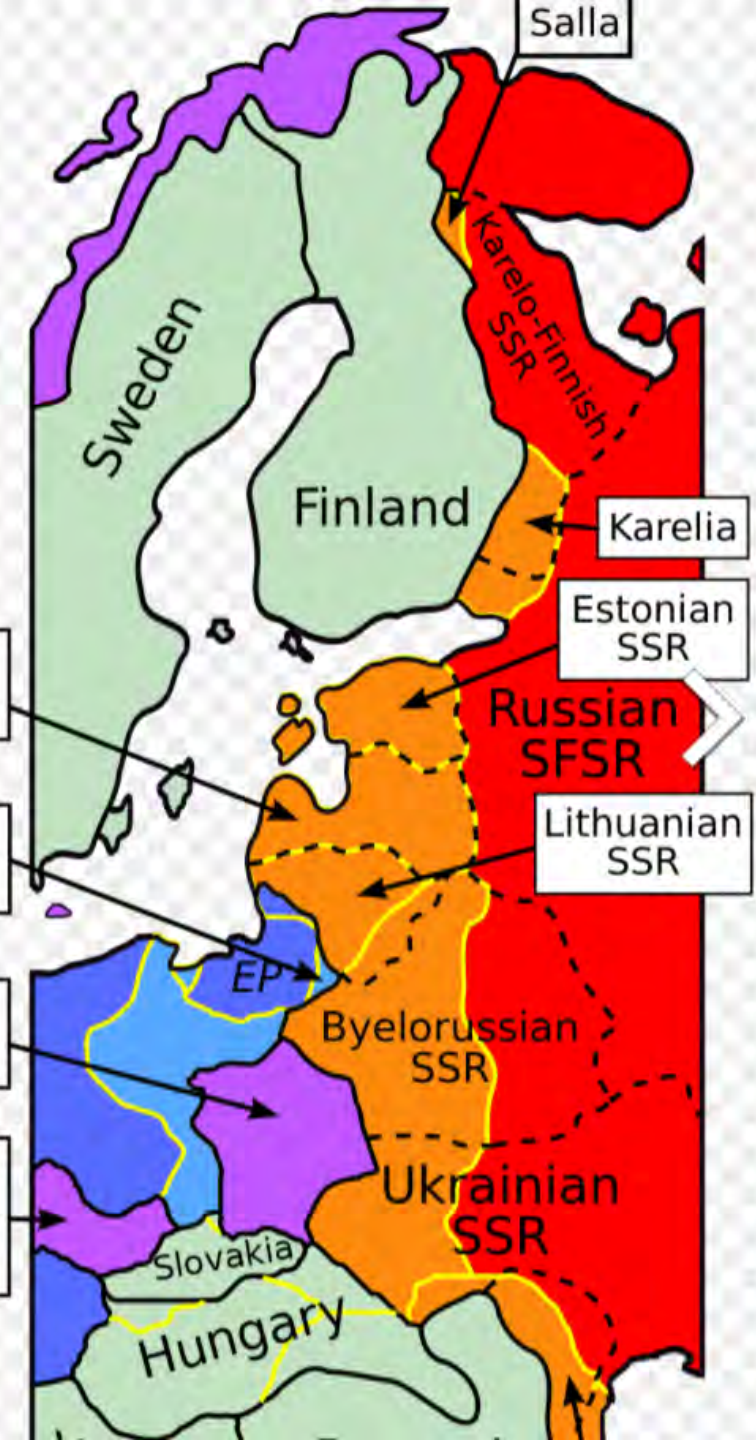
- Soviet Union
- Germany
- Other countries and territories
- EP East Prussia

**1939** ◀◀

- Soviet sphere of influence
- German sphere of influence
- National borders as of 1939
- Planned Borders
- Soviet republic borders as of 1939

**1940** ▶▶

- Annexed by the Soviet Union
- Annexed by Germany
- Occupied by Germany
- National borders as of 1940

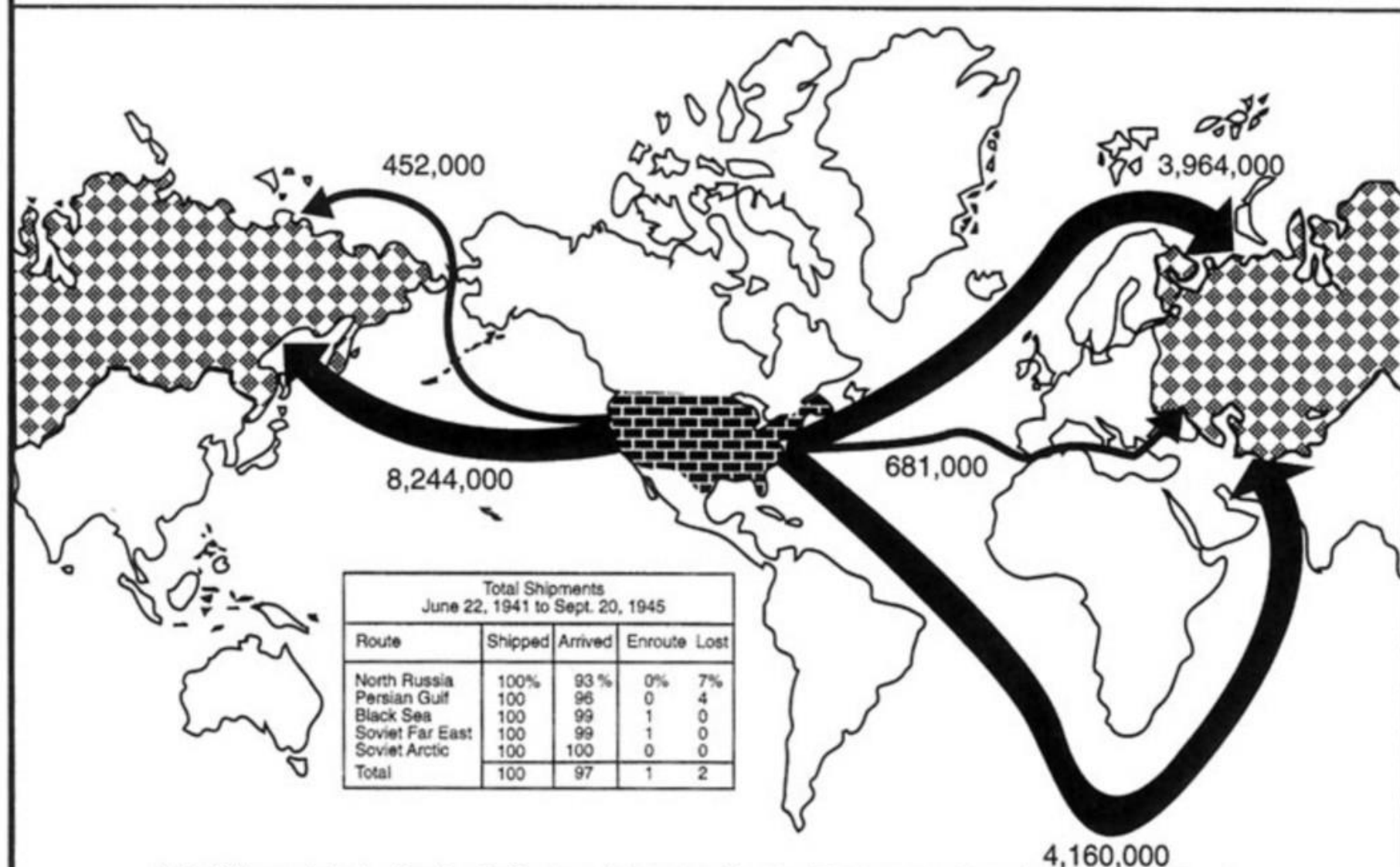


- Latvian SSR
- Suwalki Triangle
- General Government
- Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia
- Slovakia
- Hungary
- Ukrainian SSR
- Byelorussian SSR
- EP
- Estonian SSR
- Lithuanian SSR
- Russian SFSR
- Karelia
- Karelo-Finnish SSR
- Salla



## Shipments to U.S.S.R.

(Figures show gross long tons shipped—June 22, 1941 to Sept. 20, 1945)



Note: Shipments to the Persian Gulf are made by several routes. The tonnage shown is the total for all routes.

## Battle of Stalingrad

- 23 August 1942 – 2 February 1943
- One of the three main German Armies headed towards the Caucasus and unsuccessfully fought for control of the city
- The battle was marked by fierce direct assaults on civilians in air raids, sniper activity and other aspects of modern urban warfare



## Ilyushin IL-2 Sturmovik Tank Destroyer

- 42,330 IL-2 were built, making it the most produced military aircraft design in aviation history
- Load-bearing armor plates replaced the frame and paneling throughout the nacelle and middle part of the fuselage
- The armored hull secured the aircraft's engine, cockpit, water and oil radiators, and fuel tanks
- Inspired the design of USA's A-10 used since before the Iraq Wars





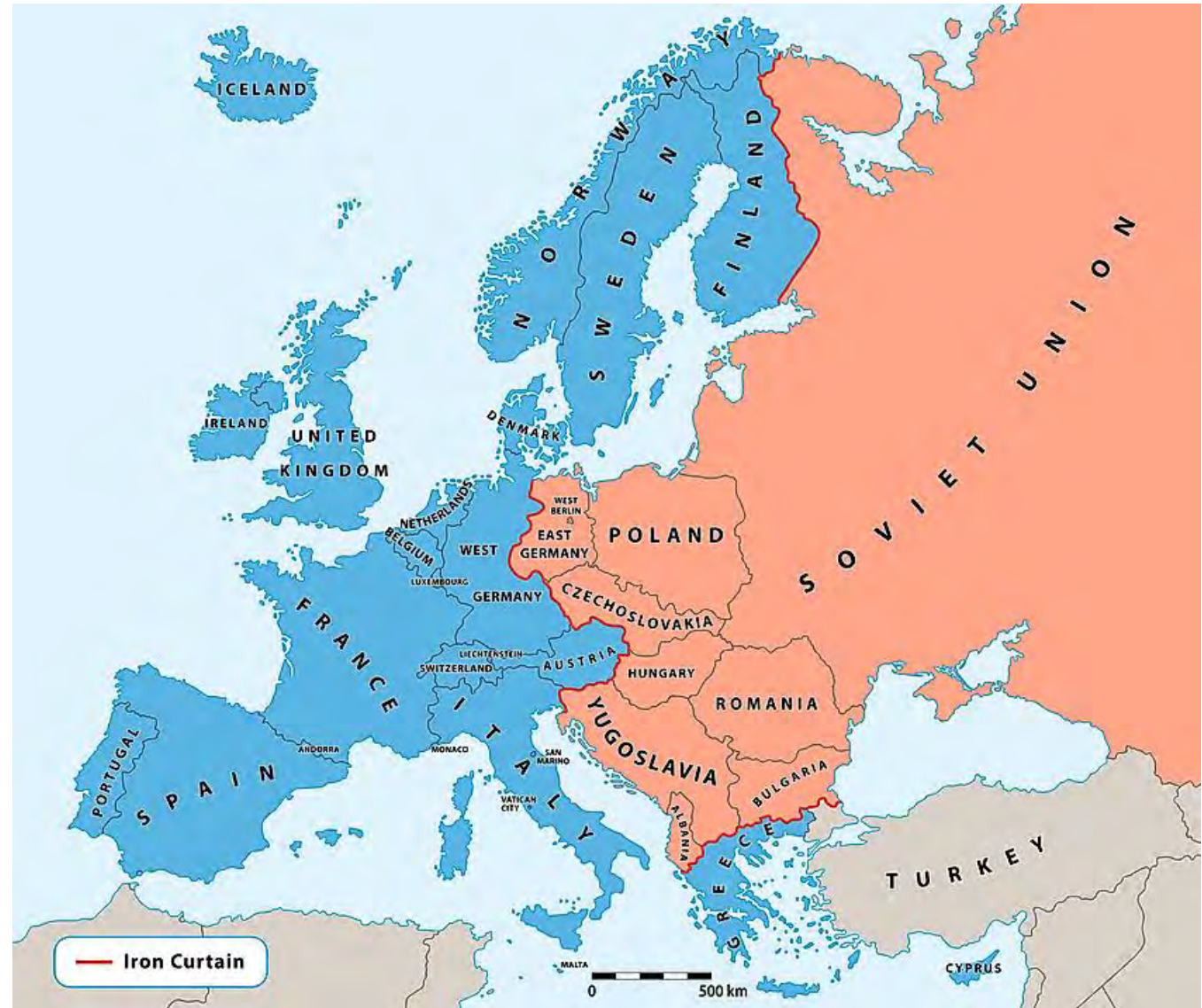


**Anna Alexandrovna Timofeyeva-  
Yegorova (1916 – 2009)**

- She flew a total of 277 sorties before she became a prisoner-of-war when her Il-2 was shot down
- Awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and Order of Lenin in 1965

## Post-War USSR

- Massive death and destruction imperil USSR survival
- Continuing agriculture crises and poor availability of consumer goods
- Iron Curtain countries form a strategic belt around USSR
- Nuclear research leads to Soviet atomic bomb and nuclear power industry
- Berlin Crisis
- Stalin punishes dissent and chases real and imagined plotters



# The Legacy of Stalin's Aid to China, North Korea and Vietnam



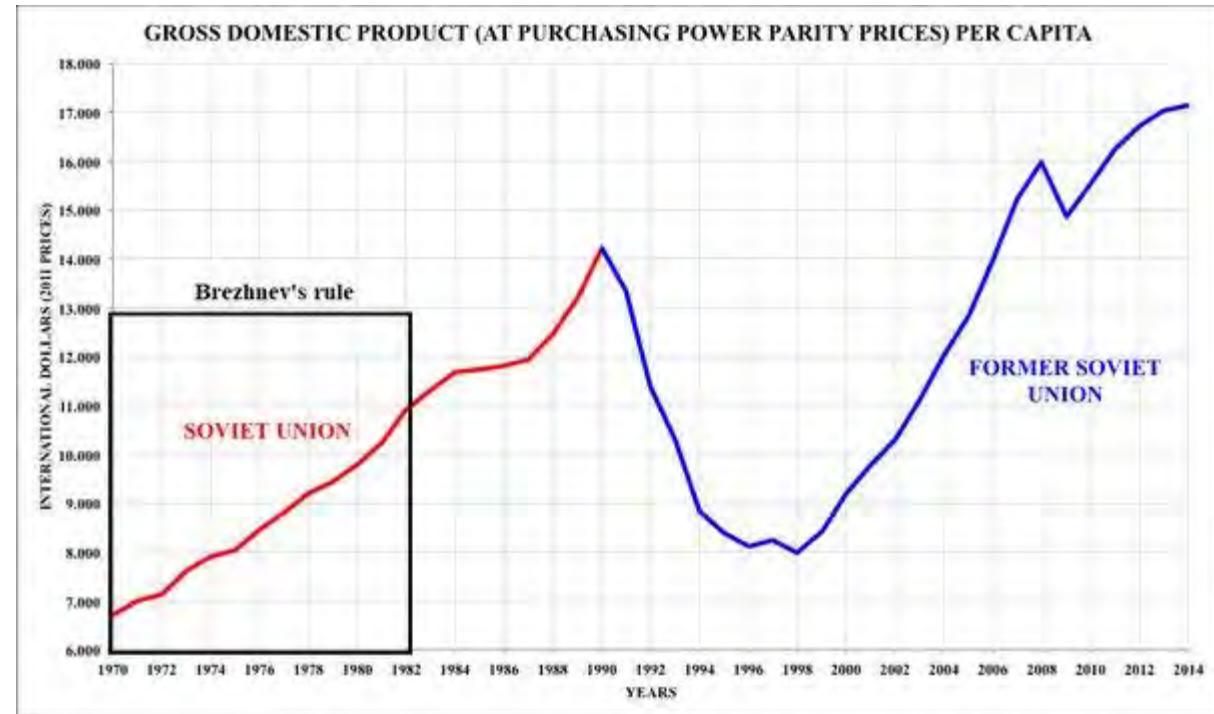
## The Khrushchev Thaw

- Modernization of agriculture and industry
- Collective leadership after Stalin died in 1953
- East Germany repressed by Soviets in 1953
- Hungary repressed by Soviets in 1953
- Space exploits
- Foreign policy upsets rank and file especially after Cuba confrontation



## Brezhnev Period of “Stagnation”

- He accomplished many of the reforms begun before his 1964 promotion to leader
- Liberalized many cultural aspects
- Invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968
- Export of petroleum finances consumer goods and lifestyle improvements
- Began the Afghan War in 1979
- Died in 1982



Andropov, Chernenko, Gorbachev; 1982-1991



# Legacy of the Great Patriotic War

