

# DR. HARTNELL



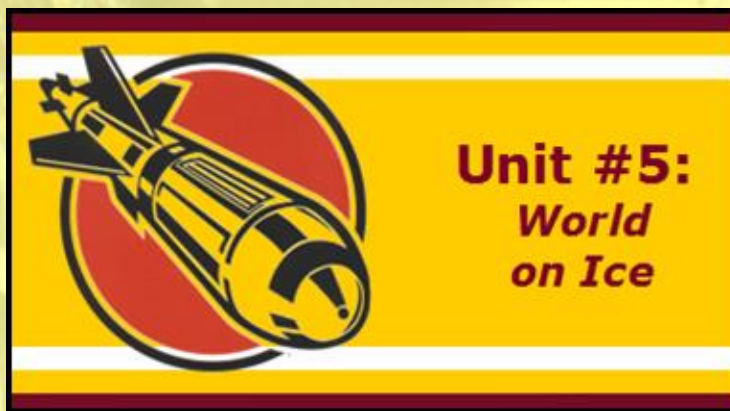
World on Ice







## TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON



# Lesson 17

## (MW 5.17)



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## **COLD WAR SOVIET UNION:**

**World War II devastated the Soviet Union.**

**To create a new industrial base, Joseph Stalin returned to the method that he had used in the 1930s.**



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## COLD WAR SOVIET UNION:

**Soviet workers were expected to produce goods for export with little in return for themselves.**

**The incoming capital from abroad could then be used to buy machinery and Western technology.**



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## COLD WAR SOVIET UNION:

Despite all of that, economic recovery in the Soviet Union was spectacular in some respects.

Impressively, by 1950, Russian industrial production surpassed pre-war levels by 40%.



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## COLD WAR SOVIET UNION:

New power plants, canals, and giant factories were built.  
**Heavy industry increased,**  
chiefly **for military benefit.**

The **hydrogen bomb** in **1953**  
**and** the first space satellite,  
***Sputnik I***, in **1957** **enhanced** the  
**Soviet Unions reputation as a**  
**world power.**



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## COLD WAR SOVIET UNION:

Yet, the **Soviet people** were shortchanged.

The **production of consumer goods** did not increase as much as heavy industry, and there was a housing shortage.

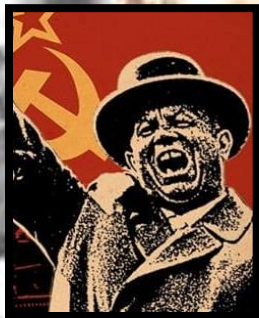


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## COLD WAR SOVIET UNION:



As a British official in Moscow reported, *“Every room is both a living room by day and a bedroom by night.”*



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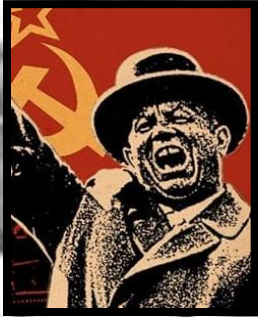
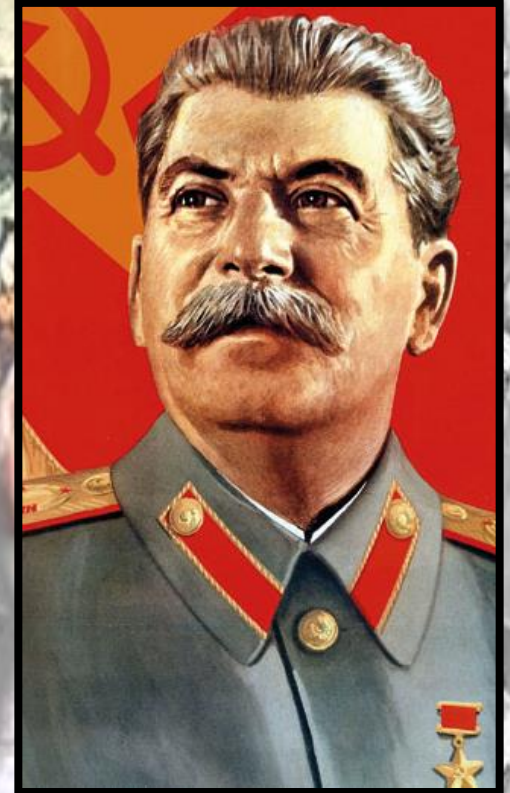




## STALIN ERA:

Stalin was the undisputed master of the Soviet Union and governed from 1924-1953.

He distrusted competitors, exercised sole power, and had little respect for other Communist Party leaders.



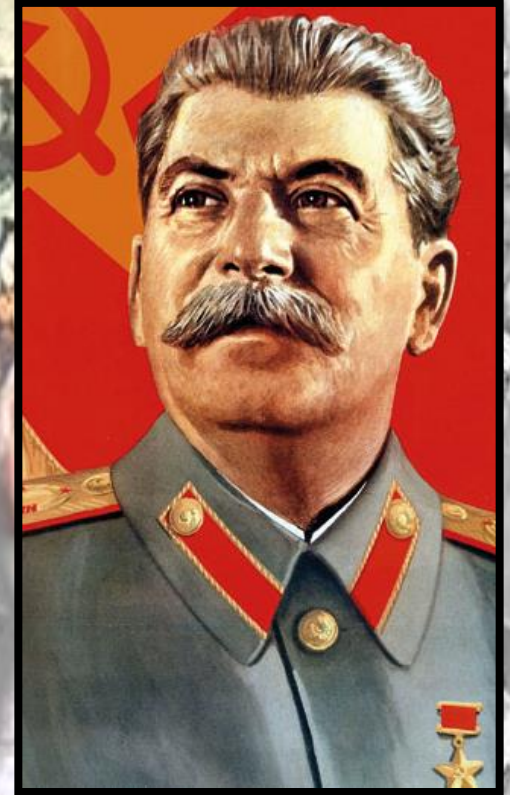
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## STALIN ERA:

He is reported to have said to members of his inner circle in **1952**, ***"You are as blind as kittens. What would you do without me?"***



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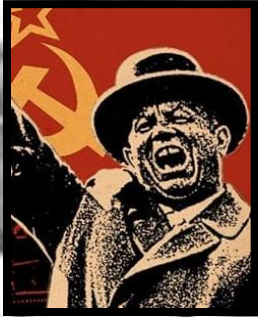
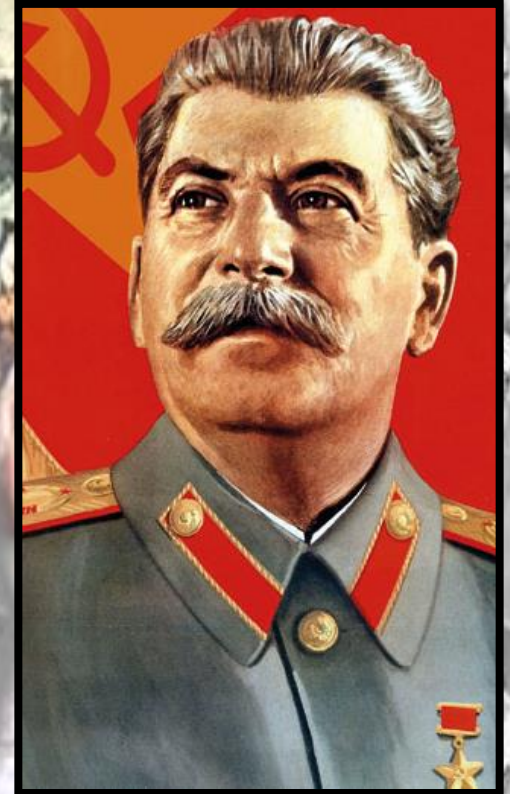




## STALIN ERA:

Stalin's suspicions added to the regime's increasing repression.

In **1946**, Stalin ordered all literary and scientific work to conform to the country's *political* needs.



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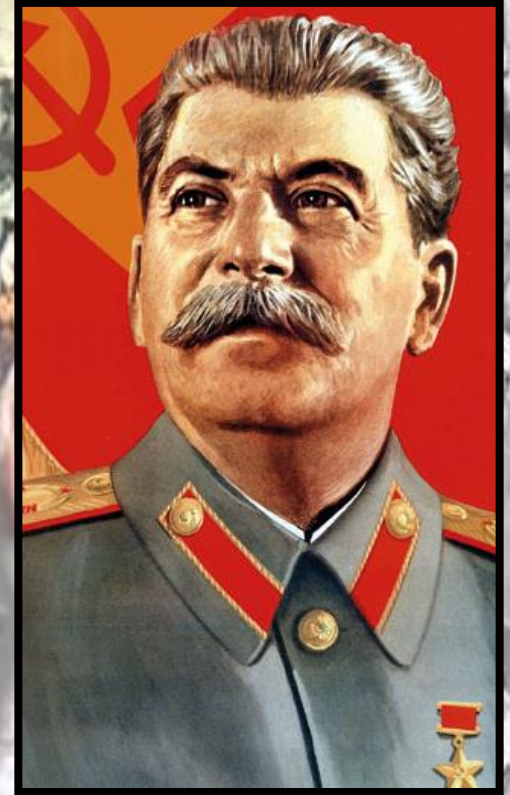


## STALIN ERA:

Along with this anti-intellectual campaign came political terror.

The threat of more purges in 1953 ended when Stalin died on March 5, 1953.

Stalin was responsible for the deaths of 23 million people.



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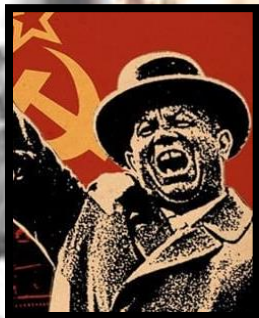
## KHRUSHCHEV ERA:

A group of leaders succeeded Stalin, but the new General Secretary of the Communist Party, **Nikita Khrushchev**, soon emerged as the chief Soviet policy maker and **governed from 1953-1964.**



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## KHRUSHCHEV ERA:

Khrushchev took steps to undo some of the **worst features** of Stalin's regime.

At the 20<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Communist Party in **1956**, Khrushchev condemned Stalin for his *“administrative violence, mass repression, and terror.”*



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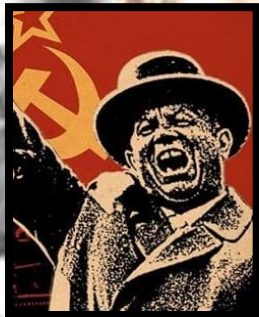




## KHRUSHCHEV ERA:

The **process of eliminating** the more ruthless **policies of Stalin** became known as “**de-Stalinization**”.

Additionally, **Khrushchev** loosened government controls on literary and artistic works.



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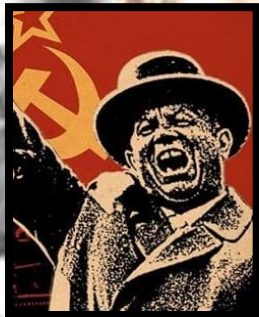




## KHRUSHCHEV ERA:

In **1962**, for example, he allowed the publication of *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*.

This novel, written by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, is a grim portrayal of life in a Siberian labor camp.



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## KHRUSHCHEV ERA:

Many Soviets identified with Ivan as a symbol of the suffering endured under Stalin.

Khrushchev also tried to place more emphasis on producing consumer goods.



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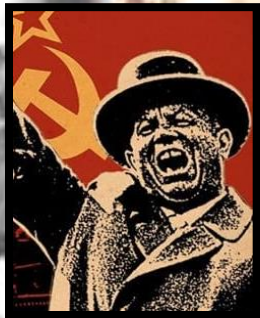




## KHRUSHCHEV ERA:

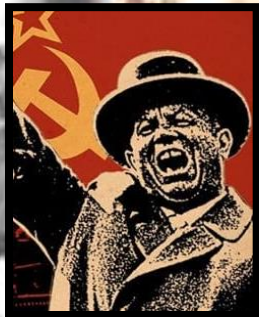
He **attempted to increase agricultural output** by growing corn and cultivating vast lands east of the Ural Mountains.

The **attempt was unsuccessful** and damaged Khrushchev's reputation within the party.



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## KHRUSHCHEV ERA:

This failure, combined with increased military spending, hurt the Soviet economy.

The industrial growth rate, which had soared in the early 1950s, now declined sharply from 13% in 1953 to 7.5% in 1964.



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## KHRUSHCHEV ERA:

Foreign policy failures also damaged Khrushchev's reputation among his colleagues.

His rash plan to place missiles in Cuba (and the **Soviet Union's** perceived "defeat" during the Cuban Missile Crisis) was the final straw.



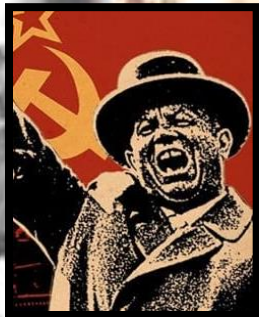
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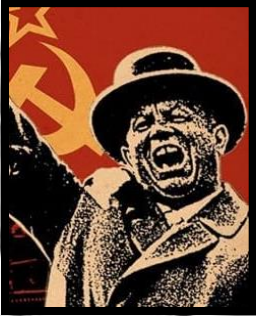
## KHRUSHCHEV ERA:

While he was away on vacation in **1964**, a **special meeting** of the **Soviet leaders** voted him **out of office** (because of “deteriorating health”) **and forced him into retirement.**



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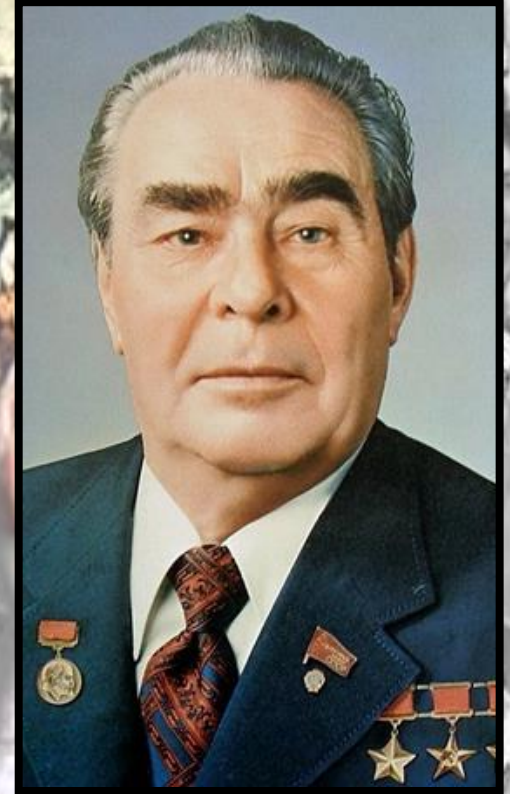




## BREZHNEV ERA:

When Nikita Khrushchev was removed from office in **1964**, two men, Alexei Kosygin and Leonid Brezhnev replaced him.

**Brezhnev** emerged as the dominant leader in the **1970s** and **governed from 1964-1982**.



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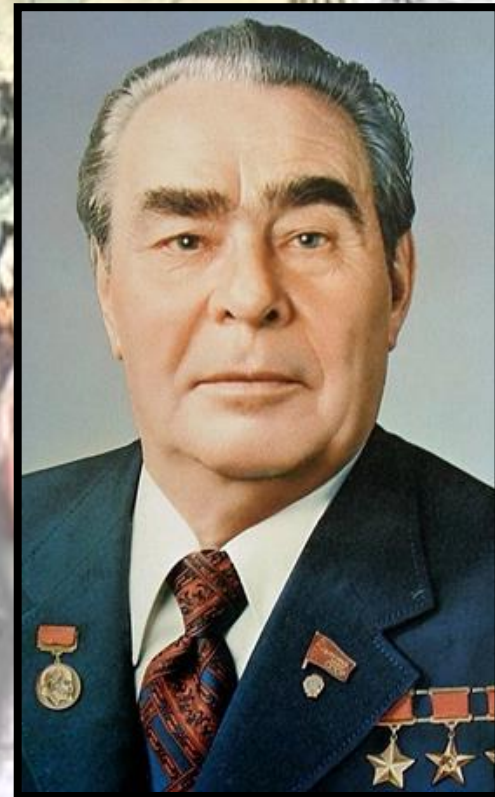




## BREZHNEV ERA:

He was determined to keep Eastern Europe in communist hands and was not interested in reform.

His Brezhnev Doctrine established that the Soviets had the right to intervene if communism was threatened in another communist country.

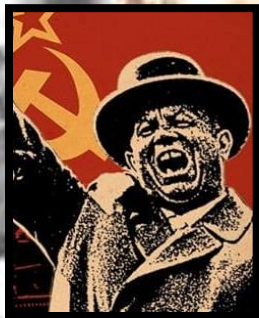


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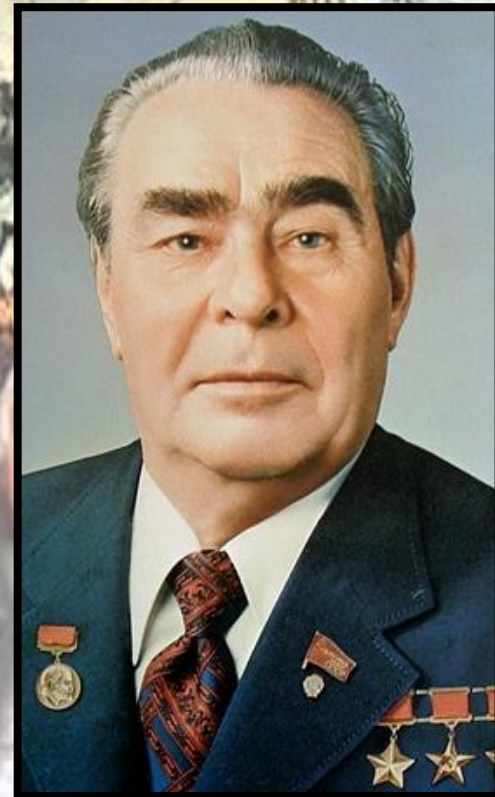




## BREZHNEV ERA:



At the same time, **Brezhnev** benefited from **détente**, a relaxation of tensions and improved relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union that began under President Richard Nixon.



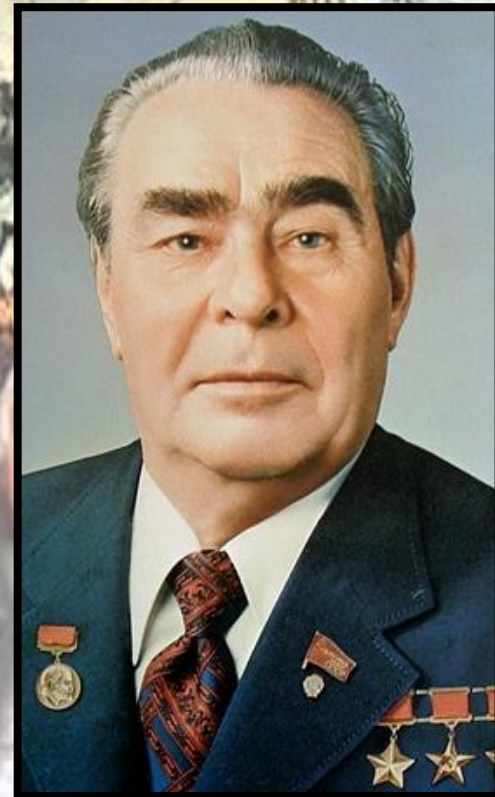
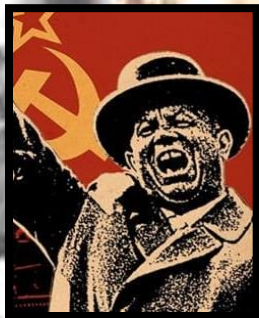
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## BREZHNEV ERA:

In the **1970s**, the **two** superpowers signed **SALT I** and **SALT II** (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties) **and** the **Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty** to limit nuclear weapons.



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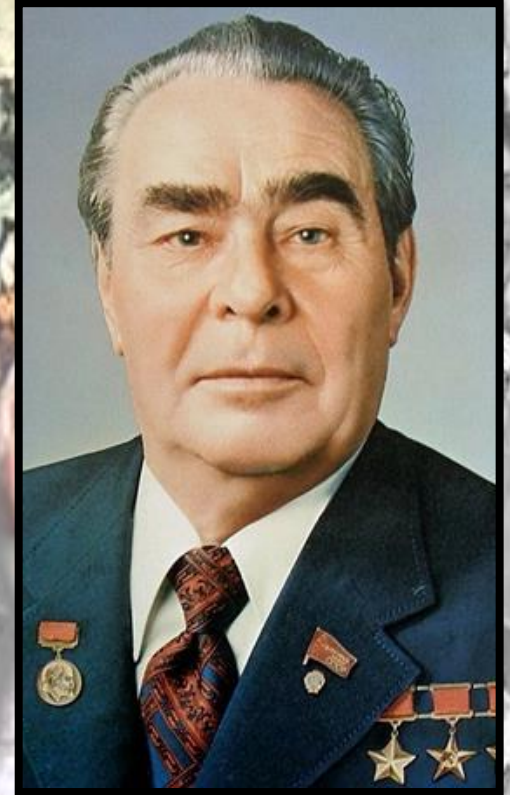




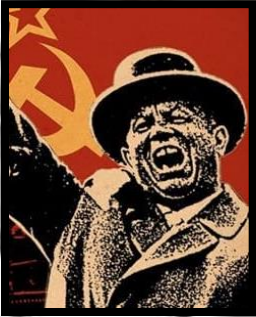
## BREZHNEV ERA:

Because they felt more secure, **Soviet leaders relaxed** their authoritarian rule and allowed more access to Western music, dress, and art.

That being said, **dissidents** (those who spoke out against the regime ) **were still suppressed.**



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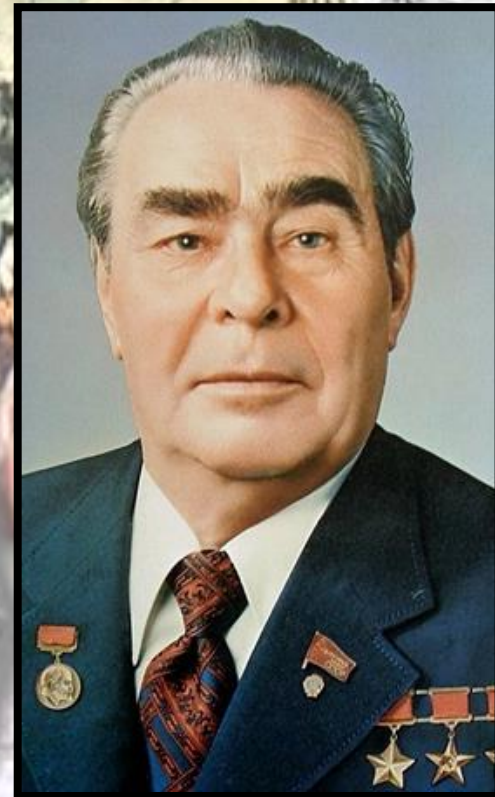




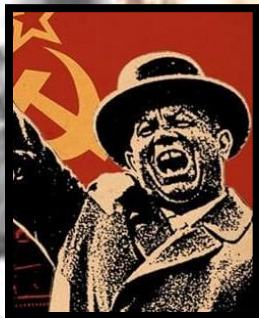
## BREZHNEV ERA:

For example, Andrei Sakharov, father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, was punished for defending human rights.

In his economic policies, **Brezhnev continued to emphasize heavy industry.**



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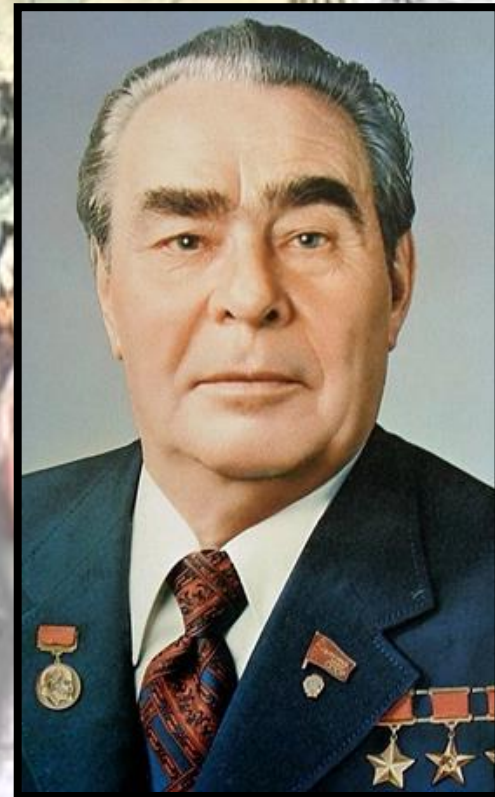




## BREZHNEV ERA:

**Two problems**, however,  
**weakened the Soviet economy.**

First, the **government's central planning** led to a huge,  
complex **bureaucracy** that  
**discouraged efficiency** and led  
to indifference.



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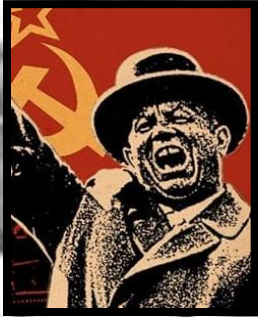
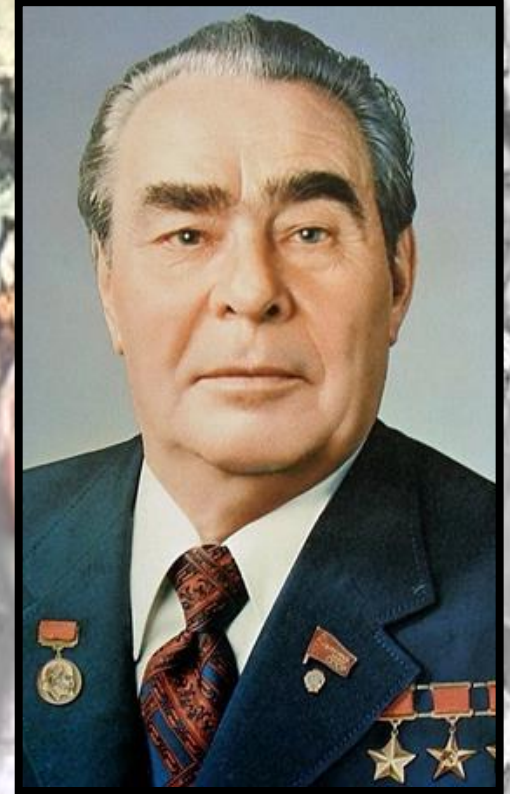




## BREZHNEV ERA:

Second, **collective farmers had no incentive to work hard.**

Many preferred working their own small private plots to laboring in the collective work brigades.



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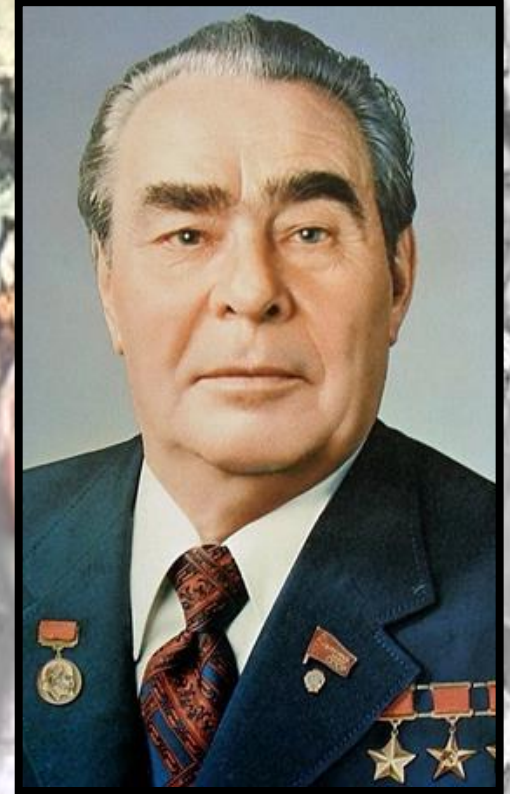




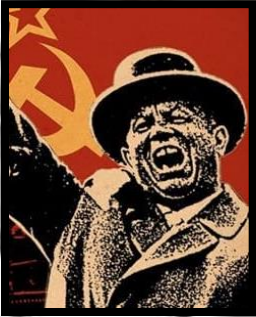
## BREZHNEV ERA:

By the **1970s**, the **communist** ruling class in the **Soviet Union** had become complacent and corrupt.

Party and state leaders, as well as army leaders and secret police (the notorious KGB), enjoyed a high standard of living.



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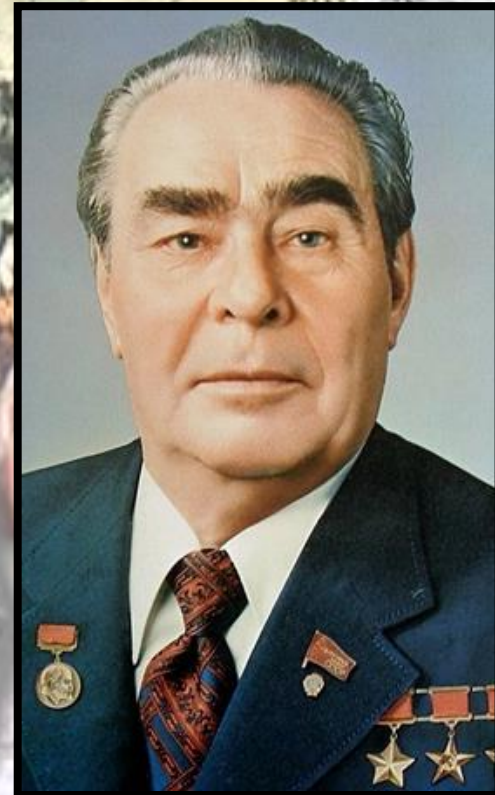
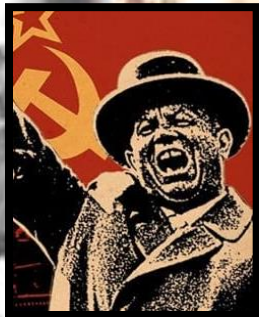






## BREZHNEV ERA:

Brezhnev was unwilling to tamper with the party leadership and state bureaucracy regardless of the inefficiency and corruption that the system encouraged.



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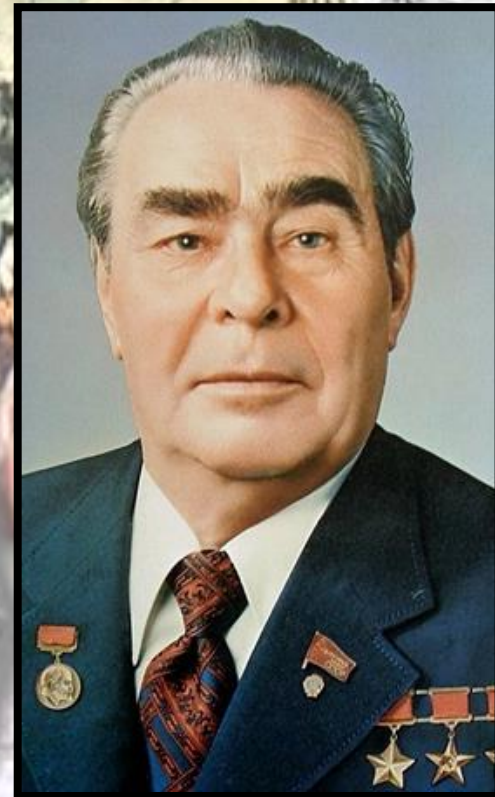




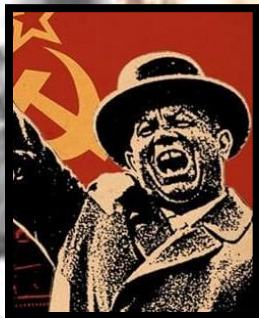
## BREZHNEV ERA:

By the **1970s**, **détente** had allowed U.S. grain and consumer goods to be sold to the **Soviet Union**.

However, **détente** collapsed in **1979** when the **Soviet Union** invaded **Afghanistan**. A new period of East-West confrontation began.



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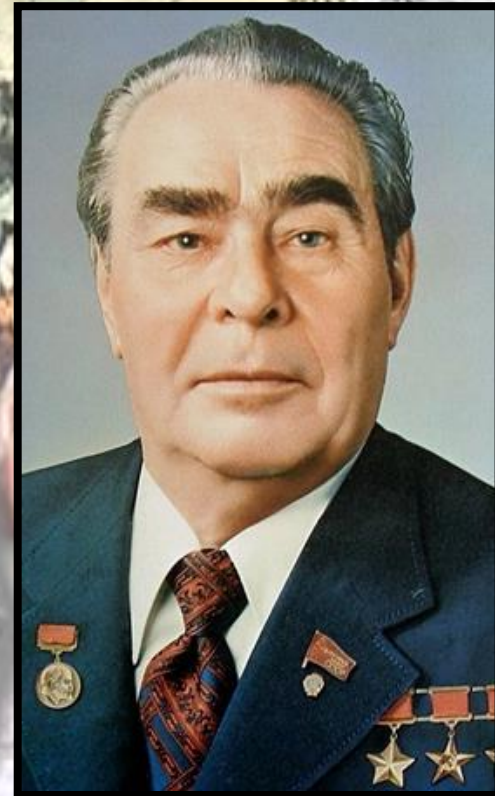
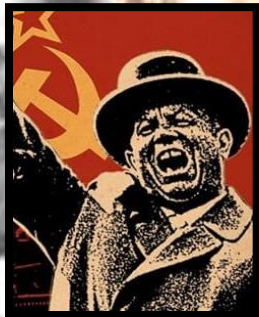


## BREZHNEV ERA:

The **Soviet Union** wanted to **restore** a **pro-Soviet** regime in **Afghanistan**.

The **U.S.** viewed this as an **“invasion”**.

The **Soviets** called it an **“intervention”**, and justified it through the **Brezhnev Doctrine**.



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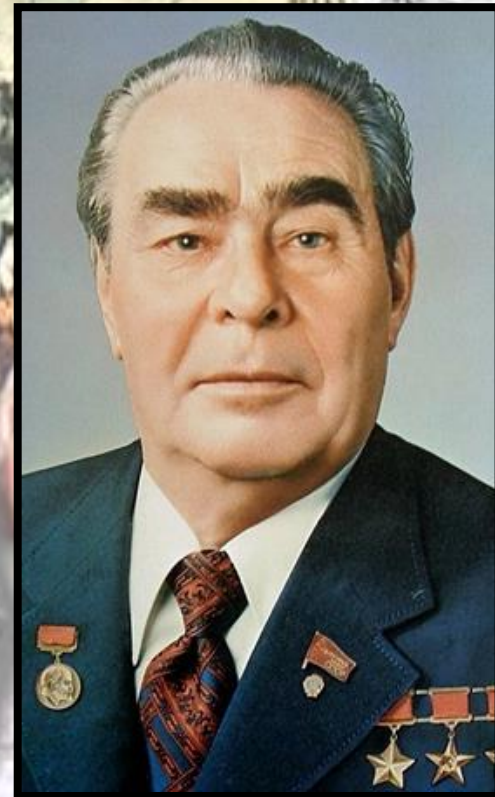




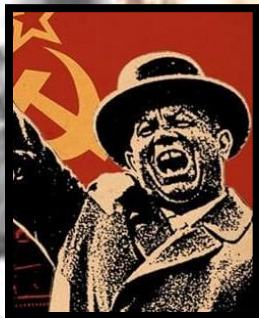
## BREZHNEV ERA:

To show his disapproval,  
President Jimmy Carter  
canceled U.S. participation in  
the 1980 Olympic Games to be  
held in Moscow.

Carter also placed an embargo  
on the shipment of U.S. grain to  
the Soviets.



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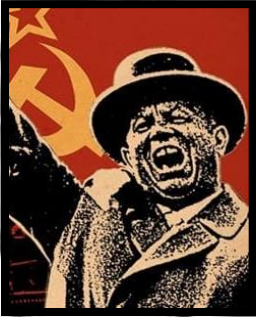
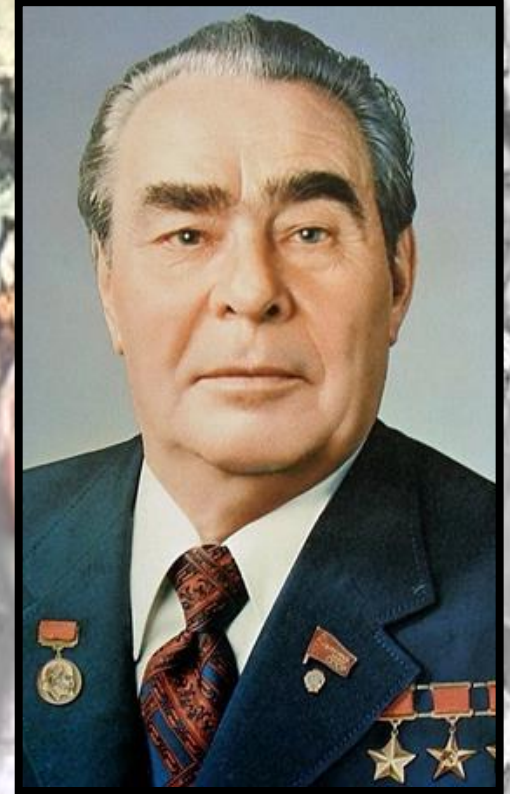




## BREZHNEV ERA:

Relations became even chillier when Ronald Reagan became U.S. President.

Calling the Soviet Union an “Evil Empire”, Reagan began a U.S. military buildup and a new arms race.



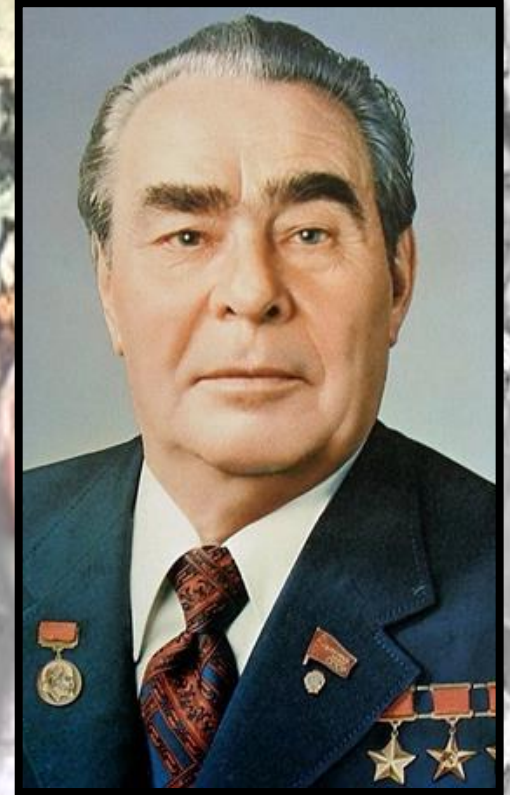
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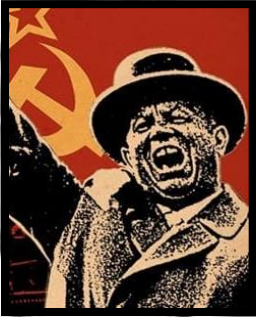


## BREZHNEV ERA:

Reagan also gave military aid to the Afghan rebels to maintain a war in Afghanistan that the Soviet Union could not win (in what became the “Soviet Vietnam”).



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WHAT  
DID WE  
LEARN  
TODAY?



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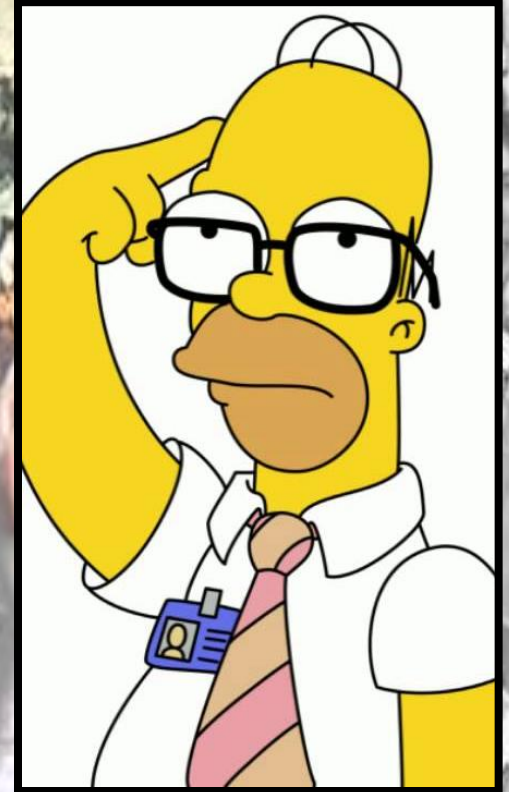
## FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 17 (MW 5.17)

QUESTION

1



1. Summarize Stalin's rule by discussing how the Soviet people fared, how the economy did, what happened with the military, and the perception of the Soviet Union worldwide.



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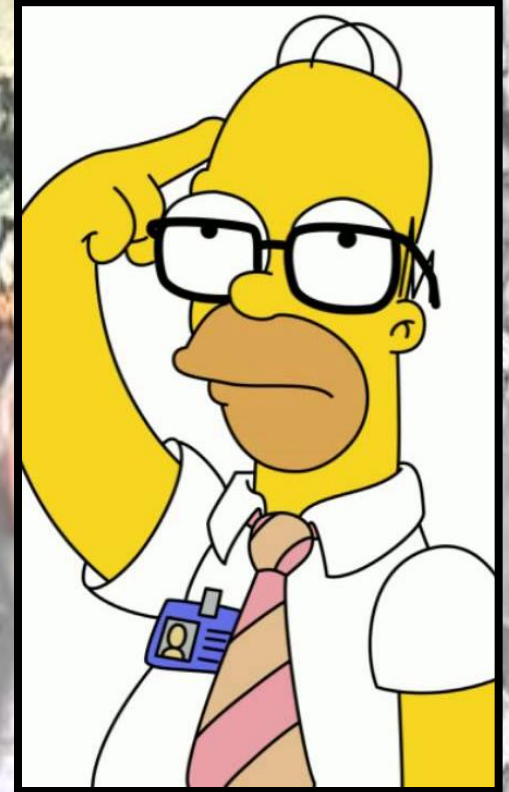




## FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 17 (MW 5.17)

### QUESTION 2

2. Summarize Khrushchev's rule by discussing how the Soviet people fared, how the economy did, what happened with the military, and the perception of the Soviet Union worldwide.



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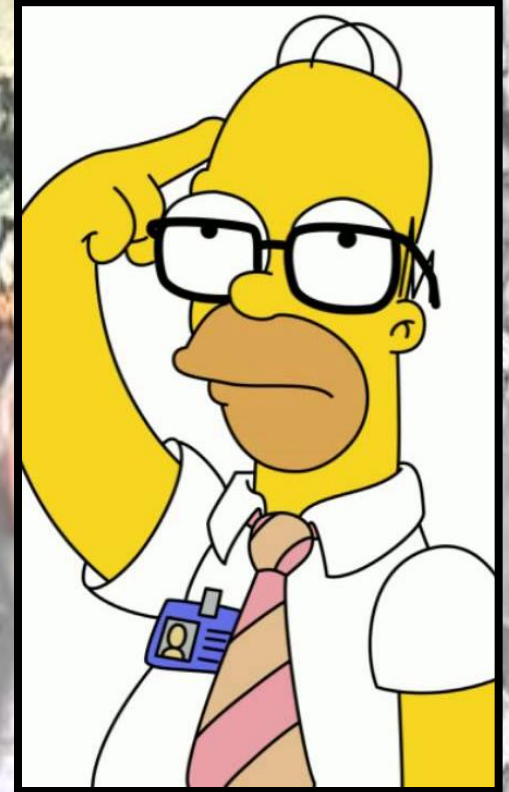




## FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 17 (MW 5.17)

### QUESTION 3

3. Summarize Brezhnev's rule by discussing how the Soviet people fared, how the economy did, what happened with the military, and the perception of the Soviet Union worldwide.



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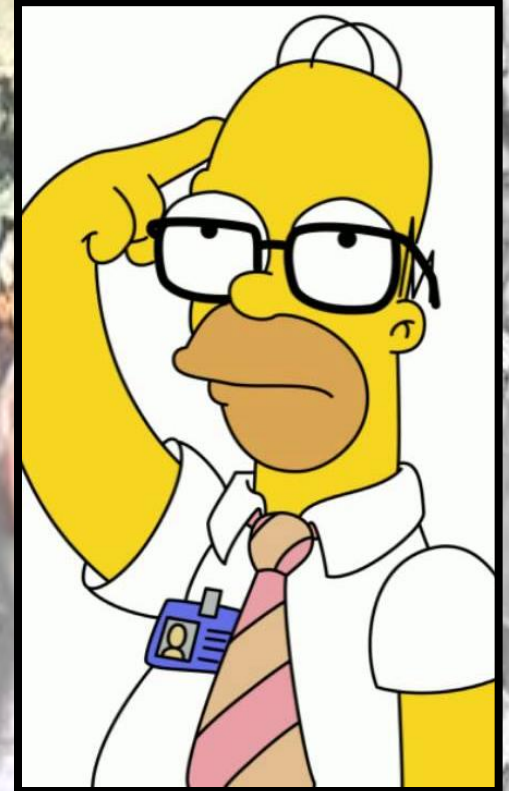




## FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 17 (MW 5.17)

### QUESTION 4

4. What similarities were there between the Stalin, Khrushchev, and Brezhnev governments?



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## FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 17 (MW 5.17)

### QUESTION 5

5. What differences were there between the Stalin, Khrushchev, and Brezhnev governments?



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