

A-LEVEL HISTORY

AT NEWCASTLE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE



KHRUSHCHEV: 1953-1964

UNIT 3: RUSSIA AND ITS RULERS 1855-1964

TOPIC AREA: ALEXANDER II REFORMS		10
WHY REFORM?	THEMATIC AREA: NATURE OF GOVERNMENT	
Alexander II's Own Views Alexander was more "liberal" in the broad sense of the term. He was fully committed to maintaining the tsarist autocracy and upholding his "God-given" duties. However, he believed that part of this responsibility involved enhancing the power and prestige of Russia and restoring the country's dignity as a leading power of Europe. He accepted that Russia needed to change and believed that by granting limited freedoms and reforms, he would help to stimulate a more dynamic economy, without altering the basic political framework of his rule. Although he was mindful of the potential for extreme change, he did not want to lead Russia along the road towards economic modernisation. He was supported by other leading members of his family, his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine and his aunt the grand Duchess Elena Pavlovna. He was also surrounded by a number of "enlightened bureaucrats" who pressed for economic and reform measures. His close friend, Nicholas Alexander Milyutin, Alexander's minister for internal affairs, and his brother to Dmitry, for example, was an advocate of change through reform and not through a radical influence in imperial circles. Alexander was in the middle of his reign when he addressed the nobility in 1856. He is reported to have said the following: There are many people abroad that I wish to grant the peasants their freedom. This is unjust, and you may say so to everyone to rid of me. But a feeling of hostility between the peasants and landowners does unfortunately exist, and this has already resulted in several instances of insubordination to the landowners. I am convinced that sooner or later we must come to believe that you too, are of the same opinion as I; consequently, it is far better that this should come about from above rather than from below. Alexander's first actions on coming to power seemed to confirm his determination to rule in a more enlightened manner. He relaxed political controls and even pardoned those who had been involved in a plot to assassinate his father. He relaxed controls on censorship, lessened restrictions on foreign travel and university entrance, cancelled the debts of those in arrears with their taxes and restored some of the liberties of Poland and the Catholic Church. Political Considerations The incidence of peasant unrest, had steadily increased in the decade up to the Crimean War as landowners had tried to drive their peasants to produce more, and progressive attempts at military conscription escalated. There had been more than 300 separate peasant risings plus murders of landowners and bailiffs had grown more common, so threatening the social stability of the countryside.	KEY QUESTIONS What do you think is the most important reason for reform? How had Alexander II been influenced by individuals around him? Why might peasant unrest cause concern for the state? 	
	KEY INDIVIDUALS Alexander II Grand Duchess Elena Pavlovna Duke Constantine Nicholas Milyutin	
	KEY DEFINITIONS Autocracy Modernisation Enlightened Obrok Agriculture Liberal	

THEMATIC AREA: NATURE OF GOVERNMENT



1894	Born into a poor farming family in southern Russia.
1909	Began training as an engineer.
1918	Joined the Bolshevik Party.
1918-20	Served as a Commissar in the Red Army.
1924	Involved in Ukrainian politics.
1931	District Secretary for Moscow
1938	First Secretary for Ukraine
1942	Fought at Stalingrad.
1949	Head of the Communist Party in Moscow

Throughout the 1920s Khrushchev was prominent in Ukrainian affairs, serving as the Party's district secretary in a number of areas, including the capital, Kiev. In the 1930s he began to climb the party ladder. He moved to Moscow and was appointed a district secretary there in 1931. by 1935 he had become the Party Secretary for the whole capital. Khrushchev's elevation has to be set against the background of the purges. As with all who rose within the Party or government in this period, Khrushchev was stepping into dead men's shoes. One man's imprisonment or execution was another man's promotion. The price of political survival was unswerving loyalty to Stalin, and Khrushchev was exemplary in his toadying.

For the next three years he played his part in the continuing purge of suspected anti-Stalinists in Moscow. His commitment to the task is evident in a speech he made at a Party meeting in 1936. Just as Comrade Stalin, with his sharp Leninist eye, has accurately pointed out the path for our Party, as for the whole of the construction, so he has pointed out the corners where vermin can crawl out. We have to shoot not only this scum, but Trotsky should also be shot.

At the end of 1938 Khrushchev went back to Ukraine as First party Secretary to carry out similar work there. His reward was to be made a member of the Politburo. In the war years, 1941-45, during which large parts of Ukraine suffered German occupation, he was a political commissar in the army, involved in organizing military and civilian resistance. He fought at Stalingrad and was among the Soviet forces that liberated Kiev. Immediately after the war Khrushchev returned as First Secretary in Ukraine.

In 1949 he was appointed Secretary to the General Committee and given particular responsibility for the planning of Soviet agriculture, an extension of the specialism he had developed as an administrator in Ukraine. His work was not an outstanding success. One of his schemes for developing agricultural centres in the countryside, known as "agro-towns", failed to materialize and he was criticised in Pravda. Such lack of success hardly suggested that he was destined for leadership. At the time of Stalin's death in 1953 Khrushchev was an industrious but not politically outstanding member of the Politburo. His breezy, talkative manner made him appear less devious and scheming than the usual Bolshevik politicians. His colleagues tended to underrate both his ambition and his ruthlessness, and yet by the late 1950s Khrushchev had come to dominate Soviet politics.

KEY QUESTIONS

Why was there a power struggle following the death of Stalin?

What problems faced Khrushchev during the leadership struggle?

How well did Khrushchev navigate the leadership struggle?

How would we describe the nature of government following the death of Khrushchev?

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Malenkov

Khrushchev

Stalin

Zhukov

Bulganin

Molotov

Beria

KEY DEFINITIONS

Party Secretary

Stalingrad

Faction

Anti-Party Group

MVD

Post-Stalin collective leadership



Malenkov:
Head of
Soviet
Government



Molotov:
Foreign
Secretary



Khrushchev:
Communist
Party
Secretary



Bulganin:
Deputy
Head of
government



Beria: Head
of secret
police
(MVD)

Khrushchev's leadership strategy

Khrushchev's Steps to Power:

1. Removal of Beria

- Framed a conflict between Red Army and Secret Police
- General Zhukov admired Khrushchev
- Red Army arrested, tried and shot Beria in June 1953



Beria: Head
of secret
police
(MVD)

2. Undermining of Malenkov

- Malenkov viewed as natural successor to Stalin
- Khrushchev used position as Head of Party over next two years to criticise government policy; travel the country and speak with peasantry; promote his own supporters
- 1955: Malenkov resigned following poor harvests



Malenkov:
Head of
Soviet
Government

3. Dealing with a new threat

- Khrushchev turned on former supporter, General Zhukov
- Accused him of attempting to create a leadership cult around himself.
- Zhukov forced to retire



Zhukov:
Minister of
Defence of
the Soviet
Union

4. Side-Lining Bulganin

- Since Malenkov's resignation Bulganin and Khrushchev took joint leadership of country
- 1958: Khrushchev accused Bulganin of being part of an internal faction 'The Anti-Party Group'
- Bulganin forced to resign
- Khrushchev took over his position as Head of Government



Bulganin:
Deputy
Head of
government

EXAM QUESTIONS

STRETCH

How does Khrushchev's rise to power differ from that of Lenin and the Tsars?

SUMMARY NOTES

Notes Due:

Notes Completed:

THEMATIC AREA: NATURE OF GOVERNMENT



A key feature of Khrushchev's campaign to exert his control over the Communist Party was to orchestrate a move away from Stalin's policies. Khrushchev was keen to move Russia away from governance based on extreme repression. He believed that this had tarnished the USSR's image overseas, and was unhelpful at a time of increasing international tension. He also thought that many people would welcome an alternative to the repressive nature of Stalinist rule. Khrushchev thus launched a scathing attack

on Stalin, which formed the start of a process known as de-Stalinisation. The denunciations began at the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956. Khrushchev made a speech on "The Cult of the Individual and its Consequences". The contents of the speech were never published (and became known as his "secret" speech) but the key points were leaked to the Communist Party organisations so that they would be familiar with Khrushchev's position. The following criticisms were made of Stalin:

He had never been accepted by Lenin as a potential leader

He had created a state that was unprepared for military conflict in 1941

He had committed a range of unforgivable crimes against the people

He had committed misdemeanours against "outsiders" who should have been embraced by the Soviet leadership

Why did Khrushchev make the "Secret Speech"?

De-Stalinisation had three basic aims:

- To justify the introduction of more progressive economic policies;
- To make peaceful co-operation with the West easier;
- To absolve Khrushchev and the other Soviet leaders from their complicity in Stalin's errors.

Khrushchev knew that he was taking a risk in undermining Stalin's reputation. He knew that he was laying himself open to the charge of having been an accessory to the offences that he was now condemning. After all, he had helped carry out the purges in Moscow and the Ukraine. But Khrushchev calculated that, since all the Soviet leaders had climbed to their current positions by carrying out Stalin's orders, none of them had a clean record. Their shared guilt would prevent any serious challenge being offered to his denunciation of Stalin.

The impact of the "Secret Speech"

Although the contents of the "Secret speech" were not officially disclosed until 1961, it still caused an outcry among senior party members. The withering attack on Stalin's character and record staggered party officials and made them fear for the future because, in one obvious sense, they were all Stalinists. They had all survived to hold their current positions because they had participated in, and benefitted from Stalin's terror. Many of them were finding it difficult to adapt to life without Stalin. An opposition group to Khrushchev emerged, known as the "Anti-Party Group". Early in 1957, while he was temporarily absent on one of his many visits abroad, the opposition made plans to remove him. They attempted to abolish the post of first secretary of the party, which would have destroyed Khrushchev's power base. The chief protagonists, Molotov, Kagonovich and Malenkov, were quickly dealt with by

KEY QUESTIONS

What were the key features of de-Stalinisation?

How might this create opposition towards Khrushchev's regime?

Why did Khrushchev make the secret speech?

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Khrushchev

Stalin

Molotov

Kagonovich

Malenkov

KEY DEFINITIONS

Secret Speech

Destalinisation

Anti-Party Group

THEMATIC AREA: NATURE OF GOVERNMENT

Khrushchev, who pointed out that only the party Central Committee could change the party organisational structure. The actions of the three opponents were therefore illegal, and they were swiftly removed from the Presidium. Having previously used the support of the army, Khrushchev now took steps to prevent them becoming a threat. This involved undermining the position of his loyal supporter – Marshall Zhukov. Zhukov was accused of creating his own “cult of personality” and was forced to retire. He was replaced by Marshall Malinovsky. It only remained for Khrushchev to demote Bulganin, which he did by forcing him to confess to being implicated in the Anti-Party Group. In March 1958, Bulganin resigned as Premier and lost his place on the Central Committee. Shortly after, Khrushchev took over that post himself. For the first time since Stalin’s death, one man held the offices of Prime Minister in the government and First Secretary in the party.

Key Features of De-Stalinisation

- Release of political prisoners from labour camps
- Relaxation of censorship – leading to a raft of works published criticising Stalin
- End of cult of personality. Stalingrad renamed Volgograd and his body removed from the Lenin mausoleum and buried in a concrete-filled hole beneath the Kremlin

The reaction to de-Stalinisation

After the initial shock of the “secret speech”, the reaction to de-Stalinisation bore a striking resemblance to that what occurred when Alexander II introduced his reforms. There were strikes (which included newly released prisoners from the gulags), riots and protests for even greater freedoms (especially from the satellite states such as Yugoslavia, Poland and Hungary). But Khrushchev resisted the temptation to use violence to deal with unrest. Order was maintained through the MVD which was under the control of the party. However, Khrushchev still dismissed rebellious politicians at will (for example, Zhukov and Bulganin) and used physical force when deemed necessary (for example, tanks were sent into Hungary in 1956 to suppress the Nagy regime). Thus, Khrushchev, like Alexander II, did not intend to move to far from authoritarian rule; the one party, one leader state was to remain intact until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.

De-Stalinisation and the satellite states

Yugoslavia had been the one eastern-European country to have successfully resisted Soviet domination in the post-war period. It remained Communist but independent of the USSR. Khrushchev made great play of Stalin’s mishandling of Tito and the Yugoslav Communists. Khrushchev contended that, had Stalin shown any real understanding of Tito and the national cause he represented, Yugoslavia would have maintained closer ties with the Soviet Union. His main purpose appears to have been a reveal Stalin’s foreign policy failures. He was not calling for a revision of Eastern-bloc Communism. Nevertheless, that was how many of the satellites saw it. They read Khrushchev’s attack on Stalin as an invitation to seek greater national independence for themselves. Khrushchev visited Tito in 1955 and 1956. Throughout the Eastern-bloc there were stirrings of independence – most notably in Poland and Hungary. How determined the USSR under Khrushchev was to maintain its grip was clearly revealed in its reaction to events in Hungary in 1956. When the Soviet Union felt its own security threatened or its control of the Eastern-bloc challenged, it was prepared to use force against the satellites. De-Stalinisation was a false dawn for those who thought it signified genuine independence for Eastern Europe. Khrushchev was as determined as his predecessor had been to assert the USSR’s right to dictate to the rest of the socialist world. This resulted in post-Stalinist Russia strengthening, no weakening its hold over its satellites.

EXAM QUESTIONS

Political reform under Khrushchev had the greatest impact on the nature of government in the years 1855-1964. How far do you agree? [25 marks]

STRETCH

What is the significance of de-Stalinisation? How does this differ from the leadership under Lenin and Stalin?

SUMMARY NOTES

Notes Due:

Notes Completed:

TOPIC AREA: AGRICULTURE, PEASANTS AND THE VIRGIN LAND CAMPAIGN 6

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

In the aftermath of Stalin's death the Soviet leaders began to admit that the collectivisation of agriculture had not solved the problem of food production and supply in the years following the Second World War. In 1953 Khrushchev informed the Central Committee that grain stocks under Stalin had been lower than under Nicholas II. Major changes were needed, and viewing himself as an "expert" in rural matters as a result of his peasant upbringing, Khrushchev outlined a range of new policies.

Khrushchev's agricultural policies

1. Decentralise decision-making and allow more localised leadership.

2. Pay higher prices for grain and reduce taxes on farming profits to try and encourage peasants to expand their farms.



3. Sell off the Machine Tractor Stations (MTS) established under collectivisation to peasants.

5. Expansion in the production of corn to use it as a fodder crop to feed livestock.

4. Cultivation of previously unused territory such as Kazakhstan in the "virgin lands" policy.

The Virgin Land Campaign began in 1954 and developed into a massive project for exploiting the previous unused areas of the USSR for crop production. Over a quarter of a million volunteers, mainly drawn from the Komsomol (the Young Communist League), were enlisted to work in these regions. Considerable financial and material investment was put into the scheme, most spectacularly in the provision of 120,000 motorized tractors. Six million acres were freshly ploughed in the virgin lands in the first year of the scheme. A corn research institute was established in Ukraine and sown acreage of corn rose from 4.3 million hectares in 1954 to 18 million hectares in 1955. Thanks to favourably hot weather during two successive years' growing seasons, corn harvests were abundant. It appeared that "Mr. Corn" ("Kukuruzshchik") had achieved an agricultural "miracle." In 1950, 96 million acres of land were given over to the production of wheat, by 1964, this increased to 165 million acres. Between 1952 and 1958 farm-workers incomes more than doubled with the prospect of real economic advancement for the individuals being greater than at any time since the NEP.

However, poor management and short-sighted planning caused significant issues for the long-term success of these policies. For example, crops were often sown in unsuitable soil and the effects of climate tended to be ignored. The necessary fertilizers were seldom available in sufficient quantity. In the drive to convert to foodstuffs, successful crops such as cotton were replaced by crops such as maize (as part of the corn plan) which simply refused to grow. This occurred notably in Kazakhstan where the "maize mania" often led to whole areas abandoning their traditional planting for the lure of a crop whose yield then proved so poor that it was not worth harvesting.

The policies also suffered as a result of a lack of agricultural workers required in the virgin lands to keep pace with the localised schemes. For example, in Kazakhstan by

KEY QUESTIONS

How successful had collectivisation been?

What was the Virgin Land Campaign?

How did it differ from the collectivisation?

What were the reasons behind the introduction for the Virgin Land Campaign?

What was the impact of the Virgin Land Campaign?

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Khrushchev

KEY DEFINITIONS

Virgin Land Campaign

Mr Corn

Maize-mania

NEP

TOPIC AREA: AGRICULTURE, PEASANTS AND THE VIRGIN LAND CAMPAIGN 7

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

1960 total acreage of corn productions had increased to 28 million hectares and reached 37 million by 1962. This inevitably meant that more farmers would be required in this region. However, again poor planning was an issue as any skilled farmers were reluctant to move to these areas because of the bad living conditions such as a lack of adequate housing. Unfortunately, many towns and villages saw the Virgin Land Campaign as an opportunity to send orphans, abandoned children and criminal to the newly cultivated regions. This affected the quality of the work force, the land not being cultivated properly and therefore poor productivity levels. The much promised mechanisation of agriculture also failed to materialise and by 1959 there was only one tractor for every 200 hectares of land. Furthermore, if tractors broke, there were inefficient parts to mend them. 1963 brought a bad harvest to the farmers of the Virgin Lands where grain production dropped from 140 million tonnes to 107 million tonnes. As a result of this, riots broke out at the Budyenni Locomotive Works in Novocherkassk where the KGB killed 23 protesters.

EXAM QUESTIONS

‘Collectivisation had the greatest impact on the lives of ordinary people in comparison to the economic policies of all Russian leaders’
How far do you agree?

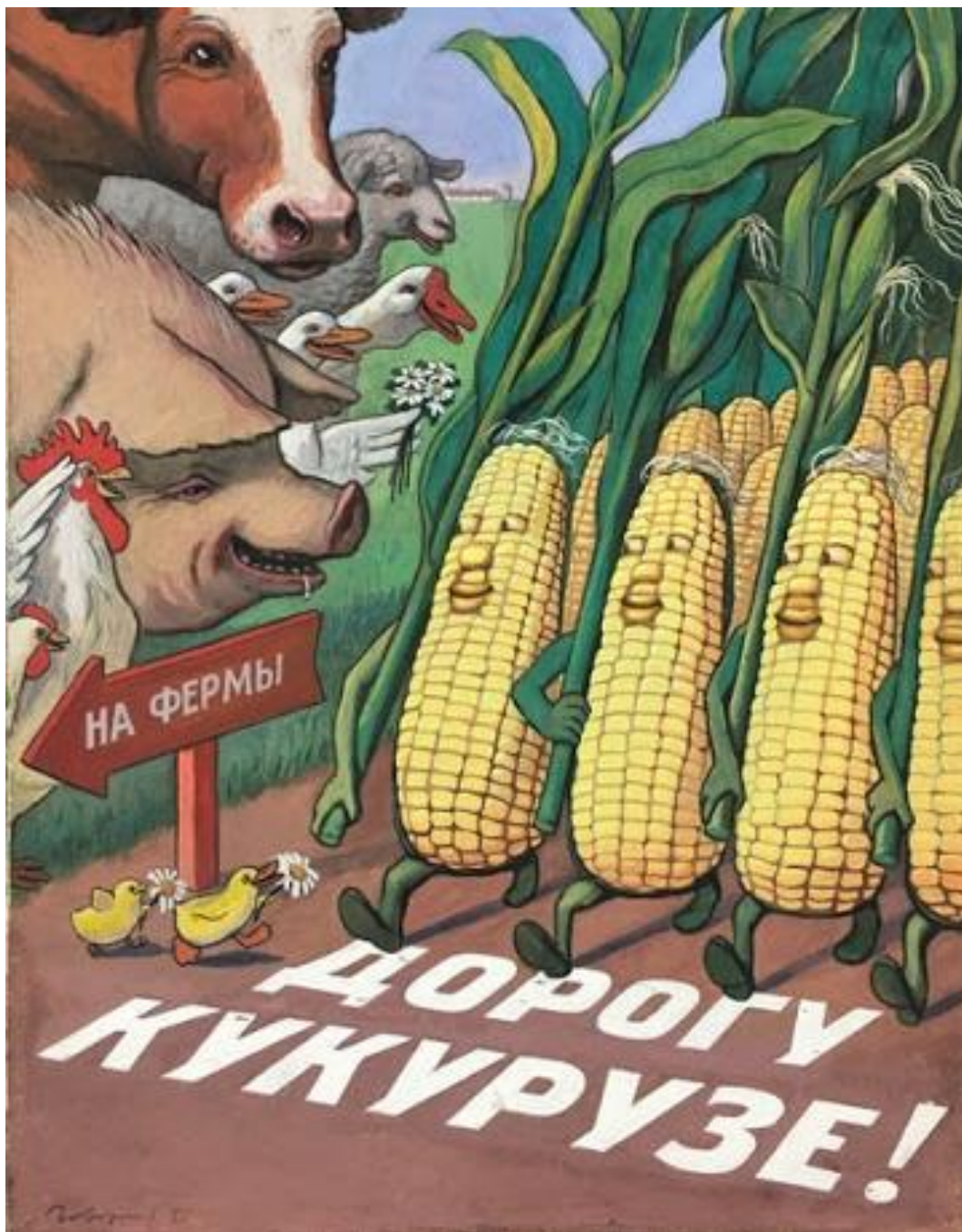
STRETCH

To what extent was the impact of the Virgin Land Campaign greater than the impact of the NEP/War Communism?

SUMMARY NOTES

Notes Due:

Notes Completed:



THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

There was nothing original about the industrial policies adopted by Khrushchev as he continued with the approach of Stalin's Five Year Plans. However, Khrushchev did want to alter the direction of the Soviet economy by lessening its dependence in heavy industry and giving greater prominence to light engineering and chemicals. He emphasized the need for sustained effort, but whereas Stalin has used coercion Khrushchev offered incentives. Stalin's neglect of consumer goods was replaced by the promise of material rewards. In a radio broadcast Khrushchev excited the interest of many Soviet women, by suggesting that if they continued to work hard they would soon be able to buy nylon underwear.

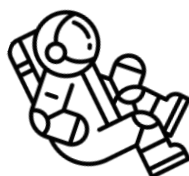
PLAN	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
5th : 1951-55	Rapid growth – especially agricultural equipment in line with preparations for the Virgin Land Campaign.	Allocation of resources to projects of limited success – hydroelectrics
6th : 1956-60	Shift from old staple heavy industry towards more modern industries i.e. plastics. More consumer goods available.	Over-optimistic targets – led to the plan largely being abandoned after two years.
7th : 1961-65	Substantial increase in overall production; more realistic targets.	Growth rates had slowed, especially in comparison to rivals the USA.

The 'Space Race'

A new focus of the Cold War in the later 1950s and 1960s became competition with the United States to be the first leading world power to dominate space. Large amounts of investment and resources were given to these space projects in the 6th and 7th plans and did lead to significant technological development in the Soviet economy.



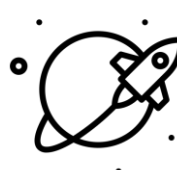
October 1957:
USSR launched
its first
satellite,
SPUTNIK



1961:
Yuri Gagarin
the first man
in space



Nov 1957:
Laika the first
living
creature to
orbit Earth



Significance:
International prestige
Superior economic systems
Rivalry with USA

Living and Working Conditions



Average
Working Day: 7
Hours



Housing:
1955-1964
Housing
stock
doubled,
communal
living
abandoned
QUALITY?



Consumer
goods:
more
readily
available



Free secondary
education for
all/ re-writing of
textbooks to
reflect
destalinisation
Polytechnics
and specialist
academies



Censorship
eased: 20s-50s
number of
books
published x2/
1959-135,000
libraries/ 60mill
newspaper
readership



Wages: 1954
reached early
1920s level

KEY QUESTIONS

How successful had
the five year plans
under Stalin been?

Why did
Khrushchev
continue the five-
year plans?

What was the
impact of the five
year plans?

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Stalin

Khrushchev

Yuri Gagarin

KEY DEFINITIONS

Sputnik

Laika

Polytechnic

Housing Stock

THEMATIC AREA: WAR AND REVOLUTION

The emergence of Khrushchev

Following the death of Stalin in 1953, and after much manoeuvring, in February 1955 Khrushchev was able to bring about Malenkov's dismissal as temporary Soviet premier. Like the rest of the Soviet leadership, Khrushchev had been profoundly affected by the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45. Fully aware of the human and economic devastation his country had suffered, and genuinely fearful of the risks posed by the escalating nuclear arms race, Khrushchev developed his own foreign policy agenda – one known as "Peaceful Coexistence". In a move away from the early post-1917 policies of encouraging "world revolution" and the spread of Communism, Khrushchev declared that violent conflict between the communist and capitalist world was not inevitable in the way that Lenin had described.

However, Khrushchev's pursuit of this policy during the period 1955-64 was at times inconsistent. He was more of a risk-taker than either Stalin or the collective leadership that replaced him following 1953. nonetheless, Khrushchev tried to achieve real détente between East and West, to avoid the risk of a devastating nuclear world war. However, under Khrushchev "Peaceful Coexistence" also involved a clearly competitive element based on the belief that the socialist system would soon prove to be economically superior to the capitalist system. Ultimately, he argued, there could be a peaceful global transition to socialism.

The Warsaw Pact, 1955

In May 1955, just as the USSR had feared, West Germany became a member of NATO. Shortly thereafter, the Soviet Union announced the formation of its own military alliance. The Warsaw Pact – so called because the treaty was signed in Warsaw – was a mutual military assistance alliance that include the Soviet Union and all the Eastern European allies. In particular, it



included East Germany, as the lack of agreement on the German question had finally persuaded the Soviet Union of the need to prop up the communist government in East Germany. However, the USSR did not give up on the possibility of achieving a European agreement on collective security. In fact the Warsaw Pact even had a clause which stated that, if a general European treaty on collective security was signed, then the Warsaw Pact would be dissolved.

The Geneva Summit, July 1955

In July 1955, the first summit meeting occurred between the leaders of the "big four" powers – the first since the Potsdam Conference in 1945. The meeting was not significant for any particular agreements reached, but rather for the spirit of friendship in which the meeting was conducted and certainly seemed to more discussions on from the Truman-Stalin era of diplomacy.

There were some areas of disagreement:

- Soviet proposals to resolve the "German question" by holding elections on reunification were rejected.
- Eisenhower's "Open Skies" proposal that each side would allow the other to undertake aerial reconnaissance of military sites was rejected by Khrushchev.

KEY QUESTIONS

What were the origins of the Cold War?

Summarise:

- Social Impact**
- Economic impact**
- Political impact**

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Khrushchev

Eisenhower

Tito

Nagy

Stalin

KEY DEFINITIONS

Warsaw Pact

Cold War

Sputnik

THEMATIC AREA: WAR AND REVOLUTION

But on a more positive note, following the meeting the USSR did establish diplomatic and trade links with West Germany.

Khrushchev's "secret" speech, 1956

In the secret speech Khrushchev attacked Stalin's foreign policy and accepted that there could be "national roads to socialism" that did not just include the exportation of the Soviet model. In fact, as early as 1955, Khrushchev had made attempts to secure Yugoslavia as a definite ally of the Soviet Union – something which Stalin had failed to achieve. Khrushchev soon announced the dissolution of Cominform, from which Stalin had expelled Yugoslavia, and he encouraged its membership of the Warsaw Pact. Tito refused to



Tito and Khrushchev

go this far, and only agreed to restore diplomatic relations. The secret speech was circulated in the Eastern European satellites, which gave hope to reform communists and non-communists who sought a reduction in Soviet control of their countries. Two countries particularly affected were Poland and Hungary.

POLAND	HUNGARY
Reform Communists in Poland were led by Wladyslaw Gomulka. He had been imprisoned by the Stalinist regime in the late 1940s – and was only released from prison following Stalin's death. Khrushchev and Gomulka met in 1956 and it was agreed that Soviet military intervention in Poland would end, as long as Poland remained in the Warsaw Pact. This action inspired leaders in other satellite states to seek further reform in their relationship with Moscow.	Pro-reform Communists organised protests in Budapest which rapidly got out of control. Khrushchev allowed the reformist Communist leader Imre Nagy to form a government but his decision to legalise opposition parties and withdraw from the Warsaw Pact persuaded Khrushchev to opt for military intervention in Hungary. After intense fighting, a pro-Soviet government was installed and in the purge that followed Nagy was arrested, taken to the USSR and in 1958 executed.

Sputnik, 1957

On 4th October 1957, much to the surprise of the West, the USSR launched the world's first satellite into space. Despite the huge propaganda victory this gave the USSR in the "space race", the US continued to have an overwhelming nuclear superiority throughout the decade. The launching of Sputnik also enabled the US President Eisenhower to justify the establishment of NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) in 1958, to further promote US development of missiles and space exploration.

Berlin crisis, 1958

On 27th November 1958 Khrushchev issued his first "Berlin Ultimatum". This was an attempt to push the West into concluding a formal peace with Germany and agreeing that West Berlin should become an international and demilitarised area –

EXAM QUESTIONS

The Cold War had the greatest socio-economic impact between 1855-1964.

How far do you agree?
[25 marks]

STRETCH

Which had the greatest impact?

WWII or Cold War?

Cold War or Crimean War?

SUMMARY NOTES

Notes Due:

Notes Completed:

THEMATIC AREA: WAR AND REVOLUTION

Khrushchev was particularly concerned that NATO would make West Germany a nuclear power. Khrushchev warned that if such agreements were not forthcoming, the USSR would sign a separate peace with the GDR that would include handing over control of the access route into West Berlin.

Camp David, 1959

In an attempt to break the deadlock on the Berlin discussions, Eisenhower invited Khrushchev to visit the US for talks. The notion that a Soviet leader would visit the US was a ground-breaking move and the talks at the Presidential country residence of Camp David were considered so constructive that they gave rise to the term “the spirit of Camp David” as an expression of the improve Soviet-American understanding. Khrushchev withdrew his previous Berlin ultimatum and it was agreed that further talks would take place at the Paris Summit planned for May 1960.



OVERVIEW OF KHRUSHCHEV’S ITINERY ON THE US TOUR	
Sept 15th	Arrives in Washington DC. Formal dinner at the White House.
16th	Travels to Maryland to attend the Agricultural Experiment Station. Driving tour of Washington DC which ends at the Capitol and tea with the Senate Foreign Affairs Relations Committee.
18th	Visits the grave of former President Roosevelt and is taken on a tour of the Roosevelt Presidential Library by his wife Eleanor. Makes a speech at the United Nations in New York.
19th	Flies to Los Angeles. Attends a luncheon at the Café de Paris alongside celebrities such as Frank Sinatra, Elizabeth Taylor and Marilyn Monroe. Disappointed to learn that a planned visit to Disneyland is cancelled due to security fears. Watches the filming of Can-Can alongside one of its stars, Frank Sinatra
20th	Travels to San Francisco. Is mobbed by crowds when he disembarks the train at a station along the way.
21st	Tour of IBM. Visits a supermarket where again he is mobbed by the press and crowds. Pictured sampling the meat from the deli counter.
23rd	Makes an agricultural tour of farms in Iowa
25 th -26th	Camp David meetings with Eisenhower.

The Paris Summit and the U-2 incident, May 1960

By the time the leaders met in Paris, the situation had already altered. The US has discovered, via its spy planes, that the USSR was already well behind the US, while West Germany was no longer prepared to make any concessions on West Berlin. Then on 1st May (during the conference), came the announcement that a Soviet missile had successfully brought down a US U2 spy plane over the USSR. Eisenhower, embarrassed that his previous denials of the existence of spy places (he had claimed they were weather planes) refused to apologise. The incident soured the rest of the talks. As discussions on Berlin dragged on, an ever increasing number of East Germans migrated to the West. By 1959, these numbered around 200,000 a year – many of them young technicians and skilled workers. This was having a serious effect on the weak East German economy, and was thus

EXAM QUESTIONS

The Cold War led to the biggest change in the lives of the nationalities across Russia and its satellite states. How far do you agree? [25 marks]

Create a mini plan below

FACTOR 1

Evidence:

FACTOR 2

Evidence:

THEMATIC AREA: WAR AND REVOLUTION

encouraged by the West. Not surprisingly, the GDR leader, Walter Ulbricht, began to press for action. Ideally Ulbricht wanted West Berlin to be added to East Berlin, removing the Western presence in the GDR.

The Vienna Summit, June 1961

The first meeting between Kennedy and Khrushchev was not a success, as Kennedy still refused to make concessions on Berlin or Germany. Kennedy increased US military spending and ordered more nuclear fallout shelters. In response, Khrushchev gave provisional permission for Ulbricht to begin preparations for physically dividing Berlin. He then announced that he was reimposing a six-month deadline for West Berlin to become demilitarised.

The Berlin Wall, August 1961

As tensions increased, the number of East German refugees increased dramatically, to over 20,000 a month, and was soon double the rate for the 1950s. The formal division of Berlin began to halt this. At first a barbed-wire fence was erected. The West did not react, so on 13th August, the GDR authorities rapidly completed the building of the Berlin Wall, which became a very visible image of the Cold War divisions. The wall stopped the mass emigration from the East and this, along with Soviet aid, eased the GDRs economic problems and moved the focus of the Cold War away from Europe.

The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

When Fidel Castro, the revolutionary leader of Cuba since 1959, openly declared himself a Communist, Khrushchev saw the possibility of a major Cold War coup. He moved quickly, offering a package of economic support for Castro's regime. The Soviet Union hoped, and the USA feared, that the creation of a Russian-backed Marxist state in Cuba, would be the prelude to the rapid spread of Soviet-style Communism throughout central and South America.

The Soviet Union increased its investment and involvement in Cuba, culminating in Operation Anadyr, the installation on the island of Soviet nuclear missiles, capable of reaching the USA. Khrushchev was involved in every aspect of the planning and privately spoke of "putting one of our hedgehogs down the Americans' trousers".

Kennedy announced a naval blockade of Cuba until the missiles were removed, and let it be known that if any attempt were made to use them against the USA he would order a retaliation in kind. Kennedy backed his ultimatum by placing US armed forces on nuclear war alert. Faced by such as uncompromising determination, Khrushchev chose not to risk a full-scale nuclear confrontation. He gave the order to the Soviet ships not to challenge the American naval blockade. With the tension broken, direct contacts by letter and phone were made between Kennedy and Khrushchev. These exchanges produced a compromise; the Soviet leader agreed to the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba and the American President gave a commitment to reduce the USA's bases in Turkey. Khrushchev's critics back in the USSR viewed this as a diplomatic victory for the USA and worsened his position.

ECONOMIC

Summarise

SOCIAL

Summarise

POLITICAL

Summarise

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

The 'Kitchen Debate' was a 1959 exchange between United States vice-president Richard Nixon and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev. In this informal conversation, conducted in Moscow in front of press reporters and television cameras, Nixon and Khrushchev engaged in some verbal tussling, debating the merits of their respective ideologies.

Who was Nixon?

The American exhibition opened in Moscow in late July 1959 and was attended by Soviet leader Khrushchev and US vice-president Nixon. At the time, the two had held high office for around six years. Nixon's rise had been steeper and more rapid than his Russian counterpart. A lawyer by training, Nixon was an active anti-communist. Nixon arrived in Moscow on July 23rd. Prior to visiting the American exhibition, he attended a public reception hosted by Khrushchev. This event was outwardly friendly but, as one might expect, there were several prickly moments. Khrushchev was known for his combative and sarcastic manner – and having Nixon, one of the most vocal of America's anti-communist agitators, as his guest proved too good an opportunity to pass.



Richard Nixon (right) arrives in Moscow – and partakes of a traditional Russian vodka

At the reception, Khrushchev welcomed the vice-president to “a land of captive people” (a sarcastic reference to one of Eisenhower's earlier remarks about the Soviet bloc). The Soviet leader then went on to deride America as “imperialists”, “monopolists” and interferers in the affairs of communist nations.

US exhibition in Moscow

The American exhibition opened the following day. The Soviets hindered the construction of the exhibition, allocating a ten-acre site in a remote forest, well outside Moscow. As a result, much of the US government-supplied funds were spent on building access roads, clearing trees and connecting power and water. It soon fell behind schedule. The Americans complained that their Russian counterparts, several of whom were women, were lazy, poorly equipped and unable to follow instructions. Under the terms of the US-Soviet agreement, no overt political material was displayed in either exhibition. Nevertheless, both governments viewed the exhibitions as opportunities for Cold War propaganda. The American exhibition was less concerned with industrial and technical achievements than promoting the idea that Americans enjoyed a better standard of living. Because of this, there was a strong focus on consumer goods like motor cars, electrical appliances and labour-saving devices.

An entire suburban house was constructed inside the American exhibition building, offering Russian visitors a look inside the average suburban home in the US. This model home contained the latest products: a dishwasher, colour television, frozen meals and Pepsi-Cola. There were displays of American culture including films, television programs, art, books and games. The American exhibition was very popular with Soviet citizens. Almost three million Russians attended, despite a lack of easy transportation from Moscow. There were long queues for free samples of American food and drink, like Pepsi-Cola. The book displays had to be constantly restocked because of petty theft. Four sets of Monopoly – ironically the most capitalist board game of its era – were also pilfered and had to be replaced.

KEY QUESTIONS

What was the kitchen debate?

What did the kitchen debate reveal regarding Russia's living conditions?

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Nixon

Khrushchev

KEY DEFINITIONS

Kitchen Debate

THEMATIC AREA: EMPIRE, ETHNICITIES, NATIONALITIES, WAR AND REVOLUTION

Khrushchev and Nixon toured the exhibition the day before its public opening, with a large press contingent in tow. While in the display home, the two men gave impromptu comments that morphed into a friendly but sometimes heated exchange.

EXAM QUESTIONS

Living and working conditions experienced little change under Khrushchev in comparison to other Russia leaders. How far do you agree? [25 marks]

Nixon: "I want to show you this kitchen. It is like those of our houses in California.

Khrushchev: We have such things."

Nixon (pointing to a dishwasher): "This is our newest model. This is the kind which is built in thousands of units for direct installations in the houses. In America, we like to make life easier for women."

Khrushchev: "Your capitalistic attitude toward women does not exist under communism."

Nixon: "I think that this attitude towards women is universal. What we want to do, is make life more easy for our housewives."

Nixon: "This house can be bought for \$14,000, and most Americans can buy a home in the bracket of \$10,000 to \$15,000. Let me give you an example that you can appreciate. Our steel workers as you know, are now on strike. But any steelworker could buy this house. They earn \$3 an hour. This house costs about \$100 a month to buy on a contract running 25 to 30 years."

Khrushchev: "We have steel workers and peasants who can afford to spend \$14,000 for a house. Your American houses are built to last only 20 years so builders could sell more new houses. We build firmly. We build for our children and grandchildren."

Nixon: "American houses last for more than 20 years, but even so, after 20 years many Americans want a new house or a new kitchen. Their kitchen is obsolete by that time. The American system is designed to take advantage of new inventions and new techniques."

STRETCH

To what extent had living conditions improved from 1917?

SUMMARY NOTES

Notes Due:

Notes Completed:

Nixon: "There are some instances where you may be ahead of us. For example, in the development of the thrust of your rockets for the investigation of outer space. There may be some instances, for example, colour television, where we're ahead of you. But in order for both of us to benefit..."

Khrushchev: "No, in rockets we've passed you by. And in the technology..."

Nixon: "You see, you never concede anything!"

RELATIONS WITH CHINA: BACKGROUND

1917 - 1939

USSR had provided financial aid for the Chinese National People's Party (KMT) – non-Communist.

Suppression and purge of many left-wingers (trade unionist / Communists) had brought the Chinese KMT government into direct conflict with the Chinese Communist Party and its leader Mao Zedong.

POST WW2

Wartime truce between KMT and CCP ends.
1949 – CCP takes control of the country and renames it People's Republic of China with Mao as its leader.



Key tensions in Stalinist era

RUSSIA claimed China could not be viewed as a fully developed Communist state due to its overwhelmingly agricultural population.

CHINA claimed Russia had betrayed principle of world revolution by not pushing for extension of revolution in West.

Despite Soviet support for the KMT, after Mao secured his control over China he initially accepted the hegemony (leadership) of Stalin when it came to attempts to spread communism in the post-war era and until Stalin's death in 1953, relations between the two remained cordial. Under Khrushchev the friendship rapidly deteriorated and by the 1960s border disputes were emerging.

The coming to power of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) under Mao Zedong in China in 1949 had been greatly welcomed in Moscow. It was logical for the Soviet Union to think that it now had a major Marxist ally in its Cold War struggle with the West. Indeed, that is precisely what the West feared, the formation of a huge Soviet-dominated Marxist power-bloc. But appearances were deceptive. There was little real harmony between Moscow and Peking.

The fundamental issue in Sino-Soviet relations was the competition to decide which power was the real leader of the Communist world. Was it the USSR, product and guardian of the great 1917 revolution of the People's Republic of China, with its fresh revolutionary ideas and massive population? However, it appeared a more cordial relationship could be possible when in 1949, Mao and Stalin signed a Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. Despite occasional appearances of understanding, Sino-Soviet relations grew more embittered in the 1950s. The Chinese were particularly critical of Khrushchev's "secret speech" and moves towards de-Stalinisation. His extraordinary attack on Stalin's "cult of personality" was interpreted in China as an attack on Mao's own brand of leadership. Mao responded to the implied criticism of his own style of leadership by introducing his 100 Flowers Campaign, which allowed the Chinese leadership to be discussed and criticised. Mao was equally critical of what he viewed as Khrushchev's "toadying" to the West.

KEY QUESTIONS

What tensions existed between Russia and China?

How well did Khrushchev manage relations with China?

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Stalin

Khrushchev

Mao

KEY DEFINITIONS

Sino-Soviet

KMT

CCP

Treaty of Friendship

Flowers Campaign

THEMATIC AREA: EMPIRE, ETHNICITIES, NATIONALITIES, NATURE OF GOVERNMENT

**The Hungarian Revolt, 1956**

On October 23rd 1956 police fired on demonstrations in Budapest against Gero, the secretary of the Hungarian Communists. Demonstrations grew with the crowds calling for more reforms and the return of the more moderate former premier Nagy. Soviet troops based in Hungary were sent out, and backed up by Khrushchev sending an extra 30,000 troops to be used against the

demonstrators. Khrushchev allowed a new government to be formed by Nagy and promised him more freedom from Soviet influence. Nagy continued to press Khrushchev to fulfil these promises by for example, calling for the communists to share power with other political groups in Hungary. Khrushchev concerned about the potential for the international world to view concessions as a sign of Soviet weakness ordered troops back into Hungary and replaced Nagy with the pro-Communist Janos Kadar.

Significance of Khrushchev's actions:

For many Khrushchev's decisions during the Hungarian Revolt revealed how determined he was to maintain its grip over its satellite states. His heavy-handed response was clear proof that de-Stalinisation had never been intended as a softening of the USSR's fundamental attitude. When the Soviet Union felt its own security threatened or its control of the Eastern bloc challenged, it was prepared to use force against its satellites. De-Stalinisation was a false dawn for those who thought it signalled genuine independence for Eastern Europe. Khrushchev was as determined as his predecessor to assert the USSR's right to dictate to the rest of the socialist world.

Chinese reaction to Hungarian Revolt, 1956

After some prevarication, communist China supported Khrushchev's actions. Mao approved of the strong Soviet response for two reasons. He believed the strong response was exactly the line that communist governments should take in order to maintain communist authority. He appeared relieved by the knowledge that the USSR had merely been flirting with liberal ideas.

Key Events

1957: Chinese rejected Soviet offer of assistance in the development of their own nuclear weapon as in return Russia wanted control over Chinese defence policy.

1958: Russia refused to back Mao's regime in its conflict with US backed nationalists in Taiwan. Mao was forced to back away from an invasion of Taiwan, and viewed Khrushchev's actions as further signs of his weakness on world revolution.

1962: Russia stayed neutral in a border war between China and India.

1963: China refused to sign up to the Test-Ban Treaty with the USA and USSR. Moscow viewed this as further evidence of Mao's irresponsibility.

EXAM QUESTIONS

Russia under Khrushchev maintained the greatest level of control its satellite states in comparison to other Russian leaders. How far do you agree?

STRETCH

How successful was Russian foreign policy under Khrushchev?

SUMMARY NOTES

Notes Due:

Notes Completed:

Khrushchev and Mao – Personal relationship

Khrushchev and Mao developed a deep personal distaste for each other. Khrushchev referred to Mao as “a living corpse”, while Mao spoke of the Soviet leader as “an old boot to be thrown into the corner because it is no longer of any use”. Western observers often found such exchanges comic, but behind the insults was a deeply serious battle for ascendancy in the Communist

world. Instead of developing into the great monolith that the West feared, international Communism had broken apart. The public squabbling brought Khrushchev little credit and the scandal of the Sino-Soviet disharmony was a factor in the weakening of his position within the USSR. At the time of his fall from power in October 1964, which by coincidence was the same month in which China exploded its first atomic bomb, Khrushchev was still trying to rally the Communist world against the Chinese heretics.

EXTENSION:**Wider look at Russian expansionism in the Far East****MANCHURIA**

Manchuria was under Japanese influence from 1905 to 1931, and then from 1931 to 1945 the Japanese went a step further and occupied the territory. The occupation meant control over Port Arthur, a base of strategic importance to both the Japanese and Russians. So important was this port that tensions over it had led to war between the two nations in 1904 – a war that had led Russia to lose its influence over the Port and Manchuria. In 1945 Soviet troops liberated Manchuria from Japanese control and Stalin handed it back to China. However, the Soviet Union kept control of Port Arthur until the death of Stalin in 1953.

KOREA

Korea came under Japanese control in 1910. With the defeat of Japan in 1945, Korea was divided into two zones: the North (above the 38th parallel) was to be overseen by Russia and the South by the USA. The plan was to help Korea reconstruct and develop a new system of government, but animosity between the two protecting powers caused the division between North and South to become entrenched. In June 1950, the North Korean leader Kim Il Sung (probably encouraged by Stalin and Mao) decided to invade the South with the aim of reuniting the two halves. A full-blown war ensued, with China backing the North and the USA supporting the South. The Korean War ended in 1951 but the dispute over the border between North and South was not resolved until 1953. In July 1953, the dividing line was established at the 38th parallel, which was where it had been placed at the end of 1945. The Soviet Union played no direct role in the war but it was still blamed by the US president, Truman, for influencing the initial invasion by Kim. This heightened Cold War tensions and undoubtedly encouraged Khrushchev, when he gained power, to introduce his policy of “peaceful coexistence”.

SUMMARISE

**Summarise
Relations with
China**

THEMATIC AREA: NATURE OF GOVERNMENT

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1964

TEN CENTS

KHRUSHCHEV OUSTED FROM TOP POSTS; BREZHNEV GETS CHIEF PARTY POSITION AND KOSYGIN IS NAMED NEW PREMIER

Labor Party Is the Apparent Victor in British Election

**JOHNSON DENIES
JENKINS COVER-UP;
SETS FIRM INQUIRY**

Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson, who had been expected to resign from the post of Prime Minister, today announced that he would remain in office.

In his statement, Mr. Wilson said that he had decided to remain in office for the time being, but that he would be prepared to resign if the Labour Party was defeated in the general election.

Mr. Wilson also said that he would be prepared to resign if the Labour Party was defeated in the general election.

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MOSCOW IS QUIET

Pravda Says Change
Won't Bring Return
of Harsh Policies

By a Staff Writer

Pravda, the official newspaper of the Soviet Union, today said that the new leadership in Moscow would not bring about a return to the harsh policies of the previous regime.

The newspaper said that the new leadership would continue to pursue a policy of peaceful coexistence with the West.

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In October 1964 Khrushchev took a holiday at a Black Sea resort. During his absence from Moscow the Politburo met and decided on his removal as leader. It is now known from KGB archives that serious consideration was given to having Khrushchev assassinated, but in the end a milder fate for him was decided on. A meeting of the Central Committee was convened

and Khrushchev was summoned back to Moscow to appear before it. He was informed that he had been retired through age and poor health and that he had been replaced by Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin. The news was publically announced on the radio and in Pravda.

Accepting that he had been completely outmanoeuvred and had no allies, Khrushchev slipped away into obscure retirement. Some days later Pravda published a lengthy editorial in which, without referring to him by name, Khrushchev's weaknesses and errors were listed. The manner of Khrushchev's demotion and the substance of Pravda's criticisms are instructive. Whatever his achievements may have been in the previous decade, it is clear that by the autumn of 1964 he was politically friendless and isolated. However necessary de-Stalinisation may have been, Khrushchev in introducing it had

provided the grounds for his own eventual dismissal. The attack upon the "cult of personality" created the language and the precedent for removing any subsequent leader whose personal authority grew too large. In Stalin's time, his subordinates were too frightened to oppose him. This had never been the case with Khrushchev. He had had to overcome challenges to him in the 1950s, and the reason that there was no organised move against him until 1964 is to be explained by a lack of opportunity rather than by a lack of will. All Stalin's colleagues had owed their positions directly to his patronage. Khrushchev never wielded that same authority. It is true that some of the middle and lower rank officials were his proteges, but he never had the control of the Party and government machine that Stalin had possessed.

Equally Khrushchev did not have complete control over the Party and was ultimately answerable to the Politburo and Central Committee whose members were his political equals. In the early years of his leadership his gregarious and jocular personality had been a welcome change from the grim joylessness of Stalin, but these attributes were of advantage only when things were going well for him. As the Pravda editorial made clear, when his reputation began to wane his style and manner were characterised as personal weaknesses.

Khrushchev had been a highly visible leader of the Soviet Union. He took a direct part in a wide range of domestic and foreign affairs. This close personal involvement had

The Leninist Party is the enemy of subjectivism, individualism and drifting in Communist construction, of hare-brained scheme-making, of half-baked conclusions and hasty decisions and actions taken without regard to realities. Bragging and phrase-mongering, bossiness, reluctance to take account of scientific achievement and practical experience are alien to it.

It is only on the Leninist principle of collective leadership that it is possible to direct and develop the increasing creative initiative of the Party.

Extract from Pravda, October 1964

KEY QUESTIONS

What problems did Khrushchev face towards the end of his regime?

What were the reasons behind the fall of Khrushchev?

KEY INDIVIDUALS

Khrushchev

Brezhnev

Kosygin

Kaganovich

Molotov

KEY DEFINITIONS

Pravda

Politburo

De-Stalinisation

THEMATIC AREA: NATURE OF GOVERNMENT

its obvious advantages, but it also made him vulnerable. When policies failed, he appeared responsible in a way that a less energetic leader would not have been. There was no single event that caused his fall into disfavour. It was rather that as time went on his policy failures tended to outweigh his successes. Dissatisfaction accumulated. In retrospect, it is possible to identify those areas of growing opposition and to determine why, by 1964, he had no significant political support on which he could rely.

De-Stalinisation:

It had been a huge psychological wrench for many of the party old-guard to admit that their old leader has been wrong. Some such as Molotov and Kaganovich, could never bring themselves to accept the total destruction of the Stalin legend. For the sake of expediency, they went along with it as they remained fearful about what may be revealed about their past. However, they did not easily forgive Khrushchev.

Armed forces:

In his rise to prominence in the mid-1950s, Khrushchev had been able to rely on the backing of the Red Army, but by 1964 that support had evaporated. This was mainly the result of his wish to cut or redirect military spending. By the mid-1950s the USSR could genuinely be defined as a superpower: it possessed the H-bomb and was making significant advances in missile development. Khrushchev thought that this justified a cut-back in conventional forces. In 1960 he proposed reducing the armed services by over a million men - a cut of one third.

Foreign Affairs:

Despite devoting much of his time to foreign affairs, he also suffered a decline in fortunes in this area. In personal terms, there was no doubt that he had become a great international statesman. Despite this, there were few successes to which he could point. He had entered a long and unresolved conflict with China to retain the moral leadership of the USSR in the communist world. He had awakened hopes of independence in the Eastern-bloc countries, only to dash them with military intervention and the reimposition of Soviet control. He had fought a running Cold War battle with the west over Germany, but had been unable to achieve much. Almost as a last throw he had tried to recover his diplomatic losses by the installation of Soviet missiles in Cuba, only to have to back down in the face of American determination. These undeniable failures aroused bitterness in his Kremlin colleagues.

Economy:

Khrushchev had promised a more productive Soviet economy, geared to the interests of the consumer but still capable of overhauling the west. It was a brave but unrealistic boast. Advances were made, but the basic problems inherited from Stalin were still there in the mid-1960s. Ironically, his most far-sighted policy, the reclamation of the virgin lands, was the one which brought him the greatest criticism and discredit.

Those involved in the plot to oust him in 1964 could be confident that the range of Soviet interests angered or disillusioned by Khrushchev's policies during the previous eight years was such that there would be little resistance to his removal.

EXAM QUESTIONS

Using your contextual understanding, assess which of the following two interpretations is most convincing regarding the fall of Khrushchev. [30 marks]

STRETCH

What was the most important reason behind the fall of Khrushchev?

SUMMARY NOTES

Notes Due:

Notes Completed:

FOR EACH KEY THEME NOTE DOWN ANY RELEVANT EVIDENCE

NATURE OF GOVERNMENT

ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

WAR AND REVOLUTION

ETHNIC MINORITIES, ETHNICITIES, NATIONALITIES, EMPIRE AND SATELLITE STATES