

Chapter 20 Section 2 Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union

I. Postwar Soviet Union

- A. World War II _____ the Soviet Union.
1. To create a new industrial base, _____ returned to the method that he had used in the 1930s.
 - a. Soviet workers were expected to _____ goods for _____ with little in return for themselves.
 - b. The _____ capital from abroad could then be used to buy machinery and Western _____.
- B. By 1950, Russian industrial production surpassed prewar levels by ____ percent.
1. New power _____, canals, and giant _____ were built.
 2. The _____ bomb in _____ and the first space satellite, Sputnik I, in 1957 enhanced the Soviet Union's _____ as a world power.
- C. The production of _____ goods did not increase as much as heavy industry, and there was a housing _____.
- D. Stalin was the _____ master of the Soviet Union.
1. He distrusted competitors, exercised _____ power, and had little _____ for other Communist Party leaders.
- E. In 1946 the government ordered all _____ and _____ work to conform to the state's political needs.
- F. Stalin _____ on March 5, 1953.
1. A group of leaders succeeded Stalin, but Nikita _____, soon emerged as the chief Soviet policy maker.
 - a. After he was in power, Khrushchev took steps to _____ some of the worst features of Stalin's regime.
- G. At the _____ Congress of the Communist Party in 1956, Khrushchev condemned Stalin for his "administrative _____, mass repression, and _____."
1. The process of eliminating the more ruthless policies of Stalin became known as de-_____.
- H. Khrushchev loosened government controls on literary and artistic works.
1. *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*. This novel, written by Aleksandr _____ is a grim portrayal of life in a _____ labor camp.
- I. Khrushchev also tried to place more emphasis on producing _____ goods.
1. He attempted to increase agricultural output by growing _____ and cultivating vast lands east of the _____ Mountains.
 - a. The attempt was _____ and damaged Khrushchev's reputation within the party.
- J. Foreign policy failures also damaged Khrushchev's reputation among his _____.
1. His rash plan to place _____ in Cuba was the final _____.
 2. 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 _____ him into _____.
- K. When Nikita Khrushchev was removed from office in 1964, two men, Alexei Kosygin and Leonid _____ replaced him.

1. Brezhnev emerged as the _____ leader in the 19__s.
 2. Brezhnev insisted on the Soviet Union's right to intervene if communism was threatened in another Communist state (known as the _____).
- L. At the same time, Brezhnev benefited from _____, a relaxation of tensions and improved _____ between the United States and the Soviet Union.
1. In the 1970s, because they felt more secure, the two _____ signed treaties to limit _____ arms.
 - a. _____ (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties)
 - b. Anti-_____ Missile (ABM)
- M. By the 1970s, the Communist ruling class in the Soviet Union had become _____ and corrupt.
1. Party and state leaders, as well as _____ leaders and _____ police (KGB), enjoyed a high standard of living.
 - a. _____ was unwilling to tamper with the party leadership and state bureaucracy.
- N. Détente collapsed in 1979 when the Soviet Union invaded _____.
1. The Soviet Union wanted to _____ a pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan.
 2. The United States viewed this as an act of _____.
 - a. President _____ canceled U.S. participation in the 1980 Olympic Games to be held in _____.
- O. Relations became even worse when Ronald Reagan became president and called the Soviet Union the "_____" he began a military buildup and a new arms race.

II. Eastern Europe

- A. At the end of World War II, _____ military forces occupied all of Eastern Europe and the _____.
- B. The _____ of the Soviet takeover _____ from country to country.
1. Between 1945 and 1947, Soviet-controlled Communist governments became firmly entrenched in East Germany, _____, Romania, Poland, and _____.
 2. _____ in 1948.
- C. In Yugoslavia, Josip _____, created an independent Communist state.
1. Stalin hoped to take control of _____.
 2. _____, however, refused to give in to Stalin's demands.
 - a. Tito ruled Yugoslavia until his _____ in 19__.
 3. Although Yugoslavia had a _____ government, it was not a Soviet _____ state.
- D. Between 1948 and Stalin's death in 1953, the Eastern European satellite states instituted Soviet-type _____-year plans with emphasis on _____ industry rather than _____ goods.
1. They collectivized agriculture, _____ all noncommunist parties, and set up the institutions of repression—_____ police and military forces.
- E. After Stalin's death, the Soviet Union made it clear that it would not allow its _____ European satellites to become _____ of Soviet control.
- F. In 1956 protests erupted in _____.
1. In response, the Polish Communist Party adopted a series of reforms in October and elected _____ as first secretary.
 - a. He declared that Poland had the _____ to follow its own _____ path.

