How secure was the USSR’s control over Eastern Europe, 1948 - c.1989?
How secure was the USSR’s control over Eastern Europe, 1948 - c.1989?
Opposition to Soviet rule in Hungary 1956

**Hungary 1956**

**6**

6.1 Background

Hungary was established at the end of WWI, after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

At the end of WWII, the USSR’s Red Army occupied Hungary & continued to do so with a ‘mutual assistance treaty’.

A coalition government was elected in 1945. The Hungarian communist party got 17% of the vote. Over the next 4 years Communists took over key positions & set up the secret police, who intimidated, arrested & imprisoned non-communists.

People’s Republic of Hungary (communist) was declared in 1949, under the leadership of Rakos.

Hungary had to pay $300 million in reparations to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet system was quickly established e.g.: collectivisation, nationalisation of industry etc.

6.2 Reasons why Hungarians opposed Soviet control

- **Patriotism**
  Hungary had a long history & a rich culture. They disliked the fact that Russian soldiers were in their country and the Russian language was being used.

- **Freedom of Speech**
  The Hungarians were not able to speak freely. The communist government controlled the newspapers, radio, arts, theatre and music. The Hungarians were scared of the secret police - State Protection Group (AVO) - who arrested people for criticising the government, or communism or the Soviets.

- **Education**
  Children in schools were taught the communist version of history, ignoring much of Hungary’s history, especially its empire & links with Austria & Germany.

- **Religion**
  The communists were against religion which upset Christians. The Catholic leader, Cardinal Mindszenty, was arrested & sent to prison.

- **Quality of life**
  In addition, to censorship & the secret police, the Hungarians standard of living declined as pay decreased for many workers. Food shortages were common under the communists. Some of the best industrial equipment was shipped to the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia had gained some independence from the Soviet Union. Poland had seen demonstrations which had seen them gain more freedoms. The period after Stalin’s death ‘Peaceful Co-existence’, under Khrushchev brought some changes to many communist countries in Eastern Europe. Many countries wanted to ‘reform’ some of the communist policies & systems. **Hungary brought in a more reformist leader - Imre Nagy**

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Hungary 1956

Events:
23 October
Demonstrations in Budapest including pulling down a statue of Stalin. Demonstrators want Emo Gero out & Imre Nagy in.

24 October
Nagy becomes Prime Minister with Khrushchev’s approval.

27 October
Nagy forms new government including non-communists. Religious leader Cardinal Mindszenty freed from prison.

29 October
Soviet troops withdrawn after battles with the Hungarian army & militia. Nagy announces: end of collectivisation (farms to return to private ownership). end of one party rule. Hungary to be neutral. withdrawal from Warsaw Pact.

4 November
Red Army (200,000) + 2,500 tanks invades Hungary. Nagy appeals to President Eisenhower for help.

Janos Kadar becomes Prime Minister.

USSR
- Domino effect
Khrushchev was worried that other communist countries would want more freedoms & independence if they let Hungary have reforms.

- China
China advised Khrushchev to be strong with Hungary & not give in.

- Khrushchev’s leadership
Khrushchev could not afford to look weak in the USSR & Eastern Europe.

- United Nations
The USSR used its veto to block action & stopped the UN Secretary General from visiting Hungary.

The West
- Voice of America
USA’s radio station 'Voice of America’ encouraged the uprising & suggested the USA would help Hungary.

- Suez Crisis
Many Western countries were distracted by the Suez Crisis.

- Protests
President Eisenhower & other leaders protested to Khrushchev.

- United Nations
The Western countries tried to get a resolution (Soviet troops to leave Hungary) but the USSR vetoed it.

Short term
Hungarians killed: 3,000
Red Army killed: 7-8,000
200,000 Hungarians left the country. Nagy arrested, sent to Moscow & shot.

Consequences of the Hungarian uprising

Medium term
New leader Kadar crushed further resistance: arrested 35,000 & killed 300+ Khrushchev established himself as Soviet leader & showed he could be strong like Stalin if he needed to be - giving a warning to other communist countries.

Long term
Many Hungarians lost faith in the West - after their false promises & realised the policy of 'containment' did not include Eastern European countries. United Nations proved to be ineffective against an aggressor. East - West relations deteriorated. USA was unable to influence events in Eastern Europe but were more determined to stop communist expansion elsewhere in the world.
List the reasons why the Hungarians opposed Soviet control & explain why you gave it that ranking.

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</table>
 Hungary 1956  Answer the questions & find the word(s) in the wordsearch

1. The Hungarian secret police: ___________ _____________ Group
2. The Hungarians were proud of their country and its long history: _________________
3. The name given when the government controls newspapers, radio, TV etc ________________
4. Name of new Hungarian leader: ______ _____
5 Capital of Hungary: ________________
6. Name of religious leader: _______________
7. Leader of USSR in 1956: ________________
8. Name of leader appointed on 4th November: ___________
9. USSR blocked action in the United Nations by using its: ___________
10. Month when the demonstrations started in Hungary: ______________
11. Western Countries were distracted by the: _____ _____
12. Hungary withdrew from this organisation in October 1956: W ____________ P ______
13. USSR’s first satellite in space: S __________
Czechoslovakia: “The Prague Spring” 1968

The attempt to win more political & economic freedoms & be more independent of Soviet control.

Political Parties
People wanted alternatives to the Communist Party. They wanted other political parties, to vote & choose their own leaders.

Freedom of Speech
The Czechs were not able to speak freely. The communist government controlled the newspapers, radio, arts, theatre and music. People were arrested for criticising the government, or communism or the Soviets.

Worker democracy
Factory workers wanted a greater say in how their factories were managed. Unrealistic targets & poor working conditions left the workers wanting reforms. Consumer goods were ignored for heavy industrial goods.

Reasons why Czechs opposed Soviet control

The economy
People’s standard of living was very poor. Soviet style control of industry & agriculture did not work well. The country was already well industrialised & not suited to the Soviet plans.

Ducek’s Action Programme
‘Socialism with a Human Face’

1. Improve people’s standard of living
   (more consumer goods made)
2. More freedoms
   (let workers have more say, public discussions, free speech & media, political parties)
3. Federal Czechoslovakia
   (more power to the regions)
   + keep links with the USSR
   stay in the Warsaw Pact

6.7

Background

The Red Army & Czech fighters defeated the Nazi German forces.

After WWII a coalition government was formed, including Communists who held key posts.

Communist policies of nationalisation were introduced for industry & banks, plus land reforms.

1946 elections: Communists 38%

PM Gottwald accepted Marshall Aid until Stalin blocked it. Coalition parties were kicked out of government by the communists.

Czechoslovakia became a one-party state in 1948.

Dubcek became leader in Jan. 1968, with the approval of the Soviets.

In Feb. 1968 the Czech communist party introduced an economic reform programme to try to improve the economy.

Dubcek spoke of the need for change now that socialism had triumphed.

6.6

6.8

6

6.6

6.7

6.8

6

6.6

6.7

6.8

6
Czechoslovakia: “The Prague Spring” 1968

**Background**

**April 1968**
Dubcek launches the ‘Action Programme’

**May 1968**
On May Day people executed during 1952 show trials were honoured. Workers Councils were proposed.

**June 1968**
Censorship was abolished & political prisoners freed. People demanded more than Dubcek’s Action Programme. Soviet forces stay in Czech after Warsaw Pact exercises

**July 1968**
Soviet troops at the Czech border. Warsaw Pact meets to discuss situation in Czech & warn leaders

**August 1968**
Dubcek speech said there was no going back. Warsaw Pact agreed to stop ‘anti-socialist forces’ & backed the Brezhnev Doctrine

20 Soviet & Warsaw Pact forces invade Czech

21 Dubcek* arrested & flown to Moscow & signed Moscow Protocol (Soviet troops to stay in Czech)

Workers & students confronted invading troops. 700 - 1000 Czechs were killed

**September/October**
70,000 plus fled from Czech New govt formed headed by Husak.

* after release from solitary confinement Dubcek became a forestry official & remained under police surveillance

**Dubcek’s ideas**

Dubcek’s ‘Action Programme’ & then the ideas & reforms that followed scared the Soviet Union & other Warsaw pact communists. The USSR & other countries were scared that their people would demand similar freedoms. USSR not want to lose control.

**Why did the USSR invade Czechoslovakia?**

**East-West relations**

Soviet invasion condemned by the West but no more. US President Johnson wanted better relations with the USSR rather than oppose the Soviet’s actions.

**Reactions**

Protests across the West. Some protests in Moscow & East Germany. Communists’ reaction around the world was mixed. Many western communists were shocked by the Soviet action, others were against the ‘revolutionary actions’ of the reformers.

**Warsaw Pact**

Yugoslavia was communist but free from Soviet control.

Romania was not going to Warsaw Pact meetings.

Soviets & others not want the break up of the Warsaw Pact.

USSR not want to lose control.

**Eastern Europe**

Reformers in other Eastern European countries were reminded that reforms had limits.

**Czechoslovakia**

Under Husak’s leadership thousands of communist members were expelled & lived as ‘outcasts’ doing menial jobs. Most of the Czech communist party had supported Dubcek’s reforms. Strict rule followed for the next 20 years. Reformers remained silent.

**Consequences of the Prague Spring**

Gorbachev

Gorbachev said that his reforms in the USSR in the 1980s were influenced by the Prague Spring. He, like Dubcek wanted an end to totalitarianism.
### Czechoslovakia: The “Prague Spring” 1968

For each statement decide if it was:
- a reason for Czechs opposed the Soviets
- a reason for the Soviets to invade Czechoslovakia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Soviets or invade or consequence</th>
<th>Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>People wanted alternatives to the Communist Party</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Anti communists were arrested &amp; show trials were common in the 1950s</td>
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<td>People's standard of living was very poor.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Brezhnev showed that no Eastern European country would be allowed to persue its own reforms.</td>
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<td>The Czechs were not able to speak freely. The communist government controlled the newspapers, radio, arts, theatre and music.</td>
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### The “Prague Spring” 1968

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### How secure was the USSR’s control over Eastern Europe, 1948 - c.1989?

Opposition to Soviet rule in Hungary & Czechoslovakia

Make bullet points for: **background; cause; events & consequences**

Highlight similarities between the two

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Czechoslovakia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Background</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Causes</strong></td>
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### Berlin Wall 1961

#### Aims

**USSR:**
- stop migration from East to West Berlin
- keep control of East Germany
- get the West to recognise East Germany

**Allies:**
- keep West Berlin under their control
- unite a democratic Germany
- reduce influence of the USSR in Berlin

#### Events

1953: East Germans need permission to travel to West Berlin

1957: Leaving East Germany without permission = 3 years in prison

1958: **Soviet demands** - Khrushchev demanded:
  - the West to accept East Germany
  - the West to withdraw soldiers from West Berlin
  - all routes into Berlin to be controlled by East Germany
- The West refused the demands & Khrushchev backed

1960: West Germany is bad for East Germany & it must be corrected according to East German leader

1961: **June Summit** - Khrushchev tries to pressure the new US president, Kennedy, by insisting that the Western powers leave Berlin
  - Kennedy pledges to support West Berlin

1961: 15th June - East German leader Walter Ulbricht said he had no intention of erecting a wall

1961: 25th July - US President J.F. Kennedy spoke about the need to hold onto West Berlin. That NATO should react to any threat from the Soviets.

1961: 12th August - East German leader orders a barricade to separate Berlin
  - Barbed wire used followed by concrete wall.

---

**Background**

**Potsdam** agreement 1945:

Berlin divided between:
- **Allies** (USA/FRANCE/UK)
- Soviet Union
  - until all parties agree on a suitable government
  - Assumed that this would be a temporary situation.

In 1960 Berlin was still divided:
- **East Berlin**: communist part of East Germany
- **West Berlin**: capitalist part of West Germany

By 1961 about **2.5 million East Germans** left for West Berlin, including many skilled workers.

The 'brain drain' was a cause for concern for East Germany & they wanted to find a way to stop it.
Berlin Wall

Berlin Wall Facts

- Wall was 11 - 13 feet high
- Total length of the border to West Berlin: 155km
- Inner city border between East & West Berlin: 43km
- Border crossings between East & West Berlin: 8
- Observation tower: 302
- Bunkers: 20
- Dog runs: 259
- Anti vehicle trenches: 105km
- Contact/signal fences: 127km
- Border patrol roads: 124km
- Number of mines: unknown
- Attempted escapes: 100,000+
- Successful escapes: 5-10,000
- Killed while attempting to escape: 200+
- Most famous checkpoint: Checkpoint Charlie

East-West Relations

- Soviet & US tanks faced each other for 18 hours at Checkpoint Charlie
- JFK had to accept the Wall or risk war
- USA stayed in West Berlin despite Khrushchev’s statement
- Tensions between USSR & USA increased
- Berlin remain a potential flashpoint
- In a 1963 speech JFK said ‘Ich bin ein Berliner’ (I am a Berliner), giving his support to West Berlin

Escapes

- Constant embarrassment to USSR as people attempted to go over & under the wall (100,000+)
- Over 200 people killed whilst attempting to escape

Consequences

- Access from East to West since 1945 ended
- Families split, unable to see each other
- People unable to get to work

USA / the West

- JFK appointed General Clay to Berlin as an ambassador
- Army presence in Berlin was increased
- Propaganda victory for the West as East Berlin residents continued to find ways to escape

USSR/East Germany

- Called the wall a necessary ‘anti-facist rampart’
- Gained control of East Berlin
- Ended black market & economy began to grow
- Communism embarrassed by shooting would-be escapees over next 25 years +
## Berlin Wall

Read each statement and decide whether it is: an aim of USSR, an aim of the USA, an event or a consequence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USSR aim</th>
<th>USA aim</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Consequences</th>
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### Berlin Wall 1961

**Statement:**

- June - Vienna Summit
  - Khrushchev tries to get USA to withdraw from West Berlin.
  - Kennedy not bullied by USSR & promises to stay in West Berlin

- July - Berlin
  - 1000 people a day leave East Berlin to go to West Berlin
  - Kennedy says he will spend more money on arms for the USA

- August - Berlin
  - Khrushchev orders East German government to build a wall between East & West Berlin

### Berlin Wall

**Statement:**

- Tensions between USSR & USA increased
- Reduce influence of the USSR in Berlin
- JFK had to accept the Wall or risk war
- East Germans need permission to travel to West Berlin
- Stop migration from East to West Berlin
- Families split, unable to see each other
- East German leader Walter Ulbricht said he no intention of erecting a wall
- USA stayed in West Berlin despite Khrushchev's statement
- Constant embarrassment to USSR as people attempted to go over & under the wall (100,000+)
- Khrushchev demanded that the West to recognise east Germany, the West to take soldiers out of West Berlin and all routes into Berlin to be controlled by East Germany
- US President J.F. Kennedy spoke about the need to hold onto West Berlin.
- Khrushchev tries to pressure the new US president, Kennedy, by insisting the Western powers leave Berlin
- Berlin remain a potential flashpoint
How secure was the USSR’s control over Eastern Europe, 1948 - c.1989?

Detente

**Background**

Detente

*is French for relaxation or known as a thawing in relations between the USSR & USA.*

During the Cold War there were periods when relations between the superpowers improved, when tensions were reduced.

**Detente**

*1. 1971 - 1979*

**Nixon & Brezhnev**

Summits x 5:

- **SALT I** (1972): limit nuclear missiles & bombers
- **SALT II** (1975): further limits but stopped because of Afghanistan
- joint space mission: shook hands in space
- trade links: more trade between West & East

**BUT**

- conventional forces: no agreement to reduce forces, USSR wanted larger army
- SALT II: never really happened

2. **Helsinki Conference 1973-75**

(Soviet - European Seminar on Co-operation)

Signed Helsinki Accords:

- security: European borders agreed inc. West/East Germany
- human rights: respect human rights & right to travel between countries
- co-operation: better links through trade & cultural visits

**BUT**

- human rights: no improvement in USSR & E.Europe. Brezhnev said it was not others business. Critics of communism were still harshly treated.
- rivalry: rivalry continued around the world as the superpowers looked to extend their influence

---

**Arms Race**

USA & USSR concerned over cost & risk of arms race. Missiles now had multiple nuclear warheads & submarines could launch nuclear missiles.

---

**Reasons for Detente in the 1970s**

- **USSR**
  - Chinese - Soviet relations were not good, so the USSR looked for better relations with the USA.

- **Peace Movement**
  - People across the world but especially in Europe were increasingly against nuclear weapons. They questioned the morality of weapons that killed women & children.

- **USA**
  - USA’s failure in Vietnam forced Nixon to look for a new approach, as containment did not work.
  - People in the US wanted an alternative to war to solve the problems.

**Conflicts**

USA & USSR continued to fund allies with conflicts in:

- Angola, Nicaragua, El Salvador & Arab-Israeli war.

**Ronald Reagan**

Became US President. He was very anti communist & pro containment. Started ‘Star Wars’ programme for lasers to hit missiles from space.

**Nuclear Weapons**

Both sides were replacing old weapons with new missiles.

**Afghanistan**

Soviet forces invaded to support the communist govt. against the Mujahideen fighters. The USA was very worried that the Soviets were so close to the oil in the Middle East. The USA supported the Mujahideen with money & supplies.

**Moscow Olympics**

In protest the USA boycotted the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. Communist countries then boycotted the LA Games in 1984
**Background**

**Nationalism**
Polish people wanted to make their own decisions about their own country.

**Quality of life**
Life was hard in communist Poland. There was often a shortage of food & other goods. People wanted more freedoms.

**Role of the catholic church**
The catholic church was very influential in Poland, despite the communists trying to reduce its role. People looked to the church for leadership.

**Pope John Paul II**
In 1978 a Polish cardinal, became Pope. This gave the people a sense of pride & made them more nationalist.

The catholic church in Poland felt more able to stand up to communism.

**Leader: Gierek 1971-78**
Introduced economic reforms that helped living standards rise BUT:
- food shortages continued
- prices rose
- police attacked protesters

**Gdansk shipworkers**

It’s leader was Lech Walesa.

It had three main demands:
- the right to form a trade union
- improve the living standards of working people
- more freedoms of expression
It soon became linked with the catholic church.

---

**Solidarity in Poland**

**Govt. agreed:**
- right to form trade unions
- workers have the right to protest & strike
- to improve conditions for the workers
- some freedoms & less control of the newspapers

**Results of Solidarity strikes & protests in 1980**

**Workers agreed:**
- communist party rule in Poland
- socialist form of government
- Poland’s links with USSR & other communist countries & membership of Warsaw pact etc

**Long term consequences:**
- Communist party undermined by workers
- showed the power of non violent protests
- communists less willing to use force
- highlighted failings of communist economic policies

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**Poland: from communism to democracy ...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Solidarity formed. First year nearly 10 million members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Solidarity demands free elections USSR imposes military rule under Jaruzelski Martial law imposed Walesa &amp; other union leaders arrested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Solidarity banned Demonstrations across the country but Walesa released from prison Martial law ended 31/12/82</td>
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<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Lech Walesa awarded the Nobel Peace prize</td>
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<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Priest for Solidarity murdered by gov’t agents</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Solidarity prisoners (225) released</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>More strikes &amp; demonstrations Talks between Walesa &amp; govt</td>
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<td>Free elections for lower house of parliament Solidarity does well, communists do badly in elections Solidarity refuses to join with communists in govt Jaruzelski appoints non communist as Prime Minister</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>Lech Walesa elected President</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>Red army leaves Poland First full free elections since WW2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**www.resourcesforschools.com**
### Results of the Solidarity protests in 1980

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

### Solidarity events 1980 - 1991


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solidarity demands free elections</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>USSR imposes military rule under Jaruzelski, martial law imposed, Walesa &amp; other union leaders arrested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red army leaves Poland</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>First full free elections since WW2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priest for Solidarity murdered by govt. agents</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free elections for lower house of parliament</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Solidarity does well, communists do badly in elections</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lech Walesa awarded the Nobel Peace prize</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Solidarity prisoners (225) released</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidarity banned</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Demonstrations across the country but Walesa released from prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martial law ended 31/12/82</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preist for Solidarity murdered by govt. agents</td>
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<td>Solidarity prisoners (225) released</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidarity formed</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>First year nearly 10 million members</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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How secure was the USSR’s control over Eastern Europe, 1948 -c.1989?
Gorbachev’s effect on the collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe

Life under communism

Police state
. police were feared by everyone
. people were scared of being arrested if they criticised the govt or communism
. the police could do as they wish

Religion
. communists did not believe in God
. religion was discouraged
. many religious leaders were arrested
. people were often forced to pray in private

Economy
. the state controlled the economy
. heavy industry was often preferred to consumer goods
. the quality of goods was often poor
. there were often shortages of food
. in the 1980s inflation rose

Communist Party
. only communists could stand in elections.
. communism more important than national identity

Censorship & Propaganda
. communists controlled radio, TV & newspapers
. criticism of the government or communism was rare
. people were given a diet of propaganda about the good of communism & the evil of capitalism & the West

Background
. became leader in USSR in 1985
. relations between USSR & Eastern Europe had changed:
. USSR no longer use force
. some communist countries wanted more control over their affairs
. food shortages in USSR
. poor quality of USSR goods
. need imports from USA
. quality of life was poor

Gorbachev’s new attitude
. Marxism had failed
. communist party had to listen to the people
. USSR no longer use force
. military spending was too high
. USSR not keep supporting other countries

Glasnost
. translates to ‘openness’
. more justice less corruption
. open to more debate about economy & management of industry
. open to more freedoms of speech
. multi candidates (communists) in elections

Perestroika
. restructuring of the economic & political system
. less control of economy by communists
. have more investment form the West
. wanted economy to be more efficient

Changes under Mikhail Gorbachev
### Statement Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Only selected communists could stand in elections</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Communist newspapers were critical of the government</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gorbachev said that the Red Army would not be used in other countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gorbachev said people should believe in Marxist ideas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gorbachev wanted to increase military spending</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The USSR was producing quality goods in their factories</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The government controlled the TV, radio and newspapers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The USSR suffered from food shortages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gorbachev wanted more openness and less corruption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gorbachev wanted investment money from the West</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Religion was encouraged in the USSR</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The quality of life in the USSR was similar to that in the USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The police were feared in the USSR</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Gorbachev introduced Glasnost &amp; Perestroika</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The communist party listened to the people’s concerns</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
New Detente after 1985

Gorbachev's need for change
- wanted to end the Cold war
- reduce military spending
- arms race unsustainable
- needed Western money to overhaul industry
- needed imported food

Reasons for new Detente

Europeans
- W. German, UK & French govts pushing for detente
- European Economic Community looking to end Cold War

Personalities
- Reagan & Gorbachev got on very well
- Reagan tried to get USA to withdraw from West Berlin.
- Gorbachev to be genuine
- Reagan less aggressive after 1984
- both willing to negotiate

Reagan's approach
- saw an opportunity to reduce arms
- bargain hard with Gorbachev, knowing that USSR could not afford to continue with military spending
- knew USSR weak after Afghanistan
- Star Wars development worried the USSR

Arms Reduction
- Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty 1987
both sides to remove all intermediate range missiles in Europe in 3 years
- Conventional Forces 1990
talks to reduce NATO & Warsaw Pact forces
- Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) 1991
agreed to reduce weapons USA 20% & USSR 30%

Collapse of Soviet Empire in Eastern Europe
- Gorbachev's reforms in the USSR had a domino effect in Eastern Europe
admission that Marxism had failed & communism party not always right, leaders confused
without Red Army support E. European leaders not control their populations
- collapse an unintended consequence
not part of Gorbachev's plans & took the West by surprise as well

Consequences of new Detente

End of the Cold War
- US President George Bush took over from Reagan
more cautious, but Soviet control in E. Europe already collapsing
- Malta Summit Dec 1989

Background

A new Cold War 1979-85
US foreign policy
Reagan (Republican) became President in 1980. He did not support detente, he thought the USA should be strong with the USSR.
Reagan was more aggressive towards the USSR e.g.
- increased defence spending
- Pershing & cruise missiles in Europe
- started Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars) - which could in theory shoot down Soviet missiles in space.

Tried to get arms reduction but relationship with USSR was tense from 1981-85 (see above).
Reagan hoped that being more aggressive would force the USSR into reducing arms as the cost was rising.

Afghanistan
USSR's invasion of Afghanistan & the USA's support for the Mujaheddin continued to be a problem between the two superpowers.

Iranian Revolution 1979
The USA supported the Shah but he was overthrown in an Islamic revolution. The new govt was both anti US and anti communist. Both the superpowers were worried the revolution might spread across the Middle East.

Olympic Games
The USA boycotted the Moscow Games in 1980, and then the USSR + Eastern European countries boycotted the Los Angeles Games in 1984.

Gorbachev's effect on the collapse of Soviet control of Eastern Europe

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### New Detente after 1985

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Consequences: For each consequence decide if it is a consequence of Arms reduction, the collapse of the Soviet Empire or the end of the Cold war. Write in **Arms / Collapse or Cold War** as your answer.

### Consequences

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Collapse of Soviet Empire</th>
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**6j** New Detente after 1985

Rank the reasons for Detente: explain your decision.

**6k** Consequences: For each consequence decide if it is a consequence of Arms reduction, the collapse of the Soviet Empire or the end of the Cold war. Write in **Arms / Collapse or Cold War** as your answer.
### Events leading to collapse

**Geneva summit** Nov 1985
Reagan & Gorbachev discussed a variety of issues, from SDI to human rights. No agreements but laid the foundation for further talks.

**Reykjavik summit** Oct 1986
Gorbachev & Reagan discussed getting rid of all ballistic missiles. Agreement was close, but the USA would not give up research & development on SDI. Without that there was no agreement form the USSR. But it showed that both leaders were willing to discuss serious arms reduction.

**Washington summit** Dec 1987
Discussed a range of issues including Afghanistan, Central America, South Africa & chemical weapons. Agreement on limiting intermediate range nuclear missiles.

**Gorbachev's UN speech** Dec 1988
Announced huge military reductions in Europe & on the Chinese border. Decision was unilateral and inc. 500,000 soldiers. Soviet troops were withdrawn from E. European countries.

**Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan 1989**
Soviet power was shown to be limited. It become to USSR what Vietnam was to the USA. Soviets worried that anti Soviet feeling would spread across Muslim population in USSR.

**Solidarity movement in Poland**
Throughout the 1980s the Solidarity movement in Poland had been gaining ground and winning concessions from the communist government. Other Eastern European countries were watching what was happening in Poland. Leaders were concerned by events and Gorbachev's new attitude. Many people in E. Europe wanted changes to their lives: less Soviet interference, freedoms, better standard of living etc.

### Break-up of the USSR

- The Baltic states, Latvia, Estonia & Lithuania & Azerbaijan wanted independence from the USSR, Gorbachev refused & sent in troops
- In Russia Boris Yeltsin became the leader & called for the end of the USSR & for the republics to become independent
- Hard-line communists in Russia were shocked at events, they led a coup & imprisoned Gorbachev in his holiday home in the Crimea
- Yeltsin led demonstrations against the coup & for the reforms
- Yeltsin ended the Soviet Communist Party & the USSR in Dec 1991
- Gorbachev resigned as President of the USSR (there was no USSR)
Collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe

Match the statements to the correct country

June 1989: Solidarity wins elections
Sept 1989: citizens fleeing to W. Germany via Hungary

Sept 1989: Communist leader resigns after getting no support from the army
Nov 1989: large demonstrations including Dubcek

1989: Guards at the Wall join the protests
May 1989: border with Austria opened

1990: Nationalists & Catholics won the election
May 1989: border with Austria opened

1990: free elections with communist getting only 14%
1990 elections won by Socialist Party

Dec 1990: Lech Walesa becomes first non-communist leader in Eastern Europe

Zhikov leader since 1954 resigns
Oct 1990: Country reunited

Nov 1989: Berlin Wall pulled down
Dec 1989: short & violent revolution where communist leader Ceausescu is executed

61
### Collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe

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### Rank the events (above) in order of importance - leading to the collapse of Soviet control in E. Europe

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www.resourcesforschools.com
ACROSS
1. President’s ideas on communism in 1947. (6, 8)
5. Name of US space monkey. (3)
7. Leader of the USSR during & after WW2. (6)
9. US President in the 1980s. (6)
10. A place for missiles. (4)
12. Name given to 1970s arms reduction talks. (4)
13. Type of bomb built during arms race. (7)
15. Country at war in 1950. (5)
17. Chinese leader in 1960s. (3)
18. One of the allies in Berlin & W. Germany. (6)
20. Home of the solidarity movement. (7)
21. US President at end of the Vietnam War. (5)
25. Military offensive in Vietnam war. (3)
26. Capital of Germany. (6)
27. US President after Reagan. (4)
28. Soviet space satellite. (7)
31. Gorbachev’s policy of openness. (8)
32. Type of warfare used by Vietcong. (8)
33. Gorbachev’s restructuring of the economy. (11)
34. Vietcong had this, whilst the US army did not. (5)

DOWN
1. Meeting in Iran during WW2. (6, 10)
2. USA & USSR stand off in the Caribbean. (5, 7, 6)
3. US President at Yalta. (8)
4. Former General & US President. (10)
5. Crisis in this country in 1956. (7)
8. A thaw in relations between USA & USSR. (7)
11. Country where the USA was defeated in 1974. (8)
19. US President at time of Vietnam War. (7)
22. Invasion here during Korean War. (6)
23. Phone line set-up after Cuban Missile Crisis. (3)
24. Reagan’s Strategic Defence Initiative (4,4)
29. Hungarian leader. (4)
30. Cold War US General. (4)
Core Content: Option B

Revision

ACROSS
1. From which came containment (6, 8)
5. A flying monkey (3)
7. USSR leader (6)
9. US President in the 1980s (6)
10. A place for missiles. (4)
12. Arms reduction talks, known as this (4)
13. Type of bomb built during arms race (7)
15. Communists fought the United Nations here (5)
17. Chinese leader in 1960s (3)
18. One of the allies in Berlin & W. Germany (6)
20. Stalin promised it democracy (7)
21. Promised ‘peace with honour’ (5)
25. Vietnamese holiday (3)
26. Visited by JFK, where he made a famous speech (6)
27. US President at the end of the Cold War (4)
28. Soviet space satellite (7)
31. Gorbachev’s policy of openness (8)
32. Type of warfare used by Vietcong (8)
33. Gorbachev’s restructuring of the economy (11)
34. Vietcong had this, whilst the US army did not (5)

DOWN
1. WW2 leaders meeting (6, 10)
2. The world on the brink of war (5, 7, 6)
3. US President (8)
4. Ended the Korean war for the US (10)
5. Invaded by the Red Army in 1956 (7)
11. Johnson’s nightmare (8)
14. An arms & nuclear (4)
19. First President to lose a war (7)
22. General MacArthur’s masterpiece (6)
23. Phone line for JFK & Khrushchev (3)
24. Reagan’s Strategic Defence Initiative (4,4)
29. Hungarian leader (4)
30. Cold War US General (4)
Core Content: Option B

Revision

ACROSS
1. Harry's big idea (6, 8)
5. Not a flying pig in the space race (3)
7. Uncle Joe according to Churchill (6)
9. US President in the 1980s (6)
10. A place for the nuclear missiles (4)
12. Less arms more pepper? (4)
13. One bomb no city (7)
15. A place still at war (5)
16. No USA athletes here in 1980 (7)
17. Chinese leader in 1960s (3)
18. One of four in Berlin (6)
20. Solidarity rules (7)
21. Republican President (5)
25. Vietnamese holiday (3)
26. A walled city (6)
27. Actor turned President (4)
28. Soviet space satellite (7)
31. Gorbachev's policy of openness (8)
32. Warfafe gone ape (8)
33. Gorbachev's restructuring of the economy (11)
34. Vietcong had this, whilst the US army did not (5)

DOWN
1. WW2 leaders meeting (6, 10)
2. Island incident causes a serious problem (5, 7, 6)
3. President never saw the Cold War (8)
4. Generally a President (10)
5. Country looked west, turned East (7)
8. Cold War turned French twice (7)
11. A country divided (8)
14. The first to space in this ……..(4)
19. First President to lose a war (7)
22. General MacArthur's masterpiece (6)
23. Not a cold phone line (3)
24. Movie of the same name (4, 4)
29. Hungarian leader (4)
30. US General made of stone rather than this (4)

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4 marks:
one mark for each point + mark for detail

1. What were the effects of the Soviet invasion of Hungary?
2. What were the effects of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia?
3. What were the key features of détente in the 1980s?
4. What were the effects of the Solidarity movement in Poland in the 1980s?
5. What were the features of the collapse of the Soviet Union’s control over Eastern Europe?
6. What were the aims of Gorbachev policies of ‘Glasnost and Perestroika’?
7. Describe the events of the new détente after 1985?
8. Describe the events of the ‘Prague Spring’?

6 marks:
Level 2: description (2-3) Level 3: explains one reason (4-5) Level 4: explains two reasons (6)

1. Why did the Polish government agree to meet the demands of Solidarity?
2. Why were the people of Czechoslovakia opposed to Soviet control?
3. Why did the East Germans build the Berlin Wall in 1961?
4. Why did Gorbachev introduce reforms in the Soviet Union?
5. Why did the Soviet Union invade Hungary in 1956?

10 marks:
Level 2: gives reasons (2-3) Level 3: explains one side or one explanation of both sides (4-6) Level 4: explains both sides (7-9) Level 5: explanation of both sides + ‘how far’ (10)

1. ‘Events in Hungary in 1956, showed the USSR was in control of Eastern Europe’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
2. ‘The Berlin Wall was built for economic reasons.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
3. ‘Solidarity was the beginning of the end for the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe’. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
4. Explain the consequences of the Hungarian uprising.
5. ‘Gorbachev was personally responsible for the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe’. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.