

*The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) was the founding and ruling political party of the Soviet Union. The CPSU was the sole governing party of the Soviet Union until 1990, when the Congress of People's Deputies modified Article 6 of the most recent USSR Constitution which had granted the CPSU a monopoly over the political system.*

The dictator ruled by terror with a series of brutal policies, which left millions of his own citizens dead. During his reign—which lasted until his death in 1953—Stalin transformed the Soviet Union from an agrarian society to an industrial and military superpower. Stalin implemented a series of Five-Year Plans to spur economic growth and transformation in the Soviet Union. The first Five-Year Plan focused on collectivizing agriculture and rapid industrialization. Subsequent Five-Year Plans focused on the production of armaments and military build-up. Between 1928 and 1932, Stalin enforced the collectivization of the agricultural sector. Rural peasants were forced to join collective farms. Those that owned land or livestock were stripped of their holdings. Hundreds of thousands of higher-income farmers, called kulaks, were rounded up and executed, their property confiscated. The Communists believed that consolidating individually owned farms into a series of large state-run collective farms would increase agricultural productivity. The opposite was true. The Great Purge Amid confusion and resistance to collectivization in the countryside, agricultural productivity dropped. This led to devastating food shortages. Millions died during the Great Famine of 1932–33. For many years the USSR denied the Great Famine, keeping secret the results of a census that would have revealed the extent of loss. Stalin eliminated all likely opposition to his leadership by terrorizing Communist Party officials and the public through his secret police. Millions more were deported, or imprisoned in forced labor camps known as Gulags. The Americans and British feared the spread of communism into Western Europe and worldwide. In 1945, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. formed the Cold War alliance between countries of the Western bloc was a political show of force against the USSR and its allies. The Cold War power struggle—waged on political, economic and propaganda fronts between the Eastern and Western blocs—would persist in various forms until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. He became Communist Party secretary in 1953 and premier in 1955. At home, however, Khrushchev initiated a series of political reforms that made Soviet society less repressive. During this period, later known as de-Stalinization, Khrushchev criticized Stalin for arresting and deporting opponents, took steps to raise living conditions, freed many political prisoners, loosened artistic censorship, and closed the Gulag labor camps. Members of his own political party removed Khrushchev from office in 1964. Many early projects were tied to the Soviet military and kept secret, but by the 1960s, space would become another dramatic arena for competition between dueling world superpowers. The success of Sputnik made Americans fear that the U.S.S.R. He inherited a stagnant economy and a crumbling political system. He introduced two sets of policies he hoped would reform the political system and help the USSR become a more prosperous, productive nation. These policies were called glasnost and perestroika. It addressed personal restrictions of the Soviet people. Glasnost eliminated remaining traces of Stalinist repression, such as the banning of books and the much-loathed secret police. Newspapers could criticize the government, and parties other than the Communist Party could participate in elections. Under perestroika, the Soviet Union began to move toward a hybrid communist-capitalist system, much like modern China. The policy-making committee of the Communist Party, called the Politburo, would still control the direction of the economy. Yet the government would allow market forces to dictate some production and development decisions. Collapse of the Soviet Union During the 1980s and 1990s, the Communist Party elite rapidly gained wealth and power while millions of average Soviet citizens faced starvation. Bread lines were common throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Soviet citizens often did not have access to basic needs, such as clothing or shoes. The divide between the extreme wealth of the Politburo and the poverty of Soviet citizens created a backlash from younger people who refused to adopt Communist Party ideology as their parents had. In the 1980s, the United States under President Ronald Reagan isolated the Soviet economy from the rest of the world and helped drive oil prices to their lowest levels in decades. A loosening of controls over the Soviet people emboldened independence movements in the Soviet satellites of Eastern Europe. Political revolution in Poland in 1989 sparked other, mostly peaceful revolutions across Eastern European states and led to the toppling of the Berlin Wall.

## DEMISE OF THE SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY pdf

By the end of , the USSR had come apart at the seams. The Soviet Union ceased to exist on December 31,

## 2: Communist Party – Seventeen Moments in Soviet History

*This book, based on extensive original research in previously unexplored sources, including the party archives, provides a great deal of new information on the disintegration of the Soviet communist party, in and the preceding years.*

Demonstrations became more frequent. Governments were forced to accept measures – recommended, moreover, by Gorbachev – towards liberalisation. However, these measures were not deemed to be sufficient. It proved impossible to maintain reformed Communist regimes. They were entirely swept away by the desire for political democracy and economic liberty. The structures of the Eastern bloc disintegrated with the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and Comecon. The Soviet Union broke up into independent republics. In Poland, economic reforms led to strikes in the spring and summer of 1989. During the Round Table negotiations, which enabled the gradual creation of the Third Polish Republic, the Polish Communist leaders recognised the social movement in April. The elections, held on 4 and 18 June, saw the collapse of the Communist Party, and Tadeusz Mazowiecki became the first non-Communist head of government in Eastern Europe. He was appointed on 19 August and endorsed by an overwhelming majority by the Polish Sejm on 8 September as a result of a coalition between Solidarity, the agricultural party and the Democratic party. In Hungary, demonstrations against the regime increased during 1989. The Opposition became more organised, and reformers entered the government in June. On 18 October, the Stalinist Constitution was abandoned, and Hungary adopted political pluralism. In Czechoslovakia, a programme of reforms inspired by those of the USSR was adopted in December but was not widely implemented. The regime became more oppressive and suppressed demonstrations in 1989. The fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 November further accelerated the demise of the Communist governments. In Hungary, the parliamentary elections held on 2 April resulted in the formation of the Democratic Forum government. In Bulgaria, a coalition government was formed on 7 December, and a new Constitution was adopted on 9 July. This transformation proceeded, for the most part, in a peaceful manner. The collapse of Soviet Communism led to dislocation of the Soviet Union, sapped by an ideological, political and economic crisis. This in turn precipitated the break-up of the empire, both cause and effect of the end of Communism. In December of the same year, some of these republics, which had become independent in the meantime, redefined their respective links by creating the Commonwealth of Independent States CIS.

## 3: Soviet Union - HISTORY

*This book, based on extensive original research in previously unexplored sources, including the party archives, provides a great deal of new information on the disintegration of the Soviet communist party, in and the preceding years. It argues that, contrary to prevailing views, the party was.*

For more information, please see the full notice. Bush did not automatically follow the policy of his predecessor, Ronald Reagan, in dealing with Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet Union. Instead, he ordered a strategic policy re-evaluation in order to establish his own plan and methods for dealing with the Soviet Union and arms control. Boris Yeltsin makes a speech from atop a tank in front of the Russian parliament building in Moscow, U. While Bush supported these independence movements, U. With the policy review complete, and taking into account unfolding events in Europe, Bush met with Gorbachev at Malta in early December. Following the May elections, Gorbachev faced conflicting internal political pressures: Facing a growing schism between Yeltsin and Gorbachev, the Bush administration opted to work primarily with Gorbachev because they viewed him as the more reliable partner and because he made numerous concessions that promoted U. When Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, the United States and the Soviet leadership worked together diplomatically to repel this attack. In January, violence erupted in Lithuania and Latvia. Soviet tanks intervened to halt the democratic uprisings, a move that Bush resolutely condemned. By, the Bush administration reconsidered policy options in light of the growing level of turmoil within the Soviet Union. Three basic options presented themselves. The administration could continue to support Gorbachev in hopes of preventing Soviet disintegration. Alternately, the United States could shift support to Yeltsin and the leaders of the Republics and provide support for a controlled restructuring or possible breakup of the Soviet Union. The final option consisted of lending conditional support to Gorbachev, leveraging aid and assistance in return for more rapid and radical political and economic reforms. Unsure about how much political capital Gorbachev retained, Bush combined elements of the second and third options. The Soviet nuclear arsenal was vast, as were Soviet conventional forces, and further weakening of Gorbachev could derail further arms control negotiations. Bush administration officials also, however, increased contact with Yeltsin. The unsuccessful August coup against Gorbachev sealed the fate of the Soviet Union. He resigned his leadership as head of the Communist party shortly thereafter—separating the power of the party from that of the presidency of the Soviet Union. The Central Committee was dissolved and Yeltsin banned party activities. A few days after the coup, Ukraine and Belarus declared their independence from the Soviet Union. The Baltic States, which had earlier declared their independence, sought international recognition. Amidst quick, dramatic changes across the landscape of the Soviet Union, Bush administration officials prioritized the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, the curbing of ethnic violence, and the stable transition to new political orders. The basic message was clear—if the new republics could follow these principles, they could expect cooperation and assistance from the United States. Baker met with Gorbachev and Yeltsin in an attempt to shore up the economic situation and develop some formula for economic cooperation between the republics and Russia, as well as to determine ways to allow political reforms to occur in a regulated and peaceful manner. On December 25, , the Soviet hammer and sickle flag lowered for the last time over the Kremlin, thereafter replaced by the Russian tricolor. Earlier in the day, Mikhail Gorbachev resigned his post as president of the Soviet Union, leaving Boris Yeltsin as president of the newly independent Russian state. People all over the world watched in amazement at this relatively peaceful transition from former Communist monolith into multiple separate nations. With the dissolution of Soviet Union, the main goal of the Bush administration was economic and political stability and security for Russia, the Baltics, and the states of the former Soviet Union. Bush recognized all 12 independent republics and established diplomatic relations with Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. In February, Baker visited the remaining republics and diplomatic relations were established with Uzbekistan, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. Civil war in Georgia prevented its recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States until May. Leaders from Kazakhstan and Ukraine visited Washington in May. During his

visits to Washington, politics, economic reforms, and security issues dominated the conversations between Yeltsin and Bush. Of paramount concern was securing the nuclear arsenal of the former Soviet Union and making certain nuclear weapons did not fall into the wrong hands. Baker made it clear that funding was available from the United States to secure nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in the former Soviet Union. Bush and Baker also worked with Yeltsin and international organizations like the World Bank and IMF to provide financial assistance and hopefully prevent a humanitarian crisis in Russia.

### 4: The collapse of the Communist bloc - The Cold War (â€“) - CVCE Website

*"This book, based on extensive original research in previously unexplored sources, including the party archives, provides a great deal of new information on the disintegration of the Soviet Communist Party, in and the preceding years.*

See Article History Alternative Titles: After Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev introduced economic and political reforms in the mids, the highly centralized and bureaucratic CPSU began to decentralize, and in the Russian Communist Party was officially established as a republican organization of the CPSU. After the failure of a putsch against Gorbachev in August , in which hard-line communists played a key role, the Russian Communist Party and the CPSU were prohibited from operating in Russia though various other communist groups and organizations not formally linked with either party continued their activities. In national elections in December , however, the KPRF captured one-eighth of the vote and emerged as the third largest party in the State Duma , the lower house of the Russian legislature. In and , capitalizing on the disenchantment of many Russians with the economic turbulence of the s, the KPRF attracted the support of more than one in five Russian voters and became the largest party in the State Duma. Although Yeltsin won reelection as president in , Gennady Zyuganov, the leader of the KPRF, finished second, garnering two-fifths of the national vote. In regional elections, the party had great success, winning numerous gubernatorial contests. In the early 21st century, support for the KPRF fell, though it continued to be the strongest opposition party in the State Duma. Policy and structure Philosophically, the KPRF is a heterogeneous party, comprising many strands, including orthodox communist and social democratic reformist. Because of the great variation in political ideologies within the party, it has lacked policy cohesion. According to its official party program, the KPRF advocates a socialist transformation of Russian society through peaceful means. The KPRF has supported the continuation of state ownership of major industries and the renationalization of some businesses that were privatized in the postcommunist period. It also advocates subsidies to existing state-owned firms and has endorsed the maintenance of extensive social-welfare benefits. The political practice of the KPRF has been somewhat contradictory. On one hand, it has consistently offered a negative view of the introduction of the free market in Russia and of cooperation with the West. On the other, the KPRF leadership has gradually been integrated into the post-Soviet political elite, and the party also has created stable contacts with many businesses, advancing their interests at the federal and local level. In key votes in the Duma, the KPRF often supported the budgetary bills submitted by the president and the government. Among its core supporters are those who suffered politically and economically as a result of the changing economic order. To attract younger voters, the party supports various Komsomols youth organizations. The basic unit of the KPRF is the national party organization, but many affiliated sections in factories, universities, and agricultural enterprises that existed during the Soviet era still operate. At the lowest level, the KPRF is represented by some 20, district, city, and regional committees. Its supreme body is the Party Congress, which consists of several hundred members and which elects a Central Committee that runs virtually all party activity, including the actions of the KPRF faction in the State Duma. The Central Committee elects the party leader and his deputies. With some , members, the KPRF is by far the largest political party in the country.

### 5: The Demise of the Soviet Communist Party - Atsushi Ogushi - Google Books

*In , when the Bolsheviks became the ruling party of Russia, they changed their organization's name to the All-Russian Communist Party; it was renamed the All-Union Communist Party in after the founding of the U.S.S.R. and finally to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in*

The Bolsheviks, organized in , were led by Vladimir I. Lenin , and they argued for a tightly disciplined organization of professional revolutionaries who were governed by democratic centralism and were dedicated to achieving the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Communist Party arose in opposition to both capitalism and the socialists of the Second International who had supported their capitalist governments during World War I. Then the powerful general secretary Joseph Stalin and leaders around him moved to assume the leadership of the party. Stalin eliminated Bukharin from the leadership in and sought to eradicate the last remnants of opposition within the party by launching the Great Purge â€”38 , in which many thousands of his real or assumed opponents were executed as traitors and millions more were imprisoned or sent to forced-labour camps. Following victory in World War II , Stalin faced no further challenges within the party, but discontent with his tyranny and arbitrariness smoldered among the party leadership. Khrushchev ended the practice of bloody purges of the party membership, but his impulsive rule aroused dissatisfaction among the other party leaders, who ousted him in . Leonid Brezhnev succeeded him and was general secretary until his death in , being in turn succeeded by Yury Andropov. The CPSU continued to serve as the model for the Soviet-dominated states of eastern Europe, however, until , at which time the communist parties of eastern Europe either disintegrated or transformed themselves into Western-style socialist or social democratic parties. From through the s the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was a monolithic , monopolistic ruling party that dominated the political, economic, social, and cultural life of the U. The constitution and other legal documents that supposedly ordered and regulated the government of the Soviet Union were in fact subordinate to the policies of the CPSU and its leadership. Constitutionally, the Soviet government and the CPSU were separate bodies, but virtually all high government officials were party members, and it was this system of interlocking dual membership in party and governmental bodies that enabled the CPSU to both make policy and see that it was enforced by the government. In the CPSU voted to surrender its constitutionally guaranteed monopoly of power, thereby permitting opposition parties to flourish legally in the Soviet Union. A failed coup by communist hard-liners against Gorbachev in August discredited the CPSU and greatly hastened its decline. The basic unit of the CPSU was the primary party organization, which was a feature in all factories, government offices, schools, and collective farms and any other body of any importance whatsoever. At its height the CPSU had some 19 million members. Nominally, the supreme body in the CPSU was the party congress, which usually met every five years and was attended by several thousand delegates. The party congress nominally elected the or so members of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which met at least twice a year to perform the work of the party in between congresses. In its turn the Central Committee elected the members of various party committees, two of which, the Politburo and the Secretariat, were the actual centres of ultimate power and authority in the Soviet Union. The Politburo, with about 24 full members, was the supreme policy-making body in the country and exercised power over every aspect of public policy, both domestic and foreign. The Secretariat was responsible for the day-to-day administrative work of the party machine. The training ground for future candidates and members of the party was the All-Union Lenin League of Communist Youth, known as the Komsomol. The principal publications of the party were the daily newspaper Pravda and the monthly theoretical journal Kommunist. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

### 6: Joseph Stalin - Wikipedia

*Communist Party Building; Death of the Old Culture; The End of the Soviet Union; By Theme. Cities; Communist Party; Countryside; Economics; Film;.*

In decentralizing power from the massive communist bureaucracy towards local power control, Gorbachev alienated Party apparatchiks, deprived himself of a power base to support his reforms, incited nationalist and independence movements inside and outside of the U. Although they recognized the need for reform which is why Gorbachev had been chosen to head the Communist Party, hardliners quickly grew wary of many of these changes, which weakened their own powerful positions and veered away from Communist orthodoxy. They repeatedly pushed back, and took advantage of the new press freedoms under glasnost to publish attacks on Gorbachev. Ultimately, in August, a group of these hardliners staged a coup to topple Gorbachev. The coup failed, but it further destabilized the Soviet system. Meanwhile, newly released dissidents like physicist and Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov criticized the pace and scope of reforms, pushing for a full-fledged move to a market economy and further liberalization of the political process, moves which Gorbachev was often unwilling to make. The Soviet people were unprepared for the speed of the reforms. While it took several years for the economic and political reforms of perestroika to take effect, the new transparency under glasnost happened almost immediately. Shocking revelations about past abuses under the Soviet system came to light. William Taubman, historian and author of *Gorbachev: The Making of a Superpower*, included exposing the corruption and inefficiencies in the modern-day Soviet system. The rapidity with which the foundation blocks of Soviet communism came under harsh criticism was unsettling for many in the Soviet Union, further destabilizing an already precarious situation. An anti-Gorbachev crowd demonstrating in support of populist Boris Yeltsin. Having risen through the ranks of the Communist Party, Gorbachev was a skilled in-fighter who could navigate the dog-eat-dog world of the Kremlin. But when faced with a new, democratically elected group, those skills failed him. Another rising leader, Boris Yeltsin, was known for his popular touch. The increasingly tension-filled relationship between the two men proved disastrous. They should have been allies, they could have been allies, they would have been terrific allies with their different skills, but they turned themselves into enemies. Gorbachev played a role in creating Yeltsin as his nemesis, and then Yeltsin paid him back in spades. There is little doubt that these reforms, intended to strengthen the economy and transform the political system, instead undermined the very foundation of the Soviet Union. While some sort of collapse may have been inevitable, Taubman believes that, thanks to Gorbachev, the ending was far less tumultuous than it could have been. Gorbachev managed, or is responsible for, the relatively peaceful end of an empire. Bush and Soviet counterpart Mikhail Gorbachev during their joint press conference in Moscow concluding the two-day US-Soviet Summit dedicated to the disarmament. Bush, was slow to act when pushback from hardliners made Gorbachev most vulnerable. Bush might have worried that the aid would go down the drain. Taubman believes that this period marked the only time in the last century that America had a Russian or Soviet partner that was truly willing to be an ally, making it a missed opportunity of huge proportions. Many in Russia look back at the pre-Gorbachev era with a somewhat undeserved nostalgia, overlooking the economic, political and societal harshness of the Soviet system. When Gorbachev ran for president in 1990, just five years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, he garnered less than one percent of the vote. Recent popularity polls have placed him well below even dictator Joseph Stalin. Russian President Vladimir Putin has been a vocal critic.

### 7: The Demise of the Soviet Communist Party: 1st Edition (e-Book) - Routledge

*The newly established Communist Party, led by Marxist revolutionary Vladimir Lenin, took control of the government. At its peak, the USSR would grow to contain 15 Soviet Socialist Republics.*

Prior to the February Revolution, the first phase of the Russian Revolutions of 1917, the party worked underground as organized anti-Tsarist groups. Alongside it, grassroots general assemblies spontaneously formed, called soviets, and a dual-power structure between the soviets and the provisional government was in place until such a time that their differences would be reconciled in a post-provisional government. Lenin was at this time in exile in Switzerland where he, with other dissidents in exile, managed to arrange with the Imperial German government safe passage through Germany in a sealed train back to Russia through the continent amidst the ongoing World War. In April, Lenin arrived in Petrograd renamed former St. Petersburg and condemned the provisional government, calling for the advancement of the revolution towards the transformation of the ongoing war into a war of the working class against capitalism. The revolution did in fact prove to not yet be over, as tensions between the social forces aligned with the soviets councils and those with the provisional government now led by Alexander Kerensky, in power, came into explosive tensions during that summer. The Bolsheviks had rapidly increased their political presence from May onward through the popularity of their programme, notably calling for an immediate end to the war, land reform for the peasants, and restoring food allocation to the urban population. This programme was translated to the masses through simple slogans that patiently explained their solution to each crisis the revolution created. Up to July these policies were disseminated through 41 publications, Pravda being the main paper, with a readership of 1.5 million. This was roughly halved after the repression of the Bolsheviks following the July Days demonstrations so that even by the end of August the principal paper of the Bolsheviks had a print run of only 50,000 copies. Despite this, their ideas gained them increasing popularity in elections to the soviets. Lavr Kornilov to eliminate the socialists from the provisional government. As the general consensus within the soviets moved leftward, less militant forces began to abandon them, leaving the Bolsheviks in a stronger position. The provisional government, insistent on maintaining the universally despised war effort on the Eastern Front because of treaty ties with its Allies and fears of Imperial German victory, had become socially isolated and had no enthusiastic support on the streets. On 7 November 25 October, old style, the Bolsheviks led an armed insurrection which overthrew the Kerensky provisional government and left the soviets as the sole governing force in Russia. Outside of Russia, social-democrats who supported the soviet government began to identify as communists while those who opposed it retained the social-democratic label. In 1921, as the Civil War was drawing to a close, Lenin proposed the New Economic Policy NEP, a system of state capitalism that started the process of industrialization and post-war recovery. The Bolsheviks believed at this time that Russia, being among the most economically undeveloped and socially backward countries in Europe, had not yet reached the necessary conditions of development for socialism to become a practical pursuit and that this would have to wait for such conditions to arrive under capitalist development as had been achieved in more advanced countries such as England and Germany. He died on 21 January 1924, [5] only thirteen months after the founding of the Soviet Union, of which he would become regarded as the founding father. Trotsky sought to implement a policy of permanent revolution, which was predicated on the notion that the Soviet Union would not be able to survive in a socialist character when surrounded by hostile governments and therefore concluded that it was necessary to actively support similar revolutions in the more advanced capitalist countries. Joseph Stalin, leader of the party from 1929 to his death in 1953, ultimately, Stalin gained the greatest support within the party, and Trotsky, who was increasingly viewed as a collaborator with outside forces in an effort to depose Stalin, was isolated and subsequently expelled from the party and exiled from the country in 1929. In 1925, the name of the party was changed to the All-Union Communist Party bolsheviks, reflecting that the republics outside of Russia proper were no longer part of an all-encompassing Russian state. By the end of the 1920s, diplomatic relations with western countries were deteriorating to the point that there was growing fear of another allied attack on the Soviet Union. Within the country, the conditions of the NEP had enabled growing inequalities between increasingly

wealthy strata and the remaining poor. To do this, the first five-year plan was implemented in 1928. The plan doubled the industrial workforce, proletarianizing many of the peasants by removing them from their land and assembling them into urban centers. Peasants who remained in agricultural work were also made to have a similarly proletarian relationship to their labor through the policies of collectivization, which turned feudal-style farms into collective farms which would be in a cooperative nature under the direction of the state. These two shifts changed the base of Soviet society towards a more working class alignment. The plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule in 1932. The success of industrialization in the Soviet Union led western countries, such as the United States, to open diplomatic relations with the Soviet government. The threat of fascist sabotage and immanent attack greatly exacerbating the already existing tensions within the Soviet Union and the Communist Party. A wave of paranoia overtook Stalin and the party leadership and spread through Soviet society. Seeing potential enemies everywhere, leaders of the government security apparatuses began severe crackdowns known as the Great Purge. In total, hundreds of thousands of people, many of whom were posthumously recognized as innocent, were arrested and either sent to prison camps or executed. Also during this time, a campaign against religion was waged in which the Russian Orthodox Church, which had long been a political arm of tsarism before the revolution, was targeted for repression and organized religion was generally removed from public life and made into a completely private matter, with many churches, mosques and other shrines being repurposed or demolished. The Soviet Union was the first to warn of impending danger of invasion from Nazi Germany to the international community. While the western governments were mostly committed to neutrality, many western capitalists, notably including the Rockefellers, secured lucrative business deals with the fascist regimes and had direct interests in maintaining them. After many unsuccessful attempts to create an anti-fascist alliance among the western countries, including trying to rally international support for the Spanish Republic in its struggle against a fascist military dictatorship supported by Germany and Italy, in 1939 the Soviet Union signed a non-aggression pact with Germany which would be broken in June when the German military invaded the Soviet Union in the largest land invasion in history, beginning the Great Patriotic War. The Communist International was dissolved in 1943 after it was concluded that such an organization had failed to prevent the rise of fascism and the global war necessary to defeat it. The party also sought to expand its sphere of influence beyond the occupied territories, using proxy wars and espionage and providing training and funding to promote Communist elements abroad, leading to the establishment of the Cominform in 1947. In 1949, the Communists emerged victorious in the Chinese Civil War, causing an extreme shift in the global balance of forces and greatly escalating tensions between the Communists and the western powers, fueling the Cold War. In Europe, Yugoslavia, under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito, acquired the territory of Trieste, causing conflict both with the western powers and with the Stalin administration who opposed such a provocative move. Furthermore, the Yugoslav Communists actively supported the Greek Communists during their civil war, further frustrating the Soviet government. These tensions led to a Tito-Stalin Split which marked the beginning of international sectarian division within the world communist movement. The standard of living for ordinary citizens did increase; million people moved into new housing between 1945 and 1955. General Secretary and Politburo, respectively. He became addicted to painkillers and needed to take increasingly more potent medications to attend official meetings. He also supported a crackdown on absenteeism and corruption. Organized parties were not allowed. Several of them used the name CPSU. Collective leadership in the Soviet Union The style of governance in the party alternated between collective leadership and a cult of personality. Collective leadership split power between the Politburo, the Central Committee, and the Council of Ministers to hinder any attempts to create a one-man dominance over the Soviet political system. Regardless of leadership style, all political power in the Soviet Union was concentrated in the organization of the CPSU. Democratic centralism Democratic centralism is an organizational principle conceived by Lenin.

### 8: Milestones: " - Office of the Historian

*He ruled the Soviet Union from the mids until his death in , holding the titles of General Secretary of the Communist*

# DEMISE OF THE SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY pdf

*Party of the Soviet Union from to and the nation's Premier from to*

## 9: Did Perestroika Cause the Fall of the Soviet Union? - HISTORY

*The following list includes only those persons who held the top leadership position of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) from its founding in until the party's demise as the official "leading power" of the Union in and in the few months afterward, lead the government. â€ denotes leaders who died in office.*

*Child of the Hunt (Buffy the Vampire Slayer) The twelve tones of the spirit. Off the beaten track in Tel Aviv. Microsoft office 2013 first course Commander Toad and the space pirates The economics of macro issues 6th edition Transcending the power game Sixteenth-century English literature Coping health inventory for parents Nomination of Kenneth Mackintosh. Catholic clergy in Indiana Oliver and Albert, friends forever Construction Congress V How do you sign a ument Mr. Brown Can Moo! Can You? (Bright Early Books(R)) Connecting home and school Concha Delgado Gaitan Are likes friends? Neoclassicism in Music Two Shakespearean Comedies Ladies standard magazine, April, 1894 Dnd 5e dungeon masters guide The big game (short and long vowels) William of Malmesbury: Gesta Regum Anglorum: Volume II The Vest Pocket CPA Spooky tales to chill your spine Wisconsin waterfalls Diamonds and Demons The Joseph Gutnick Story Guinevere evermore The Professional Solo Pianist 2002 toyota avalon repair manual Ditthi-nissaya (view-refuge) How to study terrorism in the twenty-first century In search of the missing chord Nimesh P. Nagarsheth Best book to learn guitar Academic english ing and writing across the disciplines 2017 Gymnast Commandos (Gymnasts, No 17) Moodys child stories The Tale of Mrs. Tiggy-Winkle Hummocks on the Fosheim Peninsula, Ellesmere Island, Northwest Territories In-training in information and special library units*