



# RUSSIA: THE MOTHERLAND

APCGP 2019-2019



**The Bolshevik seizure of power:** poor performance in the war and mismanagement of the economy at home prompt mutinies in the armed forces and public resentment.



**Stalin rises to power:** Stalin carries out a second revolution to consolidate his power, concentrating land ownership, forcing the base of industrialization, and killing his enemies.



1939

**Non Aggression Pact:** Stalin concludes the *Non Aggression Pact* with Nazi Germany after the start of the Second World War. Also, Stalin builds up military in expectation of eventual war with Germany.

1918

**1918-1928: Civil War:** experiments with market mechanisms and private businesses under *New Economic Policy* give way to state run economy

1930



1917



**1941-1942: Soviet Union versus Germany:** Soviet Union surprise attacked by Germany in July. Germans advance on Moscow borders prompts Soviet Union to form alliance with Britain and the United States. After the *Battle of Stalingrad*, Soviet military pushes back German forces.



1945

**Cold War:** Cold War with the West as the Soviet Union consolidates power in Eastern Europe and prompts pro-Soviet revolution in China and Asia. Soviets explode their first nuclear bomb and begin nuclear arms race.



1953

1941



1947

**Victory and end of war:** Allied victory over Nazi Germany followed by swift establishment of Soviet hegemony. Stalin extends policy of heavy industrialization through Eastern Europe.

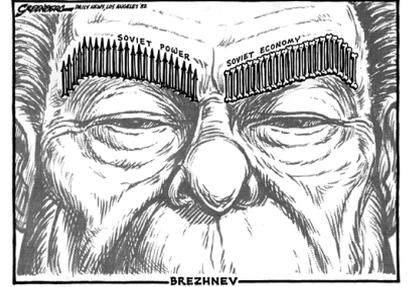


**Death of Stalin:** The death of Stalin ushers in less repressive rule at home, although *Communist Party* political dominance is firmly upheld.

**Sputnik:** Soviet artificial satellite becomes the first to orbit Earth and begins *Space Race*.



**Alexei Kosygin:** tries to introduce profit and bonus elements and some decentralization of planning in order to boost flagging economic output and competitiveness, but thwarted by opposition in *Conservative parties*.



1957



1962

**Cuban Missile Crisis:** Brings World close to nuclear war; perceived defeat for Khrushchev and Soviet power.

1965



1970

**Corruption:** Economic stagnation and widespread corruption under Leonid Brezhnev undermines public faith in the Soviet model.

**1985-1991: Gorbachev:** Rise to power of Mikhail Gorbachev heralds efforts to reform economy and crippling cost of continuing Cold War. However, Gorbachev gradually loses control of processes which leads to the implosion of the Soviet Union itself.



**United Nations:** Russia takes up the seat of the former Soviet Union in the *United Nations' Security Council*. However, acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar launches controversial program that causes hyperinflation.



1985



1991

**Yeltsin era:** After the fall of the Berlin Wall Russia becomes independent, as Soviet Union collapses and forms the Commonwealth of Independent States.

1992



1993

**President Boris Yeltsin:** sent troops to seize parliament from opponents of his rule. Referendum approves new constitution giving the President absolute power.

**NATO:** Russia joins NATO's partnership for Peace Program.



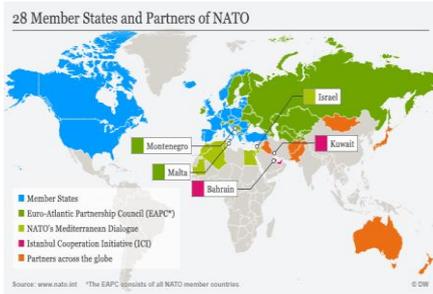
1995

**New Prime Minister:** Yevgeny Primakov establishes collapsing rouble, ends danger of debt default, and carries out major taxation reform. Also, distances Russia from US foreign policy.



1999

1994



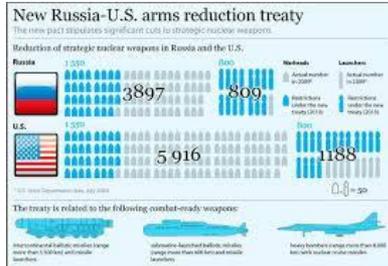
**1995-1996: Communist Party:** Emerges as largest party in parliamentary elections, with more than a third of the seats. Also, Yeltsin is re-elected.

1998



**New Power:** Yeltsin resigns in favor of Vladimir Putin, who takes over by popularity over major military campaign against Chechen rebels.

**Putin asserts control:**  
 Putin begins steady process of rehabilitating Soviet era by reinstating 1944-1991 anthem with new words.



**Putin wins:** President Putin's united Russia wins landslide Duma election victory buoyed by economic recovery. He also wins second Presidential term, consolidating his power.



2000

2002

2003

2005



**Russia and USA:** A new agreement on strategic nuclear weapons reduction is announced.



**New agreement:** Moscow and Tehran sign agreement in which Russia will supply fuel for Iran's nuclear reactor and Iran will send spent fuel rods back to Russia.

**New law:**

Putin signs law, giving authorities extensive new powers to monitor the activities of *non-governmental organizations*.



2008

**Nuclear Deal:** Russia and USA reach an outlined agreement to reduce nuclear weapons stockpiles.



2012

2006



**Medvedev:** Putin ally *Dmitry Medvedev* wins Presidential election as Putin cannot serve a third consecutive term. He later appoints Putin as Prime Minister.

2009



**New President:** Putin is reinstated as President when he wins presidential elections. Also, Russian officials ban Americans from adopting Russian children and stops US funded non-governmental organizations from working in Russia.

**Malaysia Airlines Crisis:** Following the downing of a Malaysia Airlines passenger plane over Eastern Ukraine in a suspected missile strike, Russia comes in for international criticism over supplying rebels with heavy weaponry. New sanctions against Russia.



**EU Sanctions:** EU extends sanctions against Russia for another six months over conflict in Eastern Ukraine.



2014



2015

**First Air Strike:** Russia carries out first airstrikes in Syria, saying it targets the Islamic State Group

2017



2018

**Putin and Trump:** President Putin and his American counterpart play down reports of Russian meddling in the 2016 Presidential elections at their Summit Meeting in Helsinki.