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| **Analyze the ways in which the Soviet Union was able to maintain control of the Eastern Bloc nations in the period between 1945 and 1988.** |
| **Stalin** **1945-1953**  | **Khrushchev** **1953-1964**  | **Brezhnev****1964- 1982**  | **Gorbachev** **1985-1991** |

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| Tehran ConferenceYalta ConferencePotsdam Conference“Iron Curtain” speechWest Germany (Federal Republic of Germany)East Germany (German Democratic Republic)Truman DoctrinecontainmentMarshall PlanBerlin Airlift, 1948-49NATOWarsaw Pacthydrogen bomb“massive retaliation”Eastern BlocJoseph StalingulagsJosip Broz TitoNikita Khrushchev | De-stalinization20th Party Congress speechGosplanBoris Pasternak, *Dr. Zhivago*Aleksandr Solzenitsyn, *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*Hungarian Uprising, 1956“Peaceful Coexistence”Austrian independenceGeneva Conference, 1955*Sputnik*“space race”U-2 incidentBerlin WallCuban Missile CrisisLeonid Brezhnev“Prague Spring”“socialism with a human face”Alexander DubcekBrezhnev DoctrineWilly Brandt | *Ostpolitik**détente*Salt IHelsinki ConferenceSoviet invasion of AfghanistanSolidarityPope John Paul IILech WalesaAtlantic AllianceMargaret ThatcherHelmut KohlRonald ReaganMikhail Gorbachev*glasnost**perestroika*INF Treaty, 1987START Treaty, 1990Revolutions of 1989German reunificationVaclav Havel, “Velvet Revolution” |