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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 Conference  Yalta Conference  Potsdam Conference  “Iron Curtain” speech  West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany)  East Germany (German Democratic Republic)  Truman Doctrine  containment  Marshall Plan  Berlin Airlift, 1948-49  NATO  Warsaw Pact  hydrogen bomb  “massive retaliation”  Eastern Bloc  Joseph Stalin  gulags  Josip Broz Tito  Nikita Khrushchev | De-stalinization  20th Party Congress speech  Gosplan  Boris Pasternak, *Dr. Zhivago*  Aleksandr Solzenitsyn, *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*  Hungarian Uprising, 1956  “Peaceful Coexistence”  Austrian independence  Geneva Conference, 1955  *Sputnik*  “space race”  U-2 incident  Berlin Wall  Cuban Missile Crisis  Leonid Brezhnev  “Prague Spring”  “socialism with a human face”  Alexander Dubcek  Brezhnev Doctrine  Willy Brandt | *Ostpolitik*  *détente*  Salt I  Helsinki Conference  Soviet invasion of Afghanistan  Solidarity  Pope John Paul II  Lech Walesa  Atlantic Alliance  Margaret Thatcher  Helmut Kohl  Ronald Reagan  Mikhail Gorbachev  *glasnost*  *perestroika*  INF Treaty, 1987  START Treaty, 1990  Revolutions of 1989  German reunification  Vaclav Havel, “Velvet Revolution” |