

**USSR 1917-1991 Topic One: Communist Government in the USSR Quiz**[www.historychappy.com](http://www.historychappy.com)

Question	Answer
<p>Lenin and the Communists promised a radical democratic government in which people governed themselves through s_____.</p> <p>However, by 1922, Lenin had created a Communist d_____ of a one-party state.</p>	<p>soviets dictatorship</p>
<p>In October 1917, Lenin seized power on behalf of the Soviets. The Revolution formally handed power to the All-R_____ Congress of Soviets. The Congress created S_____, a new government to replace the Provisional Government.</p>	<p>All-Russian Congress of Soviets. Sovnarkom.</p>
<p>Lenin's first government passed a series of decrees that were genuinely popular.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decree on _____, which gave peasants the right to seize land from the nobility and the Church.</li> <li>2. Decree of _____, which committed the new government to withdrawing from WW1.</li> <li>3. Workers' Decrees established an ____-hour working day and a minimum wage.</li> </ol>	<p>Decree on Land. Decree of Peace. Eight (8)</p>
<p>The Civil War raged from mid-1918 to early 19____, ending in Communist victory. It radically changed the nature of Communist government; it led to the emergence of an authoritarian, centralised and b_____ regime.</p>	<p>1921 bureaucratic</p>
<p>Centralisation was one of Lenin's key methods for ensuring victory in the Civil War. Power was passed from the S_____, which was technically accountable to the Soviets, to the P_____ - the most powerful committee of the highly centralised Communist Party. Sovnarkom still existed to 'r_____ -s_____' decisions made, but no longer as the centre of government.</p>	<p>Sovnarkom Politburo 'rubber-stamp'</p>
<p>Orlando Figes argues that "The totalitarian state had its origins in W____ C_____, which attempted to control every aspect of society ... the Soviet b_____ ballooned spectacularly during the Civil War."</p>	<p>War Communism bureaucracy</p>
<p>In February 1921 Lenin authorised the C_____ to destroy the remaining opposition political parties. As a result, the Communist Party dominated the Soviets, creating the 'p_____ -state'.</p>	<p>Cheka 'party-state'</p>

<p>In 1920, peasants in T _____ rebelled. In early 1921, there were strikes across Russia's main cities. In March 1921, sailors at the K _____ naval base rebelled.</p>	<p>Tambov Kronstadt</p>
<p>Lenin responded to the crisis in 1921 by replacing W _____ C _____ with the New E _____ P _____.</p>	<p>War Communism New Economic Policy</p>
<p>At the _____ Party Congress of 1921, Lenin introduced a resolution 'On P _____ U _____', which banned f _____ inside the Party. This strengthened Lenin's position in the party by making opposition to his policies more difficult to organise. But there was still debate on key issues such as e _____ policy.</p>	<p>Tenth Party Congress 'On Party Unity' Factions economic</p>
<p>Orlando Figes argues that "Henceforth (after 10th Party Congress) the C _____ C _____ was to rule the Party on the same dictatorial lines as the Party ruled the country ... S _____ rise to power was a product of the ban (on factions)."</p>	<p>Central Committee Stalin's</p>
<p>Lenin died in 192 _____, leaving a highly authoritarian political legacy. From 1920, the P _____ effectively became the Government of Russia. S _____ played a much smaller role, merely approving decisions made by the P _____.</p>	<p>1924 Politburo Sovnarkom Politburo</p>
<p>Following Lenin's death in 1924, Stalin was one of the candidates to succeed Lenin, along with Trotsky, Z _____, K _____ and B _____. By 1928, Stalin had emerged as leader. As General Secretary, Stalin had the power of p _____. As head of R _____, Stalin had the power to investigate and, if necessary, sack Party members and officials.</p>	<p>Zinoviev, Kamenev and Bukharin. Patronage Rabkrin</p>
<p>By 1928 the Party was quite different to the Party of 1921. Stalin had initiated the 'Lenin E _____' in 1924, which allowed _____,000 new members to join. Most of these new members were poorly educated people who wanted well paid jobs. Therefore, they tended to support Stalin, who was able to p _____ them. These new recruits were less interested in the goals of the revolution and more interested in their c _____.</p>	<p>Lenin Enrolment 128,000 Promote careers</p>
<p>By 193 _____, neither the Party nor the state could oppose Stalin. Between 1935 and 193 _____, the G _____ T _____ was at its height. It was responsible for the deaths of around 10 million citizens, approximately _____% of the population.</p>	<p>1935 1938 Great Terror 10%</p>

<p>Show Trials took place in 193_____, 1937 and 193_____.</p>	<p>1936 1938</p>
<p>Stalin used the vagueness of the relationship between Party and state to his advantage by encouraging c_____ between them. For example, he placed Z_____, Beria's key rival, in charge of Party supervision of Beria's political police.</p>	<p>competition Zhdanov</p>
<p>The Soviet Constitution of 193____, also known as the 'Stalin Constitution' set out the structure of the Soviet Government and the rights of citizens. While some in the West described it as highly d_____, there was no rule of law in the USSR. Therefore, legal rights were meaningless, as the government did not have to obey the law.</p>	<p>1936 democratic</p>
<p>Stalin shifted power from the P_____ to the state. In 1938, the Politburo was the most senior committee in government. By 1942, the S_____ D_____ C_____ was the most powerful. After WW2, the C_____ of M_____, another State committee, became more powerful. Stalin shifted power to ensure that none of these committees could r_____ him. Furthermore, he was the only leader with an o_____ of the entire government as he was the only leader involved with all of these top committees.</p>	<p>Party to the state. State Defence Committee. Council of Ministers. rival overview</p>
<p>It was only in 19____ that Stalin became Chair of the S_____ - the most senior committee in the state. This change reflected the need for the government to run efficiently during wartime. During the 1930s, the government had been grossly i_____, largely due to Stalin's p_____ of the Party, State and Army.</p>	<p>1941 Sovnarkom Inefficient purges</p>
<p>The L_____ Affair of 194____ was a purge on the Leningrad Party. Stalin was concerned that Andrei Z_____ had developed an independent powerbase. Following his death, 100 of his supporters were shot and ___000 arrested and dismissed.</p>	<p>Leningrad Affair 1949 Zhdanov 2000</p>
<p>K_____ emerged as leader of the USSR by 195____, following Stalin's death in 1953. He was forced to retire in October 196____ by senior figures in the Party who believed that his reforms had gone too far.</p>	<p>Khrushchev 1956 1964</p>
<p>Khrushchev wanted to revive the Communist Party. However, reform threatened to d_____ the government. Therefore, Khrushchev was continually caught between s_____ and r_____.</p>	<p>Destabilise stability and reform.</p>

Khrushchev was committed to De-S_____, which involved ending p_____ rule and ending the use of t_____.	De-Stalinization personal terror
In March and April 1953 there were a_____ for various classes of prisoners. In May 1953, 4_____ Communist prisoners were rehabilitated.	amnesties 4620
Khrushchev removed Stalin loyalists from senior Party bodies. Between 1953 and 1956 Khrushchev replaced around 5_____% of the regional P_____ s_____ and _____4% of the Central Committee.	50% regional Party secretaries 44%
In 195____ Khrushchev criticised Stalin at a c_____ session of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This became known as the S_____ S_____. He claimed the Stalin had abandoned Party government and established a dictatorship based on the 'cult of p_____'.	1956 closed Secret Speech personality
Historian Orlando Figes claims that Khrushchev's Secret Speech of 1956 'changed e_____ ... It was the moment when the Party lost authority, unity and self-belief. It was the b_____ of the e_____.' Khrushchev responded to demonstrations in favour of multi-party democracy and his Party critics - both a result of the Speech - by b_____ and agreeing that the Soviet people were 'not r_____' to know the truth about Stalin.'	Everything beginning of the end backtracking ready
Khrushchev pursued a policy of 'D_____'. Membership of the Communist Party grew from _____ million in 1954 to _____ million in 1964. By 1964, _____0% of its members were either workers or peasants.	Democratisation 6.9 11 60%
Khrushchev pursued a policy of 'Decentralisation'. Economic powers were devolved to 1_____ newly created e_____ c_____. Furthermore, the Ministry of A_____ was moved away from Moscow to make it 'closer to the f_____'.	105 economic councils Agriculture fields
In 195_____ the 'A_____ -P_____ group' attempted to remove Khrushchev. He survived due to the support of the Central C_____.	1957 Anti-Party Committee

<p>The ____nd Party Congress of October 1961 introduced Khrushchev's final major political reforms. The Party was divided in two: one party to supervise i_____, the other a_____. Fixed terms were introduced for all government jobs, forcing government officials to move jobs regularly. Central Committee members had a fixed term of ____ years. This was mockingly known as the 'l_____ of cadres'. Khrushchev hoped that his reforms would stop the Party stagnating.</p>	<p>22nd Industry Agriculture 16 leapfrogging</p>
<p>Khrushchev introduced f_____ terms for senior Communists. As a result, _____-thirds of regional Secretaries and the Presidium were replaced between 1957 and 196_____.</p>	<p>Fixed Two-thirds 1961</p>
<p>Khrushchev successfully ended Stalin's system of p_____ rule and the use of t_____ against Party officials, before being ousted from power in 1964.</p>	<p>personal terror</p>
<p>Brezhnev ruled from 1964 until 1982. He believed that the revolution had been c_____ by Lenin and Stalin. Therefore, he argued that the Party needed to r_____ change and should focus instead on 's_____ of c_____'. '</p>	<p>completed resist stability of cadres</p>
<p>Between 1964 and 1970, the new leadership was based on an informal pact between Brezhnev and K_____. Brezhnev led the Party as General Secretary; K_____ was Premier and therefore had the most important job in the Soviet state.</p>	<p>Kosygin Kosygin</p>
<p>Brezhnev's policy of restoration and stability led to a period of political s_____.</p>	<p>stagnation</p>
<p>Brezhnev reversed Khrushchev's key reforms in a process called 'restoration'. He ended the split between the i_____ and a_____ wings of the Party and reversed decentralisation, by re-establishing the all-u_____ ministries that Khrushchev had abolished.</p>	<p>industrial and agricultural all-union ministries</p>

<p>Brezhnev reversed Khrushchev's policy of fixed-term positions. There was no return to Stalinist t_____. Rather, he controlled the Party by offering s_____. He discouraged d_____ and or changes in personnel in government, ensuring job security. This was known as 'stability of c_____'.  </p>	<p>Terror Stability Demotions Cadres</p>
<p>Brezhnev's policy of restoration and stability led to a period of political s_____.</p>	<p>stagnation</p>
<p>'Stability of C_____' led to an ageing government, which was nicknamed a g_____. Between 1964 and 1971 only ____ people were promoted to the Politburo. The average age of people on the Politburo rose from 5_____ in 1966 to 75 in 1982. The average of people on the Central Committee rose from _____ in 1961 to 62 in 1981.</p>	<p>cadres Gerontocracy Two (2) 58 52</p>
<p>Brezhnev's 'stability of c_____' policy provided little incentive for hard work as there were limited opportunities for p_____. As a result, officials were effectively stuck in d_____-e_____ jobs.</p>	<p>cadres promotion dead-end</p>
<p>The limited prospects for career progression helped to create a context where c_____ was rife. Some Soviet officials who could not grow rich through hard work and progression, used their positions to grow rich, knowing that they were unlikely to be sacked. One form of corruption was to sell luxury goods on the b_____ m_____. The lover of Galina Brezhneva - Brezhnev's daughter - did just that, smuggling d_____ out of the USSR. He was prosecuted after Brezhnev died.</p>	<p>corruption black market diamonds</p>
<p>Under Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev, Soviet government followed a u_____ vision; they encouraged the Soviet people to work hard to build socialism. Brezhnev believed that the job was done. He talked about about revolution in other parts of the world, such as Zimbabwe, M_____ and Peru, but he no longer encouraged revolutionary spirit at home. As a result, Soviet people became c_____; while Brezhnev argued socialism had been achieved, there were still blatant problems of c_____ and stagnation.</p>	<p>utopian Mexico cynical corruption</p>
<p>Brezhnev was known for his v_____. He encouraged the creation of his own cult of personality during the 1970s. He was a lifelong smoker, suffering his first heart attack in 197_____ and was in poor health for the rest of his life.</p>	<p>vanity 1975</p>

<p>Article ___ of the 1977 Soviet C_____ officially recognised the Party's leading role in Soviet society. In this sense, it established the s_____ of the Party over the state.</p>	<p>6 Constitution superiority</p>
<p>Following the death of Brezhnev at the age of 75, Yuri A_____ led the USSR from November 1982 to February 1984, dying at the age of 69. Konstantin C_____ followed, from February 1984 to March 1985, dying at the age of 7_____.</p>	<p>Andropov Chernenko 73</p>
<p>A_____ largely rejected major reforms. However, he abandoned the 'stability of c_____' policy, replacing approximately _____% of senior officials. He did initiate an anti-c_____ campaign, which attacked senior figures such as Red Army generals and the Minister of the Interior, Nikolai Shchelokov.</p>	<p>Andropov cadres 25% corruption</p>