

USSR 1917-1991 Topic Two: Industrial & Agricultural Change Quizwww.historychappy.com

Question	Answer
The essential features of Lenin's o_____ - p_____ state and Stalin's command economy remained at the heart of the Soviet system until the late 19__0s.	one-party 80s
In March 1918 Lenin introduced state c_____. Lenin argued that it was an economic phase between capitalism and socialism and was based on the n_____ of large scale industry.	capitalism nationalisation
Control of the nationalised industries under state capitalism was centralised by the Vesenkha. This would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-establish worker d_____ by offering higher pay to productive workers. • Ensure factories were properly managed by placing them under the control of well-paid s_____. • Co-ordinate e_____ production to meet the needs of new society. 	discipline specialists economic
The start of the Civil War in the summer of 1918 led to the introduction of a series of emergency measures, known as W_____ C_____. This entailed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nationalisation of all industry. • Food dictatorship: grain was requisitioned by the S_____ C_____, with workers and soldiers getting the highest rations. • Labour discipline: Lenin introduced an _____ hour working day and compulsory work for all able-bodied men aged 16 to 50 • The abolition of the market: m_____ was abolished and private trade was made illegal. 	War Communism Supply Commissariat 11 money
War Communism led to m_____ victory, but e_____ ruin. It destroyed incentives to work, causing economic catastrophe. By 192_____ there was a famine in the countryside. The 1921 harvest was only _____% of the 1913 harvest, leading to around 6 million deaths. Workers fled the cities in search of food. The industrial workforce declined from 2.6 million in 1917 to 1.2 million in early 19_____.	Military Economic 1920 46% 1921

<p>Lenin introduced the NEP to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain political power, describing the NEP as an economic r_____ to prevent a p_____ defeat. • Revive the economy, by stimulating g_____ production in order to end the famine. • Build s_____, hoping that the NEP would generate wealth that could be used to industrialise and modernise the economy. 	<p>retreat political grain socialism</p>
<p>The NEP ended War Communism by creating a m_____ economy. Farming was left to the free market. Grain requisitioning was ended and replaced by a t_____ in k_____, which was popular with the peasants. Small factories and workshops were denationalised and allowed to trade freely, while large factories and major industries remained nationalised. Money was reintroduced in 192_____.</p>	<p>mixed tax in kind 1922</p>
<p>By 192____, the economy had almost returned to the production levels of 1913. However, the 'S_____ Crisis' arose as a result of the NEP, where agriculture recovered quickly and industry more slowly. This meant that the price of food fell while that of industrial goods rose. Also, 'NEP men' who travelled to the countryside selling desirable goods, grew rich. Communists viewed NEP men as p_____, as they money without producing anything.</p>	<p>1926 Scissors parasites</p>
<p>Production under the NEP never exceeded pre-1914 levels. In 1914, _____ million tonnes of steel was produced, the same as 1928. In 1913, _____ .3 million tonnes of iron was produced, whereas just 3.3 was produced in 1928. Agricultural production began to fall after 1926, resulting in the G_____ P_____ Crisis.</p>	<p>4 4.3 Grain Procurement Crisis</p>
<p>In 1928, Stalin launched his 'r_____ from a_____'. The first Five-Year Plan lasted from 1928 to 193_____. The second lasted from 1933 to 1938. The third took place between 193_____ and 194_____. There were 12 Five-Year Plans in all during the Soviet era.</p>	<p>revolution from above 1932 1938-1941</p>

Between 1928 and 1932:				Any of these statistics may be tested!
Production (millions of tonnes)	1928	1932	% of target met	
Iron	3.3	6.2	78	
Steel	4	5.9	71	
Coal	35.4	64.3	95	
Oil	11.7	21.4	NA	
By 1933, most Soviet citizens had access to e_____.				electricity
During the first Five-Year Plan, labour productivity was extremely low. Consequently, the government introduced the Stakhanovite movement. This propaganda campaign praised the work of miner A_____ Stakhanov, who mined _____ times his quota in a single shift. Stalin also authorised a system of higher payments to reward the most productive workers.				Alexei 14
Heavy industry was the biggest success of the first three Five-Year Plans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity output increased almost _____-fold. • Coal and steel production went up almost five times. • There was a _____-fold increase in oil production. • Productivity rose between 25 and _____0% in Russia's major industries, but still lagged behind her rivals. 				Ten Three 50%
Stalin's policies led to the growth of transport infrastructure. The Moscow Metro's first train lines were opened in 193_____ and the Moscow-Volga Canal opened in 193_____. In the 1930s, _____0,000km of railways were built, increasing passenger traffic by 40%.				1935 1937 30,000km
The Five-Year Plans were not 'Plans' in the the conventional sense. They were largely ambitious production t_____ set by Gosplan that paid little attention to local conditions. This often led to poor quality products. _____0% of what was produced between 1928 and 1941 was wasted. Officials often had no idea how big the factories were or their capacity for production.				Targets Gosplan 40%

Industrial managers often f _____ data to avoid punishment, which made effective economic management even harder, as effective planning relies on a _____ data.	falsified accurate
Rearmament was largely a success. By 1940, _____% of government spending was devoted to the military. In addition, _____ military aircraft factories were built between 1939 and 1941.	33% 9
Production quality was often low during the first three Five-Year Plans because managers were r _____ for producing large q _____ of material, regardless of the quality.	rewarded quantities
Compulsory collectivisation was introduced in 1929. By 19 _____, all farms were collectivised.	1941
Collectivisation was introduced for ideological, political and economic reasons. Since 1927, agricultural production had fallen, leading to shortages in the cities. Historian Orlando Figes claims that 'Collectivisation was driven less by e _____ than by a general m _____ of the peasantry ...'	economics mistrust
Collectivisation led to the destruction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ million horses • 26 million cattle • 11 million _____ • _____ million sheep At the same time, grain production decreased from 73.3 million tonnes in 1929 to 68.4 million tonnes in 1933. There was also a famine in the U _____, which resulted in 5 million deaths between 1932 and 1933.	17 million horses 11 million pigs 60 million sheep Ukraine
The introduction of Machine Tractor Stations (MTS) across the country had a limited impact on Soviet farming. The _____,000 tractors they provided barely compensated for the loss of _____ during collectivisation. The also served a dual purpose as a way for the Communist Party to m _____ the peasantry.	75,000 horses monitor
Prior to WW2, grain harvests under collectivisation were regularly smaller than they had been under the NEP. Generally, collectivised farms were less productive than private ones. On average: Private Farms produced: ____ 10 kilos of grain per hectare. Collective farms produced: 3 _____ kilos of grain per hectare.	410 320

<p>Collectivisation allowed the government to procure more grain than under the NEP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1928 = _____ .8 million tons of grain procured. • 1933 = 22.6 million tons of grain procured. <p>Grain exports also rose from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1928 = less than 1 million tons. • 1930 = _____ .7 million tons. • 1931 = _____ million tons. 	<p>10.8 million 4.7 million 5 million</p>
<p>WW2 set the economy back significantly. By 1945:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 _____ million people were homeless. • Industry was producing 3 _____ % of what it had in 1940. • Agriculture was producing 5 _____ % of the grain it had in 1940. 	<p>25 million 33% 55%</p>
<p>By 19 _____, the USSR was producing more coal, oil, electricity, iron and steel than it had in 1940. The e _____ was also the fastest growing in the world.</p>	<p>1950 economy</p>
<p>By 1952, the USSR military budget accounted for approximately _____ 5% of government spending. There were some significant achievements; by 1949, Soviet scientists had successfully tested their first a _____ b _____. However, in Stalin's final years, just 12% of industrial investment went into l _____ industry. Some argue that the economy industrialised in a way that served Stalin's 'g _____ mania' rather than the needs of the Soviet population.</p>	<p>25% atomic bomb light gigantomania</p>
<p>After Stalin, economic priorities changed. Khrushchev and Brezhnev both accepted the need for socialist economy to provide a c _____ standard of living for the Soviet people.</p>	<p>comfortable</p>
<p>Khrushchev's failures d _____ future leaders from initiating significant reforms. As a result, the essential problems of the system remained unsolved. Under Brezhnev, economic growth declined. Nonetheless, due to international trade and international loans, living standards i _____.</p>	<p>discouraged improved</p>
<p>Between 1956 and 1958 the Soviet economy performed well. However, from 1959 growth slowed and within a decade, the economy was s _____.</p>	<p>stagnant</p>
<p>Khrushchev paid farmers higher prices for their produce. This incentivised production and boosted farm incomes by 2 _____ % between 1952 and 1956.</p>	<p>250%</p>

<p>Khrushchev launched the V _____ L _____ S _____ to increase the amount of land that was being farmed. New farms were created in the northern Caucasus, Kazakhstan and Western Siberia. Kazakhstan is very dry and required large scale and very expensive i _____ systems.</p>	Virgin Lands Scheme irrigation												
<p>Khrushchev tried to make farming more efficient through investing in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • artificial fertilisers - boosting their production by ____0%. • tractors - boosting their production by 30%. <p>Investment in agriculture grew from _____% of the Soviet budget in 1954 to 12.8% by 1959. However, it was cut to 2% a year in 1960.</p>	40% 3%												
<p>Khrushchev launched the 'C _____ C _____' in 1958, which encouraged farmers in the Ukraine to grow maize. He planned to shift wheat production to the Virgin Lands farms while maize would be grown in the Ukraine. The Corn Campaign was a failure as the farms were only able to produce _____0% of the corn per hectare of US farms. Additionally, more corn meant less hay was grown, resulting in a _____ f _____ dropping by 30% between 1958 and 1964.</p>	Corn Campaign 50% animal feed												
<p>Khrushchev's agricultural policies were initially highly successful. Overall, agricultural production increased by around 3____.3% between 1954-58. Farmers incomes rose by approx. ____00%. The Virgin Lands Scheme led to greater availability of f _____ in shops and therefore a better standard of living.</p>	35.3% 400% food												
<p>Early impact of the Virgin Lands Scheme</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="92 1317 1109 1626"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1953</th> <th>1958</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Grain harvest (million tons)</td> <td>82.5</td> <td>134.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meat (million tons)</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>7.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Milk (million tons)</td> <td>36.5</td> <td>58.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1953	1958	Grain harvest (million tons)	82.5	134.7	Meat (million tons)	5.8	7.7	Milk (million tons)	36.5	58.9	You could be tested on any of these statistics.
	1953	1958											
Grain harvest (million tons)	82.5	134.7											
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<p>Khrushchev set the target of overtaking US farm production by 19____, which did not happen. This would have required a _____% increase in just 4 years. In reality, it only grew by around 15%. The initial agricultural successes did not eradicate the fundamental issues of Soviet agriculture, such as lack of storage facilities, ongoing reforms to ministries involved with agriculture and a lack of regard for l _____ conditions.</p>	1960 300% local												

<p>During the 1950s and 1960s, between 44-54% of the Soviet population worked in agriculture. In contrast, just _____% of the US population worked on farms, while producing double the amount of food.</p>	5%
<p>High levels of military spending were a continual problem after 195____. Stalin kept living standards low to finance the military, while leaders after Stalin were committed to raise the standard of living for Soviet people. Khrushchev cut military spending in 1955, from _____1% of GDP to 9.1% in 1958. However, following military standoffs with the USA between 1958 and 1962, spending was increased in 1964 to 11% of GDP. By 1970, it was 1____%. Nuclear parity with the USA was achieved by 19____, which was a costly drain on the Soviet economy.</p>	1953 12.1% 13% 1970
<p>Khrushchev launched the Seven-Year Plan in January 19____, which aimed to increase agricultural production and boost production of consumer goods by investing in l_____ industry, all of which aimed to raise the standard of living for Soviet citizens. He hoped that more chemical production would lead to better fertilisers for crops and s_____ f_____ for clothes.</p>	1959 light synthetic fibres
<p>Khrushchev hoped that the USSR would overtake the USA by 1970 and reach full Communism by 19____, which was based on a wave of optimism about the Soviet economy, such as success in the s_____ r_____ and the success of the VLS until 1958.</p>	1980 space race
<p>Khrushchev continually introduced economic r_____. The reforms were often counterproductive, or at least so short lived that they did not have time to work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1957, Khrushchev decentralised power from Gosplan to 1_____ regional planning agencies, but by 1958 he had increased centralisation to solve the problems of the 1957 reforms. • In 196____, Khrushchev divided the Party into two wings; agricultural and industrial. These reforms were unpopular and occurred mid-way through the Seven-Year Plan. • Khrushchev c_____ the targets of the Plan in 1962, setting more ambitious goals. 	reorganisation 105 1962 changed

<p>Historian Orlando Figes states about the Khrushchev-era; 'No amount of t_____ - (which is what the Kosygin reforms were) could have turned around the failing Soviet economy. It was not enough to introduce reforms into the planned economy. The problem w_____ the planned economy ... Economic stagnation would not have been so damaging politically if consumer e_____ had not been raised so high in the Khrushchev period ... previously the revolution had been based on the idea of personal sacrifice for the collective good. But now that situation was reversed: the Party was acknowledging an economic obligation to the individual. It was issuing _____s.'</p>	<p>Tinkering Was Expectations IOU's</p>
<p>Brezhnev largely a _____ attempts to make agriculture more productive. The Party was reunited, ending the industrial and agricultural division and S _____-Year Plans were ended, reverting back to Five-Year Plans. Rather, Brezhnev authorised large scale grain imports from the West to keep food prices low, which was financed by selling oil. Oil production rose from 24 _____ million tons in 1965 to 603 million tons in 1980. The price of oil was high during the 1970s, which aided the USSR. As major economic reforms stopped after 1964, l _____ - term problems remained unsolved. Brezhnev also tolerated the 'second economy' / black market for consumer goods.</p>	<p>abandoned Seven 243 long-term</p>
<p>In some ways, the rising oil prices of the 1970s allowed Brezhnev to d _____ rather than d _____ with the economic problems of the Soviet system, as he was able to finance a rising standard of living without instigating reform to the existing system. Historian Orlando Figes states 'Oil revenues r _____ the regime from probable food riots and possible collapse. They gave a lease on life to the Soviet economy ...'</p>	<p>defer deal rescued</p>
<p>The fundamental problem with the c _____ economy was that it focused on p _____ rather than consumption. Planners had to guess at consumer needs. While the economy did have a greater focus on consumer goods post 1953, the goods produced were often useless, und _____ or unaffordable.</p>	<p>command production undesirable</p>
<p>Andropov, like Brezhnev, refused to talk of reform. However, he introduced the following measures to try and improve the economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anti-C _____ campaign. ● Anti-Alcohol campaign. ● Operation T _____ . ● 	<p>Corruption Trawl</p>

<p>In 194_____, the Soviet economy was the fastest growing in the world. Between 1950 and 1958 the economy grew at a rate of _____.1% a year, compared to just 2.9% in the USA. However, growth rates declined to an average of 5.3% between 1958 and 1964 and _____% in the 1970s.</p>	<p>1945 7.1% 2%</p>
<p>The g_____ age of the 1950s, with high levels of growth, good harvests, declining defence spending and technological success in the space race gave way to a period of economic st_____tion between 1964 and 1985.</p>	<p>golden stagnation</p>
<p>In general terms, the command economy produced 'ex_____ growth', based on building new factories, opening new mines and workshops. However, it was unable to create 'in_____ growth', based on increasing the efficiency of existing factories, mines and workshops. To do so requires good information about individual operations, which c_____tralised planning agencies did not have. The problems with central planning meant that the system was never able to overcome the problems that had emerged in the system in the 19____0s.</p>	<p>extensive Intensive centralised 1930s</p>