

Modern time.

(3) period – 1870-1910 гг. –period of imperialism.

Period begins with France-Prussian war. The result of the defeat in the war for France was the last revolution – Commune of Paris, after which suppression the Third republic begins (till 1940). Notice that this extremist revolution was not only the result of the First International, which soon (1875) ceased its existence. It was succeeded by the socialist parties in the separate lands, which united into the Second International 1889. After 1871 in Europe there are no wars, but in Asia and Africa colonial wars took place, in result of which the most part of these continents becomes dependent from the great powers of that time (Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, USA and Russia). At the contrary, Brasil becomes independent, and the colonies of Great Britain are reformed to the self-governing dominions. Great powers developing rapidly, especially Germany, Japan and USA. After the proclamation of the German Empire (18 January 1871) under Wilhelm I the second macroperiod in the German history begins, the first one was from ca.450 till this time. In its first two periods (1871-90) Germany was led by Emperor Wilhelm I (till 1888) and chancellor Bismarck. It is formally a federal state under the hegemony of Prussia with many-parties parliament (socialists are prohibited from 1878 till 1890). Frederic III rules for a short time 1888. Wilhelm III (1888-1918) dismisses Bismarck. Bismarck makes unions with Russia, Austria-Hungary (reorganized 1867) and Italy against France, which develops as a republic in the same periods. In foreign policy Germany gets colonies in Africa and in the Pacific. In the third and fourth periods (till 1908 the Bosnian crisis) Germany under Wilhelm II and different chancellors Germany militarizes and pretends for the “place under the sun”. It becomes the strongest European industrial nation. Its main ally is now Austria-Hungary (“the Nibelungs’ fidelity”), the relations to Russia becoming worser. The USA develop rapidly, becoming the first industrial power in the world, and also enter upon the way of imperialism (1898 – war with Spain, occupation of Cuba and Philippines). Russian empire extends till the Afghanian border, which became a puffer between Russian and Britain empires. The Ottoman empire and China decay fully and lose territories, the Young Turk revolution takes part in Turkey already 1908, Persia is divided into the spheres of interest between Russia and England. Notice that Russia is still not fully a capitalist and imperialist power, it is a feudal empire of the old type (with European capital St.-Petersburg), where capitalism is developing and 1905 the revolution begins (with retardation of 116 years to France). Therefore it is defeated the war with really modernizing Japan and loses Manzhuria (occupied 1900), 1910 Japanees occupy Korea. New military blocs – Entente (British-France, later Russia) and the Triple union are formed. Notice that logically the backward Russia should become an ally not of the forward Great Britain and France, but of the other such empires – Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman empire, but the principle, which was mentioned already in the “Arthashastra” of Chanakya Kautilya: “My neighbor is my enemy, the neighbor of my enemy is my friend”. Besides it, Russia was indebted to France. 1908 Austria annexes Bosnia, which causes the Balkan wars and the events of 1914. Progress in the science has the invention of radio and appearance of cinema as its sequence, which soon became the strong propaganda tools (instead of the newspapers) in the hands of all political regimes. Painting is succeeded with photos, the discoveries of Einstein and Curie attack all the old physics. It looks like the western civilization goes upon the way of progress in all spheres (the achievements in culture are great), but really civilization comes more and more close to the brother-killing world war. The nationalist and racist propaganda grows in all the imperialist countries, the modern anti-Semitism appears in France and other countries with pogroms of Jews, and as reaction to it – Zionism with its idea of Jewish return to the Holy Land. In literature also the propaganda of the “burden of the white man” (Kipling). The occult (spiritist, theosophic and anthroposophic ideas) became popular. In Russia

20 (7) period – 1881-1917 (ca. 1880-1910) .

It is a last period of existence of Russian empire, the time of rule of Alexander III (1881-1894) and Nicolas II (1894-1917). For the simplification of discussion it can be divided into three sub-periods: a) 1881-1894; b) 1894-1905; c) 1905-1917.

a) 1881-1894 – period of rule of Alexander III. As reaction for murder of Alexander III the repressions against revolutionaries strengthen, 1881-82 Jewish pogroms take place. 1881 “ohranka” (secret policy) is organized. In Baltic region and Finland the politics of Rusification takes place. Czar is under the influence of his teacher, the over procurer of Sinod Pobedonoscev. The positions of orthodoxy strengthen; the church parish schools and classical gymnasiums with two foreign languages are opened. In the revolutionary movement there is a search of new ways and splitting. Besides individual terror (attempt to murder Alexander III in 1887) and “narodniki” the Marxists appears, mostly among the emigrants – 1883 in Geneve the group “Liberation of work” appears, Plekhanov polemizes with “narodniki”. Marxists try to

use the workers' movement, which becomes more and more active in that time (the Morozov strike of 1885 was the most important) and prove (in difference to "narodniki") that capitalism develops in Russia. In Russia really the industrialization takes place, which causes the appearance of proletariat (19%), peasants (69% of population) are also divided after the reform into the rich (19%), middle and poor (both 25%). Upper class numbers 3%, middle class – 8% of population. The population of Russia is about 125 million in 1893. The railways are built (1883-86 – Transcaspian, 1891-1904 – Transsiberian). Despite the hunger 1891, the grain is exported. In this time the west enters into the epoch of imperialism, which is characterized with fight for colonies and export markets and striving for re-division of world. Russia also acquires the new territories (Turkmenia till 1884, Pamir region till 1895), but is cannot be called an imperialistic state. The old feudal policy of the territorial expansion continues (cp. the wars of Louis XIV in the 17th century), meanwhile England, France, Germany acquire overseas colonies in Asia and Africa. But the extension of Russian territory certainly causes the conflict with England (because of Central Asia) and Japan (in the Far East).

In the foreign policy Russia initially keeps relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary, but from 1890 begins to support France, with which the union of 1894 was concluded. It brought short-time advances (investitions into industry), but at the end gave to Entente the possibility to involve Russia into the war with the Triple union.

The development of Russian literature develops. Pessimism of intelligentsia of that epoch was expressed by Garshin, Chekhov was famous writer and dramatist. The interest to religion grows, which is typical for the last period of macroperiod ("spiritual"). Vladimir Solovyov was a famous religious philosopher. Beside the orthodoxy, the sects develop, which come from the West (Baptists, Mennonites) and unite partly with Old Believers. New religious teaching was created by Leo Tolstoy, H.P. Blavatsky, emigrated to the West, founds the "Theosophical society" 1875, then publishes "Isis reviled" and "Secret doctrine" (in English). In Galicia the literary activity of Ivan Franko begins, famous Ukrainian writer was Panas Mirny, and composer – Lysenko. Plays in the colloquial Ukrainian are written by Karpenko-Kary, Kropivnicky and Staricky.

In the whole the period of stabilization.

a) 1894-1905 – rule of Nicolas II till the revolution of 1905.

Nicolas II, corresponding typologically to Charles I in England of 17th century and Louis XVI in France of 18th century, ascended upon the throne 1894, but his coronation took place only 1896 and caused a death of about 1,000 people (Hodynka), which was understood as a bad sign (therefore the nickname "Nikolay the Bloody"). In the 90-s there is an ascent in economy, which was promoted by the activity of finance minister count Witte (1892-1903). The golden standard was introduced 1897, secured by credits from Rothschild. 1904 Transsib was finished. But 1901-1903 the economic crisis comes, following with the depression 1904-08 and crisis 1908.

The foreign policy of Russia is characterized with adventurism, the Far Eastern direction became now the main. Russia, like the western states of that time, tries to use the weakness of China, 1898 leases Port-Arthur, 1900 occupies Manchuria. Then Russia tries to strengthen its positions in the North Korea. It causes the indignation of Japan and war of 1904-05; Russia was defeated, despite the heroic deeds of soldiers and seamen. The main cause of defeat was underestimation by Nicolas the forces of Japan, which developed quickly and was modernized in this epoch. The appointing of two commanders – Kuropatkin and Alexeev was tactically wrong. As result the south of Shakhalin and Port-Arthur was given to Japan, it received protectorate over Korea and South Manchuria.

The revolutionary struggle strengthens. 1895 Lenin creates "Union of struggle for the liberation of working class", existed for a short time. Social-democratic parties with national ideas are created in Poland, Baltic countries, Transcaucasia, among Jews (Bund). 1898 in Minsk the 1st congress of RSDWP takes part, all participants of which were arrested soon. 1903 at the 2nd congress of RSDWP (Brussels-London) the splitting of social-democrats into Mensheviks (Martov, Plekhanov, Trotsky) and Bolsheviks (Lenin). From 1901 the Marxist newspaper "Iskra" is published in the emigration. Social-revolutionaries (from 1901) support the revolutionary terror, as before (Chernov, Savinkov). More moderate positions were represented by "legal Marxists" and constitutional democrats ("Union of liberation" 1903). Because of the active participation of Jews in the revolutionary activity and Zionism, which appeared in that epoch, the anti-Jewish moods strengthen (like in the contemporary Western countries, first of all in Germany), the "Protocols of wises of Zion" are fabricated by "okhranka", 1903 Jewish pogroms in Kishinev take place. In such a way, till 1905 the country is not monolite, the political organizations and parties of all directions are formed. 1897 the working day was limited with 11.5 hours a day, but the workers' movement strengthens in the time of crisis (Obukhov defence 1901, demonstrations in Sormovo

and strike in Rostov upon Don 1902, general strike in the south of Russia 1903). Under the influence of defeat of Russia in the Japanese war the threat of revolution is real.

In the Russian literature the “silver age” begins, it is an epoch of early symbolism, which is represented by Bryusov and Sollogub. Leo Tolstoy writes his last novel (“Resurrection”) 1899, where the author’s ideas are felt. First works are written by Maxim Gorky, his style is a revolutionary Romanticism. Kuprin and Bunin are famous prose writers. The achievements of Russian science are great, 1895 Popov invents radio. In the church life the preparation to the council begins, Ioann of Kronstadt (Sergiev) is a famous saint (1829-1908). Among a part of intelligentsia mysticism strengthens, from the west Spiritism comes (belonged by Tolstoy) together with Theosophy, which influenced the symbolists, sects propagate.

Lenin writes that in this time Russia entered into the epoch of imperialism. Really in Russia the development of capitalism began only a short time ago. Its development in the agriculture was also not big, the community was still preserved 1905 Russia was like France of 1789, which influenced the course of the first Russian revolution.

c) 1905-1911.

Revolution of 1905-07 began from the “bloody Sunday” January 9, 1905. The actions in 1905 were the most active (revolt upon the cruiser “Potemkin”, the October political strike, December revolt in Moscow). October 17 Czar publishes the manifest, where the civil rights and the summoning of the State Duma (parliament) are granted. Revolution in Russia takes place almost 120 years later, than in France, and coincides in time with the revolutions in Turkey, Iran and China. This shows that Russian Empire, which began its history as a European state, became an Asiatic country in the begin of the 20th century. 1905 corresponds to 1789 in France; “oktyabristy” (Union of the 17th October) and “kadety” – constitutional democrats, who came to power in the I State Duma 1906 after the dismissal of Witte as prime-minister – to the French Girondists. The “black hundred” (Union of Russian people), corresponding to the French Feuillants, were also strong in Duma. The representatives of peasants – “trudoviki” and a few social-democrats, who made their III congress in London, were also represented there, corresponding to the Jacobines. Soon Duma was dismissed, but the II Duma, summoned 1907, was even more revolutionary. June 3, 1907 was also dismissed and a new election law was published.

Revolution of 1905-07 ended, but the revolutionary process continued.

With revolution Russia entered into the period of constitutional monarchy, which lasted for 12 years (in France of XVIIIth century - three years – 1789-92). Prime minister Stolypin (1906-1911) made some important reforms, first of all agrarian, destroyed the community, the exploration of waste lands was planned. The resolute suppression of revolutionary extremism was made. In III Duma “black hundred”, oktyabristy and kadety were in the majority. Economically the industrial ascent (1909-13) takes place. Russia was at the first place in the world according to the tempos of production growth. Reforms of Stolypin were progressive, but 1911 he was killed by terrorists (repeating the fate of another reformer – Alexander II).

In the realm of culture it is a fruitful epoch, the “silver age”, which had a feeling of catastrophe. After 1905 all religious organizations have got freedom, among them Old Believers, who had the first congress 1910. “Edinovercy” also had congress 1909. In the same year the First congress of monks was summoned. Sects propagate, among them “tolstovstvo”, Tolstoy himself was excommunicated 1908 and died 1910. Among intelligentsia theosophy and anthroposophy are propagated, they influenced the works of A. Bely and N. Gumilev. After the break of 80 years the free masons are revived, who became now more a political organization (like masons of the 18th century in France). Russian philosophers prefer mystic positions (Bulgakov, Berdyaev, Florensky etc., collection “Change of marks” (Smena vech). Lenin writes philosophical works too (“Materialism and empiriocriticism”), fighting with other understandings of Marxism (“God-building” and “God-searching”, Bazarov, Bogdanov, Lunacharsky).

In the whole, Russia continues reforms and goes through the first revolution. But it continues to be a backward state, moving into Asia.

Questions:

1. Describe the 23rd period of the world history.
2. Describe the 21st period of Russian history.

1828(4) period – 1910-1950 – period of militarism.

It is a culmination of industrial society - a period of two world wars, in the first one about 10 mln. people were killed, in the second – about 50 mln. Some generations were born to die at the battle field. It looks like that civilization tries to kill itself, making two attempts of suicide. Already in the First World War the newest technical means of that time (avions, tanks, submarines) and the chemical weapon were used. The preliminaries of the WWI were two Balkan wars, in result of which Turkey lost almost all possession on Balkans and Albania became independent. In this time (1911-12) the revolution in China takes place, soon the country is disintegrated, becoming the attractive pray for stronger states. All participants of the war use mighty chauvinist propaganda. II International is disintegrated. Already 1916 the people are tired from the war, 1917 the USA enters into the war, but revolutions in Russia take place and it leaves the war, concluding the separate peace with Germany in 1918. German Empire goes through the fifth period of its history (with intensive militarization) and has no time to consume the fruits of peace, because in November 1918 the revolution takes place there, opening the sixth period (1918-1933). Emperor Wilhelm II accuses social-democrats in everything and flees to the Netherlands. The post-war peace of Versailles (1919) takes out the colonies and a part of territory in Europe from Germany. Russia, involved into the civil war, also is privated from the fruits of victory (having lost three millions of lives), but the USA are strengthened, having profited from the war. In the East of Europe a row of states is created, among them Baltic states, Poland and the successors of the disintegrated Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire is disintegrated too. The League of Nations is created. In the whole the concluded peace does not resolve many controversies, which existed before the war, and ebeb creates the new ones. Meanwhile in India the struggle for independence strengthens, China sinks into the brother fight, which is used by the Japanese. 20-s signify the exit from the crisis and some stability, which ended with a world economic crisis (1929-1933). Russia manages to avoid the disintegration, in the civil war (with 5 mln. victims) Bolsheviks win, the Soviet Union is created, which establishes relations with the defeated Germany, and the III International (1919), which exists till 1943. In the 30-s the threat of new war becomes real. Crisis of democracy causes ythe establishes of Fascist regimes (which social doctrine of “class peace” is akin to the social-democratic) initially in the weak Italy (1922), then in Germany (1933, the 7th period till 1945), Portugal, Spain and the countries of Eastern Europe, meanwhile in the USSR the dictatorship of Stalin is established. In China Chang Kai-shek and Mao Tsedong fight for power, meanwhile Japanese occupy almost a half of China. Why the dictators’ regimes cannot unite in the fight with democratic ones? Molotov-Ribbentrop pact (1939) shows these tendencies. But also here the controversies between neighbors are stronger. As result, because of Poland the WWII begins, some leaders of which (Hitler and Churchill) took part already in the WWI. Germany unites almost whole Europe under its leadership without big problems, meanwhile Americans remain neutral overseas as in the WWI, but instead to attack Great Britan Hitler makes a suicide decision –attacks the USSR. The second sudden event of 1941 was attack of the Japanese upon the USA, now Americans have to fight seriously for the hegemony upon the Pacific. 1943 Italy is defeated, 1944 Germans understand that the war is lost (therefore the attempt to kill Hitler is made), 1945 Germany and Japan capitulate. At the order of USA President Truman the nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are made, 1949 the USSR has also the nuclear weapon. As result, Europe is dicided into two “camps” or spheres of influence - American and Soviet, Great Britain and France lose colonies, the state of Israel is created, in China Mao Tsedong wins, the people’s republic is established, the country is united. In the first period of the third macroperiod (1945-49) the defeated Germany is divided into four occupation zones, then in two states (FRG and DDR), 1949 the bloc of NATO – analogue of the old Entente – is created. League of Nations is succeded with the UNO, which is ineffective as well. The “hot wars” are succeded with the “cold one”, directed against the USSR and other socialist states. In the essence it is the same contradiction like before the First World War – between the capitalist “democratic” and dictatorial regimes (feudal and authoritarian are succeded with the “socialist” totalitarian regimes), meanwhile the Fascist dictatorships continue to exist in the some European countries (Spain, Portugal), which did not take part in the war, and in the Latin America, and feudal states still remain in the Asia. Both become the allies of the “democratic” West in the fight with Eastern “socialism”. In Russia the end of 21st period (1911-1917) and the first three periods of the 4th macroperiod.

1909 depression is succeded with the new economic ascent, lasting to 1913. Despite it, the workers’ movement strengthens (events upon Lena 1912, revolt of soldiers of Tashkent guarrison etc.). 1912 the new, IV Duma was elected. Among social-democrats there is a struggle between Bolsheviks, Mensheviks and other groups, 1912 at the Prague party conference the definitive

splitting between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks happened. In the same year the Bolshevik paper "Pravda" was created. The population of Russia reaches 165 mln.

In the foreign policy Russia becomes more and more close to France, relations with England were regulated already 1907 with a treaty about the partition of influence spheres in Persia. Balkans remain dangerous; two wars take place there. Finally, 1914 the First World War began, in which Russia was an ally of England and France (Entente). Initially war is successful for Russia, Russia occupies Eastern Prussia and Galicia. The war actions in Turkey are successful too. But already 1915 the counter-attack of Germany and Austria-Hungary begins; war comes into the Russian territory, Germans occupy Poland, Lithuania and a part of Latvia (Kurland). 1916 Russia tries to break through the Austria-Hungarian front (Brusilov break through), but the attack was soon stopped. Meanwhile the economic situation in the country sharpened, victims of war reached 3,5 mln. of killed, wounded and prisoners. 1916 Rasputin, who influenced the queen Alexandra Fedorovna, was murdered. Strikes of workers and peasants' revolts strengthen, 1916 the revolt in Central Asia takes place.

In the begin of 1917 the situation with provision in Petrograd (from 1914) became critical, strikes in Petrograd and Moscow strengthen. At the end of February the general strike and revolt in Petrograd takes place, March 3 Czar Nicolas II abdicated. Power was taken by the Temporary Government. The new stage of Russian revolution began, which corresponds to the Girondist stage of the French (1792-93). Head of the Temporary Government was Prince Lvov, its members were mostly Kadets, Esers were represented by Kerensky. The most of government members were free masons. Orthodoxy also tries to reform, 1917 the Local Council is summoned, where in November 1917 the Patriarchy is restored (after more than 200 years break), it is also more reaction, than revolution. Germany tries to use the crisis in Russia for the strengthening of its positions, with German help Lenin returns to Russia and opposes the war. In the situation of crisis revolution moves on the ascending line, in April and June the demonstrations take place. At the I Congress of Soviets (June 1917) Bolsheviks were in the apparent minority, but they make the revolt in the begin of July, using the misluck of attack at the front. Revolt was unsuccessful for Bolsheviks, Lenin could flee. Kerensky becomes a head of the government, where now Mensheviks and Esers prevail. At the end of August the attempt of right coup – Kornilov mutiny – takes place, which also ended with fiasco. After this masses become more and more left, in Petrograd and Moscow Soviets Bolsheviks take power. Trotsky, who make treaty with Bolsheviks, now plays more and more important part in the party. At the 1st of September Russia is proclaimed to republic, the elections to the Constituent take place. Foreign situation becomes more and more dangerous, Germans take Riga. October, 12 Military–Revolutionary Committee of Petrosoviet under Trotsky was established. The military revolt of the 25th of October was prepared to the IInd Congress of Soviets. The Temporary Government was arrested, Kerensky fled. The new macrostage in the Russian history began, which is usually called "Soviet".

As every late epoch, 21st period is fruitful in the culture. Blok is especially famous among the Symbolists. The directions of Akmeists and Futurists (Mayakovsky, Khlebnikov) appear, the working of Esenin begins. The activity of Gorky and Kuprin continues. Among the Ukrainian writers of this period Kocyubinski and Panas Mirny were famous, in Galicia – Ivan Franko, in Belorussia – Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas. In biology and medicine Timiryazev, Mechnikov, Pavlov, Michurin, in aviation and rocket building – Zhukovsky and Tsiolkovsky make discoveries. Famous travelers and explorers were Kozlov, Komarov, Knipovich, Sedov etc. In painting the work of Repin, Serov, Wrubel, Vasnetsov continues. In the music – Skryabin and Rakhmaninov, famous actors and theoreticians of theatre were Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko. 1913 300 years of Romanov dynasty are celebrated. Big changes usually come in some years after such jubilees (cp. 100 years of Patriarchy 1689, 7200 years of Old Byzantine calendar 1692, 60 years of the USSR 1982 and 70 years of revolution in 1987), so 1917 monarchy ceased to exist, soon the left radicals – Bolsheviks, corresponding to the French Jacobins, come to power.

4 macrostage of Russian history (so called “Soviet epoch”, 1917-1991).

The “real socialism” in Russia was really a transitional stage from feudalism to capitalism, which corresponds to the French history from 1793 till 1871. How to periodize the “Soviet epoch”? One could for example divide it according to the periods of rule of general secretaries (who were seven, including Lenin). But some of them (Stalin, Brezhnev) ruled long enough and evidently begin and end of their rule belong to the different historical periods. Others (Andropov, Chernenko, Gorbachev) certainly belong to one period. The official Soviet historiography proposed the next schema of history:

1. 1917-37 – building of socialism in the USSR.
2. 1938-58 - completion of building of socialism.
3. From 1959 -period of stretched building of communism.

The names of periods certainly belong to the “wishful thinking”, but as we will see soon, the mentioned over chronological dates really almost coincide with the limits of some periods. The “Soviet period” – it is really a separate civilization, which existed more than 70 years. Therefore (like earlier macroperiods) it must be divided into the seven periods, which lasted 10-11 years each. Going out from this formal division, we will make a real division. Important dates are here not the dates of rule of this and that general secretary, but the important events inside the country (for example, the party congresses with an abrupt change of course) and changes in the foreign policy of the USSR. Let us analyze the separate periods.

22 (1) period – 1917-27.

At the II Congress of Soviets Russia was proclaimed to the Soviet Republic, the decrees about land and peace were proclaimed, the executive organs (SNK and VCIK) were formed; government included Bolsheviks and Left Esers. The coup of Krasnov was soon suppressed, but the establishment of Soviet power in Moscow and in the regions was a difficult task. Already in the epoch of the Temporary Government in the regions the national government are created, now they want to use the situation to proclaim independence of own countries. The independence of Finland was recognized by Bolsheviks, the fate of the Ukraine, where the nationalist Central Council, headed by famous philologist and historian Grushevsky, was another. Soviet power was established in Kharkov and Donbass, and to the end of January Bolsheviks entered into Kiev. Upon the Don Bolsheviks suppressed the resistance of ataman Kaledin only in March. In Transcaucasia (besides Baku, where Bolsheviks were strong) the national republics were established. A part of the Russian territory was under the German occupation, as earlier. Germans were ready to conclude the separate peace with Russia, the delegation, headed by Trotsky, was sent to Brest-Litovsk for the negotiation. At the elections to the Constituantе not Bolsheviks, but Mensheviks and Esers won. The possibility of two powers was prevented by Bolsheviks, in January of 1918 the Constituantе was dismissed. Bolsheviks were supported with the repressive apparatus from the beginning, already December 7, 1917 VChK, headed by Dzerzhinsky, was established. In the same time some needed changes were made: peasants got land, the names and privileges of the strata were abolished, the Gregorian calendar was introduced and the reform of alphabet was made. Church was separated from the state and school from the church. This decision was really directed first of all against the Russian Orthodox Church, headed by Patriarch Tikhon, no wonder that it condemned the Bolsheviks sharply. The gratuite elementary education was introduced. Outer situation continued to be difficult, negotiations ended in fiasco and the new German attack began. The newly created Red Army was defeated gravely. Under the pression of consequences the Brest peace was concluded (March 3, 1918). Russia lost almost all European territories, Ukraine was occupied by Germany, which established there the marionette regime of hetman Skoropadsky, Turkey occupied Transcaucasia. Russia, which became an Asiatic semicolonial country already in the previous time, now became it definitely. The exterior feature of it was moving of capital into Moscow in March of 1918. Left Esers protested against the conclusion of peace and left the government, so in the country the one-party system

(totalitarian regime) was established, which existed till 1991. July 10, 1918 the first Soviet constitution (Vth Congress of Soviets). Russia became RSFSR.

Refuse of Russia to continue the war and to pay the foreign debts caused the indignation of Entente lands, who tried to use the situation to divide Russia. England pretended for Caucasus and Central Asia, France - for the Ukraine and Crimea, Japan and the USA – for Far East. Rumania occupied Bessarabia 1917. In March of 1918 in Murmansk the English, French and American troops descended. In August the Englishmen invaded the Central Asia and suppressed the Baku commune, and in Vladivostok Americans and Japans came. The counter-revolution (not always monarchist) became active, Mensheviks, Esers and Kadets created own governments on the territories from Volga to Vladivostok. In July in 23 towns the mutinies of Esers took place, following the murder of German ambassador Mirbach by Blumkin; at the 30th of August Eser woman-terrorist Kaplan made attempt to kill Lenin (possibly, it was a provocation of Bolsheviks themselves). In Ekaterinburg Nicolas II was executed with his family. It looked like Bolsheviks, like their predecessors Jacobins, will rule not more that one year, and their place will be occupied with Esers, Mensheviks or Kadets, who will play part of “Termidorians”. But history deceased in another way. 1918 Bolsheviks were saved with the revolutions in Germany and Austria-Hungary, because of which these countries ceased the war and capitulated before the Entente. In the Ukraine the government of Directoria was formed, soon defeated by Bolsheviks. The revolt of the Chechoslovak corpus was also suppressed. But the hopes of Bolsheviks for the “world revolution” were not true, the attempts of socialist revolutions in Hungary and Bavaria were failed, Entente continued the military actions to support the “White army” in Russia (where now monarchists prevail). 1919 the main threat for Bolsheviks were the armies of Kolchak and Denikin, who proclaimed themselves in turn “the supreme rulers of Russia”, Yudenich attacked Petrograd. Politics of “military communism” caused the revolts of peasants, gangs and epidemics were severe. In the Ukraine anarchist leader Makhno fought both White and Red army. Till 1920 Entente ceased the intervention, the most forces of the White army were defeated. 1920 Russia recognized the independence of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, where the bolshevist revolutions wre suppressed. Peretensions of Poland on one side and strivings of Bolsheviks to “export the revolution” into Europe on the other caused the war with Poland, which has got the independence, finished 1921. According to the peace treaty of Riga Poland got Western Belorussia and Western Ukraine, it is also occupied a part of Lithuania with Vilnius. 1920 the armies of Wrangel in the Crimea were also defeated. The independent republics of Transcaucasia were occupied by Bolsheviks 1920-21, in the same time the war in the Central Asia was finished. Khiva and Bukhara formally still remained independent, 1920 they became “popular Soviet republics”, but the revolts of “basmachi” continued a long time. At the Far East 1920-22 the Far East republic existed, united with Russia only 1922. Civil war was a giant catastrophe for Russia, the country lost about 8 mln. of population. Almost all European territories were lost, but Russia could preserve independence.

The foreign politics of new country consisted from the attempts of diplomatic acknowledgment at the West and brother relations with the eastern countries, which were at the same stage of development. 1921 the treaties with Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey were concluded, in the result of last Russia lost the whole Western Armenia. In China Rusia initially supported Guomindan, later – the Communist Party of China, founded 1921. China remained disintegrated, in Mamzhuria a lot of White Army people settled, but the Outer Mongoly became a people’s republic (1924) and a second country in the world, building socialism (with a help of Red Army) from 1921. USSR could reach the diplomatic recognizing from the side of the European states only later, 1924-25 (besides Germany, which recognized the Soviet Russia already 1922).

After the civilwar the ruins, criminality and inflation reigned in the country. The politics of “military communism”, “prodrazverstka” (confiscations of production) etc. caused the indignation of peasants and many revolts. 23 mln. people hungered. 1921 the seamen in Kronstadt revolted, pleading for “Soviets without Communists”. Xth Congress of RKP (b) had to introduce NEP (New economic policy), “prodrazverstka” was replaced with a tax, trade began to

develop, factories were leased, foreign concessions were created, small private factories were allowed. 1922 the money reform, strengthening ruble, was made. These measures were economically correct, but they called indignation in the party and were understood as the “withdrawal of revolution”. In the reality NEP corresponded to the “Termidorian” period in the history of French revolution (1794-1799, notice that if the Jacobins could preserve the power, they themselves would become Termidorians). The positions of Trotsky, strengthened in the time of the civil war, weaken again. With the progressing of Lenin’s illness the fight for power in the party between Trotsky, Stalin (who became a general secretary 1922), Zinovyev (who headed Komintern) and Kamenev and the “rights” – Rykov, Bukharin etc. begins. 1922 the Soviet Union is created from four republics – RSFSR, USSR, BSSR and TSFSR, later the Transcaucasian republic was divided again into Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, and Abkhazia was “forgotten” and included into Georgia. The Stalin’s project, according to which the republics were included into the RSFSR, was not accepted by Lenin. History shows, that this project was more clever than the plan of building of USSR – Soviet Union itself and built according to its example Yugoslavia and Chechoslovakia were disintegrated, but China, where the national regions have only autonomy (like in the Stalin’s plan) continues to exist in the previous frontiers. But in the epoch of domination of one party nobody thought about such “trifles”. 1924 the first constitution of the USSR was accepted, in the country the “dictature of proletariat” was proclaimed, which was in fact the dictature of one party, in which the burocracy strengthened. The number of Soviet continued to grow (for the cost of territory of RSFSR, which had results in 1991, 1925 Uzbek and Turkmen SSR were created), now the Union included eight republics. In the republics (including Ukraine and Belorussia) national languages were codified and became the state languages (together with Russian, which was proclaimed to the language of international communication), the school education in the national languages began.

After the death of Lenin (1924) Rykov became his successor as the head of government. Stalin entered into the union with “rights” to remove from the power the “left” opposition (Trotsky, Zinovyev, Kamenev). Already at the XIVth congress (1925) they lost their positions, and on the XVth (1927) they were excluded from the party (for the anti-government demonstrations November 7, 1927). At these congresses the decisions about industrialization and collectivization of the country, so in fact for the dismantling of NEP, albeit it brought not bad economic results. Why did it happen? Do not forget that the things, which became evident for the party leaders after the 70 years of “socialism” in the USSR (or after 30 years in China), were not at all evident after ten years of revolution. Lenin himself saw NEP only as “retreat”, many revolutionars saw it a tragedy. The foreign investitions into Russia were also not big (in difference to modern China).

This time was difficult for the old Russian intelligentsia, many representatives of which greeted the February revolution, but then protested against the actions of Bolsheviks (even Gorky and Lunacharsky). Many were killed or emigrated. The philosophing mystics were ones of the main enemies of regime, 1918 the activity of theosophs was ceased, 1925 – of free masons, 1922 a group of Russian philosophers, headed by Berdyaev, was sent out from the country. The fight against religion, first of all against the Orthodoxy, was made. Initiated by Trotsky, inside the Orthodoxy the “obnovlenchestvo” (renewers), denouncing the hierarchy of Patriarch, was created. Many priests were murdered, the confiscations of church property were made. Under the pressure of repressions the church had to recognize the Soviet power (declaration of Sergy 1927), in the emigration the “foreign” ROC is formed. But the left intelligentsia, which tried to collaborate with Bolsheviks, was called “poputchiki” (goers by) and did not have the credit of the party. Blok dies, fate of Esenin and Mayakovsky, who accepted the revolution, was tragic too. In the 20-s Pasternak begins his literary activity, Stanislavsky makes his theatric experiments. This time is generally characterized with different experiments, not always lucky (pedology, “new teaching about language” of Marr etc.). Tsiolkovsky and Tsander elaborate the rocket engines, Zhukovsky – aviation. The fate of painter Rerikh is worth of study: after the revolution he went to the East and created a new teaching of “Agni-yoga” (or living

ethics) on the base of theosophy, trying to reconcile communism with Buddhism (early Buddhism and “scientific atheism” really have something in common – the negation of God and soul, but the needed acceptance of some ethic values by Communists is subordinated to the interests of class fight). In the emigration A.N.Tolstoy writes the fantastic novels, even Gorky lives in this time abroad. Old Russian intelligentsia is succeeded by the new Soviet one, which is more conformist (because of the fear of repressions, but in these years also because of the not yet extinguished belief in the revolution). Epoch of different literary groups and circles. The “world revolution”, which was expected by Bolsheviks, did not happen, despite the efforts of the III (Communist) International, founded 1919. Therefore already 1925 at the XIVth Congress of VKP (b) the course for the building of socialism in one country was taken, which was opposite to Marx and Engels, but corresponding to some ideas of Lenin. Possibly nobody, even the leaders of the party, could imagine in these years what will be the “real socialism”.

23 (2) period – 1927-1938.

Period of fulfilling of the course of liquidation of NEP and the “building of socialism”. 1929 at the XVIth Congress of the party the first five-year plan was approved. In the same year Trotsky was sent out from the country, and the right oppositioners – Bukharin, Tomsy etc. were excluded from the party. From 1930 the Stalin functionary Molotov becomes a successor of Rykov as the head of government. Stalin is supported by the functionaries, who build a new exploitation class – nomenclature. 1929-30 the mass collectivization of peasants takes place, big peasants (to which number the middle and even the poor ones could be reckoned) are exiled. There were so many misdeeds in the time of collectivization that even Stalin has written an article “Head-swinging from the successes”. But it did not change anything principally, and collectivization continued. Peasants, who had got the land 1917, now lost it. In the same time the forced industrialization was made, new factories and power stations were built. The “social competitions” and “udarniks” (hitters = best workers) appear. 1931 the unemployment is liquidated. After 1930 Stalin had no concurrents, corresponding to Napoleon I, but the measures of punishment strengthen, the invented “cases” are published, the camps of prisoners are sources of cheap working power. First five-year plan was fulfilled before the time, 1933-37 the second five-year plan was fulfilled. In this time the repression against church strengthen, the aim of five-year plan was establishment of atheism. Only a few bishops remained alive. Other religious organizations are also persecuted. The number of union’s republics grow (again for the cost of RSFSR), 1929 Tajik SSR, 1936 – Kazakh and Kirgiz are formed. In the same 1936 the “Stalin” constitution (composed really by a group of advisers, headed by Bukharin and Sobelsohn) was accepted, which was used in the country more than forty years. It corresponds to the Charte constitutionnelle of Louis XVIII (1814), and the period - to the Restauration. The number of union’s republics reached 11, the dictatorship of proletariat was officially abolished. Instead of Congress of Soviets the Supreme Soviet, elected by population was introduced – a caricature of parliament. It looked superficially like a “democratization” of regime. But already then the repressions of 1937-38 begin, which were rectified with a thesis of Stalin about the sharpening of class struggle in the time of building of socialism (in fact the idea of Trotsky about the “permanent revolution”, which inspired later Mao Tse Tung for the “culture revolution”, was used) and with the difficult international situation (growth of Fascism in Europe). Instead of Yagoda Yezhov becomes the head of NKVD (Beriya from the end of 1938). Both a part of the old intelligentsia, supported the revolution, and the active participants of the revolution were liquidated (except some like Kalinin, Voroshilov and Budenny). About 1,400,000 people were sentenced, a half of them executed. They were replaced by apparatus workers like Molotov and Kaganovich, who made carrier already in the Soviet time. Already Trotsky spoke about “Termidor” (he himself was killed in Mexico 1940), but it was an establishment of dictatorship of Stalin, who now typologically corresponds to Louis XVIII (1814-24), Trotskyites – to the Jacobins, Bukharin, Rykov etc., executed in that time, were “Termidorians”, Tukhachevsky, Yakir and other commanders - Bonapartists. 1938 the “Short course of history of VKP (b)” is

created, which is written in the style of manuals of church history (which was now substituted with the party) and its fight with heretics. In the country the substitute of religion – cult of Lenin and Stalin himself is established (who earlier was a student of spiritual seminary and probably understood the need of religion, in difference to Lenin).

Meanwhile the foreign situation became more and more unfavorable for Russia. Crisis in the relations with the west appeared already 1927, when England has broken diplomatic relations with the USSR. 1929 Chinese (local Manchurian ruler Zhang Xuelang) could occupy KVZhD (Chinese Eastern railway), which was exploited by Russia. 1931 Manchuria was occupied by Japan, which threatened Far East. In Europe Fascism strengthened, already 1922 it won in Italy, 1933 – in Germany. The world economic crisis helped it. The diplomatic victory of the USSR was establishment of relations with the USA 1933 and entering into the League of nations 1934. Germany, Italy and Japan concluded “Anti-Comintern pact” 1936. 1935 USSR concluded pacts about the mutual help with France and Chechoslovakia, 1936 with Mongolia. In the same year the civil war in Spain, in which the USSR supported republicans (among which were a lot of anarchists and trotskists, later the participants of the war were repressed in the USSR). The world moved to the new world war, 1938 Germany occupied Chechoslovakia and Japans invaded the Soviet territory in the region of Hasan Sea.

Contradictory epoch in the realm of culture, which developed more against the efforts of Bolsheviks. From the West A. Tolstoy and Gorky returned, who wrote some more novels and died 1936. It was an apparent end of epoch. Meanwhile in the emigration Bunin has got a Nobel prize 1933. Creation of the Union of writers 1934 put the talented writers in the limits of “socialist realism”, which they could not follow. The biggest writer of this period is Bulgakov. Sholokhov writes “Quiet Don”. 1930 Mayakovsky committed suicide, 1941 – Marina Tsvetaeva. In the Ukraine Pavlo Tychina and Maxim Rylsky are famous, whose talent degrades with the promotion as “coryphaei” of social realism; in Belorussia – Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas. Politics of stimulating of national languages and cultures of 20-s is changed in 30-s, many its representatives were repressed as nationalists. Russian culture and history begins to be studied again. Cinema became a leading genre of art, famous regisseurs were Eisenstein and Dovzhenko. Metro is built. In Moscow old buildings are destroyed, among them temple of Christ Savior, and “Stalin towers” are built. Sculpture and painting also serve to ideas of “socialist realism” and to the cult of Lenin and Stalin. Some discoveries in the science take place, famous physic was Ioffe, Pavlov continues his investigations, Lebedev organizes industry of synthetic resine. In the sphere of archeology the discovery of monuments of state Urartu – the oldest state at the history of the USSR was important. 1937 Chkalov, Baidukov and Belyakov fly into the USA through the North Pole. Illiteracy is liquidated, new universities are opened.

According to the Soviet historic scholarship, till 1936 the socialist state was built in general. In reality the country became a kind of “oriental despoty” with “Pharaoh” Stalin and millions rightless slaves-prisoners. After the suppression of opposition the “dictature of proletariat”, i.e. a Bolshevik party, was succeeded with a dictature of one man, who was supported with the punishing organs of NKVD and the growing layer of nomenclature burocrats.

24 (3) period – 1938-45.

The third five-year plan, planned for 1938-42, really lasted till 1945 because of the war. Already XVIII congress of VKP (b) 1939 put the task to reach and supercede the important capitalist states in the economic relation. Really first of all the heavy industry and military branches were financed. 1940 the industrial production superceded 8.5 times the level of 1913, but the agriculture only reached the level of 1913. The system of collective and state farms with its “hungry” working days did not favor its development. Country prepared to the war, 1939 the new law “About the general military duty” was accepted, new tanks and avions were built. From May to September 1929 in Mongolia the fight with the Japanese troops took place in the region of Halhin Gol River. The repressed commanders of the civil war times (Yakir, Tukhachevsky etc.) were replaced by the others, first of all Zhukov, who distinguished in Mongolia. To prevent

the war in two fronts, the USSR concluded the treaty about non-attack with Germany for ten years (Molotov-Ribbentrop pacts) August 23, 1939. According to the pact (corresponding to the Tilsit treaty 1807) the partition of spheres of influence in Europe between the USSR and Germany was made. The USSR in fact restored the old western frontier of Russian empire (without Poland and Finland). War with Finland ended relatively unsuccessful, only a part of territory under Leningrad (Vyborg) was added, despite 1940 the Karel-Finnish SSR was created. In the same year the Baltic republics were occupied, and the territory of Bessarabia, given back by Rumania, was divided between the Ukrainian SSR and the formed Moldavian SSR (Moldavian ASSR, including the modern Dnestr region, earlier was a part of the Ukraine). In September 1939 as the new (4th) partition of Poland the Western Ukraine (besides Transcarpatia) and Western Belorussia were added. Now the Soviet Union had already 16 republics. Meanwhile Hitler managed to occupy almost whole continental Europe, including France. The uniting of Germany and the USSR in the fight against England seemed real (the plan of Okawa proposed the Russian attack in Iran and India), but Hitler, who hated Slavs and already 1924 prepared for the war against Slavs, decided in other way.

June 22, 1941 the Great Patriotic war began. The mistakes of Stalin, who believed Hitler (despite different warnings), gave the possibility to the Germans to occupy big territories. They were supported with the inhabitants of Baltic countries and with a part of Ukrainians, who were soon deceived in their hopes to create a Ukrainian state under the protection of Germans (like Croatia and Slovakia). But the Stalin dictatorship was especially effective in the war time. 1941 Stalin becomes a head of government. "Blitzkrieg" was not successful, Hitler was defeated at Moscow. At the occupied territories the executions of Jews and Communists were made, collective farms were liquidated. 1942 the army of general Vlasov came on the side of Hitler, but attack to Caucasus was not successful, in November Germans were gravely defeated at Stalingrad. From December 1941 Japan was at war with the USA and England and did not open the second front in Siberia. 1943 the Kursk battle takes place, in November Kiev is liberated. In the war time to rise the battle mood of warriors Stalin comes closer to the Orthodoxy, from 1943 Patriarchate is restored (under Sergiy Stragorodsky), the orders of Alexander Nevsky and Suvorov are established, the military ranks are restored in the army, the Comintern is dissolved, instead of "International" the Soviet anthem is introduced. The Stalin's politics becomes more national Russian. At the end of 1943 the conference in Tegeran takes place, allies (Great Britain and the USA) open the second front in Italy (earlier the war actions took place in Africa) and defeat Mussolini. Under the pretext of collaboration with Hitler Stalin exiles some Caucasian people, the Crimea Tatars and Volga Germans. 1944 the attack of Red Army continues, the blockade of Leningrad is broken, the whole territory of the USSR is liberated. Meanwhile the allies open the second front in Normandy, France is liberated. 1945 allies occupy the Western Germany, the USSR – the Eastern Germany with Berlin. Germany capitulates May, 8 1945. According to the Potsdam conference, the USSR gets the East Prussia with Königsberg and Transcarpatia, united with the Ukrainian SSR. But the war with Japan continues. USA make barbaric nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Red Army liberates Manchuria, September 2 Japan capitulates. USSR gets Southern Sakhalin and Kuriles, Port-Arthur and Dalny become the Russian bases in China again (according to the treaty with Chang Kaishek), earlier (1944) Tuva was brought to the USSR.

The victory of the USSR was achieved with a life of ca. 27 mln. people (Germans lost a bit more than 3 mln.), the guerrilla movement was active, Zhukov, Konev, Rokossovsky were famous generals. Stalin managed to rule the country in this difficult time, the anti-Communist revolt in Russia, which was hoped by Hitler, did not happen. The evacuated inside the country offices – universities, academies etc. Continued its work, new tanks and reactive missiles ("katyushas") are built. The actors are mobilized to front to rise the battle mood of warriors, this aim is persecuted with films and other works, A. Tolstoy writes a patriotic novel "Peter I". In difference to the earlier twenty years, the turn to the heroic past of Russia takes place. 1945

Stalin becomes a generalissimus. But soon the new partition of world takes place and the “cold war” begins.

Questions:

1. Describe the period of militarism.
2. What were the main causes of revolution of 1917?
3. Describe the first period of Soviet history.
4. What changes did take place in the second period of Soviet history?
5. Describe the 3rd period of Soviet history.

25 (5) period – 1950-1990 – period of social-imperialism.

This period is usually understood as period of struggle of two systems – capitalist and socialist. The notion “social-imperialism” (going back till Mao Tse Tung) is more correct, because in the reality the return to the period of imperialism takes place, and the politics of the USSR (at the end of period – also of PRC) is not very different from the politics of the USA. The thermonuclear bomb is invented, which makes the victory in the nuclear war impossible. The leaders of countries, who experienced the WWII, still believe in the victory in the WWII (Khrushchev, Mao Tse Tung, Deng Xiaoping), which puts the war on the eve of the nuclear war (Cuban crisis 1962). But the understanding that the whole civilization will be destroyed in the new war strengthens. Therefore the local wars, like in the period of imperialism (in Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan etc.), are led. Superpowers are the USA and the USSR, in response to the creation of NATO 1949 the Organisation of Warsaw Treaty is created, 1961 the Berlin wall is built, which confirms the partition of Germany. But old imperialistic states still exist, French and British commonwealths are created, France and the United Kingdom become the nuclear powers and sometimes lead an own policy, later China becomes a nuclear power and also begins own imperialistic policy (conflict with India 1962, with USSR 1969, attack of Vietnam 1979), and then is modernized under Deng Xiaoping. The defeated countries – Germany (the Western - FRG) and Japan, helped with the USA – have an economic “wonder” and fight for markets. It is also promoted with the organisation of European Economic Union (1957), later entered by Spain, Portugal and Greece, where the Fascist regimes ceased to rule. Germany has new, third macrostage of history with following periods: 1. 1945-49 period of occupation of the country with four occupational powers (USSR, USA, UK and France). 2. 1949-61. From the proclamation of two German powers – FRG and DDR – to the building of Berlin wall. FRG, ruled by the chancellor Adenauer and his right-liberal coalition (CDU/CSU, FDP), has an economic “wonder” and builds a “prosperity society” with developed social rights, KPD is prohibited 1956, FRG enters the NATO 1954; GDR, where the Soviet army is stationed, is ruled by SUP of Ulbricht; the revolt of 1953 is suppressed, the “people’s democracy” is established. 3. 1961-71. From the building of Berlin wall till the Berlin treaty of four powers. FRG is ruled by the right-liberal coalition till 1966 (chancellors Adenauer till 1963, then Erhard), then by the “great coalition” (1966-1969) under Kiesinger, after it the left-liberal coalition (SPD, FDP) under Brandt. The country goes left, 1968 the student protests take place. GDR is ruled by Ulbricht 4. 1971-1982. The period of “détente”. FRG is ruled by the left-liberal coalition (till 1974 chancellor Brandt, then Schmidt), FRG by Honecker. The relations between both German states become better, a row of treaties are concluded. According to the Helsinki treaty of 1975 the frontiers in Europe have to be unchangeable. One speaks about two German states and about two German nations – capitalist and socialist. 5. 1982-1990. In FRG the right coalition returns to power 1982 under Kohl, as result of “perestroika” 1990 GDR is liquidated, Berlin wall is destroyed. The successor the II International is the Socialist International (founded in 1951), in the countries of the Western Europe the socialist parties come to power, which follow the policy of social reforms, making better the life level of population. In 70-s the “cold war” is succeeded with “détente”, then – with a new “cold war”. The appearance of television makes easy “the brain washing” to the population. The cosmic era begins, flights into the space and to the Moon are made, but satellites are used mostly for military and intelligence purposes. Nuclear energetic makes progress, but catastrophes take place (Lake Placid 1979, Chernobyl 1986). The number of countries reaches almost 200; politically liberated, but economically dependent countries of the “third world” fight each other (India – Pakistan, Iraq – Iran), at the Near East Arabic countries make wars with Israel (created 1948) and become rich for the cost of oil. Islamic forces become active, making revolutions in some countries (Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan), which shows the tendency to the return to Middle Ages (“neofeodalism”). The Soviet Union, leading active policy in Asia and Africa, supporting the countries of “socialist orientation”, decays economically. In the second part of 80-s the Soviet Union cannot carry the burden of “arms running”, in the result of “perestroika” (rebuilding) of Gorbachev the socialist system in Europe is destroyed, the Warsaw Treaty is dissolved, Germany is united; in the same time the socialist system remains in the modernized China and some other countries of Asia and in Cuba. Western democracy celebrates the victory, when 1991 the Soviet Union is destroyed. But this triumph was ahead of time.

In the Soviet Union 4th-7th periods of the 4th cycle (25-28 periods of Russian history) .

1829(4) period – 1946-1956.

Period of the maximal flourishing of Soviet system, epoch of the the fourth (1946-50) and fifth (1951-55) five-year plans. After the war country laid in ruins, 1946 there was a hunger in the Ukraine, but the West did not help the USA from “ideal” grounds. The fourth five year plan

persecuted mostly the goals of removation, the fifth – planned the industrial growth of 70%. It is a period of a “restauration” (Red Army becomes the Soviet, 1946 Sovnarkom is renamed to the Council of ministers, in some schools Latin is studied, the ancient and medieval history is studied thoroughly at schools (three years), in the architecture – “Stalin empire” and classicism), corresponding typologically to the epoch of “restauration” in France under Charles X (1824-1830), the Stalin’s power remains unlimited. 1946-53 the repressions continued, among them “the Lenigrad case” (1949), “the case of doctors” etc., soon after the creation of Israel the campaign against “cosmopolits” begins. The death penalty was abolished from 1947 till 1950. The money reforms was made (new rubles looked more like the old Czar ones), prizes were lowened in the cities. Collectivisation, begun at the territories, occupied in 1940, in fact only after the war, caused the indignation of peasanats. In Baltic countries and in the Ukraine the guerilla war took place, many its participants were exiled to Siberia. 1952 at the XIXth Congress the party was renamed from VKP(b) to KPSS (CPSU). In the same year ca. 1,5 mln. remained imprisoned in the camps.

1953, after the death of Stalin (he was possibly poisoned) Beriia could become his successor, but the full transition of power into the hands of punishing organs was not accepted for the party nomenclature. Beriia, who headed the MVD and began to pretend for the leading role, was executed in December 1953 as an “enemy of people” (it is a rare case when this accusation corresponded to reality), Malenkov became a head of government, N.S. Chrushchov – a first secretary of CC. Malenkov made an amnesty, the camps were abolished. 1955 he was replaced by Bulganin. From 1954 the exploration of waste lands in Kazakhstan took place, which brought results only in the first years. The unclever policy of the cutting of territory of Russian Federation was continued, 1954 Crimea was given to the Ukraine, two Russian regions were received by Kazakhstan. But in the same 1954 Karelia was included into the RSFSR, the number of republics was decreased by one, reaching 15, Russian Federation has got the modern frontiers.

The big changes happened in the foreign political situation. With the help of the USSR the European system of socialism was built, also in the Eastern Germany. The countries of West Europe became more and more the satellites of the USA, which was testified with the creation of NATO 1949. The response – the creation of the Warsaw Treaty – followed only 1955 (Stalin thought that the WWII will take place inside the capitalist system itself between the states-victors and the defeated states, the help for the reunification of Germany and changing it into the neutral land like Austria exted, but it was destroyed with the entrance of FRG in the NATO 1954), but in the same 1949 SEV (COMECON) was created. Not all socialist countries supported the USSR, Yugoslavia preferred the neutral course and the economic cooperation with the West, which brought indignation of Stalin. Relations to it became better only 1954-55. Socialist system was also created in Asia, China, North Korea and Vietnam became the countries, building socialism; 1951 the treaty about friendship and cooperation with PRC was concluded (replacing the treaty of 1946), according to which Dalny and Port-Arthur were returned to China till 1955. In Asia the essence of the “real socialism” as a transitory stage from the feudalism till the modern industrial society was the most evident. In the more developed European “socialist countries”, which went at the Stalin’s way, indignation grew that caused the revolts of 1953 in GDR and of 1956 in Hungary and Poland, suppressed with the Soviet help. West took course for the “cold war”, which aim was the destruction of the USSR and its disintegration into the national states (directive of Security Council of the USA from 1947), but the test of Soviet nuclear bomb 1949 made the West a bit cautious. Instead of the WWII the Korean war began (1950-53), which was led by two Koreas, USSR, PRC and USA. The war ended with a partition of Korea, 1954 the partition of Vietnam also took place after the end of war with France. The USSR now supported the Arabic states, especially Egypt, also in the second Arabic-Israel war 1956, where the UK and France supported Israel. The refusal from the military bases of the USSR in Port-Arthur and the neutral Finland was unclever.

Like the blasting bomb, the closed report of Khrushchov at the XX Congress of CPSU (February 1956) was made, criticizing the “personality cult” of Stalin. In the whole the repressions of 1937-38 and later ones were criticized, their victims rehabilitated, the exiled small nations brought back. The earlier politics of Stalin was in general recognized as true. The “personality cult” of Stalin was abolished, but the cults of Lenin and party remained. Report really damaged greatly the authority of socialism and signified the begin of decay of the “socialist” system, founded at the slave camp trade and the serf collective farm one. Naturally, revisionist Khrushchov thought completely in other way (like Gorbachov later): destroying socialism, he thought that he modernizes it. The “warming” began at the country.

In the science of that epoch there were achievements (especially in the sphere of atomic energy, used also for the peace goals), there were also raw mistakes (fight with genetics and cybernetics, which brought the Soviet science some decennials back). In linguistics the approach of Stalin (who did not know any foreign language) was surprisingly correct (“Marxism and the questions of linguistics” criticized the theory of Marr about four elements of language). In literature and art the socialist realism dominates, talented writers and composers (Zoshchenko, Akhmatova, Khachatryan, Prokofyev, Shostakovich) are persecuted (resolutions of CC 1946-48). Now the thorough study of Russia history is officially promoted, first of all the epochs of Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great, the school manuals become better. The relations to church (headed by Alexiy I) also become better, the spiritual seminaries and academies are organized.

1830(5) period – 1957-1968.

Period of rule of Khrushchov (till 1964) and the first years of Brezhnev, ended with the invasion of Soviet forces in Chechoslovakia. It corresponds to the rule of Louis Philipp in France (1830-48), in whose time the big bourgeoisie ruled. 1957 the power of Khrushchov strengthens, plenum of CC fires so called “anti-Party group” (Stalinists Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov etc.), in the same year the defence minister Zhukov was fired. The power in the party and in the country is fully in the hands of Khrushchov, 1958 he also becomes a head of government (instead of Bulganin). Khrushchov estimated the situation in the country not correctly and proposed utopic and unneeded projects. 1957 the “sovnarkhozy” (councils of people’s economy) instead of ministeries were introduced, after three years of the 6th five-year plan (1956-58) the seven-year plan was announced (1959-65), XXI Congress of CPSU (1959) came to the conclusion about the full and decisive victory of socialism in the USSR and about the begin of stretched building of communism. A task to reach and supercede the USA according to the level of production for a person was put. 1961 at the XXII Congress of the party the IIIrd program of the party was accepted, which developed an utopic plan of building of communism for twenty years. At the same congress the personality cult of Stalin was condemned openly, the body of Stalin was put out from the mausoleum of Lenin, the works were excluded, the monuments were destroyed, Stalingrad is renamed to Volgograd. In fact the transition from Marxist communism to the earlier utopic one took place, although party continued to cite the ideas of Marx-Engels-Stalin. Utopism of Khrushchov discredited communism among its supporters abroad, search of the “third way” (for example, “Arabic socialism”) strengthened. 1961 the money reform was made, new ruble existed for thirty years. The industry grew. Meanwhile the situation in agriculture worsened (because of the unclever experiments), after the passports were allowed to collective farm workers, the flight from village into town strengthened. Problems with food supply brought the revolt in Novocherkassk (1962) and grew in the next years. In the CC indignation with the “voluntarist” actions of Khrushchov grew, in October 1964 he was dismissed; Leonid Brezhnev became the first (from 1966 – the general) secretary of CPSU. One person could not now be both a party leader and a head of government; this position was taken by Kosygin, who tried to make reforms in the industry and to introduce a “hozraschet” (economic paying). The ministeries were restored, 1966 the eight five-year plan was introduced. In the same year the work of collective farm peasants began to be paid. The real power was in the hands of the first secretary

of CC. In the union's republics the nationalism strengthens, the corrupted party-mafia clans are formed.

The foreign and defence policy of that epoch was also not correct. Already the XX Congress of the part approved the fatal for the fate of socialism thesis about the peaceful coexistence of the states with the different systems, which really could cause only the weakness and death of socialism. Khrushchov overestimated the revolutionary character of the world situation and believed into the soon perishment of capitalism. In this time the countries of Asia and Africa are really liberated from the colonial yoke, but only in Cuba 1959 the dictature of Castro was established, which aim was socialism. Therefore USSR strengthened the support of Cuba, 1962 the famous Caribic crisis took place because of the stationing of Soviet rockets in Cuba, which nearly brought the world to the nuclear war. Army was reduced till 2 mln. (till 1958), 1963 the treaty about the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests in three spheres was subscribed. In the same time there were no persepectives of socialist revolution in the west, in the USA, West Germany and other countries the active fight with Communists was led, in Spain and Portugal the Fascist regims continued to rule, in democratic countries too the striving to the "strong hand" strengthens, therefore the generals of WWII (Eisenhower, de Gaulle) come to power. The last one founds the Fifth republic, which goes out from the military organization of the NATO, and makes better the relations with the USSR. But in the same time the relations with socialist countries themselves, first of all with China, become complicated; it was shown in the conferences of Communist parties 1957 and 1960. China (and Albania after it) condemned the policy of peaceful coexistence, accused Khrushchov in the attempts to restore capitalism and called him a revisionist (speech of Mao Tsedong 1964), finally 1964 China made pretensions for the Soviet Far East. The relations with the USA remained tensed; they could not be improved even from the visit of Khrushchov in the USA 1959 (the first visit of the Soviet leader in the USA), already 1960 the relations became worse because of the avion-spy U-2. The Berlin wall, built 1961, became a symbol of the partition of Germany; the conflict of two systems in Europe became stronger. 1965 the USA were involved into the war in Vietnam, supporting the Southern Vietnam and bombing the North Vietnam, which was supported with USSR and China. 1967 the third Arab-Israel war takes place, USSR supports Arabic lands, first of all Egypt, as well as Syria and Iraq, who were supposed to be on the way of socialist orientation. Finally, 1968 the invasion of the Warsaw Treaty troops (accept Rumania) into Chechoslovakia took place to suppress the changes, which begun there. As protest Albania left the Warsaw Treaty.

Fight between USSR and USA for the leadership in the space exploration takes place, where in this period the USSR is leading. 1957 the first satellite of Earth is launched, 1961 Yury Gagarin is in the space. But the USA soon overcome the retardation, especially after the death of the talented constructor Korolyov 1966. The television begins to propagate. 1958 the general eight-year education was introduced. The school reform was more negative than positive: the courses of history were shortened, instead of fundamental sciences the labor education was introduced. The fight with religion begins again, the churches are destroyed, in the high schools the "scholarly atheism" was introduced. In the same time ROCh enters the Oecumenic Church Council and takes part in the "struggle for peace". Stalin prizes were renamed into the State ones, the Lenin prizes appeared again. Soviet scholars now become also the Nobel prize laureats. The Soviet intelligentsia, which had to be mute for many years, now more and more becomes oppositional to the regime. Pasternak gets a Nobel prize for his novel "Doctor Zhivago", but has to refuse from it under the threat of privation of Soviet citizenship. 1966 Sholokhov also gets a Nobel prize for "Queit Don", Akhmatova dies. Around the magazine "Novy mir (New world)" of Tvardovsky the persons of "warming" are united, 1963 a story of A.I.Solzhenitsin "One day of Ivan Denisovich" is published there. Famous poets of the begin of 60-s were Yevtushenko, Rozhdestvensky, Voznesensky, bards – Galich and Okujava, the work of poet, singer and actor V.Vysotsky begins. Dostoevsky and Yesenin, who were prohibited earlier, return to in the causes of literature. But with the begin of Brezhnev rule "warming" was abolished, its persons have more and more difficulties. In the same times experiments in the agriculture were abolished,

genetics and cybernetics were “rehabilitated”, but the time was already lost. Very interesting experiments in the sphere of psychology (Vasilyev) begin to be made.

In the whole the epoch is very contradictory, it was well characterized only... by Mao Tse Tung (who himself made the “big jumping” in that time, and the “culture revolution” later), who said that Khrushchov used Marxism-Leninism only as a label, creating a personal dictatorship, and really serves to the interests of “very thin layer of privileged bourgeoisie” (one can only add the “party-nomenclature”). These words become even more true in relation to his successor Brezhnev.

1831(6) period – 1968-1979.

Period of Brezhnev rule, who became also a head of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR instead Podgorny 1977. He corresponds to the Napoleon III Bonapart in France. To some extent it is a caricature of Stalin, who corresponds to Bonapart I. 9 (1971-75) и 10 (1976-80) five-year plans were not so successful, like the previous ones, tempos of economic growth become lower, the country lives mostly from the oil and gas export, importing grain (because of devastation of villages and crisis of collective farm economy, the declared unification of town and village became a flight of village inhabitants into the town). Baikal-Amur magistral is built (mostly from military grounds for the case when Chinese would occupy Transsib). The “shadow” economics develops more and more. 1977 the new Constitution of the USSR is accepted. Compared with the “classicist” Stalin’s, it can be called “decadent” (a feature of period) because of the plenty of phrases, but only one thing is changed in the essence: article 6 is introduced, here the leading role of the Communist party is proclaimed. Trying to save the face under the evident fiasco of the plan of building of communism, the building of “developed socialism” is proclaimed (people joke: it is a socialism, inside of which capitalism is developed). Glorifying of Brezhnev and the party (because of 30 years of victory in the Great Patriotic war and 60 years of revolution) reach the culmination (as well as the anecdotes about the general secretary), but Brezhnev himself becomes less and less able to rule.

In the foreign policy there is a period of “détente”. It has relation first of all to the relations with Europe (Russia becomes more and more closer to Europe, going out from the Asiatic situation of epoch of Lenin-Stalin), where the social-democrats rule. 1972 the treaty with FRG is concluded, which confirms the existence of two German states. 1975 in Helsinki the Concluding act of the meeting about security and cooperation in Europe is subscribed, which confirmed the unchangeability of European frontiers (which were changed only about 15 years). The contacts between SEV and EEU, as well as the integration inside SEV become better (now Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba are members too). The relations to the USA are not so good, but also here the changes are evident. 1972 the visit of Nixon to the USSR takes place (it is a first visit of American president to Russia after Yalta meeting 1945), the treaty about anti-rocket defence is subscribed, 1974 Brezhnev meets with Nixon and Ford. Talks about limiting of strategic weapons (START) are led. 1973 the USA bring the troops from Vietnam, then the socialist north defeats the capitalist south and 1975 Vietnam is unified. Laos also becomes socialist. But it was a last victory of the “world system of socialism”, split into the supporters of Soviet or Chinese orientation. The last ones established the cruel regime in Campuchia 1976-79, which devastated the towns, murdered some millions of population and discredited communism. Under Carter (1976-80) the USA begin the “struggle for the human rights”, characterized with the intrusion into the inside affairs of other countries, first of all the socialist ones (despite the USA declaration of 1941). The relations with China remained tensioned, 1969 the frontier conflict upon Ussuri River takes place, the Maoist China also comes closer to the USA (visit of Nixon to China 1972). After the death of Mao (1976) the “gang of four” is condemned, it is proclaimed responsible for the “cultural revolution” (typologically corresponding to the repressions of late Stalin epoch, beginning from 1937) and reforms begin, first of all in the economics. It reminds typologically 1953-57 in the USSR, Hua Gofen and his people corresponding to Malenkov and Bulganin. Because of “restauration of capitalism” in China Albania quits it, remaining on the Stalinist positions. At the Near East USSR supports Syria, Iraq

and PLO, headed by Arafat, 1973 the fourth Arab-Israel war takes place. Strange enough, USSR has also good relations with Shah Iran. Egypt also remains an ally of the USSR, but after Sadat came to power (1970), the relations worsen. Libya, Angola and Ethiopia became new allies of the USSR.

The competition of USSR and USA in the space continues. USA reach USSR, 1969 they make a Moon landing. USSR prefers to send “Lunokhods” (Moon-goers), USSR explore Venus, USA – Venus, Mars and Jupiter. From 1971 USSR support the long time orbital stations in the near space, 1975 the meeting of Soviet cosmonauts and American astronauts (“Soyuz-Apollo”) takes place.

Period of the “dissidents” in the USSR, supported by CIA. The biggest critics of regime were Solzhenitsin, who was sent out from the country 1974 and got the Nobel price of peace 1975, and Sakharov, exiled to Gorky 1979. In Samizdat (self-publishing) different texts, corresponding to the intuitive level, are published. The psychological and “information” war strengthens (under the pretext of freedom of information), Communists lose the fight for minds of youth, educated not by official Pioneer and Komsomol organization, but by Western radiostations and rock-music. The psychological investigations are led, which oft supercede the frames of the official Soviet psychology. Flourishing of sciences, studying the antiquity, excavations are made in the many places of the Soviet Union. The time of “Aesopus language” in the literature, flourishing of satyre, which is restrained by censure in the frames “of struggle with separate misgivings”. All the country listens to the songs of Vysocky, shows comedies, Andrey Mironov was a famous actor of the epoch. In the films, even revolutionary, the nostalgia for the corresponding period of Czarist Russia is evident. The Russian rock appears, Grebenshchikov and his group “Aquarium” begins his activity, the songs of Makarevich also have an oppositional subtext. The emigration of Jews in Israel strengthens. Repressions of KGB also strengthen, it is led by Andropov (from 1967), but the fight for minds of people is already lost. Epoch of lie, hypocrisy and stealing at all levels.

28(7) period – 1979-1991.

Period begins from the important international events. As revenge for the occupation of Campuchia China begins the large-scale invasion to Vietnam. It was a first war between the “socialist” states, which testified about the general crisis of socialism. In China itself reformer Den Xiaopin comes to power, who typologically corresponds to Khrushchov, but (in difference to him and Gorbachov) he puts the economic reforms at the first place (program of “four modernizations”). Much more important events take place in the Middle East (Iran and Afghanistan). The force, threatening both capitalism and socialism – radical Islam – appears. Speaking with a language of Soviet historians, “a new stage in the history of the world revolutionary movement” begins. When 19th century went under the sign of the French revolution, 20th century – of Russian, then 21st century will go under the sign of the Islamic revolution. The USA become the main enemy of Iran, the attempt of an American intervention fails, but 1980 the Iran-Iraq war begins, continuing till 1988. Initially USA support Iraq, headed by Saddam Husein, but after the occupation of Kuwait (1990) they make a successful military operation “Storm in the desert”. Kuwait was liberated, but now Iraq becomes the worst enemy of the USA. In Afghanistan the occupational Soviet army has to fight with the Islamic partisans, supported by USA, in this was the USSR has lost 15,000 people, the troops were drawn back only 1989. After the conclusion of separate Camp-David peace (1979) Egypt left the anti-Israel coalition (having become Sinai for it), which caused the murder of President Sadat 1981. 1982 the fifth Arab-Israel war begins, Israel occupies the South Lebanon. The entering of Soviet troops into Afghanistan influences negatively the relations with the West, which boycotts the Olympic Games in Moscow 1980. In the begin of 80-s in the West the “hawks” (Reagan, Thatcher, Kohl) come to power, who call to make a “crusade against communism”.

1980 Kosygin was succeeded by Tikhonov as head of government. XXVI Congress of CPSU (1981) was the last congress of Brezhnev, he dies 1982, former KGB chef Andropov

becomes his successor and tries to better the discipline in the country. In this time (1983) at the territory of Europe the American cruise missiles are stationed, Europe becomes a hostage of the USA, the threat of nuclear war hung over the USSR, like in the time of Caribic crisis. As revenge for the boycott of Olympic Games 1980 USSR and other socialist states boycott the Olympic Games of 1984 in Los-Angeles, both sides demonstrated clearly that in their understanding sport can easily become a hostage of politics. Andropov dies 1984, his successor, old Chernenko – 1985. With this event the epoch of “gerontocracy” ends; relatively young (54 years) reformer Gorbachov becomes a general secretary (his possible rival was a conservator Ligachov, but he was also old).

1986 Gorbachov summons the next, XXVII Congress of CPSU; one speaks now only about the “acceleration” (tempo of economical growth were sunk very much in the 11th five-year plan), the 12th five-year plan is accepted, which became the last one. In the same year the Chernobyl catastrophe takes place (possibly, a diversion). Gorbachov could better the relations to the West (with a state treason). Gorbachov himself is in the reality already not a Communist, but a Socialist, corresponding to Louis Blanc (1811-82) in France. His ideal – the “renovation” of socialism. From the lexics of Alexander II he takes words “glasnost” (openness) and “perestroika” (rebuilding).

1987 70 years of revolution are celebrated, in this time the split between Gorbachov and Yeltsin begins. Superficially the politics of Gorbachov looks like the continuation of Khrushchov “warming” and attracts the intelligentsia on his side. The Stalin repressions are condemned in general, Bukharin, Rykov and others are rehabilitated. In the country pseudo – “cooperativs” appear, serving to the legalization of “shadow” economics. But the proclaimed goal of Gorbachov is “return to the Lenin goals of socialism”, in the world policy – building of a “European house” (idea of de Gaulle), which testifies about the return of Russia to Europe. Utopism is politics id gravely punished, especially in our pragmatic epoch. 1988 the XIX party conference takes place, the program of politic reforms is accepted. Already at the end of 1988 the Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbeiijan begins, republics more and more cease to be controlled. 1989 the First congress of people’s deputies is summoned, electing the Supreme Soviet of USSR; Gorbachov becomes its chairman. Formally it is a return to the practice of 1917-36, in fact – the begin of anarchy in the land. It is a first and a last congress with participation of Sakharov, who dies soon. In the congress the democratic opposition – “Interregionary group of deputies” appears. The economic situation decays rapidly. In the same 1989 the fiasco of socialism in the East Europe takes place, Gorbachov de facto leaves his allies of Warsaw Treaty; the changes in Asia did not take place (in China the anti-Communist demonstration of students according to the visit of Gorbachov was suppressed), accept Mongolia, where democracy wins later. Because of the changes in East Europe Germany is united 1990, Warsaw Treaty is dissolved, but NATO continues to exist. In the same 1990 Gorbachov is elected a president of the USSR at the congress, but in the same year the Supreme Soviet of RSFSR, headed by Yeltsin, is elected, Russia and other republics proclaim their sovereignty, Baltic countries became de facto independent. 1990 the last, XXVIIIth Congress of CPSU takes place. Communist parties are divided too, the Communist party of Russia, headed by Polozkov, is created. Events of 1989-1991 correspond to the 1870-71 in France, Russia enters into the new macroperiod.

In Moscow the epoch of “two powers” – struggle between the Supreme Soviets and governments of RSFSR and USSR – begins. Vice prime-minister of Russia Yavlinsky proposes the demagogic programs “500 days”. 1991 begins with the events in Lithuania and Latvia. Attempts to suppress separatists causes the indignation of democratic public. The economic measures of prime minister of USSR Pavlov make the situation in the country even worse. June 12, 1991 Yeltsin is elected a president of Russia. Attempt to conclude a new Union treaty failed; the August coup, made by the Gorbachov’s team, was unsuccessful. CPSU (which had already 20 mln. of people) is prohibited, all power is taken by the leaders of republics, i.e. the same nomenclature. In fact the “nomenclature revolution” took place. In it it differs from the

democratic revolutions in the East Europe, where dissidents came to power (like Wałęsa in Poland and Havel in Czechoslovakia), but also there and especially in the Baltic countries nomenclature managed to “change color” in due time. The proclamation of independence by all republics of the USSR begins. Gorbachov becomes a president without a country and a general secretary without a party (which excluded him for treason). December 8, 1991 Yeltsin, Kravchuk and Shushkevich subscribe the shameful Belovezhskoye agreement about the dissolving of the USSR. In the same day the European Community becomes a European Union (a coincidence?) Instead of the USSR December 21 The Community of Independent States (without Baltic countries) is created; December 25 Gorbachov declares that he leaves the duties of President of USSR.

As every late epoch (period corresponds to the “silver age” of begin of 20th century), it is a time of mystic and religious mood, the spiritual period. After the celebration of 1000 years of Rus baptism the return to Orthodoxy takes place (patriarch Alexiy II blesses Yeltsin), but not only: yoga and oriental teachings are propagated, Islam and Buddhism are revived, “extrasensy” (sensitives), astrology, magic, hypnosis become popular (even on TV “psychoterapeuts” Kashpirovsky and Chumak make séances: watching these programs, Soviet fools became post-Soviet idiots, prepared for the swift deterioration of their life and even glad to it), from the West sects and preachers come. Mytsic moods of epoch are reflected well in the songs of B.Grebenshchikov, rock music has a function of “protest music” for youth. Epoch of losing of orientation, treason, mass psychosis and insanity.

Short course of history of PRC.

History of modern China is interesting in many respects. China remains the biggest in the world socialist state (when the Soviet Union and the socialist lands of Western Europe already do not exist). In the last years it had many successes, becoming a third state in the world according to the general national product. Does it mean that the Chinese leadership made a real “perestroika” and transition to the market relations? Or PRC went some other way than USSR from the beginning? What is a future of socialism in China? We will try to ask these questions. History of modern China is divided in periods, like the history of Russia, and compared with the corresponding periods of the Soviet history.

In official Chinese historiography the begin of modern history is the proclamation of People’s Republic of China (October 1, 1949). But even more important date is 1945 – the end of WWII (on Chinese territory – war with Japanese invaders). Therefore we begin to discuss the Chinese history from this year and divide it into 6 periods.

1. 1945-1957
2. 1958-1966
3. 1966-1976
4. 1976-1989
5. 1989-2002
6. 2002-

1 period – 1945-1957.

This period can be divided in three sub-periods: 1. 1945-1949 2. 1949-52 3. 1953-57

1 sub-period – 1945-49 – period of the third civil war between Guomindan and CPC.

1945 Japan was defeated (also because the USSR entered in the war with it, asked by the western allies, in such a way breaking the pact about non-aggression of 1941). After the destruction of common enemy the old inimity between Guomindan and CPC renewed. At the VIIth Congress of CPC (April 1945, the last VIth Congress took part in Moscow 1928) Mao Tsedong (who headed a party from 1935) demanded to create coalitionary government, headed by Guomindan. The talks about it took place, but they were not successful. Guomindan (founded 1912), like CPC (founded 1921), was a revolutionary party and accepted only one-party system. In reality in the country the oligarchy of “four families” with Chang Kaishek on the top was constituted, but

some regions were controlled by Communists already from 1931. Besides it, in the general context of the beginning “cold war”, the USA supported Guomindan more and more, striving not to allow communists come to power in the biggest Asian country. Therefore efforts to create a coalitionary government, approved by the Political Consultative Council of China, had no success. The civil war in China is divided in two stages. At the first (1946-47) Guomindan had the overhand, at the second (1947-49) Communists could reach the change to their favor in the war, 1949 they took Beijing and Nanjing, 1950 – island of Hainan, 1951 Tibet (de facto independent from 1912). In the hands of Chang Kaishek only Taiwan was left, where the American troops were descended. Notice that the Soviet Union also supported Guomindan many years, 1945 it concluded a treaty with China. In the first years of the war with Japan USSR also gave a military assistance to Guomindan, V.I.Chuikov was a Soviet military adviser of Chang Kaishek (till 1942). In such a way, in difference to the East Europe (besides Albania), a victory of Communists in China was achieved with the own forces (and with seized American weapon), and not with the help of the victorious Red Army, which already 1945 has given Manchuria (except Port-Arthur and Dalny) to Guomindan according to the treaty; this was probably one of the causes of the independent from the USSR course of Chinese (and Albania) communists on the world arena. 1949 at the 1st session of People’s Political Consultative Council of China the People’s Republic of China was proclaimed, which head became Mao Tsedong, a prime-minister and a foreign minister – Zhou Enlai. USSR was a first country, which recognized PRC. The civil war in China, which brought many human and economic losses and a giant inflation, is fully comparable with the civil war in Russia, which also followed after the world war (China was in the situation of the civil war almost the whole time after the fall of monarchy of 1911). Therefore in China 1949 is comparable not with 1917 in Russia, but with 1920-21, i.e. the end of civil war.

2 sub-period – 1949-52 – period of reconstruction.

Period of the reconstruction of Chinese economy in the begin of 50-s fully corresponds to the NEP of 20-s in Russia. In the economy different sectors co-existed, among them the private one, the small and “national” bourgeoisie continued its existence, Mao called the Chinese abroad to invest money in the Chinese economy. The liquidation of big peasants did not take place, only the land of landlords was confiscated. Mao also did not hurry to create collective farms according to the Soviet example, in 1952 there were 10 collective farms in China. Instead of them the brigades of mutual help and agricultural cooperatives were created, where the private landownership of peasants was preserved. Bourgeoisie (besides the comprador one, connected with the West) did not lose its election rights in China, instead of the Soviets the meetings of people’s representatives from four classes (workers – to which the intelligentsia belonged, peasants, small and “national” bourgeoisie) were created. Theoretically, in the country the multiparty system, headed by CPC, existed. National minorities (among them Tibetans) has got big enough autonomy, in Tibet the rule of Dalai-lama was preserved. But the attack upon the bourgeoisie was made under the slogans “fight with three and five misuses”, the most important of which were corruption in the party itself, as well as bribery and refusal to pay taxes.

In the foreign policy the important event was a conclusion of Soviet-Chinese treaty about friendship, union and mutual help for 30 years 1950, undersigned by Vyshinsky and Zhou Enlai. According to the treaty, directed first of all against Japan and its allies (i.e. USA), USSR was obliged to give back to China the military bases Port-Arthur and Dalny, Chinese Changchun (i.e. South Manchurian) railway. Soviet Union gave to China the preferred credit in amount of 300 mln. dollars, which had to be paid back till the end of 1963, also with the export of raw materials and tea. Instead of it China got the equipment and technologies. The treaty was certainly more profitable for China than for the USSR. Future has shown that the attempt of the USSR to make from China a satellite like the East European countries has got a fiasco.

1950-51 Chinese “volunteers” took an active part in the Korean war, which ended with the defeat of the USA and its allies and costed 20 bln. dollars. Historically China always looked upon Korea as its vassal, besides it the USA were revenged for the support of Chang Kaishek.

Meanwhile the the Vietnam-French war took place without an active participation of China, because the North Vietnam, although was a part of China for a long time, preferred to have an independent policy.

In such a way, in the time of the reconstruction period the “democratic dictatorship (!) of people”, proclaimed by Mao, did not copy the contemporary Soviet Union. At the contrary, it used the experience of NEP of 20-s.

3 period – 1953-57 - first five-year plan.

In this time with the help of the Soviet Union the industrialization takes place, about 700 industrial objects are built. A special attention is given to the development of North-East (Manzhuria), which becomes the main industrial center. A part of the state industry increases a lot. In the agriculture more and more cooperatives are organized, but a number of collective farms remains small (200 collective farms in 1954 at the background of 110 mln. peasants' yards). The 6th plenary meeting of CC of CPC (1955) proclaims a struggle with the big peasants, but the mass liquidation of them according to the Stalin example does not take place. 1957 is a record year according to the harvest of grain and cotton. In that time an important part in the party is played by the secretary Liu Shaoqi, who was against the special companies “like agrarian reform”. The positions of Den Xiaopin also became stronger; at the VIIIth Congress of CPC (1956) he was elected a general secretary (Mao remained a head of party and of CPC). 1954 the Constitution of PRC is adopted. In the sphere of culture on the one side the number of students and pupil increases, on the other – a condemnation of some writers and philosophers (Hu Feng, Hu Shi) takes place, who were declared “ideologists of the big bourgeoisie”. It does not disturbs to Mao to speak about the tolerance in relation to the different directions of philosophy and literature (politics of “hundred flowers and hundred schools”). In the international plan the relations with the USSR remain at the good level, 1954 China is visited by Khrushchov. In the same year 19 Chinese divisions leave the North Korea. China tries to play an important part of Asia, 1954 at the Chinese-Indian meeting five principles of the peaceful coexistence (panca śīla) are proposed. Relations with Japan and USSR remain tensioned. In such a way, the first Chinese five-year plan reminds the first Soviet one not in the whole. It appears that Mao studies at the experience of the USSR, where the mass collectivization caused the hunger of 1932-33. In that time the party is ruled by the moderate enough politicians, who do not hurry in the construction of socialism, which is seen as a task for 40-50 years. But the situation is changed soon.

In the whole the first period of modern Chinese history reminds the 20-s in the USSR, the period of NEP and the “state capitalism” and also brings good economic results.

2 period – 1958-65 – «great jump».

In the autumn of 1958 Mao proclaims a new program of socialism building, characterized with the creation of “people's communes” in the village (a combination of collective farm and village council) and “small factories” in the town (among them the home steel melting). Results of adventurous “great jump” were evident: already 1960 the “temporary economic difficulties” began, the record harvests were changed by hunger and calamities with revolts, supported by Taiwan (1961-63). Now China buys grain, taxing the private help actions of foreign Chinese. In the party the opposition to chairman Mao, led by a head of state Liu Shaoqi appears, who calls to restore the individual peasant economy and to liquidate the ineffective “small factories”. “Big jump ahead” ends. 1959 the nuclear program begins, 1964 China blasts the first atomic bomb.

In the foreign policy the deterioration of relations with the USSR takes place. Already at the international meeting of Communist parties 1960 China and Albania have a special position. In the same year the Soviet technicians go home, 178 industrial projects are stopped. After the Cuba crisis Mao breaks with the CPSU; 1964 he makes a speech about the “revisionism of Khrushchov”, who should have restored the capitalism in the USSR. 1964 China makes territorial pretensions on the Soviet Far East, Mongolia, parts of Kazakhstan and Kirgisia. From

the historic point of view the Russian-Chinese treaties of 1858 and 1860, according to which Amur and Ussuri region became a part of Russia, certainly, did not differ from alike uneven treaties of China with other western powers, concluded at that time. But the territorial pretensions of China were certainly not accepted, which caused the stop of Chinese-Soviet friendship.

Why Mao decided to deteriorate the relations with the USSR? The ideological differences were possibly not the main ground. Mao was not an orthodox Stalinist (like Albanian Enver Hoja), but a cunning “Asiatic despot”. The politics of peaceful coexistence, proclaimed by Khrushchov and some improvement of relations with the USA after the visit of Khrushchov 1959 could bring the suspects of Mao, that the Soviet Union could unite with the USA and other Western states against China (as the Czarist Russia did it to suppress the “ihetuang” revolt 1900. Therefore exactly then (not 1956) the relations with the Soviet Union became colder. The conflict between the two socialist states was certainly in the interests of the USA, which began the aggression against Vietnam in the middle of 60-s. One cannot forget that the Chinese anti-Soviet propaganda was an important part of the “cold war”. China blamed the Soviet communists, beginning from Khrushchov, as “hegemonists” and “social-imperialists”, and positioned itself as a protector of the interests of developing states. But the relations of China with some neighbor countries also became strained. 1957-1958 Taiwan is attacked. USA and China lead embassy talks in Poland from that time. The frontier conflicts with India take place, 1962 China attacks Assam (McMahon line) and Kashmir (Ladakh) and comes closer to Pakistan. 1964 PRC is recognized by France.

The central government of China begins the hard course in relation to the autonomies, first of all to Tibet and the Interior Mongolia. They are made Chinese intensively, 1959 Dalai Lama XIV has to flee in India, the Buddhist temples are destroyed.

In such a way, in China the second period remains the second period of the Soviet history (1927-36), which also had a compulsory collectivization and industrialization. Superficially the actions of Mao look like the contemporary adventurous actions of Khrushchov, “building the communism”, but stadially the Soviet Union and China are in the different stages of their development. China has a retardation of about 30 years in comparison of the USSR in its development.

3 period – 1966-76 – the period of culture revolution.

The aim of the “Great proletarian culture revolution” (from September 1965) was a fight with the opponents of Mao in the party, first of all with Liu Shaoqi. The announcement of CC of CPC in 16 points causes attacks against the literators and scholars as well as purgings in the party, army and economics. One of their victims is a writer Lao She. The defence minister Ling Biao (1907-71), who was distinguished already in the war with Japan 1937, was represented as the “second man” and calls to fight the reactionars. In Beijing and other cities the schoolpeople build the “Red guards”, favored by the Chairman Mao to fight the opposition and the state president Liu Shaoqi. Their terror is directed first of all against the bourgeoisie habits of the upper class, everything foreign and “four old ones” (ideas, culture, morality, customs). In February 1967 the “Red guards” were dismissed. The supporters of Mao take the supreme government power in Beijing. In the October of 1968 the first phase of the culture revolution ends: Liu Shaoqi is excluded from the party and from all offices. The IXth Congress of CPC condemned Liu Shaoqi. Ling Biao still played an important part there, but soon he also became unfavored, was accused in the attempt of the coup d’etat, 1971 tried to flee in Mongolia and died. The campaign of condemnation of “ideas of Ling Biao and Confucius” began (a comparison with Confucius is a big honor for Ling Biao). It dominated also at the Xth Congress of CPC (1973), where the party veteran Zhou Enlai made a report (Mao was already 80 years old). The country was ruled by the “gang of four”, headed by the wife of Mao QianYin. The period is comparable with the Stalin purges and repressions. As in the Stalin VKP (b), in CPC the “right” (Liu Shaoqi, Ling Biao) and “left” (Wang Ming) biases were condemned, the “strengthening of class fight with the building

of socialism” was preached. There were differences too: intelligents and party leaders were not physically liquidated, but were sent into the village for hard physical work. Here the peasant character of Mao’s party was evident, which looked more like the Russian “narodniks”, than like Bolsheviks. Already in the 30-s this tendency was noticeable, when Mao began to create “special regions” under the control of CPC, which consisted mostly from the villages. Mao (like his worst enemy Chang Kaishek) was also influenced by the condemned by him Confucius. The many-volume works of Mao, edited in the 50-s according to the example of Lenin and Stalin works, are succeeded with the “cite books” with a collection of his sayings (like the aphorisms of Confucius), alike cite books of own saying is published by Chang Kaishek, who was established firmly upon Taiwan. Former school teacher Mao even wrote poems in the classical Taoist style (but the fight with religion and destruction of temples is strengthening exactly in this epoch).

The H-bomb is blasted in June 1967. The deterioration of the relations with the USSR reached its maximum, in March 1969 the frontier conflict upon Ussuri River takes place. The relations are also deteriorated by the speech of Brezhnev’s to support Liu Shaoqi (1967), as response to it in China the “revisionist Khrushchov-Brezhnev clique” and the invasion in Chechoslovakia 1968 are condemned. But, despite the war of the USA in the neighboring Vietnam, China makes better the relations to the USA. In April 1971 the “ping-pong diplomacy” begins. In July 1971 the adviser of Nixon Kissinger makes a secret visit to China. In February of 1972 China is visited by Nixon himself. In October 1971 PRC becomes a UNO member (earlier this place was taken by Taiwan); from its tribune the future “architect of the Chinese reforms” Den Xiaopin (some ideas of whom were condemned at the Xth Congress) criticizes “imperialism and social-imperialism”, developing the theory of “three worlds”, to the first one the USA and the USSR belong, to the second – the countries of the West and East Europe, “enslaved by the superpowers”, to the third – the developing countries, among them China. They are the “world village, which has to overcome the world town” (Ling Biao).

The period is difficult for the Chinese culture, education (instead of classes the students are involved into the “revolutionary activity”) and economics. It corresponds to the 3rd and 4th periods of the USSR history (1937-56) and ends with the death of Zhou Enlai (January 1976) and Mao (9.9.1976). A bit earlier (5.4.1975) his main rival Chang Kaishek died (his wife, a daughter of Sung Yatsen, survived her husband almost for thirty years and died in New York). 1967 the last emperor of China, then emperor of Manzhouguo Pu Yi died too (he was even the deputy of the Chinese parliament, which is very different from the fate of the last emperor of Russia). The men, decide the Chinese history in the XXth century, went to Confucius and Huan Chao. Now the most important question was: in which direction China will go? Will there the “de-Maoisation”, “democratization” and the reunification of the country take place?

4 period – 1976-89 – epoch of Den Xiaopin.

In February 1976 Hua Guofen becomes a prime minister. The “gang of four”, the Mao’s wife included, was made responsible for the “cultural revolution”, but Mao himself was not condemned. It differs from the events in the USSR after the the XXth Congress (but the condemnation of “gang of four” can be compared with the condemnation of “anti-party group” 1957). But when Khrushchov, having condemned Stalin in words, did not change the built in his time “socialist” system, but the successors of Mao made quite another thing: having left Mao as a symbol of revolution, they return in fact to the politics of 50-s, corresponding to the NEP, proclaiming the politics of “openness and reforms” and “four modernizations”. The main part in the party is now played by Den Xiaopin, who has a office of the head of Military Council, meanwhile the general secretaries succeed each other (at the XIth Congress 1977 Hua Guofen was elected, at the XIIth Congress 1982 Hu Yaoban, at the XIIIth Congress 1987 Zhao Jiyuan). At the XIIIth Congress the plan to increase the GNP for a person in four times in twenty years is accepted (compare with an utopic plan to build communism for twenty years, accepted at the XXIIInd Congress of CPC 1961). Den Xiaopin is not Chruschov and does not propose utopic

plans, but typologically the period corresponds to 1956-68 in the Soviet Union, the stadiial retardation of China from the USSR is shortened to twenty years.

In the foreign politics the old course of PRC is continued. PRC supports the criminal regime of Pol Pot in Campuchia, which murdered some millions of people. As revenge for the occupation of Campuchia by Vietnam 1979 China begins an invasion to Vietnam, which became a first war between two socialist states in the history! But invasion ends in the defeat of China and pulling out of the troops. China supports the Maoist insurgents in Nepal and other heighbor countries and strives to bring the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in the orbite of its influence, competing with the USSR and the USA, but together with the USA helps to the Islamic insurgents in Afghanistan, occupied by the USSR. The propaganda against the “imperialism and social-imperialism” continues, but China greets now the foreign investitions, especially American ones. After the end of termin of treaty with the USSR it was not continued. In the Eastern Europe China loses the ally Albania, which ruler Enver Hoja remains at the Stalinist positions.

In May 1989 in Beijing the demonstration of students according to the visit of Gorbachov was liquidated. With this the Chinese leadership shows that it does not want to go the way of politic reforms, preferring the economic reforms under the control of the party. In the same year Jiang Zemin becomes a general secretary, which signifies the change to the new period.

It is a period of restauration of Chinese economics and culture after the damage, caused by the “cultural revolution”.

Questions:

1. Describe the 25th period of the world history.
2. What are the main results of the Soviet history in this time?
3. Describe the Chinese history in this period.

26 (6) period – 1990- till now – period of neoliberalism.

It corresponds to the 22 (2) period, but in the whole planet of Earth. In this time the concepts of liberalism win: free trade (which incorporation is WTO), human rights, bourgeois democracy with the division of powers, the nationalism increases again (in the countries of the Eastern Europe new states appear, in Balkans there are new national conflicts). It is followed by the development of technics, first of all a computer one, Internet appears, the contamination of the ecological situation grows, the global warming and changing of climate becomes evident. In the Europe the tendencies for integration strengthen, the European Union grows and expands (till 27 members), 2002 the common currency – euro is accepted. In united Germany the 6th (1990- 1998, chancellor Kohl, CDU/CSU – FDP) and 7th (1998-2005, chancellor Schröder, SPD and “Greens”) periods of the 3rd macrostage, the capital moves to Berlin; after it the 1st period of the 4th stage begins (2005 till now, chancellor Angela Merkel, the “great coalition”, then CDU/CSU –FDP). At the ruins of the USSR new states are created, Russia preserves its state and remains still a big and nuclear state, influential in its region, but already not a superpower. Russia and neighboring East Slavonic countries have about 5 periods in twenty years. China develops rapidly, becoming the second great power (besides the USA), 2003 Chinese begin to explore space. The fifth period of Chinese history lasts from 1989 till 2002 (XVIth Congress CPC), the 6th – from 2002 till now. In the 90-s the USA are leading in the world. 1999 the bombings of Yugoslavia (in response to the events after the partition of SFRY) take place, which could cause a new world war. NATO is not dissolved (despite the absence of an enemy) and even expands to the east, including the former members of the Warsaw Treaty; Russia creates the ODKB (analogical to the former Warsaw Treaty, but in the frames of the CIS); China – the Shanghai Organisation of Cooperation, the new treaty of Russia and China is concluded 2001. The rivalry of democratic countries (in Europe and North America) and dictatorships (authoritarian and totalitarian) in Asia is seen again. The new colonial wars (in Afghanistan and Iraq) under the pretext of “war with terrorism” are led, Israel makes concessions to Arabs, the Palestinian autonomy is created. The socialist idea did not die (especially in Asia and Latin America, where the countries, building socialism, still exist), but Europe in the whole moves to the right; the social rights are restricted (the “dismantling of social state”). After the world economic crisis the transition to the 2nd part of the 26th period takes place. Its results are the strengthening of the state regulation in different spheres, first of all in the banking.

Question:

1. Describe the 26th period.

Future.

What will be further? According to our concept, 26 (6) period will last till 2030, then the 27 (7) period begins, corresponding to the Romanticism, therefore we call it Neoromanticism. The climatic problems and the deficit of resources will be acute. Paganism and ecological teachings will be propagated in this time. Civilisation will confront a big crisis, will be on the eve of death and then be destroyed or transit into the new, 4th cycle. The return to the 18th century (enlightened absolutism) or even more – into the antiquity or Middle Ages with the loss of most technical decisions is possible. The features of it are seen even now (the growing of significance of world religions, formation of dynasties of rulers – in Syria, Azerbaijan, India, Indonesia and even in the USA etc. and generally heredity in all branches of occupations; the romantic works and films, praising the antiquity and Middle Ages). Notice that in the last period of the 1st cycle there were “Dark ages” (9th period, 1050-800 BCE), and in the last period of the 2nd cycle (18th period, 1200-1450) there were conquest of Genghis Khan, Timur and the “black death” in Europe, destroying the big number of population. Despite the demographic control, the population of Earth grows, therefore the big epidemic (the predecessors of which are AIDS, “bird flu”, SARS) or the new world war with the destruction of the most of population (a conflict between the East: Russia, China and Islamic world and the West: Europe and North America) are possible. Then the Earth population will be reduced till 1 bln., returning to the level of 1800 (in the worst case with the full death of civilization). The Nordic and Alpine sub-races of the white race and the black race will extinct; more strong genetically Mediterranean sub-race of the white race and mongoloids will survive. Israel ceases its existence ca. 2048-49 (state of Israel existed two times, ca. 1032-931 BCE and 1948-1967 BCE, both times ca. 100 years); the USA, China, India and Russia will be disintegrated (from Russia some autonomies can be separated, first of all the North Caucasus). Disintegration of one of the nuclear states (to which now India and Pakistan belong, which could be in conflict with each other) or sudden change of power in them

(nationalization or privatization) can cause the global crisis. Till 2022 the Chinese economics can still develop at the modern extensive course, then the economic and political problems will begin; China will begin a new macrostage of its development and be united with Taiwan. Soon (ca. 2012-2014) because of the expanding of EU and NATO and the positioning of US system of anti-rocket defence in Europe the deterioration of relations between Russia, USA and Europe will take place (a new “cold war”, but with some countries of EU the friendly relations will be preserved, like in the time of “détente”), and in the 2045-48 (corresponding to 1812-15) even the war between them is possible, but Russia cannot be defeated. The patriotic forces will come to the power in Russia ca. 2024, then the monarchy will be restored (ca. 2048). Ca. 2025 or late the Union can be restored (with Ukraine, Belorussia and some other countries on the territory of the former Soviet Union). The USA war with terrorism, corresponding to the First Punic war, will continue till 2019, then it will be led again in about twenty years. EU will more and more be changed into the unified superpower with about 40 countries. NATO will be divided into two parts – European and Anglosaxonic one. The monarchies will be restored also in other countries, so to the end of period the British (former colonies included) and European (ca. 2025, analogy of empire of Charlemagne) empires and Arabic khaliphate will exist. The countries of the “third world” number already now the most of Earth population, but their development on the Western way will certainly bring them to the crisis, and the Earth – to the increasing economic catastrophe. The progress of science is more and more expensive, new discoveries and landing of men upon Mars are still possible, but the science can also be exhausted (as in the end of antiquity). The “world village” will overcome the “world town” (Ling Biao), a “new Middle Ages” (Berdyayev), possibly, will come already 2070. The four main casts will be restored, the representatives of the lower casts will live in the ecologically pure villages, the first two – in the towns. Cities will be destroyed. The “neofeudalism” will begin. Then the transition into the new, 4th cycle of civilization (2070-4320) is possible, which corresponds to the upper intuitive (2070-3070) and spiritual (3070-4320) plans. Villages and towns will become more and more close to each other, the casts will be destroyed because their representatives began to be multifunctioned. Instead of technics the possibilities of men themselves will be developed. The monotheistic religion will overcome all other religions. Then the civilization, ca. 74 years old, will return to the “neoprimitivism” or the communist society.

Question:

1. What is the future of the humankind?

Table of historic periods.

Primitivism (primitive society system).

“Prediluvian” history (neolit), physical and aetheral plans.

1 cycle.

The most ancient history (early class society, bronze age, “lower astral”).

"Antiquity"

	Old World	New World
1	3050-2800 BCE	50 BCE -200 CE
2	2800-2550	200-450
3	2550-2300	450-700
4	2300-2150	700-950

"Middle Ages"

5	2050-1800	950-1200
6	1800-1550	1200-1450
7	1550-1300	1450-1550
8	1300-1050	
9	1050-800	

2 cycle (800 BCE – 1450)

Ancient history (slaveowner’s system, “upper astral”)

10..800-550 BCE -”archaics”

11.550-300 BCE-”classics”.

12.300-50 BCE-”hellenism”

13.50 BCE-200 CE-epoch of early Roman Empire.

Middle Ages (feudal system, “lower mental”)

14..200-450 - epoch of late Roman Empire.

15.450-700 - early Byzantine Empire.

16.700-950 - 1st period of the Developed Middle Ages.

17.950-1200 – 2nd period of the Developed Middle Ages. .

18.1200-1450 – Late Middle Ages.

3 cycle (1450-2070)

New time ("new antiquity"), capitalism ("new slaveownership"), higher mental (causal) plan.

19. 1450-1700 -"nearchaics".

20. 1700-1790 -"neoclassics".

21. 1790-1830 -"romanticism".

22. 1830-1870 – «liberalism».

Modern time (lower intuitive plan)

23. 1870-1910 – «imperialism».

24. 1910-1950 – «militarism».

25.1950-1990 – «social-imperialism».

26.1990-2030 – «neoliberalism».

27. 2030-2070 – «neoromanticism».

4 cycle (2070-4320)

“Neofeudalism”

(higher intuitive, spiritual plan)

“New primitivism”,

100 years of civilization =1 year of human life.

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