

BUILDING OF TOTALITARIAN STATE. UKRAINE FROM 1920TH TO 1945

Totalitarianism

- ❑ “Closed and immovable socio-political structure where every process – from upbringing children to the manufacture and distribution of consumer goods are regulated and controlled from one center”
- ❑ Latin word **“totalis”** – *universal, general*



Totalitarianism

- Benito Mussolini: “As more complicated becomes state as more the *freedom of person has been limited*”

- ***FEATURES OF TOTALIT. STATE:***

- Government totally controlling all spheres of life and every man personally
- State looks like machine where people are little and not important details which can be changed every moment if necessary”

Bolsheviks (“the majority”)



- The Bolsheviks came to power in Russia during the October Revolution phase of the Russian Revolution of 1917
- under the direction of *Vladimir Ilyich Lenin*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

- a **single-party state** ruled by the **Communist Party**
- In December 1922 the Bolsheviks won the Civil war, and the Soviet Union was formed



Vladimir
Lenin
addressing a
crowd in
1920



- **Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin** - held the position of General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union's Central Committee from **1922** until his death in **1953**



Two big programs of how to change the society

INDUSTRIALIZATION



COLLECTIVIZATION



INDUSTRIALIZATION (economy)

- All plants and factories were **nationalized** – **government** became **the one owner of all industry** (it was proclaimed that all people are the masters of industry)
- **Private property** was prohibited and **abolished**
- Main role played **heavy industry**, mostly – **military manufacture** (because totalitarian state firstly is a military state)

COLLECTIVIZATION

(the agroindustrial complex)

- **Private property** was also **destroyed**
- Lands which was taken from its owners were putting at the sphere of collectivization (**unions** were made)
- So all **territories belong to everyone** and nobody at the same time
- Peasants had to give their cattle, agricultural equipment in to **common use**

Agitation
to join
collective
farms
(kolkhoz)









Starvation

- **1921-1922**

- **1932-1933**

- reasons:

- **Natural** – drought

- **Political:**

- To clean the territory from indignant, not satisfied by Bolsheviks' power, peasants

Only in 1921-1922 **8 million** of lives
was taken by starvation






SECOND WORLD WAR

**1 September
1939 –**

**2 September
1945**

**(6 years, 1
day)**



- 
- The start of the war - 1 September 1939, **German invasion of Poland;**
 - Britain and France declared war on Germany two days later

Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact

- 23 August 1939
- named after the Soviet foreign minister V. Molotov and the German foreign minister J. von Ribbentrop, was an agreement officially titled the **Treaty of Non-Aggression between Germany and the Soviet Union**



- On **June 22, 1941 Germany** and its allied powers **invaded the Soviet Union.**
- **Red Army suffered great losses** and the soldiers often found themselves surrounded
- By the end of September, the Red Army left Odessa, and in the middle of October the battles were expanded near Kharkiv and Donbas

- To the **December, 1 1941** main part of **Ukrainian lands were occupied** by fascist army
- Since **November 1942 - turning point of the war.** Soviet Army passed to the full-scale offensive




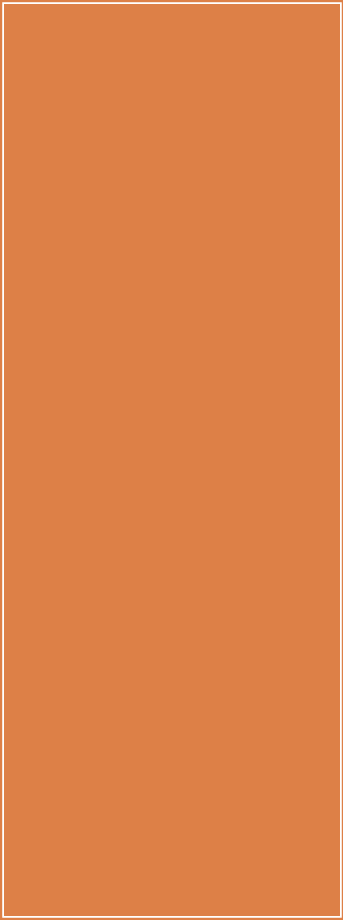
German general in Zaporozhe
near DniproHES

Это нужно не мёртвым



Это нужно живым!!!

- **October, 14-15, 1943** – liberation Zaporozhe
- **In October 1944,** the entire Ukrainian territory was free from enemy forces

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- The Berlin operation, in which the troops of the 1st and 2nd Bielorussian and 1st Ukrainian fronts took part (total of 2.5 million people), became the last page in the war. **On May 9, 1945**, the statement of **unconditional capitulation** was signed in the presence of Soviet, American, English and French representatives.

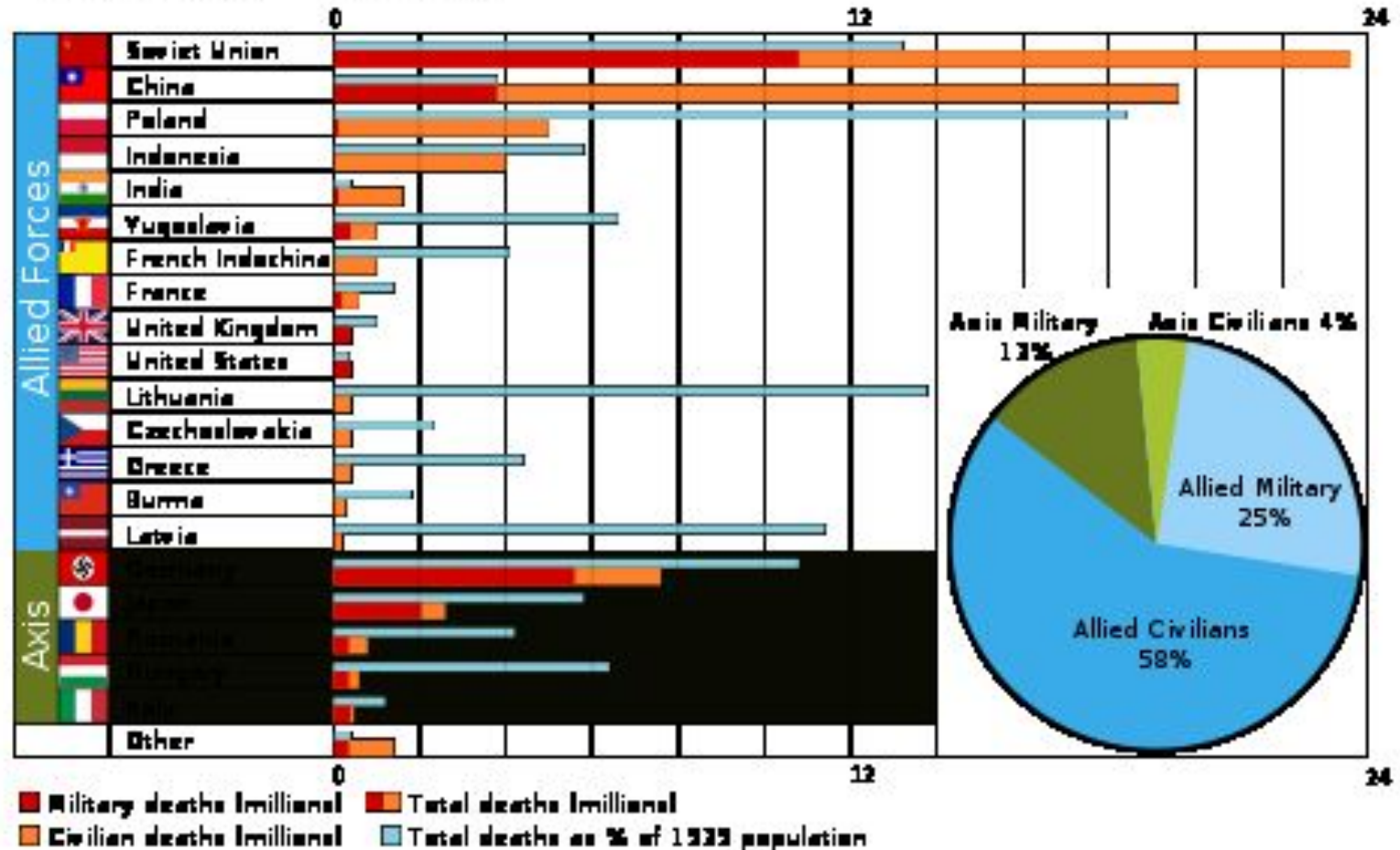
VICTORY DAY – MAY, 9 1945



- The results of the war and the postwar world order were determined by mutual actions of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition (first of which were the **Teheran** and **Crimean conferences**).
- The conference in **San Francisco** in **June 1945**, founded the **United Nations organization**. **Ukraine** and **Bielorussia**, the union of republics of the USSR which **had made a recognizable contribution to the defeat of nazism**, were among the founding nations of the UN organization.

World War II deaths

World War II Deaths



THANK YOU!

Spitsa N.V.