

USSR in the 1930s:



СССР

- 1) Totalitarianism
- 2) Ideology
- 3) Culture

Totalitarianism

- The totalitarian is "universal, comprehensive."
- «Everything in the state, nothing outside the state, nothing against the state.



Benito Mussolini

Signs of a totalitarian state

The existence of a special ideology: a set of ideas that justify the regime

Presence of monopolization of power: one-party dictatorship, cult of personality, party elite

Terror is a domestic policy

Militarization of society

"Nationalization of society": control over the economy, control of political life, control of private life.

MANIPULATION WITH MASS CONSCIOUSNESS

Types of totalitarianism

**Fascism
Italy**



**Stalin era
USSR**

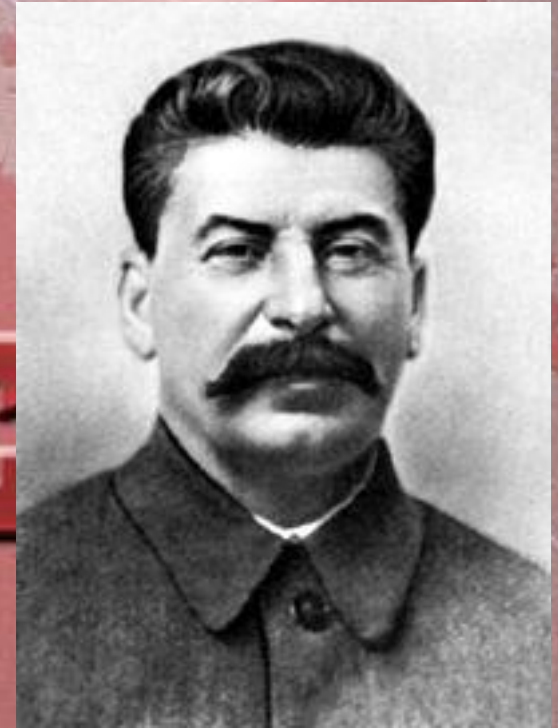
**National Socialism
Germany**



Stages of formation:

October
1917-1929-pretotalitarian
regime, totalitarian
system is formed, the
accumulation of the
experience of terror.

1929-1953. apogee the
second policy of 30s.
January 1934 17 congress
of the CPSU.



The reasons for the rise of J. V. Stalin

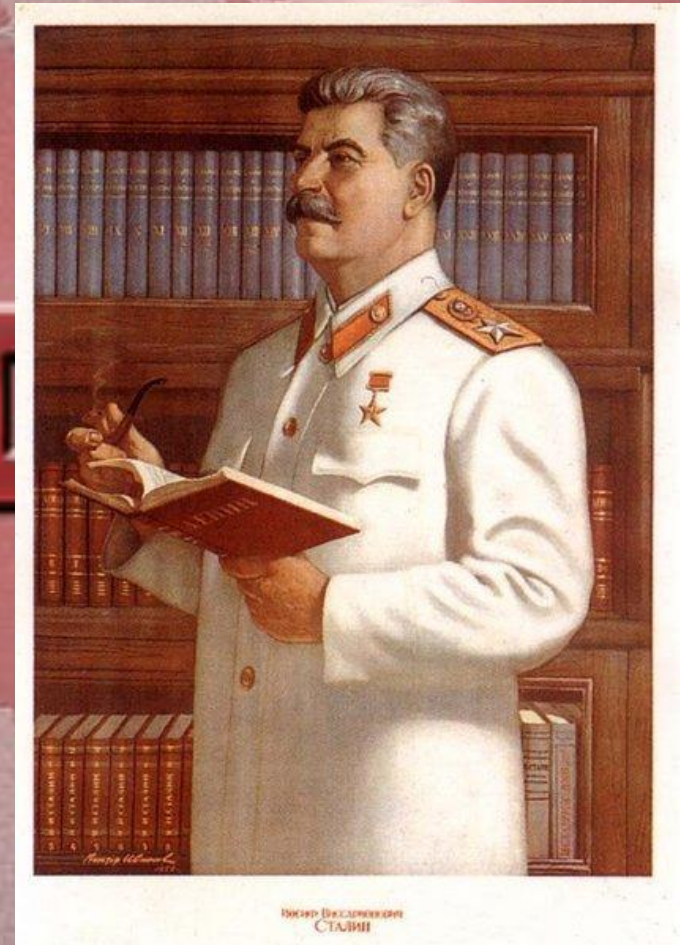
At the 14 Congress of the CPSU, Stalin introduced his concept of the possibility of building socialism in a single country.

1934- 17 congress of the CPSU.



Cult of personality

- The expression "Stalin's cult of personality" was widely spread after the appearance in 1956 of the report of N.S. Khrushchev.
- **The cult of personality** - the exaltation of the individual by means of propaganda, in works of culture, state documents, laws.



Cult of personality

- J. Stalin - "the great leader and teacher."
- With his name were called children, cities, towns, military equipment, etc.
- Poems and songs were devoted for him.
- His personality was everywhere.

«А в те же дни на
расстояньи
За древней каменной
стеной
Живёт не человек, —
деянье:
Поступок ростом с шар
земной.»

Б.Пастернак

March of Soviet tankmen

Long live Stalin!

Mass repressions

Reasons

- The method of functioning of the "subsystem of fear".
- Provision of a system of non-economic coercion.
- Explaining the problems and failures of industrialization with "intrigues of the enemies of the people".

Tougher of legislation

- 1934 – the introduction of the "highest measure" for treason.
- 1934 – creation of Special Meetings.
- 1934 1 December – murder of S.M. Kirov.
- 1934 1 December – Resolution of the CEC on the review of cases of terrorist organizations and terrorist acts against workers of Soviet power.
- 1935 – criminal responsibility has been established up to the death penalty for children, starting from the age of 12.
- 1937 – Decree of 1 December 1934. It is common for cases of sabotage.
- 1937 – the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the application in the practice of the NKVD of methods of influence against the enemies of the people.

Political repression of the 1930s.

Dispossession of kulaks

Fighting with sabotage

Political repression and repression in the army

Deportation of Nations

- The exact extent of repression has not yet been accurately established.
- According to an approximate estimate, since 1930. Until 1953. At least 800,000 people were sentenced to death.
- Concentration camps were attended by about 18 million people.

Security controls of USSR

1. Cheka
2. Joint State Political Directorate(OGPU)
3. NKVD - People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs



G.G. Jagoda
(1934-1936)



N.I. Yezhov
(1936-1938)



L.P. Beria
(1938 - 1953)



The year, throughout which Yezhov was in office - 1937 - became a symbol of repression; the period itself very soon began to be called Yezhovshchina.

Because of its short height (151 cm), the people nicknamed him "Bloody Dwarf".
He was shoot dead in 1940.



December 5, 1936. - Constitution of the USSR - "The Constitution of Victorious Socialism"

- The existence of two friendly classes:
 - Working class
 - The collective farm peasantry
- The presence of another social group - the socialist intelligentsia.
- Art. 127 - inviolability of the person.
- Art. 125 - Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, meetings and rallies
- Art. 134 - universal, equal, direct, suffrage by secret voting.
- Art. 126 - the special status of the Communist Party.

The Cultural Revolution

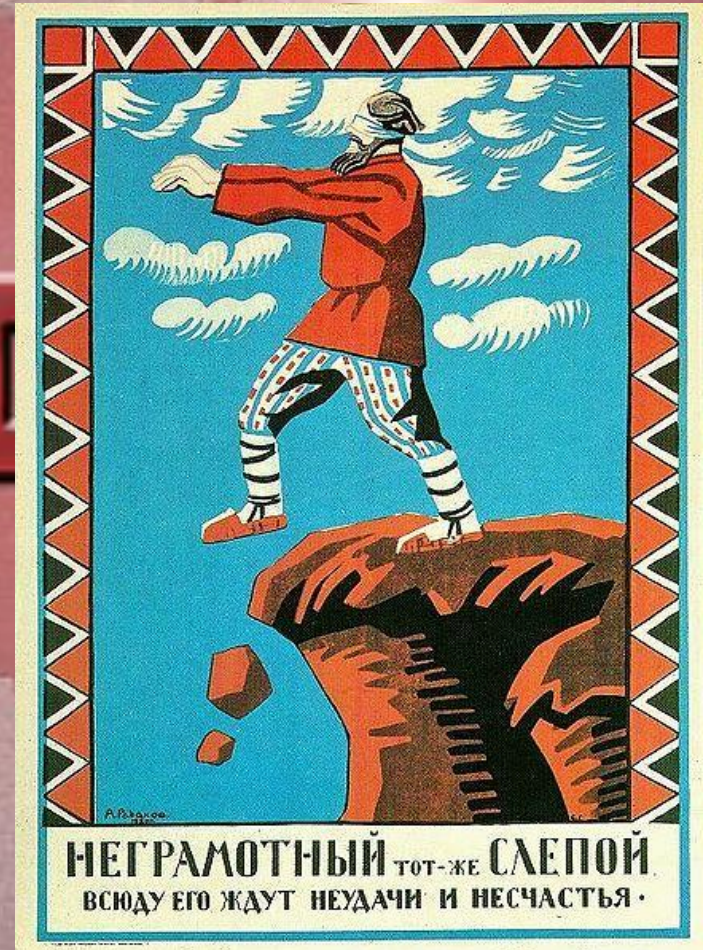
- The Cultural Revolution is a complex of measures implemented in Soviet Russia and the USSR aimed at radical restructuring of the cultural and ideological life of society.

The main goal of the cultural transformations which were carried out by the Bolsheviks in the 1920s and 1930s was the subordination of science and art to Marxist ideology.



Campaign against illiteracy

- A great deal was the elimination of illiteracy. A state unified system of public education was created, a Soviet school of several levels arose. In the First Five-Year Plan, a compulsory four-year period was introduced, and in the second five-year period a seven-year education was introduced. Universities and technical schools were opened, and workers' faculties worked (faculties for the preparation of workers for admission to higher and secondary educational institutions).



Art

- Literature and art introduced the method of "socialist realism", the glorification of the party, its leaders, the heroics of the revolution. Among the writers were nominated A.N. Tolstoy, M.A. Sholokhov, A.T. Tvardovsky. The largest phenomena in the musical life were the works of S.S. Prokofiev (music for the film "Alexander Nevsky"), A.I. Khachaturyan (music for the film "Masquerade"),
- A significant step in its development was made by cinematography: the films "Chapayev" by S. and G. Vasiliev, "Alexander Nevsky"
- The most outstanding sculptural work of the 1930s. became the monument of V. Mukhina "Worker and Kolkhoz Woman". Through various creative unions, the state directed and controlled all activities of the creative intelligentsia.



**Thank you
for
your attention**

СССР

A red map of the Soviet Union is centered on a textured, light brown background. The map is rendered in a solid red color. Overlaid on the map is the Cyrillic text 'СССР' in a bold, 3D, metallic red font with a black outline. The letters are slightly shadowed, giving them a three-dimensional appearance as if they are floating above or attached to the map. The background has a subtle grid pattern of thin white lines.