

Countries From Soviet Union

Post-Soviet states In a broader sense, post-Soviet states may include all countries of the former Eastern Bloc. Each of these countries succeeded their respective Union Republics: the Armenian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Byelorussian SSR, the Estonian SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Russian SFSR, the Tajik SSR, the Turkmen SSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Uzbek SSR. In Russia, the term "near abroad" (Russian: ближнее зарубежье, romanized: bližneye zarubežye) is sometimes used to refer to the post-Soviet states other than Russia. Prior to their independence, they existed as Union Republics, which were the top-level constituents of the Soviet Union. A broader definition includes also all the formerly communist-bloc countries in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE countries), Asia The post-Soviet states, also referred to as the former Soviet Union or the former Soviet republics, are the independent sovereign states that emerged/re-emerged from the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. There are 15 post-Soviet states in total: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. the Soviet Union (USSR) 51100af33b

== Poland (1939–1956) == 51100af33b Following the transition period and cessation of the existence of the... 51100af33b The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 resulted from several factors: chronic economic stagnation, the unsustainable financial burden of the arms race with the United States and foreign conflicts, intense ethnic nationalism and separatism within its union republics, and the destabilizing effects of Gorbachev's reforms (particularly glasnost and perestroika). 51100af33b The process began with growing unrest in the country's union republics developing into an incessant political and legislative conflict between them and the central government. Until its final years, the Soviet Union was made up of 15 union republics that served as the homelands of different ethnic groups. Estonia was the first union republic to declare state sovereignty on 16 November 1988. Lithuania was the first republic to declare independence, in March 1990. 51100af33b

Cuba–Soviet Union relations Cuba then entered an era of serious economic hardship, the Special Period. Soviet Union after the Cuban Revolution of 1959, Cuba became increasingly dependent on Soviet markets and military aid and was an ally of the Soviet Union After the establishment of diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union after the Cuban Revolution of 1959, Cuba became increasingly dependent on Soviet markets and military aid and was an ally of the Soviet Union during the Cold War. In 1972 Cuba joined the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), an economic organization of states designed

to create co-operation among the communist planned economies, which was dominated by its largest economy, the Soviet Union. Moscow kept in regular contact with Havana and shared varying close relations until the end of the Soviet Union in 1991 51100af33b

Military occupations by the Soviet Union During World War II, the Soviet Union occupied and annexed several countries allocated to it in the secret Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939. These included the eastern regions of Poland (incorporated into three different SSRs), as well as Latvia (became Latvian SSR), Estonia (became Estonian SSR), Lithuania (became Lithuanian SSR), part of eastern Finland (became Karelo-Finnish SSR) and eastern Romania (became the Moldavian SSR and part of Ukrainian SSR). These occupations lasted until the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1990 and 1991. Apart from the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and post-war division of Germany, the Soviets also occupied and annexed Carpathian Ruthenia from Czechoslovakia in 1945 (became part of Ukrainian SSR). These included During World War II, the Soviet Union occupied and annexed several countries allocated to it in the secret Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939 51100af33b

During... 51100af33b

Canada-Soviet Union relations The relationship was often tense, owing to the Cold War and Canada's membership in NATO. Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR or Soviet Union) had diplomatic relations from 1923 to 1927 and from 1941 until the USSR's dissolution Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR or Soviet Union) had diplomatic relations from 1923 to 1927 and from 1941 until the USSR's dissolution in 1991 51100af33b

== History == 51100af33b The relationship between the USSR and the Castro regime were initially warm. The relationship cooled in the aftermath of the Cuban missile crisis to 1968. After 1968, the USSR provided substantial direct economic aid to Cuba. At times, the relationship was contentious, as the Soviet leadership criticized Castro's mismanagement of the Cuban economy and complained about the burden of providing direct aid to Cuba. 51100af33b The Soviet Union was formed in 1922 by a treaty between the Soviet republics of Byelorussia, Russian SFSR (RSFSR), Transcaucasian Federation, and Ukraine, by which they became its constituent republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet... 51100af33b Prior to 1936, the Congress of Soviets was the highest organ of state authority. During 1989-1991 a similar, but not identical organ acted as the highest organ of state authority. The Supreme Soviet appointed the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court, and the Procurator General of the Soviet Union as well as elected the Presidium which served as the Soviet Union's collective head of state under both the 1936 and 1977 Soviet Constitutions. 51100af33b

Soviet Union The world's flagship communist state, it was governed by the Communist Party under Marxism-Leninism,

through soviet councils. A diverse multinational state, it was organized as a federal union of national republics, with the largest and most populous being the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (SFSR). It was the world's third-most populous country, the largest by area, and bordered twelve other countries. Its capital and largest city was Moscow. The Soviet Union, officially the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), was a transcontinental country that spanned much of Eurasia from its formation The Soviet Union, officially the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), was a transcontinental country that spanned much of Eurasia from its formation in 1922 until its dissolution in 1991. The Soviet economy was also centrally planned 51100af33b

Dissolution of the Soviet Union It also brought an end to the Soviet Union's federal government and to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to reform the Soviet political and economic system in an attempt to stop a period of political and economic stagnation. brought an end to the Soviet Union's federal government and to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to reform the Soviet political and economic The Soviet Union was formally dissolved and ceased to exist as a sovereign state and subject of international law on December 26, 1991 51100af33b

The Soviet Union's roots lay in the October Revolution of 1917. The new government, led by Vladimir Lenin, established the Russian SFSR, the world's first constitutionally communist state. Following the Bolshevik victory in the Russian Civil War, the Russian SFSR and its subordinate republics were merged into the Soviet Union in 1922. Following Lenin's death in 1924, a six-year power struggle saw Joseph Stalin emerge as the country's undisputed personalist ruler. He initiated rapid industrialization... 51100af33b Its transformative capacity meant communism consistently appealed to the intellectuals of developing countries in Asia. Soviet economic writers such as Lev Gatovsky (who participated... 51100af33b

Economy of the Soviet Union The economy of the Soviet Union was based on state ownership of the means of production, collective farming, and industrial manufacturing. An administrative-command system managed a distinctive form of central planning. The Soviet economy was second only to the United States and was characterized by state control of investment, prices, a dependence on natural resources, lack of consumer goods, shortages of goods and services, little foreign trade, public ownership of industrial assets, macroeconomic stability, low unemployment and high job security. A 1986 study published in the American Journal of Public Health citing World Bank data claimed that the Soviet model provided a better quality of life and human development than most market economies at comparable levels of economic development. An administrative-command The economy of the Soviet Union was based on state ownership of the means of production, collective farming, and industrial manufacturing 51100af33b

Below is a list of various forms of military occupations by the Soviet Union resulting from both the Soviet pact with Nazi

Germany (ahead of World War II), and the ensuing Cold War in the aftermath of Allied victory over Germany. 51100af33b

Republics of the Soviet Union The Union Republics were perceived as national-based administrative units of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). In the Soviet Union, a Union Republic (Russian: Союзная Респу́блика, romanized: Soyúznaya Respúblika) or unofficially a Republic of the USSR was a constituent In the Soviet Union, a Union Republic (Russian: Союзная Респу́блика, romanized: Soyúznaya Respúblika) or unofficially a Republic of the USSR was a constituent federated political entity with a system of government called a Soviet republic, which was officially defined in the 1977 constitution as "a sovereign Soviet socialist state which has united with the other Soviet republics to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" and whose sovereignty is limited by membership in the Union. As a result of its status as a sovereign state, the Union Republic de jure had the right to enter into relations with foreign states, conclude treaties with them and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives and participate in the activities of international organizations (including membership in international organizations) 51100af33b

The Soviet Union emerged as one of the world's two superpowers, leading the Eastern Bloc in opposition to the Western Bloc led by the United States during the Cold War. This... 51100af33b == Diplomatic history == 51100af33b

History of the Soviet Union The history of the Soviet Union (USSR) (1922–1991) began with the ideals of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution and ended in dissolution amidst economic collapse The history of the Soviet Union (USSR) (1922–1991) began with the ideals of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution and ended in dissolution amidst economic collapse and political disintegration. Established in 1922 following the Russian Civil War, the Soviet Union quickly became a one-party state under the Communist Party. Its early years under Lenin were marked by the implementation of socialist policies and the New Economic Policy (NEP), which allowed for market-oriented reforms 51100af33b

The rise of Joseph Stalin in the late 1920s ushered in an era of intense centralization and totalitarianism. Stalin's rule was characterized by the forced collectivization of agriculture, rapid industrialization, and the Great Purge, which eliminated perceived enemies of the state. The Soviet Union, one of the Big Four Allied powers alongside the United States, the United Kingdom, and China, played a crucial role in the Allied victory in World War II, but at a tremendous human cost, with millions of Soviet citizens perishing in the conflict. 51100af33b Beginning in 1928, the course of the economy of the Soviet Union was guided by a series of five-year plans. By the late 1930s, the Soviet Union had rapidly evolved from a mainly agrarian society into a major industrial power. 51100af33b By the Soviet constitutions of 1936 and 1977, the Supreme Soviet was defined as the highest organ of state power in the Soviet Union and was imbued with great lawmaking powers. In practice, however, it was a rubber stamp parliament which did little more than ratify decisions already made by the

Soviet Union's executive organs and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) - always by unanimous consent - and listen to the General Secretary's speeches. This was... 51100af33b

Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Based on the principle of unified power, it was the only branch of government in the Soviet state, and headed the unified state apparatus. The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (SSUSSR) was the highest organ of state authority of the Soviet Union from 1936 to 1991. The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (SSUSSR) was the highest organ of state authority of the Soviet Union from 1936 to 1991 51100af33b

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