

Former Countries Of Ussr

During the later years of the Soviet Union, most notably during the Brezhnev stagnation era (c. 1975–1985), Soviet authorities exploited fuel resources from inhospitable areas, notably Siberia and the Far East. Construction of industry in these locations required massive input by the Soviet régime. Energy resources remained the backbone of the Soviet economy in the 1970s, as seen during the 1973 oil crisis, which put a premium on Soviet energy resources. High prices for energy resources in the aftermath of the 1973 oil crisis led the Soviet authorities... 8bd879f4f4

Trolleybuses in former Soviet Union countries There was no attempt to organize passenger or cargo services at this time. Sowjetunion / Tramway Atlas of the former USSR (1996). ISBN 0-904235-18-1. Straßenbahnatlas ehem. It utilised a carriage-type current collector like the early von Siemens

prototypes. Berlin: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Blickpunkt Straßenbahn, in conjunction The first trolleybus vehicle in Russia was built in Saint Petersburg in 1902 at Frese machine-building factory 8bd879f4f4

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... 8bd879f4f4

Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union In all its activities, the Presidium was accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. By the 1936 and 1977 Soviet Constitution, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet served as the collective head of state of the USSR. The presidium was elected by joint session of both houses of the Supreme Soviet to act on its behalf while the Supreme Soviet was not in session. foreign countries; receiving of Letters of

Credence and Letters of Recall from foreign diplomatic representatives, accredited in the USSR; declaration of the The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Russian: Президиум Верховного Совета, romanized: Prezidium Verkhovnogo Soveta) was the standing organ of the highest body of state authority in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) 8bd879f4f4

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. 8bd879f4f4 It was officially disbanded at its 8th Congress in January 1992 after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, with its rights distributed over the corresponding unions in the post-Soviet states. 8bd879f4f4 The Union was founded started in 1932 to supersede the AKhRR. The integral Union was instituted in 1957. 8bd879f4f4 The coat of arms was recorded in Article 143 of

the 1936 Constitution of the USSR. The emblem contains an image of a hammer and sickle on the background of the terrestrial globe, in the rays of the sun and surrounded by ears of grain (wheat), in a red ribbon with the inscription in the languages of the union republics "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" In the upper part of the coat of arms is a five-pointed red star with a yellow border. 8bd879f4f4 The first operational trolleybus service was introduced in 1933 in Moscow. In Soviet cities with underground metropolitan railways, trolleybus systems were intended to replace tramcars. In reality such plans were partially performed in the 1950s rather than in the 1930s. The first Soviet-made passenger trolleybus LK-1 was named after Politburo member Lazar Kaganovich. It was a dangerous and unreliable vehicle, quickly replaced by more advanced YaTB vehicles. These cars, both passenger and cargo, were the mainstay of the Soviet trolley fleet before the World War II. At this time new trolleybus systems were opened in Leningrad, Kyiv, and a few other major Soviet cities. 8bd879f4f4 During World War II, new trolleybus systems were opened in the Soviet Union. The need for mass transit in cities away from the front was urgent, but construction of tram lines was too expensive and time-consuming. Buses were largely mobilised to the Red...

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Post-Soviet states 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. There are 15 post-Soviet states in total: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. states to the 15 former republics of the Soviet Union (USSR). A broader definition includes also all the formerly communist-bloc countries in Central and 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. 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 a broader sense, post-Soviet states may include all countries of the former Eastern Bloc 8bd879f4f4

== History == 8bd879f4f4

Energy policy of the Soviet Union The Soviet Union was virtually self-sufficient in energy; major development of the energy sector started with Stalin's autarky policy. military influence of the Soviet Union within the Warsaw Pact countries would not be sustained against the declining economy of the USSR, and should be replaced The energy policy of the Soviet Union was an important feature of the country's planned economy from the time of Lenin (head of government until 1924) onward 8bd879f4f4

Prior to the Artists' Union of the USSR, there existed the Union of Soviet Artists (Союз советских художников, Soyuz sovetskikh khudozhnikov), which was founded by Alexander Grigoriev in Moscow in spring 1930. It included Moscow and Leningrad artists along with former members of the AKhRR. The first exhibition of the Union of Soviet Artists was held on 15 April 1931 in Moscow at

the exhibition hall of the co-operative society “Khudozhnik”. The Union of Soviet Artists ceased to exist in 1932 following a government decision. 8bd879f4f4 It was the first (apart from the earlier created emblems of the constituent republics) state insignia created in the style known as socialist heraldry, a style also seen in emblems of other socialist countries such as East Germany and the People's Republic of China. 8bd879f4f4 of the 1920s. During the country's 70 years of existence (1922–1991), it primarily secured economic growth based on large inputs of natural resources. But by the 1960s this method had become less efficient. In contrast to other nations who shared the same experience, technological innovation was not strong enough to replace the energy sector in importance. 8bd879f4f4

Soviet Union The world's flagship communist state, it was governed by the Communist Party under Marxism–Leninism, through soviet councils. Soviet Union, officially the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), was a transcontinental country that spanned much of Eurasia from its formation in 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. 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 (RSFSR). 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 economy was also centrally planned 8bd879f4f4

Following the Russian Revolution of November 1917 and the Russian Civil War (1917–1922), the Soviet Union did not participate in international sporting events on ideological grounds; however, after World War II (1939–1945), dominating the Olympic Games came to be seen by Soviet officials and leaders as a useful method of promoting communism. The Olympic Committee of the USSR was formed on April 21, 1951, and the IOC recognised the new body in its 45th session (May 7, 1951). In the same year, when the... 8bd879f4f4 During discussions in regard to the adoption of the 1936 Constitution of the Soviet Union, on proposition to elect the chairman of the Presidium in a nationwide election, Stalin argued: 8bd879f4f4 Although it technically is an emblem rather than a coat of arms, since it does not follow traditional heraldic

rules, in Russian it is called *герб* (gerb), the word used for a traditional coat of arms. 8bd879f4f4 Beside the all-Union body they were also in all union republics (e.g.: Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR, Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR, etc.) and other regions including autonomous republics. Structure and functions of the presidiums in these republics were virtually identical. 8bd879f4f4 == History == 8bd879f4f4 Following the resolution "On the Restructuring of Literary and Artistic Organizations" by the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on 23 April 1932, separate... 8bd879f4f4 According to the system of our Constitution, there must not be an individual President in the U.S.S.R., elected by the whole... 8bd879f4f4

USSR–USA Maritime Boundary Agreement The United States Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification as early as on September 16, 1991, but it has yet to be approved by the Russian State Duma. (The Russian Federation is the successor of the USSR with respect to the 1990 Agreement and the agreement to provisionally apply it. The 1990 Agreement has been provisionally applied by the two countries since its date of signature. (The

Russian Federation is the successor of the USSR with respect to the 1990 Agreement The Russia–United States maritime boundary was established by the June 1, 1990 USA/USSR Maritime Boundary Agreement (Russian: Соглашение между СССР и США о линии разграничения морских пространств). This delimitation line is also known as the Baker-Shevardnadze line agreement (Russian: Соглашении о Линии Шеварднадзе-Бейкера), after the officials who signed the deal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union Eduard Shevardnadze and US secretary of state James Baker.). provisionally applied by the two countries since its date of signature 8bd879f4f4

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... 8bd879f4f4

Artists' Union of the USSR The Artists' Union of the USSR (Russian: Союз художников СССР, romanized: Soyuz khudozhnikov SSSR) was a creative union of the Soviet artists and art The Artists' Union of the USSR (Russian: Союз художников СССР, romanized: Soyuz khudozhnikov SSSR) was a

creative union of the Soviet artists and art critics during the existence of the USSR

State Emblem of the Soviet Union " All of Goznak's sketches rejected the conservative layout of European The State Emblem of the Soviet Union was the official symbol of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics adopted in 1923 and used until the dissolution of the state in 1991. the USSR for voluntary expansion, the motto "Proletarians of all countries, unite

Following the transition period and cessation of the existence of the... In general concept, the 1990 line is based on the 1867 United States - Russia Convention providing for the US purchase of Alaska. From the point, 65° 30' N, 168° 58' 37" W the maritime boundary extends north along the 168° 58' 37" W meridian through the Bering Strait and Chukchi Sea into the Arctic Ocean as far as permitted under...

History of the Soviet Union 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. Established in 1922 following the Russian Civil War, the Soviet Union quickly became a one-party state under the Communist Party. 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 8bd879f4f4

Soviet Union at the Olympics Similarly, the team was ranked first in the gold medal count seven times and second twice in its nine appearances at the Winter Olympic Games. At six of its nine appearances at the Summer Olympic Games, the Soviet team ranked first in the total number of gold medals won, second three times, and became the biggest contender to the United States' domination in the Summer Games. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) first participated at the Olympic Games in 1952, and competed at the Summer and Winter Games on 18 occasions The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) first participated at the Olympic Games in 1952, and

competed at the Summer and Winter Games on 18 occasions subsequently. The Soviet Union's success might be attributed to a heavy state investment in sports to fulfill its political objectives on an international stage 8bd879f4f4

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