

CASE STUDY 2



CZECHOSLOVAKIA & THE PRAGUE SPRING, 1968

FOR
CZECH

- Under Husak's leadership thousands of communist members were expelled & lived as 'outcasts' doing menial jobs.
- Most of the Czech communist party had supported Dubcek's reforms.
- Strict rule followed for the next 20 years.
- Reformers remained silent..

FOR
WARSAW
PACT

- Reformers in other Eastern European countries were reminded that reforms had limits.
- **Brezhnev Doctrine** - Brezhnev showed that no Eastern European country would be allowed to pursue its own reforms.
- China, Yugoslavia & Romania spoke out against this.

FOR
USSR

- Some protests in Moscow & East Germany.
- Communists' reaction around the world was mixed.
- Gorbachev said that his reforms in the USSR in the 1980s were influenced by the Prague Spring. He, like Dubcek wanted an end to totalitarianism.

FOR
E/W
RELATIONS

- Protests across the West.
- Many western communists were shocked by the Soviet action, others were against the 'revolutionary actions' of the reformers.
- Soviet invasion condemned by the West but no more.
- US President Johnson wanted better relations with the USSR rather than oppose the Soviet's actions.

Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941–91

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 Explain **two** consequences of the Prague Spring (1968)

Consequence 1:

Consequence 2:
