TOPIC 1



SOVIET EXPANSION

1945

Albania - A communist government took power at the end of World War Two.

East Germany - East Germany was part of the Soviet zone of occupation agreed at the Yalta Conference and in 1945 the Soviets set up a communist regime.

Romania - In the 1945 elections, a communist-led coalition (made up of more than one political party) government was elected. The Communists gradually removed their coalition partners and abolished the Romanian monarchy.

1946

Bulgaria - In 1946 the Bulgarian monarchy was abolished and later that year a communist government was elected and gradually eradicated its opponents.

1947

Poland - Fearing that a non-communist government would be elected in 1947, Stalin invited 16 non-communist politicians to Moscow, where they were arrested. With their political opponents removed, the Polish communists won the election.

1948

Hungary - Although non-communists won the 1945 election, a communist politician, Rákosi, took control of the secret police and used it to arrest and execute his political opponents. By 1948 the Communist Party was in complete control of the country.

Czechoslovakia - Czechoslovakia was the last country in Eastern Europe to fully fall to communism in 1948. At elections that year only communists were allowed to stand, and a communist government was duly elected.

Write a narrative account analysing the key events in the extension of Soviet control in Eastern Europe in the years 1945-1948.

(8)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- occupation by the Red Army following WW2
- elections in Czechoslovakia

You **must** also use information of your own.

The History Teacher
ENGAGING EXAM SUCCESS

LIVEWORKSHEETS