

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:
