



Ministry of Information:
Original Art Work.
The National Archives, Kew.

Accessible here: <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C3454537>

Source 1: A British propaganda poster from the Ministry of Information. The text reads '*Together we shall strangle Hitlerism*'.

THE great offensive of the Red Army in 1943–1945 had no parallel in military history. The offensive started in July 1943, after the Germans had made another attempt (which proved to be the last) to break through the Soviet front in the central sector (Orel-Kursk-Belgorod¹). The German offensive began on July 5

...

From that time on, the Soviets advanced continuously for some sixteen months, through October 1944, winning victory upon victory. As a result, the front of the Red Army, at the beginning of 1945, extended for over a thousand miles from the Baltic sea (near Memel) around Warsaw and Budapest to the Drava river in Yugoslavia. On January 12, following a brief interval of two months and a half, the Soviet offensive was resumed and, three months later, was completed victoriously in Germany. On April 21 the Soviet troops entered Berlin.

Nikolaieff, A. M. "The Red Army in the Second World War." *The Russian Review* 7, no. 1 (1947) p. 49

Source 2: An extract from A.M. Nikolaieff, *The Red Army in the Second World War*. Nikolaieff explores the movement of the Red Army across Eastern Europe from 1943-1945.

World War II Military Deaths (Allies)

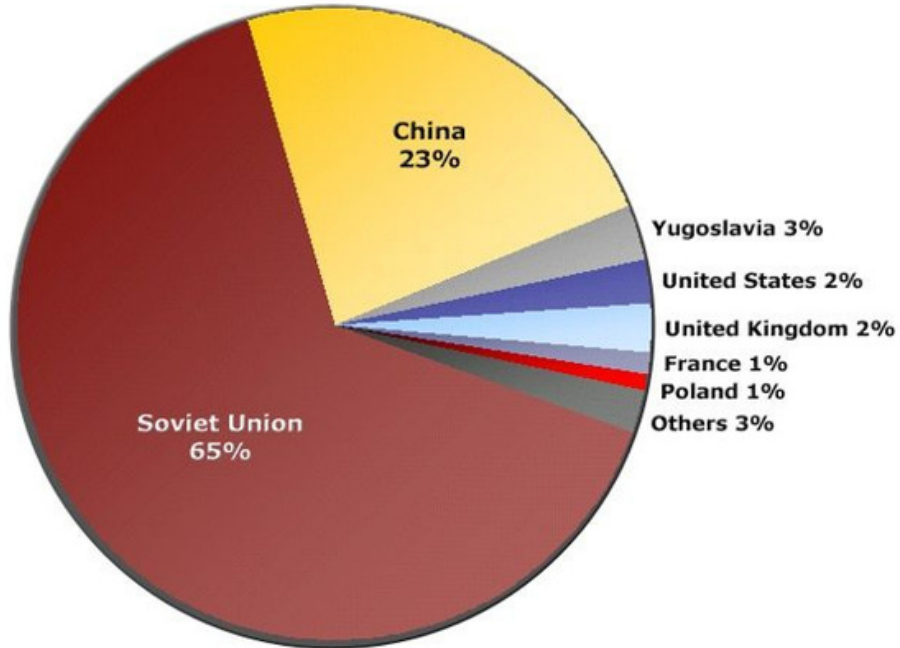
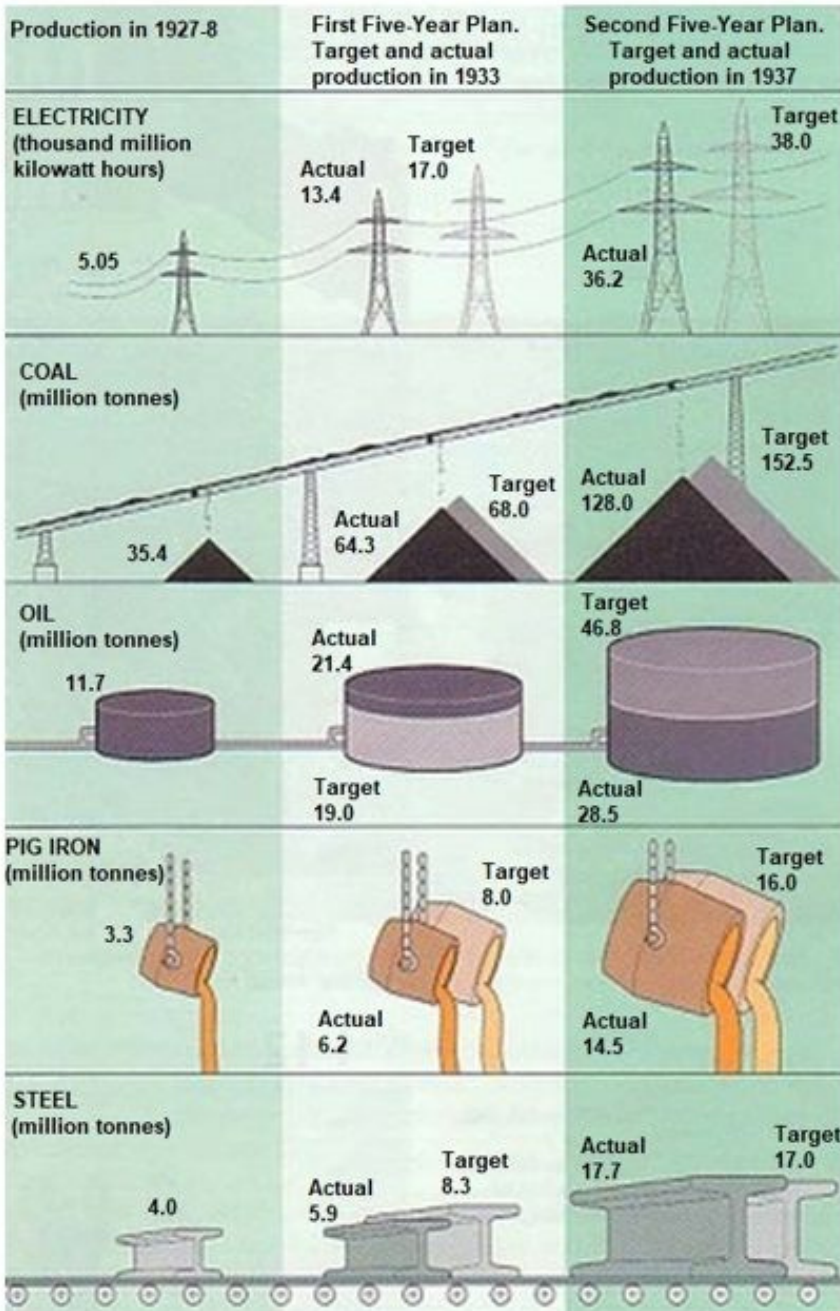


Image accessible here: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:WorldWarII-MilitaryDeaths-Allies-Piechart.png>

Based on figures available here: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II_casualties

Source 3: A graph showing World War II military deaths from Wikipedia.



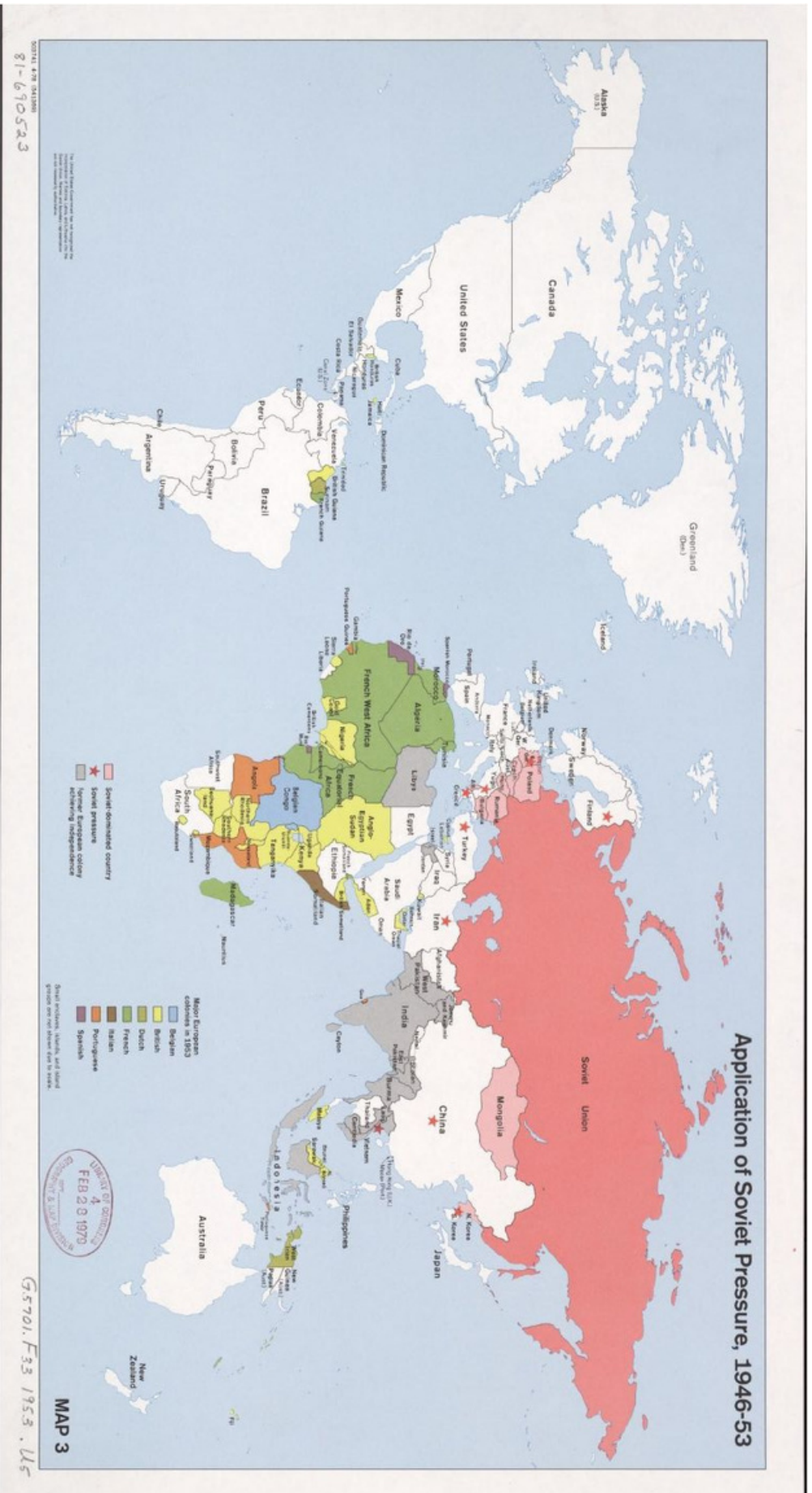
Figures taken from *An economic history of the U.S.S.R.* by Alec Nove, 1992. Harmondsworth, Middx: Penguin Books.

Source 4: A diagram showing the production of coal, oil, steel and power supplies from 1927 and 1937 from *An Economic History of the USSR*, by Alec Nove, created in 1992.



Image accessible here: <https://bearkunin.medium.com/soviet-union-facts-and-fictions-part-1-the-economy-2a79ff1013a7>

Source 5: A propaganda poster produced in 1930. It shows the introduction of modern farming equipment, like tractors. The text reads "*Day of Harvest and Collectivisation*".



Application of Soviet pressure, 1946-53. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1978. Image accessible here: <https://www.loc.gov/item/81690523/>

Source 6: A map produced by the USA in 1978. It shows the nations the Soviet Union dominated and the nations it had a strong influence over.

THE U.S.S.R.'S FIRST STEPS IN THE
EGYPTIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN ARENA

After the Second World War, Soviet policy towards the Middle East was intended to end British hegemony in the area and to fill the vacuum as soon as conditions would allow... Despite their arguments that the struggle for liberation in the Arab world would succeed only under Communist leadership, the Soviets were in practice willing to support and cooperate with any Arab government who wished to liberate its country of foreign troops. They did not take into account the socio-political nature of these governments, even when such governments as was the case with Egypt had declared the Communist Party illegal.

Ginat, Rami (1991) Soviet Union and Egypt, 1947-1955. PhD thesis, London School of Economics and Political Science, p. 88. Accessible here: <http://etheses.lse.ac.uk/1145/1/U048346.pdf>

Source 7: An extract from Rami Ginat, 1991, titled *The U.S.S.R's First Steps in the Egyptian and Middle Eastern Arena*.

*Hegemony = The dominance of one state over others

*Socio-political = combining social and political issues

The working population of pre-revolutionary Russia worked 10 to 12 hours per day, six days a week...By the end of 1926, the national economy was restored to its pre-revolutionary level and it was decided that there should be a gradual transition from an 8- to a 7-hour working day. The first 5-year plan (1928-1932) was formulated on the basis of a 7-hour working day. The transition of the economy to a 7-hour day was effected between 1927-1933.

Bosch, G., Dawkins, P., & Michon, F. (1994). Times are changing: working time in 14 industrialised countries. Geneva, International Institute for Labour Studies, p. 313.

Accessible here: https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1994/94B09_66_englp2.pdf

Source 8: An extract from Bosch, Dawkins and Michon, 1994. It explores the impact of the Five Year Plans on the working week.



© ALLNUMIS.COM

Image accessible here: <https://www.allnumis.com/postcards-catalog/ussr-union-of-soviet-socialist-republics/sochi-soi/sochi-soi-sanatorium-ordzhonikidze-27455>

Source 9: A postcard of a Sanatorium, a kind of health spa, built under Stalin as places where workers could enjoy holidays that were subsidised by the state. This postcard shows one example, Sanatorium "Ordzhonikidze", built in 1936 in Sochi.

Three different measures of population health show a consistent and large improvement between approximately 1945 and 1969: child height, adult height and infant mortality all improved significantly during this period...The significant improvements in population wellbeing before 1970 may in part be related to the expansion of the national health care system, public education, and improved caloric and protein supply during this period. While the Soviet experiment of the twentieth century clearly failed and in countless ways harmed the lives of Soviet citizens, the record of Soviet health achievement prior to 1970 remains impressive.

Brainerd, E. (2010). Reassessing the Standard of Living in the Soviet Union: An Analysis Using Archival and Anthropometric Data. *The Journal of Economic History*, 70(1). P. 112-3/P. 28 Accessible here: https://web.williams.edu/Economics/brainerd/papers/ussr_july08.pdf

Source 10: An extract from an article by E. Brainerd, 2010 titled *Reassessing the Standard of Living in the Soviet Union*. The article explores the impact Soviet rule had on health and education.

Percentage of Men and Women with higher <i>Fig. 1</i> Education by Birth Cohort		
Birth Cohort	Higher Education	
	Men	Women
1925- 1929	10.6	6.8
1930- 1934	11.1	9.0
1935- 1939	17.4	13.0
1940- 1944	19.2	16.2
1945- 1949	23.0	23.0
1950- 1954	19.9	20.4
1955- 1959	18.6	21.2
1960- 1964	19.1	22.6
1965- 1969	18.9	23.9

Source: Osnovnye itogi microperepsi naselenia 1994 (The main results of the microcensus 1994). Moscow, Goscomstat, 1994, p. 71.

Accessible here: <https://historyofyesterday.com/universities-in-the-soviet-union-how-did-they-change-c1542533572d>

Source 11: A diagram, published in 1994, showing the percentage of men and women in universities.



Source 12: A propaganda poster by Alexander Pavlovich Mogilevsky published in 1925. The text reads "if you don't read books, you'll soon forget your grammar".