Rise and Fall of Communism in the 20th Century

GVPT 459 R
TYD 1114

Tu and Th: 11am – 12:15pm
University of Maryland
Spring 2018

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Course Summary:

In December 1991, the USSR, the first communist state and the West’s main rival in the Cold War, ceased to exist. Two years earlier, the Soviet bloc disintegrated as a result of a series of revolutionary upheavals in East and Central Europe. The aftermath of these earth-shattering events has been a new world, one with more liberties, but also one full of unprecedented dangers. This course examines the rise and fall of communism both as a utopian theory and institutional practice in the 20th century. Lectures and class discussions will explore the role of prominent personalities in both the making and dissolution of communist regimes (Who was Marx? Who was Lenin? Who was Trotsky? Who was Mao? Who was Stalin? Who was Fidel Castro and who is Raul?). We will discuss Communism’s main ideological sources, key notions, as well as the most significant events in the dynamics of communism: the October Revolution, the establishment of the USSR, Lenin’s Bolshevism, Stalinism versus Trotskyism, the interaction between Stalinism and Nazism, the Stalinization of Eastern Europe, Khrushchev and the first reformist wave, the Hungarian revolution, the Prague Spring, the revolutions of 1989, Gorbachev and the end of the Soviet Union. Special attention will be paid to the role of intellectuals in communist movements: partisanship, commitment, faith, and, in many cases, disillusionment. The course will explain the appeals of revolutionary politics and the role of “true believers” in totalitarian mass movements.

Requirements

Students are required to read the assigned readings before each class period. In addition, students are expected to read one newspaper on a daily basis (either Washington Post or New York Times). Participation in class discussions is strongly encouraged. Grades will be based on a final take home exam, two unannounced quizzes and class participation. Extra credit can be earned by preparing a short class presentation on a relevant topic; the time and details must first be approved by the teaching assistant and the professor.
There will be an announced in class quiz, an in class mid-term, and a take-home final exam. The final paper (exam) will count as the main criterion for the final grade, as well as class participation.

**Note:** Please keep in mind that this week-by-week syllabus is subject to modification, in connection to extended class discussions on certain topics, ongoing events in the former Soviet bloc, film presentation, etc. The syllabus is meant to give students a structural view of the topics approached in this course.

A) One announced quiz—10%
B) Midterm in class exam—25%
C) Final take home exam—35%
D) Class Participation—15%
E) One Presentation of a current or event of your choice—15%

Students are encouraged to approach the TA and discuss making an additional class short presentations on a topic. These extra presentations will add to the final grade.

**Readings**

1. Vladimir Tismaneanu, *Reinventing Politics* (paper)

**Recommended**


Week 1: Main components of Marxism: revolutionary utopia, class struggle and class consciousness, role of the proletariat. Historical materialism and Marx's dialectics. The First International. The Paris Commune.

Readings: Malia, Chapter 1
Marx: Communist Manifesto (complete)

Week 3: Revolutionary traditions in Russia: populism, revolutionary terror, Russian intelligentsia’s salvationist dreams. Lenin’s Marxism: The split with the Mensheviks. The nature and logic of Bolshevism. The October Revolution and the fate of socialism in Russia. The Third (Communist) International – the Comintern: the Soviet Union as the center of a world revolution.


Week 5: Secular religion, search for salvation, and mass totalitarian movements. Class discussions on books by Crossman. Special focus in the Crossman volume on essays by Koestler, Silone, Richard Wight and Louis Fisher. Questions to be addressed: Why did morally driven individuals join communist parties? What did communism offer in terms of psychological comfort in turbulent times? What are the main features of Messianic revolutionary movements? Communism as an opiate for the intellectuals.

Week 6: World War II and the road to the Cold War. Conclusions on Stalinism.

Week 7: Divisions within world communism: The Communist Information Bureau (Cominform), Josip Broz Tito, the Yugoslav schism, Yugoslavia’s excommunication.
The formation of the Soviet bloc and the Cold War. Stalinism in East-Central Europe: show trials, purges, repression. Communist takeover in China (Mao and Maoism).

Brown/ 11 and 12
Malia, Chapter 8
Tismaneanu, Chapter 5

Possible film: "Confession" by Costa Gavras.

**Midterm Exam**

Week 8: Khrushchev and de-Stalinization; the 20th Party Congress (February 1956) and the disintegration of Stalin’s myth. The Hungarian Revolution, Polish reforms, and the role of critical intellectuals. The revisionist illusions.

Malia, Chapter 9
Tismaneanu, Chapter 6
Brown, Chapter 13


Brown, Chapters 14-20
Malia, Chapter 10
Tismaneanu


Tismaneanu, Conclusions and Epilogue
Brown, Chapters 21-27
Malia, Chapters 11 and 12

Week 12: The main problems of post-communism: The Leninist legacies and the search for pluralism. The fateful logic of utopia: Malia’s critique of Soviet-style socialism: was socialism Russia’s curse, or was the Russian tradition that de-humanized socialism? Is liberalism possible in post-communist countries? Main threats to liberal democracy:
populist collectivism, clericalism, ethnic fundamentalism, and imperialist militarism in Russia. Ethnic furies in post-communist societies: the breakdown of Yugoslavia.

Malia, Chapter 13 and Epilogue
Brown, Chapter 21-30

NOTE: These topics will be addressed in lectures and class attendance is absolutely critical for keeping pace with the sweeping changes in the post-communist world.