be introduced in the chapter that follows.

The purpose of this chapter was to introduce the basic elements of

Points to consider

Reform 1881-1914

Development and

A. Alexander Herzen, My Past and Thoughts, 1868

Reference
The role of Popadopoulos

The role of Popadopoulos was a deep influence on the government of Greece during the mid-1980s. He was a key figure in the development of the New Democracy political party, which came to power in 1981. Popadopoulos's influence extended into the private sector as well, particularly in the energy sector.

He also played a role in international affairs, particularly in the context of the Greek-Turkish dispute over the island of Cyprus. Popadopoulos was a proponent of a strong Greece and was critical of the role of the EU in Greek affairs.

The Role of Popadopoulos

Popadopoulos was a prominent figure in Greek politics. He was a member of the New Democracy party and served as its leader from 1981 to 1989. He was also a key figure in the country's economic and social policies.

Popadopoulos was known for his strong stance on Greece's membership in the European Union. He believed that the Greek economy needed to be modernized and that the country should be more integrated into the European market. He was also a strong proponent of the country's traditional values and was critical of the EU's impact on Greek society.

Popadopoulos was elected as the first Prime Minister of Greece in 1981. He served in this position until 1989, during which time he oversaw significant changes in the country's political and economic landscape. Under his leadership, Greece experienced a period of economic growth and modernization. He was also known for his strong stance on the issue of Cyprus, which has been a source of contention between Greece and Turkey for many years. Popadopoulos believed that the island should be a part of Greece and worked to advance this position during his time in office.

Popadopoulos was succeeded by Constantine Karamanlis as Prime Minister in 1989. Despite his right-wing views, Popadopoulos was credited with laying the foundation for Greece's modernization and integration into the European Union.
The growth of Russian military power (in terms of trade)

In Soviet times, the growth of the Russian economy was closely linked to the expansion of its military power. This is why the Soviet Union was able to maintain a large military budget and invest heavily in military technology. The expansion of the military also helped to stimulate economic growth by creating demand for goods and services that were needed by the military. This helped to create jobs and stimulate economic activity.

In the 1980s, the Soviet Union was able to expand its military power significantly. This was largely due to the fact that the Soviet Union was able to access large amounts of raw materials from its vast territory. The expansion of the military also helped to create demand for goods and services that were needed by the military, which helped to stimulate economic growth.

However, the expansion of the military also had negative consequences. The military budget was large, and it competed with the economy for resources. This put a strain on the economy and prevented it from growing as much as it could have.

In the 1990s, the Soviet Union collapsed, and its military power declined rapidly. This was largely due to the fact that the economy was unable to support the cost of maintaining a large military. The decline of the military also had negative consequences, as it led to a decline in the economy and a loss of influence for Russia.

Conclusion

The growth of the Russian military power was closely linked to the expansion of the economy. This helped to create demand for goods and services that were needed by the military, which helped to stimulate economic growth. However, the expansion of the military also had negative consequences, as it put a strain on the economy and prevented it from growing as much as it could have. In the 1990s, the decline of the Soviet Union led to a decline in the military and a loss of influence for Russia.
The table shows the population of Imperial Russia from 1885 to 1913. The data is presented in thousands, with years listed as the header row. The table includes columns for different regions and years, with population figures in the respective cells. The table provides a historical overview of population growth during this period.

Additionally, there is a note regarding the Russian economy, mentioning Russian currency and the conversion rates for the year 1910. The text explains the significance of these economic indicators in the context of the time.

The growth of population in Russian cities is also discussed, with data from 1881 to 1913. The text highlights the rapid urbanization and population growth in Russian cities during this era. The data is presented in a tabular format, showing the population increase in various cities over the specified period.
b) Russian Objectives

\[ \text{Did the Russian government ever seize any foreign Russian territories?} \]

\[ \text{The Foreign Policy} \]

KEY ISSUES: Why was it important for Russia to be a great power?

\[ \text{Russian Foreign Policy} \]

The Russian government had long-term interests in the region, including the establishment of an empire in Central Asia. They also sought to expand their influence in the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea, which were important for trade and military strategy. Additionally, Russia wanted to prevent other European powers from establishing a foothold in the region.

The expansion of Russian territory was seen as necessary for the country's economic and political stability. The Russian government believed that their empire was essential to protecting the nation's security and promoting national unity.

One notable event in Russian history was the acquisition of the Crimea in 1856. This annexation was seen as a violation of international law and led to the Crimean War, which lasted from 1853 to 1856. The war was a major setback for Russia, as it resulted in the loss of territories and lives.

The number of Russian households became important:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Russian households (in millions)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Russian government's foreign policy was focused on expanding its territory and influence in the region. This was seen as necessary for the country's economic and political stability. The expansion of Russian territory was seen as necessary for the country's security and national unity.
The impact of the 1988 and 1990 East German economic stagnation and economic mismanagement on East Germany's national economy was a result of the historical division of Europe after World War II. The 1989 East German reunification with the German Democratic Republic in 1990 led to a period of economic liberalization and privatization aimed at reducing state ownership and promoting market-oriented reforms. This period, known as the 'Wende', marked a significant shift in East Germany's economic landscape, with a focus on democratization and integration into the European economic system.

The use of military forces by Russia and other European powers in the Balkans and the subsequent expansion of the European Union into Eastern Europe in 2004 represented a significant geopolitical shift, reflecting Russia's assertiveness and growing influence in the region.

In conclusion, Russia's role in the European Union and its policies towards European Union expansion reflect a complex interplay of historical, political, and economic factors. The European Union's response to Russia's actions has been varied, with some members advocating for a strong response, while others have emphasized the importance of dialogue and cooperation.

**Diagram Notes:**
- The map shows the geopolitical changes in Eastern Europe following the end of the Cold War and the expansion of the European Union.
- The diagram highlights Russia's strategic position and its involvement in various conflicts and political developments in the region.

**Map Key:**
- The map includes symbols and color-coding to distinguish different countries and regions.
- The scale and orientation of the map provide a clear view of the geographical layout of the region.
The struggle to enhance the international recognition of Russian leadership in Central Asia and to expand the powers of the Russian Federation's Government in the region as a matter of national security and strategic interests.

In the face of increased regional competition, Russia is expanding its influence in Central Asia, aiming to strengthen its position as a regional power. The government of the Russian Federation is working to achieve these goals through various initiatives, including economic cooperation, political consultation, and military support.

The recent developments in the region have led to an increase in cross-border trade and investment, which has contributed to the economic growth of the countries involved. The Russian government has been active in promoting these initiatives, seeking to enhance its strategic interests in the region.

The struggle continues as other powers seek to influence the region, with implications for regional stability and security. The Russian government remains committed to maintaining its influence in Central Asia, as it views this region as a crucial part of its strategic interests.
The Economic Reform of Putin and Medvedev

To continue, familiarize yourself with the topic of discussion. You are likely to be

Exercise the problem in a manner that you would do in a higher education

Working on Chapter 2

References


1. Economic reform
2. Political reform
3. Social reform
4. Cultural reform

1. Economic reform
2. Political reform
3. Social reform
4. Cultural reform

1. Economic reform
2. Political reform
3. Social reform
4. Cultural reform

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2. Political reform
3. Social reform
4. Cultural reform

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3. Social reform
4. Cultural reform

1. Economic reform
2. Political reform
3. Social reform
4. Cultural reform
### Cross-referencing questions

#### 1. The Berlin Crisis

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Berlin Wall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall of Berlin</td>
<td>November 1989</td>
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#### 2. The Gulf War

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq invasion</td>
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<tr>
<td>End of war</td>
<td>1991</td>
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#### 3. The Soviet Union

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dissolution</td>
<td>1991-1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>1992-</td>
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</table>

#### 4. The End of the Cold War

- **German Reunification**: 1990
- **Fall of the Berlin Wall**: 1989
- **End of the Cold War**: 1991

#### 5. The European Union

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Formation</td>
<td>1993</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enlargement</td>
<td>2004, 2007</td>
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</table>

#### Summary Diagram

- **The Iron Curtain**
- **The Berlin Wall**
- **The Fall of the Wall**
- **The Formation of the EU**
- **The German Reunification**

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**Source Evaluation Questions**

How far is the claim by Yalta that Russia was an economic colossus of the world supported by the evidence in the document? (2 marks

**Key Concepts**

- **Iron Curtain**
- **Berlin Wall**
- **Yalta**

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**Study Guide**

- **The Berlin Crisis**
- **The Gulf War**
- **The Soviet Union**
- **The End of the Cold War**
- **The European Union**
Opposition to Tsarism

KEY DATES

POINTS TO CONSIDER

1881–1914