**DOCTORAL SUBJECT SUB-UNIT**

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| Subject name | Field of study (branch) code | Faculty | Department |
| **The Formation and Development of Totalitarianism in the USSR, 1917 to 1953** | History and Archaeology H 005 | Faculty of History | Department ofModern History |
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| Mode of study | Number of credits ECTS | Mode of study | Number of credits ECTS |
| lectures |  | consultations | 2 |
| individual | 3 | seminars | 2,5 |

 **Total 7,5**

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| Subject annotation |
| The origins of totalitarian regimes, stages of their formation. Common features, definitions. Social movements in Russia in the second half of the 19th century that led to the formation of a totalitarian regime and the spread of Marx's views. Bolsheviks. Their attitudes towards power and governance. The impact of World War I on the formation of totalitarian regimes: 1917 in Russia and the beginning of Bolshevik totalitarianism. The policy of "Red" terror. The Civil War and the development of totalitarianism. V. Lenin's place in the maturation of the idea of totalitarianism and its implementation. The peculiarities of the Russian Bolshevik Party and its place in the system of government. Establishment of the Central Committee Secretariat. Absorption of state power. Establishment of the USSR. The system of government of the USSR and Soviet law. J. Stalin's consolidation of power. Mass terror and its place in the consolidation of Stalin's absolute power. Repressive organs in the 1930s. The establishment of the NKVD camp system. Political purges. The expulsion of Stalin's rivals from the Party. The rise of totalitarianism from 1936 to 1941. Stalin's Constitution of 1936 and its provisions. Totalitarian culture and its management. The impact of the Second World War on the Soviet system of government. Stalin's failures in directing military action. The last phase of the war. Losses of the USSR in the war. The establishment of totalitarian regimes in East-Central Europe. Features of totalitarianism in the post-war years: repression, deportation of peoples, cultural dictates. The beginning of the Cold War and the formation of the Soviet Eastern European bloc. The expression of Soviet totalitarianism on the international scene. Stalin and the Western democracies. The weakening of totalitarianism. The state after totalitarianism. |
| Key literature |
| 1. Arendt H. Totalitarizmo ištakos. Vilnius, 2001. 487 p.
2. Linz J. J. Totalitarian and Authoritarian regimes. London, 2000
3. Berdyaev N.The origin of Russian communism. Paris. 1937
4. Khlevniuk .O.V Stalin. New biography of a dictator. Yale university press. 2017.
5. Медведев Р. Сталин и сталинизмю Москва, 1994
6. Джилас М. Лицо тоталитаризма. Москва, 1992
7. Kotkin S. Magnetic mountain : Stalinism as a civilization. Berkeley: University of California Press. 2004.
8. Tismaneanu V. Stalinism revisited: the establishment of communist regimes in East-Central Europe. Budapest: Central European University Press.2009
9. Volkogonovas D. Triumfas ir tragedija. T.1-2. Vilnius, 1991
10. Троцкий Л. Сталинская школа фальсификации. Москва, 1990.
11. Totalitarian and Authoritarian Regimes in Europe: Legacies and Lessons from the 20th Century. New York, 2006
12. Волкогонов В. Сталин: политический портрет. – Т. 1. Москва, 1998
13. Daniels R. The rise and fall of Communism in Russia. Yale University Press.2007.
14. Communist party of the Soviet Union. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Communist-Party-of-the-Soviet-Union>
15. Revelations from the Russian Archives. The Soviet Union and the United States.

 <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/archives/sovi.html>1. Soviet Union <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Soviet_Union>
2. Russia: From Tsarism to Stalinism, 1914-1945. [http://lornshillacademy.org.uk/wp-](http://lornshillacademy.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Russia-From-Tsarism-to-Stalinism-1914-1945.pdf)

 [content/uploads/2016/01/Russia-From-Tsarism-to-Stalinism-1914-1945.pdf](http://lornshillacademy.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Russia-From-Tsarism-to-Stalinism-1914-1945.pdf) |
| Supervising lecturers‘ names and surnames  | Academic degree | Major works in the field (branch) published in the recent 5 years |
| Algirdas Jakubčionis | Dr., Associate Professor | A.Jakubčionis. Aggression by the Soviet Union and the occupation of Lithuania in 1940-1990.in : Lithuanian Constitutionalizm : the past and the present. V., 2017.A.Jakubčionis. The Sajudis movement. The triving to restore Independance. In : Lithuanian Constitutionalizm : the past and the present. V., 2017.A.Jakubčionis . Sąjūdis. Siekis atkurti Nepriklausomybę. In : Lietuvos konstitucionalizmas : ištakos, raida ir dabartis. V., 2018.A.Jakubčionis. Pasipriešinimas sovietinei okupacijai. In: Lietuvos teisė. 1918-2018. Šimtmečio patirtis ir perspektyvos. V.,2018.A.Jakubčionis. Nebuvusio parlamento istorija. In „ Parlamentarizmas Lietuvoje“. V., 2020. |
| Approved by the Doctoral Committee of History and Archaeology 28 September 2021, No 170000-KT-47. |
| Chair of the Doctoral Committee Prof. habil. dr. Tamara Bairašauskaitė  |