

8. The dissensions in East Germany — Honecker Era (1971-89), the conference on Security and cooperation in Europe, relations between the two Germanys, the last days of East Germany.
9. Collapse of the Berlin Wall unification (1990), Germany adopts Euro - 1990.

Second Half

Russia

1. The post-Crimean War Crisis — Reforms in Russia — Emancipation of serfs — local government — judicial system — land tenure — the Polish crisis.
2. Liberalism — populism — Socialist Revolutionary politics & Social Democratic politics — revolutionary ideas and movements in the last quarter of 19th Century — the goals of economic policies — the Witte system and its limitations.
3. The rise of Civil society in Russia — the Character of Russian labour and the workers' movement in the 1890s and 1900s — changes in peasant Society — the revolution of 1905 — the Stolypin reforms — Duma, the Russian constitutional experiment — 19th Century Russian Literature.
4. The Russian Revolution of 1917 — the Civil War- Communisms the New Economic Policy — rethinking

- the State control of industry and the problems of investment and growth during 1921-27 — the 'New Civilisation'.
5. The new conceptions of planning — collectivisation and the plans — Soviet Government and the role of the CPSU — mobilisation around the CPSU and the limitations — The structure of CPSU in the 1920s and innerparty conflict — Stalin and the purges — High Stalinism — U.S.S.R. under Nazi attack — War.
 6. Post Second World War Soviet Union — Stalin and the Cold War — Nikita Khrushchev and de-stalinization 1962 Cuban missile crisis.
 7. Brezhnev era — 1965-1984 — policy of Detente with the West — Middle East Wars of 1967 and 1973, policies regarding Vietnam, Afghanistan.
 8. M. Gorbachev — glasnost and perestroika, disintegration of USSR (1991) and formation of CIS :
Commonwealth of Independent States.