Soviet Foreign Policy

October 1917: Decree on peace

1918: Russian Civil War

February 1918: Bolshevik cancellation of foreign debts.

March 1918: Treaty of Brest-Litvosk signed

April 1918: Foreign intervention in the civil war

March 1919: Comintern (third Communist International) established

April-Oct 1920: Russo-Polish war.

1921: Secret discussions with Germany

1922: Treaty of Rapallo

1924: Recognition of the USSR by Italy, France and Britain

1926: Treaty of Berlin with Germany

1927: Relations with Britain suspended

March 1934: Trade agreement with Germany

September 1934: Soviet entry into League of Nations

1935: Mutual Defence Pacts with France and Czechoslovakia

May 1936: Soviet Union intervenes and supports the Popular front in the civil war

November 1936: Anti-Comintern Pact created between Japan and Germany

1938: Japan attacks Soviet territory in Far East

September 1938: Munich Agreement signed

April 1939: Proposed triple military alliance

August 1939: Soviet-Anglo-French talks in Moscow
Phase 1: Stabilizing the USSR

Opening Event: Decree on Peace, October 1917

Ending Event: Foreign Intervention in the Civil War, April 1918

Characteristics: In this phase the key thing was stabilizing the USSR and asserting their position in world politics

I think this was a phase in Russian foreign policy because this was before they started trying to spread communism globally and were still trying to get their government sorted out after the Bolshevik take over.

Phase 2: Spreading Communism

Opening Event: Comintern established, march 1919

Closing Event Russo-Polish war, 1920

Characteristics: USSR trying to spread communism

I think this was a phase in Russian foreign policy because trying to cause a global communist revolution was the goal of both of the events that took place during this phase.

Phase 3: Open Communication

Opening Event: Secret discussions with Germany in 1921

Ending Event: USSR supporting the Popular front, 1936

Characteristics: USSR coming out of it’s shell so to speak and forming relationships with other countries

This was a phase in Russian foreign policy because this is when they stopped aiming for a global revolution and started focusing on strengthening themselves
Phase 4: “Dark” times

Opening Event: Anti-Comintern Pact of 1936

Closing event: Munich Agreement signed without Russian input

Characteristics: During this era the USSR was the negative focus of several foreign countries.

I think this was a phase because it was two years of other countries doing bad things to Russia, like attacking it or denouncing it.

Phase 5: Build-up towards WWII

Opening Event: Proposed triple military alliance with Britain and France

Ending Event: Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact signed

Characteristics: The events in this phase or mostly things that came into play during World War 2

I think this was a phase because a lot of the things in this phase aren’t really connected aside from being related to WWII.