

Hungarian Revolution, Prague Spring and Berlin Wall

1. Hungarian Revolution
 - a. October 1956 Hungarians demanded a more democratic system.
 - b. Imre Nagy
 - i. Requested removal of troops
 - ii. Withdrew from Warsaw Pact
 - iii. Got right of one-party rule
 - c. Soviets crushed revolution on 11/04/1956
 - i. 200,000 fled as refugees
 - ii. Nagy was executed
2. Prague Spring
 - a. Alexander Dubcek elected
 - i. Implemented freedom of speech, travel, press, and economic reforms.
 - ii. Did not want to leave Warsaw Pact
 1. Believed he could be liberal at home if he stayed loyal abroad
 - b. August 20th, 1968 Warsaw Pact troops invade
 - i. Little resistance, but 100 protesters shot
 - ii. Dubcek announced retracting of freedoms
 - c. Invasion was condemned by western and communist countries
 - i. Fear of nuclear war and needing help in Vietnam peace talks prevented any action
3. Berlin Wall
 - a. West Berlin was a "bone stuck in the Soviet throat"-Khrushchev
 - b. Refugees fled East Berlin (majority were young and skilled)
 - i. Before wall you could work/travel between
 - c. After 2,4000 people left in 1 day Khrushchev had enough
 - d. Ordered wall to be built on August 13th, 1961
 - e. Soldiers had order to shoot on site anyone trying to leave

Add to Class Timeline:

1953: Dwight D. Eisenhower is elected 34th president of the United States

October 23, 1956-November 11, 1956: Hungarian Revolution

1961: John F. Kennedy elected 35th president of the United States

August 13, 1961: Berlin Wall Goes Up

1963: Lyndon B. Johnson elected 36th president of the United States

January 5th, 1968-August 21st, 1968: Prague Spring