LIKE WATER AND OTHER STORIES by OLGA ZILBERBOURG

A BRIEF RELEVANT HISTORY of the SOVIET UNION

MARCH 5, 1953

Stalin dies and is soon replaced by Nikita Khrushchev as the leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union, who rehabilitates thousands of political prisoners and presides over a "thaw" in the totalitarian regime.

OCTOBER 14, 1964

Khrushchev is ousted and Leonid Brezhnev is installed as the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, later renamed General Secretary. Krushchev-era reforms are scaled back, and, socially, the "thaw" is replaced with the period of "stagnation."

MARCH 11, 1985

Mikhail Gorbachev becomes the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, pushing forward the agenda of radical social reforms known as *perestroika* and *glasnost*. Later, his title is changed to President.

MAY 9, 1945

USSR celebrates victory in World War Two, also known there as The Great Patriotic War.

OCTOBER 16-23, 1962

The height of the Caribbean Crises, during which the Soviet Union and the U.S. threaten each other with a nuclear confrontation.

1970-1980

More than 250,000 Jews are allowed to leave the Soviet Union and resettle predominantly in Israel, the United States, and Canada.

NOVEMBER 9, 1989

The Berlin Wall falls.

AUGUST 19-22, 1991

After a failed coup by the conservative wing of the Communist Party, President Gorbachev is succeeded by Boris Yeltsin in Russia, leader of the popular resistance.

1992 (

American telephone directory "Yellow Pages" begins operations in St. Petersburg.

AUGUST 25, 1998 (

Ringo Starr is the first of the Beatles to give a concert in Russia with his All-Star Band.

MAY 24, 2003

Paul McCartney comes to Russia for the first time and performs on the Red Square.

NOV. 21, 2013-FEB. 23, 2014

Euromaidan protests in Ukraine ousted pro-Russian President Yanukovich from power, and were followed by Russian annexation of Crimea and an attempt to take over the Donbass

DECEMBER 26, 1991

Soviet Union is officially dissolved, leaving in its wake fifteen independent States, including Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Latvia, Estonia, Kazakhstan, and others.

FEBRUARY 1988-MAY 1994

War in Nagorno-Karabakh between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Armenia's military victory, unfortunately, escalated the country's economic problems and resulted in its longstanding blockade by neighboring Azerbaijan and Turkey.

MAY 7, 2000

Vladimir Putin succeeds Boris Yeltsin as the President of Russia.

NOV. 22, 2004–JAN. 23, 2005

Orange Revolution in Ukraine led to a popular victory by Viktor Yushchenko who had been poisoned with chemicals in the lead-up to the election. Later, Yushchenko lost his reelection to a pro-Russian candidate, Yanukovich.

region, as well as unrest in Odessa.



