

The Russian Federation

Российская
Федерация



During the USSR

- 1922-1991
- Marxist-Leninist single party state
- Highly centralized
- Shift from an economy based on agriculture to an industrial society
- Restrictions on the people
- Disappearances



The Cold War

- Mid to Late 40s through the end of 1991
- The U.S. VS Russia
- The Iron Curtain
- Threat of nuclear fallout
- Technological “races”
- The Thaw



Legacy of the Fatherland

- Rebuilding Russia
- Since the fall of the Soviet Regime, Russia is now a thriving Semi-Presidential Republic
- Currently led by President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin and Prime Minister Dmitry Antolyevich Medvedev



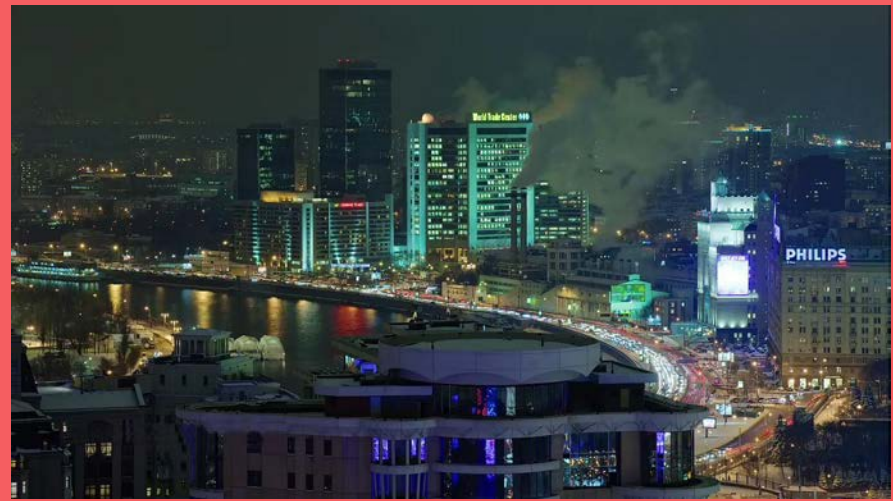
Demographics

- Largest country in the world at an estimated 17,098,242 square kilometers
- Population of about 142,423,773
- Ethnic composition is estimated at 77.7% Russian with an additional 8.2% of various indigenous minorities including Tartars, Chechens, and Bashkirs, as well as 10.2% other
- Highly urbanized, but with a deep agricultural history



Economy

- Since the fall of the Soviet Era, Russia's economy has changed dramatically
- Largely dependent on natural resources, especially oil
- Growing middle class with new and improved purchasing power
- During the worst point of the Soviet collapse 40% of Russians were living below the poverty line. As of 2011, it is now at 12.8%



The Russian Armed Forces

- One of the oldest militaries in the world
- All males ages 18-27 must serve a year in the Armed Forces
- Three branches: Navy, Ground forces, and Aerospace forces
- Large reserve of nuclear warheads; however they are limited.
- Major exporter of weapons to countries including: Australia, Brazil, China, Iraq, the UK, and Syria



The Space Race

- Sputnik: the first satellite to orbit the Earth (1957)
- Yuri Gagarin: the first man in space (1961)
- First Woman in Space: Valentina Tereshkova (1963)
- Alexey Leonov: first space walk (1965)
- Luna 9: first craft to land on the moon (1966)
- Lunokhod 1: first rover (1970)
- Venera 7: first craft to land on another planet (1970)
- Mars 3: first craft to land on Mars (1971)
- Salyut 1 and Mir: the first space stations (1971) (1986)



Roscosmos

- Russia and the International Space Station
- Soyuz Rockets
- Arktika and Obzor: A new series of satellites to monitor the Earth's environments
- A leading developer of space technology



РОСКОСМОС

Cultural Influences

- Tchaikovsky, Ivanov, and Petipa: The Nutcracker
- Dmitry Mendeleev and the Periodic Table
- Pajitnov and Pokhilko: Tetris
- The Snow Queen and Soyuzmultfilm



Sochi

- Winter Olympics 2014
- First Olympics held in Russia since the fall of the Soviet Empire
- Spurred many developments
- A chance for Russia to show its new strength and reintegrate with the western world.



Russia and the UN

- Permanent member of the Security Council
- Power to veto
- While an ever-present force, Russia had remained fairly impartial over the years
- Russia is now taking a more active role



Russia and Syria

- One of the fourteen members of the International Syria Support Group (ISSG)
- Putin's support of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and the fight against ISIS
- Standing with France: "The Puppy"



Airstrikes

- Russian airstrikes win back the coast for the Syrian army
- Winning back Sheikh Miskeen
- Causing significant damage to ISIS efforts



Any Questions?



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