The Great Retreat: The Growth And Decline Of Communism In Russia

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Instead, he argues in “The Retreat of Western Liberalism,” Trump’s election is a part of larger trends on the world stage, including the failure of two dozen democracies since the turn of the millennium (including three in Europe – Russia, Turkey and Hungary) and growing downward pressures on the West’s middle classes (wrought by the snowballing forces of globalization and automation) that are fomenting nationalism and populist revolts. The strongest glue holding liberal democracies together, Luce argues, is economic growth, and when that growth stalls or falls, things tend to take a dark turn. History of Population Growth and Decline in Russia. Reasons for Russia’s Population Decline. Consequences of Population Decline. Russia has had a slow or declining growth rates for a while. The population now is not that much higher than pre-World-War II levels. According to most sources, the population of the present Russian Federation peaked in 1991 at 148,689,000. After the Bolshevik Revolution, World War I and the Great Famine in the 1930s the population of Russia was only a few percentage lower than projected if these upheavals had not occurred. It took ten years to overcome the loses and for the population curve to resume to where it was. During the Soviet period, natural and geopolitical phenomena shaped the characteristics of Russia’s population.