

This bachelor thesis deals with the analysis of Soviet foreign policy after World War II, especially in 1945-1947. The paper focuses on aspects of Soviet foreign policy against the backdrop of increasing tensions between the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition, especially between the Soviet Union and the United States. This work deals with the Soviet strategy at the conferences of the Great Troika in Yalta and Potsdam in 1945. The Soviet reactions to international development in 1945-1947 are connected with the process of sovereignty of Central and Southeastern Europe. The work is briefly focused on post-war developments in Poland, Bulgaria, Romania and Germany, as well as on the Soviet reaction to the new US foreign policy of containment of Communism through the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan in 1947. The Soviet Union reacted to this situation by establishing of The Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties in the same year. One of the main goals of the thesis is also the effort to capture the role of Soviet leader Josif Vissarionovich Stalin in the foreign policy agenda of the Soviet Union. The thesis also aims to find out, if and how the international situation of this period affected the relations within the Soviet leadership.