

UNIT 9: TOTALITARIANISM
Reading Guide 61: Perestroika

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

33.5: The Cold War Thaws

• **Objective A: Analyze Soviet domination of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union-China split.**

1. In the postwar years, the Soviet Union kept a firm grip on its _____ countries in Eastern Europe:
• _____
• _____
• _____
2. After Stalin died in _____, _____ became the dominant Soviet leader.
3. Define *destalinization*:
4. **Critical thinking:** Why was the Soviet Union determined to keep Hungary as a satellite?
5. Khrushchev lost prestige in country as a result of the _____ and was removed from power in 1964. His replacement, _____, quickly adopted _____ domestic policies.
6. In early 1968, Czech communist leader _____ loosed controls on _____. This period of reform in _____'s capital became known as _____. On August 20, armed forces from the _____ nations invaded.
7. Define *Brezhnev Doctrine*:
8. The Soviets assumed the Chinese would _____ but as the Chinese grew more confident, they resented _____. The Soviet-Chinese split grew so wide that _____.

• **Objective B: Trace the origins of détente and its effects on the Cold War.**

9. The _____ policy followed during the presidencies of Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson led to one terrifying crisis after another. During the administration of _____ in the early 1960s, the Cuban Missile Crisis made the superpowers' use of _____ a real possibility.
10. After the _____ of Kennedy in 1963, _____ assumed the presidency. He _____ US involvement in the war in _____.
11. As it tried to heal from its internal wounds, the US backed away from its policy of _____ with the Soviet Union. _____, a policy of _____ Cold War tensions, replaced brinkmanship under _____.
12. Nixon became the first US president to visit _____. Why did he go there?
13. **Critical thinking:** How was the SALT I Treaty an example of realpolitik?

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- **Objective C: Describe the renewal of Cold War tensions in the 1980s.**

14. A fiercely anti-Communist US president, _____, took office in 1981. He increased _____, putting both _____ and _____ pressure on the Soviets. In 1983, he also announced the _____ (_____), a program to _____.

35.3: The Collapse of the Soviet Union

- **Objective A: Discuss Mikhail Gorbachev and his reforms.**

15. During the 1960s and 1970s, the Soviet Union's Communist leadership kept tight control over the Soviet people but big changes, including _____ reforms, were on the horizon.
16. Define *Politburo*:
17. In 1985, _____ became the party's new general secretary. Unlike other Soviet leaders, he decided to pursue _____.
18. Past-Soviet leaders had created a _____. As a result, Soviet society rarely changed, and the Soviet economy _____. Gorbachev realized that economic and social reforms could not occur without ...
19. Define *glasnost*:
20. The new openness allowed Soviet citizens to ...
21. Gorbachev blamed economic problems on the Soviet Union's inefficient system of _____. In 1985, Gorbachev introduced the idea of _____, or _____.
22. In 1987, Gorbachev unveiled a third new policy, called _____ which would be a gradual opening of the _____ system.
23. To compete militarily with the Soviet Union, President _____ had begun the most expensive military buildup in peacetime history, costing more than _____. Gorbachev realized that the Soviet economy could not afford the costly arms race so _____ became one of his top priorities.

- **Objective B: Identify events leading to the breakup of the Soviet Union.**

24. _____, _____, and _____ were all means to reform the system, however, the move to reform the Soviet Union ultimately led to its _____.
25. _____ groups in _____, _____, and Moldavia demanded _____. The _____ peoples of Soviet Central Asia called for _____.
26. The first challenge came from the _____ nations of _____, _____, and _____. In January 1991, Soviet troops attacked _____ in _____'s capital.
27. **Critical thinking:** Based on Gorbachev's use of force in Lithuania in 1991, what were his views on the future of the Soviet Union at that time?
28. The assault in Lithuania and the lack of economic progress damaged Gorbachev's popularity. People looked for leadership to _____. In June 1991, voters chose him to become the Russian Federation's first directly elected _____.

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29. **Critical thinking:** How did the August Coup demonstrate that the Soviet people had lost their fear of the Communist Party?

30. The _____ sparked anger against the Communist Party. Gorbachev resigned as _____ of the party and the Soviet parliament voted to ...

31. By early December, all 15 republics had _____. Yeltsin and leaders of other republics agreed to form the _____, or _____. Its formation meant the _____. On _____ 1991, Gorbachev announced his resignation as president of the Soviet Union, a country that _____.

• **Objective C: Describe Russia under Boris Yeltsin.**

32. Define *shock therapy*:

33. Initially, the plan produced more _____ than _____. By 1993, most Russian were suffering _____.

34. Yeltsin's troubles included war in _____. In 1999, as the fighting raged, Yeltsin _____ and named _____ as acting president.

35. **Critical thinking:** How might Yeltsin's response to Chechnya's declaration of independence parallel Gorbachev's reaction to Lithuania's?

• **Objective D: Describe Russian under Vladimir Putin.**

36. The nation's _____ problems continued, and some observers wondered whether Russian _____ could survive.

37. **Critical thinking:** What are your predictions for the future of Russia?

35.4: Changes in Central and Eastern Europe

• **Objective A: Explain reforms in Poland and Hungary.**

1. The _____ of the late 1980s brought high hopes to the people of Central and Eastern Europe.

2. The aging Communist rulers of Europe _____.

3. _____ and _____ were among the first countries in Eastern Europe to embrace the spirit of change.

4. **Poland**

- In elections in 1989 and 1990, Polish voters voted against _____ and overwhelmingly chose _____ candidates. They elected _____ president. He adopted a policy of _____ to move Poland toward a _____ economy.

- In 1999, Poland became a full member of _____.

5. **Hungary**

- In October 1989, radical reformers in Hungary reached another first: a _____ had voted itself _____.

- In 1999, Hungary joined _____ as a full member.

• **Objective B: Summarize changes in Germany.**

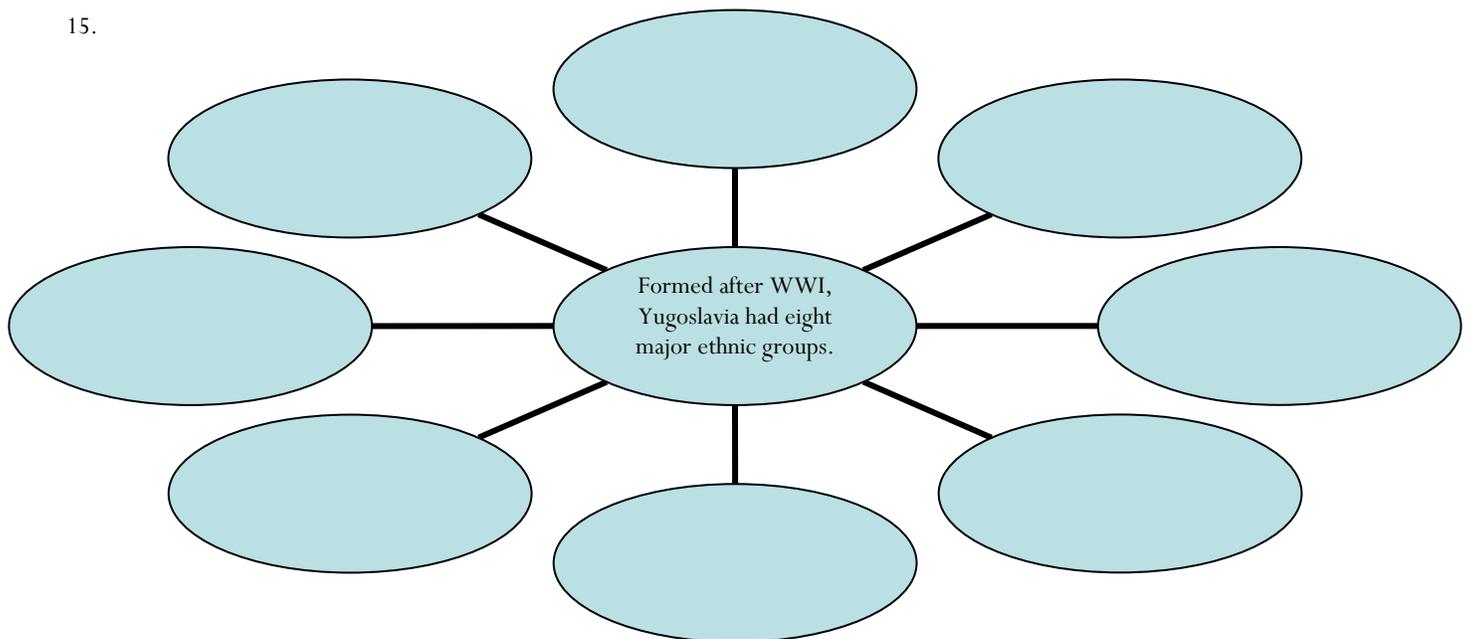
6. East Germany's 77-yr-old party boss, Erich Honecker, _____ reforms as _____.
7. How did the fall of communism in Hungary contribute to turmoil in East Germany?
8. By October 1989, _____ had broken out in cities across East Germany. The protesters demanded _____ and later added the demand for _____.
9. With the fall of Communism in East Germany, many Germans began to speak of _____. The West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, assured world leaders that Germans had _____ and were now committed to _____ and _____. Germany was officially _____ on October 3, 1990.
10. How soon after the fall of the Berlin Wall was Germany reunited? _____

• **Objective C: Describe democratic changes in Czechoslovakia and Romania.**

11. On November 25, 1989, about _____ crowded into downtown, Prague, Czechoslovakia. Within hours, Milos Jakes and his entire Politburo resigned. One month later, a new parliament elected _____ president of Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia was _____ on January 1, 1993.
12. By late 1989, only _____ seemed unmoved by the calls for reform. Its ruthless Communist dictator, _____ maintained a firm grip on power. In December, the _____ in Timisoara ignited a _____. _____ and his wife attempted to flee but were captured and then _____ on Christmas Day, 1989.
13. In the first years of the 21st century, _____ of the Romanian economy was still _____.

• **Objective D: Explain the conflict in the former Yugoslavia.**

14. _____ plagued Yugoslavia.
15. _____

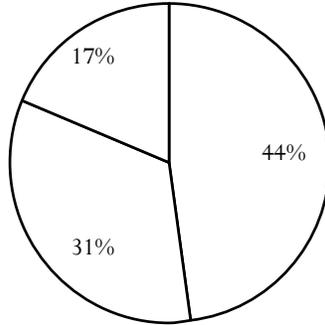


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16. _____, who led Yugoslavia from 1945-1980, held the country together. After his death, _____ leader _____ asserted leadership over Yugoslavia.

17. Two republics, _____ and _____, declared independence. In June 1991, the _____-led Yugoslav army invaded both republics. Early in 1992, _____ joined them in declaring independence.

18. Fill in the names of the ethnic groups making up Bosnia's population.



19. During the Bosnian War, Serbian military forces used violence and forced emigration against _____ living in Serb-held lands in a policy called _____.

20. What ended the Serbian military campaign against independence for Kosovo?

21. Slobodan Milosevic was extradited to _____.

22. **Critical thinking:** Why might Muslims make up a large percentage of Bosnia and Herzegovina's and Kosovo's populations?