

**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?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- **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 \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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.**

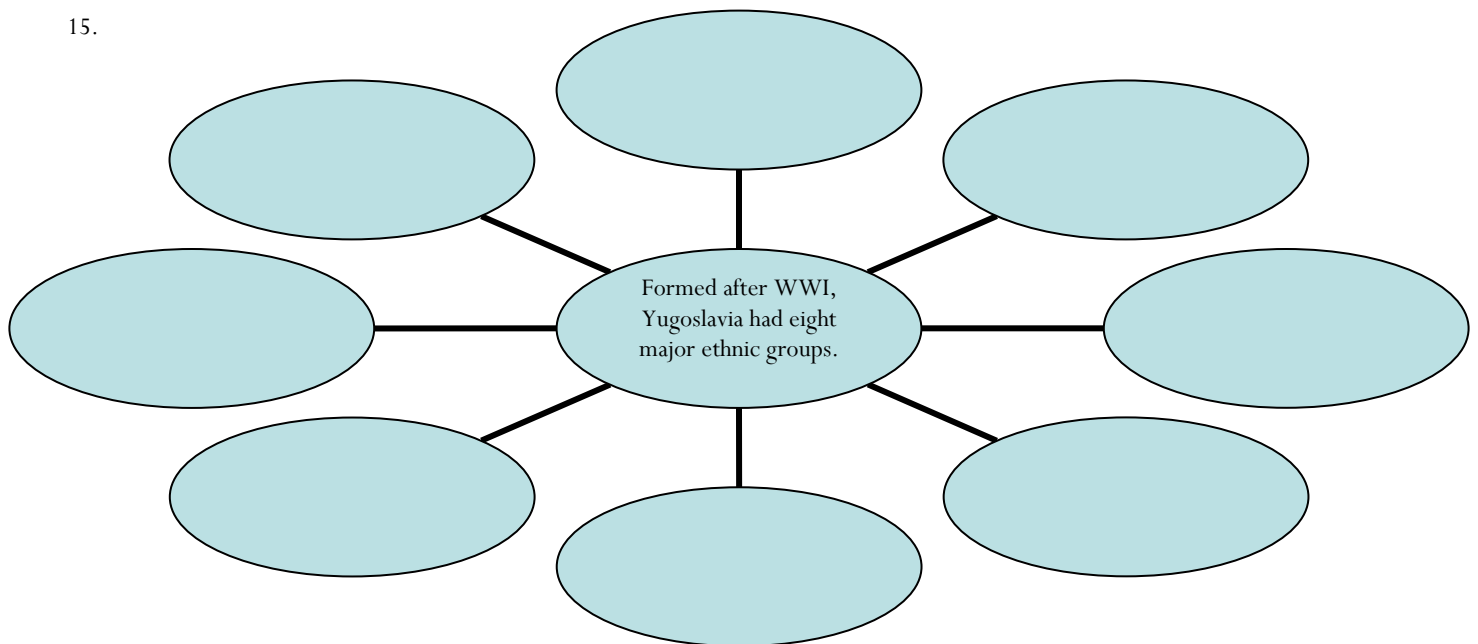
6. East Germany's 77-yr-old party boss, Erich Honecker, \_\_\_\_\_ reforms as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. How did the fall of communism in Hungary contribute to turmoil in East Germany?
8. By October 1989, \_\_\_\_\_ had broken out in cities across East Germany. The protesters demanded \_\_\_\_\_ and later added 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 21<sup>st</sup> century, \_\_\_\_\_ of the Romanian economy was still \_\_\_\_\_.

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

14. \_\_\_\_\_ plagued Yugoslavia.
15. \_\_\_\_\_

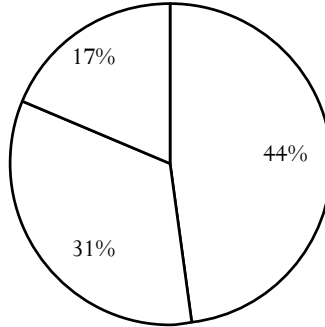


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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?