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Collapse of Communism and the Soviet Union



Name: _____

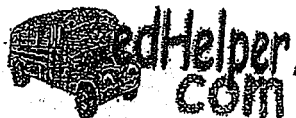
Period: _____

Due Date: _____

Key

197

Name _____



Date _____

Détente

By Sharon Fabian

The Cold War had been going on for twenty years. We had fought the communists in Korea. We had fought the communists in Vietnam. Too many American soldiers had died.

Many Americans at home protested against war.

Americans were tired of living under the threat of a nuclear holocaust.

The Cold War was also expensive. Tax dollars had bought bigger and bigger nuclear weapons. Tax dollars had financed the wars. Citizens were tired of spending their money to fight the Russians.

The people of the United States had had enough! The leaders heard what they were saying and decided to make changes.

They stopped the old policy of containment. This was the policy that had put all of our efforts into keeping communism contained in the countries where it was already established. It was the policy that said we must always have more military power than the communists.

We began a new policy called *détente*. *Détente* means easing the tensions between countries.

Under this new policy, the United States accepted the idea that other countries, especially the Soviet Union and China, could have nuclear power too. We stopped treating these countries as menacing threats and began to deal with them more as equals.

Instead of good guys versus bad guys, now it was countries with different points of view trying to get along.

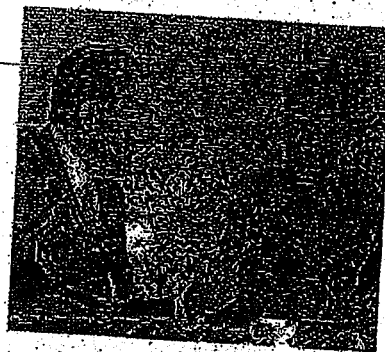
Fortunately, the Soviet Union and China were also ready for a change. The Cold War had been costly for their citizens too.

Some of the first actions taken under this new policy were gestures taken to show everyone that the situation had changed. President Nixon visited the Chinese leader Zhou Enlai in Beijing. He visited Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist Party leader in the Soviet Union. These were their first visits since the beginning of the Cold War.

The leaders began to make agreements about how their countries would cooperate. Their first meetings, in 1969, were called SALT. SALT stands for Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. At these meetings they talked about their important topic - limiting the stockpiles of weapons that each country had been building. People all over the world could breathe a little easier once they knew that the superpowers were talking about arms control rather than threatening each other with nuclear bombs.

They made other agreements too. They agreed to reduce restrictions on trade between the countries. They made an agreement that the Soviet Union could buy grain from the United States.

They also agreed to cooperate in their space programs! The Apollo-Soyuz mission, also called the Soyuz-Apollo mission, launched a spacecraft from the United States and another one from the Soviet Union. Then, 140 miles above the Atlantic Ocean, US astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts maneuvered their spaceships into just the right position and linked the two together. It was a grand gesture, something like the visits between world leaders that began *détente*. On TV sets all over the world, people watched as a spaceship from the US and a spaceship from the USSR "shook hands."



Name _____



Date _____

Détente

Questions

- C 1. Détente means _____.
A. cold war
B. military conflict
C. relaxing of tensions
D. increased tension
- B 2. Détente began in _____.
A. 1929
B. 1969
C. 1989
D. 1949
- A 3. At the time détente began, _____ was president of the United States.
A. Richard Nixon
B. John F. Kennedy
C. Leonid Brezhnev
D. Zhou Enlai
- D 4. The United States began the policy of détente because _____.
A. we did not want to keep fighting wars against the communists
B. we were spending too much money on the Cold War
C. it would reduce the threat of nuclear war
D. all of the above
- B 5. The major countries involved in détente were _____.
A. the US and the USSR
B. the US, the USSR, and China
C. the US and China
D. none of the above
- C 6. At the SALT talks, leaders talked about _____.
A. ending the Vietnam War
B. choosing a new leader for the Soviet Union
C. arms control
D. the Apollo-Soyuz mission
- C 7. During the Apollo-Soyuz mission, two spacecrafts _____.
A. crashed
B. landed on the moon
C. linked together in space
D. landed in the Soviet Union
- B 8. The policy of détente occurred after the period known as _____.
A. the Chilly War
B. the Cold War
C. the Fake War
D. the Insulting War

OK

8
3

The Changing Face of the Soviet Union

Global History and Geography II

Name: _____

Date: _____



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caglecartoons.com

Excerpt adapted from achievement.org

"The death of the long-time General Secretary of the Communist Party, Leonid Brezhnev, presented a brief opportunity for change in the Soviet Union. Brezhnev's successor, Yuri Andropov, appeared to be grooming Gorbachev as his own successor, but after Andropov's unexpected death, Gorbachev was passed over for the top spot and the aged Konstantin Chernenko came to power. When Chernenko too died barely a year after taking power, it was at last clear to the Party hierarchy that younger leadership was needed and Gorbachev became General Secretary. He was ready to make long overdue reforms in the Soviet system."

1. Why did Gorbachev come to power?

Chernenko + Andropov
died

2. What was Gorbachev ready to do?

long overdue reforms

Read the following passage and answer the questions on the next page.

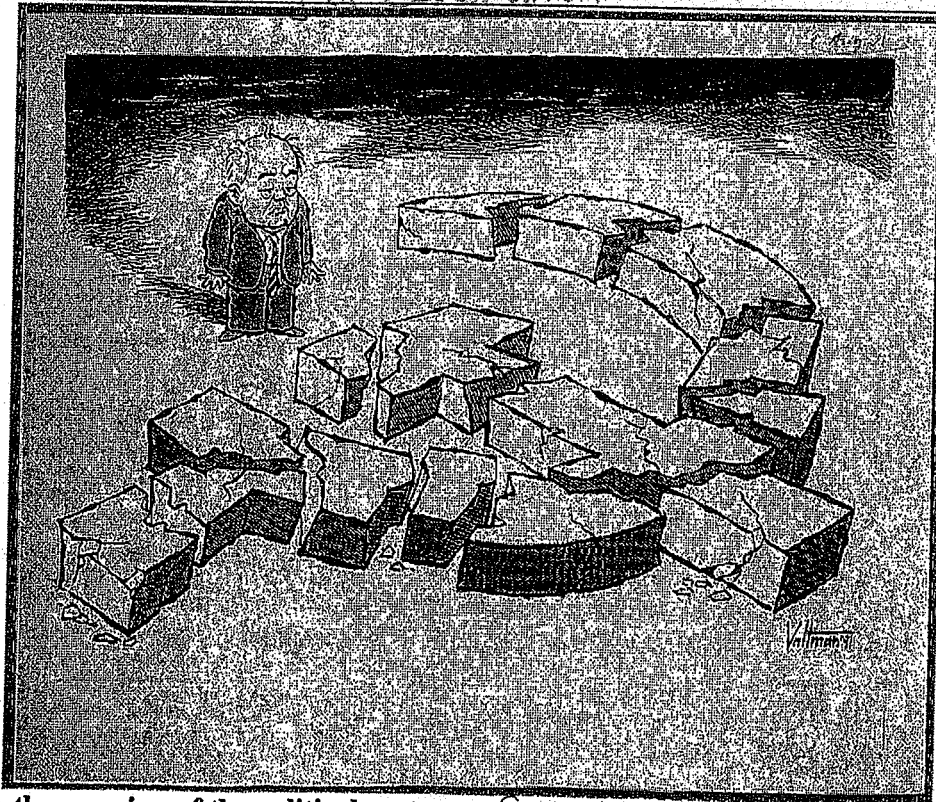
"For six years Gorbachev carried off a delicate balancing act, forcing reforms on the old guard, while trying to contain the demand for change. He permitted an unprecedented freedom of expression in the USSR and ended the disastrous Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan. By 1989 the demand for reform had spread to the Soviet satellite states of Central Europe. Gorbachev notified the Communist leaders of those countries that he would not intervene militarily to keep them in power as his predecessors had done. Without the support of the Red Army, these dictatorships were quickly forced to yield to their democratic opposition, and Gorbachev began the withdrawal of the remaining Soviet forces from Central Europe. In 1990 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his foreign policy initiatives. Gorbachev continued to press for democratization in the Soviet Union and permitted free elections in Russia and the other republics of the Soviet Union. He survived an attempted coup by Communist hardliners in 1991 but relinquished office after the elected presidents of the constituent republics undertook to replace the old Soviet Union with a Confederation of Independent States."

☺

04

Questions:

1. What did Gorbachev permit in the Soviet Union?
Unprecedented freedom of expression
2. What Soviet military involvement ended under Gorbachev?
Afghanistan
3. What had spread to the Soviet satellite states by 1989?
Demand for reform
4. What did Gorbachev notify other Communist leaders of Soviet satellite nations regarding the use of the Soviet military to influence satellite politics?
not intervene militarily
5. Why were the dictatorships of the satellite nations forced to yield to democratic opposition?
no support of Red Army
6. What did Gorbachev continue to press for in Russia and the other republics of the Soviet Union?
democratization
7. What did Gorbachev survive in 1991?
attempted coup
8. What replaced the Soviet Union?
Confederation of ind. states
9. Why was Gorbachev awarded a Nobel Peace Prize in 1990?
foreign policy initiatives
10. Why was Gorbachev an important figure in world history?
last General Secretary of Soviet Union



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon. Soviet Union breaking apart into ind. nations

Commentary about the political cartoon on the previous page from loc.gov

"One of a new generation of Soviet leaders, who ascended to power in 1980s, Mikhail S. Gorbachev (1931-) implemented political and cultural reforms such as *perestroika* (restructuring of the Russian economy) and *glasnost* (new "openness"). By 1991 he faced challenges from the deteriorating Soviet economy, communist hard liners, nationalists and secessionists who desired independence for their republics. Though hard-liners staged a coup in August, 1991, and placed him under house arrest, reformers re-instated him to power within three days. Edmund Valtman portrays a sober Gorbachev surveying the once solid symbol of Soviet unity, now a fragmented stone ruin."

Questions:

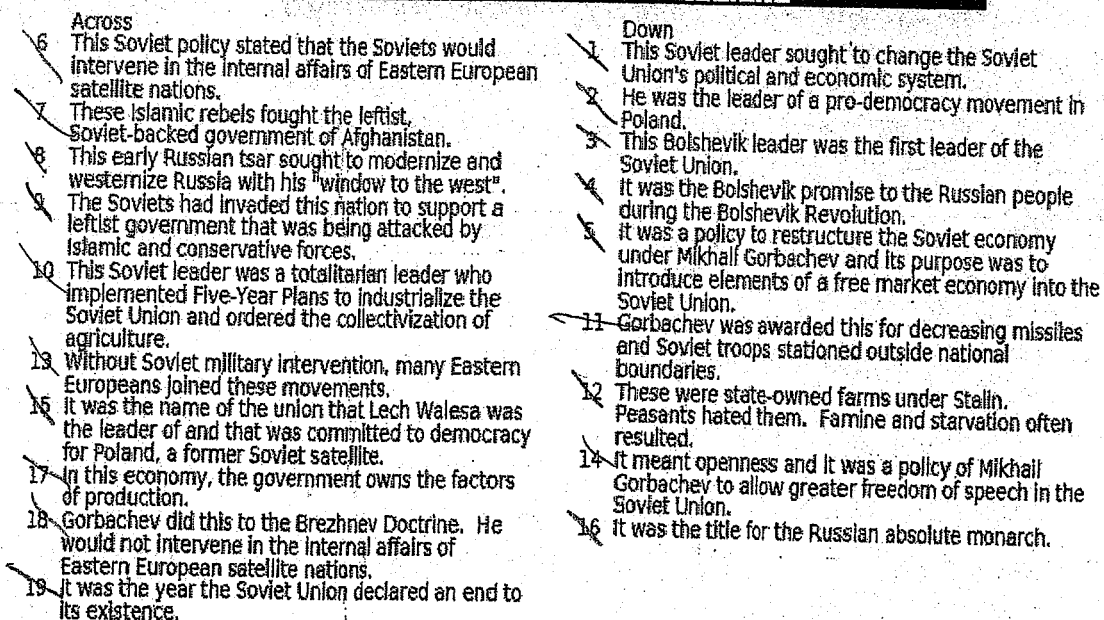
1. Define perestroika.
restructuring Russian economy
2. Define glasnost.
new "openness"
3. What challenges did Gorbachev face by 1991?
deteriorating Soviet economy, communist hard liners
4. What happened to Gorbachev in August 1991?
placed under house arrest
5. How does the cartoonist portray Gorbachev?
Symbol of Soviet unity

Excerpt Adapted from Global History and Geography: Geopolitical Patterns & Cultural Diffusion

"Gorbachev's policy of glasnost (openness) resulted in an increase in freedom to criticize the government. The government moved in a more democratic direction – some dissidents were allowed to leave the country, more Jews were allowed to emigrate to Israel, and some political prisoners were freed. Under Gorbachev, rival groups were allowed to form opposition political parties. Many in the Soviet Union interpreted these changes as a sign of weakness. Perestroika – Gorbachev's policy of economic reform – sought movement toward a free market while keeping the basic elements of communism."

Questions:

1. Provide an example of a change that occurred in the Soviet Union under Gorbachev's policy of glasnost?
increase in freedom
2. What were some dissidents allowed to do?
leave country
3. What were some Jews allowed to do?
emigrate to Israel
4. What happened to some political prisoners?
freed
5. Provide an example of a change that occurred in the Soviet Union under Gorbachev's policy of perestroika?
rival groups form opposition political parties
6. What is one characteristic of a free market economy?
private property
7. What is one characteristic of a command economy?
gov. control prices of goods

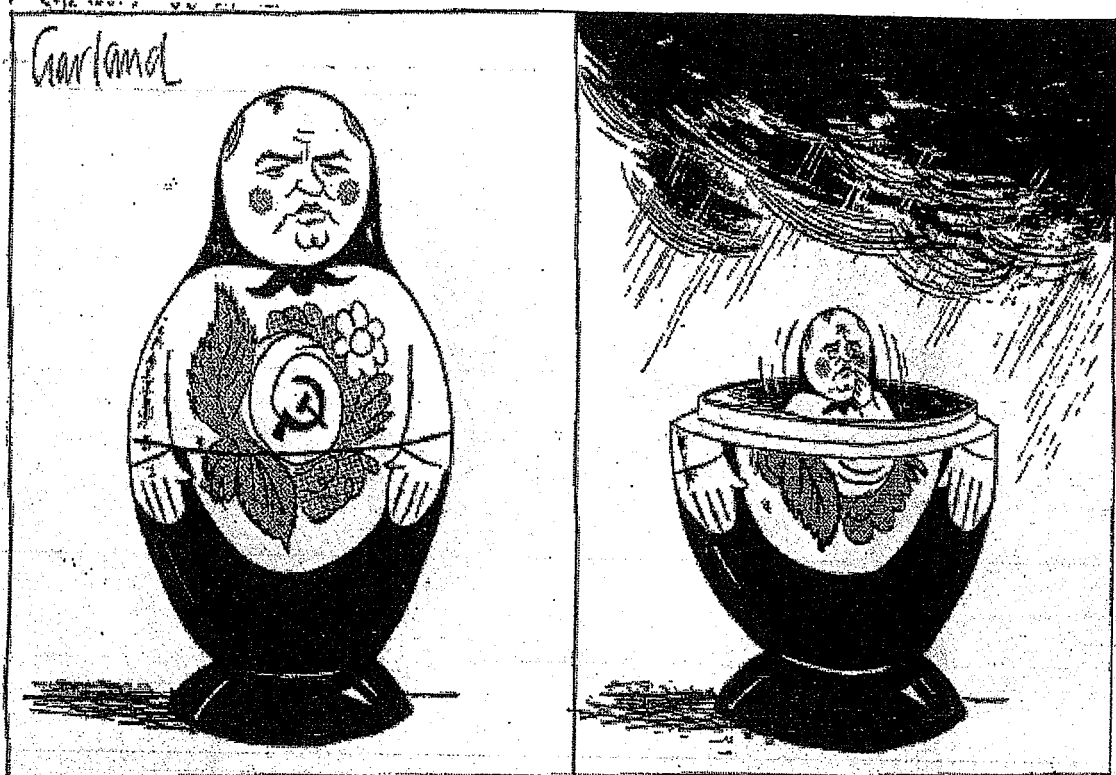


~~Mikhail Gorbachev, Afghanistan, Mujahadin, Glasnost, Perestroika, Nobel Prize, Brezhnev Doctrine, Repeated, Pro Democracy, Lech Walesa, Solidarity, Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Collectives, Bread Peace Land, Peter the Great, Tsar, Command,~~



Questions:

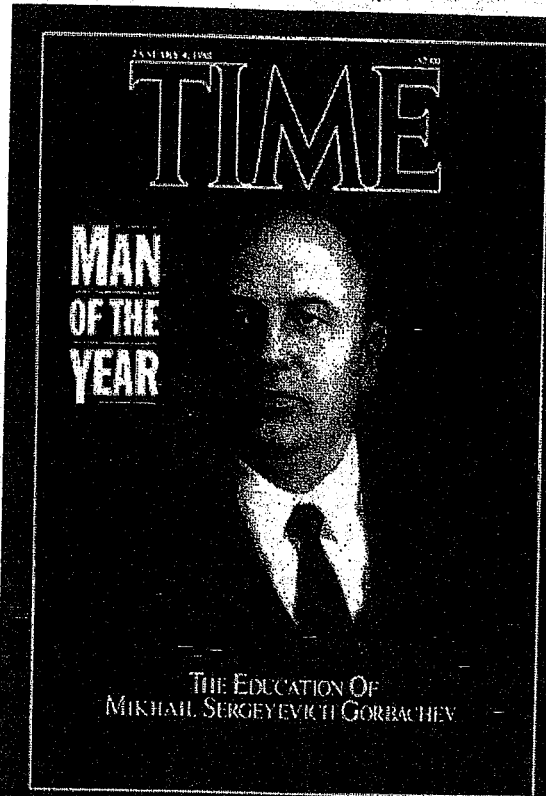
1. When did the Cold War begin?
1947
2. What was the Cold War?
political + military tension between US + SU
3. What differences exist between a free market economy and a command economy?
gov. control, people's rights
4. Describe the images of the political cartoon.
dead man (Cold War) and new leader (Gorbachev)
5. Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.
Cold War is over and new leader is going to rule
6. Why would Gorbachev's policies lead to this "death"?
nations wanted int. His policy of glasnost brought reforms



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon. Gorbachev appears strong on outside but
~~will be passed down~~ weak inside



Explain the meaning of the political cartoon.
 contradicting nature of Gorbachev's reforms Gorbachev was being
 watched by the hardliners who supported Lenin's ideas



Excerpt adapted from pbs.org

"In 1990 Mikhail Gorbachev won the Nobel Peace Prize for helping to end the Cold War. "Time" Magazine named him Man of the Year and Man of the Decade ...But in the Soviet Union, Gorbachev could not control the reforms he had implemented, poor economic conditions worsened instead of improved, and he was eventually driven out of power...

Mikhail Gorbachev was born to peasants on March 2, 1931, in the famine-stricken Caucasus region. In 1950 he received a coveted invitation to Moscow State University, where he studied law and joined the Communist Party. He became a full member in 1952...

On March 11, 1985...Gorbachev was elected General Secretary of the Communist Party. At 54...the reform-minded Gorbachev was openly critical of Party excesses...Domestically; Gorbachev began to implement reforms that he hoped would improve living standards and worker productivity. By adding a measure of democratic freedoms, he hoped to achieve glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructure). Gorbachev established ties with Western leaders, underscoring the common interests of Soviets and Europeans by discussing missile reductions...In the three years and four summits that followed, Gorbachev and Reagan worked toward ending the Cold War, and developed a warm relationship...Rather than boosting the Soviet economy, his democratic reforms had an unintended outcome: the collapse of Communism throughout Eastern Europe."

Questions:

1: Who was Mikhail Gorbachev?

General Secretary of Communist Party

2: How did Mikhail Gorbachev change Soviet society?

improve living standards

3: Why was Mikhail Gorbachev awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?

helped end Cold War

4: What was glasnost and perestroika?

openness restructure

5: What was an unintended consequence of Gorbachev's reforms?

collapse of communism

6: How did Gorbachev differ from previous Soviet leaders?

Worked to end cold war

Democracy had an adverse effect on Soviet Union

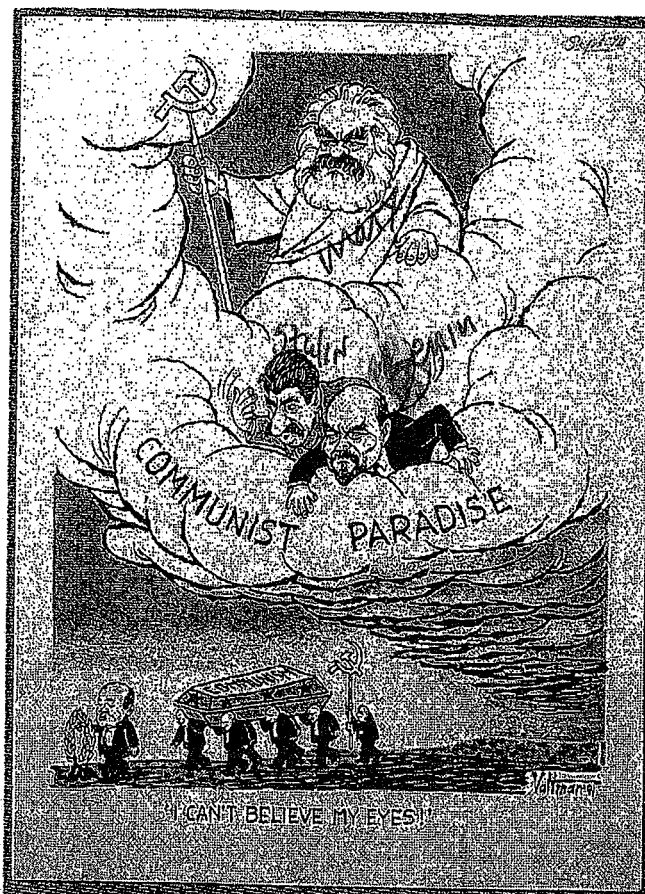


by Jeff Stahl, reprinted by permission of NEA, Inc.

When Mikhail Gorbachev became the Soviet leader in 1985, he tried to improve social and economic conditions. Two of Gorbachev's reforms were perestroika and glasnost. Perestroika meant restructuring. It was an effort to make the Soviet economy more efficient. Citizens gained the right to set up businesses and heads of large factories were encouraged to make their plants more profitable. Gorbachev began to introduce elements of a free market economy. Glasnost meant openness and increased freedom of speech and press in the Soviet Union. Gorbachev also worked with President Ronald Reagan to end the Cold War. As Gorbachev continued his reforms, Russia, Ukraine, and thirteen other republics declared their independence from the Soviet Union. By 1991, the Soviet Union no longer existed. Movement towards democracy and a free market economy had led many Soviet satellite countries to declare their independence. In Poland, Solidarity, a trade union organization, headed by Lech Walesa had begun to criticize Soviet policies in the 1980s. By 1989, free elections were held in Poland. Solidarity won and formed the first non-Communist government in a former satellite nation. Gorbachev had abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine which stated that the Soviets had the right to interfere in any satellite state to protect communism. Even East Germans forced their government to open the Berlin Wall and allow unrestricted travel. By 1990, free elections in East Germany had led to the fall of the communist government and the reunification of Germany. Former command economies started making the transition to free markets as privatization occurred. Government officials turned communist factories and farms over to private owners. During the transition, there were many economic problems and crime increased. But change had come to the lands of the former Soviet Union.

Question: How did the reforms implemented by Mikhail Gorbachev change the Soviet Union and its satellite nations?

improve social + economic conditions - made transition to free market



“Between 1985 and 1990 Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev (born 1931) steered Russia's foreign relations in a new conciliatory direction by working with Presidents Reagan and Bush to sign a series of arms control agreements, withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and improving relations with China. He also transferred power from the Communist Party to elected legislatures in Russia's union republics. Such developments, along with the fall of the Berlin Wall and unification of East and West Germany, signaled the end of the Cold War. Gorbachev leads the funeral procession in (Edmund) Valtman's imaginative, skillfully realized drawing which memorializes the demise of communism as its hallowed trinity-Karl Marx (1818-1883), Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924), and Joseph Stalin (1879-1953) look on in consternation.”

Primary Source

Mikhail Gorbachev, 1986

Excerpt adapted from college.cengage.com

“An absurd situation was developing. The Soviet Union, the world's biggest producer of steel, raw materials, fuel and energy, has shortfalls in them due to wasteful or inefficient use. One of the biggest producers of grain for food, it nevertheless has to buy millions of tons of grain a year for fodder. We have the largest number of doctors and hospital beds per thousand of the population and, at the same time, there are glaring shortcomings in our health services. Our rockets can find Halley's comet and fly to Venus with amazing accuracy, but side by side with these scientific and technological triumphs is an obvious lack of efficiency in using scientific achievements for economic needs, and many Soviet household appliances are of poor quality...The need for change was brewing not only in the material sphere of life but also in public consciousness. People who had practical experience, a sense of justice and commitment to the ideals of Bolshevism criticized the established practice of doing things and noted with anxiety the symptoms of moral degradation and erosion of revolutionary ideals and socialist values. Perestroika is closely connected with socialism as a system. To put an end to all the rumors and speculations that abound in the West about this, I would like to point out once again that we are conducting all our reforms in accordance with the socialist choice.”

Question:

- 1: According to the primary source, why did Gorbachev believe that the Soviet Union had to change? reform country because wasteful + inefficient
- 2: Did Gorbachev want to dismantle socialism? no



"In the 1950s, Khrushchev predicted: 'We will bury you.' But in the West today, we see a free world that has achieved a level of prosperity and well-being unprecedented in all human history. In the Communist world, we see failure, technological backwardness, declining standards of health; even want of the most basic kind--too little food. Even today, the Soviet Union still cannot feed itself...And now the Soviets themselves may, in a limited way, be coming to understand the importance of freedom. We hear much from Moscow about a new policy of reform and openness...Are these the beginnings of profound changes in the Soviet state? Or are they token gestures, intended to raise false hopes in the West, or to strengthen the Soviet system without changing it? We welcome change and openness...General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"

Questions:

1: What did President Reagan mean when he said, "There is only one Berlin"?

Berlin should have 1 "owner"

2: According to President Reagan, what were the barriers that divided the entire continent of Europe?

Baltic, south, barbed wire, guard towers, etc

3: What differences did President Reagan see between the free world and the communist world?

prosperity - failure

4: What did President Reagan encourage Gorbachev to do?

open the gate / tear down wall

Excerpt adapted from President Ronald Reagan's "Tear Down the Wall Speech"

"...We come to Berlin, we American presidents; because it's our duty to speak, in this place, of freedom...Our gathering today is being broadcast throughout Western Europe and North America. I understand that it is being seen and heard as well in the East. To those listening throughout Eastern Europe, a special word: Although I cannot be with you, I address my remarks to you just as surely as to those standing here before me. For I join you, as I join your fellow countrymen in the West, in this firm, this unalterable belief: Es gibt nur ein Berlin. [There is only one Berlin.]... Behind me stands a wall that encircles the free sectors of this city, part of a vast system of barriers that divides the entire continent of Europe. From the Baltic, south, those barriers cut across Germany in a gash of barbed wire, concrete, dog runs, and guard towers. Farther south, there may be no visible, no obvious wall. But there remain armed guards and checkpoints all the same--still a restriction on the right to travel, still an instrument to impose upon ordinary men and women the will of a totalitarian state. Yet it is here in Berlin where the wall emerges most clearly..."

Name _____



Date _____

From Electrician to President

By Jane Runyon

Lech Walesa was elected as President of Poland in December of 1990. He probably spent some time wondering how something like that could ever happen. Poland had for many years been a Communist country. Communist governments didn't hold free elections. In a Communist country, the people voted for the one candidate approved by the Communist Party. How had Lech, a factory electrician, come to the high office he held?

Lech Walesa was born on September 29, 1943. His father was a carpenter. His mother tended to her children. Instead of attending high school like most American children do, Walesa went to vocational school after finishing primary school. A vocational school teaches students skills they will be able to use in factories and other trades. After vocational school, Lech went to work at the shipyard in Gdansk, Poland, as an electrician. He married and is the father of eight children.



Walesa did not like the way Communists ruled Poland. Communist rules were hard to live by. The government made almost all of the decisions. The government owned almost all businesses. The government decided how much money a person could make and how much it would cost a person to live. Walesa and other workers banded together in an attempt to form labor unions with no Communist ties.

The leaders of the government did not like for the people to oppose their decisions. They tried to disband the unions. In 1970, the workers at the Gdansk shipyard decided to go on strike in an attempt to make the government let them form non-Communist unions. Police were sent to the shipyards to make the workers go back to their jobs. Fighting broke out and eighty workers were killed. As one of the leaders of the striking workers, Walesa was arrested for "anti-social behavior." He was sent to prison for a year.

In 1976, Walesa took part in a petition drive. He and some of his co-workers collected signatures on a petition. The petition asked that money be put aside by the government to build a memorial to the workers killed in 1970. Because Lech took part in the signature drive, he was fired from his job at the shipyard. The Communists made sure he was not able to get another job at any other shipyard.

In the next few years, he and some of his co-workers organized an illegal trade union. He was arrested several times for trying to organize "anti-state" groups. The courts released him and he eventually went back to the Gdansk shipyard to try to organize another strike.

In September of 1980, Walesa was elected to the presidency of the newly formed National Coordination Committee of Solidarnosc Free Trade Union. It would later come to be known as Solidarity. He retained the presidency until December of 1981 when he was arrested again. He was sent to a camp near the Soviet Union border for eleven months.

When Walesa returned to Gdansk, he applied for his old job at the shipyard. The government watched him very carefully. He was allowed very little freedom. In 1983, the work he had done to give freedom of choice to his fellow workers came to the attention of people all over the world. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. He was afraid to travel to Sweden to accept the prize. He was afraid that if he left the country, government officials might not let him re-enter the country when he returned. Instead, he sent his wife to accept the prize for him. He donated the prize money to Solidarity.

From 1987 to 1990, Walesa kept busy trying to win freedom for the workers of Poland. The Communist hold on eastern European countries was weakening. His trade union, Solidarity, was quickly becoming a political party. Non-Communists were being elected to the Parliament. Then, a non-Communist was elected as Prime Minister of Poland. Poland was changing.

Name _____



Date _____

After Walesa's election as president in 1990, he decided to change the government. Most of his changes met with criticism. He remained president until 1995 when he lost the election. Walesa helped to organize a new political party called "Solidarity Electoral Action." He ran for president again in the 2000 election, but he was soundly defeated.

Lech Walesa has remained active in world politics since his retirement from public office. People on the other side of the globe from Poland have heard his words. He is a soldier in the battle for freedom everywhere. He became only the third person in history who wasn't an elected Congressman allowed to address a joint session of the United States Congress. The other two were the Marquis de Lafayette, who helped America during the Revolutionary War, and Winston Churchill, a staunch ally of the United States during World War II.

Lech Walesa didn't have a lot going for him as he grew up, but he used what gifts he had to help the people of his country.

From Electrician to President

Questions

B

1. Lech Walesa was born in Czechoslovakia.

- ☐ A. True
☒ B. False

D

2. What did Lech Walesa and his friends try to form?

- ☐ A. A new government
☐ B. A political party
☐ C. A band
☒ D. A non-communist trade union

D

3. What type of school did Walesa last attend?

- ☐ A. College
☐ B. Primary school
☐ C. High school
☒ D. Vocational school

4. What made living in Poland difficult for most people?

very little freedoms in all aspects of society

5. Why was Lech Walesa afraid to go to Sweden to collect his Nobel Peace Prize?

gov. officials would not let him re-enter Poland

Name _____



Date _____

The Collapse of Communism

By Sharon Fabian

From the time communist rule began, there were problems. The ideals imagined by the original communists never came about. Communist party leaders ruled with absolute power. They took control of farms and factories. Workers did not become more prosperous as they had expected. Instead, they were treated harshly and punished cruelly. Discontent and unrest were problems in communist societies from the start, and these problems worsened as the years went on.

The economy worsened in communist countries. Workers who were still poor were no longer motivated to work hard. Not enough products were being made, and not enough food was being grown. People could not buy the things that they needed. The situation went from bad to worse.

This is one reason why communism did not spread from country to country as people had imagined. It also helps to explain why communism eventually collapsed.

In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of the Soviet Union. He tried to make changes that would improve the economy. He began two new policies. One of them was called glasnost, a Russian word that means openness. People were now allowed to speak out against the government. The other new policy was known as perestroika, which means restructuring. This was a change back towards more individual ownership of business.



However, Gorbachev's changes did not bring about the improvement in the economy that people hoped for.

At that same time, citizens in the republics that made up the Soviet Union began to feel that they should rule their own land. They wanted independence.

By 1991, communism could not hold on any longer. Gorbachev resigned, and the Soviet Union was dissolved. The republics of the former Soviet Union became separate countries. The red hammer and sickle flag was replaced by many flags, each one representing one of the newly independent republics. The names Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan (Kurgystan), Moldova, Tajikistan, and Russia were added to the world map.

Other countries that had been ruled by communist dictators changed too. They chose new leaders in place of their former communist dictators. These countries included Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary.

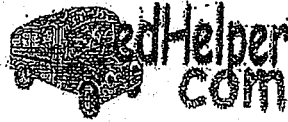
Some countries made changes to improve their economy but remained under communist rule. These included China, Cuba, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam.

The former communist countries now had economies based on a free market. Many of the countries had turned to a more democratic form of government.

The changes affected countries all over the world. The Cold War ended. Governments began to send diplomats to do business with the former communist countries, and international businesses began to trade with these countries too.

The changes affected everyday people all over the world too. People no longer had to fear that the Cold War would turn into a real nuclear war. Many people began to look forward to democracy spreading even further. In many ways, the years after communism collapsed were a hopeful time.

Name _____



Date _____

The Collapse of Communism

Questions

C

1. Which country did not exist after 1991?

- A. Azerbaijan
- B. Russia
- ☒ C. Soviet Union
- D. China

D

2. Which country is not a former Soviet republic?

- ☒ A. Belarus
- B. Estonia
- C. Armenia
- D. Romania

B

3. Which country is not a former Soviet republic?

- ☒ A. Kazakhstan
- B. Pakistan
- C. Turkmenistan
- D. Tajikistan

C

4. Which country remained under communist rule?

- A. Georgia
- B. Uzbekistan
- ☒ C. North Korea
- D. Poland

D

5. Mikhail Gorbachev _____

- A. became president
- B. was assassinated
- C. became premier
- ☒ D. resigned

B

6. Mikhail Gorbachev _____

- A. overthrew communism in the Soviet Union
- ☒ B. made changed to try to improve his country's economy
- C. lost a war with the US
- D. led his country in a war

IL

7. Before communism collapsed in the Soviet Union, workers were _____

- A. getting rich
- B. taking over the government
- ☒ C. still poor
- D. none of the above

A

8. After communism collapsed in the Soviet Union, the republics _____

- ☒ A. became independent
- B. joined together
- C. no longer existed
- D. all of the above

The History Place™

Genocide in the 20th Century

Bosnia-Herzegovina 1992-1995 200,000 Deaths

In the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, conflict between the three main ethnic groups, the Serbs, Croats, and Muslims, resulted in genocide committed by the Serbs against the Muslims in Bosnia.

Bosnia is one of several small countries that emerged from the break-up of Yugoslavia, a multicultural country created after World War I by the victorious Western Allies. Yugoslavia was composed of ethnic and religious groups that had been historical rivals, even bitter enemies, including the Serbs (Orthodox Christians), Croats (Catholics) and ethnic Albanians (Muslims).

During World War II, Yugoslavia was invaded by Nazi Germany and was partitioned. A fierce resistance movement sprang up led by Josip Tito. Following Germany's defeat, Tito reunified Yugoslavia under the slogan "Brotherhood and Unity," merging together Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, along with two self-governing provinces, Kosovo and Vojvodina.

Tito, a Communist, was a strong leader who maintained ties with the Soviet Union and the United States during the Cold War, playing one superpower against the other while obtaining financial assistance and other aid from both. After his death in 1980 and without his strong leadership, Yugoslavia quickly plunged into political and economic chaos.

A new leader arose by the late 1980s, a Serbian named Slobodan Milosevic, a former Communist who had turned to nationalism and religious hatred to gain power. He began by inflaming long-standing tensions between Serbs and Muslims in the independent province of Kosovo. Orthodox Christian Serbs in Kosovo were in the minority and claimed they were being mistreated by the Albanian Muslim majority. Serbian-backed political unrest in Kosovo eventually led to its loss of independence and domination by Milosevic.

In June 1991, Slovenia and Croatia both declared their independence from Yugoslavia soon resulting in civil war. The national army of Yugoslavia, now made up of Serbs controlled by Milosevic, stormed into Slovenia but failed to subdue the separatists there and withdrew after only ten days of fighting.

Milosevic quickly lost interest in Slovenia, a country with almost no Serbs. Instead, he turned his attention to Croatia, a Catholic country where Orthodox Serbs made up 12 percent of the population.

During World War II, Croatia had been a pro-Nazi state led by Ante Pavelic and his fascist

Related Maps



Former Yugoslavia



Ethnic Groups

Ustasha Party. Serbs living in Croatia as well as Jews had been the targets of widespread Ustasha massacres. In the concentration camp at Jasenovac, they had been slaughtered by the tens of thousands.

In 1991, the new Croat government, led by Franjo Tudjman, seemed to be reviving fascism, even using the old Ustasha flag, and also enacted discriminatory laws targeting Orthodox Serbs.

Aided by Serbian guerrillas in Croatia, Milosevic's forces invaded in July 1991 to 'protect' the Serbian minority. In the city of Vukovar, they bombarded the outnumbered Croats for 86 consecutive days and reduced it to rubble. After Vukovar fell, the Serbs began the first mass executions of the conflict, killing hundreds of Croat men and burying them in mass graves.

The response of the international community was limited. The U.S. under President George Bush chose not to get involved militarily, but instead recognized the independence of both Slovenia and Croatia. An arms embargo was imposed for all of the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations. However, the Serbs under Milosevic were already the best armed force and thus maintained a big military advantage.

By the end of 1991, a U.S.-sponsored cease-fire agreement was brokered between the Serbs and Croats fighting in Croatia.

In April 1992, the U.S. and European Community chose to recognize the independence of Bosnia, a mostly Muslim country where the Serb minority made up 32 percent of the population. Milosevic responded to Bosnia's declaration of independence by attacking Sarajevo, its capital city, best known for hosting the 1984 Winter Olympics. Sarajevo soon became known as the city where Serb snipers continually shot down helpless civilians in the streets, including eventually over 3,500 children.

Bosnian Muslims were hopelessly outgunned. As the Serbs gained ground, they began to systematically roundup local Muslims in scenes eerily similar to those that had occurred under the Nazis during World War II, including mass shootings, forced repopulation of entire towns, and confinement in make-shift concentration camps for men and boys. The Serbs also terrorized Muslim families into fleeing their villages by using rape as a weapon against women and girls.

The actions of the Serbs were labeled as 'ethnic cleansing,' a name which quickly took hold among the international media.

Despite media reports of the secret camps, the mass killings, as well as the destruction of Muslim mosques and historic architecture in Bosnia, the world community remained mostly indifferent. The U.N. responded by imposing economic sanctions on Serbia and also deployed its troops to protect the distribution of food and medicine to dispossessed Muslims. But the U.N. strictly prohibited its troops from interfering militarily against the Serbs. Thus they remained steadfastly neutral no matter how bad the situation became.

Throughout 1993, confident that the U.N., United States and the European Community would not take military action, Serbs in Bosnia freely committed genocide against Muslims. Bosnian Serbs operated under the local leadership of Radovan Karadzic, president of the illegitimate Bosnian Serb Republic. Karadzic had once told a group of journalists,

"Serbs and Muslims are like cats and dogs. They cannot live together in peace. It is impossible."

When Karadzic was confronted by reporters about ongoing atrocities, he bluntly denied involvement of his soldiers or special police units.

On February 6, 1994, the world's attention turned completely to Bosnia as a marketplace in Sarajevo was struck by a Serb mortar shell killing 68 persons and wounding nearly 200. Sights and sounds of the bloody carnage were broadcast globally by the international news media and soon resulted in calls for military intervention against the Serbs.

The U.S. under its new President, Bill Clinton, who had promised during his election campaign in 1992 to stop the ethnic cleansing in Bosnia, now issued an ultimatum through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) demanding that the Serbs withdraw their artillery from Sarajevo. The Serbs quickly complied and a NATO-imposed cease-fire in Sarajevo was declared.

The U.S. then launched diplomatic efforts aimed at unifying Bosnian Muslims and the Croats against the Serbs. However, this new Muslim-Croat alliance failed to stop the Serbs from attacking Muslim towns in Bosnia which had been declared Safe Havens by the U.N. A total of six Muslim towns had been established as Safe Havens in May 1993 under the supervision of U.N. peacekeepers.

Bosnian Serbs not only attacked the Safe Havens but also attacked the U.N. peacekeepers as well. NATO forces responded by launching limited air strikes against Serb ground positions. The Serbs retaliated by taking hundreds of U.N. peacekeepers as hostages and turning them into human shields, chained to military targets such as ammo supply dumps.

At this point, some of the worst genocidal activities of the four-year-old conflict occurred. In Srebrenica, a Safe Haven, U.N. peacekeepers stood by helplessly as the Serbs under the command of General Ratko Mladic systematically selected and then slaughtered nearly 8,000 men and boys between the ages of twelve and sixty - the worst mass murder in Europe since World War II. In addition, the Serbs continued to engage in mass rapes of Muslim females.

On August 30, 1995, effective military intervention finally began as the U.S. led a massive NATO bombing campaign in response to the killings at Srebrenica, targeting Serbian artillery positions throughout Bosnia. The bombardment continued into October. Serb forces also lost ground to Bosnian Muslims who had received arms shipments from the Islamic world. As a result, half of Bosnia was eventually retaken by Muslim-Croat troops.

Faced with the heavy NATO bombardment and a string of ground losses to the Muslim-Croat alliance, Serb leader Milosevic was now ready to talk peace. On November 1, 1995, leaders of the warring factions including Milosevic and Tudjman traveled to the U.S. for peace talks at Wright-Patterson Air Force base in Ohio.

After three weeks of negotiations, a peace accord was declared. Terms of the agreement included partitioning Bosnia into two main portions known as the Bosnian Serb Republic and the Muslim-Croat Federation. The agreement also called for democratic elections and stipulated that war criminals would be handed over for prosecution. 60,000 NATO soldiers

were deployed to preserve the cease-fire.

By now, over 200,000 Muslim civilians had been systematically murdered. More than 20,000 were missing and feared dead, while 2,000,000 had become refugees. It was, according to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, "the greatest failure of the West since the 1930s."

1.) What ethnic groups were involved in the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina?

Serbs
Croats
Muslims

2.) Who committed genocide? Against what group?

Orthodox Christian Serbs against Islamic Croats + Bosnians

3.) Who was the leader of Yugoslavia during the Cold War? Who did he align himself with?

Tito
Soviet Union + United States

4.) Who rose to power in the late 1980's? What ethnic group did he belong to?

Serbian named Slobodan Milosevic = Former Communist + Now Nationalist

5.) What happened in June 1991?

Slovenia + Croatia declared ind. from Yugoslavia

6.) When did Milosevic invade Croatia? July 1991

after Croatia announced ind. and after he lost interest in Slovenia

7.) Describe some of the things the Serbs did to the Bosnian Muslims. What did the international media describe it as?

shot down helpless civilians + children
like the Holocaust Used Rape as Weapon, Concentration Camps
Mass Shootings

8.) What did the Bosnian Serbs do to the U.N. Peacekeepers?

UN forced to stay indifferent + stood helplessly
UN Forces used as human shields + hostages

9.) What forced Milosevic to start talking peace in 1995?

effective military intervention heavy NATO bombardment

10.) How many Muslim civilians were systematically murdered? How many were missing/fearful dead? How many had become refugees?

200,000 murdered 2,000,000 refugees

20,000 + missing/fearful dead 21

Date _____

Class _____

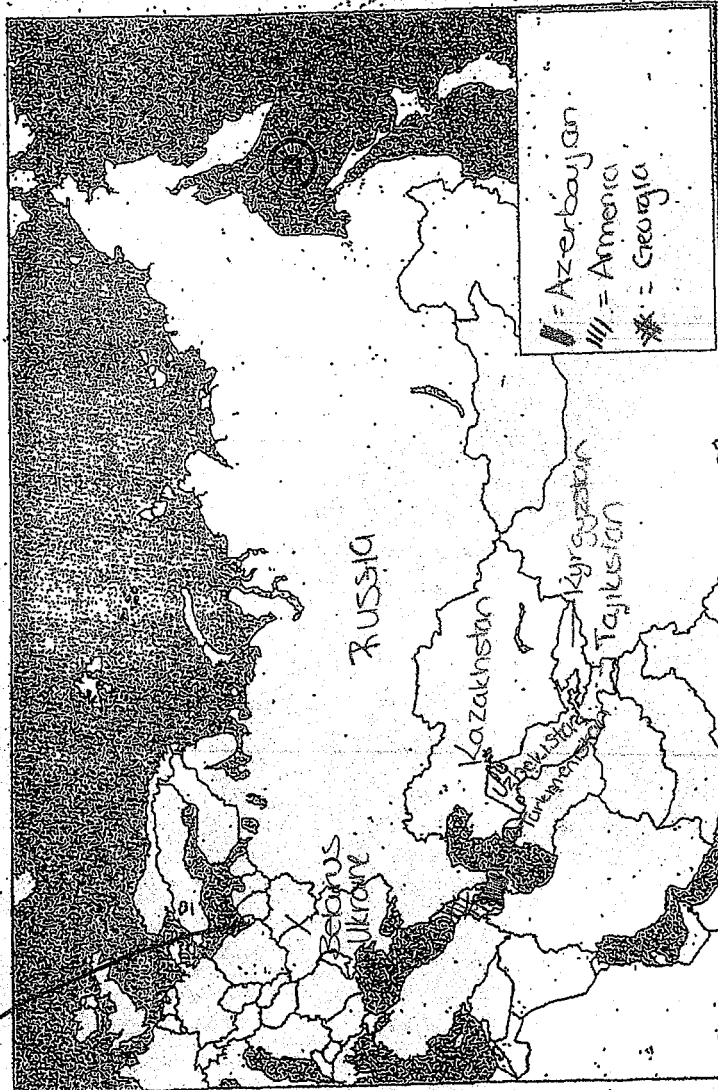
Date _____

THE GEOGRAPHY

Outline Map

The Soviet Union After the Breakup

Directions: Locate and label the following former Soviet republics: Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. In the blank box, create a key for your finished map that shows the European, the Caucasian, and the Western Asian countries. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.



REGIONAL CONFLICTS

Outline Map

The Former Yugoslavia

Directions: Locate and label the following parts of the former Yugoslavia and its neighboring countries: Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo, Albania, Bulgaria, and Romania. Then, shade the map to show the nation of Serbia and Montenegro. In the blank box, create a key for your finished map. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.



Fall of Communism: Review Sheet

Détente

- Cooling off period in the 1970s when tensions eased between the superpowers. Ended in 1979 with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

Soviet Union Under Gorbachev

- glasnost and perestroika were designed to reform the Soviet Union both politically and economically under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev
- the goal of perestroika was to improve the economy while decentralizing the decision making
- Glasnost was a reform policy that encouraged open discussion of global and national affairs

Russia and Minorities

- during the late 80's several minority ethnic groups increased their demands including the right of self-determination
- the desire for self-determination leads to ethnic conflicts

Challenges to Communists

- the formation of the solidarity in Poland under Lech Walesa in the 80's and the revolt of Hungary in 1956 demonstrated challenges to communist leadership
- the demand for democracy has ended dictatorships and communist governments in many Eastern European countries

Changes in Europe

- nationalism brought about conflicts in parts of Europe as well as the reunification Germany
- many countries were given the right to self determination and recognized by the United States and other foreign nations
- the destruction of the Berlin Wall was a symbol of the end of Soviet domination in Europe
- NATO and the world reacted slowly to the ethnic cleansing in Bosnia in the 90's.
- since the collapse of the Soviet Union, several ethnic conflicts have broken out in regions once controlled by the Soviet Union.
- new nations have been formed to recognize ethnic boundaries (Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia)
- Slobodan Milosevic was a Serbian leader of the former Yugoslavia who was charged with committing ethnic cleansing and war crimes

Economic issues

- many countries are struggling to change from a command economy to a market economy
- the reason this change was necessary was due to the fact that in a communist country there are no incentives to maintain high productivity
- Under Boris Yeltsin, Russia became a democracy with a market economy

KNOW: Glasnost, Perestroika, Ethnic Cleansing, Détente

Slobodan Milosevic, Mikhail Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin, Lech Walesa

Causes	Fall of the Soviet Union	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev - openness to democratic ideas - reshaping of economy and government - economic problems - freedom movement in Eastern Europe 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States - loss of the role as world superpower - end of Cold War - economic hardships - conflicts between pro/anti communist groups - minority revolts and civil conflicts

Changes in Eastern Europe			
Poland	East and West Germany	Czechoslovakia	Balkans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1989 the first free elections in 50 yrs. are held with Lech Walesa winning with support of the Solidarity party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In November of 1989 the Berlin Wall is torn down and Germany is re-united. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - split into Czech Republic and Slovakia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yugoslavia becomes Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia. - Ethnic cleansing in Bosnia under Slobodan Milosevic

The Fall of Communism in Eastern Europe

