

World History
Mrs. Brown
Distance Learning Assignment Packet April 28 – May 1, 2020
*April 27th is no school!

Hello All,

Happy 4th week of distance learning ☺ I hope everyone is in good health and spirits!

Process for Distance Learning with the Paper Packet:

I will upload the weekly assignments onto my school website on Monday morning by 9am. You will need to either print out the paper copy or come to the school to pick up a packet Tuesday at noon.

Students will have until 12:00pm the following Monday (May 4th) to complete the assignment packet. You will need to scan your packet or take a picture of each of the pages within your pack and email them to me at: brownl@luhsd.net. Or you can return your completed packet to the front office when you pick up your next week's assignment packet.

If you run into any difficulties or need clarification, do not hesitate to email me at brownl@luhsd.net.

Week 4 Assignment:
Unit 9, The Cold War

There are 3 sections of readings: (1) The Cold War Thaws, (2) The Collapse of the Soviet Union, and (3) Changes in Central and Eastern Europe.

For each reading complete the following steps:

Step 1: Read over the terms and names located in top right corner of the 1st page

Step 2: As you read, complete the timeline or chart at the beginning of each section

Step 3: Each section is broken up into smaller sections. Read each one and answer the question that follows. ALSO, highlight the text where you found that answer.

Cold War

The Cold War Thaws

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about Cold War struggles around the world.

In this section, you will read about the major events of the Cold War from the 1950s to the 1980s.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to show key events that decreased or increased tensions between the superpowers.

TERMS AND NAMES

Nikita Khrushchev Leader of the Soviet Union after Stalin

Leonid Brezhnev Soviet leader after Khrushchev

John F. Kennedy President of the United States from 1961 to 1963

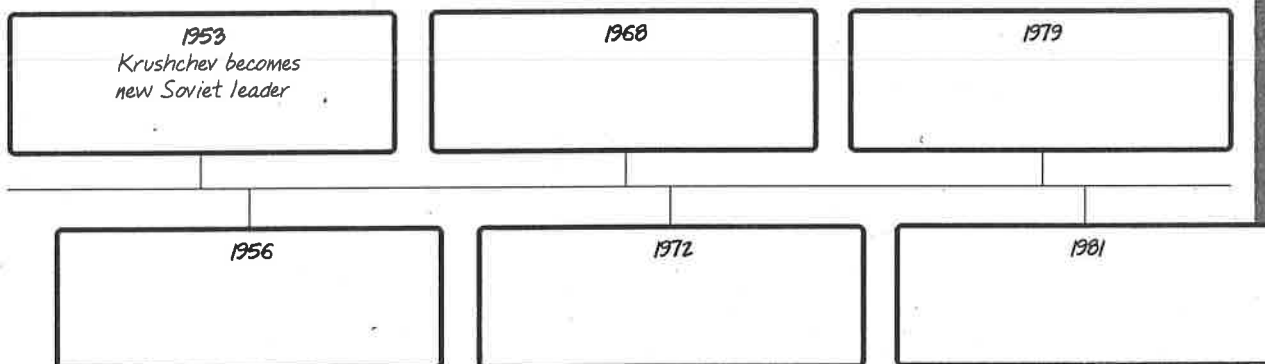
Lyndon Johnson President of the United States from 1963 to 1969

détente Policy to decrease tensions between the superpowers

Richard M. Nixon President of the United States from 1969 to 1974

SALT Talks to limit nuclear arms in the United States and the Soviet Union

Ronald Reagan President of the United States from 1981 to 1989



Soviet Policy in Eastern Europe and China (page 554)

How did the Soviets keep control over Eastern Europe?

Nikita Khrushchev became the Soviet leader after Stalin died in 1953. Khrushchev began a process of "destalinization." This meant getting rid of Stalin's memory. Khrushchev also believed that the Soviet Union should have "peaceful competition" with the capitalist nations.

In Eastern Europe, many people still resented Soviet rule. Eastern Europeans took part in protest

movements against Soviet control. In 1956, protesters and the army overthrew the Communist government of Hungary. Khrushchev sent Soviet tanks to put the Communists back in power. In 1964, **Leonid Brezhnev** replaced Khrushchev. When Czechoslovakians began to reform their Communist government in 1968, Brezhnev sent in tanks to stop them.

The Soviets did not have the same control over their larger neighbor, China. Although the Soviet Union and China enjoyed friendly relations at first, they gradually grew apart. The split became so wide that the Soviet Union and China sometimes

fought along their border. The two nations now have a peaceful relationship.

- 1. In what two European countries did the Soviets put down revolts against Soviet control?**

From Brinkmanship to Détente; The Collapse of Détente (pages 556–557)

***Did** tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union change?*

Tensions between the Soviets and the United States had been very high during the presidency of **John F. Kennedy**. They remained high during the presidency of **Lyndon Johnson**. The war in Vietnam helped keep relations tense.

In the early 1970s, the United States began to follow a policy called **détente** under President **Richard M. Nixon**. Détente was a policy of lowering tensions between the superpowers. Nixon made

visits to both Communist China and the Soviet Union. In 1972, he and Brezhnev held meetings called the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (**SALT**). They signed a treaty to limit the number of nuclear missiles each country could have.

The United States retreated from détente when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979. In 1981, **Ronald Reagan**, a fierce anti-Communist, became president. He proposed a costly anti-missile defense system to protect America against Soviet missiles. It was never put into effect. But it remained a symbol of U.S. anti-Communist feelings.

The Soviets grew angry over American support for the rebels fighting against the Communists in Nicaragua. Tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union increased until 1985 when a new leader came to power in the Soviet Union.

- 2. Name two actions or events that got in the way of détente.**

Cold War

The Collapse of the Soviet Union

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about political conflicts in Africa.

In this section, you will read about the fall of the Soviet Union and the rise of Russia.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on key events leading up to and following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

TERMS AND NAMES

Politburo Ruling committee of the Communist Party

Mikhail Gorbachev Leader of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991

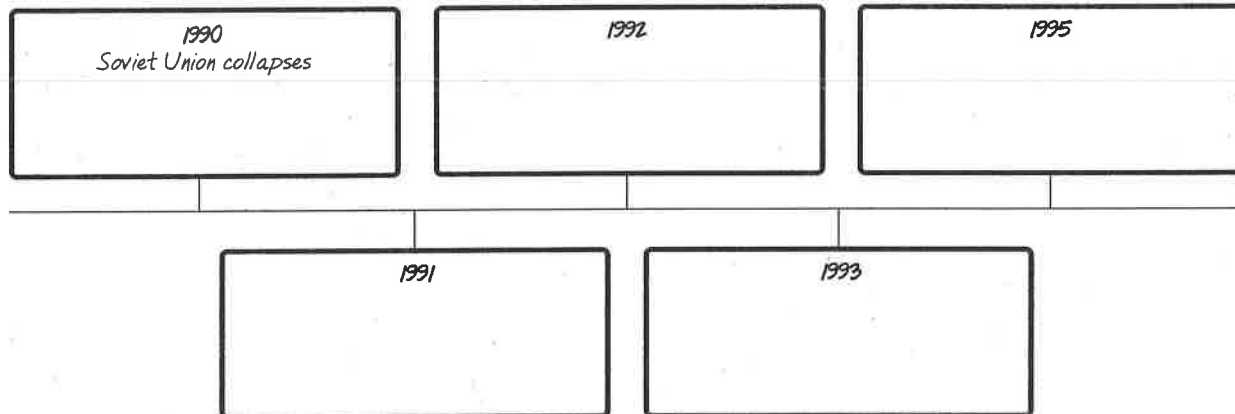
glasnost Gorbachev's policy of openness

perestroika Gorbachev's policy aimed at reforming the Soviet economy

Boris Yeltsin Political opponent of Gorbachev who became president of Russia

CIS Commonwealth of Independent States, a loose federation of former Soviet territories

"shock therapy" Yeltsin's plan for changing the Soviet economy



Gorbachev Moves Toward Democracy (page 612)

How did Gorbachev open up Soviet society?

During the 1960s and 1970s, the leaders of the Soviet Union kept tight control on society. Leonid Brezhnev and the **Politburo**—the ruling committee of the Communist Party—crushed all political dissent. In 1985, Communist Party leaders named **Mikhail Gorbachev** as the leader of the Soviet Union. He was the youngest Soviet leader since Joseph Stalin. He was expected to make minor reforms. But his reforms led to a revolution.

Gorbachev felt that Soviet society could not improve without the free flow of ideas. He started a policy called **glasnost**, or openness. He opened churches. He let political prisoners out of prison. He allowed books to be published that in the past had been *banned*.

1. What was Gorbachev's policy of glasnost?

Reforming the Economy and Politics (page 613)

What changes did Gorbachev make in the Soviet economy and politics?

Gorbachev began a policy called **perestroika**, or economic restructuring. It tried to improve the Soviet economy by lifting the tight control on all managers and workers.

In 1987, Gorbachev opened up the political system by allowing the Soviet people to elect representatives to a legislature.

Finally, Gorbachev changed Soviet foreign policy. He moved to end the arms race against the United States.

2. What was Gorbachev's policy of perestroika?

The Soviet Union Faces Turmoil

(pages 614–616)

What problems did the Soviet Union face?

People from many different ethnic groups in the Soviet Union began calling for the right to have their own nation. In 1990, Lithuania declared itself independent. Gorbachev sent troops. They fired on a crowd and killed 14 people. This action and the slow pace of reform cost Gorbachev support among the Soviet people.

Many people began to support **Boris Yeltsin**. Old-time Communists were becoming angry at Gorbachev. They thought his changes made the Soviet Union weaker. In August 1991, they tried to take control of the government. When the army refused to back the *coup* leaders, they gave up.

To strike back, the parliament voted to ban the party from any political activity. Meanwhile, more republics in the Soviet Union declared their independence. Russia and the 14 other republics each became independent states. Most of the republics then agreed to form the Commonwealth of Independent States, or **CIS**, a loose *federation* of former Soviet territories. By the end of 1991, the Soviet Union had ceased to exist.

3. Name three events that led up to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Russia Under Boris Yeltsin (page 616)

What happened when Gorbachev lost power?

After the coup failed, Gorbachev lost all power. Yeltsin became the most powerful Russian leader. As president of Russia, he faced many problems. He tried to change the economy. His economic plan was known as “**shock therapy**.” This move toward capitalism caused suffering.

In addition, rebels in the small republic of Chechnya declared their independence from Russia. Yeltsin refused to allow it. He sent thousands of troops to put down the Chechen rebels. As a bloody war raged, Yeltsin resigned and named Vladimir Putin as president.

4. What decisions did Yeltsin make about the economy?

Russia Under Vladimir Putin

(page 617)

How did Putin handle the situation in Chechnya?

Putin dealt harshly with the rebellion in Chechnya but the rebellion dragged on for years. Chechen rebels seized a theater in Moscow and more than 100 people died.

Economic troubles continued as Russia dealt with social upheaval caused by years of change and reform. Social problems included homeless children, domestic violence, and unemployment, as well as declines in population, standard of living, and life expectancy.

5. What were some of the signs of social distress in Russia?

Cold War

Changes in Central and Eastern Europe

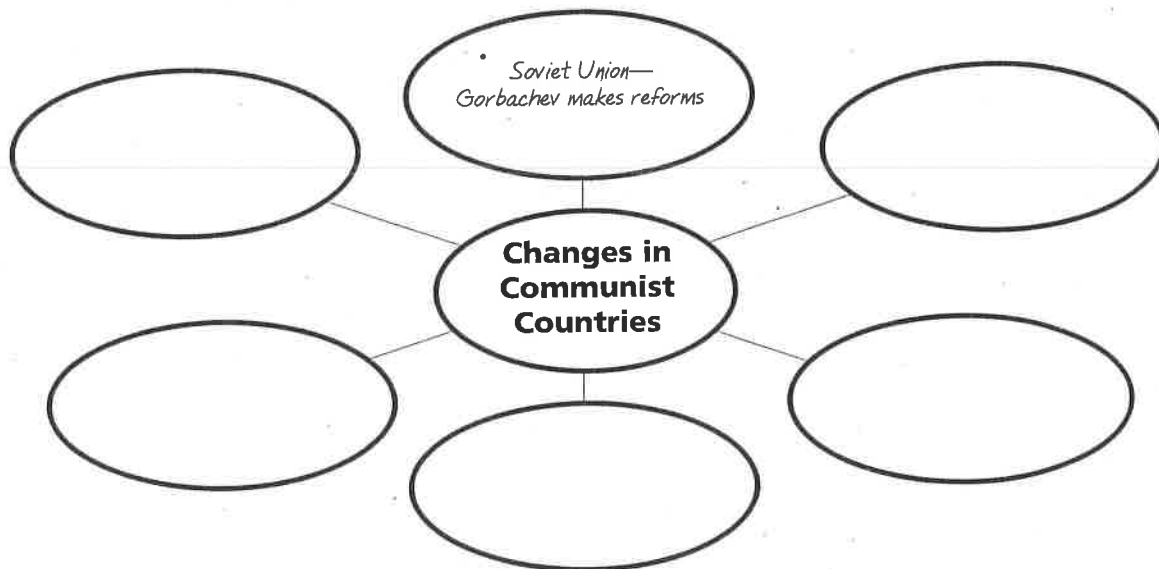
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the collapse of the Soviet Union.

In this section, you will read about the fall of communism and other changes in Central and Eastern Europe.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to take notes on changes that occurred in Communist countries.



TERMS AND NAMES

Solidarity Polish workers' movement

Lech Walesa Leader of Solidarity

reunification Uniting of East and West Germany into one nation

ethnic cleansing Policy of murder and brutality aimed at ridding a country of a particular ethnic group

Poland and Hungary Reform

(pages 618–619)

How did Poland and Hungary change?

Gorbachev urged Communist leaders in Eastern Europe to change their policies but many of them resisted. Despite resistance from the old Communist leaders, the people of Eastern Europe wanted reform. Protest movements began to build.

In Poland, years of economic problems troubled the people. Polish workers organized a union

called **Solidarity**. Solidarity went on strike to get the government to recognize the union.

The government gave in to Solidarity's demands. But later, the government banned the union and threw **Lech Walesa**, the union's leader, in jail. This caused unrest. Finally, the government was forced to allow elections. The Polish people voted overwhelmingly against the Communists and for Solidarity. However, the Polish people became frustrated with how slow and painful the road to economic recovery and capitalism was. In 1995, they voted Walesa out of office and replaced him with Aleksander Kwasniewski as president.

Inspired by the Poles, leaders in Hungary started a reform movement. The reformers took over the Communist party. Then the party voted itself out of existence. In 1999, Hungary joined NATO as a full member.

1. What caused frustration and change in Poland?

Germany Reunifies (pages 619–620)

What changes occurred in Germany?

Change soon came to East Germany as well. Its leaders resisted at first. Then thousands of people across the country demanded free elections. Soon, the Berlin Wall, which divided East and West Berlin, was torn down. By the end of 1989, the Communist party was out of power.

The next year **reunification** occurred. The two parts of Germany, East and West, were one nation again. But the new nation had many problems. The biggest problem was the weak economy in the east. And, as the largest nation in Central Europe, Germany needed to face its new role in world affairs.

2. What happened after the Berlin Wall fell?

Democracy Spreads in Czechoslovakia (page 621)

What happened in Czechoslovakia?

In Czechoslovakia, calls for reform took place. When the government cracked down on protesters, thousands of Czechs poured into the streets. One day hundreds of thousands of people gathered to protest in the nation's capital. The Communists agreed to give up power.

Reformers launched an economic reform program that caused a sharp rise in unemployment that especially hurt Slovakia, the republic occupying the eastern third of the country. In 1993, the country split into two separate nations: the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The economies of both slowly improved.

3. How did the government of Czechoslovakia change?

Overthrow in Romania (pages 1055–1056)

What happened in Romania?

In Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Communist dictator, ordered the army to shoot at protesters. This caused larger protests. The army then joined the people and fought against the secret police loyal to Ceausescu. He was captured and executed in 1989. General elections quickly followed and the new government reformed the economy.

Romania struggled with corruption and crime as it tried to improve the economy. The government made economic reforms to introduce capitalism.

4. How did the government of Romania change?

The Breakup of Yugoslavia

(pages 622–624)

What happened in Yugoslavia?

Yugoslavia was made up of many different ethnic groups. In the early 1990s, they began fighting. When *Serbia* tried to control the government, two other republics—*Slovenia* and *Croatia*—declared independence. Slovenia beat back a Serbian invasion. But Serbia and Croatia fought a bloody war.

In 1992, *Bosnia-Herzegovina* also declared independence. Serbs who lived in that region opposed the move. Using aid from Serbia, they fought a brutal civil war against the Bosnian Muslims, the largest group in Bosnia. The Serbs used murder and other forms of brutality against the Muslims. This **ethnic cleansing** was intended to rid Bosnia of its Muslims. The United Nations helped create a peace agreement.

In 1998, the Balkan region experienced violence again in Kosovo, a province in southern Serbia, which Serbian forces invaded in order to suppress an independence movement. A NATO bombing campaign forced Serbian leaders to withdraw their forces.

5. Who fought in the civil war in Yugoslavia?
