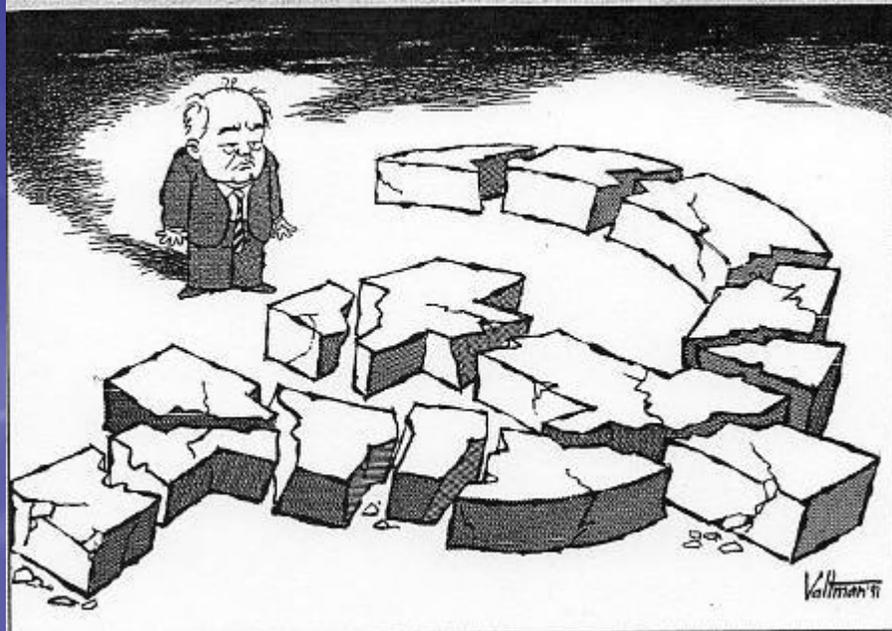


# The End of the Cold War



Chapter 21 Section 1  
Jason M. Hauck

# I. Gorbachev and Perestroika

A. By 1980, the Soviet Union had a declining economy.

1. Mikhail Gorbachev became leader in March 1985.

B. Gorbachev preached the need for radical reforms based on perestroika or restructuring.

1. At first, this meant restructuring economic policy.

2. He realized, however, that reforming the economy would not work without political reform.

a. Glasnost, or openness, a policy that encouraged Soviet citizens and officials to discuss openly the strengths and weaknesses of the Soviet Union.

C. At the 1988 Communist Party conference, Gorbachev set up a new Soviet parliament of elected members, the Congress of People's Deputies.

1. In March 1990, Gorbachev became the Soviet Union's first and last president.

D. Gorbachev made an agreement with the United States in 1987, the Intermediate-Range INF Treaty, to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

1. Both Gorbachev and U.S. president Ronald Reagan wanted to slow down the arms race.

E. Gorbachev also stopped giving Soviet military support to Communist governments in Eastern Europe.

1. This opened the door to the overthrow of Communist regimes.

a. A peaceful revolutionary movement swept through Eastern Europe in 1989.

b. The reunification of Germany on October 3, 1990.

c. In 1991 the Soviet Union itself was dissolved.

i. The long rivalry between the two superpowers was over.



## II. Revolutions in Eastern Europe

A. When Gorbachev decided to no longer send troops to support the governments of the satellite countries, revolutions broke out throughout Eastern Europe.

B. Workers' protests led to demands for change in Poland.

1. In 1980, a worker named Lech Wałęsa organized a national trade union known as Solidarity.

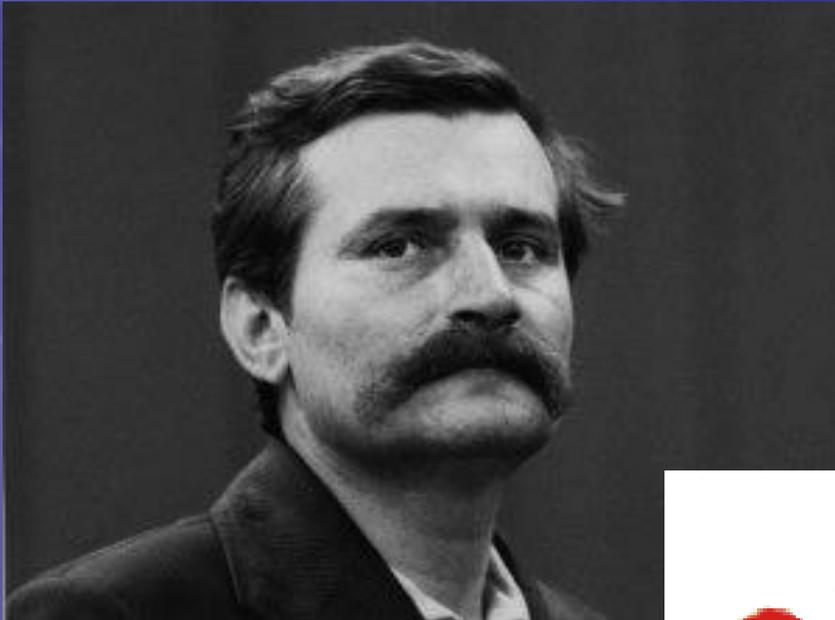
2. Even when Wałęsa was arrested, the movement continued.

3. Finally, in 1988, the Polish regime agreed to free parliamentary elections—the first free elections in Eastern Europe in 40 years.

C. In December 1990, Wałęsa was chosen as president.

1. Poland's new path, however, was not easy.

a. Rapid free-market reforms led to severe unemployment.



D. In 1988 and 1989, mass demonstrations took place throughout Czechoslovakia.

1. By November 1989, crowds as large as 500,000 were forming in Prague.

E. In December 1989, the Communist government collapsed.

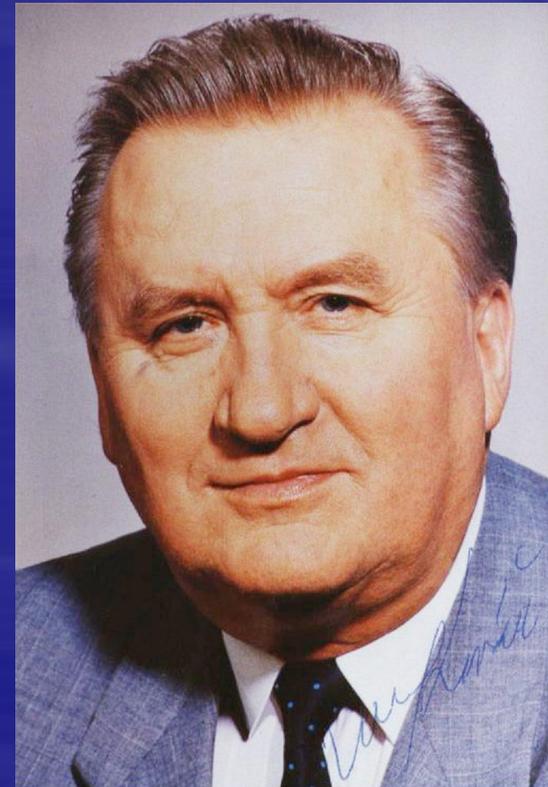
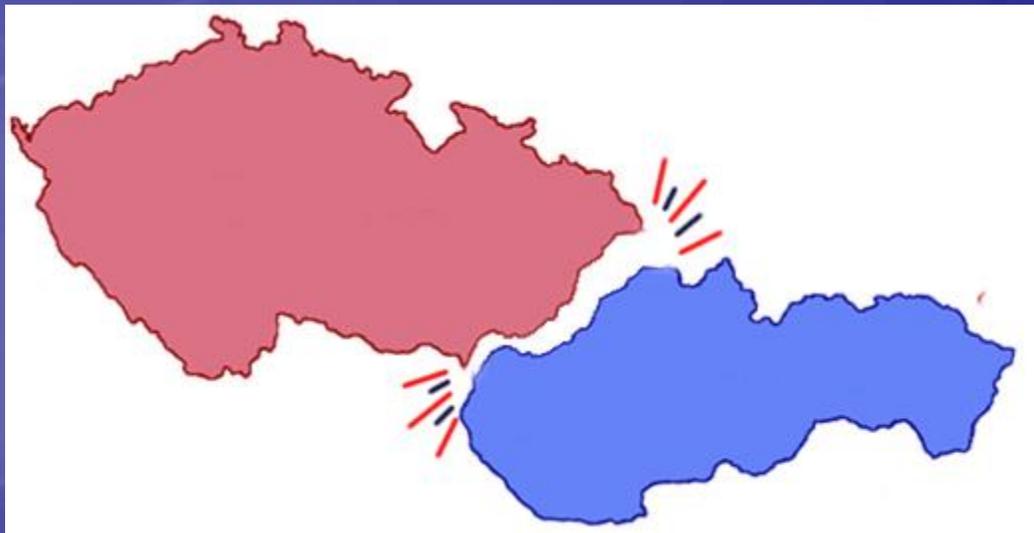
1. Václav Havel, a writer who had played an important role in bringing down the Communist government, became the new president.



F. The Czechs and Slovaks agreed to a peaceful division of Czechoslovakia, which split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

1. Havel became the first president of the Czech Republic.

2. Michal Kováč became the first president of Slovakia.



## G. Communist leader Nicolae

Ceașescu ruled Romania with an iron grip, using secret police to crush all dissent.

1. His economic policies led to a sharp drop in living standards.

2. In December 1989, the secret police murdered thousands of people who were peacefully demonstrating.

a. The army refused to support any more repression.

i. Ceașescu and his wife were captured and executed.



### III. End of the Soviet Union

A. The Soviet Union was made of 15 separate republics that included 92 ethnic groups and 112 different languages.

1. As Gorbachev released the iron grip old ethnic tensions reemerged.

2. Nationalist movements began.



- B. The conservative leaders of the traditional Soviet institutions were worried that the breakup of the Soviet Union would end their privileges.
1. On August 19, 1991, they arrested Gorbachev and tried to seize power.
  2. The attempt failed, however, when Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, and thousands of Russians bravely resisted the rebel forces in Moscow.
- C. The Soviet republics now moved for complete independence.
1. The leaders of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus announced that the Soviet Union had "ceased to exist."



## I. The New Russia

A. Gorbachev resigned on December 25, 1991.

1. Boris Yeltsin, the new president of Russia.

B. Boris Yeltsin was committed to introducing a free market economy as quickly as possible, but the transition was not easy.

1. Economic hardships and social disarray were made worse by a dramatic rise in organized crime.

C. Another problem Yeltsin faced was in Chechnya, a province in the south that wanted to secede from Russia and become independent. Yeltsin used brutal force against the Chechens to keep the province as part of Russia.

D. Yeltsin resigned and was replaced by Vladimir Putin, who was elected president in 2000.

1. Putin's reforms have caused Russia to experience a budget surplus and a growing economy.

2. The new president also vowed to return the breakaway state of Chechnya to Russian authority and to adopt a more assertive role in international affairs.

- a. Fighting in Chechnya continued throughout 2000, nearly reducing the republic's capital city of Grozny to ruins.

# Chechnya, Russia





## I. The Disintegration of Yugoslavia

A. Yugoslavia had a Communist government but was never a Soviet satellite state.

1. Josip Broz Tito, worked to keep together the six republics and two provinces that made up Yugoslavia.

B. The Yugoslav political scene was complex. Slobodan Milošević leader of Serbia, rejected efforts toward independence.

1. He believed the republics' borders first needed to be redrawn to form a new Greater Serbian state.

a.Slovenia and Croatia declared their independence in June 1991.

b.In September 1991, the Yugoslav army attacked Croatia.

2. Serbia dominated the Yugoslav army.

C. The Serbs next attacked Bosnia-Herzegovina and acquired 70 percent of Bosnian territory.

1.Many Bosnians were Muslims. The Serbs followed a policy called ethnic cleansing toward Bosnians—killing or forcibly removing them from their lands.

D. A new war erupted in 1998 over Kosovo, an autonomous, or self-governing province within Yugoslavia.

1. After Slobodan Milošević stripped Kosovo of its autonomy in 1989, groups of ethnic Albanians founded the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and began a campaign against Serbian rule.

a. To crush the KLA, Serb forces massacred ethnic Albanians.

b. The United States and NATO allies worked on a settlement that would end the killing.

2. The Albanians in Kosovo regained their autonomy in 1999.

3. Milošević's rule ended in 2000.

E. Yugoslavia ceased to exist in 2004 when the government officially renamed the country Serbia and Montenegro.

1. The people of Montenegro voted for independence in 2006.

2. Kosovo declared its independence in 2008.