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Period \_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 30 Reading Guide**

**After the Fall: The Western World in a Global Age (Since 1985)**

1. **Toward a New Western Order**

**A. The Revolutionary Era in the Soviet Union**

**a. The Gorbachev Era**

1. What were Mikhail Gorbachev’s concerns when he became the new Soviet leader in 1985?
2. What was Gorbachev’s policy of ***perestroika***? Why did he feel he needed to change the political and social spheres along with the economic sphere of the USSR?
3. What was his policy of ***glasnost***, and what did it unleash?
4. What were his political reforms? How did he change the position of leadership in the Communist Party?
5. How were ethnicity and nationality once again issues for Russia after glasnost went into effect?

**b. The End of the Soviet Union**

1. What events led to the end of the Soviet Union? What is meant by “conservative” communists like the KGB, army, government, etc?

**c. Historians Debate**

1. According to some American analysts, why did the Soviet Union collapse?
2. According to most historians, however, why did the Soviet Union collapse? List as many factors as you can.

**d. The New Russia**

1. What economic and political problems did Russia encounter as it emerged as an independent republic with a free market under Boris Yeltsin?

**e. The Putin Era**

1. How did Vladimir Putin try to “restore a sense of order” in Russia? What was his policy in Chechnya in 2000-2001?
2. What did Putin do in the Ukraine in 2013? How did this affect Russia’s relationship with the West?

**B. Eastern Europe: The Revolutions of 1989 and the Collapse of the Communist Order**

**a. The Fall**

12. Why did the Soviet-led regimes of the satellite states fall quickly in 1989?

13. How did the collapse of the regimes in Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia differ

from that of Romania? Who was Nicolae Ceauşesecu?

**b. After the Fall**

14. What economic and political troubles did these states have after the fall of the USSR?

15. How did Poland and Czechoslovakia change by the 21st century?

16. What are the concerns regarding Eastern European states joining NATO and the

European Union?

**C. The Reunification of Germany**

17. What led to the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989?

18. When was Germany finally reunited?

**D. The Disintegration of Yugoslavia**

19. Why did the republics of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Macedonia

demand independence in 1990?

20. Why did Serbia (Yugoslavia) attack Slovenia and Croatia in 1991? Who is Slobodan

Milosevic?

**a. The War in Bosnia**

21. Why did Serbia attack Bosnia, despite outrage from Western and Balkan states?

22. What was the Serbian policy of **ethnic cleansing**, and who did they target? What

happened at Srebrenica?

23. After NATO strikes and the peace treaty in December 1995, how was the land

divided among Serbs and Croats?

**b. The War in Kosovo**

24. What was the conflict over Kosovo, between ethnic Albanians and Serbians, about?

*What role did Serbian nationalism play in this conflict?*

25. Why did the U.S. and NATO bomb Yugoslavia?

**c. The Aftermath**

26. What became of Slobodan Milosevic after the new Serbian government was

established in 2001?

27. What maintains the peace of Kosovo and Bosnia today?

28. How did nationalism continue to chip away at the remains of Yugoslavia?

**E. Western Europe and the Search for Unity**

**a. Germany Restored**

29. What financial and political problems did Germany face after reunification?

30. What were the accomplishments of Angela Merkel, the first female Chancellor of

Germany? What has she recently been criticized for?

**b. Post-Thatcher Britain**

31. How would you describe Conservatives (Tories) and Liberals (Labour) in Britain

after the Thatcher Era? How did Tony Blair (Labour) lose his popularity? How are

Conservatives progressive?

**c. France: Right and Left**

32. How have immigration issues led France to “swing to the right”?

**d. Corruption in Italy**

33. *What the heck is wrong with Italy?* Describe how they have swung from one political

Extreme (Berlusconi) to another (Prodi) to a moderate (Monti and Renzi).

**F. The Unification of Europe**

34. How large was the European Community (EC) in 1995?

35. What sort of union was the EC? What had it become by 2000?

36. How had the EC already started moving toward unity in 1985, 1986, and 1992?

37. Define the **Maastricht Treaty** and its economic and political significance.

38. When did the EC officially become the **European Union (EU)**?

39. How many people does the **Euro** **€** now serve?

**a. Goals**

40. How does the EU help farmers and the poorest regions?

41. How does the EU view foreign policy and war today?

**b. Problems**

42. Why are many Europeans divided on the EU? Why are many so opposed to it?

43. What recent events have led to disunity over the European Union?

**c. Toward a United Europe**

44. What is the concern over poorer eastern and southeastern European states to the EU?

45. How do states qualify for EU membership, and how does this help those states

become more stable (theoretically)?