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

End of the Cold War: 1975-1991

**Richard Nixon and Détente**

* **Détente**
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **Real Politik**
  + dealing with nations in a practical and flexible manner (anti-containment)
* Nixon visits China
* **SALT Treaties**
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Limited nuclear weapon production
* Policies continued with Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter

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| 1. How was the policy of *Real Politik* different from the policy of *containment*? |

**Ronald Reagan**

* Fiercely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Moved Away from Détente
* Increased Military Spending to try to bankrupt the Soviet Union
* Demanded the demolition of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| 1. Were Ronald Reagan’s policies closer to *Real Politik* or *containment*? Explain. |



**Change in the U.S.S.R.**

* Mikhail Gorbachev becomes Premier of the Soviet Union in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Begins a series of Reforms and Freedoms in Russia
  + Glasnost
  + Perestroika
  + Democratization

**Glasnost**

* **Glasnost** = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Churches opened
* Press allowed to criticize government
* Banned authors allowed to publish books

**Perestroika**

* **Perestroika** = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Managers make more decisions
* Small private businesses
* Democratization

**Democratization**

* **Democratization** = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Election of a new group of lawmakers
* Communist Party no longer chose all candidates

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| 1. How did the policies of *Glanost, Perestroika, and Democratization* change the Soviet Union? |

**The Berlin Wall**

* Berlin Wall falls in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Symbolic of end of Cold War
* Process of reunification of East & West \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**USSR - 1991**

* Nationalities begin to call of Independence
* August Coup, by Communist Hardliners
* Boris Yeltsin seen as hero, becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Russia

**Russia since the Cold War**

* Boris Yeltsin, President 1991-1999
  + Formed Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ becomes President in 1999
  + Tightened Grip of government on Economy
  + Restricted Voting Rights and Liberties
  + Still the leader of Russia!

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| 1. Why was the fall of the Berlin Wall “symbolic” of the end of the Cold War? Explain. |