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| **Unit XII – The Long Peace** |
| **(12-2) Decolonization and the Collapse of European Communism – pg. 803 –832** |
| **Guided Reading Questions** |

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*Answer the question or define the term for each:*

**Decolonization: The European Retreat from Empire**

**People to Know**

* Mohandas Gandhi (1869-1948)
* Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970)
* Ho Chi Minh (1892-1969)
* Mikhail Gorbachev (1931- )
* Boris Yeltsin (1931-2007)
* Slobodan Milosevic (1941-2006)
* Vladimir Putin (1952- )
1. How did decolonization complicate the Cold War\*?

**Major Areas of Colonial Withdrawal**

**India**

1. What tactic does Gandhi use to help promote Indian nationalism?
2. What reoccurring factor plagued colonies after decolonization (still a factor today\*)?

**Further British Retreat from Empire**

1. How does African decolonization differ from Asian decolonization?

**The Turmoil of French Decolonization**

1. Why was France do resistant to decolonization?

**Terms to Know**

* decolonization
* *Vietnamization*
* *perestroika*
* *glasnost*
* ethnic cleansing
* radical Islamism
* jihad

**France and Algeria**

1. How did French actions/inactions fuel Algerian nationalism?
2. How did Charles de Gaulle return to politics mark a major shift in French colonial policy?

**France and Vietnam**

1. Why did the U.S. become interested in Vietnam?

**Vietnam Drawn in the Cold War**

**Direct United States Involvement**

1. What impact did U.S. intervention in Vietnam have on Western Europe?

**The Collapse of European Communism**

1. How was the Soviet Union’s collapse unique and unprecedented in modern European history?

**Key Events**

**1915 –** Gandhi returns to India

**1945-1991 –** The Cold War

**1947 –** India gains independence

**1956 –** Vietnam gains independence

**1962 –** Algeria gains independence

**1964-1973** – Vietnam War

**1979** – Iranian Revolution

**1985** – Mikhail Gorbachev become the Soviet Premier

**1989** – Democratic revolutions in Eastern Europe

**1989** – Berlin Wall/Iron Curtain falls

**1990** – Germany is reunified

**1991** – Yugoslavia begins to break up

**1991** – Soviet Union collapses

**1992** – Bosnian War begins

**Gorbachev Attempts to Reform the Soviet Union**

1. How might Gorbachev’s policy of perestroika be considered a beginning victory for capitalism and the West?
2. How might Gorbachev’s policy of glasnost be seen as a full retreat from “Stalinism”?

**1989: Revolution in Eastern Europe**

1. How are each of the following nations engaged in “revolutionary” action?

 Poland –

 Hungary –

 Germany –

 Soviet Union –

**The Collapse of the Soviet Union**

1. Describe the three forces working against Gorbachev’s policies
2. Describe the events that led to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

**The Yeltsin Decade**

1. Describe at least TWO major events the occurred during Yeltin’s decade in office?

**The Collapse of Yugoslavia and Civil War**

1. How might problems within Yugoslavia be compared to the former Austrian Empire?
2. Why did war break out between Serbia and Croatia?
3. How are the events in Bosnia similar to the events surrounding the Holocaust?
4. Why is the 1999 bombing campaign a milestone in recent European history?\*

**Putin and the Resurgence of Russia**

1. What two actions has Putin become very critical of?
2. What did the invasion of Georgia reveal about post-Soviet Russia?

**The Rise of Radical Political Islamism**

**Arab Nationalism**

1. What seems to be the major cause for radical Islam’s hatred for Europe and the U.S.?

**The Iranian Revolution**

1. What was so revolutionary about the Iranian Revolution?

**Afghanistan and Radical Islamism**

1. How did the Russian invasion prove detrimental to the West?
2. Why was the United States a target of fanatical Islamic extremism?

**A Transformed West**

**Please read the “In Perspective” section for and overview of the chapter**