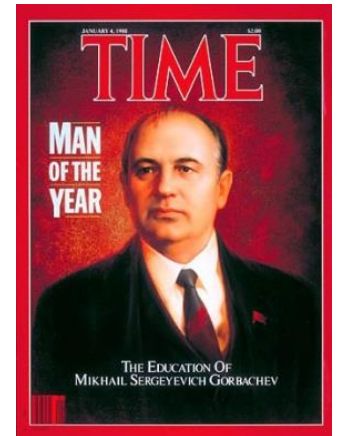


The End of the Cold War

An Empire in Decline

- Andropov/Cherenko
 - o Both old, died shortly
 - o Wanted reform
- **Helsinki Accords**
 - o 1975
 - o First conference on security and cooperation
 - 35 nations signed
 - o Human rights, economic/scientific collaboration
- The Gorbachev Era
 - o **Mikhail Gorbachev**
 - Came to power in 1985
 - Criticized corruption within party
 - Acknowledged economy was lagging
 - o Major internal reforms
 - **Perestroika**
 - Restructuring of the economy
 - o Privatization allowed to a degree
 - **Glasnost**
 - Openness
 - Freedom of speech and press
 - **Democratization**
 - Multi-candidate elections
 - Weakened communist party
 - Led to collapse of Soviet Union
 - o Changes in foreign policy
 - Improve connections and trade with the West
 - Abandoned **Brezhnev Doctrine**
 - Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania all make reforms away from communism
 - o Soviet Union does not use force
 - Restrictions on nuclear weapons
 - SALT I and SALT II
 - **Breaks down Berlin Wall**
 - November 9th, 1989
 - 100,000s of people emigrate
 - German Reunification October 3rd, 1990
 - o Reforms allowed by Egon Krenz



The fall of the Soviet Union

- Reasons
 - o Un-willingness of Gorbachev to fight to hold onto republics
 - o Increased economic competition from the US
 - President Ronald Reagan's idea to economically bankrupt Soviets
 - o Outdated Soviet Factories
 - o Lessened stature of Red Army
 - Defeat in Afghanistan
 - Shadow of former glory

- Fall of communist support worldwide
- Democratization
- Liberalization
- Economic Stagnation and Capitalization
 - Permitting Individual Enterprise (1986)
 - More Power to Factories (1987)
 - Legalized Co-operatives (1988)
- Technological Inferiority to west
 - Star Wars
- Countries in Inner Empire encouraged by split of outer empire
 - Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania movements to split off

- **The End of the Union**

- **Boris Yeltsin**
 - Originally leader of Supreme Soviet
 - Elected President in June 1991
 - Declared Independence from Soviet Union in 1991
 - Established Russian Federation
 - Russia and many of its small Republics
 - August 18th, 1991 Attempted Coup
 - Led by KGB against Gorbachev and Yeltsin
 - People rose up against Army
 - Yeltsin's famous speech on top of a tank
 - Yeltsin hailed as a Hero
 - Gorbachev loses power



- **Final Stages**

- Nov 6, 1991 – Banning of Communist Party in Russia
- Dec 8, 1991 – Soviet Union Dissolved
- Dec 24, 1991 – Russian Federation Replaces Soviet Union at UN
- Dec 25, 1991 – Gorbachev Resigns Soviet Union Completely Gone
 - Soviet Flag lowered from Kremlin

Fall of Communism in Eastern Bloc

- Erich Honecker
 - East German
 - Did not want to make reforms
 - Resigned and fled to Chile
 - Succeeded by Egon Krenz
 - Forced out of office by People's council
 - Allowed for democratic elections
- Lech Walesa
 - Poland
 - "Solidarity"
 - Illegal organization of trade unions
 - Gdansk
 - Asking for free elections
 - 10 million members
 - 1981 suspended
 - Walesa arrested
 - 1989 finally won Prime Minister elections
 - No more communism

- **Nokolai Ceausescu**

- o Dictator of Romania
 - Did not want to give up power
 - Forced to step down
 - Arrested, put on trial, and executed
 - December 25, 1989
 - Hundreds volunteered to carry out sentence
 - o Guards had guns on automatic
 - Used full clips
 - Ten hours to establish a new government



- **Warsaw Pact dissolved**

- o March 1991

- **Velvet Revolution**

- o November 1989
- o Led by students
 - Valclac Havel
 - Leader
 - Playwright
 - Demonstration swelled to 500,000 people
- o Communist party steps down



- o **Velvet Divorce**

- 1993
- Czechoslovakia splits into Czech Republic and Slovakia
 - Czechs primarily non-religious or protestant and Slovaks primarily catholic
- Soft revolution
 - No bloodshed

Eastern Europe in 1993



Russians protesting soviet crackdown on Lithuania, 1990