

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Chapter 14 Reading Guide: Postwar Europe

Postwar Europe

European Stability

1. What did President Roosevelt put forward in 1941 that advocated the establishment of an international organization to replace the League of Nations?

The Beginning of the Cold War

The Yalta Conference on the Future of Germany

2. Where did the Big Three agree to divide Germany in the aftermath of the war?
3. What country became a Cold War showcase for the rival ideologies?

Increasing Tensions Outside of Europe

Containment and the Creation of NATO

4. What policy did the United States adopt "...to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures"?
5. What two governments received American foreign aid to repel the encroachment of Communism in their countries?
6. Who admonished in his Farewell Address to stay clear of permanent alliances with foreign powers?
7. What permanent alliance system was established in 1949 to counter the threat of Soviet aggression?

Soviet Dominance Over Eastern Europe

8. Who was concerned that Eastern Europe would become dominated by the Soviet Union?
9. What metaphor did Churchill use in reference to the Soviet Union during a famous speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri?

Poland

10. Who was accused of selling out the people of Poland to the Soviet Union at the Yalta Conference?
11. How many Polish officers were killed by the Soviets in the forests of Katyn at the start of the war?

Elsewhere in Eastern Europe

12. What did the Soviet Union try to establish in Eastern Europe?

Czechoslovakia

13. Who won a complete victory in May 1948 and set up a Soviet-style state?

Yugoslavia

14. What country was the main exception to Soviet control over Eastern Europe?
15. Which Yugoslavian leader maintained an independent foreign policy and maintained a brutal, Communist-style police state?

The End of Imperialism

16. What country declared its independence after World War II and began a domino effect throughout the rest of the Empire?

Israel

17. What state was founded on May 14, 1948, one year after the British announced that they were withdrawing from Palestine?

Egypt and Africa

18. Which British controlled canal was nationalized by Egyptian President Abdul Nasser in 1956?
19. Which three countries attacked Egypt in 1956?
20. Which two countries opposed the 1956 attack on Egypt?

Indonesia, Vietnam, and Algeria

21. What European country recognized the independence of Indonesia in 1949?

22. What Asian colony did the French give up in 1954?
23. What country almost erupted in civil war over the Algerian question of 1958?
24. Who took the helm of the French government and used his immense prestige four years later to grant Algerian independence?

The Creation of a European Union

25. What was created in 1951 that combined and administered the steel and coal resources of its member states?
26. List the six countries that belonged to the ECSC:
27. Who was the main architect of the European Coal and Steel Community?
28. What treaty established the European Economic Community in 1957?
29. What is another name for the European Economic Community?
30. What provided free movement among member nations?
31. What led to a common currency in 1992?
32. What is the name of this common currency?
33. Which country refused to give up the pound?
34. What name replaced the European Economic Community (EEC)?

Recent and Future Expansion of the European Union

35. What country refused to adopt the European Constitution in May, 2005?

Post-WWII Developments in Western European States

Great Britain

36. Who became the Prime Minister of Britain after World War II?

Economic and Social Reforms

Nationalization of Industries

37. What party sought to nationalize major industries?

Economic Decline

Violence in Ireland

38. Which violent group opposed the British presence in Northern Ireland?

Margaret Thatcher and the Post-Thatcher Years

39. Who became Britain's first female prime minister?

List three aspects of Margaret Thatcher's economic policy:

40.

41.

42.

List the two things that Margaret Thatcher accomplished to make Britain more competitive in the global market:

43.

44.

45. Which country did Britain go to war with in 1982 over the Falkland Islands?

46. Who became Prime Minister of Britain in 1997?

47. What did Tony Blair support that cost his party votes in the 2005 election?

48. Who became Prime Minister of Britain in 2007?

France Economic Struggles

Italy

49. Which group became the party of government and dominated political life in Italy until the 1990s?
50. Who was one of the founders of the Italian Communist Party?

Germany

51. Who blockaded the city of Berlin in 1948, completely cutting off the city from the west?
52. What initiative was undertaken by the United States that sent supplies by air for less than a year and came to an end in May 1949, when Stalin lifted the blockade?

A Divided Country: East and Germany

53. What was created with the combination of zones occupied by the United States, Britain, and France?
54. What was the name of the Communist-dominated East Germany?

The Building of the Berlin Wall

55. What concrete barrier was erected at 2:00 A.M. on August 13, 1961?
56. Who was leaving the country of East Germany?
57. How many had left by 1949?

Political, Social, and Economic Reform

58. What ushered in a period of economic growth in the Federal Republic of Germany?
59. Which three countries did these Germans come from?

German Reunification

The Collapse of the Communist Bloc

60. What did the Soviet Union create in 1955 to establish military ties with its satellite states?
61. What did the Soviet Union create to link its economy with the satellite states?

East Germany and the Berlin Wall

62. What did the Soviets construct due to the fact that millions fled to the west because of the grim life in East Germany?

Reform in Hungary

63. Which leader of reform-minded communists took the helm of the government and began a liberalizing process?

List three objectives of the Hungarians:

- 64.
- 65.
- 66.
67. Who crushed the Hungarian reform movement and killed thousands in 1956 because it threatened the whole system of satellite states?

Power Struggles in the Soviet Union

68. Who became the leader of the Soviet Union upon the death of Joseph Stalin?
69. What event heightened tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union in 1960?
70. Where did the Soviet Union place missiles that which led to a nuclear standoff in October 1962?
71. Who succeeded Khrushchev as the leader of the Soviet Union and sought to strengthen the role of the party bureaucracy and the KGB and encouraged the further clamp down on reform in the satellite states?
72. What reform movement took place in Czechoslovakia in 1968?

73. What doctrine declared that the Soviet Union would support with all the means at its disposal any established communist state in Eastern Europe that was threatened by internal strife?
74. Which leader of the reform movement in Czechoslovakia was replaced by the Soviet Union?

Reform in Poland and Eastern Europe

75. Which Polish Cardinal was elected as pope in 1978?
76. Who led a massive strike at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk?
77. Which reform minded leader took charge of the Kremlin in 1985 and indicated his opposition to the “Brezhnev Doctrine”?
78. What year proved to be one of the most remarkable years of the century with the peaceful collapse of Communist-led regimes?
79. List four regimes that peacefully collapsed:
80. What country unified with West Germany after the communist regime collapsed in 1989?
81. What barrier was destroyed that had separated East and West Germany?
82. Which Eastern European country proved to be an exception to this peaceful transformation?
83. Which violent dictator desperately tried to hold on to power and was executed with his wife on Christmas Day 1989?

The Collapse of the Soviet Union

84. What term refers to openness in debate?
85. What term refers to economic restructuring of the state?
86. What was the Communist government forced to allow in 1990?
87. Who appointed communist hard-liners to government positions in 1990 to make the prospect of future reform less likely?
88. Who bravely defied the Communist plotters and stood on a tank outside the parliament building and led the resistance?
89. What had dissolved by the end of 1991?

A New Russian Republic

90. Who was elected president of the newly created Russian Federation in 1991?
91. What did Yeltsin impose in 1993 that provided enhanced power for the presidency and the establishment of the Duma?
92. Who was chosen to be the Russian Prime minister by Yeltsin in 1999 and was elected to his own presidency in 2000?
93. What massacre was used by Putin as an excuse for enacting a law that ended the practice of popular elections for governors in Russia’s provinces?
94. Which former Russian spy and critic of Putin was poisoned in London?
95. What had the suspicious deaths of several journalists and the assassination of Litvinenko do to the political climate in Russia?
96. Who controlled most of Russia’s media outlets by 2004?
97. Who was the handpicked successor of Vladimir Putin and became president of Russia in 2008?
98. Who became the Prime Minister of Russia?

Ethnic Warfare in the Former Yugoslavia

99. Which President of Yugoslavia carried out “ethnic cleansing” by forcibly removing or killing Muslims and Bosnians?
100. What organization launched an aerial bombardment on Serbia that lasted for 74 days?