

The Effects of the Collapse of the Soviet Union

Collapse of the Soviet Union

- In June 1991,

_____ is the first elected President of the

- After an unsuccessful coup to remove Gorbachev from power, the Soviet _____ lost power in government.

_____ officially resigns Dec. 25, 1991.

- The 15 Soviet satellite republics all declare their _____ and formed the _____ (CIS).
- The Soviet Union officially dissolves in _____.



Problems in Russia

- Yeltsin starts “_____” which was an abrupt change to _____ from a socialist economy.
- By 1993, this led to high _____ and economic hardship for the people.

- _____, a former Soviet satellite, declared independence in 1991. However, Russia did not grant it independence because it wanted access to Chechnya’s vast _____. Chechnya _____ and has been fighting against Russia ever since. (Source of terror attacks in Russia, Boston Marathon bombers).



- _____ becomes President in 1999.

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Czechoslovakia

- After WW1, the land known as Czechoslovakia broke apart from what was the _____.
- While the majority of people were _____, there was a large minority of _____ living in the land too.
- After the Germans were defeated during WW2, the _____ Czechoslovakia making it a _____ country.

Czechoslovakia

- In late 1989, the _____ ended communism in the country. It was called the Velvet Revolution because it was such a smooth transition of power.
- The Slovaks did not feel that they were being represented well in the _____.
- In 1993, a _____ of the country was negotiated, and the nations of _____ and _____ are established.



Yugoslavia

- Yugoslavia was a federal system with _____: Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Montenegro.
- In 1945, Yugoslavia becomes communist when Soviet forces occupy after WW2. _____ is a strict Communist president of the country.
- When he dies (1980), the republics want their _____ and greater _____.

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Yugoslavia

- Reforms were often met with _____.
- Slovenia was the first republic to _____, and Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Macedonia followed.
- In Serbia and Montenegro, “ _____ ” (genocide) between _____ and _____ occurred. NATO approved _____ to stop the genocide.



Yugoslavia

- Serbian President _____ encouraged the ethnic cleansing. The United Nations put him on trial for “ _____ ” in 2001.
- By 2006, Serbia and Montenegro split into two _____.
- Ethnic violence also occurred in _____ beginning in 1999. (The U.S. through NATO still has peacekeeping troops there!) In 2008, Kosovo received its _____.

European Union

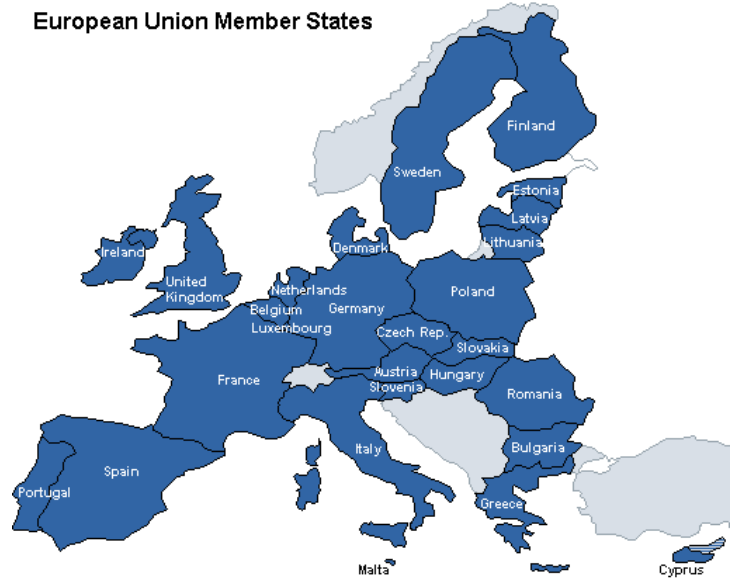
- During the Cold War, the European Economic Community (EEC) was formed to _____ among the European countries by taking away the _____ on trade.
- In 1993, the group renames itself the _____ (EU).

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European Union

- Characteristics of the EU:
 - Single _____
(Euro)
 - Focus on common _____, democratic ideas, _____ policy
 - 28 member nations from _____

European Union Member States



NAFTA

- North American _____

(NAFTA)
- Created in 1994
- Creates the world's largest free trade area among the _____

