

END OF THE COLD WAR

Game Rules

- (1) Put the numbers 1 through 9 inside of the nine small corner spaces on the Game 1 form on the last page. SCRAMBLE THE NUMBERS INSTEAD OF ARRANGING THEM IN ORDER.
- (2) Play begins when the teacher announces a number between 1 and 9. Put this number in the box next to question 1 below. Then read question 1 and choose the answer that you think is correct. Find the announced number on your game form and write the answer in the large space next to it. Play continues in this way until five numbers have been announced and five answers have been filled in on the game form.
- (3) Papers will be exchanged and correct answers read. Points will be scored as follows:
10 points for each correct answer.
10-point bonus for three correct answers in a row — either across, down, or diagonally.
(Note: It is possible to earn two 10-point bonuses by having three right answers in a row in two different directions.)
- (4) When checking a person's paper, put their total points in the space below the game form. The highest possible score is 70 points. Games 2 through 4 will be played in the same way.

Game 1: U.S.- Soviet Relations Improve in the Late 1980s

1. In 1981, Ronald Reagan became the President of the United States. At that time, the Communist Party in the Soviet Union strictly controlled the government, economy, and daily lives of the people. Soviet satellites in (Western Europe; Eastern Europe) also had communist governments.
2. Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union led President Reagan to ask Congress for a sharp increase in defense spending. The defense program included research on weapons that could shoot down Soviet missiles from space. This program was nicknamed ("Star Wars," "Shooting Stars").
3. The Soviet Union began to experience economic problems. Citizens waited in lines for hours in order to get poorly made goods. The time seemed right for a (new leader; revolution).
4. Mikhail Gorbachev became Soviet premier in 1985. He wanted to make major changes to help the failing Soviet economy. A new policy called "glasnost" allowed the people to speak out honestly and openly without fear of political persecution. Newspapers were no longer strictly censored, and could now write about poor harvests, crime, and corruption. (Hard-line Communists; Gorbachev) hoped that a free discussion of problems would help the nation find solutions.
5. Gorbachev wanted to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. In 1987, he and President Reagan signed an arms control pact called the INF Treaty. The two superpowers agreed to eliminate short-range and medium-range missiles. Two years later, the Soviets withdrew their troops from neighboring (Pakistan; Afghanistan), ending ten years of warfare in that nation.

Game 2: Democracy Spreads in Eastern Europe

6. After learning about Gorbachev's reforms in the Soviet Union, the people living in the communist countries of Eastern Europe demanded change. The Eastern European governments decided (to use; not to use) military force to block political and economic changes.
7. In 1989, the communist government of Poland allowed the first free elections in 50 years. The Poles voted into office all the candidates of the workers' trade union

Solidarity, which had been outlawed for years by the Communists. (Lech Walesa; Leon Wardinski), the leader of Solidarity, became the head of the government.

- 8. Communist governments also fell in Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and (Albania; Algeria).
- 9. In 1989, demonstrators staged protests in the major cities of East Germany. The nation's communist government was forced from power. The people of East Berlin and West Berlin celebrated by tearing down the (Berlin Wall; Iron Curtain), which had divided the city into communist and democratic sections since 1961.
- 10. Democratic West Germany and communist East Germany were reunited in 1990 under a (democratic; communist) government.

Game 3: Breakup of the Soviet Union

- 11. During the Cold War years, the central government of the Soviet Union allowed few freedoms. But when Gorbachev introduced reforms, the central government began to lose control over the (5; 15) republics that made up the nation.
- 12. By 1990, unrest had intensified among some of the Soviet Union's 120 ethnic groups. Lithuanians, Estonians, and some other groups demanded (economic reform; self-rule).
- 13. One of Gorbachev's reforms allowed new (political parties; political action committees) to be organized. This made it possible for groups to oppose the Communists openly for the first time.
- 14. In August 1991, some Communists tried unsuccessfully to stop the new reforms. In the months that followed, republic after republic declared its independence from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In December, Gorbachev (was assassinated; resigned) and the Soviet Union ceased to exist.
- 15. Russia was easily the largest of the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. In 1992, Russian President Boris Yeltsin and U.S. President George Bush formally declared that their countries did not regard each other as (potential enemies; friendly nations). The Cold War had come to an end.

Game 4: Economic Changes in the Former Soviet Union

- 16. Most of the former Soviet republics joined a new federation, the Commonwealth of Independent States. Among the members, Russia had the most influence. Under the leadership of President Boris Yeltsin, Russia began the difficult task of changing its (economy; political system) to a free market system.
- 17. The United States and countries in Western Europe provided economic aid to Russia. American experts gave advice to business leaders in the former republics and in (Western Europe; Eastern Europe) about the shift to a free market economy.
- 18. The United States hoped that the change to a free market system would mean that the former communist states would eventually become (profitable trading partners; totalitarian republics).
- 19. Russia faced many challenges as it moved toward a free market economy. The central government was weak, the army was unable to put down a rebellion in one of the provinces, organized crime spread, and inflation caused prices to (fall dramatically; rise).
- 20. In 1996, Russian voters reelected President (Mikhail Gorbachev; Boris Yeltsin) over a Communist opponent. This victory allowed Russia to move forward in its democratic and economic reforms.

GAME 1		
Total Points Scored		<input type="text"/>

GAME 2		
Total Points Scored		<input type="text"/>

GAME 3		
Total Points Scored		<input type="text"/>

GAME 4		
Total Points Scored		<input type="text"/>

End of the Cold War

Multiple-Choice

- (1) ____ In the early 1980s, the government and economy of the Soviet Union was under the firm control of the: (a) capitalists (b) Communists (c) reformers
- (2) ____ During the Cold War, communist governments held power in the Soviet satellites of: (a) Southeast Asia (b) Eastern Europe (c) Northern Eurasia
- (3) ____ President Ronald Reagan asked Congress to spend money on research for a new defense project called: (a) Star Wars (b) the Anti-Ballistic Missile System (c) Shooting Stars
- (4) ____ By the mid-1980s, the people of the Soviet Union were ready for new leadership to solve the country's: (a) economic problems (b) cultural strife (c) religious disputes
- (5) ____ Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost policy: (a) resulted in strict censorship of the media (b) allowed citizens to speak out freely on political issues (c) denied the right to vote to certain minority groups

Completion

- (6) In the _____ Treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to eliminate short-range and medium-range missiles.
- (7) In 1989, the _____ withdrew its military forces from Afghanistan.
- (8) Gorbachev's reforms in the Soviet Union helped open the way for the spread of democracy to nations in _____ Europe.
- (9) The tearing down of the _____ symbolized an end to Communist rule in East Germany.
- (10) After the Soviet republics declared their independence from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, _____ left office.

Matching

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| (11) ____ Poland | (a) It is the largest of the independent states that were once part of the Soviet Union. |
| (12) ____ East Germany | (b) Lithuanians, Estonians, and other ethnic groups demanded self-rule. |
| (13) ____ Russia | (c) It hoped that the change to a free market economy would make the former Soviet republics profitable trading partners. |
| (14) ____ United States | (d) Lech Walesa and other Solidarity candidates defeated the Communists in the first free elections in 50 years. |
| (15) ____ Soviet Union | (e) It united with a democratic country one year after widespread demonstrations drove out the communist government. |

True/False

- (16) _____ Mikhail Gorbachev insisted that only the Communist Party could nominate candidates for political office.
- (17) _____ The Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union ended during the early 1980s.
- (18) _____ Boris Yeltsin favored changing the economy of Russia to a free market system.
- (19) _____ Russia faced many serious problems that slowed its economic development during the 1990s.
- (20) _____ Russian Communists regained control of the government by winning the 1996 elections.