

Ch. 35 sec. 3: The Collapse of the Soviet Union	
<b>Politburo</b> =	
<b>Glasnost</b> =	
<b>Perestroika</b> =	
Date	Significance
<b>1982</b>	Soviet premier <b>Leonid</b> _____ dies – each of his two successors died after only about a year in office.
<b>1985</b>	New Communist Party general secretary <b>Mikhail</b> _____ announces a policy known as <b>glasnost</b> and introduced the idea of <b>perestroika</b> .
<b>1986</b>	Gorbachev makes changes to revive the Soviet economy – Local managers gain _____ on farms and factories, and people are allowed to open small _____.
<b>1987</b>	Gorbachev unveils a 3 <sup>rd</sup> new policy called _____ -- a gradual opening of the political system – Voters choose from a list of candidates from each office.
<b>December 1987</b>	Gorbachev and _____ sign the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty banning nuclear missiles with ranges of 300 to 3,400 miles.
<b>March 1990</b>	_____ declares independence from the U.S.S.R., so Gorbachev orders an _____.
<b>January 1991</b>	Soviet troops _____ unarmed civilians in Lithuania's capital.
<b>June 1991</b>	<b>Boris</b> _____ becomes the Russian Federation's first directly elected president.
<b>August 18 1991</b>	Hard-line conservatives (opposing reform) detain Gorbachev at this vacation home and demand his resignation, and tanks and armored vehicles enter Moscow. ( <b>August Coup</b> )
<b>August 20 1991</b>	With Boris Yeltsin and the parliament building surrounded, troops are ordered by the hard-liners to attack but they refuse.
<b>August 21 1991</b>	The military _____ from Moscow and Gorbachev _____ to Moscow.
<b>December 25 1991</b>	By early December, all 15 republics have declared independence and form Commonwealth of Independent States (without the Baltic republics and Georgia- p.1049). Gorbachev announces resignation as president of USSR