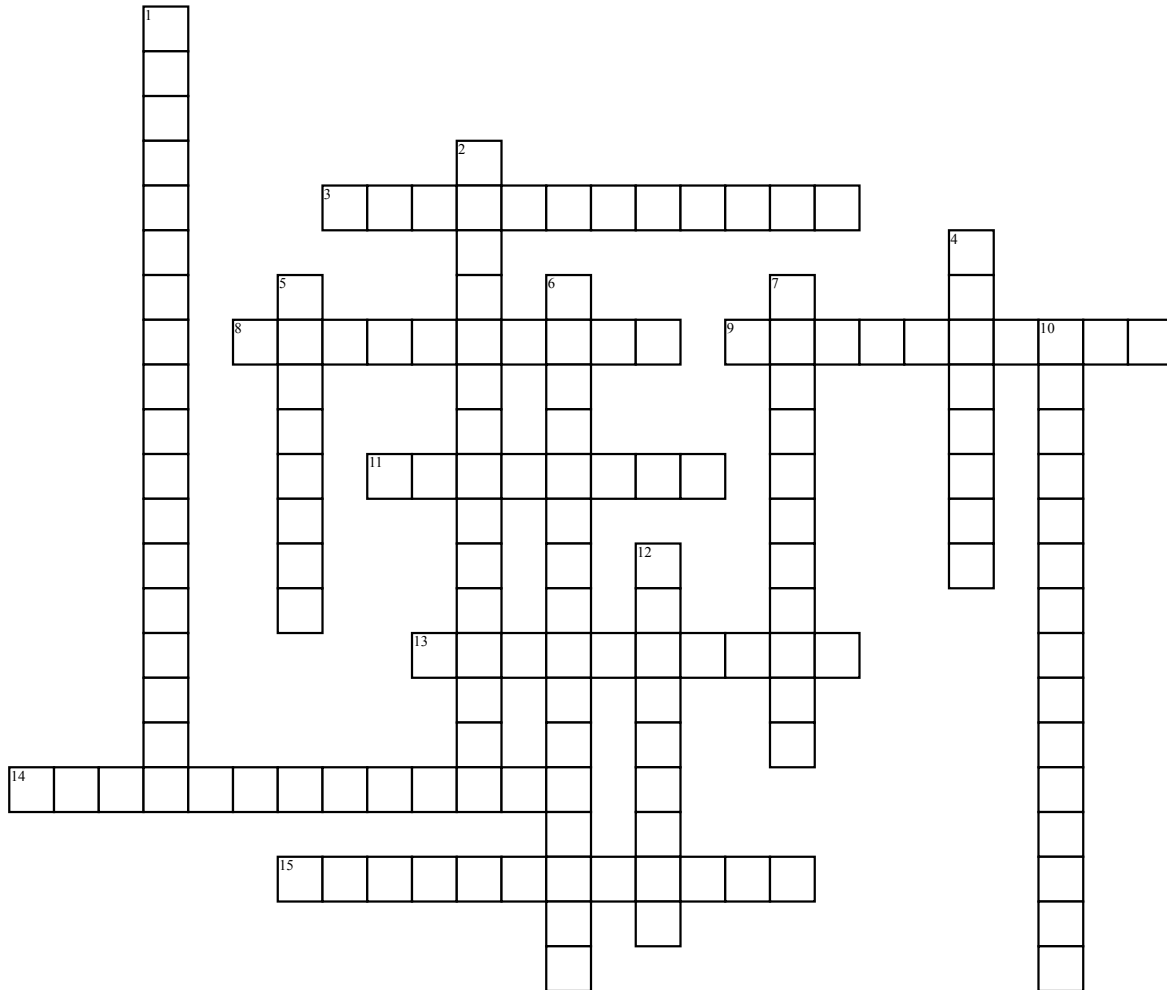


# Chapter 18 & 19 Pt.2



## Across

**3.** a member of parliament, former mayor of Moscow, and the Russian Federation's first directly elected president. Criticized the crackdown in Lithuania and the slow pace of reforms.

**8.** government recognition of their union. In 1980, Polish workers at the Gdansk shipyard went on strike demanding \_\_\_\_.

**9.** Polish union leader gives her national fame. Elections during 1989 and 1990, Polish voters overwhelmingly chose solidarity candidates, electing \_\_\_\_ as president.

**11.** a largely Muslim area in southwestern Russia. Declared its independence in 1994, but Yeltsin denied the region's right to secede.

**13.** Plagued by ethnic conflict, this country contained eight major ethnic groups including: Serbs, Croats, Muslims, Slovenes, Macedonians, Albanians, Hungarians, and Montenegrins.

**14.** Leader of the African National Congress, imprisoned for 27 years and once released, facilitated the repeal of apartheid laws that had segregated public facilities and restricted land ownership by blacks.

**15.** an abrupt shift to free-market economies. Yeltsin lowered trade barriers, removed price controls, and ended subsidies to state-owned industries

## Down

**1.** Deng Xiaoping embraced a set of goals called the \_\_\_\_\_. Each called for progress in agriculture, industry, defense, and science and technology.

**2.** Opening the economy brought western ideas such as democracy into China. In 1989, students mounted a protest for democracy in \_\_\_\_\_. Instead of political reform, Deng declared martial law. On June 4, 1989, thousands of heavily armed soldiers stormed the students while tanks smashed through barricades and crushed the Goddess of Democracy. The assault killed hundreds and wounded thousands, sparked a massive government campaign to stamp out protest.

**4.** a policy of "openness" announced by Gorbachev

**5.** a thriving business center and British colony on the southeastern coast of China. On July 1, 1997, Great Britain handed \_\_\_\_\_ over to China. In return, China promised to respect \_\_\_\_\_ economic system and political liberties for 50 years.

**6.** At the age of 54 when elected, he was the youngest Soviet leader since Stalin, and became the party's new general secretary.

**7.** an idea introduced by Gorbachev of "economic restructuring".

**10.** the mass expulsion or killing of members of an unwanted ethnic or religious group in a society. Examples include: Turkish Massacre of Armenians, Nazi Holocaust, forced displacement and mass killings in Rwanda, and Genocide in Bosnia.

**12.** the ruling committee of the Communist Party.