

## Section 1 Quiz

- A. 1. g  
2. a  
3. b  
4. f  
5. d

B. Possible responses: Citizens who criticized the Soviet government were censored, punished, imprisoned, sent to labor camps in Siberia, or killed. Attempts to lessen the Soviets' control in other countries were dealt with harshly by the Soviet army, which moved into Hungary and Poland in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

## Section 2 Quiz

- A. 1. Mikhail Gorbachev  
2. coalition government  
3. parliamentary republic  
4. Duma  
5. ethnic cleansing

B. Possible responses: Gorbachev believed that changes had to occur to solve the economic and political problems of the Soviet Union. He removed large numbers of troops from the countries of Eastern Europe in 1988 and allowed those countries to become independent and noncommunist. He allowed greater political and economic freedoms at home, and he allowed the former Soviet republics to become independent countries. By 1991, the Soviet Union had dissolved.

## ★ Section 3 Quiz

- A. 1. b  
2. d  
3. c  
4. a  
5. a

B. Possible responses: The European Union has adopted a common currency and enacted many laws that make it easier for citizens to travel and live in other countries. Citizens may work in any member country, for example, and may vote in the country where they live. Border controls and tariffs have been lifted in most countries, so people and goods can cross borders freely.

## Test—Form A

## Part 1

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. i | 2. b | 3. d | 4. k | 5. j  |
| 6. l | 7. c | 8. a | 9. f | 10. g |

## Part 2

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. c | 12. a | 13. d | 14. c | 15. a |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

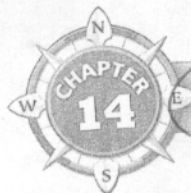
## Part 3

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. b | 17. c | 18. d | 19. a | 20. c |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

## Part 4

## Possible Responses

21. The Soviet government tried to create a strong national identity by distributing propaganda and publicizing Soviet triumphs, such as the space race and the Olympics. It attempted to eliminate ethnic identity by prohibiting cultural celebrations and holidays, regional languages, and religious practices. The government restricted information to the population by controlling communications media and discouraged disagreement by punishing, imprisoning, or executing dissidents. Art and literature were closely monitored and censored. The government also owned and directed all aspects of the economy.
22. Many countries in Eastern Europe are no longer communist states; since 1991, they have become independent parliamentary republics with market economies. Most citizens now have voting rights, freedom of speech, and the right to own property, but they have struggled with economic difficulties and remain relatively poor. Many Eastern European countries have become more closely aligned with Western Europe, but others have experienced ethnic conflicts and/or political upheavals (e.g., Yugoslavia, Chechnya).



### Section 1 Quiz

- A. 1. e      2. g      3. d      4. b      5. a

B. Possible responses: The national government of the United Kingdom has granted more powers to regional governments. In the late 1990s, Scotland created its own parliament, which held its first session in 1999. In 1998, Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland signed the Good Friday Accord. This established the Northern Ireland Assembly, which first met in 1999. These changes have led to increased self-rule in each region.

### Section 2 Quiz

- A. 1. b      2. h      3. a      4. e      5. c

B. Possible responses: Sweden has a constitutional monarchy in which the monarch has no real power. The citizens of Sweden vote for representatives to serve in the Riksdag, or parliament, and the members of the Riksdag nominate the prime minister to head the government. Members of the Riksdag also appoint ombudsmen to monitor the courts, civil service, and citizens' rights.

### Section 3 Quiz

- A. 1. Jean Monnet  
2. Socialism  
3. Charles de Gaulle  
4. impressionism  
5. French Resistance

B. Possible responses: When World War II ended, the government nationalized the banks, schools, transportation, and other industries. The government was mainly socialist until 1959, when de Gaulle became president and reorganized the constitution to make France a parliamentary republic. France became an important member of the European Community and, in recent years, has gradually returned control of many industries to private companies.

### Section 4 Quiz

- A. 1. true  
2. false  
3. true  
4. false  
5. false

B. Possible responses: After World War II, the United States helped West Germany rebuild its economy. The eastern parts of Germany, under Soviet control since World War II, did not have adequate roads, factories, housing, or hospitals. When Germany was reunified, the country began to modernize the East, bring it more in line with the standards of the West, and provide adequate housing for its people. Also, when Berlin once again became the capital city of Germany, many parts of the city, including the Reichstag, had to be reconstructed to accommodate the federal government.

### Section 5 Quiz

- A. 1. b      2. e      3. g      4. a      5. h

B. Possible responses: In the 1970s and 1980s, workers in Poland held strikes to win better wages and the right to form unions. In 1980, many labor unions joined an organization called Solidarity, which was led by Lech Walesa. It pushed for better wages and began to call for free elections and an end to communist rule. The communist government cracked down on Solidarity, but later had to ask for Solidarity's help in solving the country's economic problems. Solidarity got its free elections, and the people elected many Solidarity candidates. The communists lost power in the elections, and, in 1990, Poland became a free country.

### Test—Form A

#### Part 1

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. i | 2. c | 3. e | 4. d | 5. f  |
| 6. g | 7. j | 8. b | 9. a | 10. l |

#### Part 2

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. d | 12. a | 13. b | 14. c | 15. a |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

#### Part 3

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. b | 17. c | 18. a | 19. b | 20. d |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

#### Part 4

#### Possible Responses

21. Both countries are constitutional monarchies in which the monarch has no real power. Both have parliaments to make laws, and in both countries the head of government is the prime minister. In the U.K., Parliament has two houses, and representatives are elected to the House of Commons; the prime minister is generally the leader of the party with the most