Column I

1. an independent Polish labor union
2. the longtime dictator of Romania
3. a Soviet policy of restructuring
4. a Russian term for “openness”
5. Muslim religious warriors
6. What role did the arms race play in the downfall of the Soviet Union?
   a. It prevented the adoption of perestroika.
   b. It forced the Soviet Union to take part in guerrilla wars.
   c. It put a strain on the inefficient Soviet economy.
   d. It caused state-run schools to close.
7. Why was Afghanistan known as the Soviet Union’s Vietnam?
   a. Afghanistan, like Vietnam, had communist and capitalist regions.
   b. Like the Vietnam War, the war in Afghanistan was long and costly.
   c. Warlords in both Afghanistan and Vietnam wanted social reforms.
   d. Both Afghanistan and Vietnam were ruled by Muslim conservatives.
8. As the Soviet Union crumbled, Eastern Europeans
   a. supported communist rule.
   b. demanded freedom.
   c. forced Gorbachev to step down.
   d. opposed economic reforms.
9. How did the Soviet Union’s fall affect other communist countries?
   a. Many sent aid to the Soviet Union.
   b. All remained isolated, totalitarian states.
   c. Some adopted democracy, but few adopted free-market reforms.
   d. Some adopted free-market reforms, but few adopted democracy.
10. At the end of the Cold War,
    a. the power of the United States caused mixed world reaction.
    b. the United States and Japan were the world’s only superpowers.
    c. the United States decided not to be “the world’s policeman.”
    d. Cuba was the world’s only remaining communist nation.