

End of the Cold War.

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Nation	Revolution Leaders	Reasons for Revolution	Brief Description of Revolution	Outcome and Impact
Poland	Solidarity Movement (Tadeusz Mzowiecki 1 st non-Communist Prime Minister) Lech Walesa	Wave of strikes in 1988, second wave began in 1989 regarding coal mines followed by the Gdansk Shipyard	Communists invited Solidarity leaders to talks, Round Table Agreement established free parliamentary elections that Solidarity won. Czeslaw Kiszczak resigns and is replaced by Tadeusz Mazowiecki.	Transition to Democracy, Contract Sejm, 1990 sees transition from People's Republic to Republic of Poland; Warsaw Pact is dissolved in 1991
Hungary	Miklós Németh, Hungarian Elites dissatisfied with economic decline, Viktor Orban	Severe economic decline, low standard of living compared to Austria, negative attitudes towards Warsaw Pact, East German migration and refugees, high rates of inflation	Parliament removes Janos Kadar from power, adopts democratic reforms, holds free elections in 1990	Proclamation of Republic of Hungary, Hungarian Round Table Talks, Pan-European Picnic, free Hungarian Elections; Hungarian Communist Party became Hungarian Socialist Party, Soviets withdrew
East Germany	Civilian protests, Hans Modrow (liberal Communist), Helmut Kohl (West Germany)	Hungarian Revolution meant more East Germans were escaping through	Demonstrations at West German embassies by East Germans, protests	Reunification with West Germany into Federal Republic of Germany, tearing down

		Hungary and Czechoslovakia, East German crackdown instigated more protests, Soviet Union didn't want to interfere anymore	began in Leipzig and expanded. The massacre that East Germany planned on October 9 did not occur and it spurred on more protests and demonstrations. Conversion on Berlin resulted in eventual resignation of East German government as the Wall was destroyed by East German citizens.	of Berlin Wall; Germany was now a unified economic powerhouse, but East Germany had to be revitalized economically
Czechoslovakia	Student protestors, Alexander Dubcek, Vaclav Havel	1969 Prague Spring resulted in continued tension; East German citizens occupied West German embassy, Berlin Wall fell, Czechoslovakians became riled up, reform-minded attitudes throughout 1980s, more rights for citizens to challenge system and less censorship	Students begin protesting on anniversary of anti-Nazi protests, Velvet Revolution leads to general strike across country, Milos Jakes resigns, Communist Party soon issues transition to democratic state, elections in 1990	Czechoslovakia became a non-Communist state, Havel elected, peaceful ending; soon divided into Czech Republic (Czechia) and Slovakia (1993)
Romania	National Salvation	Ceausescu's austerity	Began with Timisoara	Overthrow of

	Front Council, anti-government protesters, dissident Communists, Ion Iliescu	program caused poverty, megalomaniac displays did not endear him to populace, took a hard line stance against reform of any kind, Decreei policy had long term effects of increasing population that led to poverty and child mortality	uprising due to government crackdown on Hungarians, Romanian people gained support of military after poor public speech by Ceausescu, protests spread throughout country. After little more than a week, a mock trial was staged for Ceausescu and he was executed as the government transitioned away from communism.	communist regime in Romania, capture and execution of the Ceausescus
Russia	Boris Yeltsin, Vladimir Ivasko, Mikhail Gorbachev, Leonid Kravchuk (Ukrainian leader), Stanislav Shuskevich (Belarus)	Attempted coup by “Gang of Eight” to seize power from Gorbachev failed, other Soviet Republics declared independence after Gorbachev’s reforms	Belavezha Accords, Yeltsin takes power and bans Communist Party, Soviet Union replaced with CIS, Gorbachev resigns	Dissolution of Soviet Union, transition of RSFSR into to Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin became President of Russian Federation, quelled Duma through shelling (1993), Russia saw much inflation and radical changes in culture and economy; Armenia, Azerbaijan,

				Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Tajikistan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan made independent countries
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