

Ap euro college essay



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Typical of the new generation of political leaders was Mikhail Gorbachev, who was, above all, a technocrat, someone who could apply specialized technical knowledge to the problems of a stagnant Soviet economy” (903). Glasnost- “ Gorbachev set in motion in 1985 plans for increased openness, which he called glasnost” (903). Perestroika- “ Gorbachev set in motion in 1985 plans for ..

. A program of political and economic restructuring which he dubbed perestroika” (903).

Boris Yeltsin (1931-2007)- “ Economic reform broke sharply with the centralized economy established by Stalin In the sass, Gorbachev candidly warned that he would not implement a consumption revolution in the near future. Many critics, including fellow communist Boris Yeltsin, believed that Gorbachev did not go far enough with his economic reforms” (904). Ronald Reagan- “ Gorbachev and Reagan agreed to systematic arms reduction and greater cooperation.

In 1988, Soviet troops began the withdrawal from Afghanistan and completed the process by the following year” (904).

Solidarity- “ Shipyard workers In Gdansk were ready, solidly organized In a new independent labor union called Solidarity under the leadership of a politically astute electrician named Lech Walesa” (905). Gdansk Accords- were government agreed to a series of union backed reforms known as the Gdansk Accords, which, among other measures, increased civil liberties and acknowledged Solidarity right to exist” (905). Which Serializes- “ Serializes attempted to curb the union’s demands for democratic government and

participation in management by harsh measures: he declared martial law on 13 December 1981 .

Carelessly was trying to evade the Polish Communist Party by using Polish military crack down on the dissidents” (905). Lech Wales- “ Solidly organized in a new miscounts labor union called Solidarity under the leadership of a politically astute electrician named Lech Wales .

Solidarity was outlawed and Wales jailed, in 1983, the union leader was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts” (905). Mire Apostasy- “ The leader of the New Socialist Party In Hungary, Mire Apostasy, declared: ‘ Communism does not work.

We must start again at zero. ‘ unlike other eastern European countries, Hungary ad begun experimenting cautiously with free markets and private control” (906). Vocal Have- “ The dissident playwright Vocal Have, released from jail just before the demonstrations began, emerged as the leader of the democratic opposition and was elected president of the new government. He became powerful spokesperson for democratic institutions and oversaw a relatively peaceful separation of the Czech Republic from Slovakia” (906).

Velvet Revolution- “ All of these countries underwent what were considered velvet revolutions, characterized by a lack of violence and an apparently smooth passage to a new order and the achievement of independence” (906). Nicolai Causes- “ Romania under communist dictator Nicolai Causes appeared to be pursuing a peaceful path. Romania was a state that could not tolerate internal protest. In December 1989, Causes ordered his troops to

fire on demonstrators. The slaughter set Off revolution in which firing squad” (907).

Berlin Wall- “ The erection of the Berlin Wall in 1961 cutting the city in two stood as a continual reminder of the ideological divide between the East and West” (908). Ethnic Cleansing- “ In Bosnia, where a bloody war dragged on for years in the former Yugoslavia, the term ethnic cleansing laid bare the barbarity and genocide that were still very much part of Europe of the late twentieth century’ (912). Chinchis- “ In December 1994, Russia committed itself 30, 000 Russian troops to a war with one of its ethnic minorities, the secessionist Chinchis, who had declared themselves independent of Russia in 1991” (912).

Dayton Peace Accords- “ The Dayton Peace Accords brokered by the United States brought Bosnian, Croak, and Sere leaders together in Ohio in November and December in 1995. The aim of the Accords was to create a unified country in Bosnia while recognizing ethnic interests.

Despite the Accord, Bosnia remained a partitioned country, with Carats, Seers, and Muslims still struggling for separate rule” (915). European Economic Community- “ With the goal of reviving the economy in the sass the 12 member states of the European Economic Community devoted themselves to making western Europe competitive as a bloc in world markets” (916).

Robert Schuman- “ In 1957, the founders of the European Economic Community, Robert Schuman and Jean Monnet, envisioned the dead of a United States of Europe. Both men perceived that Rupee’s only hope of
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competing in a new world system was through unity' (916). Jean Monnet- " In 1957, the founders of the European Economic Community, Robert Schuman and Jean Monnet, envisioned the idea of a United States of Europe. Both men perceived that Europe's only hope of competing in a new world system was through unity' (916).

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries- " The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries cut back production and forced price increases. As the crisis abated, competition and efficiency reemerged as priorities within the SEC" (916). Single European Act- " In 1985, the Sec negotiated the Single European Act. The 12 members of the SEC intended to eliminate internal barriers and to create a huge open market among the member states with common external tariff policies" (916).

European Free Trade Area- " Plans for European economic integration moved dramatically forward in October 1991 when the 12 nation European Community and the 7 nations of the European Free Trade Association joined forces to form a new common market to be known as the European Economic Area" (916). European Economic Area- " The European Economic Area constituted the world's largest trading bloc, stretching from the Arctic circle to the Mediterranean and consisting of about 380 million consumers.

The nations of the FETA agreed to abide by the SEC's plans for economic integration and adopted the vast array of laws and regulations that governed the SEC" (917). Euro- " They agreed that a common currency, the Euro, would replace the central banking system, known as the European Monetary Institute, would guide member nations in reducing inflation forced by

political union, with member states sharing a common European defense system and common social policies regulation immigration and labor practices" (917).

Terrorism- " The Oklahoma City attack, which terrorized the United States, fir the essential definition of the new terrorism as a violent act against innocent civilians for the purpose of undermining the power of the government" (925).

Red Army Faction- " A small group of West financial, and Judicial leaders in the sass.

The Red Army Faction was also responsible for a number of bombings, including that of the West German embassy in Stockholm in 1975" (925).

Red Brigade- " In Italy, a small group known as the Red Brigades was responsible for violent incidents, including the kneecapping - permanent crippling of people by shooting them in the knees - of leading Italian businessmen and the kidnapping and murder of the former Italian prime minister" (925). Aledo Moor- The Red Brigade was responsible for " the kidnapping and murder of the former Italian prime minister Aledo Moor in 1978" (925). Terrorism- " Terrorism in the last quarter of the twentieth century was not a single movement but a wide variety of groups and organizations on both the left and right.

All defined the enemy as an imperialist and colonizer.

Terrorists all shared a vision of the world based on the commonly held belief that destruction of the existing order was the only way to bring about a more equitable system" (927). Irish Republican Army- The Irish Republican Army

(AIR) was an Irish republican revolutionary military organization. It was descended from the Irish Volunteers, an organization established on 25 November 1913 that staged the Easter Rising in April 1916. Thereafter, the AIR waged a guerrilla campaign against British rule in Ireland in the 1919-21 Irish War of

Independence. Yuri Gagarin- Yuri Legislatively Gagarin; (9 March 1934 – 27 March 1968) was a Soviet pilot and cosmonaut.

He was the first human to Journey into outer space, when his Boston spacecraft completed an orbit of the Earth on 12 April 1961. Slobodan Milosevic- Slobodan Milosevic; (20 August 1941 – 11 March 2006) was a Serbian and Yugoslav politician who was the President of Serbia (originally the Socialist Republic of Serbia) from 1989 to 1997 and President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 1997 to 2000.

Among his supporters, Milosevic was known by the nickname of “ Sloba”. He also led the Socialist Party of Serbia from its foundation in 1990.

His presidency was marked by the breakup of Yugoslavia and the subsequent Yugoslav Wars. Sergei Korolev- Sergei Constantinople Korolev; (born August 27, 1958) is a Russian cosmonaut and mechanical engineer. As a prominent rocket scientist, he is a veteran of six space flights and has spent more time in space than any other human: a total of 803 days, 9 hours, and 39 minutes.

He retired from spaceflight since 2007 and is currently working as vice president of Space Corporation Energies.

State Council- Following the August 1991 Soviet coup d'état attempt, the State Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), but also known as the State Soviet, was formed on 5 September 1991 and was designed to be one of the most important government offices in Mikhail Geographer's Soviet Union.

Bill Clinton- William Jefferson "Bill" Clinton (born William Jefferson Blithe III, August 19, 1946) is an American politician who served from 1993 to 2001 as the 42nd President of the United States. Inaugurated at age 46. He took office at the end of the Cold War, and was the first president from the baby boomer generation. Clinton has been described as a New Democrat.

Many of his policies have been attributed to a centrist Third Way philosophy of governance.

Treaty on the European Union- This is the version of the 1992 Masochist Treaty on European Union (TIES), originally in force from 1 November 1993 (entry into force of this form: 1 December 2009), as amended by the Treaty of Amsterdam, Treaty of Nice, Treaty of Lisbon and accession treaties to annexes, protocols and declarations, which are also attached to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union Nuclear Test Ban Treaty- The Limited Test Ban Treaty (LILT) is a treaty prohibiting all test detonations of nuclear weapons except underground.

It was developed both to slow the arms race (nuclear testing was, at the time, necessary for continued developments in nuclear weapons), and to stop the excessive release of nuclear fallout into the planet's atmosphere.

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The Treaty was signed and ratified by the governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States during the fall of 1963. Discussion and Essay Questions 1 . Compare and contrast the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the velvet revolutions of 1989.

In what ways are these revolutions similar? In what ways are they different?

The revolutions are similar because they both had the goal of independence, but they were different in how they achieved such independence. During the Russian Revolution of 1917, it was violent and bloody and prevented Russia from continuing in World War I. During the velvet Revolutions “ All of these countries underwent what were considered velvet revolutions, characterized by a lack of violence and an independence” (906). 2. Evaluate terrorism as a political tool. Have terrorists ever succeeded in achieving their political, economic, of social objectives? Why are the numbers of terrorist acts increasing? “ The Oklahoma City attack, which terrorized the United States, fir the essential definition of the new terrorism as a violent act against innocent civilians for the purpose of undermining the power of the government” (925).

“ Terrorism in the last quarter of the twentieth century was not a single movement but a wide variety of groups and organizations on both the left and right. All defined the enemy as an imperialist and colonizer. Terrorists all shared a vision of the world based on the commonly held belief that destruction of the existing order was the only way to bring about a more equitable system” (927).

The number of terrorist acts are increasing because of the radical groups becoming more desperate to reach their objectives and are willing to do anything to do so. 3. Why is eastern Europe moving away from cooperation and union while western Europe is moving toward greater economic and political cooperation? -Eastern Europe is moving away from cooperation and union while western Europe is moving toward greater economic and political cooperation because of the idealistic communism policies doted within the minds of those in eastern Europe.

Those in western Europe on the other hand were more concerned with creating a trading market that rivaled that of America and China so that they too could becoming a dominating force in the world market. 4. Why did communism fall so quickly and easily throughout eastern Europe in 1989? - Communism fell so quickly through eastern Europe in 1989 because of the velvet revolutions. “ All of these countries underwent what were considered velvet revolutions, characterized by a lack of violence and an apparently smooth passage to new order and the achievement of independence” (906).

The countries realized that communism did not work and they have the means needed to liberate themselves and so they did so. 5.

What trends can you identify in the years 2005-2007 that continue of change the course of developments in the following areas: international last quarter of the twentieth century was not a single movement but a wide variety of groups and organizations on both the left and right. All defined the enemy as an imperialist and colonizer. Terrorists all shared a vision of the world based

on the molly held belief that destruction of the existing order was the only way to bring about a more equitable system" (927).