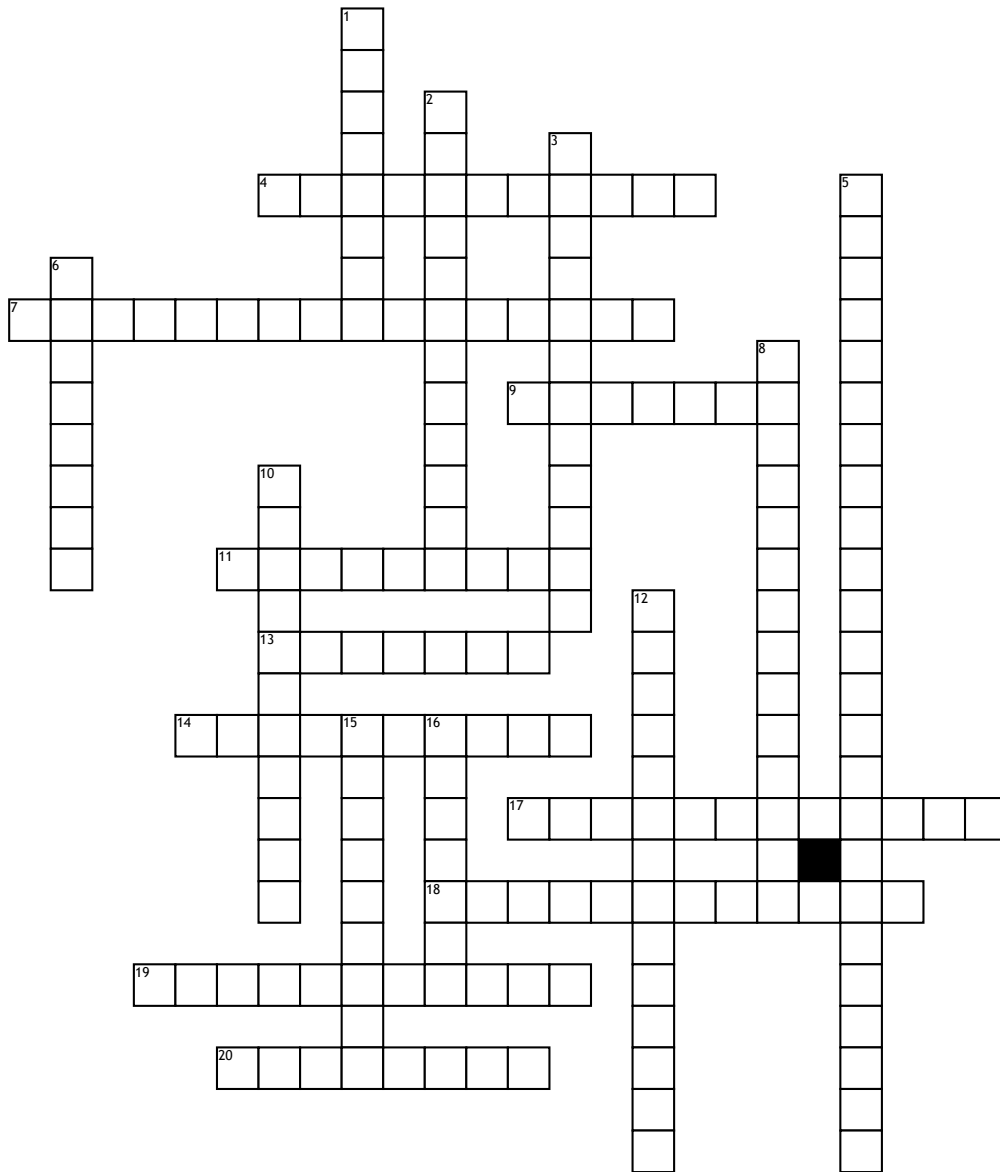


Name: _____

Date: _____

crossword puzzle jackson



Across

4. the practice of publicly accusing people of subversive activities without evidence to back up the charges; named for senator Joseph McCarthy, who began such a practice in the early 1950s as part of the search for communists in the United States during the early Cold war

7. a country under another countries controll

9. the relaxation of Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union and between the United States and china that began under president Richard Nixon

11. an economic or political system in which the state or the community owns all the property and the means of production, and all citizens share the wealth

13. the hostile but nonviolent struggle for power between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as their respective allies, from the end of WWII to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991

14. as part of the Cold War and in response to the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, an agreement signed in 1955 by the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania to establish a military alliance for mutual defence

17. a foreign policy characterized by a willingness to push a dangerous situation to the brink, or edge, at war rather than give in to an opponent

18. the belief that if Vietnam fell to the communists, the rest of southwest Asia would fall like "a row of dominoes"

19. after WWII, the US foreign policy practice of attempting to restrict the expansion of Soviet influence around the world

20. a competition between nations to achieve the more powerful weapons arsenal

Down

1. lasting from 1919 to 1920, a campaign launched by U.S. attorney general Mitchell Palmer and implemented by justice department attorney H. Edgar Hoover to arrest communists and other radicals who promoted the overthrow of the U.S. government; revived during the Cold War by Senator Joseph McCarthy during a period of anticommunism lasting from 1950 to 1957

2. a U.S. plan, initiated by Secretary of State George Marshall and implemented from 1948 to 1951, to aid in the economic recovery of Europe after WWII by offering certain European countries substantial funds

3. a giant bomb

5. during the Arms Race between the United States and the Soviet Union, the principle that either side would respond to a nuclear attack by launching its own missiles, which helped prevent the Cold War from being a hot war

6. the large increase in the number of babies born in proportion to the size of the population that took place after WWII and lasted until 1964

8. the Soviet blockade of the German city of Berlin, implemented from 1948 to 1949 to halt land travel into the city in hopes of forcing the United States, Great Britain, and France to give up their plan to combine their occupation zones into a single, democratic West German state; the allied nations resisted the blockade by airlifting food and supplies into Berlin

10. the ideological barrier that exists between Eastern and Western Europe from 1945 to 1990

12. a U.S. foreign policy, established in 1947 by President Harry S. Truman, of providing economic and military aid to countries—initially Greece and Turkey—that were attempting to resist communism

15. a court case involving this person, a U.S. State Department official accused of passing secrets to the Soviet Union, that contributed to a growing fear of subversion during the early Cold War; in 1950 a federal grand jury convinced him of perjury, but his guilt in regard to espionage was not proven

16. in July and August 1945 in the German city of Potsdam, a conference of the main Allied leaders - U.S. President Harry S. Truman, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and later his successor Clement Attlee, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin to finalize post-WWII plans for Europe