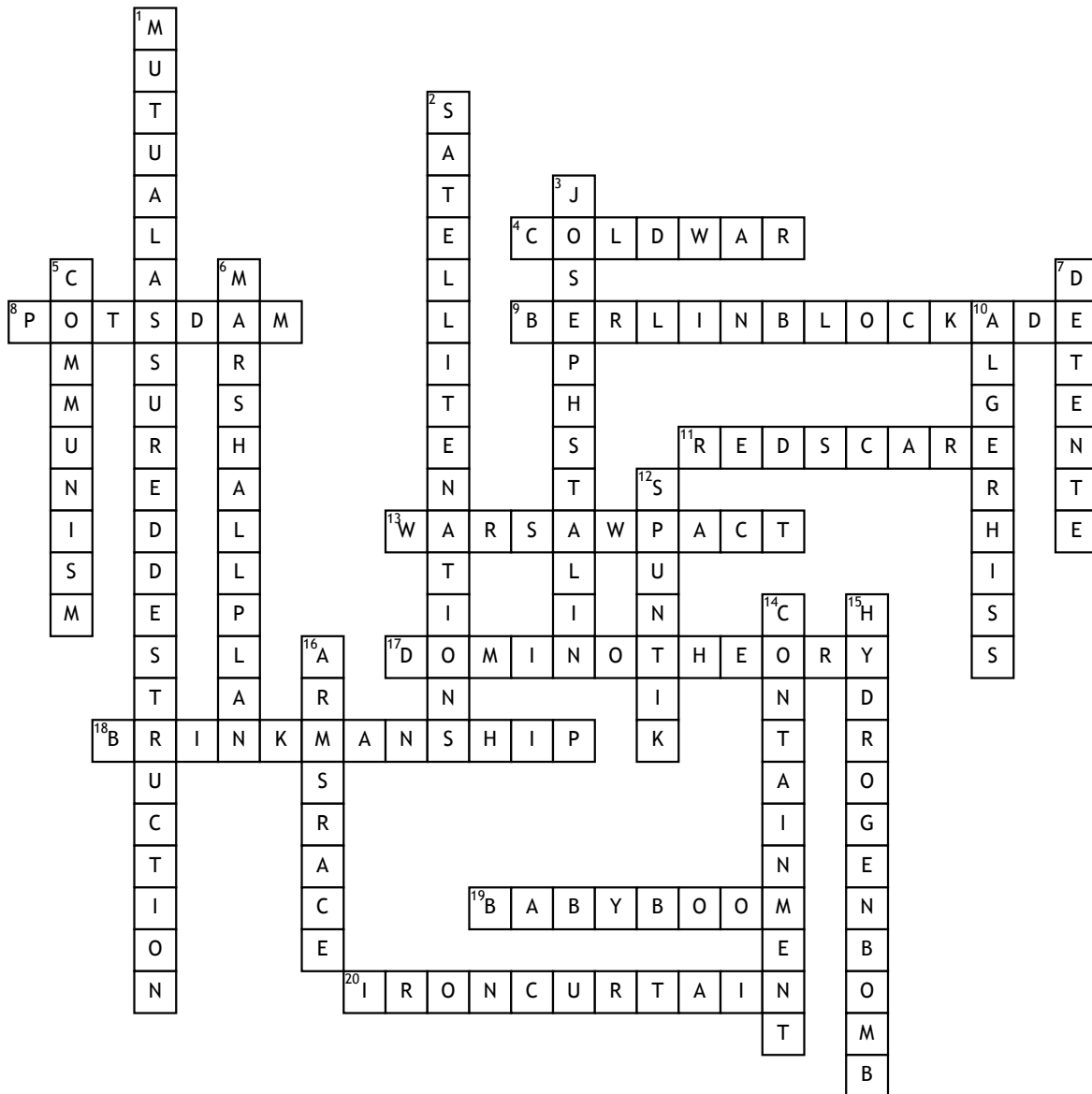


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Crossword puzzle thingy for history Logan D



## Across

4. 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

8. 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 Atlee, and soviet premier Joseph Stalin to finalize post - WWII plans for Europe

9. was one of the first major international crises of the Cold War. During the multinational occupation of post-World War II Germany, the Soviet Union blocked the Western Allies' railway, road, and canal access to the sectors of Berlin under Western control.

11. 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

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

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

19. 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

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

## Down

1. 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

2. a country under another country's control

3. Soviet statesman; general secretary of the Communist Party of the former Soviet Union 1922-53; born Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili. In 1928, he launched a succession of five-year plans for rapid industrialization and the enforced collectivization of agriculture. His large-scale purges of the intelligentsia in the 1930s were equally ruthless.

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

10. 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

12. 1. each of a series of Soviet artificial satellites, the first of which (launched on October 4, 1957) was the first satellite to be placed in orbit.

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

15. a giant bomb

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