The Manhattan Project was a research and development project that produced the first nuclear weapons during World War II. It was led by the United States with the support of the United Kingdom and Canada.

British prime minister Winston Churchill, Soviet premier Joseph Stalin, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt early in February 1945 as World War II was winding down, met and drafted the Atlantic Charter. The Atlantic Charter was a significant policy statement issued on 14 August 1941, and laid down the principles of the post-war world to which the Allied nations were committed.

Down
1. In politics, a nation that is dominated politically by another. The Warsaw Pact nations, other than the former Soviet Union itself, were commonly called satellites of the Soviet Union.

2. at the Astana Hotel in Casablanca, French Morocco from January 14 to 24, 1943, to plan the Allied European strategy for the next phase of World War II.

3. was the aerial warfare branch of the German Wehrmacht during World War II.

4. The Big Three—Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill (replaced on July 26 by Prime Minister Clement Attlee), and U.S. President Harry Truman—met in Potsdam, Germany, from July 17 to August 2, 1945, to negotiate terms for the end of World War II.

6. (Communist Information Bureau) is the common name for what was officially referred to as the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

12. a Japanese aircraft loaded with explosives and making a deliberate suicidal crash on an enemy target.

13. British prime minister Winston Churchill, Soviet premier Joseph Stalin, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt early in February 1945 as World War II was winding down.

16. an agreement between Germany, Italy and Japan signed in Berlin on 27 September 1940 by, respectively, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Galeazzo Ciano and Saburō Kurusu. The three powers agreed to coordinate military activities against Allied forces in Europe, North Africa and the Central Pacific.

17. the notional barrier separating the former Soviet bloc and the West prior to the decline of communism that followed the political events in eastern Europe in 1989.

18. the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation.

19. a Japanese battle cry.

20. the day (May 8) marking the Allied victory in Europe in 1945.

21. A program by which the United States gave large amounts of economic aid to European countries to help them rebuild after the devastation of World War II. It was proposed by the United States secretary of state, General George C. Marshall.