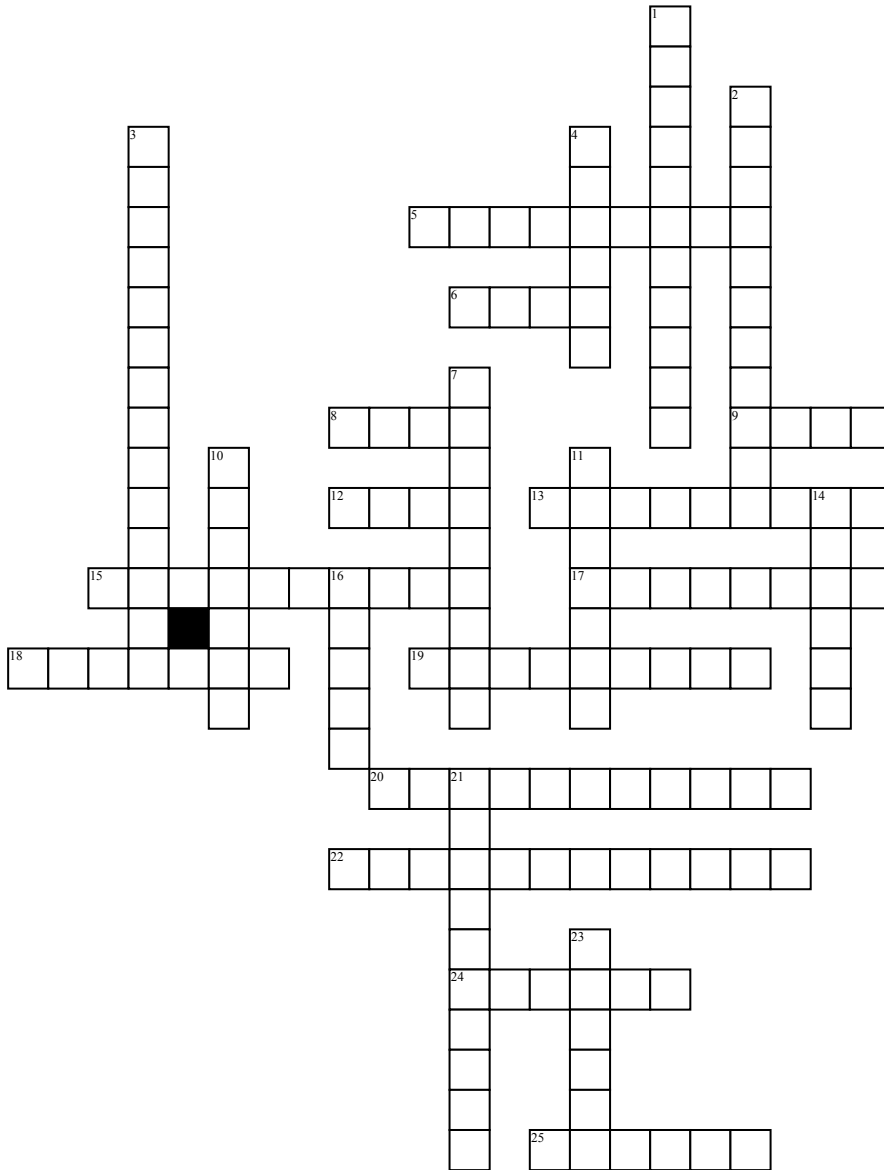


Cold War



Across

- 5. the action of withdrawing formally from membership of a federation or body, especially a political state.
- 6. An intergovernmental military alliance between 30 European and North American countries. The organization implements the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949.
- 8. the National Socialist German Workers' Party, was a far-right political party in Germany active between 1920 and 1945
- 9. Germany, Italy, and Japan that opposed the Allied powers in World War II.
- 12. A socialist state that spanned most of Europe and Asia during its existence from 1922 to 1991.
- 13. A political and economic doctrine that aims to replace private property and a profit-based economy with public ownership.
- 15. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, commonly known as the Warsaw Pact, was a collective defense treaty signed in Warsaw, Poland.
- 17. Created by an organization called the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists and designed by Martyle Langsdorf.
- 18. having the ability to act or change without constraint

- 19. a war between North Korea, with military support from China and the Soviet Union, and South Korea, backed by personnel from the United Nations. The war began on 25 June 1950
 - 20. supreme power or authority.
 - 22. the fact or state of being independent.
 - 24. a group of countries that together opposed the Axis powers during the Second World War.
 - 25. the 33rd president of the United States, serving from 1945 to 1953, succeeding upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt after serving as the 34th vice president.
- Down**
- 1. the action of keeping something harmful under control or within limits.
 - 2. a 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.
 - 3. 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.

- 4. on the Moskva River in western Russia, is the nation's cosmopolitan capital.
- 7. movement from one part of something to another.
- 10. mental or emotional strain.
- 11. A period of geopolitical tension between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies, the Western Bloc and the Eastern Bloc, which began following World War II.
- 14. a Georgian revolutionary and the ruler of the Soviet Union from 1927 until 1953. He served as both General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.
- 16. possession of control, authority, or influence over others.
- 21. the Second Indochina War, was a conflict in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia from 1 November 1955 to the fall of Saigon on 30 April 1975.
- 23. an Austrian-born German politician who was the dictator of Germany from 1933 to 1945. He rose to power as the leader of the Nazi Party