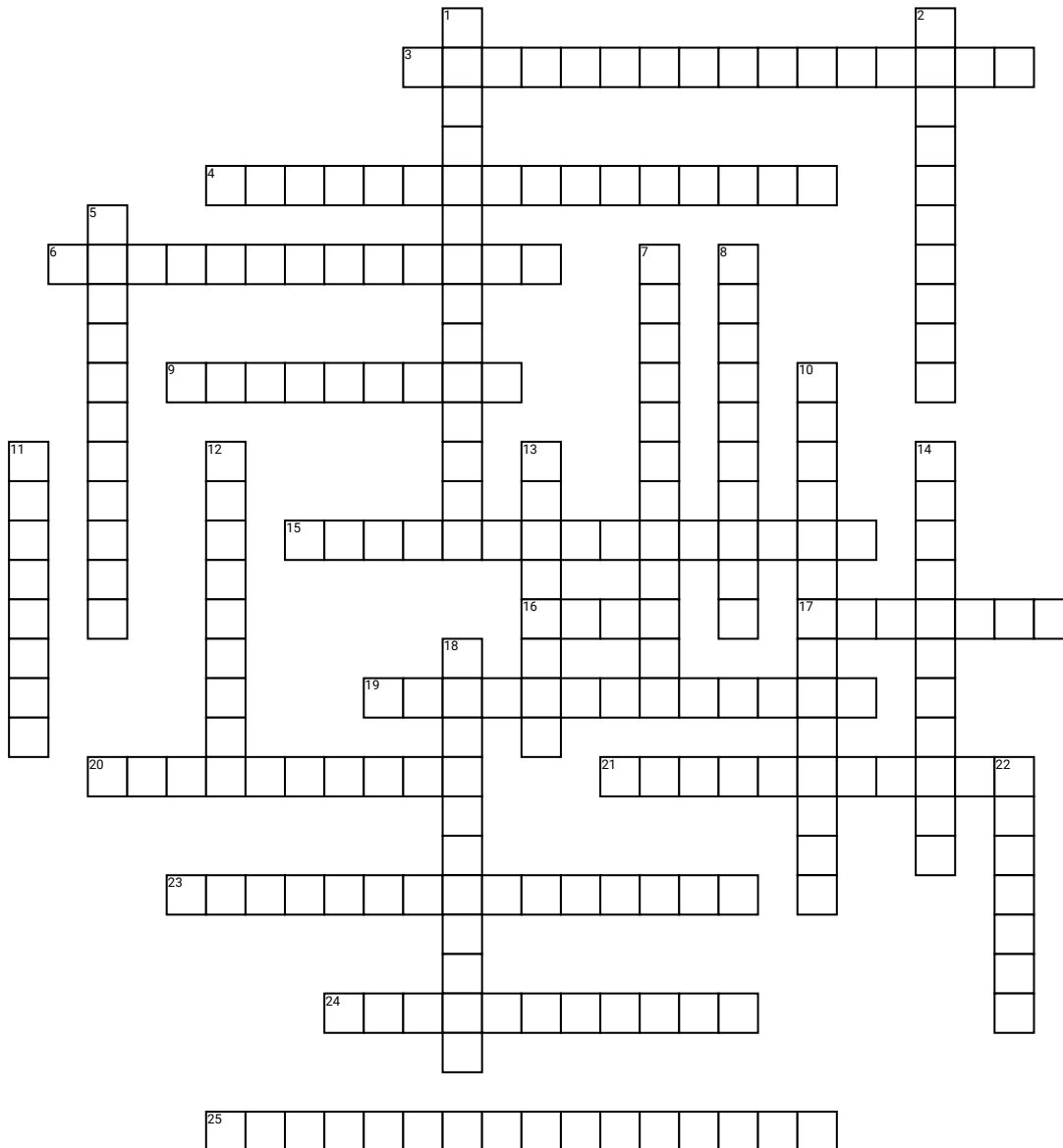


Name: _____

Date: _____

Cold War Puzzlemaker



Across

3. In November 1989, this event was a pivotal event in world history which marked the falling of the Iron Curtain and the start of the fall of communism in Eastern and Central Europe.

4. a Russian and former Soviet politician. The eighth and last leader of the Soviet Union, he was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1985 until 1991.

6. when the Soviet Union blocked the Western Allies' railway, road, and canal access to the sectors of Berlin under Western control.

9. a political theory derived from Karl Marx, advocating class war and leading to a society in which all property is publicly owned and each person works and is paid according to their abilities and needs.

15. a conflict wherein insurgent groups, as well as smaller Maoist groups, fought a nine-year guerrilla war against the Soviet Army and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

16. a mutual defense pact aimed at containing possible Soviet aggression against Western Europe.

17. a French word that means "relaxation." When studying history it usually refers to the time in the Cold War between 1969 and 1979 when tension between the Soviet Union and the United States relaxed.

19. a symbol that represents the likelihood of a man-made global catastrophe, like an atomic bomb

20. A pact created by the Soviet Union established as a balance of power to NATO

21. a coalition of the countries that were allied with the United States and its ideology, a member of NATO, opposed the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact

23. the World War II meeting of the heads of government of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union to discuss the postwar reorganization of Germany and Europe.

24. a political boundary dividing Europe into two separate areas from the end of World War II in 1945 until the end of the Cold War in 1991.

25. an agreement signed by 35 nations that concluded the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in Helsinki, Finland.

Down

1. a country that is formally independent in the world, but under heavy political, economic and military influence or control from another country.

2. an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.

5. Meaning "restructuring", referring to the restructuring of the Soviet political and economic system, in an attempt to end the Brezhnev Stagnation.

7. the theory that a political event in one country will cause similar events in neighboring countries, like a falling domino causing an entire row of upended dominoes to fall.

8. information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.

10. the principle that the US should give support to countries or peoples threatened by Soviet forces or Communist insurrection. First expressed in 1947 by US President Truman

11. a system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.

12. a war instigated by a major power which does not itself become involved.

13. the policy or practice of more open consultative government and wider dissemination of information, initiated by leader Mikhail Gorbachev from 1985.

14. the group of socialist states of Central and Eastern Europe, East Asia, and Southeast Asia under the influence of the Soviet Union and its ideology (communism) that existed during the Cold War 1947–1991 in opposition to the capitalist Western Bloc.

18. a United States policy using numerous strategies to prevent the spread of communism

22. a state of political and military tension following WWII between the United States and its capitalist allies and the Soviet Union and its communist allies