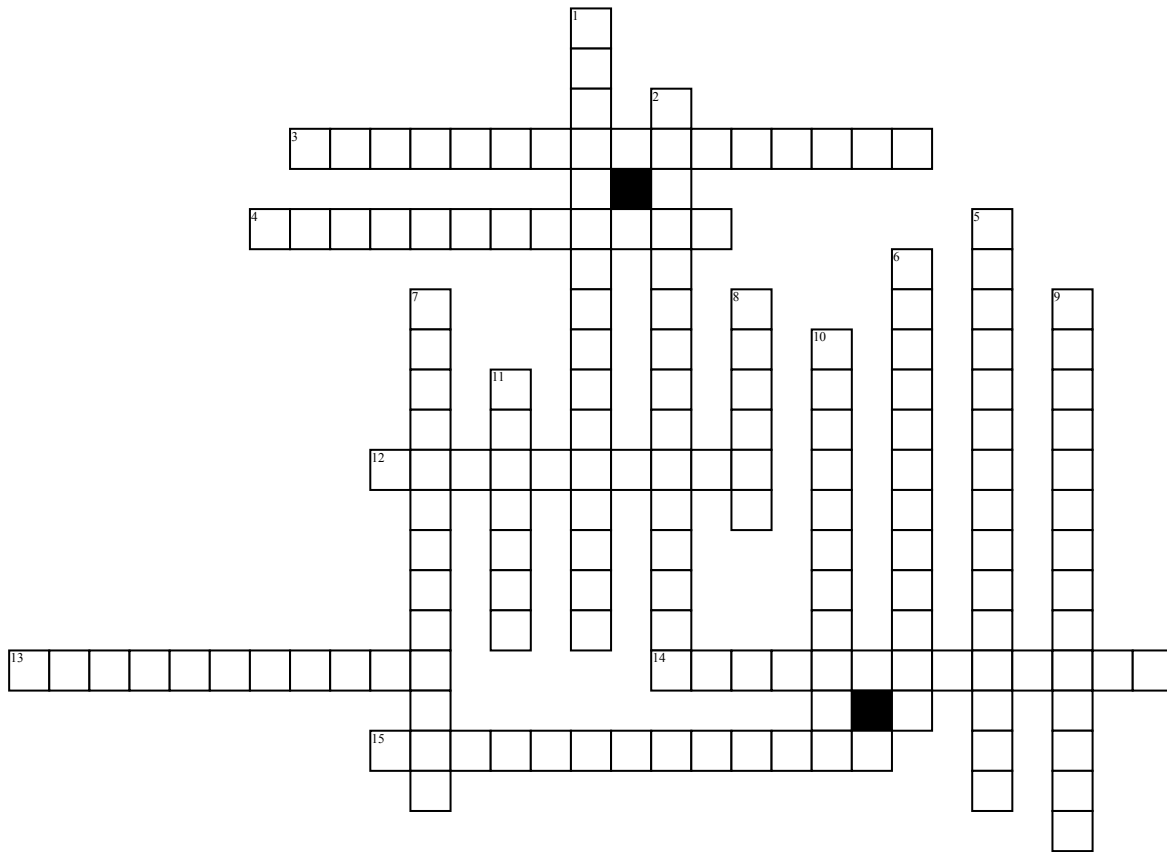


WW1 and WW2



Across

3. the revolution in the Russian empire in 1917, in which the tsarist regime was overthrown and replaced by Bolshevik rule under Lenin.

4. (especially in the former Soviet Union) a government plan for economic development over five years. The first such plan in the Soviet Union was inaugurated in 1928.

12. member of the majority faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party, which was renamed the Communist Party after seizing power in the October Revolution of 1917.

13. German leader, born in Austria; chancellor of Germany 1933–45. He cofounded the National Socialist German Workers' (Nazi) Party in 1919 and came to prominence through his powers of oratory.

14. He served as the leader of the Russian SFSR

15. was an episode of mass murder and mass rape committed by Japanese troops against the residents of Nanjing

Down

1. the emperor of Japan from 1926 to 1989
2. a single-party dictatorship that controls all aspects of public and private life. Citizens do not enjoy individual rights such as freedom of expression or assembly.

5. Italian Fascist statesman, prime minister 1922–43; known as Il Duce ('the leader'); full name Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini.

6. Soviet statesman; general secretary of the Communist Party of the former Soviet Union 1922–53; born Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili

7. 1. favoring or enforcing strict obedience to authority, especially that of the government, at the expense of personal freedom

8. is the coordinator of cities and towns in Pakistan.

9. Romanov Dynasty. Flag of the Romanov dynasty. The House of Romanov (Романов, pronounced [rɐˈmanəf]) was the second and last imperial dynasty of Russia, which ruled the country for five generations from 1613 to 1762.

10. a former federation of communist republics that occupied the northern half of Asia and part of eastern Europe; capital, Moscow

11. an authoritarian and nationalistic right-wing system of government and social organization.