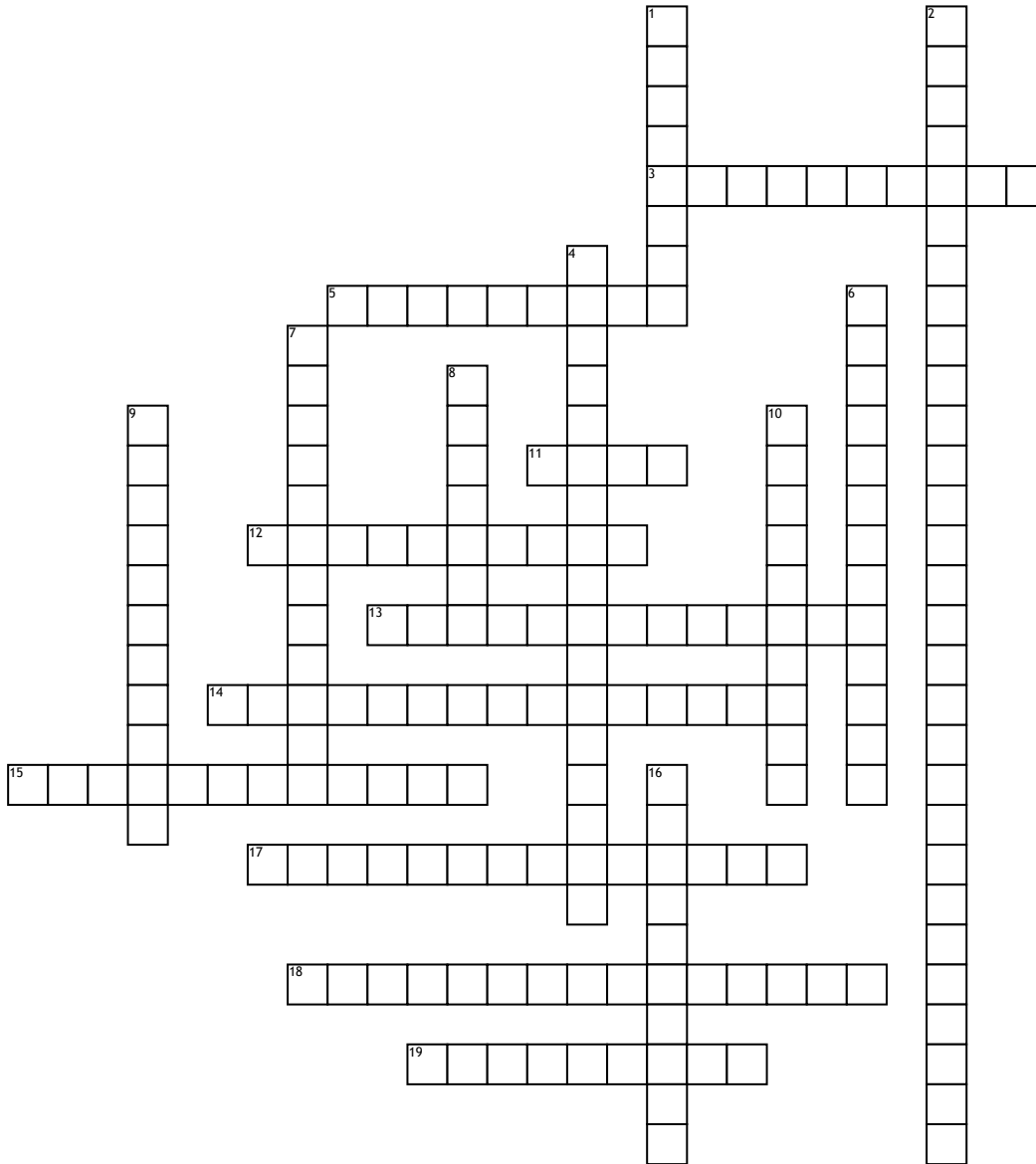


# cold war



**Across**

3. 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

5. a neutral area serving to separate hostile forces or nations.

11. a cornerstone of transatlantic security during the Cold War, has significantly recast its role in the past twenty years.

12. known as the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, was a collective defence treaty signed in Warsaw, Poland among the Soviet Union and seven Soviet satellite states of Central and Eastern Europe during the Cold War.

13. one of the first major international crises of the Cold War.

14. a meeting of 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.

15. the art or practice of pursuing a dangerous policy to the limits of safety before stopping, typically in politics.

17. the principle that the US should give support to countries or peoples threatened by Soviet forces or communist insurrection.

18. was first used to describe certain nations in the Cold War.

19. the competition between nations regarding achievements in the field of space exploration.

**Down**

1. a competition between nations for superiority in the development and accumulation of weapons, especially between the US and the former Soviet Union during the Cold War.

2. a doctrine of military strategy and national security policy in which a full-scale use of nuclear weapons by two or more opposing sides would cause the complete annihilation of both the attacker and the defender

4. Allied conference of World War II held at Potsdam, a suburb of Berlin.

6. an intergovernmental organization tasked to promote international co operation and to create and maintain international order

7. n American initiative to aid Western Europe, in which the United States gave over \$13 billion (nearly \$110 billion in 2016 US dollars) in economic assistance to help rebuild Western European economies after the end of World War II.

8. a state of political hostility between countries characterized by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare, in particular.

9. the action of keeping something harmful under control or within limits.

10. An international diplomatic crisis erupted in May 1960 when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) shot down an American U-2 spy plane in Soviet air space and captured its pilot, Francis Gary Powers (1929-77).

16. a guarded concrete barrier that physically and ideologically divided Berlin from 1961 to 1989.