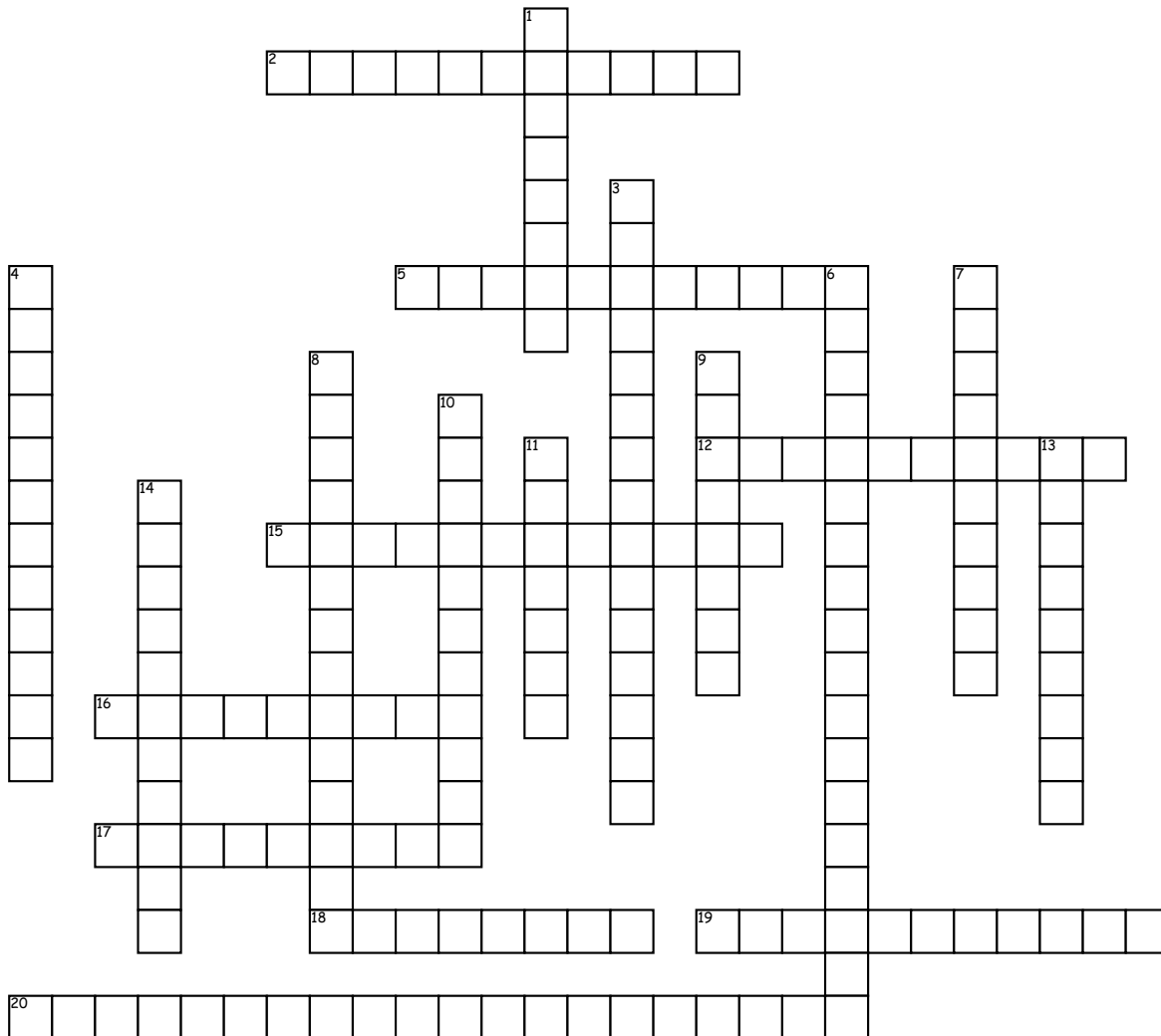


# Cold War Crossword



## Across

2. (in the former Soviet Union) the policy or practice of restructuring or reforming the economic and political system. First proposed by Leonid Brezhnev in 1979 and actively promoted by Mikhail Gorbachev, perestroika originally referred to increased automation and labor efficiency, but came to entail greater awareness of economic markets and the ending of central planning

5. McCarthyism is the practice of making accusations of subversion or treason without proper regard for evidence. For example, several high profile Americans were smeared by McCarthyism (including General George C. Marshall, the chief architect of the Marshall Plan, Dean Acheson, President Truman's Secretary of State and chief architect of American foreign policy) during the early stages of the Cold War.

12. the belief or desire of a government or people that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests. For example, during the Cold War, the Soviet Union, has largely determined American foreign and military policies.

15. The theory that a political event in one country will cause similar events in neighboring countries. The theory was used by many American leaders to justify American intervention in the Vietnam War

16. The search for Communist sympathizers

17. The desertion of ones country or cause in favour of an opposing one

18. the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, especially the use of figures of speech and other compositional techniques. In opposing Communism, the American culture developed a characteristic rhetoric of opposition.

19. Advocacy of political independence for a particular country

20. Is a term used to describe the spread of nuclear weapons - applicable nuclear technology and information, to nations which are not recognized as "nuclear weapon states" by the treaty of the NPT

## Down

1. A conflict started by opposing powers who do not fight against each other directly. Instead, they use third parties to do the fighting for them

3. The term was first used to describe certain nations in the Cold War. These were nations that were aligned with, but also under the influence and pressure of, the Soviet Union.

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

6. This term is a military doctrine and nuclear strategy in which a state commits itself to retaliate in much greater force in the event of an attack

7. Powerful and influential nation (used especially with reference to the US and the former Soviet Union when these were perceived as the two most powerful nations in the world)

8. A fallout shelter is an enclosed space specially designed to protect occupants from radioactive debris or fallout resulting from a nuclear explosion. Many such shelters were constructed as civil defense measures during the Cold War.

9. 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

10. The National barrier separating the former Soviet bloc and the west prior to the decline of communism that follows the political events in Eastern Europe in 1989

11. A French word meaning release from tension. It is the name given to the period of improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union that began tentatively in 1971 when President Richard M. Nixon visited the secretary-general of the Soviet Communist party, Leonid I. Brezhnev, in Moscow, May 1972.

13. The competition between the Soviet Union and the United States for dominance in spaceflight capability.

14. The action or policy of preventing the expansion of a hostile country or influence