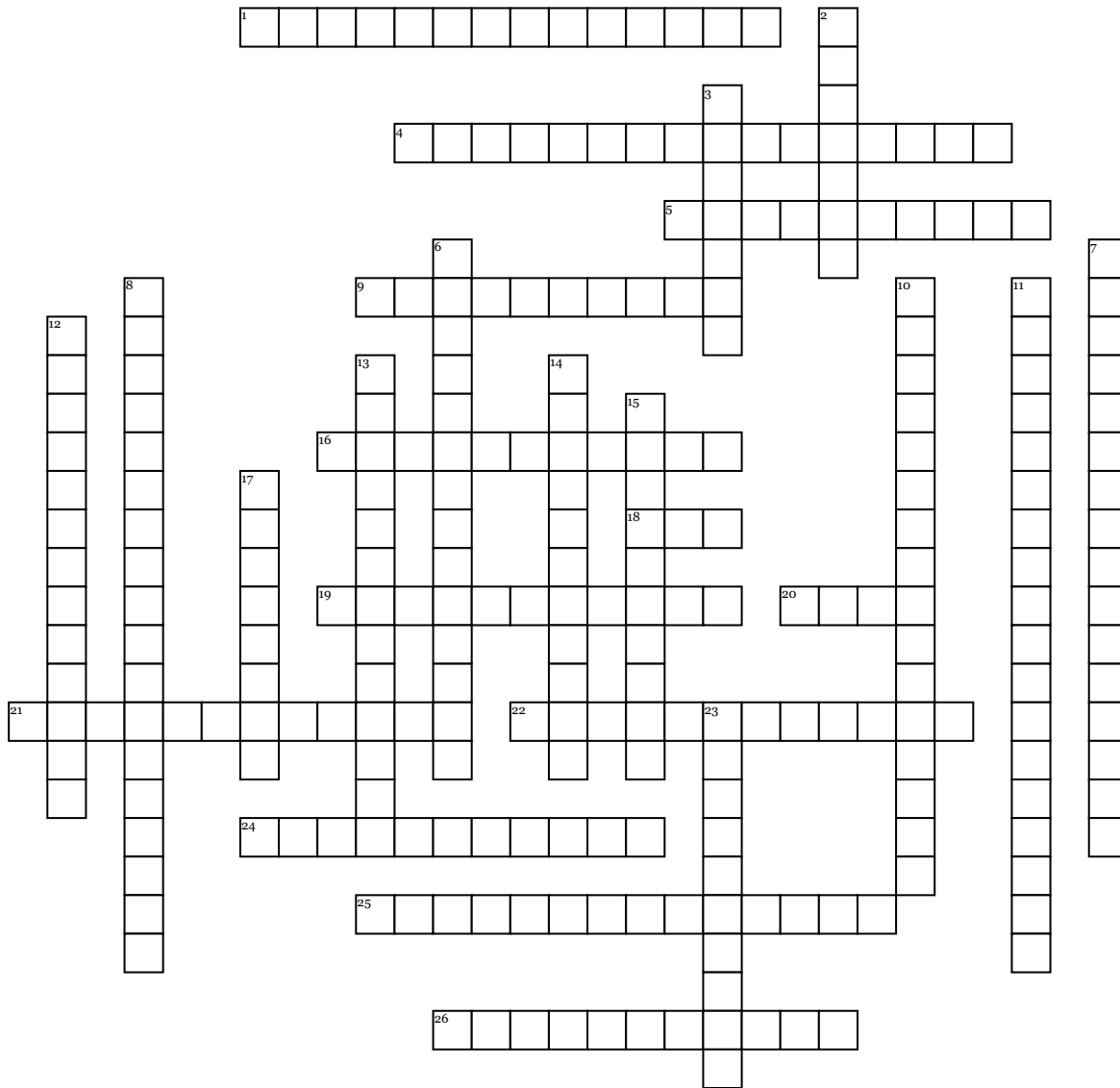


Name: _____

Date: _____

Cold War Vocab Review



Across

1. Seized power from Nikita Khrushchev and became leader of the Soviet Communist party in 1964. Ordered forces in to Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia.
4. These are the nations under Soviet control and influence, that are typically bordering the USSR.
5. a wall separating East and West Berlin built by East Germany in 1961 to keep citizens from escaping to the West
9. Military alliance between the Soviet Union and nations of Eastern Europe, formed in 1955.
16. the "boundary" that divided Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe from Western European nations not under Soviet domination.
18. an extremely long-range land based missile capable of delivering a nuclear warhead from the homeland of one superpower to the homeland of the other
19. the Soviet zone of Germany created after it was divided by the allied powers following World War II.
20. military mutual-defense pact
21. The leader of the USSR, creator of the "Iron Curtain", that had a grudge against the US for supporting free elections (democracy), and using US money to rebuild Europe after WWII.

22. This was the policy created to financially aid Europe in rebuilding everything damaged or destroyed after WWII. Stalin did not like this policy, which led to the Berlin blockade.
 24. After WWII, this policy was made by the US, utilizing different strategies to prevent the spread of communism from the USSR.
 25. Soviets blocked any road, rail, or river entrance into the city of Berlin
 26. the American, French, and British zones of Germany created after it was divided by the allied powers after World War II.
- Down**
2. First satellite launched into space; Launched by the USSR, making the US feel inferior.
 3. lessening of military and diplomatic tensions between countries
 6. The American policy, created by the United States president after WWII to resist the spread of Communism from the Soviet Union. It provided American support for other countries that were threatened by Soviet communism.
 7. ruled the USSR from 1958-1964; lessened government control of Soviet citizens; sought peaceful coexistence with the West instead of confrontation
 8. Policy in which nations agree to protect one another against attack

10. Head of the Soviet Union from 1985 to 1991. His liberalization effort improved relations with the West, but he lost power after his reforms led to the collapse of Communist governments in eastern Europe.
11. Soviets were keeping missiles on military bases in Cuba, pointed at the US; Navy quarantined Cuba; 100,000 troops were on standby in Cuba.
12. A replacement for The League of Nations, this was the organization created to help ensure security and peace in Europe, especially during the Cold War.
13. The attempt by the US and Britain to fly over Berlin and drop supplies after the USSR blockades the city.
14. The United States 33rd president, that ordered the famous supply run/drop via aircraft in the city of Berlin. He also made a doctrine to help resist communism in Europe.
15. an economic system based on private ownership of business
17. Policy of openness initiated by Gorbachev in the 1980s that provided increased opportunities for freedom of speech, association and the press in the Soviet Union.
23. a destructive bomb that rapidly releases nuclear energy, causing damage through heat, blast, and radioactivity.