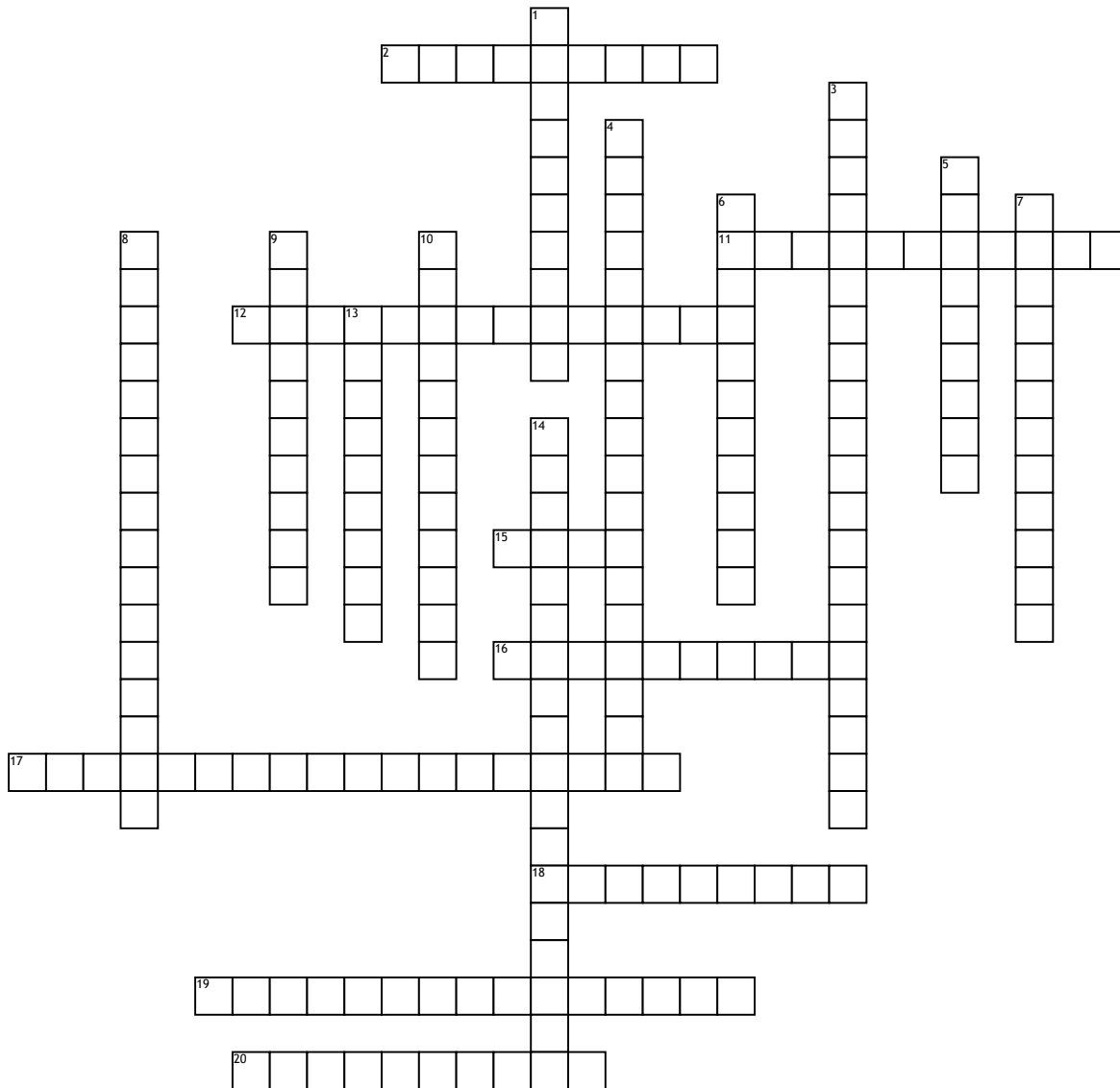


Name: _____

Date: _____

Global 10 Cold War Review



Across

2. Leader of the USSR at the end of the Cold War that made reforms to create a more democratic government and combine a capitalist/communist economy.

11. Name created by Winston Churchill to define the imaginary line that divided the Western European countries from the Eastern European countries after World War II

12. Sought to prevent the spread of communism by promoting economic and political stability in Europe. US President Truman promised to help nations that did become communist.

15. Alliance formed between the US and Western European nations to defend themselves from communist nations after WWII during the Cold War.

16. Nation was divided into North Vietnam (communist) and South Vietnam (capitalist) at the end of WWII. Communists won the war and united Vietnam under a communist government.

17. Deng Xiaoping's economic program that moved toward capitalism and increased trade with the West in order to increase farm/factory output.

18. Command economy in which the government, which is led by a dictator, distributes the wealth equally. Communism was inspired by Karl Marx's ideas and was the form of government in the USSR.

19. Location of a student demonstration in which innocent protestors asking for democratic reforms (individual rights/freedom of expression) were violently attacked by the government.

20. Free-market economy in which people own private property and are motivated by individual incentives to work for profit.

Down

1. Alliance formed between the Soviet Union and their communist allies limit the threat of invasion from Western Europe after WWII during the Cold War.

3. The policies of Gorbachev that sought to stimulate the economy by allowing capitalist elements and allow greater openness and freedom of expression.

4. Mao's violent methods of purging China of any political opponents (similar to the Reign of Terror in France). Mao sought to rid China of all foreign/capitalist/Western influences.

5. UN agreed to send troops to South Korea (capitalist) to protect from North Korea's (communist) invasion. War resulted in two separate nations (North & South Korea).

6. Nationalist and communist leader that led the 1959 Cuban Revolution to establish a communist government and reform Cuban society (used guerilla war tactics).

7. Proposed economic aid from the United States to rebuild the economies of European nations after WWII. Plan sought to spread democracy/ capitalism to other nations.

8. Creation of communes (collective farms) that sought to increase farm and factory output, but instead led to famine/starvation in China (similar to Stalin's Five-Year Plans in the USSR)

9. Wall built by USSR leader, Khrushchev, that split East and West Berlin and demonstrated Cold War tensions. The fall of the wall represented the end of the Cold War.

10. Leader after Mao in China that sought to improve the economy by using capitalist reforms, but made no political reforms.

13. Communist leader in China that gained support from the Long March and became a totalitarian leader that purged China of any opponents to communism.

14. Demonstrated Cold War tensions when JFK (US leader) and Khrushchev (USSR leader) had to prevent WWII by compromising on missile locations