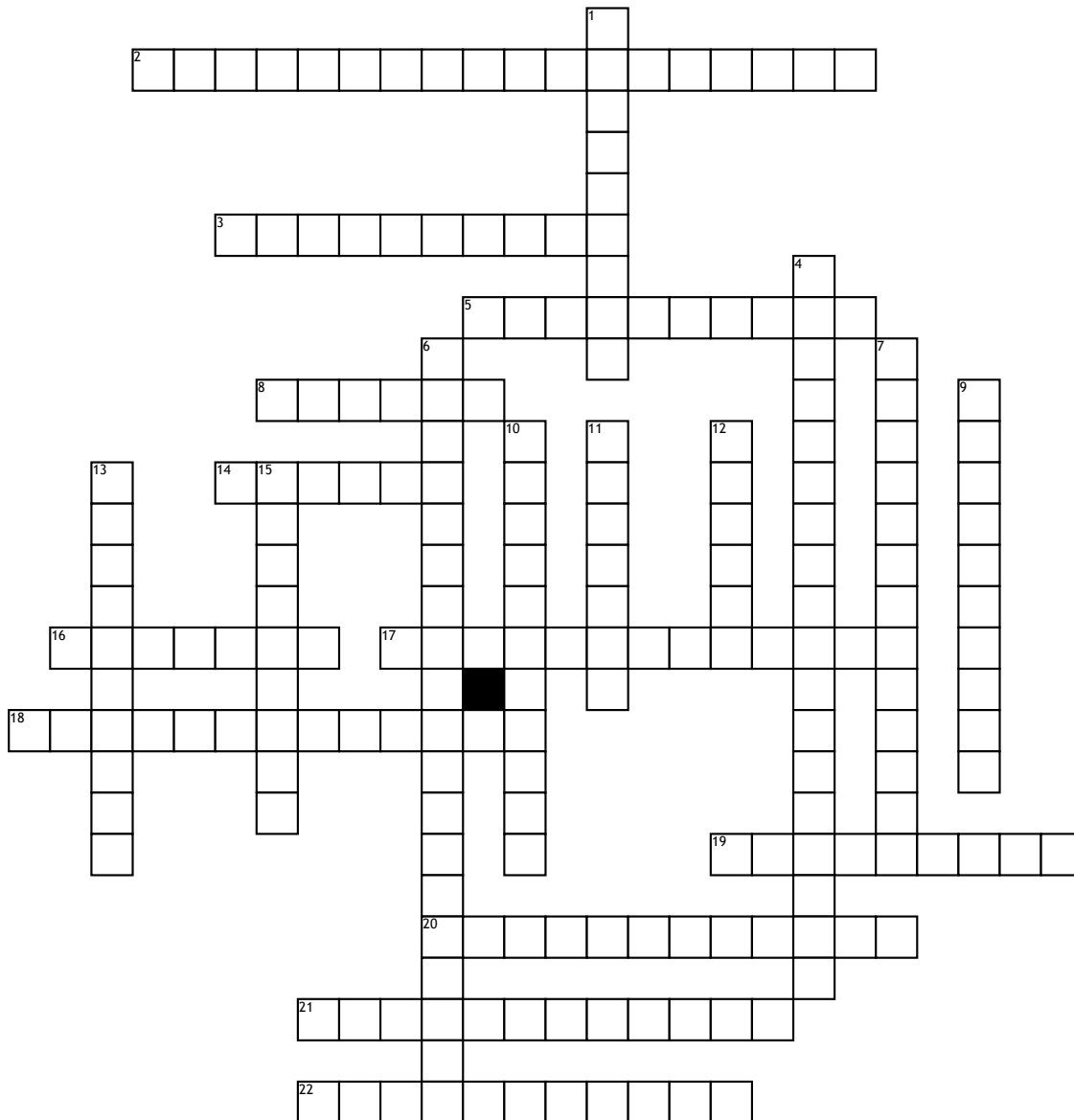


Social Study Vocabulary



Across

2. a place where large numbers of people, especially political prisoners or members of persecuted minorities, are deliberately imprisoned in a relatively small area with inadequate facilities, sometimes to provide forced labor or to await mass execution.
3. a long and severe recession in an economy or market.
5. a group of countries that opposed the Allied powers in World War II, including Germany, Italy, and Japan
8. A German political leader of the twentieth century, born in Austria.
14. German Party in World War II
16. a governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism.

17. Germany and Austria-Hungary, often with their allies Turkey and Bulgaria, as opposed to the Allies. Allied Powers (WWI)-The Allies included Britain, France, Russia, Italy and the United States.
18. better known by the alias Lenin, was a Russian communist revolutionary, politician and political theorist.
19. destruction or slaughter on a mass scale.
20. In World War II they included Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States.
21. hostility to or prejudice against Jews.
22. the national 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.

Down

1. a society in which all property is publicly owned and each person works and is paid according to their abilities and needs.
4. the most important of the peace treaties that brought World War I to an end.

6. the unification of the two parts of Germany.
7. The Eastern Bloc was the group of socialist states of Central and Eastern Europe, generally the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact.
9. Fortified concrete and wire barrier that separated East and West Berlin from 1961 to 1989.
10. officially the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was a socialist state in Eurasia that existed from 1922 to 1991.
11. a state of political hostility between countries characterized by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare, in particular.
12. the Jewish quarter in a city.
13. information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.
15. A truce