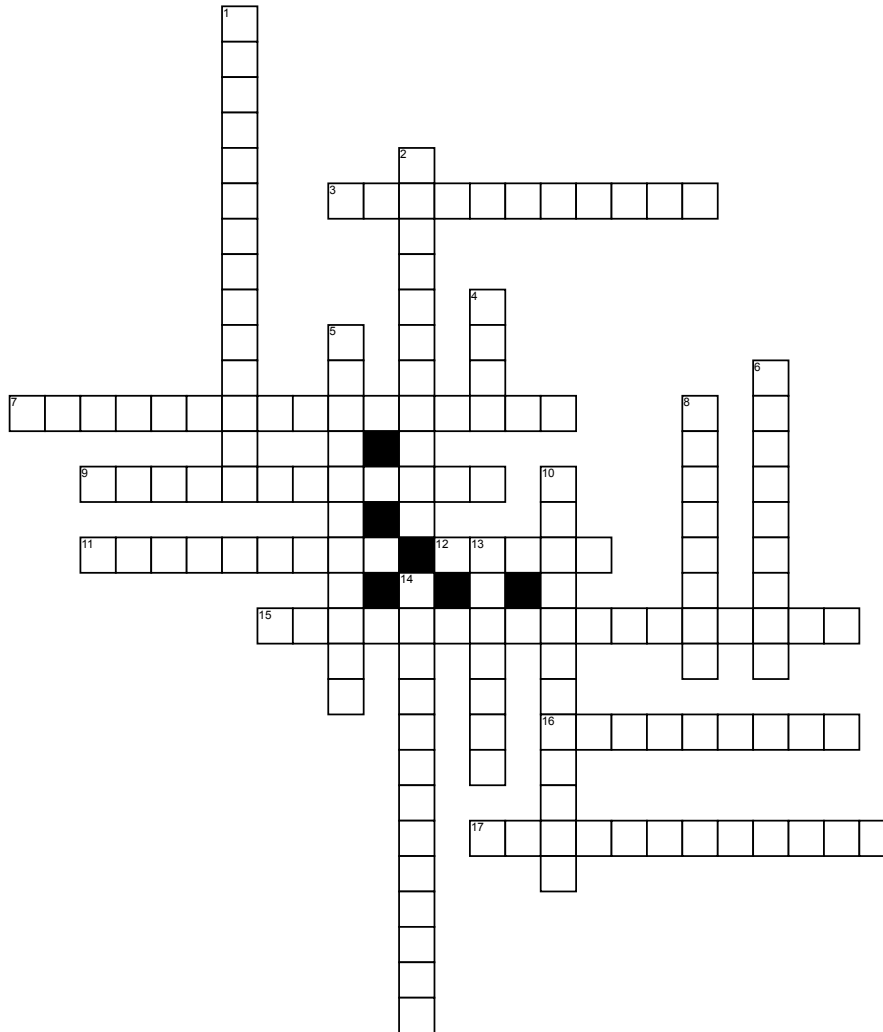


Name: _____

Unit 10 Vocabulary



Across

3. the 33rd U.S. president, made the decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan, helped rebuild postwar Europe, worked to contain communism and led the United States into the Korean War

7. n. a country that is dominated politically and economically by another nation

9. n. an international peacekeeping organization to which most nations in the world belong, founded in 1945 to promote world peace, security, and economic development.

11. Chinese Communist leader and theorist. A founder of the Chinese Communist Party (1921), he commanded troops in the Chinese Civil War (1927-1949) and proclaimed the People's Republic of China in 1949.

12. a guided ballistic missile with a minimum range of 5,500 kilometers

15. first major international crises of the Cold War

16. 1890–1969, North Vietnamese political leader: president of North Vietnam 1954–69.

17. n. the program, proposed by Secretary of State George Marshall in 1947, under which the United States supplied economic aid to European nations to help them rebuild after World War II.

Down

1. . a U.S. policy, announced by President Harry S. Truman in 1947, of providing economic and military aid to free nations threatened by internal or external opponents

2. the 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.

4. n. a defensive military alliance formed in 1949 by ten Western European countries, the United States, and Canada

5. the blocking of another nation's attempts to spread its influence—especially the efforts of the United States to block the spread of Soviet influence during the late 1940s and early 1950s

6. n. a conflict between North Korea and South Korea, lasting from 1950 to 1953, in which the United States, along with other UN countries, fought on the side of the South Koreans and China fought on the side of the North Koreans.

8. 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. n. the idea that if a nation falls under communist control, nearby nations will also fall under communist control

13. n. the state of hostility, without direct military conflict, that developed between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II

14. n. a 327-day operation in which U.S. and British planes flew food and supplies into West Berlin after the Soviets blockaded the city in 1948.

Word Bank

Korean War
Arms Race
Ho Chi Minh
United Nation
Mao Zedong

Cold War
Containment
NATO
Berlin Airlift

Harry Truman
Truman Doctrine
Marshall Plan
The Berlin Blockade

Iron Curtain
Satellite Nations
Domino Theory
ICBMs