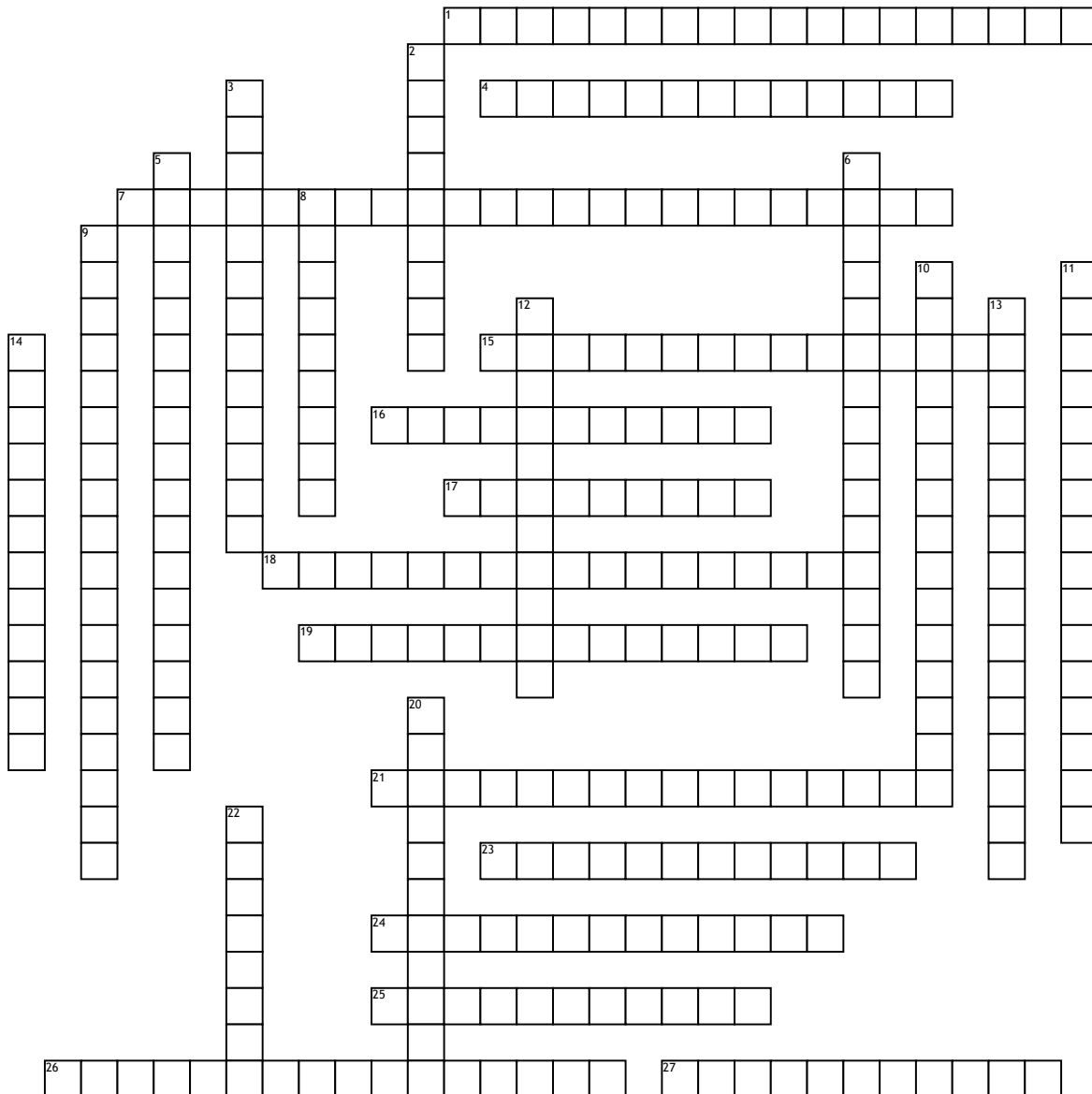


Western Civ. People



Across

- 1. 32nd U.S. President; agreed to continue commitment of United States to defeat Germany in Europe
- 4. An American diplomat and historian. He was best known as an advocate of a policy of containment of Soviet expansion during the Cold War.
- 7. The last King of Iran from 16 September 1941 until his overthrow by the Iranian Revolution on 11 February 1979.
- 15. Italian dictator whose ill-advised military offensives embroiled Italian and German forces in North Africa: was deposed by coup in July 1943
- 16. German tank commander whose strategic skill and surprise attacks earned him the nickname "Desert Fox"
- 17. A North Vietnamese revolutionary and politician. He served as Prime Minister of North Vietnam from 1945 to 1955 and then its President from 1945 to 1969.
- 18. U.S. General and supreme commander of Allied forces in western Europe; planned Normandy invasion
- 19. An American general and aviation pioneer. He made early coast-to-coast flights, won many flying races, and helped develop instrument flying.
- 21. An American diplomat. A Republican, he served as United States Secretary of State under President Dwight D. Eisenhower from 1953 to 1959.
- 23. Soviet premier; met with Churchill and Roosevelt at Tehran; pushed for early invasion of western Europe to take German pressure off the USSR
- 24. An American politician who served as the 37th president of the United States from 1969 until 1974. He became the only president to resign from the office due to his involvement in the Watergate scandal.

- 25. An American diplomat and lawyer who became the first civilian Director of Central Intelligence, and its longest-serving director to date.
 - 26. British Prime Minister; insisted on unconditional surrender for Germany and delayed invasion of Western Europe
 - 27. U.S. general who orchestrated brutal incendiary bombing campaign against major Japanese cities in March 1945
- Down**
- 2. An American government official who was accused of spying for the Soviet Union in 1948, but statutes of limitations had expired for espionage.
 - 3. A Chinese nationalist politician, revolutionary and military leader who served as the leader of the Republic of China between 1928 and 1975
 - 5. US Army general; commanded Allied forces in the Pacific during WWII and subsequently led US occupation of Japan
 - 6. A Japanese Marshal Admiral of the Imperial Japanese Navy and the commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet during World War II until his death.
 - 8. A Chinese communist revolutionary who became the founding father of the People's Republic of China, which he ruled as the Chairman of the Communist Party of China from its establishment in 1949 until his death in 1976. Ideologically a Marxist-Leninist, his theories, military strategies, and political policies are collectively known as Maoism.
 - 9. A British Conservative statesman who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from May 1937 to May 1940. Best known for his foreign policy of appeasement, and in particular for his signing of the Munich Agreement in 1938, conceding the German-speaking Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia to Germany.

- 10. A German field marshal during World War II who commanded the 6th Army during the Battle of Stalingrad.
- 11. The second President of Egypt, serving from 1954 until his death in 1970. led the 1952 overthrow of the monarchy and introduced far-reaching land reforms the following year. Following a 1954 attempt on his life by a Muslim Brotherhood member, he cracked down on the organization, put President Mohamed Naguib under house arrest and assumed executive office. He was formally elected president in June 1956.
- 12. An American statesman and lawyer. As United States Secretary of State in the administration of President Harry S. Truman from 1949 to 1953, he played a central role in defining American foreign policy during the Cold War. helped design the Marshall Plan and was a key player in the development of the Truman Doctrine and creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- 13. A Soviet statesman who led the Soviet Union during part of the Cold War as the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1953 to 1964, and as Chairman of the Council of Ministers, or Premier, from 1958 to 1964.
- 14. 33rd US president; successfully carried out end of WWII after FDR's death; helped create new postwar political and economic world order
- 20. German Chancellor; committed suicide on April 30, 1945, with the fall of Berlin imminent
- 22. 124th Emperor of Japan according to the traditional order of succession. He reigned as the Emperor of the Empire of Japan from 25 December 1926 until 2 May 1947 and of the state of Japan from 3 May 1947 until his death on 7 January 1989.