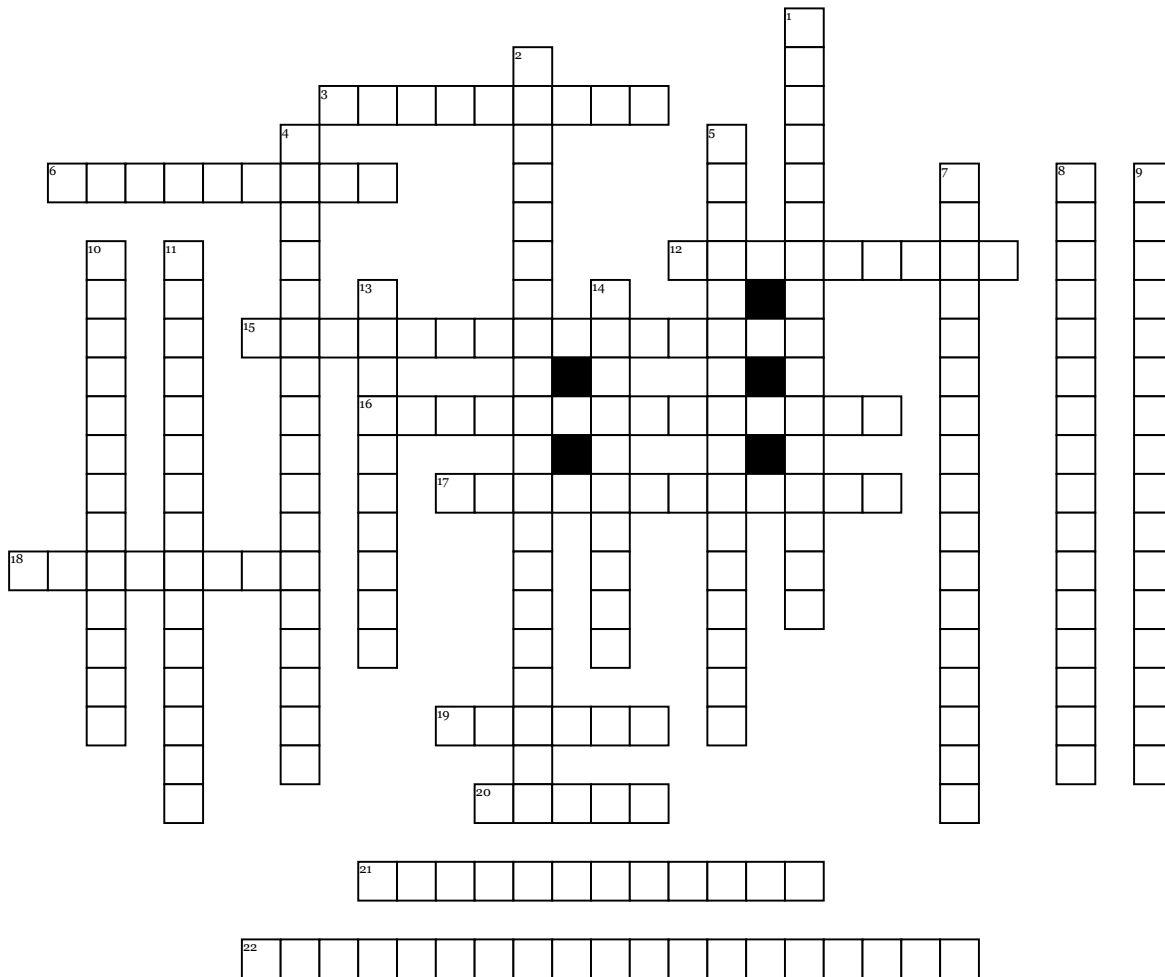


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standard 18



Across

- 3.** was the aerial warfare branch of the German Wehrmacht during World War II
- 6.** (Communist Information Bureau) is the common name for what was officially referred to as the Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties
- 12.** a Japanese aircraft loaded with explosives and making a deliberate suicidal crash on an enemy target
- 15.** British prime minister Winston Churchill, Soviet premier Joseph Stalin, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt early in February 1945 as World War II was winding down
- 16.** an agreement between Germany, Italy and Japan signed in Berlin on 27 September 1940 by, respectively, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Galeazzo Ciano and Saburo Kurusu.
- 17.** 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
- 18.** the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation.
- 19.** a Japanese battle cry.
- 20.** the day (May 8) marking the Allied victory in Europe in 1945.

21. A program by which the United States gave large amounts of economic aid to European countries to help them rebuild after the devastation of World War II. It was proposed by the United States secretary of state, General George C. Marshall.

22. the code name for Nazi Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union during World War II, which began on 22 June 1941

Down

- 1.** In politics, a nation that is dominated politically by another. The Warsaw Pact nations, other than the former Soviet Union itself, were commonly called satellites of the Soviet Union
- 2.** at the Anfa Hotel in Casablanca, French Morocco from January 14 to 24, 1943, to plan the Allied European strategy for the next phase of World War II
- 4.** The Big Three—Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill (replaced on July 26 by Prime Minister Clement Attlee), and U.S. President Harry Truman—met in Potsdam, Germany, from July 17 to August 2, 1945, to negotiate terms for the end of World War II.
- 5.** Japanese Army of 60,000–80,000 Filipino and American prisoners of war which began on April 9, 1942
- 7.** Operation Overlord was the code-name given to the Allied invasion of France scheduled for June 1944. The overall commander of Operation Overlord was General Dwight Eisenhower.

8. The Manhattan Project was a research and development project that produced the first nuclear weapons during World War II. It was led by the United States with the support of the United Kingdom and Canada

9. U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin in Tehran, Iran, between November 28 and December 1, 1943. Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill

10. Also known as The Night of the Broken Glass. On this night, November 9, 1938, almost 200 synagogues were destroyed, over 8,000 Jewish shops were sacked and looted, and tens of thousands of Jews were removed to concentration camps.

11. The Atlantic Charter was a pivotal policy statement issued on 14 August 1941, that, early in World War II, defined the Allied goals for the post-war world. The leaders of the United Kingdom and the United States drafted the work and all the Allies of World War II later confirmed it

13. an intense military campaign intended to bring about a swift victory.

14. a prison camp, especially one for political prisoners or prisoners of war, in which many die from poor conditions and treatment or from mass execution