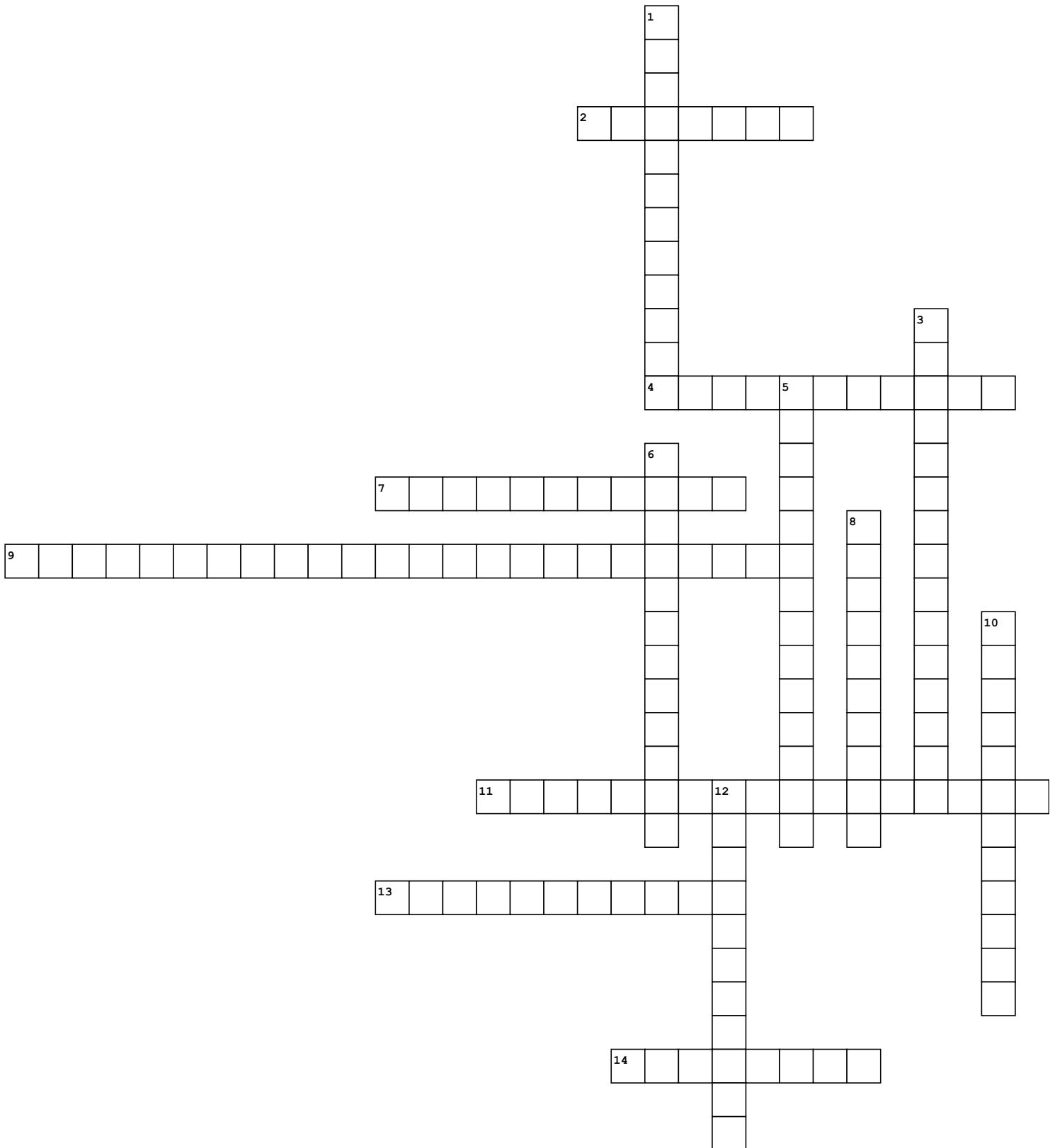


COLD WAR!



Across

Down

2. the hostile but nonviolent struggle for power between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as their respective allies, from the end of World War II to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991
4. Soviet plan, initiated by Soviet foreign minister Vyacheslav Molotov in 1949, to aid in the economic recovery of Eastern Europe after World War II by establishing the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance to create two-way trade agreements between the Soviet Union and other COMECON members and to integrate members' economies
7. the ideological barrier that existed between Eastern and Western Europe from 1945 to 1990
9. panel established by the United Nations in 1946 to propose ways to control atomic energy and restrict the development of nuclear weapons
11. in July and August 1945 in the German city of Potsdam, a conference of the main Allied leaders —U.S. president Harry S. Truman, British prime minister Winston Churchill and later his successor Clement Atlee, and Soviet premier Joseph Stalin—to finalize post-World War II plans for Europe
13. the working class in a society
14. hegemony the dominating influence of one country or group over others

1. an economic system in which the people, often under supervision of the state, jointly own the means of production and distribution
3. held in February 1945 in the Soviet city of Yalta, a conference of the main Allied leaders—U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt, British prime minister Winston Churchill, and Soviet premier Joseph Stalin—to plan the future of post-World War II Europe
5. a U.S. foreign policy, established in 1947 by President Harry S. Truman, of providing economic and military aid to countries—initially Greece and Turkey—that were attempting to resist communism
6. U.S. plan, initiated by the Secretary of State George Marshall and implemented from 1948 to 1951, to aid in the economic recovery of Europe after World War II by offering certain European countries substantial funds
8. a nation that is so powerful that it influences or controls less powerful states
10. the power released by a nuclear reaction
12. after World War II, the U.S. foreign policy practice of attempting to restrict the expansion of Soviet influence around the world