1. The bitter state of indirect conflict between the U.S. and the Soviet Union which lasted for more than four decades following World War II. **Cold War**
2. Policy developed by George Kennan. This policy of the United States was created in order to prevent the spread of communism. It would permit communism to continue in places where it already existed. **Containment**
3. The policy of making the military power of the U.S. and its allies so powerful that no country would dare attack for fear of retaliation. **Deterrence**
4. World War II era meeting of the “big three”. This meeting involved Stalin, Churchill and FDR. At this meeting the Allies discussed preparation for the eventual surrender of Germany. At this meeting Stalin promised to permit free elections in Poland. **Yalta Conf**
5. The final wartime meeting of the “big three”. At this meeting the Allies agreed upon the postwar division of Germany and Berlin. David Atlee and Harry Truman were in attendance. **Potsdam Conference**
6. A concept associated with the defensive alliances created in the post war era. The concept was a mutual defensive treaty which called for member nations to view an attack on one as an attack on all. **Collective Security**
7. Announcement by the American President that we would aid free people anywhere who were resisting an armed minority from within or takeover by an outside force. An example of it in action was the Greek and Turkish Aid Bill which was used to put down Communist rebellions in those countries. **Truman Doctrine**
8. A U.S. policy which gave the European countries 17 billion dollars in economic aid to help them rebuild following WWII. This money would prevent these countries from falling to communism and reward America with strong trade partners. It provided much needed humanitarian aid. **Marshall Plan**
9. A defensive alliance consisting of the United States, Canada and a number of Western European countries. It was created in the aftermath of the Berlin Blockade. **NATO**
10. An organization formed by the Soviet Union to create control over and to provide protection for its satellite nations. This organization was a defensive alliance.

**Warsaw Pact**

1. Countries of Eastern Europe that were under Soviet control. Included in this group would be: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany and Albania. These countries would buffer the Soviet Union from the countries of the “west”.

**Satellites**

1. In the postwar era, Berlin would be divided into 4 separate occupation zones, one controlled by each of the four allied victors (U.S., Great Britain, France and U.S.S.R). In time the zones controlled by the western nations would become West Germany. The zone controlled by the U.S.S.R. would become East Germany. **Division of Berlin**
2. This action occurred when the U.S., Britain and France united their occupation zones and introduced currency in West Germany. Stalin hoped that this action would force the West to withdraw its troops. **Berlin Blockade**
3. Response by the United States and Great Britain in sending food and supplies to people in Eastern Europe who were in desperate need due to pressure from the Soviets. This pressure involved the closing of important transportation routes. **Berlin Airlift**
4. Organization formed almost immediately following the war to provide peace throughout the world. This organization would have two primary components: a security council and a general assembly. **United Nations**
5. The art or practice of pursuing a dangerous policy to the limits of safety before stopping, typically in politics. A practice utilized by the U.S. and U.S.S.R. during the Cold War.

**Brinksmanship**

1. Symbolic wall of separation between communist eastern European countries from democratic western nations. This line was referenced in a speech given by Churchill in 1946. The line stretches from the Baltic to Adriatic seas. **Iron Curtain**