The Berlin Wall and the Cold War
The history and politics of the Berlin Wall

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Introduction

Design of Data-Based Questions:

The topic of this project is “The history and politics of the Berlin Wall.” Instead of presenting the general introduction of the Cold War history, this project attempts to design a set of Data Based Questions by putting the focus on the Berlin Wall. By studying the Cold War history through the Berlin Wall, it is hoped that students can grasp a clear picture about the Cold War history instead of the facts of many different events.

Besides, in order to show the uniqueness of the unusual situation of Berlin and the Berlin Wall as a result of the Cold War, a part of the Data Based Questions were designed to reflect the will of the germans towards the Berlin Wall.

Different kinds of primary and secondary source materials are used in this project. It is hoped that both teachers and students will find these materials to a certain extent useful and interesting in both teaching and learning.
The history and politics of the Berlin Wall

I. Post-WWII World

Source A

Poster in the post-WWII period.

Source B

Protest in 1953.
**Source C: The Truman Doctrine**

In February 1947, President Harry S Truman delivered the speech excerpted below to a joint session of Congress. In it, he spelled out his administration's case for sending economic and military aid to the governments of Greece and Turkey. The Greek government was being challenged by a Communist-led and Soviet-supplied guerrilla movement, and Turkey was being pressured by the Soviets to grant increased access for their navy and merchant ships to the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles.

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“I believe it must be our policy to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation [conquest] by armed minorities or by outside pressures. . . . I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes. . . . It is necessary only to glance at a map to realize that the survival and integrity of the Greek nation are of grave importance in a much wider situation. If Greece should fall under the control of an armed minority, the effect upon its neighbor, Turkey, would be immediate and serious. Confusion and disorder might well spread throughout the entire Middle East. Moreover, the disappearance of Greece as an independent state would have a profound effect upon those countries in Europe whose people are struggling against great difficulties to maintain their freedoms and independence while they repair the damages of war. . . . Collapse of free institutions and loss of independence would be disastrous not only for them but for the rest of the world. . . . Should we fail to aid Greece and Turkey in this fateful hour, the effect will be far-reaching to the West as well as the East.”
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**Source D**

![Image of a quotation from Stalin]

**Caption:** A quotation from Stalin: "The fundamental principles of modern capitalism can be put this way: Guaranteeing maximum profits through the exploitation, ruination and enslaving of the majority of the population of the given country, through the systematic plundering of the people in other countries, in particular the undeveloped nations, and finally through war and economic militarization. All these contribute to high profits."
1. In source A, which country does the octopus represent? Suggest TWO clues from the source to support your answer.

2. Why are the octopus and the word “communism” colored in red? What is the ideology of the country represented by the octopus?

3. With the help of source C, explain why the octopus was moving with its legs stretching all around the world? What is the message behind?

4. In source B,
   a.) You can see the words “Burn all Reds”, who are the Reds?
   b.) Which country do you think is the one who wrote the Truman Doctrine and wanted to “Burn all Reds”? What is the attitude of this country towards the country represented by the octopus?

5. In source D, which country does the cockroach represent? Suggest ONE clue from the source to support your answer.

6. In source D, what attitude was expressed towards modern capitalism? Find evidence from the source to support your answer.

7. With the help of source A, B, C, D,
   a.) Do you think the Communist countries and the Capitalist countries could co-exist peacefully after the WWII? Explain your answer.
   b.) What term did historian use to describe the situation created by these two ideological camps?
Source E

Winston Churchill was British prime minister from 1940-1945. In 1946, speaking at Westminster College in Fulton, Churchill said:

"An Iron Curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all of the capitals of the ancient states of central and eastern Europe . . . all these famous cities and the populations around lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject . . . to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow."

Source F

Joseph Stalin, Soviet Communist Party leader from 1929-1953, responded to Churchill in a speech the same year:

"The Soviet Union's loss of life [during World War II] has been several times greater than that of Britain and the United States of America put together. . . And so what can be so surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, is trying to see to it that governments loyal in their attitude to the Soviet Union should exist in these countries?"

1. How did Churchill speak about the people behind the Iron Curtain? Suggest ONE clue in source E to support your answer.

2. If you were a citizen of a neighboring Western European country,
   a.) Would you agree with Winston Churchill's saying that “all these famous cities and the populations are subject . . . to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow.” Why?
   b.) What kind of control was Churchill talking about, political or economic?

3. How did Stalin speak about the people under the influence of Soviet Union?
   Suggest ONE clue in source F to support your answer.

4. If you were a resident of Eastern Europe in the late 1940s, would you fear future world wars? Would you feel more secure behind the Iron Curtain? Why?

5. Obviously, there are two slants or viewpoints on the same situation. What make the difference?
II. The Split of Germany

Source A
The "Big Three" heads of government at Potsdam, Germany, circa 28 July -- 1 August 1945.

Source B
A map showing Germany after the Second World War.

Source C
Germany split for a generation...

Source D
A barrier now separated east and West.

...between the end of WWII and Unification.
Source E


From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow. . . . **If now the Soviet Government tries, by separate action, to build up a pro-Communist Germany in their areas**, this will cause new serious difficulties in the British and American zones, . . . . Whatever conclusions may be drawn from these facts -- and facts they are - **this is certainly not the liberated Europe we fought to build up**. . . .

1. Name the conference as shown in source A. According to the conference, what was done on Germany’s territory after the WWII? Suggest ONE clue from source B to support your answer.

2. With the help of source C and D and E,
   a.) What are the impact and results of such an unusual geopolitical situation (as shown in source B) on Germany and the world?
   b.) Is the result on Germany a will of the people in Germany? Why?

3a.) What were the formal names of the two governments as shown in source C?

   b.) Who set up the two governments?

c.) Behind the two governments, they were under the influence of two rivalry blocks led by two superpowers during the cold war. In correspond to the two governments, Name the two superpowers behind respectively.

d.) Is the setting up of the two governments a will of the people in Germany?
III. Two sides, One story? Two sides, Two stories?

Source A
Looking over the Wall

For decades, tourists in West Berlin looked over the Wall at a wooden stand near the Reichstag (July 1989)

1. Why did the tourists in West Berlin have to looked over the Wall to take a look of East Berlin in such a way?

2. What is separating between the East and West Berlin? When was the Wall erected?

Part A. One side?

Source A
The following is the text of a 1962 brochure from the GDR ………. It was published in English for foreign distribution.

"Through our protective measures of 13 August 1961 we have only safeguarded and strengthened that frontier which was already drawn years ago and made into a dangerous front-line by the people in Bonn and West Berlin. How high and how strongly fortified a frontier must be, depends, as is common knowledge, on the kind of relations existing between the states of each side of the frontier …We no longer wanted to stand by passively and see how doctors, engineers, and skilled workers were induced by refined methods unworthy of the dignity of man to give up their secure existence here and work in West Germany or West Berlin."
**Source B**

A large sign on a building in East Berlin: "Freedom is not a gift, let us protect it." And protect it they did as Tight as drum.

1. In source A,
   a.) What does “protective measures” mean?
      The building of the Berlin Wall.
   b.) From the standpoint of the GDR, what are the functions or purposes of the protective measures? Were the protective measures necessary? Why? Find evidence from sources A and B to support your answer.

2. In Source A
   a.) For what audience do you think was the brochure written as shown in source A?
      Suggest ONE clue in source B to explain your answer.
   b.) Why do you think this brochure was written?

3. In source B, why did the GDR think that they have to “protect freedom as tight as drum”? Who do they think were endangering their freedom? Why?

4. What strategy did the GDR use to solidify its standpoint of the protective measures? Explain your answer with the help of sources A and B.
Conrad Shuman was a nineteen year old border guard when he witnessed families tearfully separated.

Three Days after the border was closed, he leapt to freedom.

1. Which country do you think Conrad Shuman belongs to? The GDR or FRG? Explain your answer with the help of sources C and D.

2. “Three Days after the border was closed, he leapt to freedom.”
   a.) Where did he actually leap to?
   b.) Why did he do so? Find evidence in source C to support your answer.

3. According to Conrad Shuman, what does “freedom” mean? Do you think it is the same meaning as in source B? Why?

4. From the standpoint of Conrad Shuman, is the protective measures claimed by the GDR protecting the freedom of the people? Why?
Source E
Woman from the GDR jumping to freedom while soldiers try to pull her back!

Source F
During the twenty eight years the wall was standing, Over 100 died in the attempt to escape.

Source G
“There were moments when I felt very locked in and claustrophobic … I definitely had this feeling that I would probably never see Paris or London before I was 60.”
---Annette Simon, former East Berliner

1. Describe Annette Simon’s feeling as shown in source G. Why did she have this feeling?

2. What was the attitude of people in the GDR towards the government and the Wall? Suggest ONE clue from each source (E, F and G) to explain your answer.

3. From the standpoint of the people in GDR, was the building of the Wall necessary? How did they feel about the Wall? Why? What did the Wall represent to them? Explain your answer with the help of sources E, F and G.

4. Based on the sources E, F and G,
   a.) To what extent would you say the Wall achieved its purpose as claimed by the GDR government? Why?
   b.) Are those purposes the will of the majority GDR people? Explain your answer.

5. If you lived in the GDR at that time, how would you feel about the wall getting progressively bigger and more impassable? Would you feel safer or feel more trapped? Why?
Soviet Government Response to American Protest on Berlin Wall, August 18, 1961

The Soviet Government fully understands and supports the actions of the GDR which established effective control on the border with West Berlin in order to bar the way for subversive activity ……………………against the G.D.R. and other countries of the socialist community . . . The FRG has been transformed into a center of subversive activity diversion, and espionage, into a center of political and economic provocation against the G.D.R.

1. Who is the man in source H? Why was he related to the erection of the Berlin Wall?

2. Why did the Soviet Union fully support the action of the GDR in establishing effective control on the border with West Berlin? Suggest TWO evidences from source I to explain your answer.

3. What was the significance of the GDR in the eyes of the Soviet Union? Why?
   Explain your answer with reference to the international situation at that time.

4. What was the role played by the Soviet Union in the question of Berlin and the building of the Berlin Wall?
Part B. The other side?

Source A

You see "With Time The Wall Will Fall" on the Wall.

Source B

......expressing outrage feeling with wall graffiti

Source C

“There were some quiet nights, but then there were also nights when you got really frightened because you heard a gun shot or the dogs were barking very loud and you heard the commands of the People’s police, they dominated the night.”

----Gertrud Kielberg, former West Berliner.

1. In sources A and B, which side do you think the above words and pictures appear on the wall? Why? Suggest TWO clues from the sources to support your answer.

2. What kinds of feeling and attitude towards the Berlin Wall are expressed from the words and picture? Find evidence from the sources to explain your answer.

3. Describe Gertrud Kielberg’s feeling as shown in source C. Why did he have this feeling?

4. With the help of sources A, B and C,

a.) From the standpoint of the people of this side, what was their attitude towards the Berlin Wall? How did they feel about the Wall? Explain your answer.
1. In source D,
a.) Why did President Kennedy make it clear to Mr Khrushchev that “the security of Western Europe is therefore our own security”? Why was Mr Khrushchev especially pointed to?

b.) What was the significance of West Berlin in the eyes of President Kennedy? Why?
   Explain your answer with reference to the international situation at that time.

2. What is the role played by the U.S. in the question of Berlin?
President John F. Kennedy’s visit to Berlin, June, 1963

"There are many people in the world who really don't understand, or say they don't, what is the great issue between the free world and the Communist world. **Let them come to Berlin.** There are some who say that communism is the wave of the future. **Let them come to Berlin.** Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect, but we have never had to put a wall up to keep our people in, to prevent them from leaving us... **Freedom is indivisible, and when one man is enslaved, all are not free.** When all are free, then we can look forward to that day when this city will be joined as one and this country and this great Continent of Europe in a peaceful and hopeful globe. When that day finally comes, as it will, the people of West Berlin can take sober satisfaction in the fact that they were in the front lines for almost two decades. **All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words "Ich bin ein Berliner."**

1. In source E, what is the standpoint of President Kennedy towards the Berlin Wall? Suggest ONE clue from the source to support your answer.

2. The phase “Let them come to Berlin.” appeared twice in source E. What does the word “them” refer to? Find evidences from source E to support your answer.

3. What message was implied in source E? What actions did President Kennedy want the GDR and the Soviet Union to take about the Wall?

4. What are the significance and role of the Berlin Wall in relation to the great issue between the free world and the Communist world? Explain your answer with reference to the international situation at that time.
IV. The Fall of the Berlin Wall

Source A
East meets West...

Source B

Source C
On October 8, a group of pacifists held a candle light vigil in a church in the city of Leipzig. Thousands took to the streets, shouting "No more violence!" and "join us, join us" echoed through every street. More and more people were joining in and by October 16, the number of protesters had reached literally millions. Loudspeakers could be heard throughout the city. Here quoted their words of opposition:

"We have worked our fingers to the bone for this country, and we are not standing by to see it all fall into ruins. The truth has come to light. A nation that can not keep their young at home, has no future."

"We, the people, demand:

1.) The right to free access of information.
2.) We demand the right to open political discussions.
3.) We demand the freedom of thoughts and creativity.
4.) We demand the right to maintain a plural ideology.
5.) We demand the right to dissent.
6.) We demand the right to travel freely.
7.) We demand the right to exert influence over government authority.
8.) We demand the right to re-examine our beliefs.
9.) We, the people, demand the right to voice an opinion in the affairs of state."
Source D

There were mass celebrations at the important places in both cities, including the Brandenberg Gate and Kurfstendam in West Berlin.

1. In source A, what is so important of the date “9th November”? When did the Berlin Wall fall?

2. Based on sources B and C,
   a.) Describe the situation in the GDR shortly before the Wall fall.
   b.) What is the general emotion of the people in the GDR towards the government and the Berlin Wall?

3. With the help of the sources A, B,C and D,
   a.) To what extent was the fall of the Berlin Wall a reflection of the will of the populous GDR and FRG people? Suggest TWO clues from the sources to support your answer.
Source E

In 1987 Gorbachev published a book called "PERESTROIKA", which explains in detail his thinking. The new leader addresses the world at large in his book. Here quoted, “It is not easy to change the approaches on which East-West relations have been built for fifty years. But the new is knocking on every door and window.”

Source F

In December 1988 at the UN Gorbachev confirmed solemnly the death of the Brejnev doctrine about limited sovereignty indicating that "the freedom of choice should be universally recognised to peoples."

Source G

In October 1989 during the ceremonies held to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the GDR, Gorbachev urged E. Honnecker to carry out reforms by publicly declaring that "life punishes those who lag behind".

1. What is implied in Gorbachev’s phase "the freedom of choice should be universally recognised to peoples"?

2. With the help of sources E, F and G, describe the change of attitude towards the East-West relations and world view of Gorbachev.

3. How significant was Gorbachev’s change of attitude towards East-West relations and world view regarding the fate of the Berlin Wall and Germany?

4. What is the role played by the Soviet Union in the fall of the Berlin Wall?
V. The Berlin Wall in the Cold War

A. Based on the Data Based Questions in the worksheets above, answer the following questions.

1. How is the erection of the Berlin Wall indicative or symbolic of the Cold War?

2. How is the fall of the Berlin Wall indicative or symbolic of the Cold War?

Source A

The following is a shortcut transcript of an afternoon news conference with U.S. President George Bush in the Oval Office as he reacts to the sudden change in Europe. That is, the fall of the Berlin Wall.

News Conference with President Bush
November 9, 1989

Question: Is this the end of the Iron Curtain, sir?

President George Bush: “Well, I don't think any single event is the end of what you might call the Iron Curtain, but clearly this is a long way from the harshest Iron Curtain days -- a long way from that.”

1. Do you agree with what President George Bush said as shown in source A? Why?

2. Did the fall of the Berlin Wall mark the end of the Cold War? How would you interpret the final fate of the Berlin Wall? The victory of the free world and the failure of the communist bloc? Explain your answer.

B. After reviewing all the sources, write an essay about the central role of the Berlin Wall in the overall Cold War, from its building to its demise.
VI. References


Web sites:
http://www.wall-berlin.org/gb/mur.htm
http://members.aol.com/johball/berlinw1.htm
http://www.calvin.edu/academic/cas/gpa/gdrmain.htm#Speech
http://www.calvin.edu/academic/cas/gpa/wind.htm
http://www.tier.net/oestrich/DBQs5.htm
http://www.dhm.de/ENGLISH/ausstellungen/breakthrough/breakthrough.htm
http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/volume_vi/exchanges.html
Suggested Answers

Part I

1. The Soviet Union. The symbol of axe and the picture of Stalin on the octopus provide clues to identify this country.

2. They are colored in red because red is color symbol of Communism. Communism is the ideology represented by the octopus, that is the Soviet Union.

3. As the War neared its conclusion, the future of Eastern Europe became a bone of contention between the Soviet Union and its Western allies. The Soviet Union had been invaded via Eastern Europe in both the First and Second World Wars. In both conflicts, some of the nations of Eastern Europe had participated in those invasions. Both Wars had devastated the Soviet Union. An estimated twenty-five million Russians were killed during the Second World War. The Soviet Union was determined to install "friendly" regimes throughout Eastern Europe following the War. The strategic goal was to protect its European borders from future invasions. Since the Soviet Union was a communist state, the Soviet government preferred to install communist regimes throughout Eastern Europe. The Red Army was liberating the nations of Eastern Europe and therefore, the Soviet Union was in a position to influence the type of governments that would emerge following the War. That’s why the octopus was moving with its legs stretching all around the world. And the message behind is that the US regarded such a stretching move as an expanding behavior by the Soviet Union that was threatening and endangering world peace and freedom.

4a.) The Communists.

b.) The United States. An attitude of unfriendly, hostile and rivalry was expressed towards the Soviet Union.

5. The United States. The American national flag covered on the cockroach provides the clue to identify it.

6. As shown in source D, a negative attitude towards modern capitalism was expressed by directly putting modern capitalism in a negative way through words of Stalin. Here quoted, “Guaranteeing maximum profits through the
exploitation, ...through the systematic plundering of the people in other countries, in particular the underdeveloped nations, and finally through war and economic militarization.

7a.) No. It is because the different ideologies and their desire to actively try to influence political and economic developments around the world had resulted in the rivalry between the two blocs of contending states that emerged following World War II. As both sides were afraid of fighting each other directly. So, instead, they fought each other indirectly. They supported conflicts in different parts of the world. They also used words as weapons. They threatened and denounced each other. Or they tried to make each other look foolish. It was a series of confrontations and tests of wills between the non-Communist states, led by the United States and Great Britain, and the Communist bloc, led by the Soviet Union, that lasted 45 years and, at one point, drew the world to the brink of nuclear war.

b.) The Cold War.

1. Churchill said Moscow "controlled" residents behind the Iron Curtain and those people were being held captive by the Soviet Union. But the phase “all these famous cities and the populations around lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow” provides the clue.

2a.) Answers that make sense with sound argument are acceptable.

b.) Political.

3. Stalin spoke about people being "loyal" to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union said its citizens were safer because of more secure borders. The sentence “And so what can be so surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, is trying to see to it that governments loyal in their attitude to the Soviet Union should exist in these countries?” provides the clue.

4. Answers that make sense with sound argument are acceptable.
5. The different ideologies behind the two superpowers and their common desire to dominate the world made the difference.
Part II

1. The Potsdam Conference. After the Second World War in 1945, under the terms of the Potsdam Conference, the victorious Allies, the US, Britain, France, Russia divided Germany into four sectors, each under the control of an ally. The map showing Germany being divided into four zones after the Second World War provides the clue.

2a.) On Germany:

Under the terms of the agreements of 1944-1945 signed by the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France, the defeated Germany was divided up into four occupation zones overseen by four commanders-in-chief, who together formed the Control Council. The US, British, and French Sectors combined to form a democratic state, The Federal Republic of Germany, or West Germany. The Soviet sector became a communist state, The German Democratic Republic, or East Germany, on October 7, 1949. Even though Berlin lay deep within the Soviet sector, the Allies thought it best to divide this metropolis. Therefore Berlin was also divided into four sectors. Again the US, British, and French Sectors combined to form West Berlin. The Soviet sector became the East German capital, East Berlin. As a result, the division of Germany into two separate states, with two opposite political and economic systems, becomes definite.

On the World:

This unusual geopolitical situation became difficult to handle once Inter-allied relations began to deteriorate. And the relationships between the Soviet Union and other allies powers gone worse and tense. As a result, the division of the world into the Communist bloc and Free democratic bloc along the Iron Curtain, which lied across the border of the two German states, became definite.

b.) No, the result on Germany was the result of the post World War II arrangement. It was the decision made by the Allied powers, that is, the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France.

3a.) GDR, The German Democratic Republic.
b.) The governments of these two new countries were set up by the occupying forces.

c.) GDR-----The Soviet Union.
FRG-----The United States.

d.) No. It is because the two governments were set up by the occupying forces, not the populous.

**Part III**

1. It was because Germany was separated into two rivalry states during the Cold War in which the people were not allowed to cross the border to enter East Berlin.

2. The Berlin Wall. The Berlin Wall was erected in August, 1961.

**Part A**

1a.) The building of the Berlin Wall.

b.) From the standpoint of the GDR, the Berlin Wall was necessarily constructed by the SED, the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany in August of 1961 as a protective wall against West German fascism and American capitalist imperialism. And for quite some time, it seemed to be working from the perspective of the East German government. As suggested in source A, “we no longer wanted to stand by passively and see how doctors, engineers, and skilled workers were induced by refined methods unworthy of the dignity of man to give up their secure existence here and work in West Germany or West Berlin.” It was really designed to give them breathing room by stopping the flood of refugees, many of them highly skilled and highly trained, to the West.

2a.) The Free world. The fact that source A is a brochure published in English for foreign distribution provides the clue.

b.) For the purpose of defending (indeed, boasting of) the Berlin Wall.

3. The GDR thought that the FRG, which was under the influence of the Capitalist
bloc, was endangering their freedom.

4. The strategy of propaganda. As source A is a GDR brochure and source B is a flying banner on a building in which both of them are of propaganda nature.

1. The GDR. Given the background that the Berlin Wall was erected by the GDR, as shown from the caption of sources C and D, Conrad Shuman was a nineteen year old border guard when he witnessed families tearfully separated and finally leapt to freedom, he must belong to the GDR.

2a.) The FRG.

b.) He realized he was not protecting his country, but imprisoning its people. As shown from the caption in source C, he witnessed families tearfully separated.

3. According to Conrad Shuman, freedom means the respect of the general will of the people. I don’t think it is the same meaning as in source B. It is because freedom in source B is only something propagandized by the government but against the will of the people.

4. No, Communist propaganda said the wall was built to shield East Berliners from capitalist philosophies. But from the standpoint of Conrad Shuman, the Berlin Wall cut through the city's heart – separating families and friends, and preventing people from getting to their jobs.

1. Annette Simon had the feeling of very locked in and claustrophobic that she would probably never see Paris or London before she was 60. She had this feeling because East Berlin lied behind the Iron Curtain under Soviet Influence at that time. And the Berlin Wall was erected to prevent East Berliners to leave East Berlin in which this was against the will of the majority East Berliners.

2. The people in the GDR were resented/discontented/hostile towards the government
and the Wall. As shown in sources E and F, lots of East Berliners take risk of death to try to flee from the GDR. And in source G, Annette Simon's claustrophobic feeling help explained this attitude.

3. From the standpoint of the people in GDR, the building of the Wall was unnecessary. This can be seen from the sources E,F and G that lots of East Berliners take risk of death to try to flee from the GDR. To them, the Wall was a mass of concrete, barbed wire, and stone that cut into the heart of the city, separating families and friends. And the Wall gave them the feeling of being trapped in and claustrophobic.

4a, b.) Answers that make sense with sound arguments are acceptable.

5. Answers that make sense with sound arguments are acceptable.

1. Nikita Kruschev, the Soviet premier of that time ordered the Berlin wall built to stop the flow of refugees.

2. As shown in source I, the FRG has been transformed into a center of subversive activity diversion, and espionage, into a center of political and economic provocation against the GDR. So, the Soviet Union fully support the action of the GDR in establishing effective control on the border with West Berlin in order to bar the way for subversive activity against the GDR and other countries of the socialist community.

3. East Germany (GDR) was a Soviet satellite, but was of special interest to Moscow. In 1945, Moscow set about imposing its own political and social system on all the countries occupied by the Red Army, and Berlin quickly became a flash point, with the Soviets launching a crippling blockade of the Western half of the city in 1948. The Soviet Union had succeeded, as Churchill put it, in drawing an "iron curtain" across Europe. The very existence of East Germany was an essential component of the post-war Soviet self-image. The GDR was the product of the Red Army's repulsion and conquest of Nazi Germany. The dismemberment of Germany and its capital was the symbol of the Soviet Union's triumph. The GDR was the
economic power house of the Eastern bloc, with a huge engineering industry that supplied Comecon members with most of their quality machine tools. It had chemical and petrochemical plants which refined crude oil imports from Russia into exportable products which earned hard currency. It had the most advanced computer industry in the Eastern bloc and a guaranteed market in which to sell them.

4. The Soviet Union played a decisive role in the question of Berlin and the building of the Berlin Wall. The Berlin Wall stood as a grim symbol of the gulf between the Communist East and the non-Communist West in the Cold War. A divided Germany sat at the heart of a divided Europe. East and West Berlin formed the front line of the confrontation between the ideologies. East Germany (GDR) was a Soviet satellite, but was of special interest to Moscow. Nikita Kruschev, the Soviet premier of that time ordered the Berlin wall built to stop the flow of refugees.

Part B.

1. The West Berlin. It is because the West Berlin was the side which against the erection of the Berlin Wall by the East Berlin. (GDR) And that’s why an outraged feeling was expressed with wall graffiti and wish that “With Time the Wall will Fall.”

2. As shown from the outrageous facial expression on wall graffiti, an outraged feeling and hatred attitude are expressed. Besides, from the words that “With time the wall will fall,” it represents the feeling that the wall was something against their wish/will which must be demolished someday.

3. Getrud Kielberg felt really frightened and have the horrified feeling because noise of dogs barking, gun shot and commands of the People’s police dominated the night.
4a.) From the standpoint of the people of West Berlin, as shown from the outrageous facial expression on wall graffiti and the words that “With Time the Wall will Fall.”, an outraged feeling and hatred attitude are expressed towards the Berlin Wall. Besides, from the words that “With time the wall will fall,” it represents the feeling that the wall was something against their wish/will which must be demolished someday.

1a.) It was because at that time, Khrushchev had threatened to sign a peace treaty with the East German government that would give it control over access routes to Berlin, in which this move was regarded as threatening and endangering the interest, freedom and security of the Western capitalist bloc in the eyes of President Kennedy. In order to make sure that Khrushchev understood the strength and determination of the US to safeguard the security of Western Europe, which was of important strategic position to the US, so President Kennedy made it clear to Mr. Khruchchev that the security of Western Europe is therefore our own security. And that’s why Mr. Khruchchev was especially pointed to.

b.) The significance of West Berlin lies in the sense to safeguard the security and interests of the Western capitalist bloc by counterbalancing the Communist expansion in the GDR and other satellite of the Soviet Union. A divided Germany sat at the heart of a divided Europe. East and West Berlin formed the front line of the confrontation between the ideologies. The rigidity of the German Democratic Republic under Walter Ulbricht and Erich Honecker was regarded in the West as one of the clearest manifestations of post-war totalitarianism.

2. The US played a decisive role in the question of Berlin. Fearing that social turmoil in the shattered remains of Western Europe would see its people turn to communism, the US went to bat for the Marshall Plan on the principle that to contain the march of communism it was essential to rebuild Western Europe. That is, the creation of NATO as well as policies that brought West Germany squarely into the Western camp. Since the end of World War II, the American people have stood shoulder to shoulder with the people of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) in efforts to secure their freedom and to advance their common interests. The spirit of friendship and cooperation between the people of the United States and the FRG is reflected in the wide range of exchange programs and other
contacts they have developed over the years.

1. Kennedy responded with more restraint to the building of the Berlin Wall, denouncing it and offering hope to the beleaguered residents west of the wall in his famous "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech. The sentence that “Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect, but we have never had to put a wall up to keep our people in, to prevent them from leaving us ..provides the clue.

2. From source E, the word “them” refers to “those people in the world who really don’t understand, or say they don’t, what is the great issue between the free world and the Communist world” and “some people who say that communism is the wave of the future.”

3. On June 26, 1963, President John F. Kennedy delivered a speech from the balcony of the Schoeneberg town hall in West Berlin: "All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words 'Ich bin ein Berliner'." By linking the fate of the Berliners with that of the entire democratic western world, Kennedy gave them the feeling of security they sought that electrified an adoring crowd gathered in the shadow of the Berlin Wall. Berlin became a symbol of the thirst for freedom in this century. And President Kennedy wanted the GDR and the Soviet Union to tear down the Wall.

4. The Berlin Wall was the symbol of the division between East and West in the Cold War. A divided Germany sat at the heart of a divided Europe. East and West Berlin formed the front line of the confrontation between the ideologies. The rigidity of the German Democratic Republic under Walter Ulbricht and Erich Honecker was regarded in the West as one of the clearest manifestations of post-war totalitarianism. While East Germany was the most vulnerable member of the Soviet bloc. The separation created by this wall became the most visible sign of the impossibility of communication between the two systems and its fall signifies in its turn not only the end of the division of Germany but also the restoration of the freedom of the whole of the continent.
Part IV

1. The 9th November is the date when the Berlin Wall fell. The Berlin Wall fell on 9th November, 1989.

2a.) Shortly before the Wall fall, there were mass demonstrations in the city of Leipzig and in fact throughout the GDR in favor of democracy and freedom. Thousands of people, later reached literally millions held a candle light vigil and shouted slogans with loudspeakers expressing their discontent, resentment and demands.

b.) There was a general emotion of discontent and resentment of the people in the GDR towards the government and the Berlin Wall. They demanded change and reform of the government and the tear down of the Berlin Wall.

3. It was to a large extent that the fall of the Berlin Wall was a reflection of the will of the populous GDR and FRG people. From source C, the demands of the GDR people such as “the right to travel freely, the right to free access of information” and in source D, the mass celebrations at the important places in both cities, including the Brandenberg Gate and Kurfstendam in West Berlin after the Berlin Wall fell help provides the clues.

1. It implied that the USSR renounced any attempt to impose on them by force its own form of government.

2. Gorbachev had a more relaxing, open-minded and loose attitude towards the East-West relations and World view. Where his predecessors had sent in the tanks, Gorbachev allowed the Soviets’ unwilling partners to leave the Eastern Bloc without a shot being fired, As shown in sources E, F and G, Gorbachev spoke about “the freedom of choice should be universally recognized to peoples” and to the possibility of changing the approaches of East-West relations by saying that “the new is knocking on every door and window.”
3. The change of attitude towards East-West relations and World view which led to the gradual affirmation by the new soviet leader, Gorbachev, of the independence of the Eastern European countries vis-a-vis the USSR is undoubtedly one of the fundamental elements of which the unification of Germany and the demolish of the Berlin Wall can be made possible. The pursue of the policies to revive his country's moribund economy and society finally loosened the Soviet grip on Eastern Europe and emboldened the people of the countries seized in 1945 to press for independence. Where his predecessors had sent in the tanks, Gorbachev allowed the Soviets' unwilling partners to leave the Eastern Bloc without a shot being fired, which created the impetus for the wall being torn down and Germany being unified.

4. The Soviet Union played a decisive role in the fall of the Berlin Wall. More than any other single event, it was Gorbachev's ascent to power in the Soviet Union that made possible the collapse of the Berlin Wall. Hoping to revive his country's moribund economy and society, the policies of "glasnost" (openness) and "perestroika" (restructuring) he pursued after 1985 finally loosened the Soviet grip on Eastern Europe and emboldened the people of the countries seized in 1945 to press for independence. Where his predecessors had sent in the tanks, Gorbachev allowed the Soviets' unwilling partners to leave the Eastern Bloc without a shot being fired, which created the impetus for the wall being torn down.
Part V

1. Do you agree with what President George Bush said as shown in source A? Why?

2. Did the fall of the Berlin Wall mark the end of the Cold War? How would you interpret the final fate of the Berlin Wall? The winning of the free world and the failure of the communist bloc? Explain your answer.

C. After reviewing all the sources, write an essay about the central role of the Berlin Wall in the overall Cold War, from its building to its demise.