

FIELD TRIP TO BERLIN

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE
FOR GRADES 6-12

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INTRODUCTION

The “Field Trip to Berlin” video is a 24 minute study of Berlin since World War II. It can be used in European History, World History, and United States History classes as well as in current events classes. The following activities are suggestions for teachers to use before, during, and after watching the video.

ALIGNMENT TO NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS

II. Time, Continuity, and Change

High School: **C.** Apply key concepts such as time, chronology, causality, change, conflict, and complexity to explain, analyze, and show connections among patterns of historical change and continuity

Middle School: **E.** Develop critical sensitivities such as empathy and skepticism regarding attitudes, values, and behaviors of people in different historical contexts

III. People, Places, & Environments

High School: **I.** Describe and assess ways that historical events have been influenced by, and have influenced, physical and human geographic factors in local, regional, national, and global settings

Middle School: **B.** Create, interpret, use, and distinguish various representations of the earth, such as maps, globes, and photographs

VI. Power, Authority, & Governance

High School: **D.** Compare and analyze the ways nations and organizations respond to conflicts between forces of unity and forces of diversity; **F.** Analyze and evaluate conditions, actions, and motivations that contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among nations

Middle School: **D.** Describe the ways nations and organizations respond to forces of unity and diversity affecting order and security; **F.** Explain conditions, actions, and motivations that contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among nations

VII. Production, Distribution, & Consumption

High School: **H.** Apply economic concepts and reasoning when evaluating historical and contemporary social developments and issues; **I.** Distinguish between the domestic and global economic systems, and explain how the two interact

Middle School: **I.** Use economic concepts to help explain historical and current developments and issues in local, national, or global contexts

IX. Global Connections

High School: **B.** Explain conditions and motivations that contribute to conflict, cooperation, and interdependence among groups, societies, and nations; **D.** Analyze the causes, consequences, and possible solutions to persistent, contemporary, and emerging global issues, such as health, security, resource allocation, economic development, and environmental quality; **E.** Analyze the relationships and tensions between national sovereignty and global interests, in matters such as territory, economic development, nuclear and other weapons, use of natural resources, and human rights concerns

Middle School: **B.** Analyze examples of conflict, cooperation, and interdependence among groups, societies, and nations

PART I: ACTIVITIES BEFORE VIEWING THE VIDEO

1. Brainstorming: *What is the Cold War?*

Have students generate a list of people, places, dates and events connected to the Cold War. You can also ask students what they think they know, what they do not know, and what they would like to know.

2. Map Activity:

Students should be given **blank** maps of Germany and of Berlin (*pages 3-4*) as they looked after the Potsdam Conference. They should locate the zones that the Soviets, Americans, British and French were assigned.

A second task would be to identify the countries that surround Germany (*page 5*) and note whether they were in the Western or Eastern Bloc.

3. What's happening: A Photo Activity

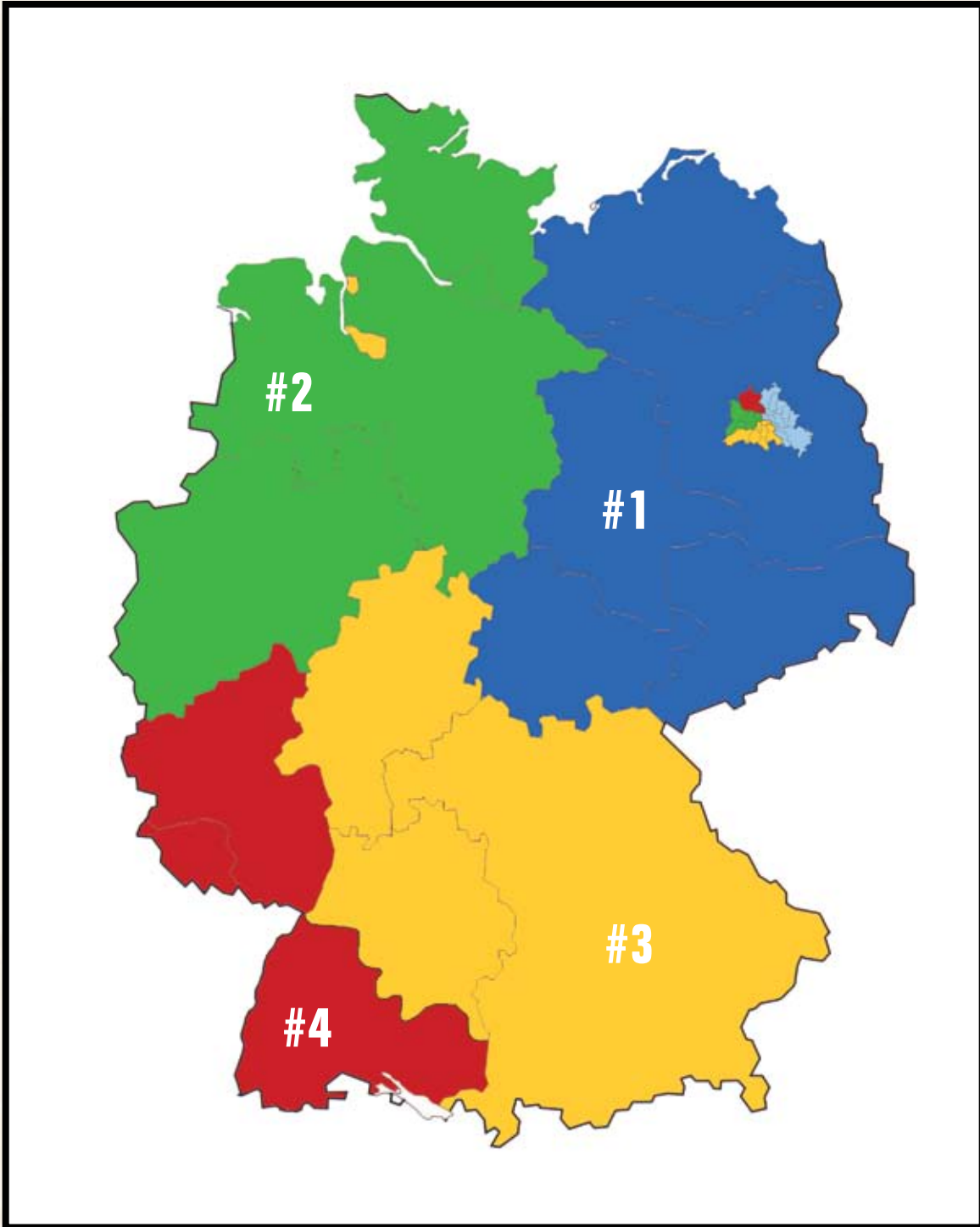
Have students analyze and discuss the video scene pictures on page 6. Ask questions to aid the discussion: When did the scene take place? Shortly after the end of World War II? During the Cold War? Perhaps more recently? Who is depicted in the scene? What is happening?

After viewing the video, review the scenes again to see if their initial analysis was accurate.

4. Berlin Pretest: Can students answer the following questions?

- What conferences dealt with the question of occupation of Germany after World War II?
(Primarily the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences)
- What countries occupied West Germany after World War II?
(France, Great Britain, and the United States)
- In which part of post World War II Germany was Berlin located?
(Inside the Soviet Occupation Zone, what would become East Germany)
- What was the Berlin Airlift? Why was it needed?
(A 15-month-long period during which US and British aircraft supplied the city of Berlin as a result of the Soviet blockade.)
- What do the following initials stand for: FRG, GDR, and EU?
(Federal Republic of Germany; German Democratic Republic; European Union)
- When was the Berlin Wall built? Why?
(August 13, 1961 to prohibit the “brain drain” of East Germans escaping to the West/FRG.)
- What role did President John F. Kennedy play in Berlin in 1963?
(His speech offered a firm message of solidarity with the West Germans/Berliners in defiance of the Wall.)
- What roles did Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan play in the Berlin Wall?
(Many argue that the combination of Gorbachev’s new policies of openness and restructuring and Reagan’s hard-line approach led to collapse of the Berlin Wall, East Germany, and eventually the end of the Cold War.)
- What happened on November 9, 1989?
(The Berlin Wall fell.)

PART I: MAP HANDOUT - GERMANY



Label the four Occupation Zones of Germany, 1945-1990

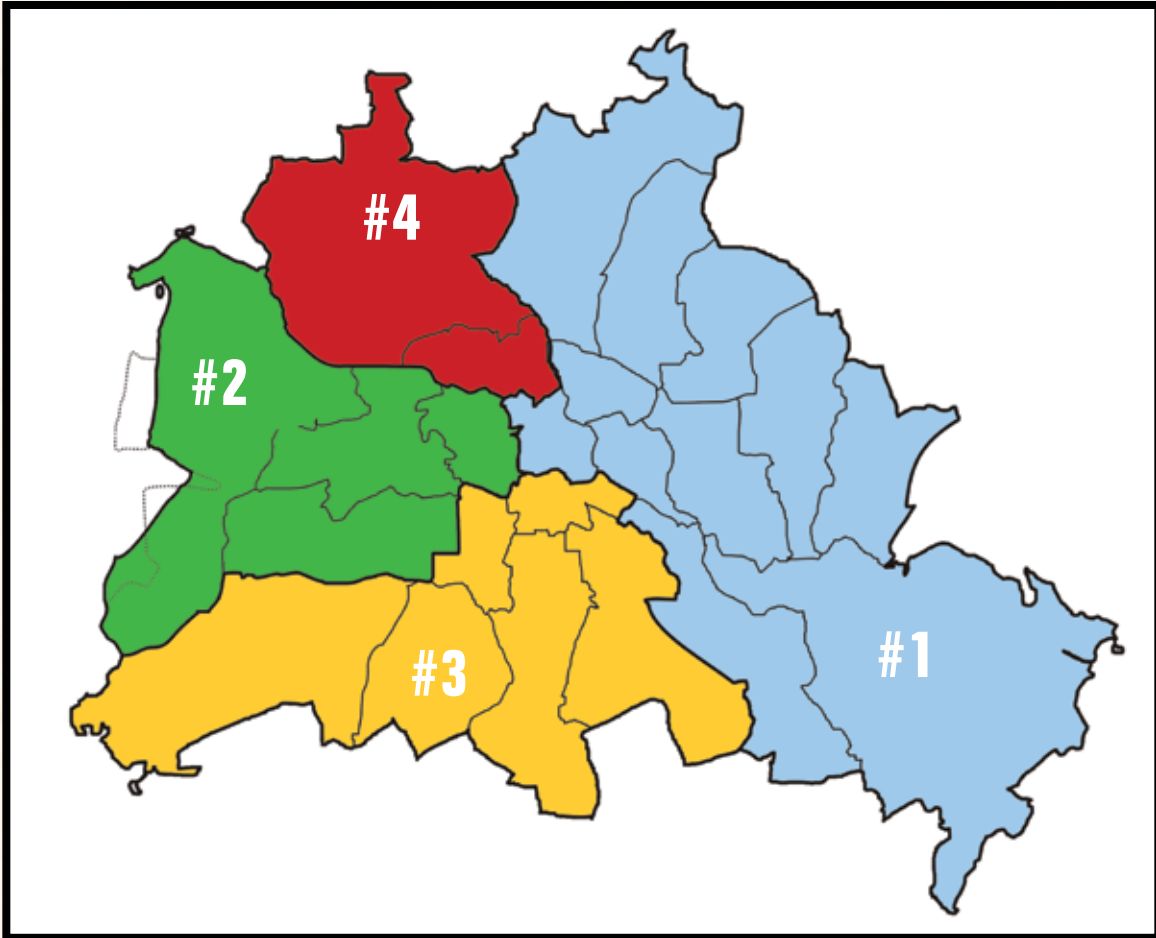
(Four choices: French zone, Soviet zone, British zone, American zone)

Hint: The Soviet zone became East Germany while the others became West Germany.

#1 Blue: _____ #3 Yellow: _____

#2 Green: _____ #4 Red: _____

PART I: MAP HANDOUT - BERLIN



Label the four Occupation Zones of Berlin, 1945-1990
(Four choices: French zone, Soviet zone, British zone, American zone)

#1 Blue: _____

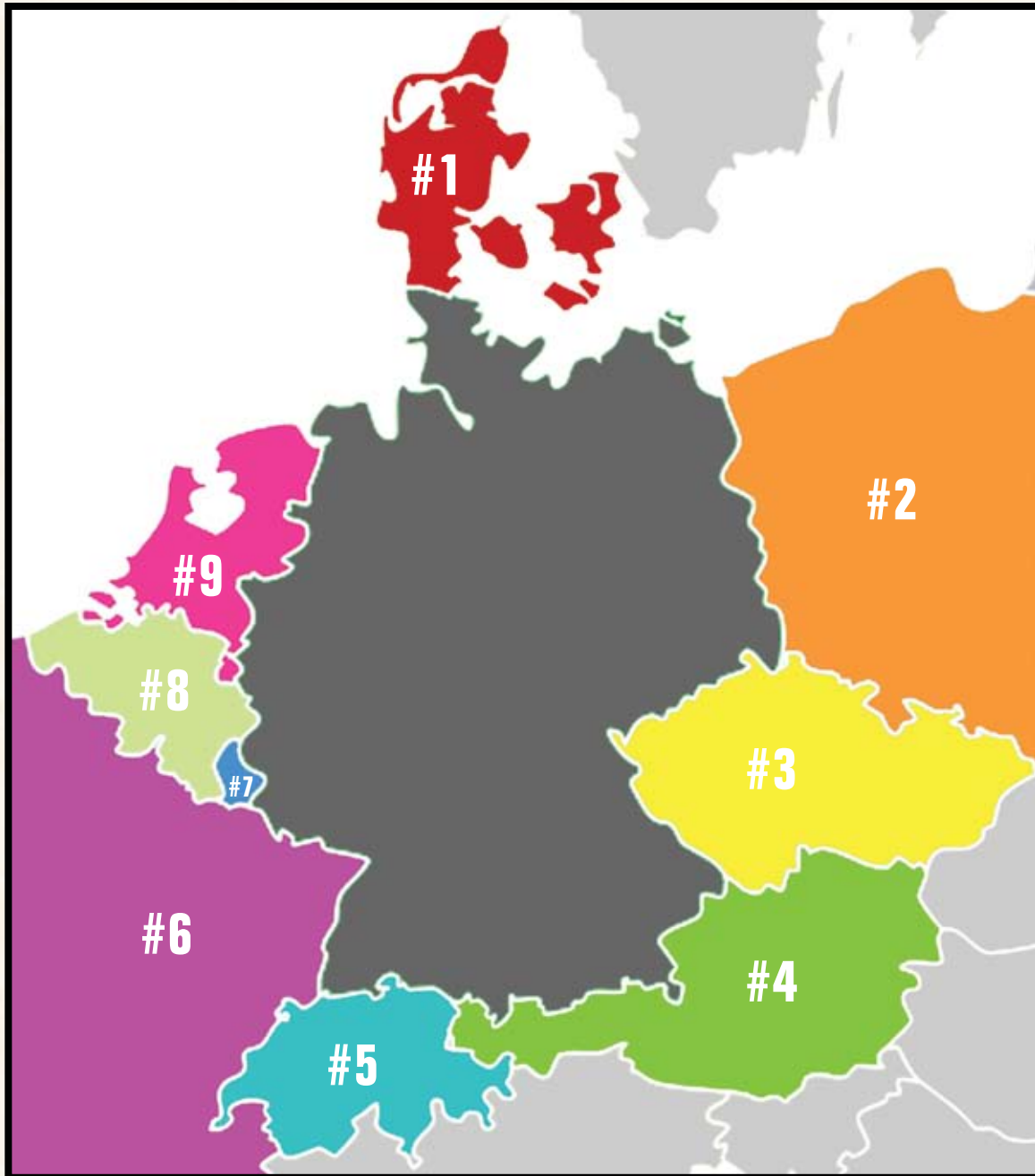
#2 Green: _____

#3 Yellow: _____

#4 Red: _____

BONUS: Can you draw a thick line around the zone or zones where the famous Berlin Wall was located from 1961 until 1989?

PART I: MAP HANDOUT - GERMANY'S NEIGHBORS



Name all nine of Germany's neighbors. Were these countries in the Eastern or Western Bloc?
(The nine choices are Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, Belgium, Austria,
Luxemburg, the Czech Republic, and France.)

#1 _____ #4 _____ #7 _____

#2 _____ #5 _____ #8 _____

#3 _____ #6 _____ #9 _____

PART I: PHOTO ACTIVITY

Each of the pictures is a scene from the video. As you examine each of the pictures, try to answer the questions below. After watching the video, you will have another chance to answer the questions again.

When was the photo taken?

Who or what is depicted in the photo?



PART II: ACTIVITIES DURING THE VIDEO

Divide the class into four groups. Give each group one of the following topics on which to focus while watching the video. Students should quickly note only their initial impressions.

1. Key Leaders

2. Places

3. Events

4. Common People

(Make copies of the handouts on pages 9-12 and distribute them to the appropriate groups.)

KEY FOR MAP & PHOTO ACTIVITIES

Germany Map:

#1 (Blue) Soviet Occupation Zone, later becoming the German Democratic Republic (GDR); #2 (Green) British Occupation Zone; #3 (Yellow) American Occupation Zone; #4 (Red) French Occupation Zone.

Berlin Map:

#1 (Blue) Soviet sector, later becoming East Berlin and the capital of the German Democratic Republic (GDR); #2 (Green) British sector; #3 (Yellow) American sector; #4 (Red) French sector. The city of Bonn was the capital of West Germany and West Berlin from 1949 until 1991. **Answer to BONUS:** The 124-mile-long Wall encircled the American, British, and French sectors, making West Berlin an “island” inside of East Germany.

Germany's Neighbors:

#1 Denmark; #2 Poland; #3 The Czech Republic; #4 Austria; #5 Switzerland; #6 France; #7 Luxembourg; #8 Belgium; #9 The Netherlands.

Photo Activity (from left to right by row):

- #1 Josef Stalin, Harry Truman, and Winston Churchill during the Potsdam conference in 1945.
- #2 John F. Kennedy giving his famous “Ich bin ein Berliner” speech in 1963.
- #3 The “Warsaw Genuflection” in 1970. West German Chancellor Willy Brandt spontaneously kneels before the monument to the victims of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. The gesture was later recognized as one of humility and penance.
- #4 The Brandenburg Gate behind the Berlin Wall.
- #5 President Ronald Reagan delivers his “Tear down this Wall!” speech in Berlin on June 12, 1987.
- #6 Federal Parliamentarian Hans-Ulrich Klose discusses the Kyoto Treaty with students in December 2007.

PART II: WORKSHEET - FOCUS GROUP, KEY LEADERS

Task: Look for the following PEOPLE while watching the video and make a few short notes about each of them.

Key Leaders	Why are these leaders important? Why are they included in the video?
Harry Truman, Winston Churchill, Josef Stalin	
Konrad Adenauer	
John F. Kennedy	
Willy Brandt	
Mikhail Gorbachev	
Ronald Reagan	
Hans-Ulrich Klose	

Key Quotes: Identify the speaker, the years when the statement was made, and its meaning in the context of the history of Germany and 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."

Speaker:	Year:	Context:
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Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!

Speaker:	Year:	Context:
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PART II: WORKSHEET - FOCUS GROUP, KEY PLACES

Task: Look for the following PLACES while watching the video and make a few short notes about each of them.

Key Places	Why are these places important? Why are they included in the video?
Potsdam	
West Berlin & West Germany: Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)	
East Berlin & East Germany: German Democratic Republic (GDR)	
Reichstag	
Checkpoint Charlie	
Glienicke Brücke or Glienicke Bridge	
Berlin City Hall in Schöneberg	
Brandenburg Gate	
Monument to the Murdered Jews of Europe	

PART II: WORKSHEET - FOCUS GROUP, KEY EVENTS

Task: Look for the following EVENTS while watching the video and make a few short notes about each of them.

Key Events	Why are these events important? Why are they included in the video?
Potsdam Conference	
Marshall Plan	
Berlin Blockade and Airlift	
Berlin Wall	
Speech by John F. Kennedy	
Glasnost and Perestroika	
Speech by Ronald Reagan	
Candlelight protests in the Eastern Bloc	
November 9, 1989	
Reunification	
2006 World Cup	

PART II: WORKSHEET - FOCUS GROUP, COMMON PEOPLE

Task: Look for the COMMON PEOPLE while watching the video and make a few short notes about each of them.

Key Places	What are these common people doing in the video? Why are they included?
Berliners after the war	
German refugees	
Women of Berlin	
Berliners during the Airlift	
East German protesters	
Effect of the Wall on common people	
Reaction of people to the John F. Kennedy speech	
Condition of people in East Germany, 1961-1989	
Effect of the fall of the Wall on common people	
Soccer fans during the 2006 World Cup	

PART III: IMMEDIATE FOLLOW UP

Have the groups meet to share the data they have gathered. Then, have all students contribute to completing the following worksheet that will tie the groups together as well as create a time-line of events covered in the video.

Dates	Leaders	Places	Events	Common People
Summer 1945				
1946 - 1947				
1948 - June 1949				
June 1949				
1949 - Late 1950's				
August 1961 - June 1963				
Late 1970's - Mid 1980's				
1986 - November 1989				
Post November 9, 1989				

PART III: IMMEDIATE FOLLOW UP

Key to immediate follow up exercise:

Dates	Leaders	Places	Events	Common People
Summer 1945	Truman, Churchill, Stalin	Potsdam, city south of Berlin	Conference: Planned the post-war division	
1946 - 1947		Berlin after the war	Winter of 46/47	Berliners suffer; influx of refugees
1948 - 1949	Ernst Reuter; Konrad Adenauer	Reichstag	Reconstruction; Marshall Plan; Blockade; Airlift	People of West Berlin
1949 - Late 1950's			FRG created; Economic miracle; GDR created; protests	People of East Berlin; Protestors
August 1961 - June 1963	John F. Kennedy speech	Checkpoint Charlie; Berlin City Hall	Berlin Wall built	Families separated; Reaction to JFK speech
Late 1970's - Mid 1980's	Willy Brandt	Jewish memorial in Warsaw	Reconciliation with the past	Conditions in East Germany; Refugees
1986 - November 1989	Mikhail Gorbachev; Ronald Reagan	Brandenburg Gate	Candlelight protests	Witness to the fall of the Berlin Wall
Post November 9, 1989	Hans-Ulrich Klose	Downtown Berlin; Brandenburg Gate	Discussing Kyoto Treaty; Celebrating World Cup	Student at a high school in Berlin

PART III: IMMEDIATE FOLLOW UP

Map Activity: Give students a blank map of Europe and a list of countries that need to be placed on the map. After filling in the map, identify all of the changes that have taken place in Europe since World War II (unification of East and West Germany, European Union member nations, etc.).

RAFT Writing Activity: Choose one of the following RAFT assignments from the film to research and write about. Be specific in using details from the film and your research. Also use your imagination and be creative.

Role	Audience	Format	Topic
People of Berlin 1963	President John Kennedy	Thank you letter	Speech in Berlin, June 1963
Joseph Stalin	President Harry Truman	Confidential note	My impressions of Winston Churchill at Potsdam
A woman of Berlin	Herself	Diary entry	Hardships and work efforts in Berlin after the war
Berlin Airlift	The people of Berlin	Flyers	Aid is on the way
The Berlin Wall	Artists of all kinds	Invitation to use the Wall as a message board	Various messages and images are mirrors of history
Cold War news reporter	Media recipients	Interview and conversation with Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan	End of the Cold War and the fall of the Wall
Willie Brandt	Victims of atrocities	Memorial address	Feelings about the efforts towards reconciliation with the past
Berlin Chamber of Commerce	Goethe-Institut	Request for introducing materials into your new film	Germany and the economic miracle; OR Germany's pop culture; OR Germany's role in the European Union
Famous places: Potsdam, Reichstag, Checkpoint Charlie, Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe, Brandenburg Gate, Berlin Wall	Berlin Society of Archives	Application to be included in Famous Places in Berlin's history	The importance of selected site
Underground newspaper editor	People of the Eastern Bloc and potential refugees	Coded messages	Hot tips for escape

-1945: Potsdam Conference

-1947: Marshall Plan

-1948: Berlin Airlift

-1949: FRG/GDR

-1950: Wirtschaftswunder

-1953: Uprising

-1961: The Berlin Wall

-1963: Ich bin ein Berliner!

-1968: Protests

-1987: Tear down this Wall!

-1989: The Wall Falls

-1990: United Germany

-2001: Euro

-2001: September 11

-2002: Kyoto Treaty

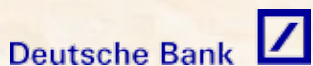
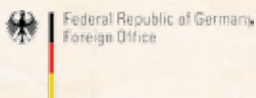
-2006: World Cup

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