

The Cold War

Document Based Question Project



Using your own background knowledge and the following documents, please evaluate the following statement:

How did Berlin symbolize the global struggle between the free world and the communist world during the Cold War?

How did Berlin symbolize the global struggle between the free world and the communist world during the Cold War?

DBQ BACKGROUND:

Cold War Timeline:

- 1945 WWII Ends with the Defeat of both Germany and Japan – Cold War Begins
- February 4-11 Yalta Conference – FDR, Churchill & Stalin, the Soviet Union has control of Eastern Europe
- May 8 VE Day – Victory in Europe. Germany surrenders to Russia’s Red Army in Berlin
- July Potsdam Conference – Germany is officially divided into four zones of occupation
- August 6-9 United States drops atomic bomb on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, Japan
- August 14 VJ Day – Japan surrenders ending WWII
- 1946 February 9 Stalin gives hostile speech declaring communism & capitalism incompatible
- March 5 “Sinews of Peace” Iron Curtain Speech delivered by Winston Churchill
- 1947 March 12 Truman Doctrine is declared – the West will contain communism
- June United States announces the Marshall Plan to rebuild Western Europe
- 1948 February 25 Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia
- June 24 Berlin Blockade Begins
- 1949 April NATO is formed to contain communism
- May 12 Berlin Blockade Ends
- October 1 Communist Mao Zedong takes control of China establishing People’s Republic of China
- 1950 June 24 Korean War begins. Stalin supports North Korea who invade South Korea with Soviet weapons
- 1953 July Korean War ends

Cold War Timeline:

1961	April	Bay of Pigs invasion of Soviet aligned Cuba
	August 13	Berlin border is closed
	August 17	Construction of Berlin Wall Begins
1962	October	Cuban Missile Crisis
1963	June 26	U.S. President John F. Kennedy delivers his "I am a Berliner" speech in West Berlin.
1965	July	U.S Troops sent to fight communism in Vietnam
1969	July 20	U.S. Astronauts of Apollo 11 lands on the moon
1975	April 17	North Vietnam defeats South Vietnam, Vietnam is under communist control
1979	December	Soviet forces invade Afghanistan
1985		Mikhail Gorbachev becomes the leader of the Soviet Union bringing a campaign of openness called "glasnost" and restructuring called "perestroika"
1987	October	United States President Ronald Reagan and Russian Leader Gorbachev agree to remove all medium and short-range missiles
1989	January	Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan
	June	Poland becomes independent
	September	Hungary becomes independent
	November	Berlin Wall is demolished and East Germany allows unrestricted migration to West Germany
	December	Communist government fall in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania
1990	October	Germany is reunited into one country
1991	August	End of the Soviet Union. Cold War Ends.

Source: *History Timelines* © 2006 - www.historytimelines.org/uk

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SOURCE 1: **EXCERPT - WINSTON CHURCHILL'S IRON CURTAIN SPEECH**

Vocabulary:

United Nations – an organization of independent countries formed in 1945 at the end of World War II to promote world peace and security.

appeasement – giving in to demands in an effort to avoid war

Document Note: Winston Churchill, prime minister of Great Britain, gave this speech at Westminster College, in Fulton, Missouri, on March 5, 1946. Churchill's masterful use of the term "iron curtain" powerfully described the global situation that developed following World War II.

"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, Vienna, 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 some cases increasing measure of control from Moscow.

The safety of the world, ladies and gentlemen, requires a unity in Europe, from which no nation should be permanently outcast. It is from the quarrels of the strong parent races in Europe that the world wars we have witnessed, or which occurred in former times, have sprung.

Twice the United States has had to send several millions of its young men across the Atlantic to fight the wars. But now we all can find any nation, wherever it may dwell, between dusk and dawn. Surely we should work with conscious purpose for a grand pacification of Europe within the structure of the *United Nations* and in accordance with our Charter.

I do not believe that Soviet Russia desires war. What they desire is the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power and doctrines.

But what we have to consider here today while time remains, is the permanent prevention of war and the establishment of conditions of freedom and democracy as rapidly as possible in all countries. Our difficulties and dangers will not be removed by closing our eyes to them. They will not be removed by mere waiting to see what happens; nor will they be removed by a policy of *appeasement*.

For that reason the old doctrine of a balance of power is unsound. We cannot afford, if we can help it, to work on narrow margins, offering temptations to a trial of strength."

Source: *Public Domain*, video clip of speech is available at <http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/winstonchurchillsinewsofpeace.htm>

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SOURCE 1: EXCERPT - WINSTON CHURCHILL'S IRON CURTAIN SPEECH

1. Who was **Winston Churchill**?
2. **Where** did Churchill deliver this famous speech?



New York World-Telegram & Sun Collection/LOC

Winston Churchill (left) and President Truman arrive at Westminster College for the "Iron Curtain" speech, March 5, 1946.

3. According to Churchill, **what must happen** to keep the world safe from another world war?
4. What was the **"iron curtain"**?
5. From what you read in the document, what **emerging global struggle** concerned Churchill? Use examples from his speech to support your answer.

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SOURCE 2: JOHN F. KENNEDY'S "ICH BIN EIN BERLINER" SPEECH

Vocabulary:

Ich bin ein Berliner: German phrase meaning "I am proud to be a Berliner."

Document Note: On June 26th 1963, President Kennedy arrived in Berlin after visiting Bonn, Cologne and Frankfurt, where he had given speeches to huge, wildly cheering crowds. During his eight-hour visit, he gave a speech to an immense crowd gathered in the Rudolph Wilde Platz near the Berlin Wall.

Today, in the world of freedom, the proudest boast is "*Ich bin ein Berliner*." 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.

And there are some who say, in Europe and elsewhere, we can work with the Communists.

Let them come to Berlin.

And there are even a few who say that it is true that communism is an evil system, but it permits us to make economic progress.

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. I know of no town, no city, that has been besieged for 18 years that still lives with the vitality and the force, and the hope, and the determination of the city of West Berlin.

What is true of this city is true of Germany: Real, lasting peace in Europe can never be assured as long as one German out of four is denied the elementary right of free men, and that is to make a free choice. In 18 years of peace and good faith, this generation of Germans has earned the right to be free, including the right to unite their families and their nation in lasting peace, with good will to all people.

You live in a defended island of freedom, but your life is part of the main. So let me ask you, as I close, to lift your eyes beyond the dangers of today, to the hopes of tomorrow, beyond the freedom merely of this city of Berlin, or your country of Germany, to the advance of freedom everywhere, beyond the wall to the day of peace with justice, beyond yourselves and ourselves to all mankind. Freedom is indivisible, and when one man is enslaved, all are not free.

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*."

Source: *John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum*

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SOURCE 2: JOHN F. KENNEDY'S "ICH BIN EIN BERLINER" SPEECH

1. Who was **John F. Kennedy**? **Why** would Berliners want to hear him?
2. **Where** did he deliver this speech? Why is this significant?
3. What does Kennedy say is the "*elementary **right** of free men*"?
4. **What** does Kennedy say **physically divides** the city of Berlin?
5. Explain how Berlin is, as Kennedy claims, "*a **divided island***"?
6. **Why** does Kennedy say he is "*proud to be a Berliner*" (*Ich bin ein Berliner*)?
7. Make a "T-Chart" comparing what Kennedy says about **democracy and communism**:

President John F. Kennedy's "Ich bin ein Berliner" Speech, June 26, 1963, at the Rathaus Schöneberg in West Berlin, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum ↓



President Kennedy delivers his speech, "I am a Berliner." ↑



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SOURCE 3: MAP: DIVIDED BERLIN DURING THE COLD WAR, 1948-1990

Document Note: The division of Germany was mentioned at Yalta (February 1945) and at Potsdam (July 1945). The Allies of WWII decided to divide Germany into four occupation zones.

Berlin lies 110 miles within the Russian zone and it too was divided into four. The powers jointly controlled the city and administered their occupation zones from Berlin.



Source: *Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.*

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SOURCE 3: MAP: DIVIDED BERLIN DURING THE COLD WAR, 1948-1990

1. Into how many **zones** was Berlin divided?
2. What **four countries** each controlled their own portion of Berlin?
3. In what part of Germany is **West Berlin** located?
4. Which country controls **East Berlin**?
5. For how many **years** was Berlin divided in this way?
6. What difficulties does West Berlin's **location** present for its occupying countries?
7. After answering the questions for the source Map: Europe Divided - **How** did Berlin **symbolize** the larger ongoing global struggle of the Cold War?



The Berlin Wall in 1963

How did Berlin symbolize the global struggle between the free world and the communist world during the Cold War?

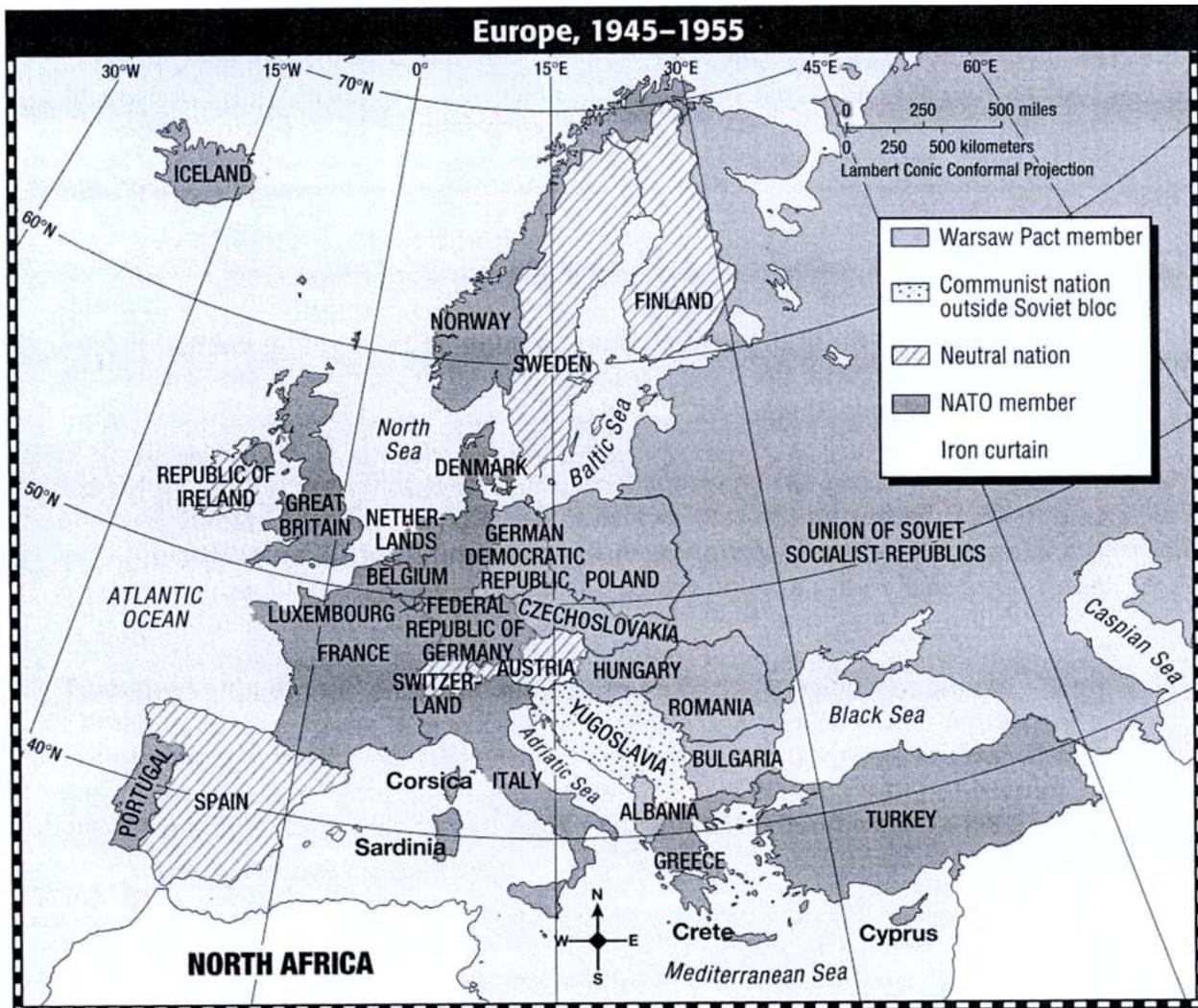
SOURCE 4: MAP – EUROPE DIVIDED: NATO VS WARSAW PACT

Vocabulary:

Warsaw Pact – a 1955 treaty forming an alliance between the Soviet Union and its eight communist satellite country for the purposes of opposing democracy.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) – a 1949 treaty forming an alliance between the United States and cooperating countries for the purposes of opposing communism.

Document Note: During the Cold War, most European Nations aligned themselves with the Soviet Union or the United States.



Source: *Glencoe World History Textbook*

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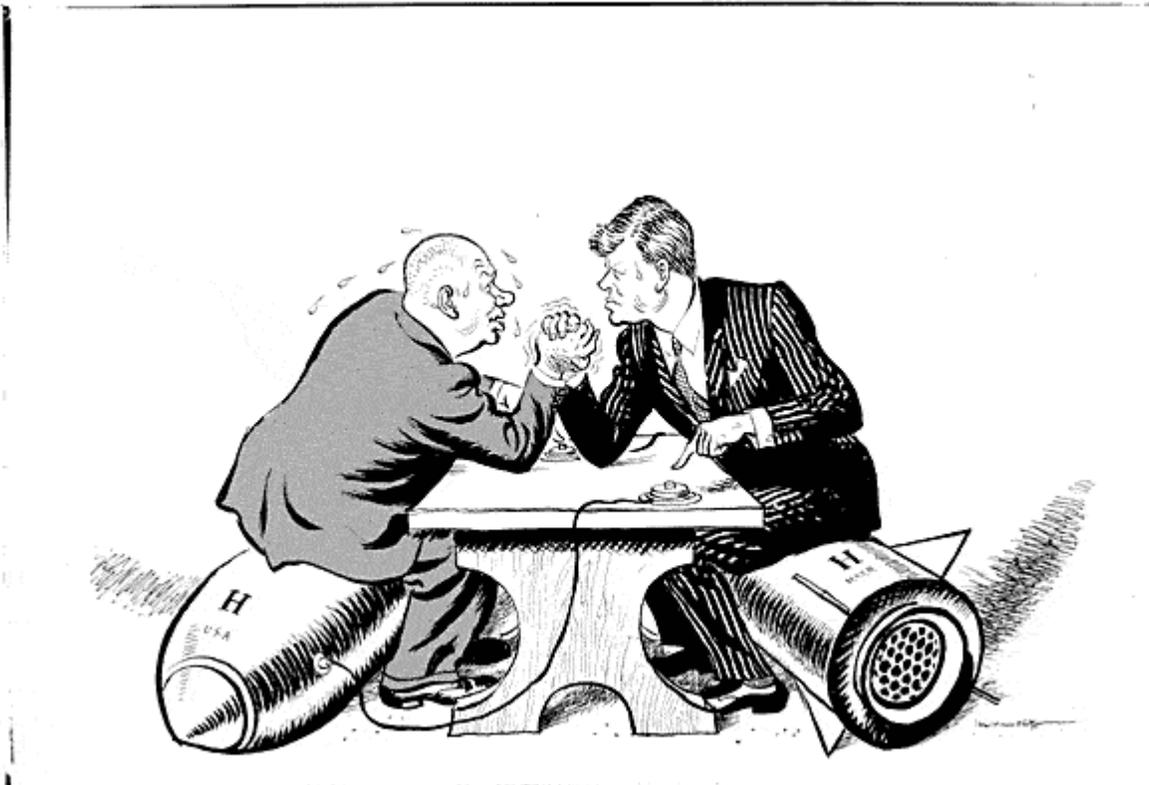
SOURCE 4: MAP – EUROPE DIVIDED: NATO VS WARSAW PACT

1. With which country did **Warsaw Pact** countries ally themselves – USA or USSR?
2. Which major western European countries were members of **NATO**?
3. In general, are members of the Warsaw Pact **close or far away** from USSR?
4. Notice that Finland and Austria are 2 of 5 countries that remained **neutral**. Describe the location of these two nations relative to Warsaw Pact members and then formulate a hypothesis to explain their choice.
5. The United States was a member of NATO. **Why** might major Western European countries **ally** themselves with the United States during the Cold War?
6. Compare this source to the **Map: Divided Berlin during the Cold War**:
 - How are they similar?
 - How are they different?

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SOURCE 5: POLITICAL CARTOON: KENNEDY VS. KHRUSHCHEV

Document Note: Following the use of nuclear weapons in World War II, two world superpowers emerged – the United States and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) or Soviet Union. Both countries entered an arms race in an effort to gain the upper hand. This Cold War era cartoon shows Kennedy and Khrushchev.



Source: *Political Cartoon drawn by artist Leslie Gilbert Illingworth from the Daily Mail, October 29, 1962*

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SOURCE 6: PHOTOGRAPH – THE BERLIN WALL (COLOR)

Document Note: *Photograph of the Berlin Wall dividing East and West Berlin.*



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SOURCE 6: **PHOTOGRAPH – THE BERLIN WALL**

1. Describe the **right side** of the wall:
2. Describe the **left side** of the wall:
3. Which side of the wall do you **prefer**? Why?
4. What types of **people** are on the **left side** of the wall? Why?
5. Describe the **person** on the **right side**:
6. How does he/she **differ** from the people on the left side?
7. Which side is **East Berlin**? Why?
8. How did the **Berlin Wall symbolize the global struggle** between the free world and the communist world during the Cold War?



Two original 12 foot tall sections of the Berlin Wall on Display in Rapid City, South Dakota.

How did Berlin symbolize the global struggle between the free world and the communist world during the Cold War?

SOURCE 7: PHOTO “ESCAPE ATTEMPT AT INNER GERMAN BORDER”

Document Note: Well-armed police constantly patrolled the border using half starved dogs in search of desperate residents who tried countless means to escape to freedom.



Source: *Festnahme an der deutsch-deutschen Grenze bei Vacha im Jahr 1956*
© www.ddr-fotos.de / Marco Bertram (Bild ddr_042)

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SOURCE 7: PHOTO “ESCAPE ATTEMPT AT INNER GERMAN BORDER”

1. **Why** is the policeman pointing a **gun** at the man in the photo?
2. Besides a gun, what does the policeman have to use to **enforce** the rules?
3. Why is this occurring at **night**?
4. **How** is the man trying to escape?
5. What is the **emotion** of the **escapee**?
6. What is the **emotion** of the **policeman**?
7. Which **country/government** does the policeman **represent**?
8. **Why** is this man trying to escape?
9. **Where** might he be going?
10. How does this **represent the greater worldwide conflict** of the Cold War?

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SOURCE 8: POLITICAL CARTOON “SHE MIGHT HAVE INVADED RUSSIA”

Document Note: In January 1968, moderate communists came to power in Czechoslovakia, inaugurating a period of increasing democratization known as the "Prague Spring." The Soviet Union became increasingly concerned that the Czech experiment might spread to other countries in the Soviet Bloc. During the night of August 20-21, Soviet troops, joined by the forces of satellite countries, occupied the country by force.



Source: Political Cartoon “*She Might Have Invaded Russia*” by cartoonist Herb Block, published in the Washington Post, September 3, 1968

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SOURCE 8: POLITICAL CARTOON “SHE MIGHT HAVE INVADED RUSSIA”

1. What **country** do the military men represent?
2. What **country** does the woman on the ground represent?
3. **Why** is the word ***Freedom*** written across the figure of the woman?
4. **How** was *Freedom* **killed**?
5. How did the **cartoonist view** Russia’s influence over Czechoslovakia?
6. **Compare** this source to the Source 7 “ESCAPE ATTEMPT AT INNER GERMAN BORDER”:
 - What do the two sources have in common?
 - How are the two sources different?



The Cold War

Jennifer Chandler

With the end of World War II came an entirely new world order. Out of the utter devastation of the war two new superpowers emerged with distinctly different war experiences, national interests and political ideologies. The United States emerged from World War II victorious, mainland unscathed by battle, economically and politically stable. The Soviet Union, the other superpower was also on the winning side. Similarities end there. The Soviet Union emerged devastated economically and structurally by two World Wars. Politically, the nation was in the early years of a new communist government under the dictatorial control of Joseph Stalin. No longer unified in their fight against Hitler as a greater evil, diametrically opposing worldviews became evident. The United States favored self-determination, democracy and a capitalist economic system. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, sought control of surrounding countries as a buffer zone of protection from the West and espoused communism. Each superpower strove to redesign the world to suit its own needs and interests. This developing situation set the stage for the possibility of plunging the world into yet another world war.

The Cold War refers to a five decade long era during which the United States and the Soviet Union challenged each other globally yet miraculously avoided direct military conflict. Tactics of the Cold War included aiding foreign countries to gain loyalty, espionage, entering into alliances, propaganda, brinkmanship and fighting each other indirectly through conflicts in other countries – surrogate wars. Origins of the Cold War can be found in the final months of World War II. As victory in World War II loomed, Allied leaders Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin and FDR (Truman represented the US in the final meeting) met together in a series of conferences – Tehran, Potsdam and Yalta. During these three meetings the Allies decided their forces would

launch the final surge into Germany, then divide Germany and its capital Berlin among the victors. Differing world viewpoints made these meetings difficult and contributed to the escalation of hostilities.

Following World War II, Germany was subsequently divided into East Germany, controlled by the Soviets and West Germany, jointly controlled by Great Britain, France and the United States. The Soviets, eager to protect themselves from a West they distrusted, imposed a communist system of government in East Germany. The remaining countries cooperated together to set up a democratic system of government in the other half of the country, renamed West Germany. Both sides fortified the border with the opposition heavily to enforce their political and economic preferences in the territory they controlled. Joseph Stalin expressed to East German Communists “You must organize your own state. The line of demarcation between the Western and Eastern Germany should be regarded as a border, and not as a simple but as a dangerous border.”¹ British Prime Minister Winston Churchill echoed the growing international tension in his famous “Sinews of Peace” speech where he noted “From what I have seen of our Russian friends and allies during the war, I am convinced that there is nothing they admire so much as strength, and there is nothing for which they have less respect than for weakness, especially military weakness.”²

Fearing the spread of communism initially under Stalin’s dictatorial rule and continuing across the decades to Gorbachev’s leadership, Western countries and the remaining allies joined together as a group known as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). NATO’s goal was to prevent the spread of communism around the world. The United States adopted a policy of containment and backed the Marshall Plan which entailed pouring its own resources in the rebuilding of Western Europe - in essence assuring a buffer zone of its own. American presidents

¹ Vladislav M. Zubok, *A Failed Empire: The Soviet Union in the Cold War from Stalin to Gorbachev*, (USA: University of North Carolina Press, 2009), 83

² Frederick Taylor, *The Berlin Wall: A World Divided, 1961-1989* (New York: Harper Collins, 2006), 37

from Eisenhower to Reagan upheld this strategy as integral to American foreign policy. President John F. Kennedy expressed the doctrine in a speech to the nation saying, “Any hostile move anywhere in the world against the safety and freedom of peoples to whom we are committed – including in particular the brave people of West Berlin – will be met by whatever action is needed.”³ In response, the Soviets created the Warsaw Pact, a group whose goal was to promote communism around the world and whose participants consisted of Soviet satellite countries under the communist system.

As each post World War II year passed, Berlin, became a microcosm of larger ongoing world events. Berlin itself was divided between the four former Allied Powers of the Soviet Union, United States, Great Britain and France. The four countries related to each other in Berlin in much the same way they related to each other in East and West Germany and on the greater global landscape. The Soviets with East Berlin under their control, set up a communist sector loyal to Soviet economic and political ideas. East German leader Ulbricht regarded West Berlin “‘as a huge hole in our republic’ that needs to be sealed. He wanted to close the sector border that ran through the middle of Berlin.”⁴ The United States, Great Britain and France united to jointly merge their sectors into a democratic, capitalist system in West Berlin.

As the contrast between East and West Berlin grew, thousands of East Berliners fled and relocated to West Berlin. East Germans raced to Berlin to escape communism by passing into the western sector.⁵ As tensions mounted between the two superpowers over the situation in Germany, tensions soared over unfolding situations on the larger world stage. China, the country with the world’s largest population, fell to communism a Mao Zedong established the People’s Republic of China in 1949. That same year, the Soviet Union detonated its own atomic bomb

³ W. R. Smyser, *Kennedy and the Berlin Wall*, (Maryland: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2009), 197

⁴ Smyser, *Kennedy and the Berlin Wall*, 54

⁵ Smyser, *Kennedy and the Berlin Wall*, 21

revealing its military fortitude. A dramatic rush to stockpile nuclear weapons ensued between the United States and the Soviet Union as each raced to achieve and maintain military superiority. In 1950, communist North Korea invaded South Korea and both countries backed their ideological counterpart in the Korean War. The action ended in a stalemate.

Back in Germany, the West renamed West Germany the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet renamed East Germany the German Democratic Republic. The Soviets took definitive action in Berlin to stop the flow of the population across the border and maintain the population. Slowly restricting border crossings proved ineffective. In 1961, the Soviets authorized the construction of a permanent barrier dividing East and West Berlin – the Berlin Wall. The first generation wall began as a six foot high barbed wire fence that was quickly replaced by a twelve foot wall of concrete blocks that ran for 55 miles. Observers noted, “We saw a lot of activity along the sector border. Vopos were unloading concrete posts and rolls of barbed wire from military trucks and were setting up a barbed wire barrier along the border. They totally blocked access across any streets that went from East to West.”⁶ Soon after the concrete barrier was constructed, “They built the new concrete barrier – which soon became known in the press at the Berlin Wall . . . to block an open view across the barrier within the center of the city.”⁷

Globally, both superpowers sought to contain the other and spread their cause. President John F. Kennedy and Soviet leader Nikita Krushchev brought the world to the brink of nuclear war during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Soviets set up nuclear weapons in Cuba and the Americans, horrified at such a presumptuous and aggressive action threatened nuclear war. After an intense standoff, the Soviets retreated but after being so close to nuclear war both sides began seeking diplomatic options. At the same time, back in Berlin, the Soviets installed a second generation of the wall, this time adding a second fence running parallel to the original wall 100 yards further in

⁶ Smyser, *Kennedy and the Berlin Wall*, 102

⁷ Smyser, *Kennedy and the Berlin Wall*, 110

creating a “death strip” to discourage any escapees. In 1963 President Kennedy traveled to Berlin to publically renounce Soviet aggression as embodied in the Wall and to assure West Berliners of American support. 1965 marked further escalation of the Cold War. On the world stage, the United States committed troops to fight communism in Vietnam. Back in Berlin the third generation of the Wall appeared as more concrete slabs with steel girders reinforced the structure. Concrete sewage pipes were added to a new top to the Wall. By 1973, the United States withdrew from Vietnam and the country fell to communism. In Berlin, the Soviets fortified a fourth generation Wall adding new concrete segments now almost five feet wide with 19 sections of fortification including watchtowers and trenches.

The Cold War slowly began to thaw during the seventies and eighties. These decades were marked with crisis situations in the Middle East. Throughout the decades leaders of the United States from Kennedy to Reagan and leaders of the Soviet Union from Khrushchev to Gorbachev continued diplomatic attempts to stop the conflict. Arms reductions agreements and economic challenges gradually led to a calming of tensions. “It took three decades to turn the Soviet Union into a superpower, the main challenger of the supremacy of the United States in the world. But it only took three years for the Communist giant to disintegrate. . . But most scholars and analysts conclude that that Soviet superpower met its end at the hands of its own leadership under the influence of new ideas, policies and circumstances.”⁸ In Germany, the Berlin Wall finally fell in November of 1989. Jubilant East Berliners, finally allowed freedom to move about the city unrestricted, tore parts of the Wall down. Soon after in October of 1990, East and West Germany reunited as one country. With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Cold War came to an end.

⁸ Zubok, *A Failed Empire*, 303

Cold War DBQ Project Assignment

How did Berlin symbolize the global struggle between the free world and the communist world during the Cold War?

Step 1: Evaluate all 10 sources by answering the accompanying questions.

Step 2: Sort the sources into at least three different categories that will provide answers to the question.

Step 3: Determine the three topics best supported by the DBQ sources provided. Review the example below before you begin:

Topic:	Berlin	Global Situation
Example Topic: <i>Proliferation</i>	Source - photos of Checkpoint Charlie standoff <i>Berlin Wall, reinforcement of border and armaments by both sides</i>	Source - statistics showing how free and communist countries sought to gain military superiority <i>Nuclear Brinkmanship</i>

Step 4: Record your three topics below in the first column.

Topic	Berlin	Global Situation
Topic #1	Source #	Source #
Topic #2	Source #	Source #
Topic #3	Source #	Source #

Step 5: Review all sources and select the source that best supports each of your three topics as it relates to Berlin during the Cold War. Record the source number or title in Column 2.

Step 6: Review all remaining sources and determine the sources that best support the topic as it relates to the Global Situation during the Cold War. Record this information in Column 3.

Step 7: For each topic, write a one paragraph explanation that includes the following:

- Explain why the topic is important during the Cold War
- Determine how the topic is expressed in the context of Berlin
- Reference the source you selected for Berlin
- Determine how the topic is expressed in the context of the greater Global Struggle
- Reference the source you selected representing the greater Global Struggle

EXAMPLE:

Proliferation is the deliberate attempt to achieve military superiority as fast as possible. Throughout the Cold War, both the communist and free countries attempted to achieve domination and containment of the enemy by creating a larger stockpile of weapons and a higher degree of technology. In Berlin, as seen in the picture of the border crossing Checkpoint Charlie, both sides worked to fortify their side and intimidate the other side. On a larger scale, as seen in the statistics, both the United States and Soviet Union created larger and more destructive nuclear weapons. Berlin represented the military standoff as guards on both sides of the Berlin Wall worked to protect their perspective of the world.

Step 8: Research and select one additional primary source that supports each of your three topics related to Berlin.

Topic	Berlin	Connection to Topic
Topic #1	Source:	How the source relates to the topic
Topic #2	Source:	How the source relates to the topic
Topic #3	Source:	How the source relates to the topic

Step 9: Research and select one additional primary source that supports each of your three topics related to the greater Global Struggle.

Topic	Global Struggle	Connection to Topic
Topic #1	Source:	How the source relates to the topic
Topic #2	Source:	How the source relates to the topic
Topic #3	Source:	How the source relates to the topic

Step 10: Assemble your project creating a 2-sided visual montage that clearly answers the Document Based Question:

- The montage will consist of twelve 8 ½ x 11” pieces
- One side (6 pieces) will represent Berlin, the reverse side (6 pieces) will represent the greater Global Struggle
- Decide how you will creatively and visually represent information
- Answer the DBQ question clearly throughout your project

Include:

- Name
- Class Period
- DBQ question on both sides
- 3 Cold War topics on both sides
- Explanatory paragraph information (determine what parts of your paragraph will be placed on each side)
- Portions of the DBQ sources you selected such as parts of pictures, Quotes from speeches, documents, primary sources, maps, photos
- key events or personalities

Sketch of Planned Montage Layout: Side One

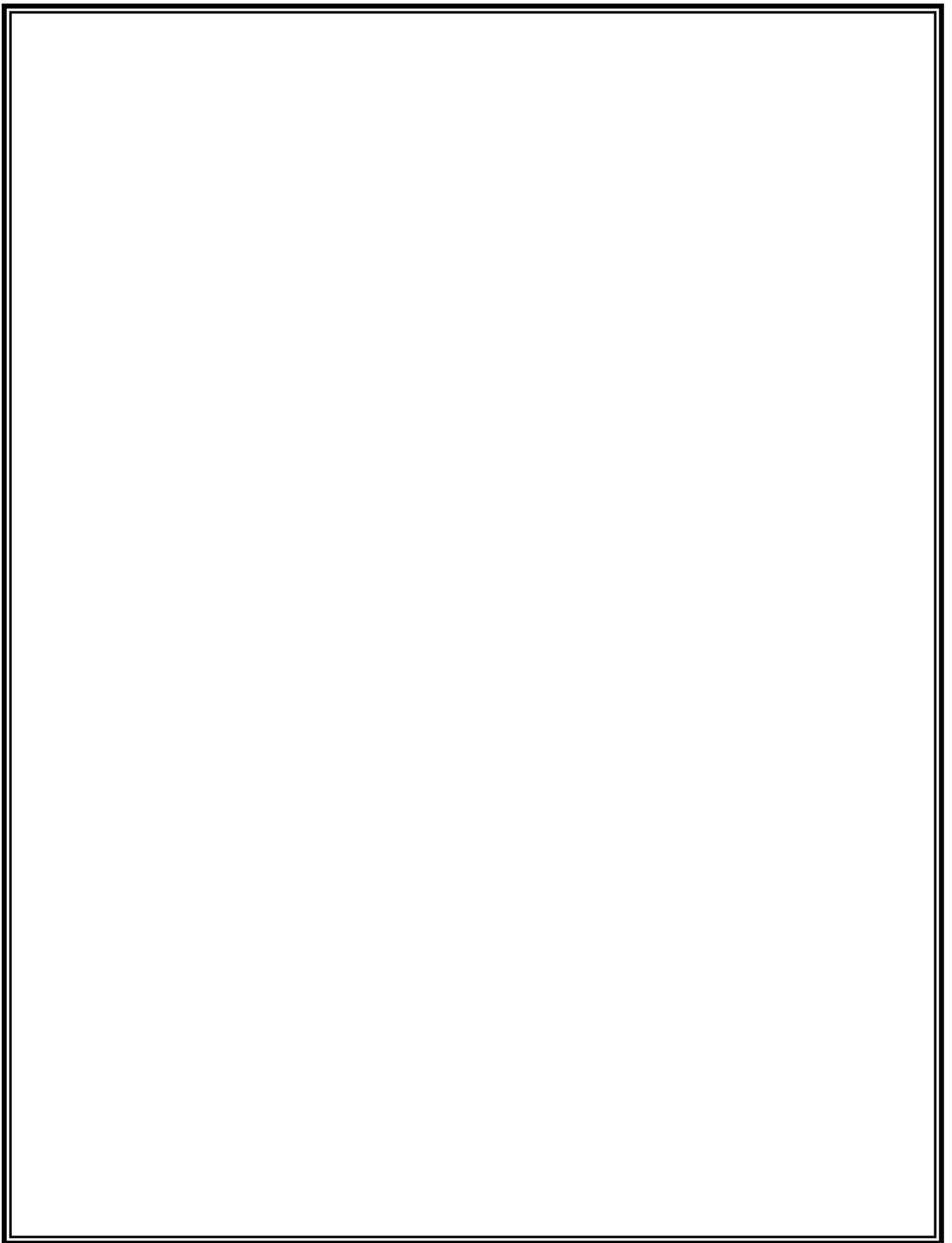
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How did Berlin symbolize the global struggle between the free world and the communist world during the Cold War?

Sketch of Planned Montage Layout: Side Two

GLOBAL STRUGGLE

How did Berlin symbolize the global struggle between the free world and the communist world during the Cold War?



Cold War DBQ Project Scoring Rubric

	Completion	Depth	Effort	Outside Info	Content	Layout/Creativity
Score of 5	*Thoroughly develops all aspects of the project evenly & in depth	*Is more analytical than descriptive (applies, analyzes, evaluates, & creates information)	*Incorporates relevant information from <i>at least</i> the requested number of sources	*Incorporates substantial relevant outside sources	*Specifically answers the question with many relevant facts, examples, & details	*Demonstrates a masterful & clear layout; includes content that is more than a restatement of the question; montage is very creative and visually appealing
Score of 4	*Develops all aspects of the project but may do so somewhat unevenly	*Is both descriptive & analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates information)	*Incorporates relevant information for <i>at least</i> the requested number of sources	*Incorporates relevant outside sources	*Answers the question with relevant facts, examples, & details	*Demonstrates a satisfactory layout; includes an introduction & a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the question; montage is creative and visually appealing
Score of 3	*Develops all aspects of the projects with little depth or develops most aspects of the project in some depth	*Is more descriptive than analytical (applies, may analyze and/or evaluate information)	*Incorporates relevant information from some sources	*Incorporates limited relevant outside sources	*Answers the question; includes some relevant facts, examples, & details; may include some minor inaccuracies	*Demonstrates a satisfactory layout; includes an introduction & a conclusion that may be a restatement of the question; montage is creative
Score of 2	*Only develops some of the project topics and sources, some topics are incomplete	*Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty, weak, or isolated application or analysis	*Incorporates limited relevant information from the documents or consists primarily of relevant information copied from the sources	*Presents little or no relevant outside sources	*Answers the question; Includes few relevant facts, examples, & details; may include some inaccuracies	*Demonstrates a somewhat confusing layout, may lack focus; may not contain information that directly answers the question; montage is basic and plain
Score of 1	*Minimally develops some aspects of the project, most topics and sources are missing	*Is descriptive; may lack understanding, application, or analysis	*Makes vague, unclear references to the documents or consists primarily of relevant & irrelevant information copied from the sources	*Presents no relevant outside sources	*Does not adequately answer the question; Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details; may include inaccuracies	*May demonstrate a weakness in layout; may lack focus; may contain information not linked to the question; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; uncreative; messy

Score of 0

*Fails to develop the task or may only refer to the Document Based Question in a general way; OR includes no relevant facts, examples or details; OR includes only the historical context and/or task as copied from class materials; OR includes only entire documents copied from the DBQ packet; OR is illegible: OR is a blank paper

**Comments
& Score**