

Berlin Blockade

		1	2	3	4
S	Who is the Speaker (Artist)? The voice that is speaking. Identification of the historical person (or group of people) who created the primary source. What do we know about this person?				
O	What is the Occasion? What is the time and place? The context in which the primary source was created?				
A	Who is the Audience? The readers to whom this document is directed. The audience may be one person, a small group, or a large group.				
P	What is the Purpose? What is the reason behind the text? Why was it written? What goal did the author have in mind?				
S	What is the Subject? What is the general topic, content, or idea contained in the text? Summarize in a few words or phrase.				
Tone	What is the Tone? What is the attitude of the speaker? Examine the choice of words, emotions expressed, imagery used to determine the attitude				

1. In document #1 when did Truman speak about the Berlin airlift? _____
2. In document #1 what promise does Truman make to the European countries? _____
3. Speculate why Truman makes this promise to Europe? _____
4. In document #2 what countries are responsible for Germany after WWII? _____
5. In document #2 infer how the Soviets will treat the Germans after WWII? _____
6. In document #2 Where is the capital of Berlin? _____
7. In document #3 when did the Blockade begin and end? _____
8. Describe the scenes in document #3 _____
9. In document #4 what kind of supplies are being brought into Berlin? _____
10. In document #4 why doesn't Stalin shoot? _____
11. Speculate why was Truman willing to spend so much money on the Berlin airlift? _____

Berlin Blockade- Soapstone

We demonstrated to the people of Europe that we would act resolutely, when their freedom was threatened. Politically it brought the people of Western Europe closer to us.

President Truman, speaking in 1949

Document #1

Document #2



Document #3



June 27, 1948. Shipments by rail and the autobahn came to a halt. A desperate Berlin, faced with starvation and in need of vital supplies, looked to the West for help. Wishing to avoid war or a humiliating retreat supported the air campaign. Surviving a normally harsh German winter, the airlift carried over two million tons of supplies in 270,000 flights. The blockade of Berlin was finally lifted by the Soviets on May 12, 1949.



Document #4



This cartoon of July 14, 1948 by EH Shepard for the British magazine *Punch* shows Stalin watching as storks fly coal and food into Berlin.