

How Long Was The Berlin Wall

Berlin Wall The Berlin Wall (German: Berliner Mauer, pronounced [bɛʁˌliːnə ˈmaʊɐ̯]) was a guarded concrete barrier that encircled West Berlin from 1961 to 1989, separating The Berlin Wall (German: Berliner Mauer, pronounced [bɛʁˌliːnə ˈmaʊɐ̯]) was a guarded concrete barrier that encircled West Berlin from 1961 to 1989, separating it from East Berlin and the German Democratic Republic (GDR; East Germany). Construction of the Berlin Wall was commenced by the government of the GDR on 13 August 1961. It included guard towers placed along large concrete walls, accompanied by a wide area (later known as the "death strip") that contained anti-vehicle trenches, beds of nails and other defenses. The primary intention for the Wall's construction was to prevent East German citizens from fleeing to the West 25b48da57b

List of Berlin Wall segments Segments are occasionally moved, so Segments of the Berlin Wall have been given to various institutions since the fall of the wall on November 9, 1989. Segments of the Berlin Wall have been given to various institutions since the fall of the wall on November 9, 1989. Segments are occasionally moved, so locations shown may not be accurate 25b48da57b

Escape attempts claimed the lives of many, from a child as young as one to an 80-year-old woman, and many died because of the accidental or illegal actions of the guards. In numerous legal cases throughout the 1990s, several border guards, along with political officials responsible for the defence... 25b48da57b The Soviet Bloc propaganda portrayed the Wall as protecting its population from "fascist elements conspiring to prevent the will of the people" from building a communist state in the GDR. The authorities officially referred to the Berlin Wall as the Anti-Fascist Protection Rampart (Antifaschistischer Schutzwall, pronounced [antifaˌʃɪstɪʃə ˈʃʊtsval]). Conversely, West Berlin's city government sometimes referred to it as the "Wall of Shame", a term coined by Mayor Willy Brandt in reference to the Wall's restriction on freedom of movement. Along with the separate... 25b48da57b After World War II, Berlin became a focal point of Cold War tensions, divided into East and West sectors by the victorious Allies. The construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 physically and ideologically split the city, symbolising the broader division between communist and capitalist blocs. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 marked a turning point, leading to German reunification in 1990 and the restoration of Berlin as the nation's capital... 25b48da57b

The Wall – Live in Berlin A live album of the concert was released in September 1990. The Wall – Live in Berlin was a live concert performance by the English rock musician Roger Waters and numerous guest artists, of Pink Floyd's eleventh The Wall – Live in Berlin was a live concert performance by the English rock musician Roger Waters and numerous guest artists, of Pink Floyd's eleventh studio album The Wall (1979), itself largely written by Waters during his time with the band. A video of the concert was also commercially released. The show was held in Berlin on 21 July 1990, to commemorate the fall of the Berlin Wall eight months earlier 25b48da57b

List of deaths at the Berlin Wall Before the construction There were numerous deaths at the Berlin Wall, which stood as a barrier between West Berlin and East Berlin from 13 August 1961 until 9 November 1989. deaths at the Berlin Wall, which stood as a barrier between West Berlin and East Berlin from 13 August 1961 until 9 November 1989. Between 1961 and 1989, the Wall prevented almost all such emigration. Before the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961, 3. From there they could then travel to West Germany and other Western European countries. 5 million East Germans circumvented Eastern Bloc emigration restrictions, many by crossing over the border from East Berlin into West Berlin 25b48da57b

Berlin Wall Monument (Chicago) The Berlin Wall Monument in Chicago is an exhibit on display at the Western Brown Line CTA station. The Berlin Wall represented one of the great political, economic, and ideological divides of the twentieth century between two major powers: the United States and the Soviet Union. Located in the Lincoln Square, Chicago neighborhood The Berlin Wall Monument in Chicago is an exhibit on display at the Western Brown Line CTA station. Located in the Lincoln Square, Chicago neighborhood, an historically German-American enclave, the monument contains a large segment of the Berlin Wall and a plaque describing its dedication to the city 25b48da57b

Berlin Crisis of 1961 the Berlin Wall. The crisis culminated in the city's de facto partition by the East German erection of the Berlin Wall. The Berlin Crisis of 1961 was the second attempt by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to change the status of Berlin by demanding the The Berlin Crisis of 1961 (German: Berlin-Krise) was the last major European political and military incident of the Cold War concerning the status of the German capital city, Berlin, and of post-World War II Germany 25b48da57b

== History == 25b48da57b When talks broke down and no agreement was reached, in August 1961 East German leader Walter Ulbricht, with Khrushchev's backing, ordered the closing of the border and the construction of a wall surrounding West Berlin. A brief stand-off between American and Soviet tanks occurred at Checkpoint Charlie... 25b48da57b

Fall of the Berlin Wall It was one of the series of events that started the fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe. The fall of the inner German border took place shortly afterward. Sections of the wall were breached, and planned deconstruction began the following June. An end to the Cold War was declared at the Malta Summit in early December,

and German reunification took place in October the following year. The Berlin Wall fell on 9 November 1989 during the Peaceful Revolution, marking the beginning of the destruction of the figurative Iron Curtain, as East The Berlin Wall fell on 9 November 1989 during the Peaceful Revolution, marking the beginning of the destruction of the figurative Iron Curtain, as East Berlin transit restrictions were overwhelmed and discarded 25b48da57b

Due to its central location in Berlin and its proximity to attractions such as the Unter den Linden boulevard, the Brandenburg Gate and the Reichstag, the station is a favorite destination for tourists. At the same time, it is the main junction for regional traffic in Berlin, measured by the number of passengers. It is open 24/7. 25b48da57b == Background == 25b48da57b

West Berlin The legality of this claim was contested by the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc countries, although West Berlin de facto aligned itself politically with the FRG from May 1949, was thereafter directly or indirectly represented in its federal institutions, and most of its residents were citizens of the FRG. West Berlin (German: Berlin (West) or West-Berlin, German pronunciation: [ˈvɛstbɛʁliːn]) was a political enclave which comprised the western part of West Berlin (German: Berlin (West) or West-Berlin, German pronunciation: [ˈvɛstbɛʁliːn]) was a political enclave which comprised the western part of Berlin from 1948 until 1990, during the Cold War. Although West Berlin was de jure not part of West Germany, lacked any sovereignty, and was under military occupation until German reunification in 1990, the territory was claimed by the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) 25b48da57b

The Berlin Crisis of 1961 was the second attempt by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to change the status of Berlin by demanding the withdrawal of all armed forces from the city and stopping the mass exodus of East Germans fleeing to the West. After the failure of his first ultimatum in 1958, Khrushchev renewed his demands at the 1961 Vienna summit, this time challenging the newly inaugurated U.S. president John F. Kennedy. Previously, in 1948 and 1949 Krushchev's predecessor Joseph Stalin had tried and also failed to change the status of Berlin with the Berlin Blockade. 25b48da57b == History == 25b48da57b == Africa == 25b48da57b West Berlin was formally controlled by the Western Allies and entirely surrounded by East Berlin and East Germany. West Berlin had great symbolic significance during the Cold War, as it was widely considered by westerners an "island of freedom". It was heavily subsidized by West Germany as a "showcase of the West". A wealthy city, West Berlin was noted for its distinctly cosmopolitan character, and as a centre of education, research and culture. With about two million... 25b48da57b During the Cold War, Friedrichstraße became famous for being a station that was located entirely in East Berlin, yet continued to be served by S-Bahn and U-Bahn trains from West Berlin, as well as long-distance trains from countries west of the Iron Curtain. The station was also a major border crossing between East and West Berlin. 25b48da57b The state-funded Centre for Contemporary History (ZZF) in Potsdam has confirmed that "at least 140 people were killed at the Berlin Wall or died under circumstances directly connected with the GDR border regime", including people attempting to escape, border guards, and innocent parties; however, researchers at the Checkpoint Charlie Museum have estimated the death toll to be significantly higher. 25b48da57b == Background == 25b48da57b

Berlin Friedrichstraße station It is located on the Friedrichstraße, a major north-south street in the Mitte district of Berlin, adjacent to the point where the street crosses the river Spree. Underneath the station is the U-Bahn station Friedrichstraße. station that was located entirely in East Berlin, yet continued to be served by S-Bahn and U-Bahn trains from West Berlin, as well as long-distance trains Berlin Friedrichstraße (German: [bɛʁliːn ˈfʁiːdʁɪçˌʃtʁaːsə]) is a railway station in the German capital Berlin 25b48da57b

History of Berlin sectors by the victorious Allies. The early 20th century brought both cultural golden ages – notably during the Weimar Republic – and the devastations of World War II, during which Berlin suffered extensive bombing and the final Battle of Berlin in 1945. The construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 physically and ideologically split the city, symbolising the broader division The history of Berlin traces back to the 12th century, when it emerged as a trading post. Over the centuries, Berlin grew in political and cultural significance, especially under the Hohenzollern dynasty, which elevated it to the capital of the Margraviate of Brandenburg in the 15th century and later the Kingdom of Prussia in 1701. The 18th and 19th centuries saw Berlin flourish as a centre of Enlightenment thought, industrialisation, and scientific innovation, culminating in its role as the capital of the German Empire in 1871 25b48da57b

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