



Active European citizenship in a historical context (method: timeline) 90 minutes

GOALS/TARGETS

At the end of this workshop you should:

- ...be more informed about how different episodes in the Cold War contributed to a sense of European citizenship.
- ...be aware of the way history has shaped the (political) perception of European citizens, including yourself.
- ...be able to use the method timeline in your classes.

PROGRAM

- Look closely at picture 1-6. Write down what you see and guess when the picture was taken. Share your answers with your neighbour.
- Put the pictures in chronological order.
- Turn around the paper with the picture on it. Read the information about the image and answer the questions. Work alone, take your own notes.
- Select three pictures that strongly contributed to your sense of European citizenship. Translate your feelings in a number: five means that a picture has invoked a strong sense of European citizenship, zero is neutral etc.
- Place the three small pictures at the right place in the coordinate system you received. Compare them with the pictures your neighbour has selected. Discuss and try to explain the differences.
- Discussion with all participants: did the Cold War stimulate or obstruct the awareness of European citizenship? Which lessons can be drawn for the future?

PICTURE 1



QUESTIONS

What do you see?.....

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When and where was the picture taken?.....

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INFORMATION AND ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT PICTURE 1

THIS SIDE OF THE PAPER SHOULD BE PRINTED ON THE BACK SIDE OF THE PREVIOUS PAGE.

General Zhukov (USSR) (August 3, 1945) reading the German Instrument of Surrender in Berlin, Germany on March 8, 1945. Also seen is Arthur Tedder, Marshal of the Royal Air Force. The photographer is unknown.

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org> (consulted February 1, 2017)

1. How was this picture taken? (spontaneously or directed?)
2. Who do you think took the picture?
3. What was the intention of the photographer?
4. On which side of World War II was the photographer?
5. What were the feelings of Zhukov and Tedder at the moment this picture was taken?
6. How would people in Western Europe in 1945 have responded to this picture?
7. How would people in Eastern Europe in 1945 have responded to his picture?
8. Would this picture inspire people to develop thoughts on society?
9. Would this picture inspire people to participate in politics?
10. How do you (personally) feel about this picture? Can you explain why you feel that way?
11. How did you respond to the event on the picture?
12. How did the events on the picture help to create a sense of European citizenship?

If you want to use this method in your class, use the yellow questions to let your students revive the past.

PICTURE 2



QUESTIONS

What do you see?.....

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When and where was the picture taken?.....

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INFORMATION AND ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT PICTURE 2

THIS SIDE OF THE PAPER SHOULD BE PRINTED ON THE BACK SIDE OF THE PREVIOUS PAGE.

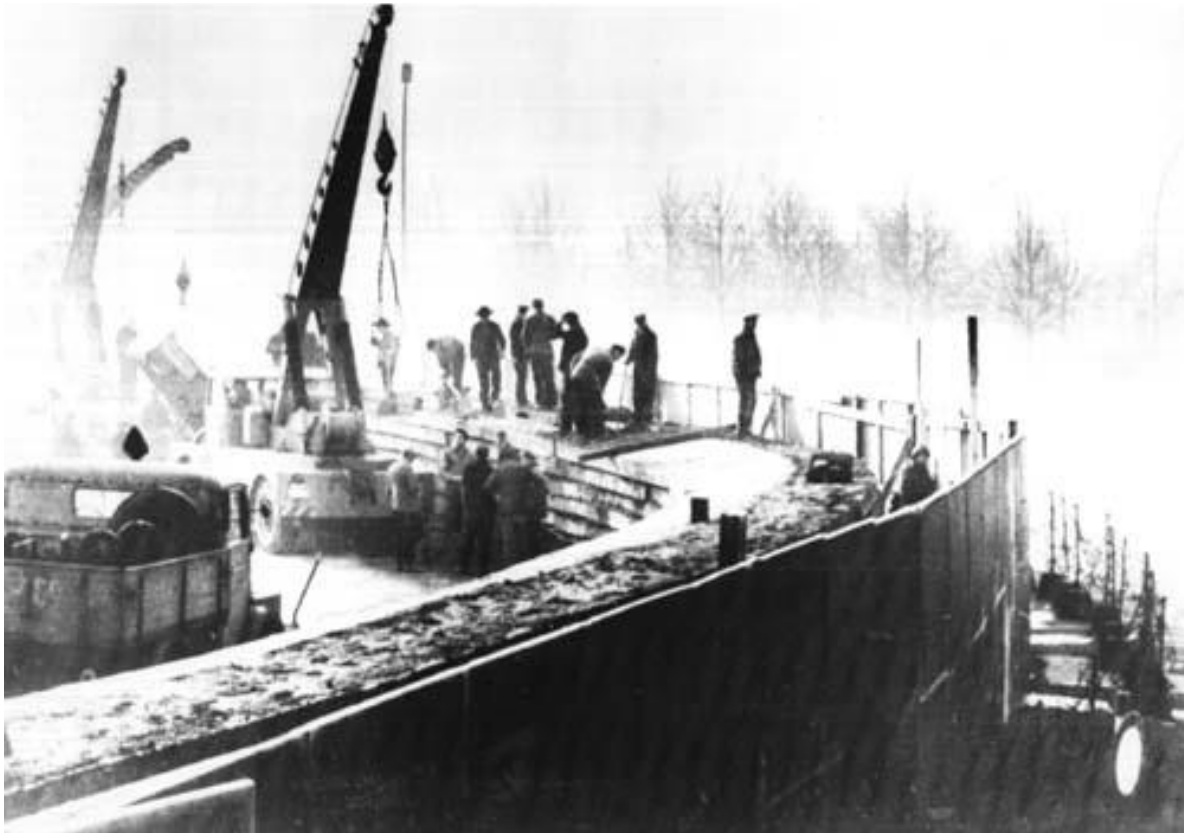
U.S. Marines engaged in street fighting during the liberation of Seoul, circa late September 1950 at the beginning of the Korean War (1950-1953). Note M-1 rifles and Browning automatic rifles carried by the Marines, dead Koreans in the street, and M-4 "Sherman" tanks in the distance. This picture was taken by a sailor or employee of the US Navy.

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org> (consulted February 1, 2017)

1. How was this picture taken? (spontaneously or directed?)
2. Who took the picture?
3. What was the intention of the photographer?
4. On which side of the Korean War was the photographer?
5. What were the feelings of the US soldiers at the moment this picture was taken?
6. How would people in Korea have responded to this picture?
7. How would people in Western Europe in 1950 have responded to his picture?
8. How would people in Eastern Europe in 1950 have responded to his picture?
9. Would this picture inspire people to develop thoughts on society?
10. Would this picture inspire people to participate in politics?
11. How do you (personally) feel about this picture? Can you explain why you feel that way?
12. How did you respond to the event on the picture?
13. How did the events on the picture help to create a sense of European citizenship?

If you want to use this method in your class, use the yellow questions to let your students revive the past.

PICTURE 3



QUESTIONS

What do you see?.....

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When and where was the picture taken?.....

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INFORMATION AND ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT PICTURE 3

THIS SIDE OF THE PAPER SHOULD BE PRINTED ON THE BACK SIDE OF THE PREVIOUS PAGE.

East German construction workers building the Berlin Wall. The picture was taken by an officer or employee of the US Government as part of that person's official duties on 20 November 1961.

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org> (consulted February 1, 2017).

1. How was this picture taken? (spontaneously or directed?)
2. Who took the picture?
3. What was the intention of the photographer?
4. What was the relationship of the photographer to the people on the picture?
What was his point of view?
5. What were the feelings of the construction workers at the moment this picture was taken?
6. How would people in Western Germany in 1961 have responded to this picture?
7. How would people in Eastern Germany in 1961 have responded to his picture?
8. How would people in Western Europe in 1961 have responded to his picture?
9. How would people in Eastern Europe in 1961 have responded to his picture?
10. Would this picture inspire people to develop thoughts on society?
11. Would this picture inspire people to participate in politics?
12. How do you (personally) feel about this picture? Can you explain why you feel that way?
13. How did you respond to the event on the picture?
14. How did the events on the picture help to create a sense of European citizenship?

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PICTURE 4



QUESTIONS

What do you see?.....

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When and where was the picture taken?.....

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INFORMATION AND ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT PICTURE 4

THIS SIDE OF THE PAPER SHOULD BE PRINTED ON THE BACK SIDE OF THE PREVIOUS PAGE.

President John F. Kennedy meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in the Oval Office. The President knows but does not reveal that he is now aware of the missile build-up in Cuba. The picture was taken on 18 October 1962 by a photographer from the White House.

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org> (consulted February 1, 2017).

1. How was this picture taken? (spontaneously or directed?)
2. Who took the picture?
3. What was the intention of the photographer?
4. What was the relationship of the photographer to the people on the picture?
What was his point of view?
5. What were the feelings of the Kennedy at the moment this picture was taken?
6. What were the feelings of the Gromyko at the moment this picture was taken?
7. How would people in Western Europe in 1962 have responded to his picture?
8. How would people in Eastern Europe in 1962 have responded to his picture?
9. Would this picture inspire people to develop thoughts on society?
10. Would this picture inspire people to participate in politics?
11. How do you (personally) feel about this picture? Can you explain why you feel that way?
12. How did you respond to the event on the picture?
13. How did the events on the picture help to create a sense of European citizenship?

If you want to use this method in your class, use the yellow questions to let your students revive the past.

PICTURE 5



QUESTIONS

What do you see?.....
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.....
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When and where was the picture taken?.....
.....

INFORMATION AND ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT PICTURE 5

THIS SIDE OF THE PAPER SHOULD BE PRINTED ON THE BACK SIDE OF THE PREVIOUS PAGE.

Picture taken in the aftermath of the My Lai massacre, showing mostly women and children dead on a road. The picture was taken on 16 March 1968 by army photographer Ronald L. Haeberle. He took the picture with his personal camera and sold it to the media. With his army camera he made pictures which were subject to censorship, or didn't depict any Vietnamese casualties when published in an Army newspaper. In the My Lai massacre hundreds of unarmed Vietnamese civilians were killed by US soldiers.

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org>, www.wikipedia.org (consulted February 1, 2017).

1. How was this picture taken? (spontaneously or directed?)
2. Who took the picture?
3. What was the intention of the photographer?
4. What was the relationship of the photographer to the people on the picture?
What was his point of view?
5. What were the feelings of the photographer at the moment this picture was taken?
6. How would people in the USA in 1968 have responded to his picture?
7. How would people in Vietnam in 1968 have responded to his picture?
8. How would people in Western Europe in 1968 have responded to his picture?
9. How would people in Eastern Europe in 1968 have responded to his picture?
10. Would this picture inspire people to develop thoughts on society?
11. Would this picture inspire people to participate in politics?
12. How do you (personally) feel about this picture? Can you explain why you feel that way?
13. How did you respond to the event on the picture?
14. How did the events on the picture help to create a sense of European citizenship?

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PICTURE 6



QUESTIONS

What do you see?.....

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When and where was the picture taken?.....

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INFORMATION AND ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS ABOUT PICTURE 6

THIS SIDE OF THE PAPER SHOULD BE PRINTED ON THE BACK SIDE OF THE PREVIOUS PAGE.

Brandenburg Gate (of the Berlin Wall) on December 1, 1989. The structure is already freely accessible from the East, however, the crossing to the Western side will not be officially open until December 22nd. The picture is taken by US army photographer Lee Corkran.

Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org> (consulted February 1, 2017).

1. How was this picture taken? (spontaneously or directed?)
2. Who took the picture?
3. What was the intention of the photographer?
4. What was the relationship of the photographer to the people on the picture?
What was his point of view?
5. What were the feelings of the photographer at the moment this picture was taken?
6. How would people in Germany in 1989 have responded to his picture?
7. How would people in Western Europe in 1989 have responded to his picture?
8. How would people in Eastern Europe in 1989 have responded to his picture?
9. How would people in Russia in 1989 have responded to his picture?
10. Would this picture inspire people to develop thoughts on society?
11. Would this picture inspire people to participate in politics?
12. How do you (personally) feel about this picture? Can you explain why you feel that way?
13. How did you respond to the event on the picture?
14. How did the events on the picture help to create a sense of European citizenship?

If you want to use this method in your class, use the yellow questions to let your students revive the past.