

Germany Project Overview

Agenda

Topics Covered

Background of Post WWII Germany

Data

Q&A / Suggestions / Lets get to work

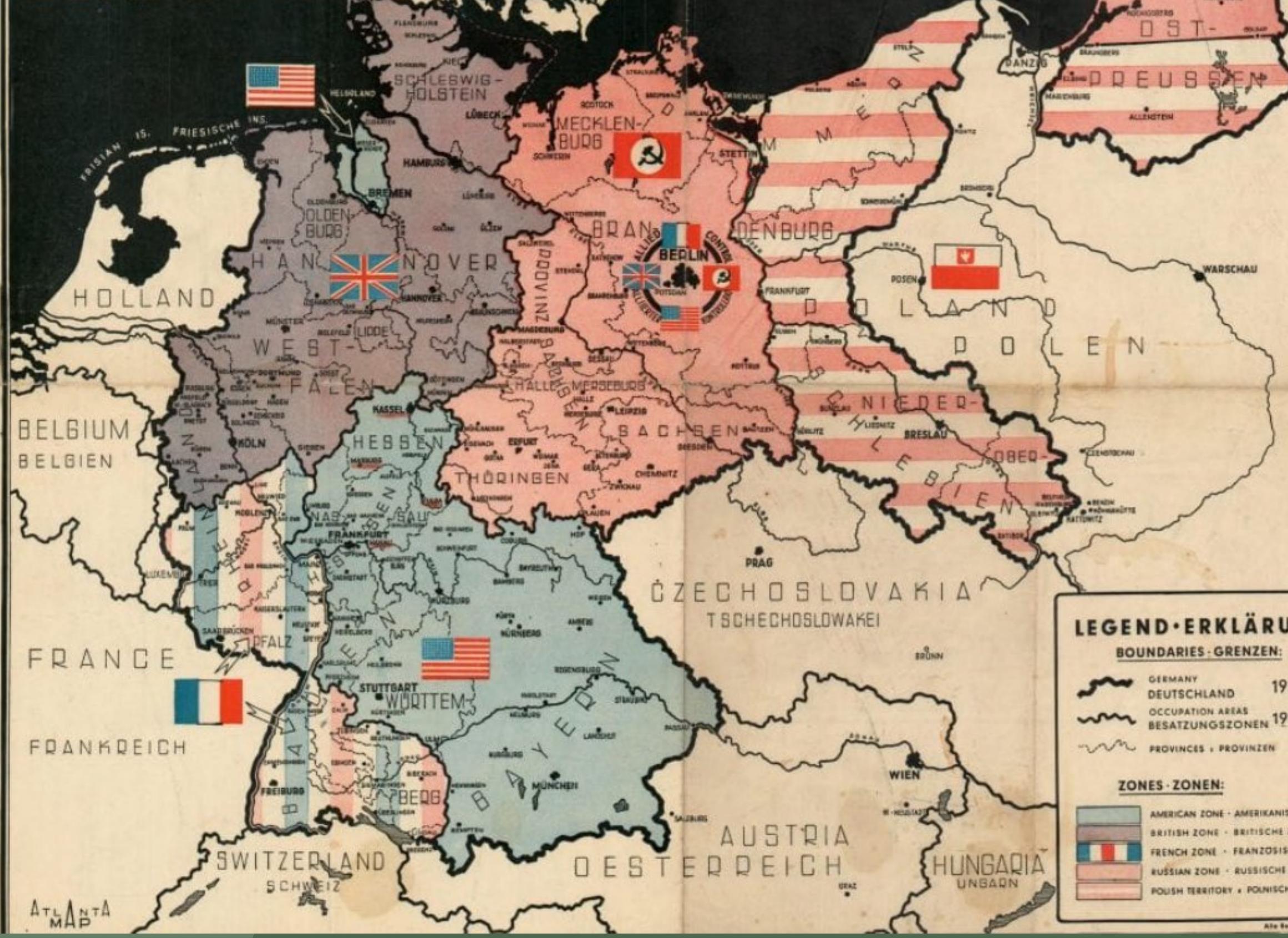
Background of post WWII Germany

Division after World War II: After World War II

- Germany was divided into four occupation zones controlled by the Allied powers: the United States, the United Kingdom, France.
- On the other side: The Soviet Union.
- The capital city of Berlin, located deep within the Soviet zone, was also divided into four sectors, each controlled by one of the Allied powers.



GERMANY: MAP OF THE OCCUPATION AREAS KARTE DER BESATZUNGS-ZONEN



Creation of East and West Germany:

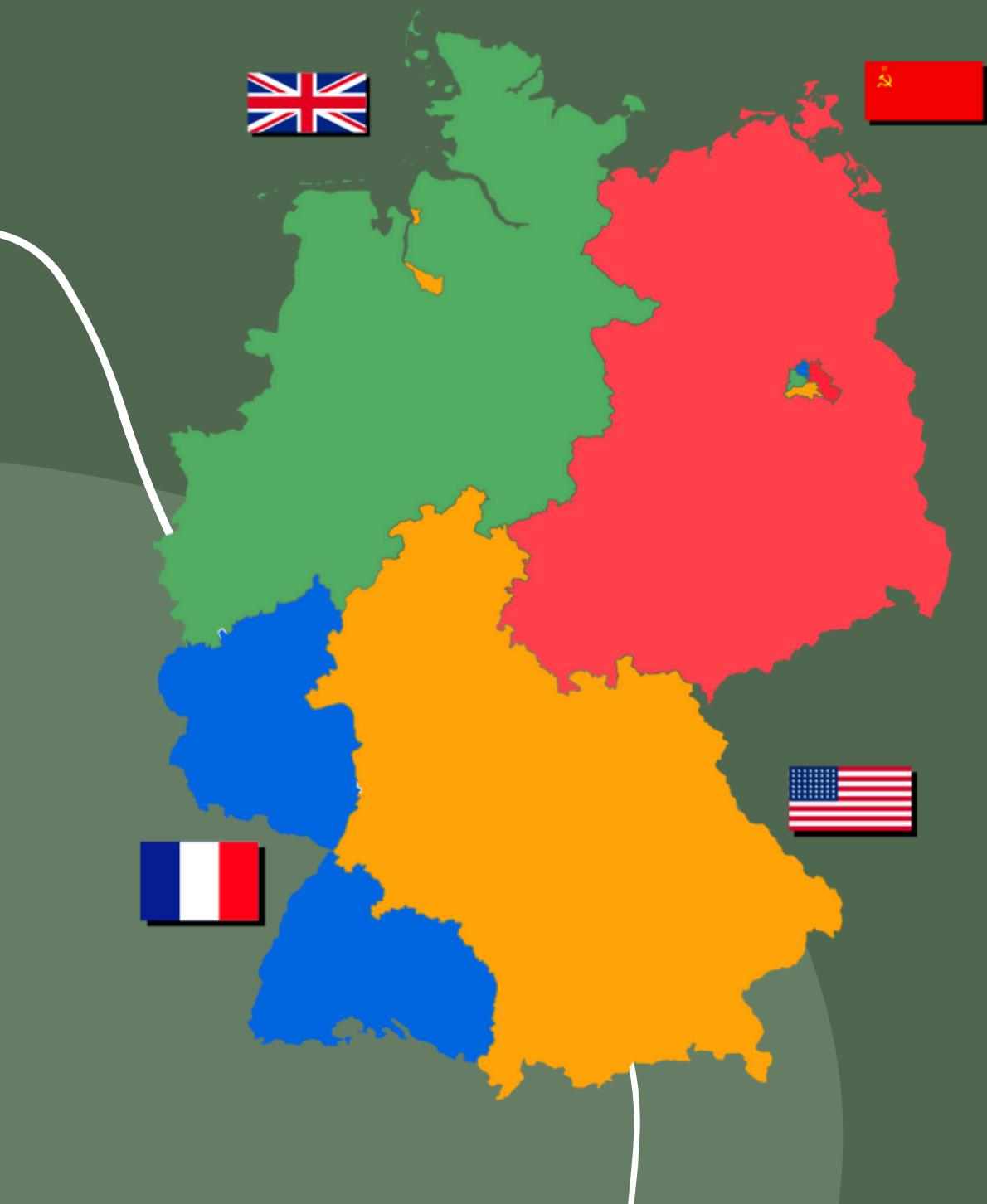


In 1949, the zones controlled by the Western Allies (United States, United Kingdom, and France) merged to form the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), with Bonn as its capital. Meanwhile, the Soviet zone became the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), with East Berlin as its capital.

Germany before reunification in 1990



Cold War Division:



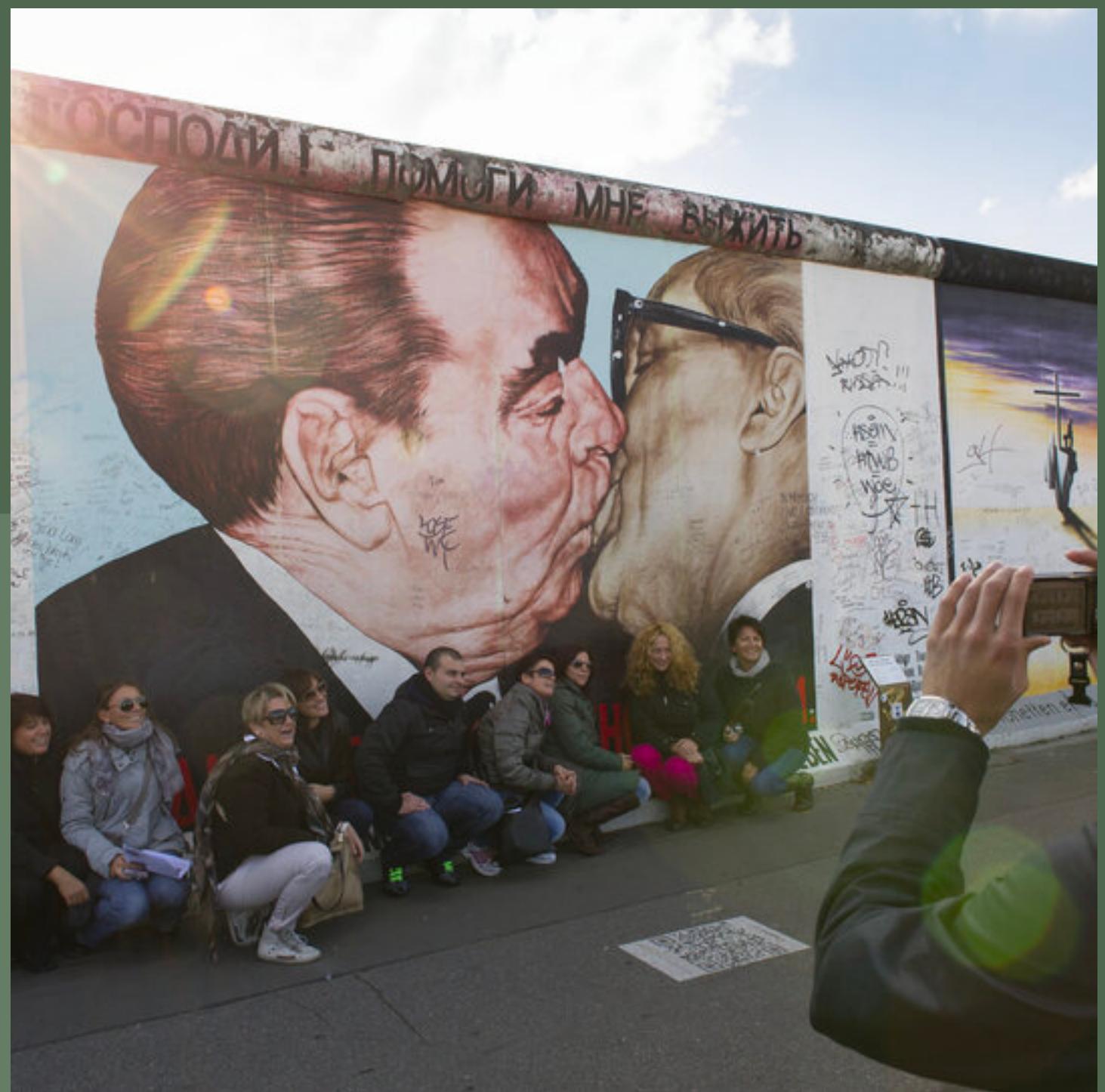
The division of Germany into East and West occurred against the backdrop of the Cold War, with West Germany aligning itself with Western democratic nations and East Germany becoming a communist state under the influence of the Soviet Union.



Berlin Wall:

In 1961, the East German government, with the support of the Soviet Union, erected the Berlin Wall to prevent East Germans from defecting to the West. The wall physically divided the city of Berlin, with East Berlin being encircled by the wall, cutting off access to West Berlin. The fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989, symbolized the end of the Cold War division in Europe and eventually led to the reunification of Germany.





BERLIN



Erläuterung der Ziffern in der Karte

Numbers on the map

Signification des chiffres qui figurent sur la carte

Explicación de las cifras que se dan

en el mapa

- 1 = Brandenburger Tor
 - 2 = Schillertheater
 - 3 = Deutsche Oper Berlin
 - 4 = Gedächtniskirche
 - 5 = Schloß Bellevue
 - 6 = Haus des Rundfunks
 - 7 = Kongresshalle
 - 8 = Olympia-Stadion
 - 9 = Kraftwerk Reuter
 - 10 = Rathaus Schöneberg
 - 11 = Freie Universität
 - 12 = Technische Universität
 - 13 = Schloß Charlottenburg
 - 14 = Siegesäule
 - 15 = Luftbrückendenkmal
 - 16 = Funkturm
 - 17 = Humboldt-Universität
 - 18 = Deutsche Staatsoper
 - 19 = Neues Stadthaus
 - 20 = Museums-Insel
 - 21 = Marienkirche
 - 22 = Kraftwerk Klingenberg

DIVIDED BERLIN—1949–90



Reunification:

Following the fall of the Berlin Wall, East and West Germany began the process of reunification. This culminated in the official reunification of Germany on October 3, 1990. The capital of the reunited Germany returned to Berlin, and Bonn remained an important city but lost its status as the capital.





Data

Environmental
Agriculture
Income
Pollution / Pollutants
Public Transportation
Political Demographics
Racial Demographics
Religion
Age / Generation
Immigration
Healthcare
Education

- Graduation rates / dropout rates
- Higher education / professional degrees
- Trade school

~~Environmental~~

Agriculture?

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For ML model

For Data Vis

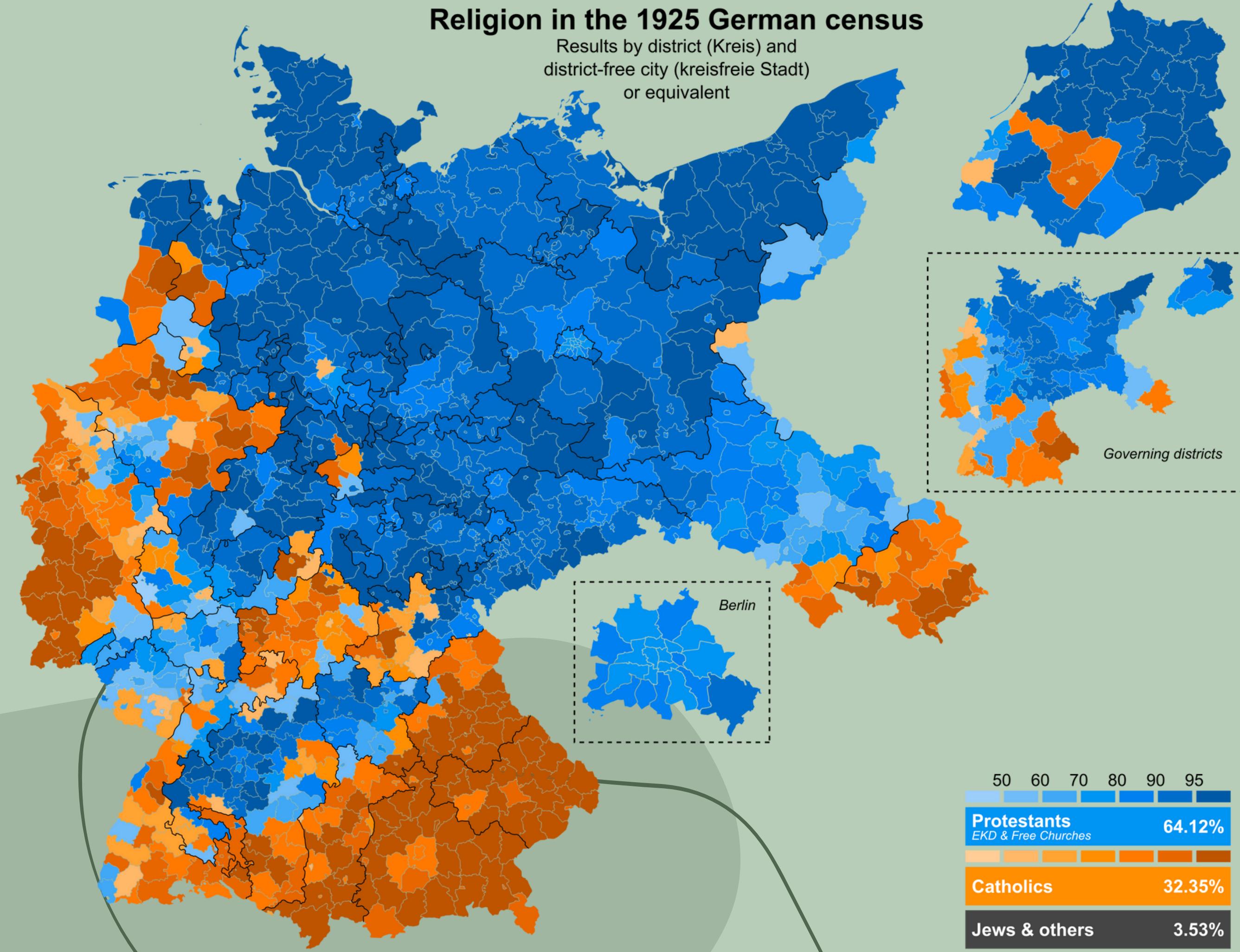
For Both

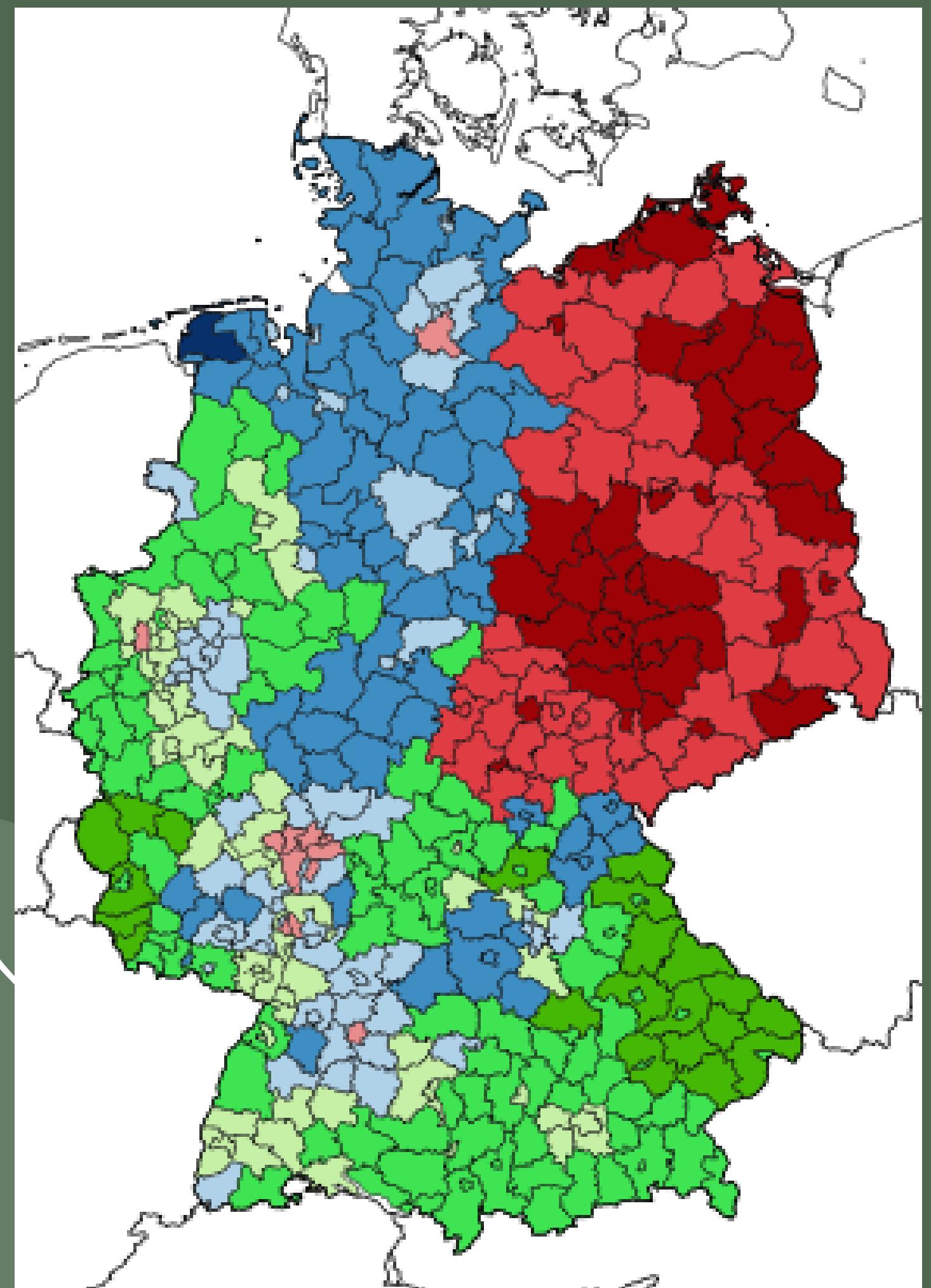
Religion

just as an example

Religion in the 1925 German census

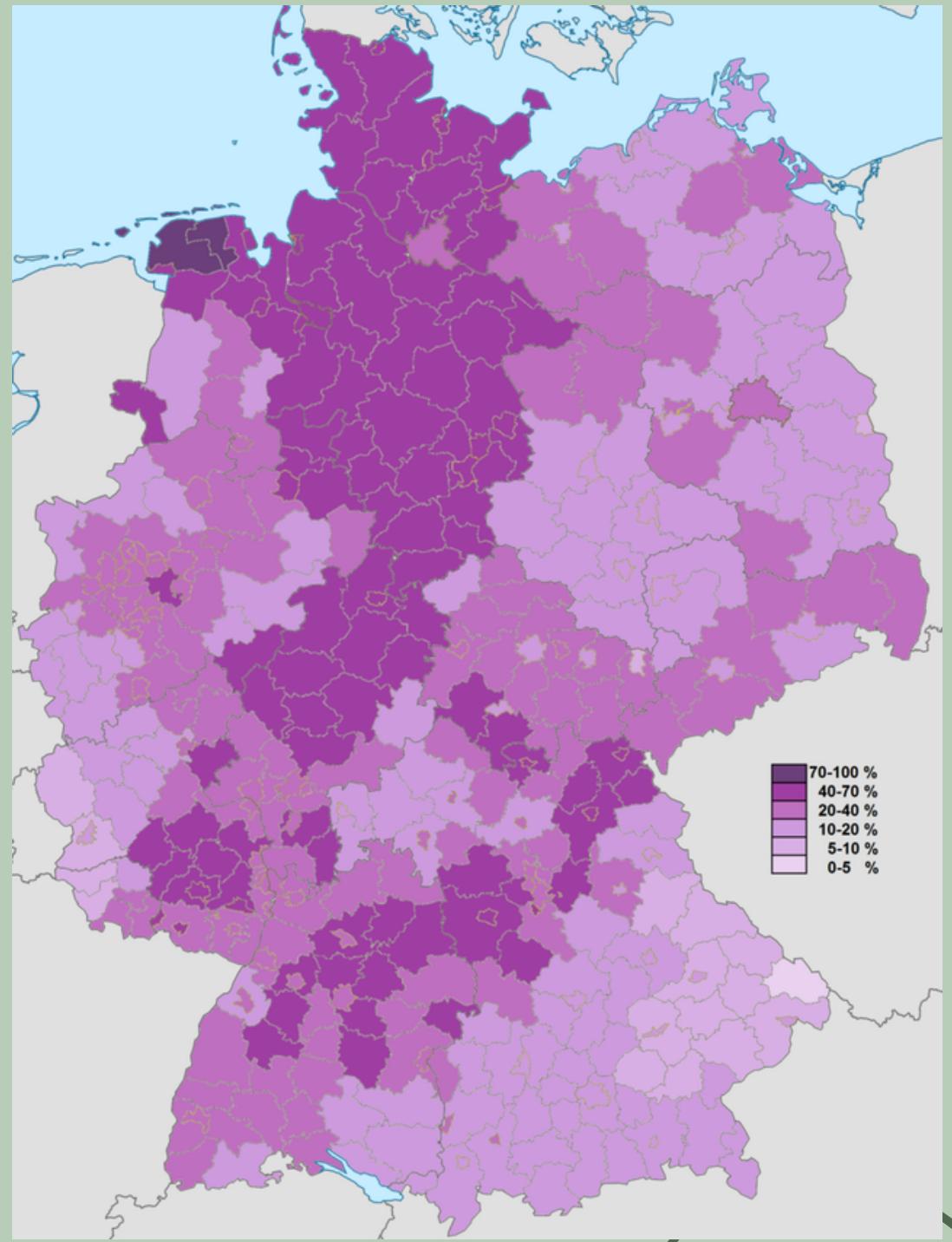
Results by district (Kreis) and
district-free city (kreisfreie Stadt)
or equivalent



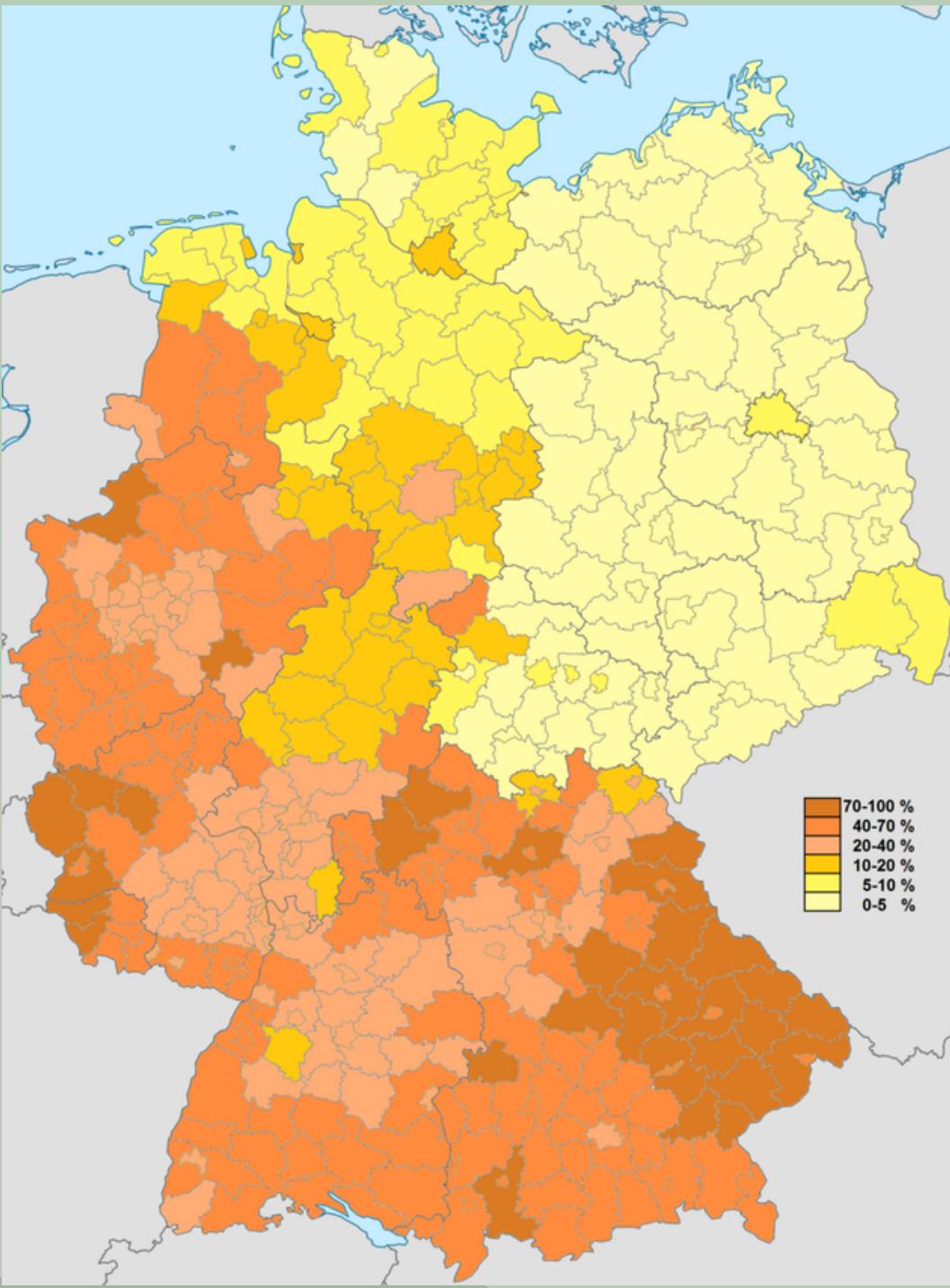


2011 Census data

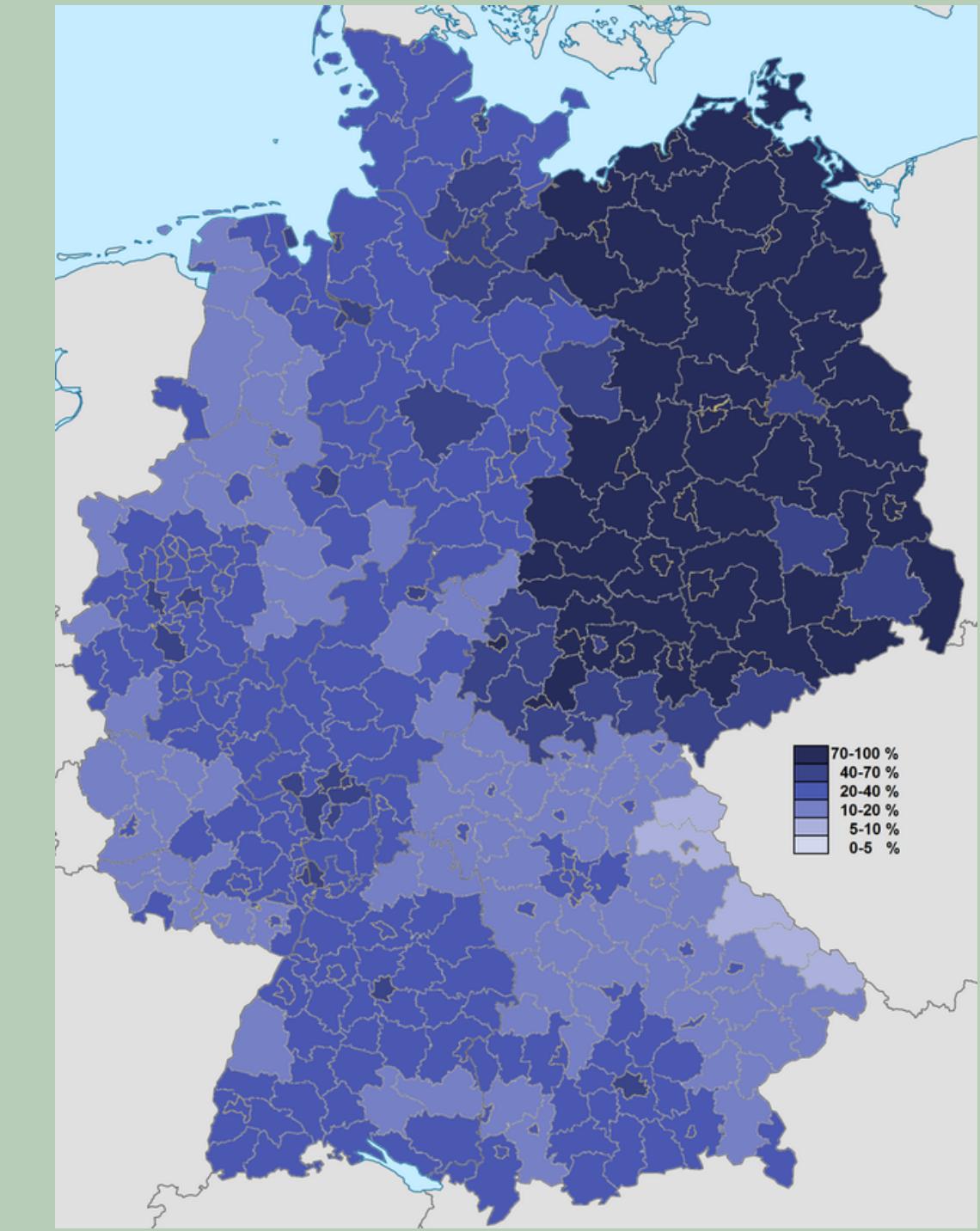
- Blue: Protestant plurality
- Green: Catholic plurality
- Red: Non-religious / unaffiliated plurality
- Darker shades indicate a majority between 50 and 75% while the darkest shades indicate a large majority of more than 75%.



Protestants

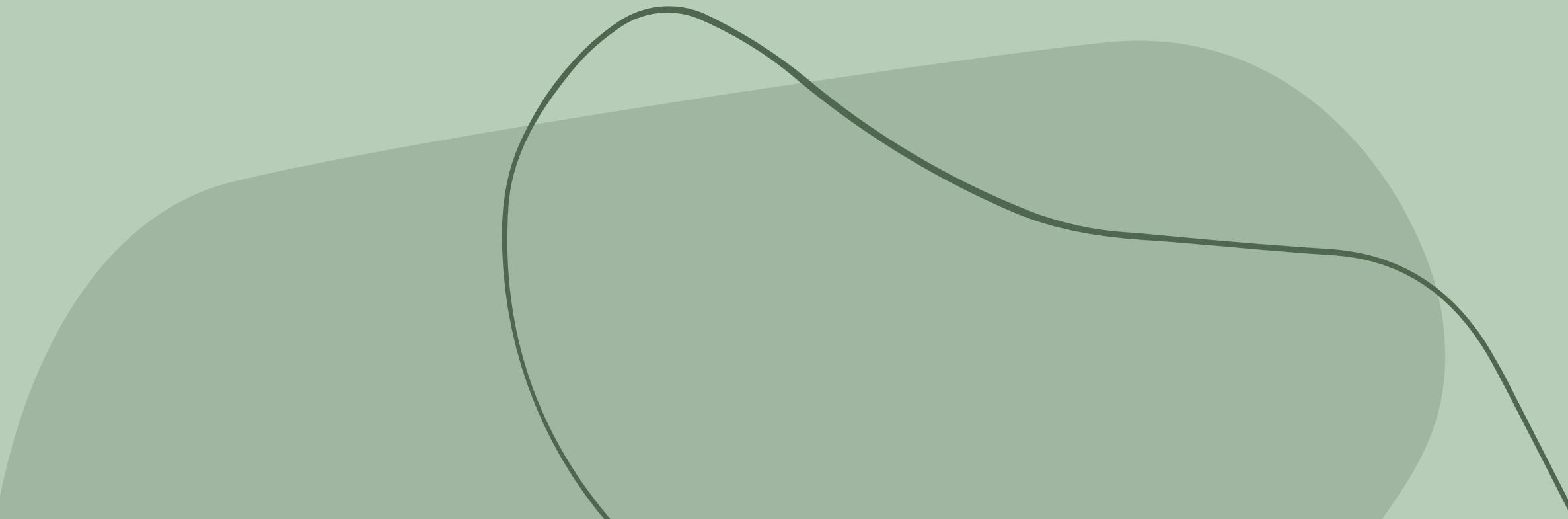


Catholics



Non-religious and unaffiliated







Q&A Discussion