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Germany After Unification From Bundesrepublik to Deutschland After the Berlin Wall German Foreign Policy Challenges After Unification The Unification of German Education German Foreign and Defence Policy After Unification The Berlin Republic Germany since Unification Germany since Unification After the Fall of the Wall East German Historians since Reunification When the Wall Came Down Education in Germany since Unification The Unification of Germany in International and Domestic Law Germany 1990 Is Not Germany 1939 - the British Response to German Unification The Unification of Germany, Or, The Anatomy of a Peaceful Revolution Economic Aspects of German Unification The New Germany Germany's New Position in Europe 25 Years Berlin Republic Dividing and Uniting Germany The Rise and Fall of a Socialist Welfare State The Legacy and Impact of German Unification Not-So-Special Relationship The Unification of Germany, 1989-1990 World Power Forsaken East German Intellectuals and the Unification of Germany Literature and German Reunification Dimensions Of German Unification After The Wall East Germany's Economic Development since Unification Unchained Eagle The German Question and Other German Questions This is Germany Crumbling Walls and Tarnished Ideals German Unification Developments in German Politics After the Expulsion The German Question and Other German Questions Germany After World War II

Twenty years after its fall, the wall that divided Berlin and Germany presents a conceptual paradox: on one hand, Germans have sought to erase it completely; on the other, it haunts the imagination in complex and often surprising ways This book discusses the reunification of Germany and the negative impacts that this had on East German intellectuals. The book is an ethnographic account of how the intellectuals of East Germany reacted to the demise of their nation, their "dream" of a socialist world, and unification with capitalist West Germany. Part I covers unification, 1990-91; Part II presents a quarter century later follow-up with one-fourth of those interviewed in 1990-91; and Part III examines the case from three social science perspectives. Examines how German reunification and the end of the Quadripartite Agreement in 1990 impacted the AngloAmerican special relationship Luca Ratti offers new insights into the role of the Anglo-American aspecial relationship in German reunification, and examines the impact that Germanys reunification had on Anglo-American and transatlantic relations. Germanys unification in October 1990 was one of the most momentous events in modern European history and world politics since the end of World War II. German unity ended the Cold War in Europe, accelerated the collapse of communist regimes across Eastern Europe, and the disintegration of the USSR in 1991. It also triggered NATO's transformation at the London and Rome summits of the Alliance and deepened Europes political and economic integration with the signing of the treaty of Maastricht in 1992. Key FeaturesAnalyses and compares attitudes, reactions and developments in the US and BritainConsiders their interface with the views and initiatives of the West German governmentOffers new insight into an issue central to Anglo-American and transatlantic relationsIncludes interview with key decision makers involved in the negotiations in 198990 such as John Major, James Baker III, Helmut Kohl and Hans Dietrich Genscher Paul J. J. Welfens The editor is pleased to present a second edition of Economic Aspects of German Unification which

includes new chapters and several postscripts. Almost five years after unification output in the ex-GDR is back to its 1989 level. Due to a massive intra-German resource transfer consumption per capita in eastern Germany has not fallen as much as output and employment which reduced by one-fifth within three years. Given high West German transfers which represented about 5% of West German GDP and more than 50% of East German GDP the fall of industrial output could have been much stronger than had politically been feasible. Hence structural change necessary for productivity growth was dramatic in the ex-GDR where the goods producing sector (manufacturing, mining, energy and construction) strongly changed its proportions; within four years construction almost doubled, and the share of investment goods production reduced by 10 percentage points between 1990 and 1994 and is now down to 21.1%. Mining lost two-thirds of its share in the producing sector which itself was reduced relative to GDP. The share of the services industry increased by 5 percentage points between 1991 and 1994, but with a share of 27.7% in East Germany's GDP it was still about 9 percentage points lower than in western Germany. By contrast, government accounted for 20.9% of GDP in eastern Germany, but for only 13.2% in western Germany.

Table of Contents View the Bibliography online Useful links to related sites 9 November 1989. The fall of the Berlin Wall A symbol of the Cold War, its collapse heralded a new era in European history and launched a journey full of immeasurable challenges for the people of east and west Germany. In the ten years that have followed, much has changed in Germany, from the rise of Helmut Kohl as Europe's leading statesman to the return of the government to Berlin, the city that symbolises the nation's greatest triumphs and defeats. The Germans first met with scepticism and mistrust abroad as they hurtled towards reunification, then concern as they struggled to adjust to their new state. But they came through the difficult decade as a stable democracy and reliable ally, one that shed the shackles of the post-war period without breaking its bonds to the European Union, NATO and its Western partners. Unchained Eagle is the story of Germany, from events leading up to the unification of east and west to the government's move to Berlin and Kohl's disgrace over his illegal slush funds. It looks at the challenges that have faced the nation - defining its military role, integrating eastern Germany, fighting neo-Nazis and establishing a German stamp on the European Union - and assesses how it has met them. It reflects on the concerns and controversies over economic reform, European monetary union, remembering the Holocaust and shaping the new Germany. More importantly, it is the story of a country and its people, the events that have moulded a new European power and the faces that have rewritten history. All this is portrayed with insight and understanding by Tom Heneghan, a long-time observer of German politics. He was in Berlin as the Wall fell and spent the next decade reporting at first hand on the changes that event brought about and the way the Germans - from Helmut Kohl to average citizens - responded to them. Unchained Eagle is an authoritative account of the unification of two countries, the challenges they faced and the new and more confident Germany that emerged from the upheaval.

About the Author Tom Heneghan took up his posting as Reuters Chief Correspondent for Germany in the spring of 1989 and was on the spot when the Berlin Wall fell that autumn. Over the next eight years, he travelled around the country covering the events and issues that make this book including following Helmut Kohl on foreign trips as far afield as Moscow, Tokyo and Denver. At the end of the NATO bombing campaign in 1999, he entered Kosovo with the Bundeswehr to report on the first German combat troops deployed abroad since World War Two.

Reviews "A fine book rich in information and solid judgement. Tom Heneghan's description and analysis reflect the reality of post-reunification Germany. The "Berlin Republic" is a normal state, with its strengths and its scandals. This book challenges non-German readers to put aside their suspicions and see the country as it is." - Alfred Grosser, French political science professor and author of *Germany in Our Time* and *Deutschland in Europa* "Tom Heneghan is a consummate professional, a reporter's reporter. He writes lucidly and with forensic accuracy, lighting a path through the minefield of contradictions and prejudices that greeted the Germans' bid to re-unite as a nation and its stormy aftermath... Unchained Eagle is both an accomplished piece of detective work, and a gripping account of the greatest story of our time." - William Horsely, BBC European Affairs Correspondent "Tom Heneghan

has succeeded in giving a fair and thorough analysis of an epochal change that has led to a new perception of Germany's role in the decade since the fall of the Berlin Wall. His first-hand account and brilliant interpretation of events up to Helmut Kohl's fall from grace contribute to a better understanding of what makes Germany tick today." - Christian Møller, Neue Zürcher Zeitung correspondent and author of Helmut Kohl, A Man of His Times and Colonel Stauffenberg - a biography "In the clear, direct style of the foreign journalist and observer, Heneghan demonstrates a differentiated, perceptive view of divided, united and disunited Germany as well as compassion for the emergence of the new Germany - from its "brooding past" to its becoming "a normal country". - Angelika Volle, Executive Editor, Internationale Politik "Tom Heneghan brings an open mind to the complex and often enigmatic country called Germany... For English-speaking readers, there is no better guide to the politics of Germany in the 1990s." - Joachim Fritz-Vannahme, Europe Correspondent, Die Zeit "Heneghan's book provides important insights into the origins of the euro and the reasons for its existence. The same applies to the secret accounts scandals which have badly damaged Kohl's image and prompted embarrassing questions around Europe." - Pilar Bonet, Berlin Correspondent, El Pais "Tom Heneghan has a journalist's eye for detail and the voice for telling a story. This history book by someone who lived the history is a pleasure to read." - Marjorie Miller, London Bureau Chief, Los Angeles Times "...a highly informative and very readable chapter in the history of contemporary Europe. [Heneghan] is uniquely qualified for the task, bringing to his subject just the right balance between familiarity and distance, sympathy and critical judgement." - Michael Mertes, Deputy Editor-in-chief, Rheinischer Merkur

A decade after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of the GDR and the end of the Cold War, Germany has begun to cope with the political, economic, social and nationalistic challenges unification has posed to its institutions and way of life in both the western and eastern part of the once divided nation. The books' eleven authors, all experts in their field, analyse the way united Germany has tackled the many unforeseen problems and highlighted the gradually emerging short- and long-term patterns in Germany's slow adjustment to the new realities. The country has not only become more populous and territorially bigger, but also burdened with much underestimated problems, particularly economic and social ones. The emergence of a new economic, political and perhaps military superstate as feared by many in 1990 has not materialised. Instead, Germany today is only just coping with the domestic and external challenges of unification. The economic and social integration of the former East Germany into the Federal Republic has still not been completed and may take yet another ten to fifteen years. The book is a timely and well-researched effort by a team of outstanding experts to evaluate Germany's performance to date. It gives the reader ample and well-analysed information to comprehend the many challenges facing Germany and its European neighbours in the post-Cold War world

The German Question and Other German Questions is an unconventional overview of a new and normal Germany, fifty years after the Second World War and five years after unification, by an American historian and an American journalist with over fifty years of professional German-watching between them. Among other "German Questions", they address the interactions of ageing, immigration and unification on a tangled national identity, and their impact on a cautious yet resilient society and an inertial yet dynamic economy. They then consider the frequently surprising and even exemplary ways Germans have learned to cope with one another, redefine and pursue their interests, and deal with a changing world after two dictatorships, two world wars and one cold war. The Second World War is over. Germany is just a field of rubble. The people have no accommodations. They live in ruins. So-called rubble-women provide for the first construction houses; their men are still in prisoner-of-war camps. Germany is occupied by Allied troops. Hunger is prevalent. Then the year 1949. Two German states emerge. Germany is divided and the eastern territories are under Polish and Russian administration. Millions of Germans are expelled from these territories. West Germany takes in most of the expellees. Then the economic miracle. The people in West Germany are doing well again. In 1990 the reunification. But Germany has to give up its eastern territories. -- This book reports on the history of Germany from the era of Konrad Adenauer to the great age of Angela Merkel. The reader learns about the founding of the European Union and its economic power today,

too, and more. This book is a systematic attempt to examine the literary consequences of German reunification. Placing the concept of the Kulturnation at the centre of its analysis, the book explores the ways in which literature both responds to and helps to constitute notions of German national identity. Previous studies of German literature have tended to avoid the problem of nationhood: this is one of the few books in any language to treat contemporary Germany as a cultural and national unity. The book discusses German literature from the early 1980s through the late 1990s, with a primary focus on the way in which authors of the 1990s have sought to cope with and respond to reunification and emerging questions about history, politics and identity. Larger questions are addressed about the role of both the nation and a national literature in the context of economic and political globalization. Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1,3, Dresden Technical University (Anglistik/Amerikanistik), course: Seminar "Britain in Europe - Europe in Britain", language: English, abstract: When the first bricks and pieces of the Berlin Wall fell to the ground on 9 November 1989, the German soil might not have been the only thing that has been shaking on that day: As soon as the news arrived in Number 10 Downing Street, London, the floor in Margaret Thatcher's office might have been shaking as well. The metaphorical earthquake German reunification is considered today to have been in those days did not only cause disorientation and confusion in both German states but also in Great Britain. Since the four victorious powers decided to split the German nation into four parts - that later became only two - at the Yalta conference, the British felt save from their greatest enemy during the Second World War. The balance of power between the Soviet Union and the West seemed to be restored after the Cold War. Germany was not strong enough to even try to start a new war, which caused a strong secure feeling among the British people and its government. Now, that this stony guarantee for peace got its first cracks it forced the peaceful atmosphere - not only the British created in the bygone decades - to crack as well. In this paper I want to describe the response of both British politicians and the British people to the events that happened in the months between November 1989 and October 1990, but mainly concentrate on two of the most important ones for British politics during this time, namely the Nicholas Ridley affair and the revelation of the minutes of the Chequers meeting. The British press of course has not ignored these events. Since it became one of the most important commentators on the upheaval that went on in Germany and the British domestic discussions and affairs, I want to und Written by a financier, this analysis of the 1990 unification of the two Germanies stresses the underlying economic factors and their significance in the post-unification period. Aims to consider the new position of Germany in Europe after unification, with reference to the history of Germany's relationship with neighbouring states since 1871, and in the light of the role of the Federal Republic of Germany in furthering European integration since 1949. This book examines the new framework of ideas (since 1989) which will inform our understanding on how development in the old Third World should be understood This book presents a corrective to conventional portrayals of East German society, both before and after the opening of the Wall in 1989, based largely upon data obtained through participant observation in the German Democratic Republic and the new German states of the Federal Republic of Germany. This account is coupled with an analytical interpretation of the failure to develop socialism in the GDR and the impact of the unification of 1990 on East German social life. The book also examines the legitimization crisis in the GDR, the factors that contributed to the collapse of the GDR state, life inside the Socialist Unity Party from below, the role of the Protestant and Catholic churches in the GDR, and the existential and financial crises within the Protestant churches following unification. The work assesses the contradictions of the 40-year history of the GDR, not only in terms of its shortcomings but also its achievements. This volume is concerned with aspects of education in Germany over the 10 years prior to 2000, focusing on schools, teachers, vocational training and higher education in those eastern parts of the Federal Republic which formerly constituted the territory of the German Democratic Republic. The articles deal with notions of transition and adaptation at a time of considerable upheaval and rapid change. There is a particular focus in some contributions on the problems involved in conducting research on the

views of teachers involved in complex processes of adjustment to a new status quo. "The process of reunification of East and West Germany set in motion by the revolutionary changes of the fall of 1989 has occurred at breathtaking speed, leaving observers and scholars worldwide stunned. In *Developments in German Politics* expert contributors offer a timely and wide-ranging examination of key issues facing Germany in the 1990s. Superseding a previous volume, *Developments in West German Politics*, this new edition revises and updates that earlier work by focusing on the effects and consequences of German unification." "Part One discusses the nature of the unified state, electoral behavior, the "new" party system, and changing territorial balances. Part Two looks at Germany's new international position through analyses of foreign policy, security policy, and Germany's relationship to the European Community. Part Three examines economic, social, and environmental policy, while Part Four addresses questions of immigration and the labor market, women, and a new German identity."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

What does German unification imply for international politics? Many commentators have speculated about how a united Germany will use its new found power and influence on the world stage, and for good reason. Because of its size, central location, and strong economy, Germany will inevitably exert considerable influence over developments in Europe, if not beyond. Drawing on interviews and other primary source materials, this comprehensive study examines in detail each of the central issues of Germany's security policy since 1990: its promotion of political and economic reform in the former Soviet bloc, its efforts to maintain and strengthen European security institutions, the transformation of Germany's armed forces, and its responses to international crises and conflicts, including the debate over German participation in foreign military actions. Rejecting claims that German policy is becoming nationalized and militarized, the author argues that Germany's actions have in fact been characterized by considerable restraint and continuity with the past, notwithstanding its much greater potential freedom of action after the Cold War. In order to make sense of this record, the book presents a general framework of analysis that promises to be useful for explaining the security policies of a variety of states. It then shows how a variety of influences both in Germany's external environment and within Germany itself have importantly shaped German security policy since unification. In sharp contrast to the realist approaches that have dominated security studies, the book highlights the roles played by international institutions and Germany's distinct postwar political culture in molding German state behavior. In a final chapter, the author discusses the likely future course of German security policy and the implications of his analysis for the theoretical study of national security policy. This work examines the forces that shaped the 1989 revolution and the political decisions of East and West Germans that followed. The author also addresses the effect of mass emigration from East to West, the role of the Protestant clergy in the revolution, and foreign reactions to the changes. An analysis of the evolution of German foreign and defence policy, charting its development since Yalta and examining the different perspectives of each of the parties and the main evolution in their thinking both before and since unification. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989, Germany has faced complex challenges. The rapid introduction of political, economic, and social union in 1990 joined East and West in an experiment without precedent, as the former German Democratic Republic adopted the structures of the Federal Republic of Germany. Related issues include the ado Almost a decade after the opening of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of the GDR and the end of the Cold War, Germany has begun to cope with the political, economic, social and nationalistic challenges unification has posed to its institutions and way of life in both the western and eastern part of the once divided country. The books' nine authors, all experts in their field, analyse the way united Germany has tackled the many unforeseen problems and highlight Germany's slow adjustment to the new realities. The emergence of a new economic, political and perhaps military superstate as feared by many in 1990 has not materialised. Instead, Germany today is only just coping with the domestic and external challenges of unification. The economic and social integration of the former East Germany may yet take another 10 to 15 years. This timely and well-researched book outlines the many challenges facing Germany and its European neighbours in the post-Cold War world. On October 3, 1990

the future of both Europe and Germany became powerfully and inexorably intertwined across a politically broadened continent powering transformative social, political and economic interactions. The thirty year mark after the then reigning chancellor Helmut Kohl promised 'flourishing landscapes' in the former GDR is more than just a new anniversary from which mandatory reflections must follow. Arguably, it represents a temporal boundary between the adjustments and reactions conditioned and captivated by a sense of something new and uncertain, and that point moving forward from which unifications legacy inescapably tethers Germanys future to normal politics shaped by the issues of the moment, and not politics gripped by the debates of unification itself. That legacy is defined by an accumulation over thirty years of adjustments, mutations, counter-adjustments and strategic reactions which have now delivered through the many ripples of change a Germany managing the course-trajectory which unification has relentlessly plotted. The foreseeable future will certainly see that legacy of unification tenaciously continue to project yet shrouded within the background of Germanys routine politics. This volume explores that legacy within the post-unification era and reflects on the way forward into a near-term German future no longer consumed with unification itself but with the reality of politics it has steadily defined. Michael Oswald is Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Passau, Germany, Research Associate at the John F. Kennedy Institute, Free University of Berlin, Germany, Faculty at the Institute of European and International Studies (CIFE), France, and the author of *The Palgrave Handbook of Populism* (2021). John Robertson is Professor of Political Science at Texas A&M University, USA. He is the author and co-author of numerous articles dealing with European affairs and comparative politics published in leading political science journals, including the *American Political Science Review*, *American Journal of Political Science*, *Journal of Politics*, *Comparative Politics*, *German Politics*, *International Political Science Review*, and *International Studies Quarterly*. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 was the beginning of one of the most interesting natural experiments in recent history. The East German transition from a Communist state to part of the Federal Republic of Germany abruptly created a new social order as old institutions were abolished and new counterparts imported. This unique situation provides an exceptional opportunity to examine the central tenets of life course sociology. The empirical chapters of this book draw a comprehensive picture of life course transformation, demonstrating how the combination of life course dynamics coupled with an extraordinary pace of system change affect individual lives. How much turbulence was created by the transition and how much stability was preserved? How did the qualifications and resources acquired before 1989 influence the fortunes in the restructured economy? How did the privatization and reorganization of firms impact individuals? Did the transformation experiences differ by age/cohort and gender? How stable were social networks at work and in the family? Were personality characteristics important mediators of post-1989 success or failure or were they rather changed by them? How specific were the East German life trajectories in comparison with Poland and West-Germany? A comprehensive picture of Germany since reunification. The work covers: the fall of East Germany, from the 1989 revolution; the new political structures; Germany's role as a European power; the problems generated by the Western take-over of the former GDR; and culture and the arts. A concise introduction to the process which led to the division of Germany in 1949, and its unification in 1990, this book also explores the economic, social and cultural divisions between and east and west, which still exist in post-unification Germany. *Dividing and Uniting Germany* covers all important aspects of the subject including: the role of the allies in the post-war division of the country the integration of West and East Germany into their respective blocs the problems of integrating east and west after 1990 Germany's Nazi and socialist past. This book provides a comprehensive analysis of social policy in the German Democratic Republic (GDR, 1949-1990), followed by an analysis of the "Social Union", the transformation of social policy in the process of German unification in 1990. Schmidt's analysis of the GDR also depicts commonalities and differences between the welfare state in East and West Germany as well as in other East European and Western countries. He concludes that the GDR was unable to cope with the trade-off between ambitious social policy goals and a deteriorating economic performance. Ritter embeds his

analysis of the Social Union in a general study of German unification, its international circumstances and its domestic repercussions (1989-1994). He argues that social policy played a pivotal role in German unification, and that there was no alternative to extending the West German welfare state to the East. Ritter, a distinguished historian, bases his contribution on an award-winning study for which he drew on archival sources and interviews with key actors. Schmidt is a distinguished political scientist. The first book in the Studies in Economic Transition series applies the theory of economic development to the economy of East Germany. Eight years after the unification of Germany, the book provides a comprehensive and much needed assessment of the transition process in the East, its impact on the German economy as a whole and the important broader lessons for European integration and enlargement. The unique economic experiment of the unification of the German economies provided an excellent opportunity for different schools of economic theory to be tested and examined. The contributors to this book take full advantage of this challenge. Germany is a major international player and not a small, neutral country: its foreign policy must be commensurate with its size, position and importance. Germans agree that, in time, their country's foreign policy will become more precise, as much in response to Germany's changed circumstances as to the welter of external demands and expectations. They remain, however, deeply sceptical about their partners' reactions to greater German self-confidence, knowing that they will not welcome this new stance in practice, however much they may support it in theory. Analyzes Germany's new role in world politics The book analyses the most important international and domestic legal aspects of German unification. Part One (Chapter one-five) contains a general introduction then deals with international issues: the status of Germany from 1945 to the present day; the German borders are examined then issues of state succession and self-determination are discussed in the context of unification. Part Two (Chapters six-nine) deals with domestic matters: property issues in the former East Germany, feminism after unification (dealing principally with the abortion issue), the prosecution of former East German citizens for offences relating to the security of East Germany, and the reform of the asylum law. The aim is to give the reader an overview of the most controversial and problematic issues of German unification. When the Wall Came Down provides a wide-ranging compendium of responses in Germany and other countries to the events of 1989-90, and includes essays by Henry Kissinger, Vaclav Havel, Ralf Dahrendorf and Timothy Garton Ash. 25 Years Berlin Republic takes stock of the state of German unification a quarter of a century into the ongoing project that is the Berlin Republic. Thirteen scholars, artists, and public figures from diverse backgrounds document the changing hopes and fears, successes and challenges, that face the republic as it negotiates its way through the 21st century. Taking up a broad assessment of German culture ranging from sports to religion, painting to map-making, film to foreign policy, these studies combine personal experiences with critical analysis in order to understand the Berlin Republic today. The resulting portrait reveals a complex, diverse, and constantly-developing Republic that continues to ask the same essential question that has been at the center of discussions since the dramatic events that gave birth to the Republic: "Sind wir ein Volk?" Originally published in 1995. This study of the integration of East and West German education following the collapse of the German Democratic Republic in 1989 focuses on policy formation and implementation during this period of great social and political turbulence. It is the result of a research project undertaken shortly after the unification. The authors lived in East Germany for a full year, looking carefully at individual schools, vocational training centers, teacher colleges, and universities. The book considers questions of how education policy is successfully formulated, conditions in which that policy is implemented and the consequences of the implemented educational reform. The first chapters present the context and history of German education and the later chapters discuss the unification and the formation of the new school laws and the successes and failures. The authors' research shows that even before the unification East Germans had already opted for a system consistent with West German education law. However, the West Germans disregarded these changes and imposed their own version of reform on East Germany. The German situation at this time is of great interest to all educators, particularly students of educational policy making, as well as

researchers in political science, economics, and sociology. '...a most significant addition to the literature on its subject.' - Roger Morgan, Professor of Political Science, European University Institute, Florence An unconventional overview of a new and normal Germany fifty years after World War 2 and five years after unification. The authors address the challenges of ageing and migration to a tangled national identity; their impact on a cautious yet resilient society, and an inertial yet dynamic economy; and the frequently surprising ways Germans have learned to cope with one another, redefine and pursue their interests, and deal with a changing world after two dictatorships, two world wars, and one cold war. Since German unification in October, 1990, arguments have raged as to whether the integration process of the former East Germany into the western system has been a success. These essays offer fresh insight and perspectives explaining the effects of unification on Germany and the EU as a whole. Examining the consequences of the removal of some 15 million Germans from Central and Eastern Europe after World War II, this text explores the impact of this human influx on the political development of West Germany, where more than half of those expelled settled, and analyses the consequences for Germany's foreign policy throughout the Cold War.

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