ADVANCE ORGANIZER: GERMANY AND EUROPE AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR / THE COLD WAR / EPOCHAL YEAR 1989

topics and key questions	key terms
The division of Europe and Germany (1945-1955) Was there a "Zero Hour" in Germany in 1945? 8th May 1945: Day of liberation and/or defeat? In how far is the situation in Germany after WWII comparable to the situation in 1918? What was worse / better? What was the effect of the Potsdam Conference on post-45 Germany? Which effect did the changing leadership in the "Big Three" have on the results at Potsdam? Who of the "Big Three" got most of what they wanted? Why did a Cold War develop in Europe between 1945 and 1949? Who was responsible for the start of the Cold War? Was the ERP an American altruistic action only? How did the USSR establish control over eastern Europe from 1945 to 1949? What impact did the Berlin Airlift Crisis have on the Cold War? In how far did differences in aims and measures of occupation policy contribute to the division of Germany? Why was German re-armament a major issue in the early 1950s? Did NATO and the Warsaw Pact make Europe more or less secure?	 Tehran Conference Yalta Conference unconditional surrender Zero Hour (Stunde Null) Potsdam Conference, 5Ds: Denazification, Democratization, Demilitarization, Decentralization, Decartelization; 3Rs: Re-education, Reparations, Resettlement => Memorandum of Understanding (Absichtserklärung) occupation zones (Besatzungszonen) displaced persons (DPs) Allied Control Council Nuremberg Trials (Nürnberger Kriegsverbrecherprozesse) "Iron Curtain" "salami tactics" Cordon Sanitaire satellite states puppet governments European Recovery Program (ERP) => "Marshall Plan" COMINFORM (Communist Information Bureau) COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Aid) Truman Doctrine: containment policy (Eindämmungspolitik) domino theory bizone / Bizonia (Bizone); trizone (Trizone) Berlin Blockade Berlin Airlift (Berliner Luftbrücke) currency reforms (Deutschmark & Ostmark) FRG (BRD): Federal Republic of Germany GDR (DDR): German Democratic Republic FRG: Ludwig Erhard: Wirtschaftswunder, social market economy (soziale Marktwirtschaft) \$GDR: (centrally) planned economy (Planwirtschaft) GDR: SED (Socialist Unity Party - Sozialistische Einheitspartei) GDR: land reform (Bodenreform) GDR: unity lists (Einheitslisten)

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	 ECSC – European Coal and Steel Community (Europäische Gemeinschaft für Kohle und Stahl) EDC - European Defence Community (Europäische Verteidigungsgemeinschaft) Stalin / March note (Stalin-Noten) NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) Warsaw Pact
 Basic Law and foundation of the FRG ❖ What were the lessons learned from Weimar with regard to the creation of the Basic Law? ❖ Did the FRG's integration into the Western bloc prevent an earlier German re-unification? ❖ Was Adenauer a "Chancellor of the Allies"? 	 Basic Law (Grundgesetz) Allied Occupation Statute (Besatzungsstatut) London Conference (Londoner Sechsmächtekonferenz) Parliamentary Council (Parlamentarischer Rat) Konrad Adenauer, Theodor Heuss London Documents (Frankfurter Dokumente)
 Why was Germany a "focal point" in the Cold War? How did the "German question" affect the creation of détente between East and West after 1962? Brandt's Eastern treaties: Solution or sell-out? Was the German public opinion in favour of Ostpolitik? Why did Germany become the centre of a new crisis between East and West between 1979 and 1985? When was the Cold War most likely to turn into a "hot" war? 	 proxy war (Stellvertreterkrieg) [e.g. Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan) WMDs (weapons of mass destruction) MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction) nuclear arms race (atomares Wettrüsten) ≠ détente 17 June 1953 (GDR) Nikita Khrushchev Hungarian Uprising Poznan Uprising (Poland) Treaty of Rome (Römische Verträge): EEC – European Economic Community (Europäische Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft) U2 incident Berlin Crisis Berlin Wall Franco-German Treaty of Friendship (Deutsch-französischer Freundschaftsvertrag) Cuban Missile Crisis (Kuba-Krise) "space race" Prague Spring (Prager Frühling) Brezhnev Doctrine

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	 Willi Brandt: Ostpolitik (Eastern policy): "change through rapprochement" (Wandel durch Annäherung) Moscow Treaty (USSR & FRG) Non-Proliferation Treaty Warsaw Treaty (PL & FRG) Basic Treaty (Grundlagenvertrag) Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin CSCE – Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (KSZE – Konferenz für Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa); Helsinki Accords SALT I Treaty / SALT II Treaty (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) Able Archer 83
 The collapse of the Soviet Union and the revolutions in eastern Europe ♣ In how far was it difficult for the USSR to maintain control of eastern Europe between 1949 and 1989? ♣ Why did the Cold War come to an end? ♣ Was the collapse of the USSR inevitable? ♣ Who won the Cold War? 	 Solidarnosz (Solidarity movement) / Poland Mikhail Gorbachev glasnost (openness) perestroika (re-structuring) Ronald Reagan: "peace through strength" (Reagan Doctrine) "Star Wars": SDI Programme (Strategic Defense Initiative) INF Treaty (Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces) Geneva summit, Reykjavik summit Velvet Revolution (Samtene Revolution) / Czechoslovakia START 1 (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) Russian Federation
 The reunification of Germany, 1989/90 What were the Anglo-French attitudes towards a re-unification of Germany? Why was Germany eventually re-unified? Was the GDR doomed to fail a: right from the start / b: with the changes introduced by Gorbachev? 1989 – An epochal year? 	 Monday Demonstrations oppositional groups (e.g. Neues Forum, Demokratischer Aufbruch) "We are the people." => "We are one people." fall of the Berlin Wall Helmut Kohl: Ten Point Plan Treaty on Monetary, Economic and Social Union (Wirtschafts-, Währungs-und Sozialunion) Unification Treaty (Vertrag über die Herstellung der staatlichen Einheit Deutschlands) "Two + Four Treaties" (2 + 4 Verträge) = Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany