The Berlin Wall

The Berlin Wall was ultimately torn down by East German, but also by citizens of Poland, Czechoslova-

kia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The Police were the first to start climbing away at the Wall in 1989 to be able to protect the area from anti-communist protesters. When East Germans finally took down the Wall on the night of Nov. 9, leaders in London and Paris boasted to support the prospect of German reunification. Poland and the US took a differ-
te view. President George H.W. Bush immediately assured the Germans that the US would stand at their side as a reliable partner and do everything pos-
sible to make sure that they retained their state sovereignty and unity as quickly as possible. Bush was Berlin's most important friend in this moment, and his steadfast policy toward the country quickly forced the remaining forms of ali-

ance, including the Soviet Union, to abandon their Mokotów stance toward German reunification.

Although these foreign policy developments were indisputably important factors in the realiza-
tion of German unity, a passion-
ate argument is currently being waged among the country's his-
torians and political scientists as to who exactly in the GDR was most responsible for the success of the revolution against the dic-
tatorship overseen by the Socialist Unity Party (SED).

It is widely assumed that the Leipzig-based opposition forum created the space for such a pool of like-minded people has to be achieved. However, as history teaches us – even in North Korea, and just like in the GDR – should the state show signs of acting, a revolu-
tion will remain out of reach but for the infectious courage of those few individuals who motivate the larger population to rise up.

The People Chanted "No Violence!"

The Wall was ultimately torn down by East German, but also by citizens of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The Police were the first to start climbing away at the Wall in 1989 to be able to protect the area from anti-communist protesters. When East Germans finally took down the Wall on the night of Nov. 9, leaders in London and Paris boasted to support the prospect of German reunification. Poland and the US took a different view. President George H.W. Bush immediately assured the Germans that the US would stand at their side as a reliable partner and do everything possible to make sure that they retained their state sovereignty and unity as quickly as possible. Bush was Berlin's most important friend in this moment, and his steadfast policy toward the country quickly forced the remaining forms of alliance, including the Soviet Union, to abandon their Mokotów stance toward German reunification.

Although these foreign policy developments were indisputably important factors in the realization of German unity, a passion-
ate argument is currently being waged among the country's historians and political scientists as to who exactly in the GDR was most responsible for the success of the revolution against the dictatorship overseen by the Socialist Unity Party (SED).

It is widely assumed that the Leipzig-based opposition forum created the space for such a pool of like-minded people has to be achieved. However, as history teaches us – even in North Korea, and just like in the GDR – should the state show signs of acting, a revolution will remain out of reach but for the infectious courage of those few individuals who motivate the larger population to rise up.

The People Chanted "No Violence!"

The Wall was ultimately torn down by East German, but also by citizens of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The Police were the first to start climbing away at the Wall in 1989 to be able to protect the area from anti-communist protesters. When East Germans finally took down the Wall on the night of Nov. 9, leaders in London and Paris boasted to support the prospect of German reunification. Poland and the US took a different view. President George H.W. Bush immediately assured the Germans that the US would stand at their side as a reliable partner and do everything possible to make sure that they retained their state sovereignty and unity as quickly as possible. Bush was Berlin's most important friend in this moment, and his steadfast policy toward the country quickly forced the remaining forms of alliance, including the Soviet Union, to abandon their Mokotów stance toward German reunification.

Although these foreign policy developments were indisputably important factors in the realization of German unity, a passion-
ate argument is currently being waged among the country's historians and political scientists as to who exactly in the GDR was most responsible for the success of the revolution against the dictatorship overseen by the Socialist Unity Party (SED).

It is widely assumed that the Leipzig-based opposition forum created the space for such a pool of like-minded people has to be achieved. However, as history teaches us – even in North Korea, and just like in the GDR – should the state show signs of acting, a revolution will remain out of reach but for the infectious courage of those few individuals who motivate the larger population to rise up.

The People Chanted "No Violence!"