

**Elena Boyadjieva**

## **GERMANY ALONG THE ROAD OF UNIFICATION (1989-1990)**

(Summary)

Within a single year – from the turbulent autumn of 1989 “the year of hope” to the autumn of 1990 it was arrived at the solving of the German question. Regarded by the majority of the leading politicians in the world as almost buried, it came to life again, roused by the peaceful revolt in the GDR against the totalitarian system. They were the first links in the chain of events in Central and Eastern Europe, called “velvet revolutions” which did away with the “cold war” and the post-war status quo.

The main heroes on the political stage in the East German satellite of Moscow were the people who filled streets and squares to demonstrate their sacred right to live in freedom. In the course of the protests against the unbearable woke up also the long suppressed consciousness of a common national belonging, the just desire all German to gather again under “one roof”. That would have hardly happened if fate had not arranged its cards in a way to produce the most favorable concurrence of circumstances: historical time, place and chief characters.

It assigned the key role to M. Gorbachov who with his reformist policy and striving for an open society had an invaluable merit for the second unification of Germany. Doubtless is also the contribution of the German politicians who by their conduct to compromises won the consent of the Western Power, victors in World War II. For the last time during our century, but this time for a good cause Germany was the catalyst of the new European order.