



Willy Brandt



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					October 1966 – Higher tax proposals not accepted by FDP Presided over the “Wirtschaftswunder” of Germany	Rejected socialist politics and favoured free enterprise
Willy Brandt 	SPD Chancellor until 1987	BRD	Became foreign minister in 1966 Bundeskanzler	1966 – 1974 (chancellor 1969 – 1974)	Coalition between SPD and FDP (FDP had moved leftwards) Kniefall in Warsaw Ostpolitik after 1969 – regularised relations between DDR and FRG – mutual recognition Erfurt meeting in March 1970 with Willi Stoph August 1970 – Moscow Treaty with Russia – Polish-German border September 1971 – Four-Power agreement	First SPD chancellor since 1928 Had an impeccable anti-Nazi record and fought against the Germans during WWII Ostpolitik was criticised as a form of “appeasement” – boundaries produced by aggression, lack of human rights and money propping up an illegitimate state? Significance to Vergangenheitsbewältigung A vote of no-confidence in

					9th October - 70,000 marched in Leipzig - demonstration passed off peacefully	
Egon Krenz 	SED	DDR	General Secretary	1989	Ousted Honecker on the 18th October 1989 mass demonstrations in the following weeks forced the resignations of numerous regional SED leaders the government resigned on the 7th november 9th November - hasty and unprepared announcements at a press conference led to many East Germans flooding to the Berlin Wall and demanding thoroughfare - the wall falls 1 December -	Krenz enjoyed little popularity- most Germans saw this as a half-hearted change and remained skeptical about Krenz's proposed reforms, including promises of travel permits Buergerbewegungen became magnets for disenchanted Germans - the SPD and the Green party reappeared - initial calls for socialist reforms - Runder Tisch negotiations under pressure Krenz and SED designed a "Reisegesetz" which would enable all East Germans to travel abroad for 30 days the SED/PDS's internal