

Bili 9 Lösungsbeispiele Part 1 und Part 2, Aufgabenteil Part 3

Dear Bili-kids,

I hope that everything is fine with you and that you could enjoy the holidays even if the situation is not easy for all of us!

Below you find examples how you should have done the exercises Part 1 and Part 2.

If you haven't finished these tasks, please do them on your own before you compare your results with these solutions.

It's fine if you have more or less the same content in your answers. If things are missing or your answers are wrong, please correct them.

You will also find some more tasks which you should work on. You should have finished them until the end of April.

If you have questions, problems, or if you would like to get a feedback on your work you can send me a mail => gerald.ziegler@googlemail.com

I hope to hear from you, and, even better, to see you soon.

Take care and stay healthy!

Your Bili-coach

G. Ziegler

Solution

PART 1

p.119 ex. 1a)

Churchill: For him the French-German friendship (that had to be build up) was the basis for the recreation of the European family and the revival of Europe.

Adenauer: In his opinion, a German Chancellor must be a good German and a good European. He saw the French-German relationship as the most important step to achieve both.

Schumann: He regarded the French-German relationship as the start for the coming together of the nations of Europe.

For all the three, the relationship between Germany and France was the precondition for a peaceful future in Europe. Churchill, like Schuman, already had a close relationship between the European states in mind – but he didn't see the United Kingdom as a part of it. This explains why he wanted that France – and not the UK - should take the moral and cultural leadership of Europe. This view also makes clear that Germany should not become a dominant nation again.

Adenauer knew that Germany, after the experiences of WWI and WWII, only had a chance to build up good and peaceful relationships with its neighbours if it stopped following a national path and started to work together with the other European countries.

p.119 ex. 1b)

The short term goal of Adenauer's foreign policy was the reconciliation with France and becoming an accepted member of the Western bloc. Both goals guaranteed a secure political situation.

The long term goal was to achieve equal status for Germany among the European nations (which was something special if we keep in mind what Germany had done to the other countries in WWII) and to become a fully sovereign state again.

Schuman's short term goal was to boost the economy in the states that were members of the ECSC. The long term goal was to guarantee peace by controlling the vital resources for the arms industry in Germany.

p. 119 ex. 3

Adenauer's steps to make the Federal Republic of Germany an equal partner in the Western community of nations

For Adenauer and his government, a major goal - after the reconciliation with France (and the other European states) - was to become an equal partner in the Western community of nations.

An important step to achieve this was the membership of the newly founded European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951. This institution meant that the coal and steel production of its member states was pooled together and overseen by a supranational authority. Although the other countries saw this institution as a way to control Germany, they also accepted Germany as an equal partner in the ECSC.

The same goes for the second European institution which was founded in 1957: the European Economic Community (EEC). Germany, again, was accepted as an equal founding member in this institution which established a free trade area and customs union among its members.

By 1955, Germany already had become a member of NATO which meant that a new German army was formed.

Finally, the French-German reconciliation was strengthened by the Franco-German Treaty of Friendship in 1962. This treaty introduced regular government meetings of the two states to coordinate foreign and security policy.

PART 2

p. 121. ex. 1b)

The things the author criticizes:

- radio, television and the press do not report about facts, they are telling lies
- the people's personal freedom is endangered
- the political life is dominated by the ruling party in the one-party-system
- there are spies everywhere, so that everyone must be careful regarding what he or she says, because it might lead to being arrested by the police
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For the things you find most intolerable you should write a short text.

p.121 ex. 3

The term "carrot-and-stick tactics" describes the strategy the GDR leaders used to bring the people into their line. People who obeyed the government were rewarded, those who didn't were punished. Examples of those rewards could be for example a reduction of the time people had to wait to get their ordered car, or that people got a good job. As a punishment, for example, people weren't allowed to take part in (sport) competitions, or to learn a job, or to study.

p. 122 ex. 1

The Stasi wanted to keep the people of the GDR under complete control so that the GDR government could maintain its power.

Keeping people under complete control meant that the Stasi tried to find out about everybody's activities and opinions even those in the people's privacy.

p. 123 ex. 1

The Stasi used the following means to win "Bärbel":

- First, they tried to make the young girl feel "important", that she feels in a way proud
- Later, they put pressure on "Bärbel", they blackmailed her by threatening to destroy her sister's life

Tasks/Exercises Part 3

- 1) Read p. 124 and write and learn the vocabulary on this page.
Do p. 124 ex. 1a) and 1b), ex. 3
- 2) Read p. 125 and write and learn the vocabulary on this page.
Do p. 125 ex. 3
- 3) Read p. 126 and p.127 and write and learn the vocabulary on these pages.
Do p. 127 ex. 1a) and 1b) and ex. 2
- 4) Read p. 128 and write and learn the vocabulary on this page.
Do p. 128 ex. 1a), 1b) and 1c)