

For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

日本語訳なしタイプ B もございます。スクロールダウンするとございますので好きな方をご利用下さい。

3[C] – When the Wall Came Down

Version3 G1 10-2

- On the evening of November 9th, 1989, following months of protests, East German border guards opened the wall between East and Western Berlin, allowing the thousands of East Germans who were thronging the border to cross without documentation. The end of an area was thus marked, and those crossing to freedom were greeted joyfully by West Germans. The significance of this is hard to 誇張 (こちょう) する overstate —for nearly 30 years, the Berlin Wall, part of the heavily militarized Iron Curtain dividing Soviet-led Eastern Bloc countries from U.S.- 同盟 (どうめい) の allied Western Europe, had split the city in half, separating families and 崩壊 (ほうかい) させる disrupting lives.
- Before the wall was built in August 1961, more than 3 million East Germans managed to 乗 (の) り越 (こ) えられない escape the Communist regime. Once completed, however, the wall became an insurmountable barrier, and over the next 28 years, as many as 200 East Germans were killed by border guards as they attempted to escape 抑圧 (よくあつ) repression.

Further Questions *Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

- 1) What happened on November 9th, 1989?
1989年11月9日に何が起こりましたか。
- 2) Why did the Communist regime build the wall in Berlin?
共産主義政権がベルリンに壁を作ったのはなぜですか。
- 1) *East German border guards opened the wall between East and Western Berlin.*
- 2) *Before the wall was built in August 1961, more than 3 million East Germans managed to escape the Communist regime.*
- For many Cold War experts, the end of the Berlin Wall was unexpected, and for some Western politicians, unwelcome. U.S. President George Bush was 再統合 (さいとうごう) reluctant to accept the possibility of a German reunification, as were British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President François Mitterrand. They feared the 再起 (さいき) の resurgent power of a reunified Germany, a nation that had 助 (たす) けになつて already been instrumental in causing two world wars.
- Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger summed up the West's concerns when he stated, "Germany is too small to be a global power, but too

big for Europe.” Mitterrand even paid an official visit to East Berlin, albeit after the opening of the Berlin Wall, in a last attempt to prop the tottering Communist regime and prevent reunification. French officials sarcastically declared that they loved Germany so much, there ought to always be two of them.

Further Questions

11. 3) Why was the end of the Berlin Wall unwelcome for some Western politicians?

12. ベルリンの壁がなくなることが、一部の西側の政治家から歓迎されなかったのはなぜですか。

13. 3) *They feared the resurgent power of a reunified Germany.*

14. There is considerable disagreement about which leader's actions did the most

to bring down the wall. Poles praise Pope John Paul II for inspiring Eastern European Catholics to resist Communism. Hungarians credit their government's decision in May 1989 to dismantle the

barbed-wire border with Austria, allowing East Germans in Hungary passage to the West. Russians generally believe that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev ended the Cold War through his government reform efforts, though they remain divided over whether to praise or condemn him for this.

15. For German socialists, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy of

détente, known as *Ostpolitik*, was what primarily reduced Cold War

tensions. American neoconservatives believed the refusal of Bush's predecessor, Ronald Reagan, to compromise his principles caused Communists to throw in the towel. From all these perspectives, however, the events of 1989 are seen as resulting from government action.

Further Questions

16. 4) What did Hungary do in May of 1989?

17. 1989年の5月に、ハンガリーは何をしましたか。

18. 5) Why do Americans believe the Berlin Wall was brought down?

19. アメリカ人は、ベルリンの壁が崩壊したのはなぜだと思っていますか。

20. 4) *They dismantled the barbed-wire border with Austria, allowing East Germans in Hungary passage to the West.*

21. 5) *They believe it was Ronald Reagan's refusal to compromise his principles that caused Communists to throw in the towel.*

22.

23. Some historians maintain that 1989 constituted a people's revolution, the

result of dissident grassroots movements in Eastern Europe. Initially, small and isolated, these movements slowly gained public support, while state authorities lost credibility due to their repressive policies. According to this view, the seeds of Communism's downfall in Eastern Europe may have been

sown as early as 1968, when Czechoslovakia's reform movement was forcefully repressed by Soviet troops.

24. Czechs, who had hoped to build "Communism with a human face," lost faith in any possibility of reform when Soviet 兵士 (へいし) たち tanks rolled in. Thereafter, only the Communist regime's brute force 暴力 (ぼうりょく) held back the people's yearning あこがれ for civil rights and a better quality of life. In Prague, Gdansk, Leipzig, and eventually East Berlin, dissident groups led by many different kinds of people, including 脚本家 (きゃくほんか) playwrights, 労働組合主義者 (ろうどうくみあいしゅぎしゃ) trade unionists, and 牧師 (ぼくし) Lutheran pastors, organized weekly protests against Communist power, which came to a head in November 1989.

Further Questions

25. 6) Why did the dissident grassroots movements gain public support?

26. はんたいは 反対派の みんしゅううんどう 民衆運動 が なぜ しみん 市民の しじ 支持を得られたのですか。

27. 7) When did the Czechs lose all faith in any possibility of reform?

28. じん チェコ人が かいかく 改革の かのうせい 可能性に ふしんかん 不信感を を いただいたのはいつですか。

29. 6) *They gained public support because state authorities lost credibility due to their repressive policies.*

30. 7) *They lose faith in any possibility of reform when the Soviet tanks rolled in.*

31. Of course, the East German government played a role as well. It should be remembered that it always had the option of resorting to force 武力行使 (ぶりょくこうし) する on November 9th. In early October 1989, East German Communist leader Erich Honecker gave local authorities the green light to fire on 抗議者 (こうぎしゃ) protesters in Leipzig, but this was 撤回 (てっかい) された countermanded by Honecker's 代理人 (だいにんにん) deputy, Egon Krenz, who said that "state power should not be used to solve a political problem." After mounting protests forced Honecker's resignation on October 18th, leadership fell to Krenz, who promoted new laws easing future border restrictions with the West.

32. On November 9th, a ぶざまな botched public announcement by a government spokesman detailing the planned changes caused huge numbers of East Germans to gather at the wall, mistakenly expecting to be allowed immediate 主張 (しゅちょう) passage. Overwhelmed by the crowd's insistence that the wall be opened, and with no direct orders from the government other than not to open fire, East German guards let the crowd through.

Further Questions

33. 8) Why did Egon Krenz countermand Honecker's orders?

34. Egon Krenz はなぜ Honecker の めいれい 命令を てっかい 撤回したのですか。

35. 9) Why did the East German guards let the crowd through?

36. ひがし 東 けいびたい ドイツの みんしゅう 警備隊が と 民衆を とお 通らせたのはなぜですか。

37. 8) *He said that "state power should not be used to solve a political problem."*

38. 9) *They were overwhelmed by the crowd's insistence that the wall be opened with no direct orders from the government other than not to open fire.*

39. Perhaps the most ^{もっともらしい} plausible explanation for what made this ^{分岐点 (ぶんきてん)} watershed moment in history possible hinges on a ^{統合 (とうごう)} synthesis of contributing factors. While people tend to believe that significant events are brought about by powerful states, the record shows that in the key months from February to November 1989, the world's two superpowers, America and the Soviet Union, were largely passive ^{傍観者 (ぼうかんしゃ)} onlookers .
40. Still, this is not to say they were irrelevant; historian Timothy Garton Ash notes that they “made history by what they did not do... because they underestimated the significance of things being done by little people in little countries.”

Further Questions

41. 10) How does Timothy Garton Ash say that America and Soviet Union had an impact?
42. Timothy Garton Ash は、アメリカとソビエト連邦が ^{れんぽう えいきょうりょく も} 影響力 を持っていた事についてどう ^い 言っていますか。
43. 10) *He says they “made history by what they did not do... because they underestimated the significance of things being done by little people in little countries.”*

*Choose the correct answer from these choices.

44. (38) Western politicians who were opposed to the possible reunification of Germany
45. ドイツ統一 ^{とういつ} に反対 ^{はんたい} していた西側 ^{にしがわ} の政治家 ^{せいじか} は
46. 1. attempted to block the actions of French President François Mitterrand after he decided to put his support behind the Communist regime.
47. 2. worried that such a development would potentially allow Germany to gain more political and military strength on the continent than they considered safe.
48. 3. believed the process of reintegration with West Germans would be unsuccessful because East Germans were accustomed to living in a repressive police state.
49. 4. Feared there would be a ^{復活 (ふっかつ)} resurgence of Communist influence in Western Europe brought about by broader contact with Germans from the Eastern Bloc.
50. (39) Why do some historians believe a “people’s revolution” laid the groundwork for the political upheaval that took place in East Germany in 1989?
51. 歴史家 ^{れきしか} の中 ^{なか} に、“people’s revolution”が 1989年 ^{ねん} に東 ^{ひがし} ドイツで起こった政局混乱 ^{せいきよくこんらん} の基礎 ^{きそ} となったと考 ^{かんが} えている人 ^{ひと} がいるのはなぜですか。
52. 1. The use of force to put down the reform movement in Czechoslovakia led to widespread distrust of Communist regimes and increased public support for dissidents.

53. 2. Efforts to reform Communism in Eastern Europe gained significant support in the West, which gave momentum to political movements in Eastern Germany.
54. 3. Changes to the political system in Czechoslovakia brought about by grassroots activism greatly improved citizen's quality of life, prompting similar activism in Eastern Germany.
55. 4. The actions of political dissidents throughout Eastern Europe inspired talks between Western and Communist leaders, which resulted in a reduction in political tensions.

56. (40) What led Berlin Wall guards to open the border on November 9th, 1989?

57. 1989年11月9日に、ベルリンの壁の警備隊に境界線を開かせたのは何でしたか。

58. 1. They were overrun by the crowds that had gathered because they refused to carry out orders to open fire, knowing it would cause the deaths of innocent citizens.
59. 2. East Germans, frustrated by Western governments' hesitation to take military action against Communist repression, threatened the guards with violence and stormed the wall.
60. 3. The appearance of a crowd of people who believed they would be allowed to cross the border there and then confused the guards, who ultimately gave in to their demands.
61. 4. They misunderstood Egon Krenz's order to allow only those with special permission to cross into West Germany, and instead granted immediate passage to everyone.

62. (41) The author of the passage introduced the comment by Timothy Garton Ash to show that

63. このパッセージの著者が Timothy Garton Ash の意見を 紹介 したのは～を示すためです。

64. 1. in the months preceding the opening of the Berlin Wall, Communist governments were too disorganized to effectively respond to threats posed by dissidents.
65. 2. since the West just stood by, support from the Soviet government was what ultimately enabled Eastern Bloc leaders to take practical measures to reform their policies.
66. 3. the actions that Eastern European nations took to end the Cold War had little impact relative to the influence of Western leaders.
67. 4. The relative inaction of the world's most powerful leaders allowed the people to take matters into their own hands and succeed in causing change.

Answers for "Further Questions"

68. 1) What happened on November 9th, 1989?
69. *East German border guards opened the wall between East and Western Berlin.*

70. 2) Why did the Communist regime build the wall in Berlin?
71. *Before the wall was built in August 1961, more than 3 million East Germans managed to escape the Communist regime.*
72. 3) Why was the end of the Berlin Wall unwelcome for some Western politicians?
73. *They feared the resurgent power of a reunified Germany.*
74. 4) What did Hungary do in May of 1989?
75. *They dismantled the barbed-wire border with Austria, allowing East Germans in Hungary passage to the West.*
76. 5) Why do Americans believe the Berlin Wall was brought down?
77. *They believe it was Ronald Reagan's refusal to compromise his principles that caused Communists to throw in the towel.*
78. 6) Why did the dissident grassroots movements gain public support?
79. *They gained public support because state authorities lost credibility due to their repressive policies.*
80. 7) When did the Czechs lose all faith in any possibility of reform?
81. *They lose faith in any possibility of reform when the Soviet tanks rolled in.*
82. 8) Why did Egon Krenz countermand Honecker's orders?
83. *He said that "state power should not be used to solve a political problem."*
84. 9) Why did the East German guards let the crowd through?
85. *They were overwhelmed by the crowd's insistence that the wall be opened with no direct orders from the government other than not to open fire.*
86. 10) How does Timothy Garton Ash say that America and Soviet Union had an impact?
87. *He says they "made history by what they did not do... because they underestimated the significance of things being done by little people in little countries."*

88. 解答: (38)2 (39)1 (40)3 (41)4

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89. On the evening of November 9th, 1989, following months of protests, East German border guards opened the wall between East and Western Berlin, allowing the thousands of East Germans who were thronging the border to cross without documentation. The end of an area was thus marked, and those crossing to freedom were greeted joyfully by West Germans. The significance of this is hard to overstate—for nearly 30 years, the Berlin Wall, part of the

heavily militarized Iron Curtain dividing Soviet-led Eastern Bloc countries from U.S.-allied Western Europe, had split the city in half, separating families and disrupting lives.

90. Before the wall was built in August 1961, more than 3 million East Germans managed to escape the Communist regime. Once completed, however, the wall became an insurmountable barrier, and over the next 28 years, as many as 200 East Germans were killed by border guards as they attempted to escape repression.
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93. For many Cold War experts, the end of the Berlin Wall was unexpected, and for some Western politicians, unwelcome. U.S. President George Bush was reluctant to accept the possibility of a German reunification, as were British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President François Mitterrand. They feared the resurgent power of a reunified Germany, a nation that had already been instrumental in causing two world wars.
94. Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger summed up the West's concerns when he stated, "Germany is too small to be a global power, but too big for Europe." Mitterrand even paid an official visit to East Berlin, albeit after the opening of the Berlin Wall, in a last attempt to prop the tottering Communist regime and prevent reunification. French officials sarcastically declared that they loved Germany so much, there ought to always be two of them.
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96. There is considerable disagreement about which leader's actions did the most to bring down the wall. Poles praise Pope John Paul II for inspiring Eastern European Catholics to resist Communism. Hungarians credit their government's decision in May 1989 to dismantle the barbed-wire border with Austria, allowing East Germans in Hungary passage to the West. Russians generally believe that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev ended the Cold War through his government reform efforts, though they remain divided over whether to praise or condemn him for this.
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98. 4) What did Hungary do in May of 1989?

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100. Some historians maintain that 1989 constituted a people's revolution, the result of dissident grassroots movements in Eastern Europe. Initially, small and isolated, these movements slowly gained public support, while state authorities lost credibility due to their repressive policies. According to this view, the seeds of Communism's downfall in Eastern Europe may have been sown as early as 1968, when Czechoslovakia's reform movement was forcefully repressed by Soviet troops.

101. Czechs, who had hoped to build "Communism with a human face," lost faith in any possibility of reform when Soviet tanks rolled in. Thereafter, only the Communist regime's brute force held back the people's yearning for civil rights and a better quality of life. In Prague, Gdansk, Leipzig, and eventually East Berlin, dissident groups led by many different kinds of people, including playwrights, trade unionists, and Lutheran pastors, organized weekly protests against Communist power, which came to a head in November 1989.

Further Questions

102. 6) Why did the dissident grassroots movements gain public support?

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105. Of course, the East German government played a role as well. It should be remembered that it always had the option of resorting to force on November 9th. In early October 1989, East German Communist leader Erich Honecker gave local authorities the green light to fire on protestors in Leipzig, but this was countermanded by Honecker's deputy, Egon Krenz, who said that "state power should not be used to solve a political problem." After mounting protests forced Honecker's resignation on October 18th, leadership fell to Krenz, who promoted new laws easing future border restrictions with the West.

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109. Perhaps the most plausible explanation for what made this watershed moment in history possible hinges on a synthesis of contributing factors. While people tend to believe that significant events are brought about by powerful states, the record shows that in the key months from February to November 1989, the world's two superpowers, America and the Soviet Union, were largely passive onlookers.

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