German foreign policy after unification 1990 2004 paperback

Navigating the Shifting Sands: German Foreign Policy from Unification to the Iraq War (1990-2004)

Germany's reunification in 1990 marked a seismic shift in European and global politics. Suddenly, a unified, economically powerful nation, once divided and largely sidelined, found itself at the centre stage. This post delves into the fascinating, and often complex, journey of German foreign policy between 1990 and 2004, exploring its evolution from a newly unified state to a significant player on the world stage. We'll unpack key events, strategies, and challenges, drawing on the insights provided by the paperback book, "German Foreign Policy After Unification (1990-2004)," (assuming this book exists and contains the relevant information, otherwise, the content structure would work with similar focused research). *(Imagine here a visually appealing image – perhaps a collage showing key figures like Helmut Kohl, Gerhard Schröder, and relevant maps of Europe highlighting German influence)* Section 1: The Initial Years – Consolidation and European Integration The immediate post-unification period saw Germany grappling with internal consolidation and its newfound role within the European Union. Helmut Kohl's government prioritized solidifying the country's position within the EU, actively promoting further integration. This wasn't simply about economic advantages; it was about anchoring Germany within a strong European framework, reassuring neighbours wary of a resurgent German power. How Germany fostered European Integration: 1. Active participation in EU decision-making: Germany became a vocal advocate for deeper political and economic cooperation, influencing policy across various sectors. 2. *Financial contributions:* Generous financial contributions to the EU budget helped solidify its position as a key player and foster goodwill. 3. *Supporting enlargement:* Germany played a critical role in the eastward expansion of the EU, incorporating former Eastern Bloc countries. This strategy aimed to secure peace and stability in central and eastern Europe. *(Insert a map showcasing the expansion of the EU during this period)* Section 2: The Balkans Crisis – A Test of Resolve The Yugoslav Wars presented a significant foreign policy challenge for Germany. Balancing its commitment to European peace and security with its historical relations with the region was a delicate act. Germany initially favoured a cautious approach, but as the situation deteriorated, it became more involved, contributing troops to peacekeeping missions and providing humanitarian aid. This involvement, however, was controversial and sparked considerable debate within Germany about the limits of its military engagements abroad. *Example:* Germany's involvement in the Dayton Agreement, which ended the war in Bosnia, demonstrated its

growing willingness to take on a leading international role, departing from its post-war pacifism to a certain extent. **Section 3: The Shift Under Gerhard Schröder – A "New Ostpolitik" and the Iraq War** The election of Gerhard Schröder in 1998 marked a notable shift in German foreign policy. Schröder's government continued the strong emphasis on European integration but also pursued a distinctively different approach to international relations. His "neue Ostpolitik" (new Eastern policy) focused on strengthening ties with Russia and fostering economic cooperation. The Iraq War became a defining moment. Germany's refusal to support the US-led invasion caused significant friction in the transatlantic relationship. While Schröder maintained a strong commitment to NATO, his stance on Iraq highlighted a growing divergence in strategic priorities between Germany and the United States. (Include an image depicting the public protests against the Iraq war in Germany) **Section 4: Challenges and Criticisms** Germany's foreign policy during this period faced several challenges: • **Balancing national interests with European and transatlantic cooperation:** This was a constant balancing act, particularly during the Iraq crisis. • *Managing its newfound economic and political power:* Germany had to carefully navigate its growing influence within the EU and globally to avoid alienating its neighbors. • **Public opinion:** Public sentiment played a significant role, particularly regarding military interventions. (Include a graph showcasing public opinion polls on German foreign policy throughout this period) **Section 5: Key Takeaways** The period between 1990 and 2004 witnessed the transformation of German foreign policy from one primarily focused on European integration to one increasingly involved in global affairs. Germany successfully integrated into the European Union, played a crucial role in resolving the Balkan conflicts, and built strong economic ties with its eastern neighbors. The Iraq War, however, exposed a significant transatlantic rift and highlighted the complexities of balancing national interests with international commitments. Section 6: FAQs 1. What was the main impact of German reunification on its foreign policy? Reunification dramatically increased Germany's economic and political power, necessitating a reassessment of its role in Europe and the world. It also led to a focus on solidifying its position within the EU. 2. How did German foreign policy change under Gerhard Schröder? Schröder placed greater emphasis on relations with Russia and pursued a more independent line in international affairs, particularly regarding the Iraq War. 3. **What were the key controversies surrounding German foreign policy during this period?** The most significant controversy revolved around Germany's involvement in the Balkans and its opposition to the Iraq War. 4. Did Germany play a leading role in European integration? Yes, Germany actively fostered further integration through financial contributions, advocacy for deeper cooperation, and support for enlargement. 5. **Where can I find more information about German foreign policy during this era?** Besides the book "German Foreign Policy After Unification (1990-2004)," (if it exists) you can consult academic journals, government publications, and reputable news archives focusing on this period. Many university libraries also offer valuable resources. This post provides a broad overview of a complex topic. For a deeper

understanding, it is advisable to consult primary sources and the mentioned book (if it exists). The insights drawn upon are meant to stimulate further study and provide a foundation for understanding a pivotal period in German and European history.

German Foreign Policy After Unification (1990-2004): Navigating a New Era

The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the subsequent reunification of Germany in 1990 marked a seismic shift not only for the nation itself but for the entire European continent and indeed, the global stage. After decades of division, a united Germany re-emerged as a significant European power, facing the monumental task of redefining its role and forging a new foreign policy. The period between 1990 and 2004, a crucial thirteen years, witnessed Germany grappling with its newfound sovereignty, its responsibilities within a rapidly changing world order, and the delicate balance between national interests and its commitment to European integration. This era, often explored in academic circles and certainly found in valuable resources like the ‘German Foreign Policy After Unification 1990 2004 paperback’, offers a fascinating case study in international relations.

The Shadow of History and the Dawn of a New Germany

It’s impossible to discuss German foreign policy post-1990 without acknowledging the profound impact of its past. The legacy of World War II loomed large, shaping perceptions and influencing cautious approaches to military engagement and assertive foreign policy. The Federal Republic of Germany had, for decades, been a steadfast member of NATO and the European Economic Community (EEC), firmly anchoring itself in the West. However, unification presented a new set of challenges and opportunities. Suddenly, Germany was a much larger and more populous nation, sharing borders with several former Eastern Bloc countries. This necessitated a reassessment of its geopolitical position and its relationships with both its immediate neighbours and the broader international community.

The initial years were characterized by a focus on consolidation. Integrating the former East Germany presented enormous economic and social challenges. This internal focus, while paramount, also influenced the country's external outlook. Germany was keen to demonstrate its reliability and responsibility as a unified nation, eager to reassure its partners that the "German question" had been peacefully resolved. This meant a strong emphasis on multilateralism and a commitment to the existing European security architecture.

The European Anchor: Deepening Integration and New

Responsibilities

For Germany, the European Union (EU) remained, and continues to be, the cornerstone of its foreign policy. Unification did not dilute this commitment; rather, it reinforced it. A stronger, unified Germany recognized that its prosperity and security were inextricably linked to a stable and integrated Europe. The 1990s saw Germany actively championing deeper European integration, playing a pivotal role in the Maastricht Treaty (1992), which laid the groundwork for the Euro and further political cooperation. This commitment extended to the expansion of the EU, with Germany being a strong advocate for admitting Central and Eastern European countries – a move that was not only economically beneficial but also politically symbolic, helping to heal the divisions of the Cold War.

Beyond economic integration, Germany’s foreign policy in this period was marked by an increasing willingness to take on responsibilities within the EU. This included contributing to peacekeeping missions and supporting the development of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The idea was to share the burden of security in Europe and to project a united European voice on the global stage. This evolving role within the EU was a significant departure from its post-war posture, showcasing a growing confidence and a desire to be a constructive partner in shaping Europe's future.

Navigating the Post-Cold War World: New Challenges and Emerging Roles

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War fundamentally altered the global landscape. Germany, no longer situated on the front lines of the East-West divide, found itself in a new geopolitical reality. The 1990s and early 2000s were a period of flux, with new conflicts and security challenges emerging. This period saw Germany grappling with its role in international security, particularly in the context of interventions and peacekeeping operations.

The Balkan Wars: A Defining Moment and a Test of Resolve

The brutal conflicts in the former Yugoslavia presented Germany with its first major foreign policy test as a united nation. Initially, there was considerable reluctance to intervene militarily, a sentiment deeply rooted in its historical aversion to offensive military action. However, as the humanitarian crisis escalated, and with strong international pressure, Germany eventually participated in NATO's intervention in Bosnia and later Kosovo. This marked a significant, albeit controversial, step. It demonstrated a willingness to act in concert with allies to uphold international law and prevent humanitarian catastrophes, even if it meant deploying troops in combat roles. This evolution in military engagement is a key theme explored in discussions of ‘German foreign policy after unification 1990 2004 paperback’, as scholars analyze the shift from a

purely defensive posture to one that included the possibility of intervention.

Transatlantic Relations: A Reliable Partner in a Shifting Alliance

Germany's relationship with the United States remained a cornerstone of its foreign policy. Despite occasional divergences, particularly on issues like the Iraq War in 2003 (where Germany, along with France, vehemently opposed the invasion), the transatlantic alliance was seen as essential for global security. Germany consistently positioned itself as a reliable and influential partner, contributing to NATO's operations and fostering close security cooperation. The debates surrounding the Iraq War highlighted the complexities of navigating national interests within a strong alliance, and Germany's stance underscored its commitment to multilateralism and its own assessment of international legitimacy.

Economic Diplomacy and Global Engagement

As a major economic powerhouse, Germany's foreign policy was intrinsically linked to its economic interests. The period 1990-2004 saw Germany actively pursuing open trade policies and advocating for a strong global trading system. Its engagement with international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank remained robust. Furthermore, Germany played an increasingly significant role in development aid and global economic governance, seeking to promote stability and prosperity worldwide.

The eastward expansion of the EU, championed by Germany, was also driven by economic considerations. Creating a larger, more integrated market offered significant opportunities for German businesses. This economic diplomacy was a quiet but potent force, shaping Germany's interactions with countries across Europe and beyond.

The Search for a New Identity: Balancing Power and Restraint

The years 1990-2004 were a period of transition for German foreign policy. It was about more than just adapting to new geopolitical circumstances; it was also about the nation finding its voice and identity on the world stage. While shedding the constraints of its divided past, Germany was also mindful of the need for restraint. The emphasis remained on diplomacy, multilateralism, and avoiding unilateral action. This created a distinct German approach – one that was often characterized by careful deliberation, a commitment to consensus-building, and a preference for soft power over hard power.

Scholars and policymakers alike have dedicated considerable effort to understanding this complex evolution. The ‘German foreign policy after unification 1990 2004 paperback’, and similar academic works, delve into the nuances of these decisions, exploring the internal debates and external pressures that shaped Germany's path. They examine how Germany reconciled its historical baggage with its new responsibilities, how it navigated

the complexities of European integration, and how it asserted itself as a key player in a multipolar world.

Conclusion: A Foundation for Future Engagement

The period from German unification in 1990 to 2004 laid crucial groundwork for Germany's subsequent foreign policy. It was a time of learning, adaptation, and the gradual assertion of a new, confident, yet cautious, role on the international stage. Germany emerged from this era as a leading voice in European affairs, a staunch supporter of multilateralism, and a key partner in global security and economic initiatives. While challenges and debates certainly persisted, the period solidified Germany's commitment to a peaceful, integrated, and cooperative international order, a trajectory that continues to define its foreign policy today.

German Foreign Policy After Unification: A Transformative Journey (1990–2004)

The reunification of Germany in 1990 marked a pivotal turning point not only for the nation but also for its role on the international stage. Following the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the end of Cold War divisions, Germany transitioned from a divided country to a unified federal republic with a clear vision for its foreign policy. The period from 1990 to 2004 was defined by a deliberate effort to redefine Germany’s identity as a responsible, multilateral actor committed to peace, cooperation, and European integration. This era witnessed a profound evolution in how Germany engaged with allies, neighbors, and global institutions, laying the foundation for its emergence as a central European power.

From Division to Leadership: Establishing a New Foreign Policy Identity

In the immediate aftermath of unification, German foreign policy was shaped by a dual imperative: consolidating internal stability while redefining external relations. The legacy of division had instilled a deep awareness of historical responsibility, especially regarding Europe’s fragile peace. Rather than pursuing a purely national agenda, Germany embraced a foreign policy rooted in multilateralism and alliance-building. This shift was evident in its unwavering commitment to NATO and the European Union, institutions that became the cornerstones of its international engagement. The emphasis was not on asserting dominance but on fostering stability through cooperation, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe, where Germany sought to rebuild trust and support democratic transitions in former Warsaw Pact states.

This transformative period also saw Germany reasserting its role as a mediator and

peacebuilder. The country actively participated in international peacekeeping missions and promoted dialogue in conflict-prone regions. Domestically, the political consensus recognized that Germany's security and prosperity were inextricably linked to European unity and global stability. As Germany navigated its new status, foreign policy became a tool not just for diplomacy but for shaping a peaceful and integrated post-Cold War order. The years 1990 to 2004 reflected a deliberate move away from isolationism toward proactive, values-driven engagement with the world.

Key Insights: Germany's Strategic Balancing Act

One of the most significant insights from Germany's foreign policy trajectory between 1990 and 2004 is its mastery of strategic balancing. Germany skillfully maintained its alliance with the United States while deepening ties within the European Union, ensuring it could influence transatlantic relations without alienating regional partners. This dual alignment allowed Germany to act as a bridge between North America and Europe, especially during critical moments such as the Balkan conflicts and the expansion of NATO and the EU eastward.

Another key dimension was Germany's emphasis on soft power. Rather than relying on military might, the country leveraged economic strength, diplomatic finesse, and institutional leadership to project influence. German development aid, trade diplomacy, and cultural exchanges became essential instruments of foreign policy, reinforcing goodwill and long-term partnerships. This approach underscored a broader philosophical shift: Germany's foreign policy was increasingly defined not by hard power or territorial ambition, but by ethical responsibility and sustainable cooperation. The period revealed that Germany's vision of a rules-based international order was not merely theoretical—it was actively cultivated through consistent, principled action.

Applications and Benefits: Strengthening Europe and Global Governance

The practical applications of Germany's post-1990 foreign policy yielded substantial benefits both domestically and internationally. Within Europe, Germany's leadership helped stabilize the transition of post-communist states, supporting their integration into EU structures and promoting democratic institutions. Economically, German foreign policy facilitated trade agreements and investment flows that boosted regional growth and reinforced Germany's position as Europe's economic engine.

Globally, Germany's commitment to multilateralism strengthened international institutions. The country played a decisive role in UN peacekeeping, climate diplomacy, and global health initiatives, demonstrating that a unified Germany could be a reliable partner in addressing shared challenges. Its diplomatic engagement also enhanced Europe's collective voice on the world stage, allowing the continent to speak with greater

coherence in global forums. This period laid the groundwork for Germany’s later influence in shaping EU foreign policy and global climate agreements, proving that unity and principled action could drive meaningful change.

Looking Ahead: Sustainability and Evolution Beyond 2004

Reflecting on German foreign policy from 1990 to 2004 reveals a nation that transformed from a divided state into a confident, responsible global actor. The foundation built during those years continues to inform Germany’s approach to contemporary challenges, from European integration to climate change and geopolitical instability. Yet, the legacy also invites reflection: while Germany’s multilateralism and restraint have been strengths, evolving global dynamics demand adaptive strategies that balance tradition with agility.

As Germany moves forward, the lessons of this transformative era remain vital. The success of post-unification foreign policy underscores the enduring value of cooperation, diplomacy, and long-term vision. For students and policymakers alike, understanding this period offers crucial insights into how national identity, historical responsibility, and strategic foresight can converge to shape a nation’s role in a complex world. The journey from 1990 to 2004 was not merely about reunification—it was about redefining what Germany could be on the global stage, a legacy that continues to resonate today.

German Foreign Policy After Unification (1990-2004): Navigating a New Era

The period between German reunification in 1990 and 2004 marked a pivotal transformation for German foreign policy. Emerging from decades of division and the shadow of World War II, a newly unified Germany grappled with its redefined role on the global stage. This era, meticulously explored in scholarly works like 'German Foreign Policy After Unification 1990-2004 Paperback', witnessed a complex interplay of historical legacy, burgeoning responsibilities, and evolving international dynamics. This analysis delves into the key shifts, challenges, and achievements that shaped German foreign policy during these crucial fourteen years, offering insights into the nation's journey towards becoming a responsible global actor.

The Dawn of a New Era: Reintegration and Reorientation

The fall of the Berlin Wall and the subsequent reunification of Germany in 1990 were not merely internal events; they sent seismic waves through the international order. For West Germany, the primary architect of post-war foreign policy, the end of the Cold War brought both opportunities and anxieties. The immediate priority was the successful

integration of the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) into the Federal Republic. This complex process had significant foreign policy implications, requiring delicate negotiations with the Allied powers (the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the Soviet Union) concerning the terms of unification, particularly regarding NATO membership and troop presence.

Managing the "German Question"

The "German Question," a recurring theme throughout much of the 20th century, was finally resolved through the Two Plus Four Agreement. This landmark treaty, signed in September 1990, paved the way for full sovereignty for a united Germany and its integration into Western alliances. The skillful diplomacy employed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his government, characterized by a commitment to multilateralism and reassurance to neighboring countries, was instrumental in achieving this peaceful transition. The agreement not only allowed Germany to regain its full territorial integrity but also formally ended the post-war occupation regime, marking a definitive break from the past.

Shifting Alliances and European Integration

With reunification complete, Germany's foreign policy focus naturally shifted towards strengthening its ties within Europe. The European Union (EU), then the European Community, served as the primary framework for Germany's external relations. The Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992, which established the European Union and laid the groundwork for economic and monetary union, was a testament to Germany's commitment to deepening European integration. Berlin played a crucial role in advocating for an enlarged and more cohesive Europe, seeing it as essential for regional stability and prosperity. This period also saw Germany actively participating in the post-Cold War reconfiguration of European security, including the expansion of NATO and the development of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) within the EU.

Navigating New Responsibilities: Crisis Management and International Engagement

The post-unification era presented Germany with unprecedented opportunities to take on greater international responsibilities. No longer constrained by the limitations of a divided nation, Berlin began to assert itself more actively in global affairs, albeit with a cautious approach shaped by its historical burden. This included increasing engagement in multilateral peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance.

The Balkan Wars: A Defining Test

The brutal Balkan wars of the 1990s posed one of the most significant foreign policy challenges for unified Germany. Initially hesitant to deploy its armed forces in combat roles due to constitutional and historical constraints, Germany eventually participated in NATO-led peacekeeping missions in Bosnia and Kosovo. This was a gradual and often debated process, marking a crucial step in the evolution of the Bundeswehr's role. The involvement in the former Yugoslavia forced Germany to confront its past while also demonstrating its willingness to contribute to international security. The debates surrounding Germany's military engagement in these conflicts underscored the lingering sensitivities and the ongoing process of defining Germany's security identity.

Humanitarian Aid and Development Cooperation

Beyond security concerns, Germany significantly expanded its commitment to humanitarian aid and development cooperation. As a leading economic power, Berlin recognized its responsibility to address global challenges such as poverty, disease, and climate change. This translated into substantial financial contributions to international organizations and bilateral aid programs, particularly in Africa and Eastern Europe. Germany's emphasis on multilateral solutions and its strong support for international law and human rights became defining features of its foreign policy during this period.

Economic Diplomacy and Global Trade

Germany's economic prowess continued to be a central pillar of its foreign policy. As the largest economy in Europe, Berlin leveraged its economic strength to promote its interests and advocate for its vision of global economic governance. This involved active participation in international economic forums such as the G7/G8 and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Promoting the "Social Market Economy"

Germany actively promoted its model of the "social market economy" on the international stage. This model, characterized by a balance between free markets and social welfare, was seen by many as a successful path to economic prosperity and social stability. German foreign policy sought to create a stable international trading environment conducive to its export-oriented economy, while also advocating for fair trade practices and global economic governance that considered social and environmental concerns.

Navigating Globalization

The period from 1990 to 2004 coincided with an acceleration of globalization. Germany,

with its highly integrated economy, was deeply intertwined with global supply chains and financial markets. German foreign policy aimed to shape the processes of globalization in a way that benefited its economy while also addressing the associated challenges, such as increasing global inequality and the impact on developing countries. This often involved complex negotiations on trade liberalization, investment rules, and international financial regulations.

Transatlantic Relations and European Leadership

Germany's relationship with the United States remained a cornerstone of its foreign policy, even as Europe grew in importance. While there were occasional divergences, particularly on issues like the Iraq War, the transatlantic partnership generally remained strong, underpinned by shared democratic values and security interests.

The Iraq War and Divergent Paths

The decision by the US to invade Iraq in 2003 without explicit UN Security Council authorization presented a significant foreign policy dilemma for Germany. Under Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, Germany strongly opposed the war, arguing that it lacked sufficient international legitimacy. This divergence, while causing temporary strain in transatlantic relations, also highlighted Germany's growing assertiveness and its commitment to multilateralism and international law. The stance taken by Germany, alongside France and Russia, demonstrated a willingness to chart an independent course when fundamental principles were perceived to be at stake.

Towards a European Powerhouse

During this period, Germany increasingly assumed a leadership role within the European Union. Its economic weight and diplomatic influence allowed it to shape EU policy on a wide range of issues, from economic governance to foreign and security policy. While always emphasizing a commitment to consensus-building, Germany's contributions were crucial in driving forward European integration and in shaping the EU's response to global challenges. The Franco-German engine remained a vital force, but other European partners also played increasingly significant roles.

Conclusion: A Mature and Engaged Global Actor

The period from 1990 to 2004 was a transformative era for German foreign policy. Emerging from the constraints of division, a unified Germany navigated a complex international landscape, embracing new responsibilities and redefining its place in the world. The nation moved from a position of cautious engagement to one of increasingly confident and active participation in global affairs. The insights offered by 'German Foreign Policy After Unification 1990-2004 Paperback' and similar scholarly analyses

illuminate the gradual yet profound evolution of German foreign policy. This era witnessed Germany's commitment to European integration, its growing engagement in crisis management, its strong emphasis on economic diplomacy, and its evolving transatlantic and European partnerships. By 2004, Germany had firmly established itself as a mature, responsible, and indispensable actor on the international stage, ready to confront the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century.

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Questions & Answers About german foreign policy after unification 1990 2004 paperback

No	Question	Answer
1	What were the primary challenges facing German foreign policy in the immediate aftermath of reunification in 1990?	The primary challenges included integrating East Germany, defining Germany's new role in Europe and the world, and managing the expectations of allies and neighbors regarding a reunified, powerful Germany. There was also a need to recalibrate relationships with former Warsaw Pact countries and Russia.
2	How did the Kosovo War (1998-1999) influence German foreign policy during this period?	The Kosovo War marked a significant shift, as Germany participated in combat operations for the first time since WWII. This demonstrated a willingness to assume greater security responsibilities and move away from its post-war restraint, signaling a more assertive stance in European security and crisis management.
3	What was Germany's approach to the European Union during the 1990-2004 period, and what were its key objectives?	Germany was a strong proponent of European integration and played a crucial role in the Maastricht Treaty (1992) and the launch of the Euro. Its objectives included consolidating peace and stability in Europe, fostering economic cooperation, and enhancing Germany's influence within a united Europe.
4	How did Germany navigate its relationship with Russia in the post-Cold War era, particularly concerning NATO expansion?	Germany pursued a policy of engagement with Russia, seeking cooperation while also supporting NATO expansion. This was a delicate balancing act, aiming to integrate Eastern European nations into Western security structures while avoiding undue provocation of Russia. Economic ties, particularly in energy, also played a significant role.
5	What role did Germany play in multilateral institutions and international peacekeeping efforts between 1990 and 2004?	Germany actively engaged in multilateral forums like the UN and OSCE, contributing to peacekeeping missions and humanitarian aid. Its foreign policy aimed to be a responsible global actor, often emphasizing diplomacy and international law, though its willingness to deploy troops in combat roles evolved, as seen in Kosovo.

German foreign policy post-1990 unification, German foreign policy evolution after German reunification, German diplomacy 1990–2004 analysis, Foreign policy of unified Germany 1990–2004, German international relations after 1990, Germany’s post-Cold War foreign policy paperback, Unification effects on German global engagement, 1990–2004 German foreign policy strategies, Reunification and Germany’s foreign policy shift, German foreign policy in the early 21st century

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