

ABSTRACT

Both Germany and Korean Peninsula were separated as consequences of World War II and the beginning of Cold War. Separation was occurred because of the struggle for influence and power in Europe and Asia. Alliance of Western Countries such as United States, Britain and France agreed to split Germany into two parts, West Germany and East Germany, in order to prevented the influence of communism was spreading from Eastern Europe. In Eastern Asia, the United States decided to draw a dividing line that passed through the 38° paralel in Korean Peninsula to dispelled the spread of communism from the North. This separation made each government was trying to reconcile. The government's effort was influenced by internal factors (domestic situation) and external factors (international circumstances) that occurred at that time. The results of this thesis research shows that the two German governments was easier to reconcile because they have the support of the community, region recognition of each other, as well as the economic situation was quite good. The two governments on the Korean Peninsula despite they have support of the community and recognizes each region, but economic inequality was too high and made the government difficult to determined the appropriate formula for reconciliation. In addition, the collapse of the Soviet Union hegemony in Eastern Europe and the melting of the Cold War with the United States has made reconciliation of Germany successfully ended with unification, while in Korea even though not in the Cold War era, but there are some disputed territory in East Asia and the development of nuclear North Korea makes reconciliation difficult negotiate.

Keywords: East Germany, North Korea, South Korea, reconciliation, West Germany.