
Tagebucher 1914 Bis 1918 0

Right here, we have countless book **Tagebucher 1914 Bis 1918 0** and collections to check out. We additionally pay for variant types and moreover type of the books to browse. The suitable book, fiction, history, novel, scientific research, as capably as various extra sorts of books are readily open here.

As this Tagebucher 1914 Bis 1918 0, it ends in the works bodily one of the favored book Tagebucher 1914 Bis 1918 0 collections that we have. This is why you remain in the best website to see the unbelievable ebook to have.

*Tagebucher 1914 Bis
1918 0*

2023-11-16

NOEMI MARTINEZ

*Subject Index of the Modern Works Added
to the British Museum Library* disserta
Verlag

This magnificent new biography of the extraordinary impresario of the arts and creator of the Ballets Russes 100 years ago draws on important new research, notably from Russia. 'Scheijen masterfully recounts the phenomenal way in which Diaghilev contrived, under virtually impossible circumstances, to nurture a sequence of works ... he triumphs in making clear the degree to which, despite the cosmopolitanism of so much of the work, Russia was at the core of Diaghilev'

Simon Callow, Guardian 'It's a fabulous, complicated, very sexy story and Sjeng Scheijen takes us through it with a steadying calm that fudges none of the outrage on or off stage' Duncan Fallowell, Daily Express 'Magnificent ... filled with extraordinary glamour' Rupert Christiansen, Daily Mail
Deutsche Kriegsgreuel 1914 GRIN Verlag
The First World War and German National Identity is an original and carefully researched study of the coalition between Imperial Germany and Austria-Hungary during the First World War. Focusing on the attitudes taken by governmental circles, politically active groups, intellectuals, and the broader public towards the German-speaking population in the Habsburg Monarchy, Jan Vermeiren

explores how the war challenged established notions of German national identity and history. In this context, he also sheds new light on key issues in the military and the diplomatic relationship between Berlin and Vienna, re-examining the German war aims debate and presenting many new insights into German-Hungarian and German-Slav relations in the period. The book is a major contribution to German and Central European history and will be of great interest to scholars of the First World War and the complex relationship between war and society.

The First World War and German National Identity Routledge

Annika Mombauer's essential source reader translates, cross-references and

annotates a vast range of international diplomatic and military documents on the origins of the First World War. It collects together newly discovered or not previously available in English, drawn from a broad range of sources and countries into a single, indispensable text for students and scholars alike. The volume includes a detailed scholarly introduction which analyses the most controversial issues in the debate on the origins of the War and provides a comprehensive overview of the history of document collections on the war's origins. The documents cover the period 1911-14, with particular emphasis on the July Crisis and immediate outbreak of war. Thoroughly cross-referenced and annotated, these fascinating sources are presented with authoritative commentary, enabling readers to make connections between the documents to illuminate how the decisions for war were taken, and why. This will be an invaluable resource for anyone studying or teaching the origins of the First World War.

The Great War for Peace Peter Lang
The common explanation for the outbreak of World War I depicts Europe as a

minefield of nationalism, needing only the slightest pressure to set off an explosion of passion that would rip the continent apart. But in a crucial reexamination of the outbreak of violence, Michael Neiberg shows that ordinary Europeans, unlike their political and military leaders, neither wanted nor expected war during the fateful summer of 1914. By training his eye on the ways that people outside the halls of power reacted to the rapid onset and escalation of the fighting, Neiberg dispels the notion that Europeans were rabid nationalists intent on mass slaughter. He reveals instead a complex set of allegiances that cut across national boundaries. Neiberg marshals letters, diaries, and memoirs of ordinary citizens across Europe to show that the onset of war was experienced as a sudden, unexpected event. As they watched a minor diplomatic crisis erupt into a continental bloodbath, they expressed shock, revulsion, and fear. But when bargains between belligerent governments began to crumble under the weight of conflict, public disillusionment soon followed. Yet it was only after the fighting acquired its own horrible momentum that

national hatreds emerged under the pressure of mutually escalating threats, wartime atrocities, and intense government propaganda. *Dance of the Furies* gives voice to a generation who found themselves compelled to participate in a ghastly, protracted orgy of violence they never imagined would come to pass. *The Ashgate Research Companion to Imperial Germany* Harvard University Press

Orlow demonstrates that the success of parliamentary democracy in Prussia during the Weimar Republic found its roots in the strength of national unity developed during the nineteenth century, and the work of Catholics, Social Democrats, and Liberals during the time of Republic.

Dance of the Furies Basic Books

A new interpretation of the Sarajevo assassination and the origins of World War I that places focus on the Balkans and the prewar period. The story has so often been told: Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of the Habsburg Empire, was shot dead on June 28, 1914, in the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo. Thirty days later, the Archduke's uncle, Emperor Franz Joseph, declared war on the Kingdom of Serbia,

producing the chain reaction of European powers entering the First World War. In *Misfire*, Paul Miller-Melamed narrates the history of the Sarajevo assassination and the origins of World War I from the perspective of the Balkans. Rather than focusing on the bang of assassin Gavrilo Princip's gun or reinforcing the mythology that has arisen around this act, Miller-Melamed embeds the incident in the longer-term conditions of the Balkans that gave rise to the political murder. He thus illuminates the centrality of the Bosnian Crisis and the Balkan Wars of the early twentieth century to European power politics, while explaining how Serbs, Bosnians, and Habsburg leaders negotiated their positions in an increasingly dangerous geopolitical environment. Despite the absence of evidence tying official Serbia to the assassination conspiracy, Miller-Melamed shows how it spiraled into a diplomatic crisis that European statesmen proved unable to resolve peacefully. Contrasting the vast disproportionality between a single deadly act and an act of war that would leave ten million dead, *Misfire* contends that the real causes for the world

war lie in "civilized" Europe rather than the endlessly discussed political murder.

Untold War Basic Books

1914 ging es erstmals darum, eine ganze Gesellschaft für den Krieg zu mobilisieren. Gegensätze und Widersprüche sollten sich um des Sieges willen in einer Idee der Volksgemeinschaft auflösen. Diese Idee, Ziel und Beschwörungsformel zugleich, wurde später vor allem von den Nationalsozialisten instrumentalisiert. "Wenn wir", so Hitler während des Zweiten Weltkriegs, "eine Gemeinschaft bilden, eng verschworen, zu allem entschlossen, niemals gewillt zu kapitulieren, dann wird unser Wille jeder Not Herr werden."

Kafka Bloomsbury Publishing

Die Buchreihe stellt die Funktion kleiner Textsorten in publizistischen, wissenschaftlichen und administrativen Kontexten in den Mittelpunkt. Sie reagiert damit auf die Aktualität und Schlagkraft kurzer Formen vor dem Hintergrund medialer Mobilitätsschübe, knapper Aufmerksamkeitsressourcen und neuer Kommunikationsökonomien. Die Einzeluntersuchungen sind zudem von der Frage geleitet, welche Wirksamkeit eine Vielfalt von unscheinbaren Genres wie

Skizze, Abstract, Notiz, Aphorismus, Protokoll, Exzerpt, Essay, Artikel, Glosse etc. in der Organisation und Vermittlung von Wissen auf diversen Praxisfeldern entfaltet haben - von der Antike bis zur Gegenwart.

Egyptology from the First World War to the Third Reich A&C Black

Der österreichische Ingenieur Robert Musil wählt 1903 die Berliner Humboldt-Universität für sein Zweitstudium in Philosophie und Psychologie, entscheidet sich nach der Promotion ebendort für den Schriftstellerberuf und schlägt die Möglichkeit einer akademischen Karriere in seiner Heimat aus. 1914 wird er (nach einem Zwischenspiel als Bibliothekar in Wien) in Berlin Redakteur der *Neuen Rundschau*, veröffentlicht seine Werke in Berliner Verlagen und bietet seine Stücke dortigen Theatern an. Schließlich ist es auch in Berlin, wo er den Ausbruch des Ersten Weltkriegs und die nationalsozialistische Machtergreifung erleben sollte. Die intensive Verbundenheit Musils zur deutschen Hauptstadt verdient eine eingehende Untersuchung. Dieser Band bietet eine solche in der Form von gesammelten

Aufsätzen zu den Stationen in Musils Berliner Leben.

The Origins of the First World War

OUP Oxford

fers a groundbreaking account of World War I from the other side of the continent, brilliantly covering the major military events and the day-to-day life which resulted in the destruction of one empire, and the moral collapse of another

German-Jewish Cultural Identity from 1900 to the Aftermath of the First World War

Princeton University Press

In der Untersuchung geht es um den Beitrag, den die Schule zu wichtigen Aktivitäten der ‚Heimatfront‘ leistete. Insbesondere geht der Autor den Fragen nach, worin die Leistungen der deutschen Schule bestanden, in welchem Umfang die Schule für die ‚Heimatfront‘ mobilisiert werden konnte, was die Schule im Rahmen ihrer Aktivitäten an der ‚Heimatfront‘ für das Leben in der Heimat und für den Verlauf des Krieges bedeutete und welche Bedeutung der Krieg für die Schule hatte. Neben Sammlungen, Hilfsdiensten, Kaufs- und Verkaufsaktionen werden vor allem die bisher wenig erforschten Kriegsnagelungen untersucht, denen eine

besondere Bedeutung zukam. Der umfangreiche Anhang enthält zahlreiche bisher unveröffentlichte Postkarten und andere Objekte. ‚Der Verfasser belegt seine Ergebnisse mit vielen Beispielen aus nahezu allen Teilen Deutschlands. Dies stellt - schon allein wegen des erhobenen Materials - eine enorme Forschungsleistung dar. Besonders wertvoll, weil weitgehend neu, sind seine Ausführungen zur Beteiligung der Schüler an den Nagelungen sog. Kriegswahrzeichen in den Schulen bzw. in einzelnen Schulklassen sowie in den Kommunen. Auch die aus Anlass von Nagelungen verausgabten Postkarten und anderen Objekten werden hier gezeigt, Diese Sammlung dürfte in dieser Art einzigartig sein. (Prof. em. Dr. Gerhard Schneider).‘ This dissertation examines how German schools contributed to important activities of the ‘home front’ during World War I. In addition to collections, support services, purchase and sale operations, special attention is given to war nailings (‚Kriegsnagelungen‘). The extensive appendix contains many previously unpublished postcards and other items.

Nations, Identities and the First World War

Profile Books

Im 20. Jahrhundert haben mehr Frauen als jemals zuvor ein Tagebuch geführt. Sie taten das vor dem Hintergrund politischer Umwälzungen und der Katastrophe zweier Weltkriege, die sie ihren Aufzeichnungen - ganz anders als es der gängige Topos der Privatheit nahelegt - in komplexer Weise eingeschrieben haben. Die Beiträge dieses Buches zeugen davon. Sie führen in die Forschungsdiskussion ein und verweisen auf die Hybridität und Vielfalt des Genres Tagebuch. Es diente der Buchführung wie dem Selbstgespräch und der Dokumentation von Alltag, der Erinnerung, dem Bezeugen von Leid und Verfolgung sowie einer steten Selbstkonstruktion. Untersucht werden Tagebücher bekannter wie unbekannter Frauen - von Rosa Mayreder über Elise Richter bis hin zu einer Müllerin namens Theresia Vogt. Kampf der Schule an der "Heimatfront" im Ersten Weltkrieg: Nagelungen, Hilfsdienste, Sammlungen und Feiern im Deutschen Reich Litres

With chapters on both military and cultural history, this book highlights how the first total war of the twentieth century changed

social, cultural and military perceptions to an untold extent."--BOOK JACKET.
Marxism, Communism, and Western Society Walter de Gruyter
 Doktorarbeit / Dissertation aus dem Jahr 2010 im Fachbereich Geschichte Europa - and. Länder - Neueste Geschichte, Europäische Einigung, Note: "cum laude", Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: This dissertation examines how German schools contributed to important activities of the "home front" during World War I. In addition to collections, support services, purchase and sale operations, special attention is given to war nailings ("Kriegsnagelungen"). The extensive appendix contains many previously unpublished postcards and other items. In der Arbeit geht es um den Beitrag, den die Schule zu wichtigen Aktivitäten der "Heimatfront" leistete. Neben Sammlungen, Hilfsdiensten, Kaufs- und Verkaufsaktionen werden vor allem die bisher wenig erforschten Kriegsnagelungen untersucht, denen eine besondere Bedeutung zukam. Der umfangreiche Anhang enthält zahlreiche bisher unveröffentlichte Postkarten und

andere Objekte.

Subject Catalog of the World War I

Collection University of Pittsburgh Pre
 В настоящий ежегодник включены тексты докладов двенадцатой конференции Российского союза германистов «Литература и война: ситуация 1914—1918 годов», на которой были представлены исследования отечественных и зарубежных германистов-литературоведов. Ежегодник продолжает издание публикаций по материалам конференций, проводимых в рамках РСГ. Включенные в сборник статьи отражают проблематику, связанную с событиями Первой мировой войны, изменившими облик современного мира и получившими яркое отражение в философской и художественной литературе XX века. Материалы сборника дают представление о современных подходах, о возможностях и перспективах изучения немецкого языка и немецкой литературы в аспекте неоднородности процессов и явлений, определяющих их развитие.
Neue Forschungen zum Ersten Weltkrieg

Purdue University Press

"The war to end all wars" rings out a bitter mockery of the First World War, often viewed as the seminal catastrophe of the twentieth century, the crucible from which Soviet, Fascist, and Nazi dictatorships emerged. Today's conventional wisdom is that the Great War attuned the world to large-scale slaughter, that post-war efforts directed by the Treaty at Versailles were botched, that unbridled new nationalisms made the Second World War inevitable. This provocative book refutes such interpretations, arguing instead that the first two decades of the twentieth century—and the First World War in particular—played an essential part in the construction of a peaceful new order on a global scale. Historian William Mulligan takes an entirely fresh look at the aspirations of statesmen, soldiers, intellectuals, and civilians who participated in the war and at the new ideas about peace that were forged. While the hope for ultimate peace may have legitimized and even intensified the violence of the war, it also broadened conventional ideas about international politics and led to the emergence of such

institutions as the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization. The experience of the First World War reinforced humanitarian concerns in political life and focused attention on building a better and more peaceful world order, Mulligan shows. Such issues resonate still in the political and diplomatic debates of today.

Diaristik im Ersten Weltkrieg Oxford University Press

In *The Pity of War*, Niall Ferguson makes a simple and provocative argument: that the human atrocity known as the Great War was entirely England's fault. Britain, according to Ferguson, entered into war based on naïve assumptions of German aims—and England's entry into the war transformed a Continental conflict into a world war, which they then badly mishandled, necessitating American involvement. The war was not inevitable, Ferguson argues, but rather the result of the mistaken decisions of individuals who would later claim to have been in the grip of huge impersonal forces. That the war was wicked, horrific, inhuman, is memorialized in part by the poetry of men like Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon,

but also by cold statistics. More British soldiers were killed in the first day of the Battle of the Somme than Americans in the Vietnam War; indeed, the total British fatalities in that single battle—some 420,000—exceeds the entire American fatalities for both World Wars. And yet, as Ferguson writes, while the war itself was a disastrous folly, the great majority of men who fought it did so with enthusiasm. Ferguson vividly brings back to life this terrifying period, not through dry citation of chronological chapter and verse but through a series of brilliant chapters focusing on key ways in which we now view the First World War. For anyone wanting to understand why wars are fought, why men are willing to fight them, and why the world is as it is today, there is no sharper nor more stimulating guide than Niall Ferguson's *The Pity of War*.

[Archive](#) Dörlemann eBook

Nations, Identities and the First World War examines the changing perceptions and attitudes about the nation and the fatherland by different social, ethnic, political and religious groups during the conflict and its aftermath. The book combines chapters on broad topics like

propaganda state formation, town and nation, and minorities at war, with more specific case studies in order to deepen our understanding of how processes of national identification supported the cultures of total war in Europe. This transnational volume also reveals and develops a range of insightful connections between the themes it covers, as well as between different groups within Europe and different countries and regions, including Western and Eastern Europe, the Ottoman Empire and colonial territories. It is a vital study for all students and scholars of the First World War.

The First World War BRILL

Germany's imperial era (1871-1918)

continues to attract both scholars and the general public alike. The American historian Roger Chickering has referred to the historiography on the Kaiserreich as an 'extraordinary body of historical scholarship', whose quality and diversity stands comparison with that of any other episode in European history. This Companion is a significant addition to this body of scholarship with the emphasis very much on the present and future. Questions of continuity remain a vital and

necessary line of historical enquiry and while it may have been short-lived, the Kaiserreich remains central to modern German and European history. The volume allows 25 experts, from across the globe, to write at length about the state of research in their own specialist fields, offering original insights as well as historiographical reflections, and rounded off with extensive suggestions for further reading. The chapters are grouped into five thematic sections, chosen to reflect the full range of research being undertaken on imperial German history today and together offer a comprehensive and authoritative reference resource. Overall this collection will provide scholars and students with a lively take on this fascinating period of German history, from the nation's unification in 1871 right up

until the end of World War I. Weimar Prussia, 1918-1925 Engelsdorfer Verlag
During the First World War, delousing became routine for soldiers and civilians following the recent discovery that the louse carried typhus germs. But how did typhus come to be viewed as a "Jewish disease" and what was the connection between the anti-typhus measures during the First World War and the Nazi gas chambers in the Second World War? In this powerful book, Professor Weindling draws upon wide-ranging archival research throughout East and Central Europe to the United States, to provide valuable new insight into the history of German medicine from its response to the perceived threat of typhus epidemics from its Eastern borders. He examines how

German experts in tropical medicine took an increasingly racialised approach to bacteriology, regarding supposedly racially inferior peoples as carriers of the disease. So they came to view typhus as a "Jewish" disease. By the Second World War as migrants and deportees had become conditioned to expect the ordeal of delousing at border crossings, ports, railway junctions and on entry to camps, so sanitary policing became entwined with racialisation as the Germans sought to eradicate typhus by eradicating the perceived carriers. Typhus had come to assume a new and terrifying genocidal significance, as the medical authorities sealed the German frontiers against diseased undesirables from the east, and gassing became a favoured means of disease eradication.