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# Illustrierte Deutsche Kriegsgeschichte Von Den An

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*Illustrierte Deutsche Kriegsgeschichte  
Von Den An*

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## MOORE OLSON

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**Illustrierte deutsche Geschichte** V&R Unipress

This book, first published in 1979, presents a series of important investigations into the German Peasant War of 1525 – the last great peasant revolt and the first modern revolution. Previously under-studied by English-speaking historians, these essays provide a valuable analysis of the aims and extent of the Peasant War, and are representative of the various elements in the historiographical debate.

**Der Krieg** Cambridge University Press

Alltagsgeschichte, or the history of everyday life, emerged during

the 1980s as the most interesting new field among West German historians and, more recently, their East German colleagues. Partly in reaction to the modernization theory pervading West German social history in the 1970s, practitioners of alltagsgeschichte stressed the complexities of popular experience, paying particular attention, for instance, to the relationship of the German working class to Nazism. Now the first English translation of a key volume of essays (*Alltagsgeschichte: Zur Rekonstruktion historischer Erfahrungen und Lebensweisen*) presents this approach and shows how it cuts across the boundaries of established disciplines. The result is a work of great methodological, theoretical, and historiographical significance as well as a substantive contribution to German studies. Introduced by Alf Lüdtke, the volume includes two empirical essays, one by

Lutz Niethammer on life courses of East Germans after 1945 and one by Lüdtke on modes of accepting fascism among German workers. The remaining five essays are theoretical: Hans Medick writes on ethnological ways of knowledge as a challenge to social history; Peter Schöttler, on mentalities, ideologies, and discourses and alltagsgeschichte; Dorothee Wierling, on gender relations and alltagsgeschichte; Wolfgang Kaschuba, on popular culture and workers' culture as symbolic orders; and Harald Dehne on the challenge alltagsgeschichte posed for Marxist-Leninist historiography in East Germany.

**Die Grosse Zeit** Mohr Siebeck

The question of the (photographic) construction and representation of national identity is not limited to the 'long 19th century', but is a current issue in the post-colonial, post-global, digital world. The essays by international contributors aim at studying the relationship between photographic archives and the idea of nation, yet without focusing on single symbolic icons and instead considering the wider archival and sedimental dimension.

**The Making of Medieval History** Boydell & Brewer

Rather than being accepted by all of German society, the Nazi regime was resisted in both passive and active forms. This re-issued volume examines opposition to National Socialism by Germans during the Third Reich in its broadest sense. It considers individual and organized nonconformity, opposition, and resistance ranging from symbolic acts of disobedience to organized assassination attempts, and looks at how disparate groups such as the Jewish community, churches, conservatives, communists, socialists, and the military all defied the regime in their own ways.

The Weimar Republic transcript Verlag

In the late 19th century, the so-called »German Method«, which employed spoken language in deaf education, triumphed all over the Western world. At the same time as deaf German schoolchildren were taught to articulate and read lips, an emancipation movement of signing deaf adults emerged across the German Empire. This book tells the story of how deaf people moved from being isolated objects of administration or education, depending on welfare or working in the fields, to becoming an urban middle class collective with claims of self-determination. Main questions addressed in this first comprehensive work on one of the world's oldest movements of disabled people include how deaf organisations emerged, what they fought for, and who was left behind.

**1870/71 - 1989/90** Routledge

This book explores the relationship between diverse social movements and Marxist historical cultures during the second half of the twentieth century in Western Europe, with special emphasis on the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. During the Cold War, Marxist ideas and understandings of history informed not only the traditional Communist Parties in Western Europe, but also influenced a range of new social movements that emerged in the 1970s in the wake of the 1968 student rebellions. The generation of 1968 was strongly influenced by neo-Marxist ideas that they subsequently carried into the new social movements. The volume asks how Marxist historical cultures influenced third world movements, anti-fascist movements, the peace movement and a whole host of other new social movements that signaled a new vibrancy of civil society in

Western Europe from the 1970s onwards.

Host Bibliographic Record for Boundwith Item Barcode

30112072131219 and Others Boydell & Brewer

Essays on the discipline of medieval history and its practitioners, from the late eighteenth century onwards

**Photo Archives and the Idea of Nation** BoD – Books on Demand

Dieses Buch richtet sich in erster Linie an Schülerinnen und Schüler der gymnasialen Oberstufe und Geschichtslehrerinnen und Geschichtslehrer, steht aber natürlich auch allen anderen Geschichtsinteressierten offen, die sich für die Zeit von der Französischen Revolution bis zum Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs interessieren. In diesem Buch wird nämlich genau jener Zeitraum näher unter die Lupe genommen. In insgesamt 7 Kapiteln werden dabei die folgenden Themenbereiche abgedeckt: - Die Französische Revolution und die napoleonische Herrschaft - Die Zeit des Deutschen Bundes und der Weg zur deutschen Einigung - Die Industrialisierung - Das Deutsche Kaiserreich und das Zeitalter des Imperialismus - Der Erste Weltkrieg - Die Weimarer Republik - Das nationalsozialistische Deutschland und der Zweite Weltkrieg

Illustrierte deutsche Geschichte Springer Nature

Das Buch dreht sich vor allem um die Frage, wie Kulturvölker, aber auch maßgebliche Denker von Morus, Machiavelli bis hin zu Martin van Creveld den Krieg bewertet haben. Die Studie betrachtet hierfür die europäische und die außereuropäische Antike und schlägt den Bogen dann durch die Epochen hindurch bis zur Gegenwart. Sie versucht dann herauszuarbeiten, was sich aus Vergangenheit und Gegenwart über den Charakter und die

mögliche Zukunft des Krieges (Stichwort: vermehrter Einsatz von Drohnen und High-Tech-Waffen) erkennen lässt. Die Vorgänge auf der Ukraine/der Krim zeigen, dass trotz aller Deeskalationsstrategien und aller globalen Vernetzung immer wieder Konstellationen eintreten können, die kriegerische Verwicklungen nicht undenkbar erscheinen lassen. Andererseits zeigt sich, dass sich der Charakter des Krieges verändert: nicht mehr Staatenkriege bestimmen das Bild, sondern sog. asymmetrische Kleinkriege, in dem Partisanen- oder terroristische Gruppen einen Kleinkrieg gegen reguläre Truppenverbände führen (Bsp.: Taliban in Afghanistan). Aus dem Inhalt: • Krieg in der Vorzeit • Krieg in der Antike • Spätere Antike und Mittelalter • Morus und Campanella: Bedenkliche Vorzeichen • Machiavelli u. a.: Auf dem Weg in die Moderne • Friedrich der Große und Carl v. Clausewitz: Die Moderne • Die Ächtung des Krieges misslingt • Neue Kriegsformen • Menschenrechte und die englische und amerikanische Denkweise • Neuere Entwicklungen: Drohnen sowie Kommandotruppen • Die ungewisse Zukunft des Krieges Der Autor: Dr. Franz Uhle-Wettler, Generalleutnant a. D., geboren 1927, im Kriege Flakhelfer, Soldat in der Kriegsmarine, bis Ende 1947 in Kriegsgefangenschaft. 1956 wurde er, inzwischen promovierter Historiker, wieder Soldat. In vielen seiner Bücher erwähnt er Tatsachen, die heute ungern erwähnt oder bewusst verschwiegen werden.

*Germans Against Nazism* Princeton University Press

This 26-volume set is a wide-ranging, time- and subject-spanning examination of the phenomenon of political protest. What drives people to take to the streets, and how do their governments respond? These questions and many more are analysed in areas

as varied as sixteenth-century German peasant uprisings, revolutionary Russians at the Paris Commune, women protesting nuclear weapons at Greenham Common, and the role Christianity played in protests across the ages. An impressive reference resource, this set also looks at the policing of protests and official responses to them.

**An Outline of German Romanticism** Cambridge University Press

Reich bebildeter Überblick über die gesamtdeutsche Geschichte seit 1945, besondere Zugaben sind die Kurzbiografien von Politikern und weiteren Personen des öffentlichen Lebens.

*The Communist Manifesto in the Revolutionary Politics of 1848*

Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

This book examines why, on the eve of the pamphlet's 175th anniversary, the Communist Manifesto left so faint an imprint on Europe's most revolutionary year of 1848, when it has had such a huge impact on posterity. The Manifesto that year misread bourgeois intentions, put too much faith in the industrial proletariat, too little in peasants, too much emphasis on the German states, and none on England. Marx and Engels preferred in 1848-9 to focus on the middle-class *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*, declining to galvanise working-class groups whose leadership they had actively sought. They neglected to return swiftly to the German states in their crucial 1848 'March days'. The Manifesto's programme barely overlapped with contemporary campaigners or comparative pamphleteers, or the replacement Demands of the Communist Party in Germany. The book considers the consequences of Marx opting to write the Manifesto alone in January 1848. It also questions the source and significance of the

pamphlet's most memorialised phrase, 'the spectre of Communism', whether it was written for the 'working men of all countries' addressed in its finale, and whether Marx and Engels regarded the Manifesto as highly in 1848, as they undoubtedly did in later life.

**Illustrierte Geschichte des Widerstandes in Deutschland und Europa 1933-1945** MHRA

This innovative volume draws together a series of perspectives on the everyday experience of Europeans in the 'age of fascism'. The contributions go beyond the conventional stereotypes of organized resistance to examine the tensions and ambiguities within the communities, both national and local, that opposed fascism. The authors show that under the pressures of civil conflict, occupation, and even everyday life, motives were rarely as pure and political alignments seldom as straightforward as our reassuring collective memories of fascism and war have led us to believe. The combination of original research and engagement with relevant debates makes this collection invaluable both for researchers in the social and political history of World War II and for students of modern European history.

**Revolution and Evolution, 1848 in German-Jewish History**

Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

This major textbook charts the complex history of the first German republic. In the first part of the book, Professor Kolb provides a clear historical narrative of the political, social, economic and cultural developments of the Weimar Republic, setting it within the international context of the inter-war period. In the second part he surveys and analyses scholarly research in the field which sheds light on the problems and controversies of

the period in home and foreign affairs. Professor Kolb investigates important areas of controversy such as the role of the Reichswehr (the army) in politics, the relation of employers and trade unions, and the causes and effects of the disastrous inflation of 1923. In foreign affairs he discusses a reassessment of the Treaty of Versailles. In the last period of the Republic, the authors considers Brüning's role in 1930-2, Papen's dissolution of the Prussian government and the multiple causes that brought the Nazis to power. The book is both an excellent introduction to the history of the Weimar Republic and a guide to the state of research for more advanced students. -- From publisher's description.

**Illustrierte Geschichte des Weltkrieges, 1914/15-[1914/19]**

Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Schorsch -- The 1840s and the creation of the German-Jewish religious reform movement / Steven M. Lowenstein -- German-Jewish social thought in the mid-nineteenth century / Uriel Tal -- Religious dissent and tolerance in the 1840s / Hermann Greive -- Heine's portraits of German and French Jews on the eve of the 1848 Revolution / S.S Praver -- The revolution of 1848 : Jewish emancipation in Germany and its limits / Werner E. Mosse.

*Topography and Literature* Springer Nature

Der Autor, promovierter Historiker und Generalleutnant a. D., schildert in seinem neu überarbeiteten Werk wichtige Wendepunkte der jüngeren deutschen Militärgeschichte anhand von acht Schlachten: Leuthen (1757), Valmy (1792), Waterloo (1815), Vionville-Mars la Tour (1870), Tannenberg (1914), der Schlacht am Skagerrak (1916), dem Westfeldzug (1940), Kreta (1941) und Stalingrad (1942/43). Dabei begnügt der Verfasser

sich jedoch keineswegs mit der Beschreibung längst vergangener Schlachten. Im Vordergrund steht für ihn die Einordnung in die deutsche Geschichte. Stets zitiert der Autor auch diejenigen Wertungen, die der eigenen entgegenstehen, und ermöglicht dem Leser so ein eigenes Urteil. Dieses Buch ist bereits ein eingeführtes und populäres militärhistorisches Werk (von Hase & Köhler, 1984; E.S. Mittler, 2000), das für die Neuauflage umfangreich bebildert und mit einem zusätzlichen Kapitel über die Seeschlacht am Skagerrak im Ersten Weltkrieg ergänzt wurde.

Subject Index of the Modern Works Added to the Library of the British Museum in the Years 1881-1900 Psychology Press

Die Beiträge der gleichnamigen Tagung an der University of the South in Tennessee, USA, untersuchen die Beziehung zwischen der Auswirkung des Berliner Stadtraums auf künstlerische Darstellungen. In einem ersten Teil werden die Wilhelminischen Stadtsymbole und die einsetzende moderne Stadtplanung in Beziehung zu Berliner Flaneuren wie Georg Hermann und Robert Walser gebracht. Der Schwerpunkt des Bandes liegt im zweiten Teil, wo die Auswirkungen der Stadtplanung auf Kunst und Literatur im Berlin der Weimarzeit im Mittelpunkt stehen. In diesem Teil zeigen eine Reihe von Einzeldarstellungen Aspekte der Wechselwirkung von Raum und Kunstprodukt u. a. bei Otto Dix, Walter Ruttmann, Hans Fallada und Alfred Döblin. Den Abschluss bilden Beiträge über das Fortwirken von Weimars Moderne in der heutigen Zeit.

*The Wallenstein Figure in German Literature and Historiography 1790-1920* Ares Verlag

Traces literary developments in the German-speaking countries

from 1900 to the present. This study of German literature in the past hundred years sets its subject clearly in the artistic and political context of developments in Western Europe during the century. It begins with the turn-of-the-century aestheticism and visions of decay led by Schnitzler, Hofmannsthal and other Austrian writers, and the quite different explosion of new artistic energy in the Expressionist and Dada movements. These movements are succeeded by the rise of Modernism, culminating in the inter-war years: the poetry of Rilke, Brecht's epic theatre, and novels by Thomas Mann, Kafka, Hesse, Musil, Döblin and Broch; the influence of Nazism on literary production is considered. The study of developments after 1945 reflects the struggle to establish a post-Holocaust literature and to deal with the questions posed by the political division of Germany. Finally, the convergence of East and West German literature after unification is addressed. Ingo R. Stoehr teaches literature at Kilgore College, Texas, and is editor of the bilingual journal of German literature in English translation, *Dimension2*.

*Opposing Fascism* BoD – Books on Demand

For the rural societies of Germany the early sixteenth century was a time of massive upheavals. In this probing study of village life, based upon rich manuscript sources from the old County of Hohenlohe, Thomas Robisheaux seeks to understand how petty German princes, Lutheran pastors, and villagers struggled to create order out of their confusing world. The Hohenlohe region experienced all of the turmoil associated with the sixteenth

century, including a peasant near-revolt in 1600, the brutal effects of the wage-price scissors, chronic shortages of land, famines, impoverishment, and the destructive cycles of war. By using concepts borrowed from anthropology, Professor Robisheaux looks for the way social hierarchy and discipline countered the disruptive changes of the age. The years between 1550 and 1620 saw new sources of stability and order created in the family; through systematized customs of inheritance; through market relationships; and in the practice of state power within the village.

Marxist Historical Cultures and Social Movements during the Cold War Walter de Gruyter

Albrecht von Wallenstein (1583-1634), one of the most famous and controversial personalities of the Thirty Years War, gained heightened prominence in the nineteenth century through Schiller's monumental drama, *Wallenstein* (1798-99). Schiller's own fame, and the complexities he injected into his dramatic character, made Wallenstein a potent, near-mythical, but also highly ambivalent figure. This innovative and detailed study tests Schiller's impact on historians as well as on later literary texts. It traces Wallenstein's part in the construction of identity in Germany, Austria and Bohemia, examining the figure's significance in events such as the Wars of Liberation against France, the 1859 Schiller festival, and the First World War. The broad range of authors and historians studied includes Franz Grillparzer, Leopold von Ranke, Ricarda Huch and Alfred Döblin.