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This study in the genre of political biography is revisionist. Bismarck emerges as a somewhat more conservative traditionalist than much of the national liberal historiography has depicted him. Moreover, the national orientation in much of the literature on the history of Central Europe during the nineteenth century is also implicitly challenged. Downgrading somewhat the founding of the German Reich of 1871, traditionally viewed as Bismarck's greatest achievement, the author treats this episode as but one of many throughout Bismarck's long career wherein his efforts to build a federative, multiethnic Mitteleuropa encountered many setbacks or otherwise necessitated at best the acceptance of many limited achievements that cumulatively produced a quite incomplete Middle-European system stretching from the northern seas to the mideast. From this perspective, the author sees the limited victory of Bismarck's Prussia over Franz Joseph's Austria in the War of 1866 as the critical event in the entire history of Bismarckian politics. His policy until then was to achieve a restructuring of the German Confederation on the basis of a joint Austro-Prussian leadership in Mitteleuropa. After Franz Joseph decided in early 1866 that a war was preferable to the limited concessions sought by Bismarck, the Prussian armies failed to inflict on the main Habsburg host the Cannae that the general staff planned for 3 July. Thereafter, Bismarck's task became more difficult than ever. His labors were often fruitless. His own master, Wilhelm I, and the Prussian bureaucrats, diplomats, and courtiers with direct access to this first of Bismarck's Wilhelminian nemeses could be at least as obstructionist in Berlin as Franz Joseph and his minions in Vienna. In fact, all too often Bismarck's lack of control over the Prussian elites was in part responsible for the resistance of the Habsburg ruling circle. If Bismarck left his neo-Wilhelminian successors an incomplete system upon his retirement from office, the leadership of the Reich after 1890 was incompetent to continue the great chancellor's work. Berlin never again made the Mitteleuropa conception the central theme of its policy until the great war that Bismarck aimed to prevent with his system. In challenging the commonly held notion of Mitteleuropa historians about "continuity" from the Bismarckian Reich to the "New Order" of the Nazis, the author stresses the much older reichisch and Confederate "continuities" that are evident in Bismarckian system-building. Rejecting the "democratic-moralistic" interpretations of Professor Fritz Fischer and others about German Mitteleuropa imperialism, the author focuses on the "structural-functional" processes of Bismarckian decision-making and system-building through the largely prenatal mechanisms of a diplomatic-constitutional federative polity that had developed over many centuries but that neither set of his Wilhelminian antagonists understood or appreciated. In truth, no European statesman - not even one in Vienna - rivaled Bismarck in understanding the baroque complexities of Middle-European politics.

This is volume 1 of Brill's New Pauly, Classical Tradition, which consists of five volumes uniquely concerned with the long and influential aftermath of antiquity and the process of continuous reinterpretation and reevaluation of the ancient heritage, including the history of classical scholarship.

Historians have long believed that Catholics were late and ambivalent supporters of the German nation. Rebecca Ayako Bennette's bold new interpretation demonstrates definitively that from the beginning in 1871, when Wilhelm I was proclaimed Kaiser of a unified Germany, Catholics were actively promoting a German national identity for the new Reich. Studi periodici di letteratura e storia dell'antichità.

Cultura tedescaL'umanesimo nella letteratura e nella cultura tedescacontributo alle relazioni letterarie fra l'Italia e la GermaniaIndex of Conference ProceedingsAnnual cumulationComprensione storica e culturalevisioni storicisticheGuida EditoriLa cultura di WeimarEDIZIONI DEDALOGli italiani in uniforme, 1915-1918Intellettuali, borghesi e disertoriBari : LaterzaRepertorio bibliografico della letteratura tedesca in Italia (1900-1965), vol. II 1961-1965Ed. di Storia e LetteraturaCultural Pol & Asian ValuesRoutledge

In the Leipzig Mahzor, one of the most lavish Hebrew illuminated manuscripts of all time, Kogman-Appel has discovered a fascinating portal into the life of the fourteenth century Jewish community in Worms. A prayer book used only during holidays, it brings to life the religious culture and customs of medieval Ashkenazi Jews.

Cultural Politics and Asian Values looks at the political, cultural and religious background of East and Southeast Asian societies and those of 'the West', with a view to seeing how they are affecting contemporary national and international politics: democratization, the international human rights discourse, NGOs and globalization. The book surveys the political history and pre-history of the 'Asian values' debate, taking it up to the era of Megawati Sukarnoputri, Chen Shui-bian and Kim Dae-jung. In chapters on Confucianism, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity and liberalism, Barr explores the histories and conceptual essences of the world religions involved in or affected by the debate.

Best-selling author Jackson Spielvogel has helped over one million students learn about the present by exploring the past. Spielvogel's engaging narrative weaves the political, economic, social, religious, intellectual, cultural, and military aspects of history into a gripping story that is as memorable as it is instructive. Updated to reflect current scholarship, WESTERN CIVILIZATION, 10th Edition, includes more than 150 maps and excerpts of more than 250 primary sources that enliven the past while introducing students to the source material of historical scholarship. Additionally, the text is illustrated with more than 400 photographs that add visual context. A variety of pedagogical tools, including focus and critical thinking questions, primary source features with assignable questions, and end-of-chapter study aids, make this edition accessible to any learning style. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version. Venti saggi di storia economica che amici e colleghi di Angelo Moiola gli hanno voluto dedicare per celebrare la sua lunga e

impegnata carriera accademica, improntata sempre a una seria ricerca scientifica e a un'appassionata attività istituzionale. I saggi raccolti in questo volume trattano della «scrittura delle pietre» ad un'epoca precisa, la fine del XVIII e gli inizi del XIX secolo in Italia. Continuano il discorso umanista delle rovine iniziato nel volume 7 di questa stessa collana il cui termine cronologico era stato il Rinascimento. Muovendosi tutti nell'ambito di una riflessione generale sullo sviluppo della cosiddetta poetica delle rovine e degli scavi nella letteratura italiana dell'epoca, e senza dimenticare i grandi classici, gli autori hanno cercato di valorizzare un tipo di scrittura al margine di questa «letteratura ufficiale». Sono stati così riportati in luce testi e scrittori rimasti nell'ombra o riservati agli addetti ai lavori (storici dell'arte, archeologi...) a causa forse del perdurare di certe definizioni, spesso restrittive (come «letteratura antiquaria»). Questo lavoro di elucidazione puntuale non ha trascurato i rapporti testo/immagine offrendo esempi di differenti approcci metodologici e partendo dal fatto materiale della diffusione in Italia, tra XVIII e XIX secolo, di una larga produzione di pitture, incisioni e stampe che avevano come scopo l'illustrazione delle tracce dei monumenti antichi: il ritorno all'antico e la sua memoria trovavano radici nel presente e alimentavano una nuova cultura del rapporto tra le pietre e le parole.

From the Werkbund to the Bauhaus to Braun, from furniture to automobiles to consumer appliances, twentieth-century industrial design is closely associated with Germany. In this pathbreaking study, Paul Betts brings to light the crucial role that design played in building a progressive West German industrial culture atop the charred remains of the past. The Authority of Everyday Objects details how the postwar period gave rise to a new design culture comprising a sprawling network of diverse interest groups—including the state and industry, architects and designers, consumer groups and museums, as well as publicists and women's organizations—who all identified industrial design as a vital means of economic recovery, social reform, and even moral regeneration. These cultural battles took on heightened importance precisely because the stakes were nothing less than the very shape and significance of West German domestic modernity. Betts tells the rich and far-reaching story of how and why commodity aesthetics became a focal point for fashioning a certain West German cultural identity. This book is situated at the very crossroads of German industry and aesthetics, Cold War politics and international modernism, institutional life and visual culture.

Continues Mapping contemporary history: Zeitgeschichte im Diskurs.

Italy's residents are a migratory people. Since 1800 well over 27 million left home, but over half also returned home again. As cosmopolitans, exiles, and 'workers of the world' they transformed their homeland and many of the countries where they worked or settled abroad. But did they form a diaspora? Migrants maintained firm ties to native villages, cities and families. Few felt much loyalty to a larger nation of Italians. Rather than form a 'nation unbound,' the transnational lives of Italy's migrants kept alive international regional cultures that challenged the hegemony of national states around the world. This ambitious and theoretically innovative overview examines the social, cultural and economic integration of Italian migrants. It explores their complex yet distinctive identity and their relationship with their homeland taking a comprehensive approach.

Die Weimarer Nietzsche-Bibliographie erfasst die zwischen 1867 und 1998 erschienene Primär- und Sekundärliteratur aller Sprachen und Länder. Ziel ist es, ein zuverlässiges bibliographisches Grundlagenwerk zu Leben, Werk und Wirkung Nietzsches für die internationale Einzelforschung und darüber hinaus für die Geisteswissenschaften insgesamt zu schaffen. Angestrebt wird ein hoher Grad an Vollständigkeit. Bei der Verzeichnung der Sekundärliteratur wird neben der eigentlichen Forschungsliteratur besonderes Augenmerk auf die Literatur zur Wirkungsgeschichte gelegt. Die Titelbeschreibung erfolgt weitgehend aufgrund der vorliegenden Originalquelle. An der Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek ist mit der Privatbibliothek Friedrich Nietzsches und mit der Bibliothek des Nietzsche-Archivs, das bis 1945 seine Wirkungsstätte in Weimar hatte, ein Grundbestand der Nietzsche-Literatur vorhanden, der seit 1990 systematisch ausgebaut wird. Auf diesem Bestand konnte das Projekt einer umfassenden retrospektiven Personalbibliographie zu Friedrich Nietzsche aufbauen. Die Bibliographie erschließt die Literatur systematisch über Annotationen sowie über Register (Personen-, Sach- und Werkregister). Das Werk erscheint in fünf Bänden. Band 1 liegt bereits vor. Die übrigen vier Bände mit der Forschungsliteratur und der Literatur zur Wirkungsgeschichte folgen im April 2002. Insgesamt werden über 20.000 Dokumente verzeichnet. Die Weimarer Nietzsche-Bibliographie bildet die Plattform für jede Beschäftigung mit der internationalen Wirkung Nietzsches.

Sceptres and Sciences argues convincingly that previous research on the Hispanic Late Baroque has underweighted the ideologies of ethnicity and empire embedded in Cartesianism and French neoclassicism. "... a masterful work of scholarship... should become essential reading in the field of Colonial and Spanish Enlightenment Studies."—Bulletin of Hispanic Studies

In the growing literature on European integration there is still a lack of understanding of the key political elements of this integration. In this study the author takes what is one of the most obvious assumptions about European integration - namely, that it involves convergence toward a common political identity, along with a common market - and argues that a continuously 'translated' and 'negotiated' divergence in identities is not only a more likely outcome, but could also be more beneficial for the eventual formation of a European public sphere and, hence, a viable and legitimate democracy on a continental scale.

? The history of Italian cinema includes, in addition to the renowned auteurs, a number of peculiar and lesser-known filmmakers. While their artistry was often plagued with production setbacks, their works--influenced by poetry, playwriting, advertising, literature, comics and a nonconformist, sometimes antagonistic attitude--were original and thought provoking. Drawing from official papers and original scripts, this book includes much previously unpublished information on the works and lives of post-World War II filmmakers Pier Carpi, Alberto Cavallone, Riccardo Ghione, Giulio Questi, Brunello

Rondi, Paolo Spinola, Augusto Tretti and Nello Vegezzi.

Books with Books is the second collection of interdisciplinary articles on Hebrew Binding fragments, representing current scholarship and its international scope. The volume presents new manuscripts discoveries from several European countries.

Il ruolo ricoperto dall'Impero ottomano nel corso della Prima guerra mondiale e le operazioni belliche affrontate su più fronti sono generalmente trascurate dalla ricca storiografia di questo conflitto, tuttavia alcuni eventi come le battaglie a Gallipoli, sul Caucaso e in Medio Oriente influenzeranno parte delle vicende politiche del dopoguerra. Agli inizi del XX secolo l'Impero ottomano presentava diverse affinità con quello austro-ungarico, entrambi infatti costituivano degli organismi multinazionali, un insieme di popoli ostili l'uno all'altro e tutti, o quasi, all'autorità centrale. L'Impero ottomano possedeva inoltre due obiettivi strategici bramati dalle potenze europee dell'epoca, la città di Costantinopoli e gli Stretti. L'Impero era un organismo in piena decadenza, agitato da gravissime crisi interne dovute ai conflitti tra i diversi gruppi etnici e alle lotte di potere tra l'establishment politico e militare. A compromettere la struttura imperiale di Costantinopoli fu anche la rivoluzione dei Giovani Turchi nel 1908, l'economia e la finanza al collasso – tant'è che le potenze europee ne requisirono la gestione tramite l'istituzione del Debito Pubblico – e le disastrose campagne militari contro l'Italia nel 1911 e nei Balcani che causarono la perdita dei territori europei. La domanda che questo saggio si pone è: fino a che punto i leader ottomani si resero conto che si sarebbero trovati coinvolti in una guerra mondiale combattuta su più fronti che avrebbe decretato la parola “fine” all'Impero? Lo studio si articola illustrando i temi principali del primo biennio di guerra (1914-1915) attraverso le carte dell'Archivio dell'Ufficio Storico dello Stato Maggiore dell'Esercito italiano e i Documenti diplomatici italiani, e analizza il dibattito in Italia e in Turchia sulle scelte politiche di un conflitto che fino al 1917 sarà ristretto all'ambito europeo. L'Impero ottomano visto e vissuto da un uomo che trascorse gran parte della sua vita a Est della penisola italiana (Ernesto Mombelli, addetto militare italiano a Costantinopoli) la cui storia si intrecciò con le gesta del “brillante” generale Mustafa Kemal, fondatore e primo presidente della Turchia (1923-1938). Dal Mar Nero all'Hegiaz, da Turbah nello Yemen a Bassora in Iraq, da Suez in Egitto a Kars nel Caucaso, dalla battaglia di Sar?kam?? a Tabriz in Persia, dal massacro degli armeni allo sbarco a Gallipoli, da Kut al-Amarah in Mesopotamia a Seddülbahir, dalla spiaggia di Suvla allo sbarco a Salonicco. Questi i luoghi che attraverseremo rivivendone le storie e i protagonisti tramite il racconto degli addetti militari e dei diplomatici italiani con la speranza di non “cadere” nella trappola della soggettività e, invece, originare una briciola di inedita originalità in un panorama già ricco di contributi.

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