



**Judaism Within Modernity**

**Handbuch der deutschen Geschichte: Deutsche Geschichte im 19. Jahrhundert T. 1b Restauration und Revolution, von 1815 bis 1851, von K.-G. Faber**

*Despite the large number of books and studies written about Metternich, there is still a period of his political career that scholars neglect to this day, the 1840s. This book offers an analysis of Metternich's German policy in the years 1840–1848 and thus fills a gap in Metternich studies. Analysing this period is important due to the fact that over the course of those less than nine years, Metternich lost his influence within the German Confederation. He represented a certain way of behaving – moderate, calm and reconciliatory – but it was an attitude which was rejected during the period of rising mass nationalism. Nevertheless, he continued to endeavour to steer this escalating nationalism, and by applying calming policies prevent it from causing armed conflicts in Europe. Since Metternich conceived the German Confederation at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 as one of the pillars of the European peace settlement, the issue is viewed from the perspective of European crises of the time, from the Rhine Crisis to the Swiss civil war. Similarly, it presents his policy in a broader context of economic and social history. The book follows revisionist research on Metternich and refutes some of the clichés still associated with his policy.*

*Wolfram Siemann tells a new story of Clemens von Metternich, the Austrian at the center of nineteenth-century European diplomacy. Known as a conservative and an uncompromising practitioner of realpolitik, in fact Metternich accommodated new ideas of liberalism and nationalism insofar as they served the goal of peace. And he promoted reform at home.*

*This book addresses the highly differentiated spatial, social, cultural and demographic structure(s) of Germany, with a particular focus on the reciprocal relations between different levels of spatial development. The historical development of Germany serves as a background in order to provide context for the development of spatially relevant ideas and ideals (whether in relation to politics, landscape, or culture). In this regard, questions of divergence and convergence become highly salient. The book makes the complexity of spatial and social developments in Germany comprehensible. The neopragmatic approach adopted here allows bringing together different theoretical strands while providing a basis for independent regional geographic research at the same time. Beginning with an overview of the physical structures of Germany which provides the material point of departure for the societal development of Germany, key aspects of the German history are discussed. Particular attention is paid to the reciprocal influence between material substrate and notions of landscape. Here, specific "German" trajectories of aesthetic and normative conceptions of landscape become clear. A common theme throughout the book are questions of divergence and of efforts towards convergence, which become evident when considering past and present economic, political, and demographic developments. Efforts to tackle current challenges, such as adapting to climate change and mitigating it, or securing raw materials, also become apparent. The complexity of spatial processes in Germany is illustrated in case study regions dealing with the challenges of structural change in traditional industrial regions (such as the Ruhr area), or e.g. efforts of Berlin to position and find itself as the capital of a unified Germany. Overall, the book shows how theory-driven regional geographic research can make spatiotemporal complexities tangible and comprehensible.*

*Studies the ties between America and Bremen in the nineteenth century, illuminating the role of merchant capital in making an industrial-capitalist world economy.*

*Scientific and Technical Revolution: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*

*Reinhard Rürup: Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert, 1815-1871*

*Deutsche Massenauswanderung in den vergangenen drei Jahrhunderten und Rückwirkungen auf die Außenbeziehungen Deutschlands*

*German Merchants in the Nineteenth-Century Atlantic*

*Origin, progress and decline*

*The Strassmanns*

*Business, Labor, and Bureaucracy in Modern Germany*

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*In a careful and well-written analysis, Vögele focuses attention on the question of when towns ceased to be relatively unhealthy compared with rural areas, with useful discussions of disease categories and issues concerning the different structuring of data in the British and German national contexts. Although the focus is on urban health conditions and epidemic control, these are related to a wide range of social factors. The text has valuable comparable insights, for example on urbanization and professionalization, and provides a lucid exposition of some major theories concerning the social determinants of diseases. With a sure grasp of mortality trends and associated socio-economic processes, Vögele presents a convincing picture from the early modern period of age-specific mortality trends. This is an important comparative historical study of mortality, in which the author offers an impressive synthesis of complex data and issues concerning rapid urbanization and social conditions. It will be of great interest to British and German historians as well as to those concerned with economic history, demographic history and the history of medicine and it will be a pivotal reference work for those seeking to apply demographic expertise to the understanding of changing disease patterns.*

*Using previously untapped resources including private collections, the records of cultural institutions, and federal and state government archives, Schoonover analyzes the German role in Central American domestic and international relations. Of the four countries most active in independent Central America-Britain, the United States, France, and Germany- historians know the least about the full extent of the involvement of the Germans. German colonial expansion was based on its position as an industrialized state seeking economic well-being and security in a growing world market. German leaders were quick to recognize that ties to the cheap labor of overseas countries could compensate for some of the costs and burdens of conceding material and social privileges to their domestic labor force. The Central American societies possessed limited resource bases; smaller and poorly educated populations; and less capital, communications, and technological development than Germany. They saw the borrowing of development as a key to their social, economic, and political progress. Wary Central American leaders also saw the influx of German industrialists as assurance against excessive U.S. presence in their political economies and cultures. Although the simplistic bargain to trade economic development for cheap labor appeared to succeed in the short term, complex issues of German domestic unemployment and social disorder filtered to Central American countries and added to their own burdens. By 1929, Germany had recovered most of its pre-World War I economic position.*

*Wie kaum ein zweiter Begriff der politischen Kultur der Bundesrepublik Deutschland steht gegenwärtig der "Patriotismus" im Zentrum des Nachdenkens über die sozio-moralischen Grundlagen unseres Gemeinwesens in Zeiten des Wandels. Volker Kronenberg führt die umfassende politikwissenschaftliche Rekonstruktion dieses Schlüsselbegriffs im Beziehungsgeflecht von Nation, Nationalismus, Verfassung und Europa in gegenwartsbezogener Absicht durch - nicht zuletzt um deutlich zu machen, wie notwendig ein aufgeklärter, weltöffener Patriotismus für ein europäisches Deutschland zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts ist. Den Abschluss bilden Stellungnahmen u.a. von Ernst-Wolfgang Böckenförde, Ralf Dahrendorf, Axel Honneth und Helmut Kohl.*

*Industrial Culture and Bourgeois Society*

*Entwicklungslinien*

*Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert, 1815-1871*

*The German-speaking community of Victoria between 1850 and 1930*

*Deutsche Geschichte im 19. Jahrhundert*

*Deutsche Geschichte: Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert 1815-1871, [von] Reinhard Rürup*

*Handbuch der deutschen Geschichte: Deutsche Geschichte im 19. Jahrhundert. T. 1b. Restauration und Revolution, von 1815 bis 1851, von K.-G. Faber. 2. T. Das Zeitalter Bismarcks, von Walter Bussmann*

Enlightened Nationalism provides the first synthesis in English of Prussian political culture from the Napoleonic era to the Revolution of 1848. Matthew Levinger challenges the conventional notion that Prussia lagged behind Western Europe in its political development, demonstrating that Prussian leaders embraced a distinctive program of political modernization in response to their country's defeat by Napoleon in 1806-1807. Building on the eighteenth-century tradition of enlightened absolutism, Prussian leaders attempted to unite a rationalized monarchy with a politically active "nation," thus mobilizing the populace to resist the French oppressors. The new culture of "enlightened nationalism" influenced the political theory and program of both liberals and conservatives in nineteenth-century Prussia. The book has important implications for understanding both subsequent German history and the history of nationalism in general. The author shows that the so-called authoritarian tendencies in Prussia's political culture resulted from its distinctive response to the challenges of the French Revolution and Napoleonic era, rather than from the persistence of premodern cultural or socioeconomic patterns. Likewise, by showing how nationalist activists drew on the cultural legacy of the Enlightenment, Levinger demonstrates that German nationalism cannot be understood as a uniquely pathological political phenomenon. Inspired by recent work exploring the role of discourse in historical change, the book analyzes how the word "nation" functioned in day-to-day debates and how this limited and shaped political options. Enlightened nationalism produced a mixed legacy: it promoted the reform of the education system, popular participation in local self-government, and administrative rationalization. But it also resulted in exaggerated fears of political dissent, reinforcing the authority of the monarchical state and inhibiting the formation of a vibrant system of parliamentary rule.

The events of 1989/90 in Europe demonstrated the renewed relevance of the mid-nineteenth century uprisings: both by showing, once again, how a revolutionary initiative could quickly spread through different European countries, but also by calling into question the nature of revolution and the criteria for a revolution's success and failure. To commemorate the 1848 revolution in a spirit of renewed critical inquiry, an international team of prominent historians have come together to produce what must be the most comprehensive work on this topic to date and to offer a synthesis that sums up the current state of scholarly research, emphasizing the many new interpretations that have developed over several decades.

A. Epochen der preußischen Geschichte 1807-1871 I. Preußen von 1807 bis 1850: Reformen, Restauration und Revolution; II. Preußen von 1850 bis 1871: Verfassungsstaat und Reichsgründung B. Große Themen der Geschichte Preußens I. Polen in der Geschichte Preußens; II. Preußens Wirtschaft vom Dreißigjährigen Krieg bis zum Nationalsozialismus; III. Das Bildungswesen in Preußen seit

der Mitte des 17. Jahrhunderts

Metternich, the German Question and the Pursuit of Peace

Competitive Imperialism, 1821-1929

Handbuch der preussischen Geschichte

Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert

The Agrarian Household and the Emergence of Separate Spheres During the German Enlightenment

Revolution and Reform

Cologne, 1798-1871