

Grubengold Das Zeitalter Der Kohle Von 1750 Bis H

Today's electric power companies compete to provide cleaner electricity. That's a good thing, but progress has come with costs, especially for communities reliant on the coal industry. Thomas McGarity examines the changes of recent decades and offers ideas for building a more sustainable grid while easing the economic downsides of coal's demise.

'It's been a long time since I've read a book that was so persuasive and moving, so intelligently conceived.' - Mario Vargas Llosa Miren and Bittori have been best friends all their lives, growing up in the same small town in the north of Spain. With limited interest in politics, the terrorist threat posed by ETA seems to affect them little. When Bittori's husband starts receiving threatening letters from the violent group, however – demanding money, accusing him of being a police informant – she turns to her friend for help. But Miren's loyalties are torn: her son Joxe Mari has just been recruited to the group as a terrorist and to denounce them as evil would be to condemn her own flesh and blood. Tensions rise, relationships fracture, and events race towards a violent, tragic conclusion . . . Fernando Aramburu's *Homeland* is a gripping story and devastating exploration of the meaning of family, friendship, what it's like to live in the shadow of terrorism, and how countries and their people can possibly come to terms with their violent pasts.

Ohne Kalkstein keine Industrialisierung? Neben Kohle und Erzen war Kalkstein der wichtigste Rohstoff der Eisen- und Stahlindustrie im 19. Jahrhundert. Sebastian Haumanns Stoffgeschichte zeigt, wie die materiellen Eigenschaften des Gesteins in die Praktiken der Verhüttung und Stahlherstellung eingebunden waren, ohne diese Praktiken zu determinieren. Sie zeigt aber auch, wie Kalkstein zu einem »kritischen« Rohstoff wurde, der kaum zu ersetzen war und die Eisen-

und Stahlindustrie vor große Herausforderungen stellte - nicht nur, weil er nicht beliebig verfügbar war, sondern auch, weil die Arbeit in den Steinbrüchen zu vielfältigen sozialen Konflikten führte.

Ecology and Power in the Age of Empire provides the first wide-ranging environmental history of the heyday of European imperialism, from the late nineteenth century to the end of the colonial era. It focuses on the ecological dimensions of the explosive growth of tropical commodity production, global trade, and modern resource management-transformations that still visibly shape our world today-and how they were related to broader social, cultural, and political developments in Europe's colonies. Covering the overseas empires of all the major European powers, Corey Ross argues that tropical environments were not merely a stage on which conquest and subjugation took place, but were an essential part of the colonial project, profoundly shaping the imperial enterprise even as they were shaped by it. The story he tells is not only about the complexities of human experience, but also about people's relationship with the ecosystems in which they were themselves embedded: the soil, water, plants, and animals that were likewise a part of Europe's empire. Although it shows that imperial conquest rarely represented a sudden bout of ecological devastation, it nonetheless demonstrates that modern imperialism marked a decisive and largely negative milestone for the natural environment. By relating the expansion of modern empire, global trade, and mass consumption to the momentous ecological shifts that they entailed, this book provides a historical perspective on the vital nexus of social, political, and environmental issues that we face in the twenty-first-century world.

Pollution, Politics, and Power

V.I. Warshawski 16

Bergbausammlungen in Deutschland

Schachthauerkind

Moletown

How Coal Made the Middle East and Sparked Global Carbonization

Photographer of Objectivity

The Coal Nation explores the complex history of coal in India; from its colonial legacies to contemporary cultural and social impacts of mining; land ownership and moral resource rights; protective legislation for coal as well as for the indigenous and local communities; the question of legality, illegitimacy and illicit mining and of social justice. Presenting cutting-edge multidisciplinary social science research on coal and mining in India, The Coal Nation initiates a productive dialogue amongst academics and between them and activists.

Eine methodisch reflektierte Auseinandersetzung mit dem materiellen Erbe des deutschen Steinkohlenbergbaus fehlte bislang. Die vorliegende Publikation beschäftigt sich in ihren Beiträgen daher sowohl mit den Prozessen einer bergbaubezogenen Musealisierung als auch exemplarisch mit der Erforschung und Erfassung einzelner Objekte und Sammlungen aus dem Montanhistorischen Dokumentationszentrum (montan.dok) des Deutschen Bergbau-Museums Bochum. Der Fokus liegt dabei insbesondere auf technischen Innovationen des 20. Jahrhunderts, die beispielsweise im Bereich der Grubenrettung, des Transports unter Tage

oder der Kohlengewinnung einen wichtigen Abschnitt der Geschichte des industriellen Bergbaus illustrieren. Hinzu kommt erstmals eine Übersicht aller auf den Steinkohlenbergbau bezogenen musealen Einrichtungen in Deutschland, deren Spektrum von Vereinen über Stadtmuseen bis hin zu überregionalen Museumsverbänden reicht. Das Buch wendet sich einerseits an Historikerinnen und Historiker auf dem Gebiet der material culture studies, andererseits an all diejenigen, die aus historischer Perspektive eine Übersicht zur bergbaubezogenen Museumslandschaft in Deutschland suchen.

The Eclipse of the Utopias of Labor traces the shift from the eighteenth-century concept of man as machine to the late twentieth-century notion of digital organisms. Step by step—from Jacques de Vaucanson and his Digesting Duck, through Karl Marx’s Capital, Hermann von Helmholtz’s social thermodynamics, Albert Speer’s Beauty of Labor program in Nazi Germany, and on to the post-Fordist workplace, Rabinbach shows how society, the body, and labor utopias dreamt up future societies and worked to bring them about. This masterful follow-up to The Human Motor, Rabinbach’s brilliant study of the European science of work, bridges intellectual history, labor history, and the history of the body. It shows the intellectual and policy reasons as to how a utopia of the body as motor won wide acceptance and moved beyond the “man as machine” model before tracing its steep decline after 1945—and along with it the

eclipse of the great hopes that a more efficient workplace could provide the basis of a new, more socially satisfactory society.

Dariya Manova rekonstruiert die Literaturgeschichte der Rohstoffe in der Populärliteratur und Publizistik im Deutschland der 1920er und 30er Jahre. "Was sind die entscheidenden Faktoren unsrer Entwicklung geworden, Seele oder Petroleum?" Erwin Piscator erhebt mit dieser Frage 1928 neue Maßstäbe für die Literatur- und Theaterproduktion. Statt der Dramen bürgerlicher Söhne sollen fortan die neuen Machtverhältnisse durch die globale Rohstoffwirtschaft im Zentrum nicht nur des politischen, sondern auch des kulturellen und literarischen Lebens stehen. Dariya Manova erzählt die Geschichte dieser über Piscators Bühne und die Berliner Avantgarde weit hinausreichenden Forderung, ihrer Folgen und Früchte. Rohstoffe wie Steinkohle und das "flüssige Gold" Erdöl treten unter spannungsreichen Bedingungen auf die literarische Bühne. Die deutsche Niederlage im Ersten Weltkrieg, die Ruhrbesetzung sowie die Patentierung und Produktion synthetischer Stoffe werden zu Zeichen dafür, dass Besitz und Zugang zu Rohstoffen über Sieger und Verlierer im Krieg und Frieden entscheiden. Für die Literatur erzeugen Rohstoffe nicht nur einen Bezug zum Materiellen und zur ökonomischen Realität, sondern beanspruchen ein unübertroffen authentisches Erzählen. Umgekehrt werden sie im öffentlichen Diskurs zu Trägern kultureller, exotistischer, chauvinistischer und faschistischer Narrative.

Money Pits: British Mining Companies in the Californian and Australian Gold Rushes of the 1850s

Homework, Learning and Academic Success: The Role of Family and Contextual Variables

The Struggle for Sustainable Electricity

Altered Pasts

Themes and Agendas

Einführung in die Wirtschaftsgeschichte

"Sterbende Kohle" und "flüssiges Gold"

How electricity became a metaphor for modernity in the United States, inspiring authors from Mark Twain to Ralph Ellison. At the turn of the twentieth century, electricity emerged as a metaphor for modernity. Writers from Mark Twain to Ralph Ellison grappled with the idea of electricity as both life force (illumination) and death spark (electrocution). The idea that electrification created exclusively modern experiences took hold of Americans' imaginations, whether they welcomed or feared its adoption. In *Power Lines*, Jennifer Lieberman examines the apparently incompatible notions of electricity that coexisted in the American imagination, tracing how electricity became a common (though multifarious) symbol for modern life. Lieberman examines a series of

moments of technical change when electricity accrued new social meanings, plotting both power lines and the power of narrative lines in American life and literature. While discussing the social construction of electrical systems, she offers a new interpretation of Twain's use of electricity as an organizing metaphor in *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, describes the rhetoric surrounding the invention of electric execution, analyzes Charlotte Perkins Gilman's call for human connection in her utopian writing and in her little-known *Human Work*, considers the theme of electrical interconnection in Jack London's work, and shows how Ralph Ellison and Louis Mumford continued the literary tradition of electrical metaphor. Electrical power was a distinctive concept in American literary, cultural, and technological histories. For this reason, narratives about electricity were particularly evocative. Bridging the realistic and the romantic, the historical and the fantastic, these stories guide us to ask new questions about our enduring fascination with electricity and all it came to represent.

The main purpose of this Research Topic is to analyze and identify the main family and contextual variables that are involved in the process of carrying out homework. This will require studying the role played by

teachers, students, and families in order to ensure that schoolwork is a useful learning tool. Although the role of the student is, obviously, crucial in homework, research has focused on the cumulative time spent by the student carrying out homework. However, the time spent on homework is not in itself evidence of the student's involvement nor is time spent indicative of quality time. Indeed, an excess of time can sometimes denote low competence in a field of knowledge, while spending less time on homework could be indicative of high competence. It is more likely that a high dedication of time spent on homework reflects high motivation, or comprehension deficits, rather than commitment to learning or academic motivation. In tandem with the role of the student, teachers, as responsible for prescribing homework assignments for students, also become central players in the process of completing homework assignments. The decisions that teachers make about homework prescriptions, and the amount and type of tasks they set, will determine, to a large extent, the quality of the homework process including the student's motivation and the student's level of engagement with homework. Furthermore, the fact that homework is useful, interesting and motivating for students, will depend on how the teacher prescribes those tasks and the connection

established with classroom learning. Teacher feedback also acquires particular relevance for this point by helping the students to accurately estimate the quality of their progress and overcome the difficulties they may have encountered in carrying out their homework. Lastly, the effectiveness of teacher feedback depends on its contribution to the student's educational progress and how that student will perform in the future. In addition to the student who performs the task and the teacher who prescribes and corrects it, we must not lose sight of parents' role. Although there are discrepancies regarding the role that parents play in relation to homework, it is evident that their implication has important consequences not only on the final result of those tasks but also on the very process of carrying them out. Everything seems to indicate that the family environment and, more specifically, the support and feedback provided by parents is a factor that can determine the involvement of students in school duties. In this way, providing emotional support encouraging children to get involved can contribute positively to improving their motivation and interest in the performance of homework. The objective of this Research Topic is to provide researchers and professionals in psychology and education settings with some of the most

recent empirical evidence regarding the homework process, its prescription and correction. Overall, we aim to cease making homework a source of conflict and controversy at the socio-educational level in order to provide useful instruments for improving the quality of student learning. This work was developed with the financing of the research projects EDU2013-44062-P (MINECO), EDU2017-82984-P (MEIC).

A Companion to Museum Studies captures the multidisciplinary approach to the study of the development, roles, and significance of museums in contemporary society. Collects first-rate original essays by leading figures from a range of disciplines and theoretical stances, including anthropology, art history, history, literature, sociology, cultural studies, and museum studies Examines the complexity of the museum from cultural, political, curatorial, historical and representational perspectives Covers traditional subjects, such as space, display, buildings, objects and collecting, and more contemporary challenges such as visiting, commerce, community and experimental exhibition forms

Handwerkszeug der Wirtschaftsgeschichte: Diese Einführung erläutert Entwicklung und Grundlagen dieser Disziplin der Geschichtswissenschaft. Der Überblick zu Theorien, Methoden und Themen ist ein perfekter

Einstieg in die Arbeit mit wirtschaftshistorischen Fragestellungen. Durch praktische Hinweise erfahren Studierende u.a., wie man wirtschaftshistorische Themen recherchiert oder welche Archive, Zeitschriften und Datenbanken von Bedeutung sind.

New perspectives on European cinema history

BK OF SONGS

An Anthropological Study

Europe and the Transformation of the Tropical World

Francia, Band 46

A Companion to Museum Studies

The Invention of Industrial Pasts

In Cities, Museums and Soft Power, museum planners Gail Lord and Ngaire Blankenberg demonstrate how museums and cities are using their soft power to address some of the most important issues of our time. Soft power is the exercise of influence through attraction, persuasion, and agenda setting rather than military or economic coercion.

This book uses the annotations in W.G. Sebald's private library (held in the Deutsches Literaturarchiv, Marbach) to construct an interpretation of his prose style as fundamentally dialectical. Alongside his readings of writers such as Benjamin,

Bernhard, Bassani, and Levi-Strauss, it uses in particular Adorno's and Horkheimer's Dialektik der Aufklärung to help develop a close reading of Sebald's syntax and narrative structures. The key concern of Sebald's prose emerges not as the Holocaust, but rather the dialectical processes of progress and regression inherent in history. "

Modern mining history is still predominantly concerned with archival and written sources. Nevertheless, the potential of the objects as material culture available in museum collections for historical research has hardly been explored so far. The contributions in this volume place individual objects or groups of objects at the centre of the discussion. They deal with technical models as objects of knowledge as well as mining clothing as everyday objects or flags as objects of memory. In addition, there is a reflection on archaeological finds and their relevance for a contextualisation of mining objects beyond traditional written sources. In a narrower sense, the book aims at researchers in the field of mining and technological history as well as at those in general who are concerned with a materially based culture of remembrance.

Wie lässt sich der Wandel der Arbeit bewältigen? Die Antwort in den Debatten um den Strukturwandel in den 1960er Jahren lautete: mit Berufsbildung und Umschulung. Jan Kellershohn erzählt in seiner Studie eine neue Geschichte dieses bis heute attraktiven Versprechens. Anders als häufig angenommen erweist sie sich

weniger als Siegeszug des Humankapitals und der Selbstoptimierung. Am Beispiel der Ausbildung und Umschulung im Ruhrgebiet und im Nord-Pas-de-Calais lässt sich eine bislang ignorierte Problematisierung herausarbeiten, die jedoch den Kern der Strukturwandeldebatten bildete: Sind Arbeiter bildungsfähig? Strukturwandel, das zeigt die Untersuchung, ist kein Prozess. Strukturwandel ist ein epistemischer Apparat, der die Kategorien zur Bestimmung seiner Verlierer erst schuf. Die Sozialfiguren des "lernbehinderten Auszubildenden" und des "alteren Arbeitnehmers" offenbaren, dass es sich bei der Selbstoptimierung nicht um eine okonomisierungsgeschichte steigender Anforderungen, sondern um eine Differenzgeschichte fortschreitender Ausschlüsse handelt.

Ibbenbürener Bergbaukultur im Spiegel lebensgeschichtlichen Erzählens

Die Grenzen Der Anpassungsfähigkeit

Boom - Crisis - Heritage

Albert Renger-Patzsch

Rohstoffnarrative der Zwischenkriegszeit

Homeland

Egocentricity and Mysticism

Als am 20. Dezember 2018 die letzte Zeche im Ruhrgebiet stillgelegt wird, ist das nicht nur das Ende einer über 200-jährigen Industrie. Zu Ende geht auch ein Lebensgefühl.

Was bleibt, ist Erinnerung. Erinnerung an den Alltag in einer der Zechensiedlungen mit ihrer Mischung aus dörflich-ländlichem Idyll in unmittelbarer Nähe zu den Standorten der urbanen Schwerindustrie. Christine Lindemann hat in ihrem Buch „Bausteine“ dieses Lebensgefühls unaufdringlich-eindringlich zu einer Erinnerung an ihre Kindheit verarbeitet und ein genaues Abbild authentischen Lebens der Sechziger- und Siebzigerjahre geschaffen: unprätentiös, stimmig und wohltuend normal.

Torben Kulhmann's stunningly illustrated, nearly wordless tale offers a fascinating window into an imaginary, yet hauntingly familiar world under our feet, where a mole suddenly recognizes the precarious balance between progress and preservation. Kulhmann's open ended text encourages thoughtful exploration into possible solutions, and his delightful endpapers depict a montage of solutions that could very well save the moles' world and ours.

A rich exposition of Renger-Patzsch's life and work, including many lesser-known photographs, selected writings, and

comprehensive bibliography.

Boom - Crisis - Heritage, these terms aptly outline the history of global coal mining after 1945. The essays collected in this volume explore this history with different emphases and questions. The range of topics also reflects this broad approach. The first section contains contributions on political, social and economic history. They address the European energy system in the globalised world of the 20th and 21st centuries as well as specific social policies in mining regions. The second section then focuses on the medialisation of mining and its legacies, also paying attention to the environmental history of mining. The anthology, which goes back to a conference of the same name at the Deutsches Bergbau-Museum Bochum, thus offers a multi-faceted insight into the research field of modern mining history.

Anthrazit

The Savage Hits Back

Making Sense of Mining History

King Coal and the Energy Revolutions after 1945

Forschungen zur westeuropäischen Geschichte
Electricity in American Life and Letters, 1882-1952
Kalkstein als »kritischer« Rohstoff

Als 2018 der deutsche Steinkohlenbergbau feierlich beendet wurde, gehörte das Bergwerk Ibbenbüren im Norden Westfalens zu den letzten beiden verbliebenen Zechen. In Ibbenbüren war seit dem 16. Jahrhundert Steinkohle gefördert worden. Vor der Zechenschließung führte der Verfasser erzählende Interviews mit gut hundert Bergleuten und anderen vom Bergbau Betroffenen. Auf der Grundlage dieser Gespräche entsteht das Bild einer regionalen Montankultur, die in mancher Hinsicht ein eigenes Gepräge aufweist. Zu den im Buch angesprochenen Themen gehören die Entwicklung der Arbeitswelt unter Tage, der Umgang mit Gefahren, der Wandel der Betriebskultur, die Kämpfe um den Erhalt der Zeche, das Umwelthandeln des Bergbaus, das Vereinsleben und nicht zuletzt die von vielen Bergleuten betriebene Nebenerwerbslandwirtschaft. Thomas Schürmann, Jahrgang 1963. Studium der Volkskunde, Geschichte und Germanistik, 1993 Promotion. Tätigkeit für Freilichtmuseen, Kulturvereine und volkskundliche Landesstellen. Forschungsschwerpunkte, neben der Bergbaukultur: Landwirtschaft, Nahrung, Sachkultur, Volksglaube und Brauch. Das vorliegende Buch entstand während seiner Tätigkeit bei der Volkskundlichen

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Kommission für Westfalen. Seit 2019 arbeitet Thomas Schürmann als wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter im Kulturanthropologischen Institut Oldenburger Münsterland in Cloppenburg.

In his lively and witty quasi-autobiography, Essad Bey tells us the story of his childhood in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, and of his flight from the Russian Revolution in 1917, which brought him through half the Orient, through the Caucasus, then to Istanbul - where this book concludes - and finally to Berlin.

When private eye V.I. Warshawski is called out to a derelict drug house in a rural town just south of Chicago she discovers something she wasn't expecting: the mutilated corpse of a man dumped in a cornfield. It is a discovery that throws V.I. into the fascinating world of physics and invention: a design which sparked the construction of the computer as we know it the development of nuclear weapons the wonder of Newton's prisms and a train of dramatic events that occurred in war-time Vienna over seventy years ago. With a range of suspects too scared to open up V.I. must delve deep into the past to find clues. Someone holds the answers to her questions - someone who will stop at nothing to prevent the truth from resurfacing . . . Packed with Paretsky's masterfully crafted suspense and offering an illuminating insight into some of the greatest scientific developments of the twentieth

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century this is set to be V.I.'s most enlightening - and exhilarating - adventure yet.

This book draws together international contributors to analyse a wide range of aspects of mining history across the globe including mining archaeology, technologies of mining, migration and mining, the everyday life of the miner, the state and mining, industrial relations in mining, gender and mining, environment and mining, mining accidents, the visual history of mining, and mining heritage. The result is a counter balance to more common national and regional case study perspectives.

The Coal Nation

Das Zeitalter der Kohle von 1750 bis heute

Eine Wissensgeschichte Der Ausbildung Und Umschulung Von Industriearbeitern, 1950-1980

Großbauprojekte in der Frühphase des Anthropozäns

Zugänge, Aspekte und Beispiele | Approaches, Aspects and Examples

Cities, Museums and Soft Power

Eine Bestandsaufnahme

- Duisburg, Oberhausen, Essen, Gelsenkirchen, Bottrop, Bochum, Dortmund, ... - Tipps zu Unterkunft und Gastronomie, Ausflugs- und Freizeitmöglichkeiten - Informationen zu Geschichte, Kultur und Gegenwart im Ruhrpott - Ausführliche und aktuelle Hinweise zu

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Museen, Theatern und Festivals - Industriekultur, Landschaftsparks, Design, moderne Kunst, Wissenschaft Das Ruhrgebiet ist ein Reiseziel der Superlative und ein Beispiel für gelingenden Strukturwandel in einer ehemaligen Industrieregion. Wo früher in Zechen Kohle gefördert wurde und die Schornsteine von Hütten- und Stahlwerken rauchten, ist eine einzigartige Kultur- und Naturlandschaft entstanden. Aber nicht nur Fans von Industriekultur kommen hier auf ihre Kosten, denn die lebendigen Metropolen des Ruhrgebiets bieten auch eine in Deutschland einzigartige Kultur- und Kunstszene. Dieser aktuelle Reiseführer beschreibt alle Sehenswürdigkeiten des Ruhrgebiets und bietet zudem eine große Zahl an Ausflugstipps für Wanderer und Radfahrer.

As he runs wildly amok, Aira captures childhood's treasures — the reality of the fable and the delirium of invention — in this hilariously funny book. *The Seamstress and the Wind* is a deliciously laugh-out-loud-funny novel. A seamstress who is sewing a wedding dress for the pregnant local art teacher fears that her son, while playing in a big semitruck, has been accidentally kidnapped and driven off to Patagonia. Completely unhinged, she calls a local taxi to follow the semi in hot pursuit. When her husband finds out what's happened, he takes off after wife and child. They race not only to the end of the world, but to adventures in desire — where the wild Southern wind falls in love with the seamstress, and a monster child takes up with the truck driver. Interspersed are Aira's musings about memory and childhood, and his hometown of Coronel Pringles, with a compelling view of the hard lot of this working-class town, situated not far from Buenos Aires.

Between 1849 and 1853 shares in nearly 120 public companies to exploit the booming goldfields of California and Australia were offered to the British public. The companies were

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collectively capitalised at over £15 million, but in the end only some £1.75 million was actually raised between 42 of them, with only one company surviving what the newspapers of the day described as a "gold bubble". This book provides an overview of the entire bubble event, its antecedents and its outcomes. A number of researchers have investigated an earlier boom in the mid-1820s to reopen gold and silver mines in Latin America and several have studied individual company operations of that period. This is the first detailed investigation of the British gold bubble companies of the 1850s and their involvement in the almost simultaneous gold rushes on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

„Dein Grubengold hat uns wieder hoch geholt“ – mit dieser Songzeile drückte Herbert Grönemeyer 1984 aus, wem das Ruhrgebiet seine Bedeutung als Industrieviertel zu verdanken hatte: der Kohle. 2018 schließen die letzten Steinkohlenzechen in Deutschland. Aus diesem Anlass erzählt Franz-Josef Brüggemeier die Geschichte des Rohstoffs, der ein ganzes Zeitalter prägte. Lange stand die Kohle für Fortschritt und Wohlstand. Sie ermöglichte einen ungeahnten Produktivitätsschub und lieferte die Energie, um aus den vormodernen Produktionsweisen auszubrechen. Ohne die Kohle wäre die Industrielle Revolution nicht möglich gewesen. Mit ihrer Hilfe erreichten die europäischen Gesellschaften bis ins 20. Jahrhundert hinein ein zuvor ungeahntes Entwicklungsniveau. Doch hatte dieser kohlegetriebene Sprung in die Moderne auch seine dunklen Seiten: Die Kohle lieferte die Energie für zwei desaströse Weltkriege, und die Bedingungen ihres Abbaus unter Tage waren für die Gesundheit der Arbeiter verheerend. Schließlich läuteten die Umweltbelastungen durch die Steinkohleförderung den Anfang vom Ende des wichtigsten fossilen Energieträgers in der Geschichte der Menschheit ein. Anschaulich und prägnant verfolgt Franz-Josef Brüggemeier

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diese Entwicklungen und zeigt, wie das Grubengold den Weg Europas in die Moderne prägte.

Die Geburt des Geoengineerings

Eine Revier-Retrospektive

Die Dialektische Imagination

The Seamstress and the Wind

Blood and Oil in the Orient

Ecology and Power in the Age of Empire

Theorien, Methoden, Themen

Der Band enthält 26 Beiträge in deutscher, französischer und englischer Sprache. Die Themenvielfalt reicht vom Aufgabenbereich der Grafen im karolingischen Ostfrankenreich, dem Gottesfrieden von 1163 in der Diözese Toulouse, der Persönlichkeit Kaiser Karls IV. und der Tanzpolemik in der Zeit des Großen Abendländischen Schismas über Schützengesellschaften im Reich des 16. Jahrhunderts, die französische Botschaft im osmanischen Istanbul und die Rolle der Muskatnuss in der Île-de-France bis zu Darstellungen des Bürgerkönigs Louis-Philippe, das Verhältnis Bismarcks zu Frankreich, die Heimkehr des Historikers Walther Cartellieri aus dem Ersten Weltkrieg und einem Rückblick auf die 68er-Bewegung in Deutschland und Frankreich. Mit Fragen des spätmittelalterlichen Rittertums befassen sich die Beiträge einer 2016 veranstalteten Tagung.

Über die Beherrschbarkeit der Natur und bauliche Großprojekte als Lernorte des Menschen - Martin Meiske erzählt die Geschichte von Hoffnungen und Scheitern. Visionen zur Erdgestaltung sind weit älter als deren Umsetzung. Doch erst seit den 1850er Jahren wurden im

Rahmen von immer größeren Bauprojekten jahrmillionenalte natürliche Formationen durchstoßen und grundlegend umgeformt. Hier schlägt die Geburtsstunde des Geoengineerings, das seinen Ausdruck in spektakulären Eisenbahntunneln, in Ozeane verbindenden Meereskanälen und monumentalen Staudämmen findet. In dieser Zeit beginnt sich der Mensch zu einem der wichtigsten Einflussfaktoren auf die biogeochemischen Stoffkreisläufe der Erde zu entwickeln und es kündigt sich eine neue geochronologische Epoche an, das Anthropozän. Die damit verbundenen Hoffnungen auf Beherrschbarkeit der Natur z. B. zwecks billiger Energiegewinnung erfüllten sich nicht immer. Manches Infrastrukturprojekt endete tragisch, Menschen und Ökosysteme in den betroffenen Regionen kämpften über Generationen hinweg mit den Folgen dieser Großbauten. Vor diesem Hintergrund ist die heute zumindest teilweise zögerliche Haltung zu verstehen, größere Eingriffe in die Erdsysteme etwa durch das Climate Engineering, vorzunehmen. Martin Meiske widmet sich anhand von Beispielen wie dem Mont-Cenis-Tunnel oder dem Panamakanal der Historisierung des Geoengineerings und rekonstruiert die damit verbundenen Voraussetzungen, Auswirkungen und Wahrnehmungen. The Age of Empire was driven by coal, and the Middle East—as an idea—was made by coal. Coal’s imperial infrastructure presaged the geopolitics of oil that wreaks carnage today, as carbonization threatens our very climate. Powering Empire argues that we cannot promote worldwide decarbonization without first understanding the history of the globalization of carbon energy. How did this black rock come to have such long-lasting power over the world economy? Focusing on the flow of British carbon energy to the Middle East, On Barak excavates the

historic nexus between coal and empire to reveal the political and military motives behind what is conventionally seen as a technological innovation. He provocatively recounts the carbon-intensive entanglements of Western and non-Western powers and reveals unfamiliar resources—such as Islamic risk-aversion and Gandhian vegetarianism—for a climate justice that relies on more diverse and ethical solutions worldwide.

New insights into the microbiome, epigenetics, and cognition are radically challenging our very idea of what it means to be 'human', while an explosion of neo-materialist thinking in the humanities has fostered a renewed appreciation of the formative powers of a dynamic material environment. The Matter of History brings these scientific and humanistic ideas together to develop a bold, new post-anthropocentric understanding of the past, one that reveals how powerful organisms and things help to create humans in all their dimensions, biological, social, and cultural. Timothy J. LeCain combines cutting-edge theory and detailed empirical analysis to explain the extraordinary late-nineteenth century convergence between the United States and Japan at the pivotal moment when both were emerging as global superpowers. Illustrating the power of a deeply material social and cultural history, The Matter of History argues that three powerful things - cattle, silkworms, and copper - helped to drive these previously diverse nations towards a global 'Great Convergence'.

Ruhrgebiet

Materielle Kulturen des Bergbaus | Material Cultures of Mining

W.G. Sebald

The Matter of History

Grubengold

Metropolen, Industriekultur und Landschaften

The Eclipse of the Utopias of Labor

This book sheds new light on the cinema and modernity debate by confronting established theories on the role of the modern cinematic experience with new empirical work on the history of the social experience of cinema-going, film audiences and film exhibition. The book provides a wide range of research methodologies and perspectives on these matters, including: the use of oral history methods questionnaires diaries audience letters as well as industrial, sociological and other accounts on historical film audiences. The collection's case studies thus provide a "how to" compendium of current methodologies for researchers and students working on film and media audiences, film and media experiences, and historical reception. The volume is part of a 'new cinema history' effort within film and screen studies to look at film history not only as a history of production, textual relations or movies-as-artefacts, but rather to concentrate more on the receiving end, the social experience of cinema, and the engagement of film/cinema (history) 'from below'. The contributions to the volume reflect upon the very different ways in which

cinema has been accepted, rejected or disciplined as an agent of modernity in neighbouring parts of Europe, and how cinema-going has been promoted and regulated as a popular social practice at different times in twentieth-century European history.

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In *Egocentricity and Mysticism*, Ernst Tugendhat casts mysticism as an innate facet of what it means to be human—a response to an existential need for peace of mind. This need is created by our discursive practices, which serve to differentiate us from one another and privilege our respective first-person standpoints. Emphasizing the first person fuels a desire for mysticism, which builds knowledge of what binds us together and connects us to the world. Any intellectual pursuit that prompts us to "step back" from our egocentric concerns harbors a mystic kernel that manifests as a sense of awe, wonder, and gratitude. Philosophy, the natural sciences, and mathematics all engender forms of mystical experience as profound as any produced by meditation and asceticism. One of the most widely discussed books by a German philosopher in decades, *Egocentricity and Mysticism* is a philosophical milestone that clarifies in groundbreaking ways our relationship to language, social interaction, and mortality.

A bullet misses its target in Sarajevo, a would-be Austrian painter gets into the Viennese academy, Lord Halifax becomes British prime minister in 1940: seemingly minor twists of fate on which world-shaking events might have hinged. Alternative history has long been the stuff of parlour games, war-gaming and science fiction, but over the past few decades it has become a

popular stomping ground for serious historians. Richard J. Evans now turns a critical, slightly jaundiced eye on the subject. *Altered Pasts* examines the intellectual fallout from historical counterfactuals. Most importantly, Evans takes counterfactual history seriously, looking at the insights, pitfalls and intellectual implications of changing one thread in the weave of history.

Histories, Ecologies and Politics of Coal in India

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Umweltgeschichte

Counterfactuals in History

Cinema, Audiences and Modernity