

Wilhelm II Die Herrschaft Des Letzten Deutschen K

“An absorbing work for those interested in both the Great War and early submarine-based strategic theory.” —Naval History This deeply researched and engaging account of the use of U-Boats in the First World War focuses on both diplomatic and economic aspects as well as the tactical and strategic use of the U-boats. The book also examines the role played by US president Woodrow Wilson and his response to American shipping being sunk by U-boats—and how that ultimately forced his hand to declare war on Germany. Includes photos and illustrations “An excellent illumination of a multiclass, militaristic, and diplomatically inept state trying to adapt to the realities of modern war and the exploitation of new technology—and catastrophically failing.” —Naval History “Highly recommended.” —The Northern Mariner

The nineteenth century is notable for its newly proclaimed emperors, from Franz I of Austria and Napoleon I in 1804 through Agustín and Pedro, the emperors of Mexico and Brazil in 1822 to Victoria, empress of India in 1876. Monarchs such as Napoleon III, Maximilian of Mexico, and Wilhelm I projected an imperial aura with coronations, courts, medals, costumes, portraits, monuments, international exhibitions, festivals, architecture,

and town planning. They relied on ancient history for legitimacy whilst partially espousing modernity. Projecting Imperial Power is the first book to consider newly proclaimed emperors in six territories across three continents across the whole range of the nineteenth century. The first emperors' successors - Pedro II of Brazil, Franz Joseph of Austria, and Wilhelm II of Germany - expanded their panoply of power, until Pedro was forced to abdicate in 1889 and World War I brought the Austrian and German empires to an end. Britain invented an imperial myth for its Indian empire in the 20th century, until George VI relinquished the title of emperor in 1947. The imperial cities of Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and New Delhi bear witness to vanished empires. Using a wide range of source Projecting Imperial Power explains the imperial ambition behind these imperial cities. It discusses how the empires and their rulers are remembered today by examining how the imperial statues that were erected in huge numbers in the second part of the period are treated today, and how this demonstrates the contested place of emperors in national cultural memory.

Recognition is a fundamental aspect of all social interactions; between individuals, groups, local communities and sovereign states. Recognition refers to those sociological processes whereby two or more entities (such as states), groups (such as ethnic or cultural communities) or individuals interact with one another and come to understand themselves, and the

other, as mutually free individuals: as social agents whose identities, interests and outlooks are equally bound together. Without the foundational act of recognition, relations can become unequal and antagonistic, leading to social pathologies, denigration and even open conflict. This volume brings together leading international scholars of recognition theory in world politics to discuss the potential for recognition to pacify relations between states, groups and individuals and to develop recognition processes in the global community. It examines the implications of recognition theory in helping to understand the problem of conflict and the possibilities for forging a form of global ethical community. This book was published as a special issue of Global Discourse.

Brockhaus' Conversations-lexikon

Rethinking a Political Concept in a Global Context

Napoleon's Paper Kingdom

From Imperial Splendour to Internment

Die süditalienische Bauplastik im Königreich Jerusalem von König Wilhelm II. bis Kaiser Friedrich II.

The Knightly Feud in Franconia, 1440-1567

A History of the German Population of Great Britain

German – Turkish relations, which have a long history and generally unrecognized

depth, have rarely been examined as mutually formative processes. Isolated instances of influence have been examined in detail, but the historical and still ongoing processes of mutual interaction have rarely been seriously considered. The ruling assumption has been that Germany may have an impact on Turkey, but not the other way around. *Religion, Identity and Politics* examines this mutual interaction, specifically with regard to religious identities and institutions. It opposes the commonly held assumption that Europe is the abode of secularism and enlightenment, while the lands of Islam are the realm of backwardness and fundamentalism. Both historically and contemporarily, Germany has treated religion as a core aspect of communal and civilizational identity and framed its institutions accordingly; the book explores how there has been, and continues to be, a mutual exchange in this regard between Germany and both the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey. The authors show that the definition of identity and regulation of communities have been explicitly based on religion until the early and since the late twentieth century; the period in between – the age of secular nationalism – which has always been treated as the norm, now appears more clearly as an exception. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of sociology, politics, history and religion.

This groundbreaking book offers the only complete history of Napoleon's grand

experiment to construct a model state, that for all of its promise on paper, collapsed after just six years. Tracing the rise and fall of the Kingdom of Westphalia, Sam Mustafa provides a comprehensive investigation of this fascinating chapter of the Napoleonic Wars.

Kaiser Wilhelm II is one of the key figures in the history of twentieth-century Europe: King of Prussia and German Emperor from 1888 to the collapse of Germany in 1918 and a crucial player in the events that led to the outbreak of World War I. Following Kaiser Wilhelm's political career from his youth at the Hohenzollern court through the turbulent peacetime decades of the Wilhelmine era into global war and exile, the book presents a new interpretation of this controversial monarch and assesses the impact on Germany of his forty-year reign.

Celebrity, Fame, and Power in Nineteenth-Century Europe

European Monarchy in the Age of Revolutions

Germany and Turkey in Interaction

Die Herrschaft des letzten deutschen Kaisers

Ein Repertorium der neulateinischen Epik Frankreichs (1500-1700)

The Wars of Yesterday

Geschichte der Grafen von Montfort und von Werdenberg. Ein Beitrag zur

**Geschichte Schwabens, Graubündens, der Schweiz und des Vorarlbergs.
(Genealogische Tabellen als Anhang.)**

John Charmley, "Unravelling Silk": Princess Lieven, Metternich and Castlereagh David Brown: Palmerston and Austria Alan Sked: Austria and the "Galician massacres" of 1846
Otte: "Knavery or Folly"? The British "Official Mind" and the Habsburg Monarchy, 1856-1914
Helmut Rumpler: Die Dalmatienreise Kaiser Franz Josephs am Vorabend der Orientkrise
Lothar Hobelt: The Bosnian Crisis Revisited: Austrian Liberals vs. Andrassy Isabel Panter
Der menschliche Faktor in der Politik am Beispiel des Prinzen Eulenburg Holger Afflerbach
Das wilhelminische Kaiserreich zwischen Nationalstaat und Imperium Mark Cornwall: The
Habsburg Elite and the Southern Slav Question
Germany, 1914-1933: Politics, Society and Culture takes a fresh and critical look at a
period in German history. Rather than starting with the traditional date of 1918, the book
starts with the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, and argues that this was a pivotal
point in shaping the future successes and failures of the Weimar Republic. Combining
the traditional political narrative with new insights provided by social and cultural history,
the book reconsiders such key questions as: How widespread was support for the war in Germany
between 1914 and 1918? How was the war viewed both 'from above', by leading generals
and admirals and statesmen, and 'from below', by ordinary soldiers and civilians? What were the
chief political, social, economic and cultural consequences of the war? In particular, did the war
result in a brutalisation of German society after 1918? How modern were German attitudes

towards work, family, sex and leisure during the 1920s? What accounts for the extraordinary richness and experimentalism of this period? The book also provides a thorough and comprehensive discussion of the difficulties faced by the Weimar Republic in capturing the hearts and minds of the German people in the 1920s, and of the causes of its final decline in the early 1930s.

Susan Duxbury-Neumann explores the fascinating story of Britain's German population during the First World War.

British Foreign Policy before the First World War

Projecting Imperial Power

die Herrschaft des letzten deutschen Kaisers

Statistisch-topographisch-historische Uebersicht des preussischen Staats

Time and Power

Politics, Society and Culture

Violence and Legitimacy

A new and revisionary account of how the nobility grew and developed in late medieval and early modern Germany.

Recognition is a basic human need, but it is not a panacea to all societal ills. This volume assembles contributions from International Relations, Political Theory and International Law in order to show that recognition is a gradual process and an ambiguous concept both in theory and political practice.

Deutschlands Weg in die Moderne - und in die Katastrophe des ersten Weltkriegs Die erste deutsche Einheit im Kaiserreich von 1871 entfesselte ungeheure Kräfte. In kurzer Zeit stieg Deutschland in den Kreis der europäischen Großmächte auf. Innenpolitisch spielte Preußen die unangefochtene Führungsrolle, verkörpert im »eisernen Kanzler« Bismarck ebenso wie in den drei preußischen Kaisern des Reiches. SPIEGEL-Autoren und Historiker zeigen im vorliegenden Buch, wie grundlegend sich die deutsche Gesellschaft in den Jahren zwischen 1871 und 1914 veränderte: Der Aufstieg der Sozialdemokratie, der Kampf der Frauen um Gleichberechtigung und ein Aufschwung in Kunst, Kultur und Literatur waren für die Zeit des Kaiserreichs ebenso bestimmend wie ein gesellschaftliches Klima, das weithin durch Militarismus und Untertanengeist geprägt war – und das letztlich in die Katastrophe des ersten Weltkriegs führte.

Bd. Die Ysenburg und Büdingen'sche Hausgeschichte

What Have the Germans Ever Done for Us?

Das Kaiserreich

Ancilla Calliopeae

European Diplomacy and the Habsburg Monarchy : Festschrift Für Francis Roy Bridge

Zum 70. Geburtstag

Wilhelm II

The Ashgate Research Companion to Imperial Germany

This important new work describes how the Imperial German Navy,

which had expanded to become one of the great maritime forces in the world, second only to the Royal Navy, proved, with the exception of its submarines, to be largely ineffective throughout the years of conflict. The impact of this impotence had a far-reaching effect upon the service. Germany, indeed most of Europe, was in the grips of a spirit of militant nationalistic fervour, and the inactivity of the great Imperial Navy caused deep frustration, particularly among the naval officers. Not only were they unable to see themselves as heroes, they were also ridiculed on the home front and felt profoundly humiliated. With the exception of the one sea battle at Jutland, their ships saw little or no action at sea and morale slowly collapsed to a point where, at the end of the war, the crews were in a state of mutiny. The seemingly ludicrous order that forced the fleet to go to sea against the British in 1918 was driven by a sense of humiliation, but coming at the war's end it triggered a revolution because the German sailors wanted no part in such madness. The internment at Scapa Flow was the ultimate shaming. This is a fascinating and perceptive analysis of a whole era, and it contributes substantially to our understanding

of the war and its consequences _ consequences, sadly, that helped pave the way for the Third Reich.

The sole available comprehensive history of social law and the model of social welfare in Germany. The book explains the origins since the medieval times, but concentrates on the 19th and 20th centuries, especially on the introduction of the social insurance 1881-1889, of the expansion of the system in the Weimar Republic, under the Nazi-System and after World War II in the FRG and the GDR. The system of social welfare in Germany is one of the pillars of economic stability.

Das Leben des letzten deutschen Kaisers Christopher Clark folgt der Karriere des letzten deutschen Kaisers: die schwierige Jugend bei Hof, die Etablierung seiner Macht sowie seine politischen Auseinandersetzungen und Ziele. Mit dem Ersten Weltkrieg endet auch die Herrschaft Wilhelms II. Der Kaiser dankt ab und muss den Rest seines Lebens im Exil verbringen. Clarks sorgfältig recherchiertes Buch bietet eine neue, zuweilen provokante Interpretation des Monarchen und seiner dreißig Jahre währenden Regentschaft. Hätte Deutschland einen anderen Weg eingeschlagen, wenn ein anderer Herrscher als Wilhelm II. das

Land ins 20. Jahrhundert geführt hätte? Inwieweit prägte seine Persönlichkeit die deutschen Geschicke? Christopher Clark nimmt zunächst Wilhelms Kindheit und Jugend in den Blick. Vater und Großvater, und damit zwei politische Lager – das progressive und das reaktionäre – stritten um die Erziehung des Prinzen. 1888 folgte Wilhelm seinem Vater auf den Thron. Clark untersucht Wilhelms außen- wie innenpolitisches Wirken und betrachtet schließlich auch dessen Rolle im Sommer 1914. Nach dem verlorenen Krieg und seiner Abdankung wurde Wilhelm II. zum Objekt des Hasses. Und noch heute ist sein Image weitgehend negativ. Clarks Ziel ist es nicht, Wilhelm II. zu rehabilitieren. Und doch fragt er zu Recht, ob die Geschichtsschreibung nicht zu einer Dämonisierung des letzten deutschen Kaisers beigetragen hat. 150. Geburtstag Wilhelms II. am 27. Januar 2009.

Go-Betweens for Hitler

Succession and Political Culture in Nineteenth-Century Europe

The German Navy in the First World War

Sons and Heirs

A Living Anachronism?

Cosmopolis

Lehrbuch der Landesgeschichte des Fürstenthums Bayreuth

Though persistently overshadowed by the Great War in historical memory, the two Balkan conflicts of 1912–1913 were among the most consequential of the early twentieth century. By pitting the states of Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro against a diminished Ottoman Empire—and subsequently against one another—they anticipated many of the horrors of twentieth-century warfare even as they produced tense regional politics that helped spark World War I. Bringing together an international group of scholars, this volume applies the social and cultural insights of the “new military history” to revisit this critical episode with a central focus on the experience of both combatants and civilians during wartime.

Bringing together an international team of specialists, this volume considers the place of royal heirs within their families, their education and accommodation, their ability to overcome succession crises, the consequences of the death of an heir and finally the roles royal heirs played during the First World War.

Survey of neo-latin epic in France during the 16th and 17th centuries, more extensive than anything presented to date. Repertorium of more than 80 poems with detailed information on their contents and their authors. Development of the literary genre.

Constructing Charisma

Visions of History in German Politics, from the Thirty Years' War to the Third Reich

Amerikanischer Turner-Kalender

Recognition, Conflict and the Problem of Global Ethical Community

Recognition in International Relations

Into the Abyss of War and Exile, 1900–1941

Germany, 1914-1933

Benjamin Constant distinguished two kinds of government: unlawful government based on violence, and legitimate government based on the general will. In Europe monarchy was for over a thousand years considered the natural form of legitimate government. The sources of its legitimacy were the dynastic principle, religion, and the ability to protect against foreign aggression. At the end of the eighteenth century the revolutions in America and France called into question the traditional legitimacy of monarchy, but Volker Sellin shows that in response to this challenge monarchy opened up new sources of legitimacy by concluding alliances with constitutionalism, nationalism, and social reform. In some cases the age of revolution brought on a new type of leader, basing his claim to power on charisma.

Railroads, telegraphs, lithographs, photographs, and mass periodicals—the major technological advances of the 19th century seemed to diminish the space separating people from one another, creating new and apparently

closer, albeit highly mediated, social relationships. Nowhere was this phenomenon more evident than in the relationship between celebrity and fan, leader and follower, the famous and the unknown. By mid-century, heroes and celebrities constituted a new and powerful social force, as innovations in print and visual media made it possible for ordinary people to identify with the famous; to feel they knew the hero, leader, or "star"; to imagine that public figures belonged to their private lives. This volume examines the origins and nature of modern mass media and the culture of celebrity and fame they helped to create. Crossing disciplines and national boundaries, the book focuses on arts celebrities (Sarah Bernhardt, Byron and Liszt); charismatic political figures (Napoleon and Wilhelm II); famous explorers (Stanley and Brazza); and celebrated fictional characters (Cyrano de Bergerac).

Prior to World War I, Britain was at the center of global relations, utilizing tactics of diplomacy as it broke through the old alliances of European states. Historians have regularly interpreted these efforts as a reaction to the aggressive foreign policy of the German Empire. However, as *Between Empire and Continent* demonstrates, British foreign policy was in fact driven by a nexus of intra-British, continental and imperial motivations. Recreating the often heated public sphere of London at the turn of the

twentieth century, this groundbreaking study carefully tracks the alliances, conflicts, and political maneuvering from which British foreign and security policy were born.

The Life and Death of Westphalia, 1807-1813

Germany's Great War Gamble in the First World War

The Balkan Wars and the Emergence of Modern Military Conflict, 1912-13

State and Nobility in Early Modern Germany

Peter Schlemihl's wundersame Geschichte. Adelbert's fabel. Reise um die welt in den Jahren 1815-1818

The Kaiser's U-Boat Assault on America

Kaiser Wilhelm II. und seine Rolle im Ersten Weltkrieg

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2011 im Fachbereich Geschichte - Weltgeschichte - Moderne Geschichte, Note: 1,5, Universität Vechta; früher Hochschule Vechta (Institut für Geistes- und Kulturwissenschaften, Abteilung für Kulturgeschichte und vergleichende Landesforschung), Veranstaltung: GS-3.1 Geschichte in Spiegel TV, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Im Jahre 1913 feierte Wilhelm II. das fünfundzwanzigste Jubiläum seiner Krönung zum preußischen König und deutschen Kaiser. Er ließ sich von seinem Volk als Friedenskaiser feiern, denn seit seinem Amtsantritt hatte Deutschland keinen Krieg mehr geführt. Allerdings hielt Wilhelm II. einen Krieg der europäischen Großmächte für unausweichlich und hatte zu dieser Zeit auch schon Kriegspläne geschmiedet. Schon 1912 hatte er mit seinem Generalstab das Jahr 1914 als wahrscheinlichen Kriegsbeginn ins Auge gefasst. John Röhl schreibt dazu: „In dem von ihm am 8. Dezember 1912 einberufenen ‚Kriegsrat‘ plädierten der Kaiser und v. Moltke für ein ‚sofortiges

Losschlagen' und akzeptierten das von Tirpitz verlangte ‚Hinausschieben des großen Kampfes um 1 1/2 Jahre‘ nur ‚ungern‘. Als sich die Ereignisse nach der Ermordung des österreichischen Thronfolgers Franz Ferdinand überschlugen, versuchte Wilhelm II. auf diplomatischem Wege, die Krise auf Österreich und Serbien beschränkt zu halten und den Ausbruch eines großen Krieges zu vermeiden. Er versuchte, die russische Mobilmachung zu verhindern, indem er sich telegrafisch an Zar Nikolaus II. wendete. Er erschien sehr deprimiert, als ihm dies nicht gelang.

This is the untold story of how some of Germany's top aristocrats contributed to Hitler's secret diplomacy during the Third Reich, providing a direct line to their influential contacts and relations across Europe — especially in Britain, where their contacts included the press baron and Daily Mail owner Lord Rothermere and the future King Edward VIII. Using previously unexplored sources from Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, and the USA, Karina Urbach unravels the story of top-level go-betweens such as the Duke of Coburg, grandson of Queen Victoria, and the seductive Stephanie von Hohenlohe, who rose from a life of poverty in Vienna to become a princess and an intimate of Adolf Hitler. As Urbach shows, Coburg and other senior aristocrats were tasked with some of Germany's most secret foreign policy missions from the First World War onwards, culminating in their role as Hitler's trusted go-betweens, as he readied Germany for conflict during the 1930s — and later, in the Second World War. Tracing what became of these high-level go-betweens in the years after the Nazi collapse in 1945 — from prominent media careers to sunny retirements in Marbella — the book concludes with an assessment of their overall significance in the foreign policy of the Third Reich. 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.

Religion, Identity and Politics

Between Empire and Continent

Kaiser Wilhelm II

Wilhelm II.

Host Bibliographic Record for Boundwith Item Barcode 30112072131219 and Others

History of Social Law in Germany

Allgemeine Deutsche Real-encyklopädie

This final volume of John Röhl's acclaimed biography of Kaiser Wilhelm II reveals the Kaiser's central role in the origins of the First World War. The book examines the Kaiser's part in the Boer War, the Russo-Japanese War, the naval arms race with Britain and Germany's rivalry with the United States as well as in the crises over Morocco, Bosnia and Agadir. It also sheds

new light on the public scandals which accompanied his reign from the allegations of homosexuality made against his intimate friends to the Daily Telegraph Affair. Above all, John Röhl scrutinises the mounting tension between Germany and Britain and the increasing pressure the Kaiser exerted on his Austro-Hungarian ally from 1912 onwards to resolve the Serbian problem. Following Germany's defeat and Wilhelm's enforced abdication, he charts the Kaiser's bitter experience of exile in Holland and his frustrated hopes that Hitler would restore him to the throne.

From the bestselling author of *The Sleepwalkers*, a book about how the exercise of power is shaped by different concepts of time This groundbreaking book presents new perspectives on how the exercise of power is shaped by different notions of time. Acclaimed historian Christopher Clark draws on four key figures from German history—Friedrich Wilhelm of Brandenburg-Prussia, Frederick the Great, Otto von Bismarck, and Adolf Hitler—to look at history through a temporal lens and ask how historical actors and their regimes embody unique conceptions of time. Elegantly written and boldly innovative, *Time and Power* reveals the connection between political power and the distinct temporalities of the leaders who wield it.

Neues Allgemeines Deutsches Adels-Lexicon

Graffen - Kalau v. Kalheim

Staatskunst und Kriegshandwerk: Bd. Die Herrschaft des deutschen Militarismus und die Katastrophe von 1918

Deutschland unter preußischer Herrschaft - Von Bismarck bis Wilhelm II. - Ein SPIEGEL-Buch
New Nineteenth Century Emperors and the Public Sphere