

Deutschland Im Zeitalter Des Absolutismus 1648 17

Patriots and Paupers
 Productive Men, Reproductive Women
 Ordinary Prussians
 Visions of the Enlightenment
 Das deutsche Drama von Gottsched bis Lessing
 Katholische Aufklärung – Aufklärung im katholischen Deutschland
 Die Hoffinanz und der moderne Staat.
 Enlightened Nationalism
 State and Society in Early Modern Austria
 Das Zeitalter des Absolutismus
 Rural Society and the Search for Order in Early Modern Germany
 German History, 1770-1866
 Transactions, American Philosophical Society (vol. 55, Part 5, 1965)
 Deutschland im Zeitalter des Absolutismus 1648-1763
 Die Ikonographie der Nation
 Absolutismus
 1000 Jahre deutsche Literatur
 Deutsche Geschichte in der Neuzeit: Das Zeitalter der Reformation und des Absolutismus (bis 1790)
 Deutschland im Zeitalter des Absolutismus (1648-1763)
 Germany
 Deutsche Geschichte in der Neuzeit
 Germany and the Holy Roman Empire
 Die Zigeunerverfolgung im absolutistischen Deutschland
 Justus Möser and the German Enlightenment
 Das Zeitalter der Reformation und des Absolutismus
 Deutsche Geschichte 6 - Deutschland im Zeitalter des Absolutismus VR Kleine Vandenhoeck-Reihe
 Peasants and Lords in Modern Germany
 The Transformation of German Jewry, 1780-1840
 Lessing
 A German Life in the Age of Revolution
 Germany in the Age of Absolutism
 Das Herzogtum Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach, 1775-1783
 Menschen, Werke, Epochen
 Das alte Bayern
 Chlodwig - Dionysius Areopagita
 Working-class Formation
 Europa im Zeitalter des Absolutismus, 1648-1789
 Das 17. und 18. Jahrhundert und Große Themen der Geschichte Preußens
 Altes Reich und Europa
 Changing Perceptions of the Public Sphere

Deutschland Im Zeitalter Des Absolutismus 1648 17

Downloaded from intra.itu.edu by guest

SANFORD MELINA

Patriots and Paupers Oxford University Press

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.

Productive Men, Reproductive Women Cambridge University Press

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-rising 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.

Ordinary Prussians Berghahn Books

Die Theologische Realenzyklopädie (TRE) als moderne Fachencyklopädie repräsentiert in 36 Textbänden (1976–2004) den Wissensstand der

theologischen Forschung im Ganzen. Mehr als eine Generation von Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftlern haben an ihr mitgearbeitet und in mehr als 2.500 Artikeln (auf mehr als 28.000 Textseiten) auf höchstem fachwissenschaftlichem Niveau das einzigartige, international ausgerichtete Nachschlagewerk zu einem Dokument der Wissenschaftsgeschichte gemacht. Die TRE ist ein unverzichtbares Hilfsmittel für Forschung, Studium und Lehre vor allem der Theologie, aber auch ihrer angrenzenden Fachgebiete wie Geschichte, Philosophie, Judaistik, Religionswissenschaften. Die TRE ist auch als 3-teilige Studienausgabe in Paperback veröffentlicht worden. Aaron - Katechismuspredigt (17 Bände) Katechumenat/Katechumenen - Publizistik/Presse (10 Bände) Pürstinger - Zypern (9 Bände) Gesamtregister (Bibelstellen, Orte, Sachen, Namen: 2 Bände) Weiterhin ist die TRE als Datenbank Theologische Realenzyklopädie Online erhältlich.

Visions of the Enlightenment Oxford University Press

Applying an original theoretical framework, an international group of historians and social scientists here explores how class, rather than other social bonds, became central to the ideologies, dispositions, and actions of working people, and how this process was translated into diverse institutional legacies and political outcomes. Focusing principally on France, Germany, and the United States, the contributors examine the historically contingent connections between class, as objectively structured and experienced, and collective perceptions and responses as they develop in work, community, and politics. Following Ira Katznelson's introduction of the analytical concepts, William H. Sewell, Jr., Michelle Perrot, and Alain Cottureau discuss France; Amy Bridges and Martin Shefter, the United States; and Jargen Kocka and Mary Nolan, Germany. The conclusion by Aristide R. Zolberg comments on working-class formation up to World War I, including developments in Great Britain, and challenges conventional wisdom about class and politics in the industrializing West.

Das deutsche Drama von Gottsched bis Lessing Springer-Verlag

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.

Katholische Aufklärung – Aufklärung im katholischen Deutschland Oxford University Press, USA

This study analyzes the transformation of German Jewry in the period from 1780-1840 in order to explain why the nature of the most visible Jewry in modern Europe remained essentially invisible to its own members and to subsequent generations. German Jewry was the most visible of the modern European Jewries because in its history all of the hallmarks of modernity seemed to have converged in their fullest and most volatile forms. The Transformation of German Jewry 1780-1840 thoroughly explores this period of time when large numbers of Jews were integrated into a non-Jewish society. Sorkin examines the revolution of German Jewry through the study of journals, sermons, novels, and theological popularizations that constituted this new German-Jewish "public sphere." This study may also be applied beyond the confines of Jewish history, for it is a study in the afterlife of the German Enlightenment, the Aufklärung, in the culture of liberalism.

Die Hoffinanz und der moderne Staat. Böhlau Verlag Köln Weimar

Making extensive use of archival and published documents from the eighteenth century, this book argues that the public sphere in eighteenth-century Prussia was a conservative realm that was deeply invested in methods of social control.

Enlightened Nationalism BRILL

A biography of Justus Möser often called the Edmund Burke of Germany ad the father of German conservatism.

State and Society in Early Modern Austria Felix Meiner Verlag

The story of Joseph Gorres's life is in many ways the story of German political culture in the revolutionary epoch. Indeed, his dates, 1776-1848, frame the "Age of Revolution" and, like the age in which he lived, Gorres's life was marked by great upheavals. One of the most prominent German journalists of his age, Gorres pioneered political journalism, or what was called Publizistik in Germany. He was a founder of political Catholicism, and was in no small part responsible for the fact that Germany eventually developed a party based on the Catholic confession. Gorres was also an extraordinarily prolific scholar with an almost dizzying range of interests. His life provides a window into an incredibly prolific era in European history, into the political implications of the Enlightenment, the wide-reaching intellectual movement of German romanticism, the roots of German nationalism, and the origins of German political party formation. Gorres traversed the entire political spectrum of his age: his youth, formed in the shadow of the French Revolution, was characterized by enlightened, cosmopolitan republicanism -- what some have dubbed "German Jacobinism"; his middle years included a romantic phase, in which he helped foster a nascent German cultural nationalism, before he became a fiery nationalist writer and publisher of the Rheinischer Merkur, the most important political newspaper in Germany up to that time. In the sunset of his life he was primarily a Catholic political polemicist. Gorres helped shape the immensely creative and pivotal years in which he lived, years that saw the development of the modern state system and the origin of the political spectrum in Germany, as well as the very concepts "liberal" and "conservative", which are so much a part of our political discourse today.

Das Zeitalter des Absolutismus Hackett Publishing

Zwölf spanische und lateinamerikanische Lieder aus verschiedenen Musikrichtungen. Das Begleitbuch enthält: die Liedtexte - Aktivitäten zur Unterstützung des Hörverstehens und zur mündlichen und schriftlichen Produktion - eine kurze Biographie der Interpreten - weitere Anregungen für die Arbeit mit den Liedern. Mejor con m sica gibt es auch als Kassetten-Paket (3-19-004151-2). Begleitbuch (3-19-024151-1), Kassette (3-19-034151-6) und CD (3-19-044151-0) sind auch einzeln erhältlich.

Rural Society and the Search for Order in Early Modern Germany Walter de Gruyter

Initially propounded by the philosopher Jürgen Habermas in 1962 in order to describe the realm of social discourse between the state on one hand, and the private sphere of the market and the family on the other, the concept of a bourgeois public sphere quickly became a central point of reference in the humanities and social sciences. This volume reassesses the validity and reach of Habermas's concept beyond political theory by exploring concrete literary and cultural manifestations in early modern and modern Europe. The contributors ask whether, and in what forms, a social formation that rightfully can be called the "public sphere" really existed at particular historical junctures, and consider the senses in which the "public sphere" should rather be replaced by a multitude of interacting cultural and social "publics." This volume offers insights into the current status of the "public sphere" within the disciplinary formation of the humanities and social sciences at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

German History, 1770-1866 Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2006 im Fachbereich Geschichte Europa - and. Länder - Mittelalter, Frühe Neuzeit, Note: 2,3, Universität Paderborn, Veranstaltung: Der Absolutismus, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Diese Arbeit beabsichtigt, durch Berücksichtigung zeitgenössischer Quellen, Auseinandersetzung mit themenbezogener Literatur und Einbeziehung der neuesten Erkenntnisse der Forschung, die Verfolgung der Zigeuner im absolutistischen Deutschland zu ergründen und aufzuzeigen. In dieser Hausarbeit wird der Begriff „Zigeuner“ als historischer Quellenbegriff zur wissenschaftlichen Untersuchung des Forschungsgegenstandes verwendet. Der Begriff bezieht sich auf die Menschen, die in den Quellen als „Zigeuner“ bezeichnet werden. Anfang des 15. Jahrhunderts trifft die fremde Kultur der Sinti und Roma mit ihrer eigenen Sprache, Geschichte und Kultur erstmals in Mitteleuropa und Deutschland ein. Die Geschichte der Sinti und Roma ist zugleich eine bewegende und leidvolle Geschichte der Verfolgungen. Besonders im Zeitalter des Absolutismus fand in Mitteleuropa und Deutschland eine rücksichtslose Verfolgung der Sinti und Roma statt. Das Wort „Verfolgung“ meint in diesem Sinne die Minderheitenverfolgung und Strafverfolgung. Neben der physischen Beeinträchtigung (Vertreibung, Gefangennahme, Trennung von Familien usw.) schließt der Verfolgungsakt auch die Entrechtung, Schmähung und Entehrung der Verfolgten ein. Die Sinti und Roma stellen zwei streng voneinander getrennte Gruppen dar, die sich in Kultur und Dialekt stark unterscheiden. Bei den im frühen 15. Jahrhundert in Deutschland eingewanderten Gruppen, handelte es sich höchstwahrscheinlich vorwiegend um Sinti. Während die Begriffe „Sinti“ und „Roma“ in historischen Quellen nicht aufzufinden sind, stellt der Begriff „Zigeuner“ einen historischen Quellenbegriff dar. Heute ist das Wort „Zigeuner“, als Sammelbezeichnung für die Angehörigen der wandernden ethnischen Minderheit der Sinti und Roma, im deutschen Sprachgebrauch ein negativ besetzter Begriff. Von den Betroffenen wird diese Bezeichnung als diskriminierend empfunden und daher abgelehnt.

Transactions, American Philosophical Society (vol. 55, Part 5, 1965) Cambridge University Press

Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach am Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts: Die ziemlich unbedeutende deutsche Provinz gerät in Bewegung. Bedrängt von den deutschen Großmächten Preußen und Österreich, benachteiligt durch Unterentwicklung und Ressourcenmangel, geprägt von dynastischer Unsicherheit, Ideenlosigkeit und Zukunftsangst, stemmt sich ein kleines Land gegen die Perspektivlosigkeit. Reformpläne und politische Gestaltungsvisionen drängen zur Umsetzung, die als Ausdruck für die Suche nach einem eigenen Weg in die Moderne gelten können. Das Buch untersucht die »Sattelzeit« jenes Weimarer »Reformabsolutismus«, der die mit viel Geld gestützte Staatsmodernisierung größerer (deutscher) Staaten kaum nachahmen konnte. Doch obwohl die Weimarer Reformideen nicht selten mehr Anspruch als Erfüllung waren, bildete sich eine politische Kultur aus, die den Kleinstaat im Zeitenwandel um 1800 sicherte. Der Autor hebt eindrücklich hervor, dass Weimar weder ein Modellstaat des »aufgeklärten Absolutismus« war noch eine besonders zähe Bastion des Ancien régime. Weimar war ein »normaler« Kleinstaat in der Spätzeit des Alten Reiches.

Deutschland im Zeitalter des Absolutismus 1648-1763 Hueber Verlag

Die Frage nach dem "Sonderweg" der Aufklärung im katholischen Deutschland steht im Mittelpunkt dieses Bandes. Während die aufklärerische Kritik an Kirche und Religion in katholischen Ländern wie Frankreich bis zur radikalen Ablehnung des Christentums führte, behielt in Deutschland, insbesondere im katholischen Bereich, die Aufklärung ihren milden Zug gegenüber der Kirche und Religion bei. Kirchenkritik trat dabei nur in Gestalt praktischer Reformvorschläge hervor.

Die Ikonographie der Nation Purdue University Press

1000 Jahre deutsche Literatur is organized by historic periods and includes carefully chosen readings, with notes and vocabulary, beginning with writings in Old High German through Gellert, Lichtenberg, and Lessing. Also included are numerous exercises and thought provoking questions for each chapter and support materials which emphasize the cultural and historical background of each historic period. In tandem with Waltraud Maierhofer's Deutsche Literatur im Kontext 1750-2000, these two volumes provide a modern approach to German literature in its cultural, historical and linguistic context.

Absolutismus Taylor & Francis

Mit diesem Band ist das auf drei Bände angelegte Handbuch für Preußische Geschichte abgeschlossen. Sein zeitlicher Schwerpunkt liegt auf der Frühen Neuzeit (16.-18. Jahrhundert). Staat und Politik werden im chronologischen Überblick dargestellt. Von den „großen Themen“ der preußischen Geschichte werden das Verhältnis Brandenburg-Preußens nach Westeuropa, Brandenburg (Preußen) im Alten Reich, die Hugenotten als Minorität sowie die Geschichte Berlins als Residenzort dargestellt. Eine historiografische Einleitung referiert die Entwicklung Brandenburg-Preußens als Forschungsproblem von den landesgeschichtlichen Anfängen über die Epochen der Verwissenschaftlichung des Preußenthemas im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert über die Umbrüche von Diktaturen bis an die Schwelle zur Gegenwart. Mit seiner umfangreichen kritischen Bilanz verleiht das Handbuch der wissenschaftlichen Arbeit auf diesem Feld neue Impulse.

1000 Jahre deutsche Literatur GRIN Verlag

Table of contents

Deutsche Geschichte in der Neuzeit: Das Zeitalter der Reformation und des Absolutismus (bis 1790) Princeton University Press

The history of the Habsburg Monarchy and Austria in the early modern period continues to capture the interest of many scholars. This collection of essays by twenty leading authorities from the United States, Austria, Germany, Great Britain, and the Netherlands focuses on the interplay between the Habsburg government and a multiplicity of social aspects. As a whole, *State and Society in Early Modern Austria* reexamines and sometimes debunks old views about the Habsburg Monarchy and provides insight into the state of current historical thinking on the early modern state. Moreover, this broad focus will help the reader understand the complex cultural heritage of the turbulent nationalities of East Central Europe. Specific essays examine the ruling elite's attempts to establish cultural hegemony through its control over religious minorities, government patronage, and both literary and visual media. Other essays examine the interplay between economic and social policy; the tension between free enterprise and the Habsburg regime's attempts to meet the immediate needs of the masses of indigent; and the monarchy's interaction with German states and the Balkans. The volume is divided into five sections: Religion and the Counter-Reformation, Government and Culture during the Baroque, Government and Economy, Government and the People during the Aufklärung, and Foreign Policy.

Deutschland im Zeitalter des Absolutismus (1648-1763) Oxford University Press

The debate on the origins of modern gender norms continues unabated across the academic disciplines. This book adds an important and hitherto neglected dimension. Focusing on rural life and its values, the author argues that the modern ideal of separate spheres originated in the era of the Enlightenment. Prior to the eighteenth century, cultural norms prescribed active, interdependent economic roles for both women and men.

Best Sellers - Books :

- [Oh, The Places You'll Go! By Dr. Seuss](#)
- [Reminders Of Him: A Novel](#)
- [The Psychology Of Money: Timeless Lessons On Wealth, Greed, And Happiness](#)
- [Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What Do You See? By Bill Martin Jr.](#)
- [I'm Glad My Mom Died](#)
- [Fahrenheit 451](#)
- [Chicka Chicka Boom Boom \(board Book\)](#)
- [Regretting You](#)
- [Lessons In Chemistry: A Novel By Bonnie Garmus](#)
- [The Four Agreements: A Practical Guide To Personal Freedom \(a Toltec Wisdom Book\) By Don Miguel Ruiz](#)

Enlightenment economists transformed these gender paradigms as they postulated a market exchange system directed exclusively by men. By the early nineteenth century, the emerging bourgeois value system affirmed the new civil society and the market place as exclusively male realms. These standards defined women's options largely as marriage and motherhood. Marion W. Gray received his PhD from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He studied in Göttingen, was a visiting faculty member at Gießen, and has worked at the Max Planck Institute for History in Göttingen and the Arbeitsgruppe Ostelbische Gutsherrschaft in Potsdam. Formerly a faculty member in History and Women's Studies at Kansas State University, he is currently Professor and Chair of the Department of History at Western Michigan University.

Germany CUA Press

Patriots and Paupers carefully analyzes a crucial juncture in the history of a great city: Hamburg's passage from the pre-modern into the modern world. Despite the relative wealth of historical literature on Reformation Germany and on Germany after unification, few English-language histories have addressed the events of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Mary Lindemann here details issues associated with poor relief--indigency, mendicancy, public health, labor regulation, social control, and disciplining--then uses these as springboards to broader historical debates. She draws out the subtle yet decisive political shift from the paternalistic dirigisme of a government of fathers and uncles to the socio-economic laissez-faire of early liberalism, and locates this political metamorphosis firmly within the framework of Hamburg's dynamic economic development and dramatic demographic growth. She links these political and social changes to the intellectual, cultural, and prosopographical contexts of the German Enlightenment. Far more than a history of poverty and social welfare policies, *Patriots and Paupers* explores the critical interconnections between economics, demographics, social change, and government in the closing years of the European Old Regime.