
Der Überforderte Frieden Versailles Und Die Welt

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Debordering and Rebordering Berghahn Books

This collection addresses the impact of the end of the First World War and challenges the positive vision of a new world order that emerged from the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.

Peacemaking and International Order after the First World War

University of Notre Dame Press

Reveals how European intellectual life was rebuilt after the cataclysm of the First World War.

The Hitler Conspiracies Berghahn Books

During the First World War, mass media achieved an enormous and continuously growing importance in all belligerent countries.

Newspaper, illustrated magazines, comics, pamphlets, and instant books, fictional works, photography, and the new-born “theater of imagery”, the cinema, were crucial in order to create a heroic vision of the events, to mobilize and maintain the consensus on the war. But their role was pivotal also in creating the image of the war’s end and finally, together with a widespread, new literary genre, the war memoirs, to shape the collective memory of the conflict for the next generations. Even before November 1918, the media raised high expectations for a multifaceted peace: a new global order, the beginning of a peaceful era, the occasion for a regenerating apocalypse. Likewise, in the following decades, particularly war literature and cinema were pivotal to reverse the icon of the Great War as an epic crusade and a glorious chapter of the national history and to create the hegemonic image of a senseless carnage. The

Mediatization of War and Peace focalizes on the central role played by mass media in the tortuous transition to the post-war period as well as on the profound disenchantment generated by their prophesies.

European Integration V&R Unipress

It is commonplace that the modern world is more international than at any point in human history. Yet the sheer profusion of terms for describing politics beyond the nation state—including “international,” “European,” “global,” “transnational” and “cosmopolitan,” among others – is but one indication of how conceptually complex this field actually is. Taking a wide view of internationalism(s) in Europe since the eighteenth century, *Nationalism and Internationalism Intertwined* explores discourses and practices to challenge nation-centered histories and trace the entanglements that arise from international cooperation. A multidisciplinary group of scholars in history, discourse studies and digital humanities asks how internationalism has been experienced, understood, constructed, debated and redefined across different European political cultures as well as related to the wider world.

Europe in the Long Twentieth Century Oxford University Press

Since the Enlightenment, liberalism as a concept has been foundational for European identity and politics, even as it has been increasingly interrogated and contested. This comprehensive study takes a fresh look at the diverse understandings and interpretations of the idea of liberalism in Europe, encompassing not just the familiar movements, doctrines, and political parties that fall under the heading of

“liberal” but also the intertwined historical currents of thought behind them. Here we find not an abstract, universalized liberalism, but a complex and overlapping configuration of liberalisms tied to diverse linguistic, temporal, and political contexts.

A New Europe, 1918-1923 Routledge

A comprehensive, readable history of the Republic of Turkey that gives equal weight to all periods in the first century of the Republic of Turkey. The republican order of Turkey seems not to have changed much since its foundation in 1923, but there were dramatic transformations: From Atatürk’s modernization dictatorship in the 1920s and 1930s, over the massive migration into the cities and the military coups in the second half of the twentieth century, up to Recep Tayyip Erdoğan’s electoral autocracy since the 2010s. This book makes us understand Turkey’s historical trajectory in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and the fate of its various communities and ethnic groups—in particular Alevis and Kurds—and argues that a particular trait of Turkish political culture is its constant fluctuation between confidence and contention, grandeur and grievance.

East Asia and the First World War BRILL

Thanks to their economic and military strength, the European empires had achieved global supremacy by 1900, with large parts of the world under their dominance in the wake of colonial expansion. This situation fuelled ideas of Europe’s permanent, almost natural global superiority, especially among the middle classes. However, as early as the First World War, such claims came under increasing pressure. This volume explains the role

played by modern nationalism and anti-imperial movements, the competition between different political orders, changes in the economy and society, and the great ideas and utopias. Their interplay gave rise to enormously destructive forces in Europe. From the Boer and Balkan wars before 1914 to the Yugoslav wars of the 1990s and the Ukraine war since 2022, they have produced a continuum of violence. At the same time, the great promise of political participation and social security is one of the constants of Europe's history in the long twentieth century. Against this backdrop, modern societies emerged whose values had moved far away from the older models. Perceptions of the role of the sexes, families, and generations changed fundamentally. In addition, the major internal European migrations, together with the global immigration that became increasingly significant after 1945, ensured that the ethnic profile of European societies changed considerably. Europe in the Long Twentieth Century shows how, on the one hand, these different factors led to a Europeanisation of living and working conditions and, at the same time, how the political and economic integration of the countries of Europe progressed. On the other hand, it demonstrates how Europe's role in the global context changed fundamentally. As much as the geopolitical provincialisation of Europe continued unabated, Europeans were constantly searching for new ways to assert themselves throughout the long twentieth century. The search continues.

Crafting the International Order Der überforderte Frieden/Peacemaking and International Order after the First World War

This volume examines the role of League of Nations committees,

particularly the Advisory Committee of Jurists (ACJ) in shaping the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ). The authors explore the contributions of individual jurists and unofficial members in shaping the League's international legal machinery. It is a companion book to *The League of Nations and the Development of International Law: A New Intellectual History of the Advisory Committee of Jurists* (Routledge, 2021). One of the guiding principles of the book is that the development of international law was a project of politics where the idea and notion of an international society must contend with the political visions of each state represented on the different legal committees in the League of Nations during the drafting of the Covenant. The book constitutes a major contribution to the literature in that it shows the inner workings of some of the legal committees of the League and how the political role of unofficial members was influential for the development of international law in the early twentieth century and how they influenced the political and legal process of the ACJ. The book will be an essential reference for those working in the areas of International Law, Legal History, International Relations, Political History, and European History.

Paris 1919-1920: Frieden durch Recht? University of Toronto Press

The First World War transformed the legal and geopolitical framework for international trade by decentring Europe in global markets. *Order and Rivalry* traces the formation and development of multilateral trade structures in the aftermath of the First World War in response to the marginalization of Europe in the world economy, the use of private commerce as a tool of

military power and the collapse of empires across Central and Eastern Europe. In this accessible study, Madeleine Lynch Dungy highlights the 1920s as a pivotal transition phase between the network of bilateral trade treaties that underpinned the first globalization of the late nineteenth century and the institutionalised regime of international governance after 1945. Focusing on the League of Nations, she shows that this institution's legacy was not to initiate a linear forward march towards today's World Trade Organization, but rather to frame an open-ended and conflictual process of experimentation that is still ongoing.

In Search of European Liberalisms Springer Nature
Welche Rolle spielt die Internationale Geschichte in der Geschichtswissenschaft? Welche neuen Perspektiven lassen sich identifizieren, welche Blindstellen lassen sich erkennen? Anhand der sechs Schlüsselkategorien »Diplomatie«, »Wirtschaft«, »Recht«, »Netzwerke«, »Familie« und »Wissen« wirft dieser Band einen frischen Blick auf eine historische Teildisziplin, die jüngst einen erheblichen Bedeutungszuwachs erfahren hat. Im Mittelpunkt steht dabei eine exemplarische Auswahl empirisch fundierter Beiträge, die jeweils anhand eines historischen Falles das 19. und das 20. Jahrhundert für die Internationale Geschichte neu vermessen. Denn diese beiden Jahrhunderte müssen – so die zentrale Annahme des Bandes – viel stärker als bisher als zusammengehörige Epoche erfasst und Forschungsdiskussionen über die Jahrhundertgrenze hinweg direkter aufeinander bezogen werden.

The History of Turkey transcript Verlag
Global biographies provides an advanced and comprehensive

analytical framework for historians to use biography as a method to write global history. Moving beyond the state-of-the-art, the volume defines and operationalises three uniquely tailored approaches to global biographies: 'time and periodisation', 'exceptional normal' and 'space and scales'. From Icelandic communists and Jewish medical students, via Zambian Third Worldism and Albanian nationalism, to the Black/White Atlantic and Australian internationalists, the volume tests the prospects and pitfalls of the approaches it launches.

The Historiography of World War I from 1918 to the Present
Oxford University Press

Am 18. Jänner 1919 schien die gesamte Welt auf Paris zu blicken, als der französische Ministerpräsident Raymond Poincaré die Friedenskonferenz eröffnete. Man wollte einen dauerhaften Frieden für die gesamte Welt schließen und war dementsprechend motiviert. Doch bald sollte diese anfängliche Euphorie der harten politischen Realität weichen: Spätestens mit der Unterzeichnung des Vertrages von Versailles am 28. Juni 1919 war auch der österreichischen Delegation unter Karl Renner bewusst, dass es wenig Verhandlungsspielraum gab und man sich mit einem "Friedensdiktat" werde abfinden müssen. Im ersten Beitrag werden die Pariser Friedensverhandlungen und die Rolle der österreichischen Delegation thematisiert. Die beiden folgenden Beiträge beleuchten wesentliche und weitreichende Inhalte des Vertrages von St. Germain: die Minderheitenfrage und das "Anschlußverbot". Der letzte Artikel weist auf die globale Dimension des Vertrages hin: Österreich musste das Opiumabkommen von 1912 unterzeichnen. Poincaré opened the Peace Conference. They wanted to have a sustainable peace for

the whole world and thus people were very motivated. Yet, shortly after this event the emerging euphoria made way for the harsh political reality: After the treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28th 1919 Karl Renner, leader of the Austrian delegation, was well aware that negotiations were hardly possible and one had to cope with the "peace dictate". The first contribution explores the peace negotiations of Paris and the role of the Austrian delegation. The two following contributions discuss crucial and wide-ranging points of the Treaty of Saint-Germain: The treatment of minorities and the "Anschlußverbot" (the prohibition on the merging of German-Austria and Germany). The last article addresses the global dimension of the treaty: Austria had to sign the International Opium Convention of 1912.

Crises in Authoritarian Regimes Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

To understand the current difficulties and future prospects of European integration, multiple perspectives are required. The essays in this collection explore historical and geopolitical aspects of European integration and their relevance to interpretations of the current climate. They also examine the different regional dynamics of integration and the attitudes that result from those experiences, including in the European peripheries that are so often overshadowed by the dominant centres. In drawing all of these perspectives together, the collection allows the reader to assess the EU's current crisis in context.

Economic Constitutionalism in a Turbulent World Routledge

This book addresses practices of bordering, debordering and rebordering on the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy after state borders had been remapped on the

negotiation tables of the Paris Peace Treaties following the First World War. As life in borderlands did not correspond to the peaceful Europe articulated in the Paris Treaties, a multitude of (un)foreseen complications followed the drawing of borders and states. The chapters in this book include new case studies on the creation, centralization or peripheralization of border regions, such as Subcarpathian Rus, Vojvodina, Banat and the Carpathian Mountains; on border zones such as the Czechoslovakian harbour in Germany; and on cross-border activities. The book shows how disputes over national identities and ethnic minorities, as well as other factors such as the economic consequences of the new state borders, appeared on the interwar political agenda and coloured the lives of borderland inhabitants. The contributions demonstrate the practices of borderland inhabitants in the establishment, functioning, disorganization or ultimate breakdown of some of the newly created interwar nation-states. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of the journal, *European Review of History*.

Wie schreibt man Internationale Geschichte? Cambridge University Press

This timely study examines responses to mass refugee movements by a range of actors, from local communities to supranational organizations. Bringing together ten case studies from around the world, encompassing the global North and South alike, *Refugee Crises 1945–2000* explores a broad spectrum of types of migration and of international and domestic contexts. Whilst the driving forces and numbers of people involved, and the backgrounds (national, religious, social) of the migrants, vary considerably, this book highlights a common factor: that each

receiving country was confronted with the crucial question of how to deal with the arrival of a large number of people seeking refuge. They could not simply be sent away, but they were also widely seen in the receiving countries as an unpredictable challenge to stability and social cohesion. Taking a long-term perspective, this is an eloquent contribution to the intense public debate about the impact of refugee migration on state stability, societal cohesion and as an impetus for social change.

When Democracy Breaks Berghahn Books

This volume reinterprets the peace settlements after 1918 as a site of remarkable innovations in the making of international order.

Order and Rivalry Academic Studies Press

Recent research has revised earlier views about the role of veterans of World War One in paramilitary formations, radical nationalism and political extremism in inter-war Europe, yet there remain considerable gaps in our understanding of the role they played in the 'successor states' of the Habsburg Empire.

Vanquished and Victorious provides an innovative comparative investigation of veterans in Austria and Czechoslovakia, two states whose wider political development was of crucial importance to the question of stability in Central Europe after 1918. While differing in terms of how successfully veterans reintegrated into post-war society, this volume shows that both countries incorporated elements of 'cultures of victory and defeat'.

Nazis and Nobles Oxford University Press

Paths out of the Apocalypse uses violence as a prism through which to investigate the profound social, cultural, and political

changes experienced by (post-) Habsburg Central Europe during and immediately after the Great War. It compares attitudes toward, and experiences and practices of, physical violence in the mostly Czech-speaking territories of Bohemia and Moravia, the German-speaking territories that would constitute the Republic of Austria after 1918, and the mostly German-speaking region of South Tyrol. Based on research in national and local archives and copious secondary literature, the study argues that, in the context of total war, physical violence became a predominant means of conceptualizing and expressing social-political demands as well as a means of demarcating various notions of community and belonging. The authors apply an interdisciplinary understanding of violence informed by sociological and psychological theories as well as by rigorous empirical historiographical approach. First, they examine the most severe kind of physical violence - murder - against the backdrop of shifting scientific and media discourses during the war and its immediate aftermath. Second, the authors use numerous cases of collective violence, ranging from less serious everyday conflicts to massive hunger demonstrations and riots, to unravel its 'language', thus deciphering the attitudes and values shared among an ever-growing group of perpetrators. *Paths out of the Apocalypse* thus fundamentally rethinks some key topics currently debated in the scholarship on early twentieth-century Central Europe, the First World War, violence, nationalism, and modern European comparative social and cultural history.

Making a Modern Political Order Oxford University Press

The First World War was a truly global event that changed the course of history in many participating as well as non-

participating countries. In East Asia, the war stimulated the further rise of Japan as the leading power in the region during the war, yet also its radicalization and social protests after 1918. In China and Korea it stimulated nationalist eruptions, demanding freedom and equality for the (semi)colonized countries and the people living within their borders. All in all, the present book offers a concise introduction of the history of the First World War and its impact in East Asia.

Refugee Crises, 1945-2000 Oxford University Press

This is an open access title available under the terms of a CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 International licence. It is free to read on the Oxford Academic platform and offered as a free PDF download from OUP and selected open access locations. Democracy is often described in two opposite ways, as either wonderfully resilient or dangerously fragile. Both characterizations can be correct, depending on the context. When *Democracy Breaks* aims to deepen our understanding of what separates democratic resilience from democratic fragility by focusing on the latter. The

volume's collaborators--experts in the history and politics of the societies covered in their chapters--explore eleven episodes of democratic breakdown, from ancient Athens to Weimar Germany to present-day Russia, Turkey, and Venezuela. Strikingly, in every case, various forms of democratic erosion long preceded the final democratic breakdown. Although no single causal factor emerges as decisive, linking together all of the episodes, some important commonalities--including extreme political polarization, explicitly anti-democratic political actors, and significant political violence--stand out across the cases. Moreover, the notion of democratic culture, while admittedly difficult to define and even more difficult to measure, may play a role in all of them. Throughout the volume, the contributors show again and again that the written rules of democracy are insufficient to protect against tyranny. While each case of democratic decay is unique, the patterns that emerge shed much light on the continuing struggle to sustain modern democracies and to assess and respond to the threats they face.

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