

# Frankfurt Am Main In Fruhen Farbdias Von 1936 Bis

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## DOUGLAS CASSIUS

**Paracelsus und seine internationale Rezeption in der frühen Neuzeit** Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG  
 Inhaltsangabe: Einleitung: Der Hexenwahn im Deutschland der Frühen Neuzeit ist eine historisch einmalige Erscheinung. Obwohl es auch heute noch weltweit Hexenverfolgungen gibt und immer wieder Menschen als Hexen bezeichnet werden, ist im christlichen Hexenglauben die Verknüpfung von Magie und Ketzerei zu einem crimen exemptum, zu einem Kapitalverbrechen, eine Besonderheit. Im ausgehenden Mittelalter und in der Frühen Neuzeit setzten kirchliche, gesetzliche, gesellschaftliche und wissenschaftliche

Entwicklungen ein, die zu einer großen Anzahl Gerichtsprozessen während des Hexenwahns führten. Spätere Entwicklungen in diesen Bereichen führten zur Beendigung der Verfolgungen. Nach der Zivilisationstheorie von Norbert Elias handelt es sich im Falle des Hexenwahns um einen gesellschaftlichen Prozeß zur Bewältigung von Ängsten vor dem Übernatürlichen. Im Rahmen seiner Theorie von der Formung der individuellen Affekte durch gesellschaftliche Entwicklungen läßt sich am Beispiel des Umgangs mit der Hexe darstellen, wie gesellschaftliche Institutionalisierung und über sie die wachsende Steuerung der Ängste funktioniert. Der Hexe wurden all die Eigenschaften zugeschrieben, die ein im Eliasschen Sinne zivilisierter Mensch weder an sich selbst wahrnehmen noch in seiner Umgebung haben wollte. Sie, die

Auszugrenzende, war somit ein Werkzeug der Gesellschaft, mit dessen Hilfe exemplarisch gelernt wurde, mit Gefühlen wie Schuld, Angst, Aggression umzugehen. Die Metamorphose der Hexe von der Zauberin über verschiedene Zwischenstufen bis hin zur Märchengestalt zeigt die Wandlung auf, die das Böse in den Augen und im Glauben der Menschen bis heute durchgemacht hat. Wie dieser geschichtliche Wandel im gesellschaftlichen Affekthaushalt im Falle der Hexenverfolgungen vonstatten ging, erläutert die vorliegende Arbeit in sechs Kapiteln: Die Einleitung gibt eine Einführung in das Thema und diskutiert den Wahrheitsgehalt einiger populärer Mythen: z. B. die Theorie, dass Millionen Hexen verbrannt worden seien. Die gegenwärtige Hexenforschung geht für das Gebiet des heutigen Deutschlands von

ca. 25.000 Hinrichtungen aus. Eine andere Theorie, die immer wieder vertreten wird, ist die von der zielgerichteten Vernichtung der weisen Frauen. Dem widersprechen die mittlerweile in Mengen vorhandenen Regionalstudien, aus denen ersichtlich ist, dass erstens das Verfolgungsbegehren meist von der Bevölkerung ausging und nicht von Geistlichkeit und Obrigkeit initiiert wurde, dass zweitens [...]

**Social Outsiders in Nazi Germany** Ohio State University Press

This book charts the lives of (suspected) thieves, illegitimate mothers and vagrants in early modern Frankfurt. The book highlights the gender differences in recorded criminality and the way that they were shaped by the local context. Women played a prominent role in recorded crime in this period, and could even make up half of all defendants in specific European cities. At the same time, there were also large regional differences. Women's crime patterns in Frankfurt were both similar and different to those of other cities. Informal control within the household played a significant role and influenced the prosecution patterns of authorities. This impacted men and women differently, and created clear distinctions within the system between settled locals and unsettled migrants.

Women and the Counter-Reformation in Early Modern Münster Berghahn Books

When Hitler assumed power in 1933, he and other Nazis had firm ideas on what they called a racially pure "community of the people." They quickly took steps against those whom they wanted to isolate, deport, or destroy. In these essays informed by the latest research, leading scholars offer rich histories of the people branded as "social outsiders" in Nazi Germany: Communists, Jews, "Gypsies," foreign workers, prostitutes, criminals, homosexuals, and the homeless, unemployed, and chronically ill. Although many works have concentrated exclusively on the relationship between Jews and the Third Reich, this collection also includes often-overlooked victims of Nazism while reintegrating the Holocaust into its wider social context. The Nazis knew what attitudes and values they shared with many other Germans, and most of their targets were individuals and groups long regarded as outsiders, nuisances, or "problem cases." The identification, the treatment, and even the pace of their persecution of political opponents and social outsiders illustrated that the Nazis attuned their law-and-order policies to German society, history, and traditions. Hitler's personal convictions, Nazi ideology, and what he deemed to be

the wishes and hopes of many people, came together in deciding where it would be politically most advantageous to begin. The first essay explores the political strategies used by the Third Reich to gain support for its ideologies and programs, and each following essay concentrates on one group of outsiders. Together the contributions debate the motivations behind the purges. For example, was the persecution of Jews the direct result of intense, widespread anti-Semitism, or was it part of a more encompassing and arbitrary persecution of "unwanted populations" that intensified with the war? The collection overall offers a nuanced portrayal of German citizens, showing that many supported the Third Reich while some tried to resist, and that the war radicalized social thinking on nearly everyone's part. In addition to the editors, the contributors are Frank Bajohr, Omer Bartov, Doris L. Bergen, Richard J. Evans, Henry Friedlander, Geoffrey J. Giles, Marion A. Kaplan, Sybil H. Milton, Alan E. Steinweis, Annette F. Timm, and Nikolaus Wachsmann.

**Censorship and Civic Order in Reformation Germany, 1517-1648**

Berghahn Books

Cameralism and the Enlightenment reassesses the relationship between two key phenomena of European history often disconnected from each other. It builds on recent insights from global history, transnational history and Enlightenment studies to reflect on the dynamic interactions of cameralism, an early modern set of practices and discourses of statecraft prominent in central Europe, with the broader political, intellectual and cultural developments of the Enlightenment world. Through contributions from prominent scholars across the field of Enlightenment studies, the volume analyzes eighteenth-century cameralist authors' engagements with commerce, colonialism and natural law. Challenging the caricature of cameralism as a German, land-locked version of mercantilism, the volume reframes its importance for scholars of the Enlightenment broadly conceived. This volume goes beyond the typical focus on Britain and France in studies of political economy, widening perspectives about the dissemination of ideas of governance, happiness and reform to focus on multidirectional exchanges across continental Europe and beyond during the eighteenth century. Emphasizing the practice of theory, it proposes the study of the porosity of ideas in their exchange, transmission and mediation between spaces and discourses as a key dimension

of cultural and intellectual history.

Germany and the Holy Roman Empire transcript Verlag

The history of the European Reformation is intimately bound-up with the development of printing. With the ability of the printed word to distribute new ideas, theologies and philosophies widely and cheaply, early-modern society was quick to recognise the importance of being able to control what was published. Whilst much has been written on censorship within Catholic lands, much less scholarship is available on how Protestant territories sought to control the flow of information. In this ground-breaking study, Allyson F. Creasman reassesses the Reformation's spread by examining how censorship impacted upon public support for reform in the German cities. Drawing upon criminal court records, trial manuscripts and contemporary journals - mainly from the city of Augsburg - the study exposes the networks of rumour, gossip, cheap print and popular songs that spread the Reformation message and shows how ordinary Germans adapted these messages to their own purposes. In analysing how print and oral culture intersected to fuel popular protest and frustrate official control, the book highlights the limits of both the reformers's influence and the magistrates's authority. The study concludes that German cities were forced to adapt their censorship policies to the political and social pressures within their communities - in effect meaning that censorship was as much a product of public opinion as it was a force acting upon it. As such this study furthers debates, not only on the spread and control of information within early modern society, but also with regards to where exactly within that society the impetus for reform was most strong.

**Twenty-Five Women Who Shaped the Early Modern Holy Roman Empire**

Taylor & Francis

Death and dying were not in the main focus of the denominational conflicts of the 16th century. However, pious literature covered these topics again and again, not only before the Reformation, but after it as well. Here, certain denominational differences are clearly visible. Partly, these differences consist in the use of genres: For example, funeral sermons are an often used genre among Lutherans, while they are much rarer in the Reformed tradition. Similar differences can be observed concerning epitaphs. In Roman Catholic areas, funeral sermons and epitaphs are common in the 16th century, too; but their religious function is

often a different from the one in Lutheranism. Beyond such interdenominational differences, there are also interesting continuities and connections which the contributors of the volume analyze. For example, there is a certain continuity between 16th century Lutheran funeral sermons and the late medieval tradition of *ars moriendi*. The volume contains papers presented at the Second RefoRC Conference in Oslo in 2012, and is characterized by a multiconfessional and multidisciplinary approach, with contributions from Church History, Art History, Archaeology, History of Literature and Cultural History. Within a field of research dominated by specialized contributions (e.g. on *ars moriendi* traditions or on specific traditions of funeral monuments and funeral sermons), the broad approach of this volume may further stimulate to comparative and cross-confessional reflection.

Intentionalitätstheorie beim frühen Brentano Routledge

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.

Staat und Staatlichkeit in Der Frühen Römischen Republik Camden House

This edited volume addresses important aspects of Paracelsian concepts within the context of contemporary science and literature, emphasizing the international dissemination and propagation of Paracelsian ideas during the 16th and 17th centuries. Its contributions analyze different aspects of Paracelsus's work and influence: for instance, his ideas on magic, medicine, and mantic art; his relation to the Jewish tradition, and the controversies caused by Paracelsian authors. Special attention is given to the impact of Paracelsus on the Rosicrucian movement. This volume will be of interest to historians of medicine, literature, and culture in the 16th and 17th centuries. Contributors include: Stephen Bamforth, Udo Benzenhöfer, Lucien Braun, Roland Edighoffer, Frank Hieronymus, Didier Kahn, Joseph Levi, Cunhild Pörksen, Heinz Schott, Joachim Telle, and Ilana Zinguer.

Law Addressing Diversity Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

These essays add a unique perspective to studies that reconstruct the identity of

manhood in early modern Europe, including France, Switzerland, Spain, and Germany. The authors examine the ways in which sixteenth- and seventeenth-century authorities, both secular and religious, labored to turn boys and men into the Christian males they desired. Topics include disparities among gender paradigms that early modern models prescribed and the tension between the patriarchal model and the civic duties that men were expected to fulfill. Essays about Martin Luther, a prolific self-witness, look into the marriage relationship with its expected and actual gender roles.

Contributors to this volume are Scott H. Hendrix, Susan C. Karant-Nunn, Raymond A. Mentzer, Allyson M. Poska, Helmut Puff, Karen E. Spierling, Ulrike Strasser, B. Ann Tlusty, and Merry E. Wiesner-Hanks.

**Space and Spatiality in Modern German-Jewish History** BRILL

Royal Police Ordinances in Early Modern Sweden offers a comprehensive account of the legal regulation of 16th- and 17th-century Swedish society. In comparison to present-day usage, during the early modern period the term 'police' had a broader meaning. It referred to 'good societal order' covering a variety of areas of societal life such as public finances, commerce, professions, infrastructure, public health and poor relief, public morality, public security, and so on. Through an analysis of a large body of ordinances Toomas Kotkas claims that in 17th-century Sweden a new, voluntaristic understanding of law emerged. Royal police ordinances were no longer perceived merely as a means of enforcing older medieval law but instead as an instrument of directing society towards aspired-to goals.

Tales from the German Underworld BRILL  
Gerhild Scholz Williams's *Ways of Knowing in Early Modern Germany: Johannes Praetorius as a Witness to His Time*, reviews key discourses in eight of Praetorius's works. She introduces the modern reader to the kinds of subjects, the intellectual and spiritual approaches to them, and the genres that this educated and productive German scholar and polymath presented to his audience in the seventeenth century. By relating these individual works to a number of contemporaneous writings, Williams shows how Praetorius constructed a panorama in print in which wonders, the occult, the emerging scientific way of thinking, family and social mores are recurrent themes. Included in Praetorius's portrait of the mid-seventeenth-century are discussions of Paracelsus's scientific theories and practice; early modern German theories

on witchcraft and demonology and their applications in the seventeenth century. Furthermore, we read about the early modern beginnings of ethnography, anthropology, and physical geography; gender theory, early modern and contemporary notions of intellectual property, and competing and sometimes conflicting early modern scientific and theological explanations of natural anomalies. Moreover, throughout his work and certainly in those texts chosen for this study, Praetorius appears before us as an assiduous reporter of contemporary European and pan-European events and scientific discoveries, a critic of common superstitions, as much a believer in occult causes and signs and in God's communication with His people. In his writings, in his way of telling, he offers strategies by which to comprehend the political, social, and intellectual uncertainties of his century and, in so doing, identifies ways to confront the diverse interpretive authorities and the varieties of structures of knowledge that interacted and conflicted with each other in the public arena of knowing.

Preparing for Death, Remembering the Dead Princeton University Press

The History of German film is diverse and multi-faceted. This volume can only suggest the richness of a film tradition that includes five distinct German governments [Wilhelmine Germany, the Weimar Republic, the Third Reich, the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), as well as a reunited Germany], two national industries (Germany and Austria), and a myriad of styles and production methods.

Paradoxically, the political disruptions that have produced these distinct film eras, as well as and the natural inclination of artists to rebel and create new styles, allow for construction of a narrative of German film. Disjuncture generates distinct points of separation, and yet also highlights continuities between the ruptures. This second edition of *Historical Dictionary of German Cinema* contains a chronology, an introduction, appendixes and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 200 cross-referenced entries on directors, actors, films, cinematographers, composers, producers, and major historical events that greatly affected the direction and development of German cinema. This book is an excellent resource for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about German cinema.

State of Virginity Springer Science & Business Media

Aus dem Inhalt: W. Eder: Der Buerger und sein Staat / Der Staat und seine Buerger. Eine Einleitung ♦ Sektion I: Politik und Religion, mit Beitrogen von: Jerzy Linderski, Paul M. Martin, Mario Torelli ♦ Sektion II: Quellen und Quellenkritik, mit Beitrogen von: Juergen von Ungern-Sternberg, Ronald T. Ridley, Gabriella Poma, Elizabeth Rawson ♦, Jean-Claude Richard, Wilhelm Kierdorf ♦ Sektion III: Interdisziplinore und vergleichende Methoden, mit Beitrogen von: Jochen Martin, Edward Ch. L. van der Vliet, Jorgen C. Meyer, Robert W. Wallace, Sarah C. Humphreys ♦ Sektion IV: Recht und Verfassung, mit Beitrogen von: Leo Peppe, Giuliano Crif, Dieter Timpe, Hartmut Galsterer ♦ Sektion V: Magistratur und Gesellschaft, mit Beitrogen von: Adalberto Giovannini, Karl-Joachim Helkeskamp, Ernst Badian ♦ Sektion VI: Wirtschaft, Expansion und innere Entwicklung, mit Beitrogen von: Carmine Ampolo, William V. Harris, Kurt Raaflaub ♦ Literaturverzeichnis, Quellenverzeichnis, Index geographischer Begriffe, Index antiker Namen, Index moderner Autoren.

*From Mutual Observation to Propaganda War* Springer

Reflecting debate around hospitality and the Baltic Sea region, this open access book taps into wider discussions about reception, securitization and xenophobic attitudes towards migrants and strangers. Focusing on coastal and urban areas, the collection presents an overview of the responses of host communities to guests and strangers in the countries surrounding the Baltic Sea, from the early eleventh century to the twentieth. The chapters investigate why and how diverse categories of strangers including migrants, war refugees, prisoners of war, merchants, missionaries and vagrants, were portrayed as threats to local populations or as objects of their charity, shedding light on the current predicament facing many European countries. Emphasizing the Baltic Sea region as a uniquely multi-layered space of intercultural encounter and conflict, this book demonstrates the significance of Northeastern Europe to migration history.

Historical Dictionary of German Cinema University of Michigan Press

This first volume of a two-volume collection of essays provides a comprehensive examination of the idea of social control in the history of Europe. The uniqueness of these volumes lies in two main areas. First, the contributors compare methods of social control on many levels, from police to shaming, church to guilds. Second, they look at

these formal and informal institutions as two-way processes. Unlike many studies of social control in the past, the scholars here examine how individuals and groups that are being controlled necessarily participate in and shape the manner in which they are regulated. Hardly passive victims of discipline and control, these folks instead claimed agency in that process, accepting and resisting -- and thus molding -- the controls under which they functioned. The essays in this volume focus on the interplay of ecclesiastical institutions and the emerging states, examining discipline from a bottom-up perspective. Book jacket.

**Royal Police Ordinances in Early Modern Sweden** Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht

Michel Foucault's seminal *The History of Sexuality* (1976-1984) has since its publication provided a context for the emergence of critical historical studies of sexuality. This collection reassesses the state of the historiography on sexuality—a field in which the German case has been traditionally central. In many diverse ways, the Foucauldian intervention has governed the formation of questions in the field as well as the assumptions about how some of these questions should be answered. It can be argued, however, that some of these revolutionary insights have ossified into dogmas or truisms within the field. Yet, as these contributions meticulously reveal, those very truisms, when revisited with a fresh eye, can lead to new, unexpected insights into the history of sexuality, necessitating a return to and reinterpretation of Foucault's richly complex work. This volume will be necessary reading for students of historical sexuality as well as for those readers in German history and German studies generally who have an interest in the history of sexuality.

**Making Manslaughter: Process, Punishment and Restitution in Wurtemberg and Zurich, 1376-1700** Springer Nature

The first study of how women from different backgrounds encountered the Counter-Reformation in early sixteenth-century Munster.

**Social Control in Europe** Gunter Narr Verlag

The international financial crisis of 2007-08 and the ensuing scandals continue to raise important debates about the role of institutions in maintaining trust and fighting corruption, as well as in sustaining economic growth and political stability in a globalized world. This book proposes to historicize these problems by looking at the ways in which early-modern

Europe responded to similar challenges brought about by the rising costs of international warfare in a period marked by the development of commercial capitalism and the rise of fiscal states. Building upon the expertise of a group of fiscal historians who are leaders in their respective fields, ten chapters successively examine how Spain, Britain, France, the Southern Low Countries, the Netherlands, Sweden and Prussia dealt with domestic conflicts arising from the business of war, especially issues of financial profit, fraud and corruption. Through a series of case studies, this volume explores how the various European polities engaged with the transformative effects of warfare on the relationship between private and public interests, paving the way for institutional reforms and transformed ethics.

*History of Social Law in Germany* University of Chicago Press

What makes a space Jewish? This wide-ranging volume revisits literal as well as metaphorical spaces in modern German history to examine the ways in which Jewishness has been attributed to them both within and outside of Jewish communities, and what the implications have been across different eras and social contexts. Working from an expansive concept of "the spatial," these contributions look not only at physical sites but at professional, political, institutional, and imaginative realms, as well as historical Jewish experiences of spacelessness. Together, they encompass spaces as varied as early modern print shops and Weimar cinema, always pointing to the complex intertwining of German and Jewish identity.

Ways of Knowing in Early Modern Germany Penn State Press

This book traces the origins of the German welfare state. The author, formerly director at the Max-Planck-Institute for European Legal History, Frankfurt, provides a perceptive overview of the history of social security and social welfare in Germany from early modern times to the end of World War II, including Bismarck's pioneering introduction of social insurance in the 1880s. The author unravels "layers" of social security that have piled up in the course of history and, so he argues, still linger in the present-day welfare state. The account begins with the first efforts by public authorities to regulate poverty and then proceeds to the "social question" that arose during the 19th-century Industrial Revolution. World War I had a major impact on the development of social security, both during the war and after, through the

exigencies of the war economy, inflation and unemployment. The ruptures as well

as the continuities of social policy under

National Socialism and World War II are also investigated.

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