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Eine Kopfjagd

For King and Fatherland--1870

The Netherlands Indies and the Great War, 1914-1918

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Chelsea and Other English Porcelain, Pottery and Enamel in the Irwin Untermyer
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German Colonial Wars and the Context of Military Violence

Monatsschrift Für Das Deutsche Geistesleben

Exclusion and Inclusion

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German/English Dictionary of Idioms

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DIAZ MASON

Die Flashman-Manuskripte

Duke University Press
Lebensraum: the entitlement of "legitimate" Germans to living space. Entfernung: the expulsion of "undesirables" to create empty space for German resettlement. During his thirteen years leading Germany, Hitler developed and made use of a number of powerful geostrategical concepts such as these in order to justify his imperialist expansion, exploitation, and genocide. As his twisted manifestation of spatial theory grew in Nazi ideology, it created a new and violent relationship between people and space in Germany and beyond. With Hitler's Geographies, editors Paolo Giaccaria and Claudio Minca examine the variety of ways in which spatial theory evolved and was translated into real-world action under the Third Reich. They have gathered an outstanding collection by leading scholars, presenting key concepts and figures as well exploring the

undeniable link between biopolitical power and spatial expansion and exclusion.

Eine Kopfjagd Cambridge University Press

"This is the first comprehensive study of contemporary German literature's intense engagement with German colonialism and with Germany's wider involvement in European colonialism. Building on the author's decade of research and publication in the field, the book discusses some fifty novels by German, Swiss, and Austrian writers, among them Hans Christoph Buch, Alex Capus, Christof Hamann, Lukas Hartmann, Ilona Maria Hilliges, Giselher W. Hoffmann, Dieter Kühn, Hermann Schulz, Gerhard Seyfried, Thomas von Steinaecker, Uwe Timm, Ilija Trojanow, and Stephan Wackwitz. Drawing on international postcolonial theory, the German tradition of cross-cultural literary studies, and on memory studies, the book brings the hitherto neglected German case to the international debate in postcolonial literary studies"--Publisher website, July 5, 2013.

**For King and
Fatherland--1870**

Harvard University Press
Some historians have traced a line from Germany's atrocities in its colonial wars to those committed by the Nazis during WWII. Susanne Kuss dismantles these claims, rejecting the notion that a distinctive military ethos or policy of genocide guided Germany's conduct of operations in Africa and China, despite acts of unquestionable brutality. Peter Lang Incorporated, International Academic Publishers
Exotic Spaces in German Modernism Oxford University Press
[The Netherlands Indies and the Great War, 1914-1918](#) U of Nebraska Press
Richard Wagner (1813-1883) has often been regarded as a symbol of -Germanness.- Despite this view, few studies have been undertaken regarding his nationalistic thinking. "Imagined Germany" focuses on Wagner's idea of "Deutschtum," especially during the unification of Germany, 1864-1871. Salmi discusses how Wagner defined Germanness, what stereotypes, ideas, and sentiments he attached to it, and what kind of state could realize

Wagner's national ideals."

Posters in Action

University of Chicago Press

This unique dictionary covers all the major German idioms and is probably the richest source of contemporary German idioms available, with 33,000 headwords. Within each entry the user is provided with: English equivalents; variants; contexts and precise guidance on the degree of currency/rarity of an idiomatic expression. This dictionary is an essential reference for achieving fluency in the language. It will be invaluable for all serious learners and users of German. Not for sale in Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

German Colonialism BRILL

Focusing on the six decades that German Moravian missionaries worked in the British colony of Victoria, Australia, this book enriches understanding of colonial politics and the role of the non-British other in manipulating practice and policy in foreign realms. Central to the transnational nature of the book are questions of identity and of how individuals, and the organisations they worked for, can be seen as both colluders and opposers

within nation-state borders and politics. It analyses the ways in which the Moravian missionaries navigated competing agendas within the colonial setting, especially those that impacted on their sense of personal vocation, their practices of conversion, and their understandings of the indigenous non-Christian peoples in the settler society of Victoria.

Kamerunisch-deutsche Beziehungen: koloniale und postkoloniale Erfahrungen Berghahn Books

In a work based on new archival, press, and literary sources, the author revises the picture of German imperialism as being the brainchild of a Machiavellian Bismarck or the "conservative revolutionaries" of the twentieth century. Instead, Fitzpatrick argues for the liberal origins of German imperialism, by demonstrating the links between nationalism and expansionism in a study that surveys the half century of imperialist agitation and activity leading up to the official founding of Germany's colonial empire in 1884.

Chelsea and Other English Porcelain, Pottery and Enamel in the Irwin Untermeyer

Collection Algora Publishing

The German Colonial Experience provides readers with an understanding of how the Germans gained, explored, pacified, ruled, and exploited their colonies prior to their loss in World War I. Knoll and Hiery show how Africans, Chinese, and Pacific Islanders reacted to German rule, how the Germans ran the daily affairs of government, their vision for the colonized peoples, and how the colonizers and the colonized perceived one another. In other words, how did German colonial rule actually work? This book intensely scrutinizes colonial documents, most of them in German script, from archives not only in Germany, but also from places such as Australia, New Guinea, and Samoa. Many of these documents have never previously been published, even in the original German.

German Colonial Wars and the Context of Military Violence Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG Bonamanga. Eine kosmopolitische Familiengeschichte Jean-Pierre Félix Eyoum, Stefanie Michels, Joachim Zeller (München, Köln,

Berlin) Viele Familienmitglieder der Duala-Familie Bell aus Kamerun hielten sich vor und nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg zu Ausbildungszwecken oder zur Arbeit im Deutschen Reich auf. Ein Höhepunkt dieser Familiengeschichte war sicherlich der Besuch von Manga Bell 1902 in Berlin. Der Chief der Duala kam im Juli des Jahres in offizieller Mission seines Volkes in die deutsche Reichshauptstadt, um "Gesuche um Abhilfe einiger Übelstände in Kamerun" unter dem dortigen Gouverneur Jesco von Puttkamer zu überbringen. Von diesem Ereignis sind verschiedene Pressefotografien erhalten, Bilddokumente, die fotohistorisch von herausragender Bedeutung sind, da sie Afrikaner in einer ganz neuen Rolle zeigen, nämlich als Botschafter ihres Landes, die unerhörtes einfordern: den Dialog mit ihren Kolonialherren. Der (fotohistorische) Artikel versteht sich als ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der afrikanischen Diaspora in Deutschland, wobei hier vor allem Bildquellen zur Auswertung kommen

sollen. Hearing Colonial Voices: Martin Dibobe and the 1919 Cameroonian Petition Paulette Reed-Anderson (Berlin) An African „immigrant“ population had established itself in Germany by the first decades of the 20th century. The sons of influential West African families, in particular those from the coastal areas of Cameroon, made up a large part of the first generation. Their families had sent them to Germany, the metropolitan country, for education and training. Some of these men, among them Quane a (Martin) Dibobe (ca. 1879 – ca. 1928), maintained close ties with the leadership in Cameroon and served as appointed representatives of the Duala people. This paper examines the "32-Point-Paper – Conditions of Remaining 'German,'" dated 27 June 1919, submitted by Martin Dibobe to the Central Colonial Department in Berlin. This petition allows contemporary researchers to gain an insight into colonial history from the perspective of Africans who lived under German colonial rule. Diskursespiele in deutschen

Kolonialtexturen: Anmerkungen zu Hans Paasches publizistischen Texten Pierre Kodjio Nenguie (Yaoundé) Deutsche Kolonialtexturen weisen sehr oft eine Vielfalt von Diskursen auf. Dies gilt auch für Hans Paasches publizistische Texte mit kolonialen Bezügen. In dem Beitrag wird der Frage nachgegangen, inwiefern Paasches publizistische Texte kolonialideologische, antikoloniale und humanistische Potenziale enthalten. Der Rückgriff auf zeittypische Diskurse erlaubt es, Paasches Kolonialtexte über Ostafrika exemplarisch zu verorten. Dabei fällt auf, dass der Autor einen besonderen antikolonialen Diskursansatz entwickelt hatte, der weder den antikolonialen Kampf förderte, noch den deutschen pangermanistischen Diskurs total in Frage stellte. *Ecrire par devoir de mémoire. L'histoire coloniale allemande dans la littérature camerounaise francophone* Albert Gouaffo (Dschang/Saarbrücken) Si l'on compare la présence coloniale allemande en Afrique à celle de l'Angleterre ou de la

France, on est tenté de dire qu'elle a été de courte durée et donc sans effets sur l'histoire et la culture des colonisés. Pourtant, lorsque l'on fait l'inventaire des lieux de mémoire, tant matériels que mentaux dans cet espace, force est de constater que l'Allemagne, bien que physiquement moins visible dans les anciennes colonies comme certains de ses voisins immédiats, reste ancrée dans l'imaginaire des espaces nationaux configurés jadis par elle en Afrique. Cet imaginaire empreint de nostalgie, mais aussi d'amertume et de rage, a marqué et continue de marquer l'inconscient collectif du colonisé, même en contexte postcolonial. La présente contribution se donne pour objectif d'explorer, par le biais de la littérature, ces espaces mémoriels décrits par la fiction tout en thématissant la possibilité d'une mise en abîme de la douleur et autres violences coloniales perçues par la force d'un pardon réparateur. Von Cette Afrique-là nach Kilomètre 30 :Postkoloniale Identifikation mit dem Peiniger am Beispiel Kamerun Esaïe Djomo

(Dschang) In *Peau noire, masques blancs* schrieb Fanon (1952: 7): "Le Noir veut devenir Blanc." Mit dieser Formel wies er eigentlich auf ein Wesensmerkmal (post)kolonialer afrikanischer Eliten hin: die Bereitschaft der Kolonisierten, sich mit den Kolonisatoren, den Angreifern ihres Volkes und den Zerstörern ihrer Kultur, zu identifizieren. Um zu verstehen, wie es zu diesem unerwarteten und erstaunlichen Verhaltensmuster von Seiten der Opfer von Kolonialüberfällen kommt, lohnt es sich, wieder die Kolonialschule zu "besuchen". Wie Jean Ikellé-Matiba am Beispiel des Kolonialschülers Franz Mômha zeigt, war das Ziel dieser Schule die kulturelle Entfremdung und die Anpassung der Schüler an die eigenen kulturellen Werte der kolonisierenden Kulturen. Zur Erreichung dieses Ziels wurde die in Europa bereits erprobte Schwarze Pädagogik erfolgreich eingesetzt, denn in der Postkolonie lebt der Reflex der Identifikation mit den fremden Peinigern weiter fort. „Otomo – der Stadtfeind“ – Chronik einer Duldung Ute Fendler (Saarbrücken) Frieder Schlaich erzählt

den letzten Tag im Leben von Frédéric Otomo, einem Kameruner, der seit acht Jahren in Deutschland geduldet wird. Am Ende des Films weist ein eingeblendeter Text auf eine Zeitungsnotiz über den Tod zweier Polizisten und eines Afrikaners hin, gefolgt von dem Hinweis, dass die Ursachen für diese Tragödie unbekannt seien. Der Film stellt damit einen Bezug zur Realität her und will sich als Versuch verstanden wissen, eine mögliche Erklärung für den tragischen Tod dreier Menschen zu geben und damit auf die immer wieder kehrende Frage des „Warum?“ und „Wie konnte das nur passieren?“ angesichts von scheinbar sinnloser Gewalt eine mögliche Antwort zu geben. Die Analyse zeigt das Geflecht aus Wahrnehmungen und von Verhaltensmustern gegenüber Fremden in Deutschland auf, das unterschwellig und fein mitläuft, aber zusammengefügt deutlich macht, wie der Andere nur geduldet – und dies im politischen wie im sozialen Sinne – wird und zum Feind werden muss. So führt der Film zum einen vor Augen, wie die Konfrontation heraufzieht

und zum anderen die Konsequenzen für die Betroffenen, die in das Räderwerk dieses Mechanismus geraten. Zum Kulturbegriff Lutz Götze (Saarbrücken) Der Verfasser greift eine alte Diskussion zum Kulturbegriff auf und führt sie weiter. Er kritisiert neuere Auffassungen in den Kulturwissenschaften (Altmayer, Byung-Chul Han u.a.), weil ihm deren Kulturbegriff zu weit und unverbindlich erscheint. Gefordert wird ein neuer Kulturbegriff, der ethisch-moralisch verantwortlich ist und die Menschenrechte als zentrales Kriterium jeder Kultur begreift, daneben aber den Künsten (Literatur, Musik, Malerei) eine wesentliche Rolle zuweist. Definiert wird dieser Kulturbegriff auf zwei Ebenen, einer ethisch-normativen sowie einer kulturspezifisch-deskriptiven Ebene. Beispiele aus unterschiedlichen Ländern werden dazu gegeben. Die ethisch-normative Ebene charakterisiert die Universalität dieses Kulturbegriffs, die kulturspezifisch-deskriptive Ebene mit den Inhalten Künste, Kulturelles Gedächtnis und Alltagskultur hingegen die

Besonderheiten in Ländern und Regionen. Didactique de la littérature et Interculturalité: l'enseignement de la littérature, un atout pour l'enseignement des langues et des cultures étrangères au Burkina Faso Jean-Claude Bationo (Saarbrücken) Depuis le XIXème siècle, les didacticiens n'ont cessé de s'interroger sur la contribution de la littérature dans l'enseignement des langues vivantes. Après avoir été maintes fois supprimée, elle réapparaît dans les débats actuels sur l'enseignement et l'apprentissage de l'allemand langue étrangère, et semble lier la culture et la langue. Dans l'optique de cette dynamique, la contribution mene une réflexion sur la didactique de la littérature et l'interculturalité au Burkina Faso; l'objectif principal étant d'esquisser l'importance de la littérature dans la promotion de la langue et de la culture allemande. L'analyse montre que « l'interculturel » est une chance à saisir pour motiver les élèves burkinabé à s'intéresser davantage à l'allemand. Satzarten als Phänomene

der Grammatik-Pragmatik-Schnittstelle Bernard Mulo Farenkia (Yaoundé / Saarbrücken) Wie viele Satzarten gibt es im Deutschen? Wie lassen sie sich bezeichnen, beschreiben und klassifizieren? Sind sie formale oder funktionale Einheiten? In zahlreichen Grammatiken der deutschen Gegenwartssprache wird diesen und ähnlichen Fragen uneinheitlich nachgegangen. Zum einen werden die Satzarten als formale, zum anderen als funktionale Einheiten betrachtet. Sehr oft bleibt dabei das Verhältnis der herangezogenen formalen und funktionalen Kriterien zueinander unklar, was zur Folge hat, dass diese Strukturen zum sprachdidaktischen Problem werden. In Anlehnung an 'neuere' Studien wird demonstriert, dass die Satzarten sowohl in der Grammatikforschung als auch in der Didaktik des Deutschen als Fremdsprache an der Schnittstelle zwischen Grammatik und Pragmatik stehen und demzufolge weder eine rein formale noch eine rein funktional orientierte Beschreibung ermöglichen.

Monatsschrift Für Das

Deutsche Geistesleben

Ch. Links Verlag

This book explores the 'Black Horror' campaign as an important chapter in the popularisation of racialised discourse in European history.

Originating in early 1920s Germany, this international racist campaign was promoted through modern media, targeting French occupation troops from colonial Africa on German soil and using stereotypical images of 'racially primitive', sexually depraved black soldiers threatening and raping 'white women' in 1920s Germany to generate widespread public concern about their presence. The campaign became an international phenomenon in Post-WWI Europe, and had followers throughout Europe, the US and Australia. Wigger examines the campaign's combination of race, gender, nation and class as categories of social inclusion and exclusion, which led to the formation of a racist conglomerate of interlinked discriminations. Her book offers readers a rare insight into a widely forgotten chapter of popular racism in Europe, and sets out the benefits of a historically reflexive

study of racialised discourse and its intersectionality.

Exclusion and Inclusion

Kuebler Verlag GmbH

An account of German environmentalism that shows the influence of the past on today's environmental decisions.

Germany enjoys an enviably green reputation. Environmentalists in other countries applaud its strict environmental laws, its world-class green technology firms, its phase-out of nuclear power, and its influential Green Party. Germans are proud of these achievements, and environmentalism has become part of the German national identity. In *The Greenest Nation?* Frank Uekötter offers an overview of the evolution of German environmentalism since the late nineteenth century. He discusses, among other things, early efforts at nature protection and urban sanitation, the Nazi experience, and civic mobilization in the postwar years. He shows that much of Germany's green reputation rests on accomplishments of the 1980s, and emphasizes the mutually supportive roles of environmental nongovernmental

organizations, corporations, and the state. Uekötter looks at environmentalism in terms of civic activism, government policy, and culture and life, eschewing the usual focus on politics, prophets, and NGOs. He also views German environmentalism in an international context, tracing transnational networks of environmental issues and actions and discussing German achievements in relation to global trends. Bringing his discussion up to the present, he shows the influence of the past on today's environmental decisions. As environmentalism is wrestling with the challenges of the twenty-first century, Germany could provide a laboratory for the rest of the world. Exotic Spaces in German Modernism BRILL

Traditionally, Germany has been considered a minor player in Pacific history: its presence there was more limited than that of other European nations, and whereas its European rivals established themselves as imperial forces beginning in the early modern era, Germany did not seriously pursue colonialism until the nineteenth century.

Yet thanks to recent advances in the field emphasizing transoceanic networks and cultural encounters, it is now possible to develop a more nuanced understanding of the history of Germans in the Pacific. The studies gathered here offer fascinating research into German missionary, commercial, scientific, and imperial activity against the backdrop of the Pacific's overlapping cultural circuits and complex oceanic transits.

German/English Dictionary of Idioms MIT Press
This book explores the wide-ranging consequences of Germany's short-lived colonial project for the nation, and European and global history.

Words and Worlds Berghahn Books
Twenty authors analyze factors behind genocidal situations worldwide, with detailed case studies, and an evaluation of attempts to prevent genocide and of the implications for human rights policies, with a particular concern to develop new and practical insights--Provided by publisher.

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30112072131219 and Others Camden House
This study of the German presence in Africa in the modern period exposes forms of cultural domination that derive from a philosophy of progress and 'good intentions.' The humanitarian belief in development, however, can ultimately lead to the same structural imbalances that an overtly racist model of intervention produces. Berman examines five case studies involving German individuals and their respective 'missions' in Africa: Max Eyth in Egypt, Albert Schweitzer in Gabon, Ernst Udet in East Africa, Bodo Kirchoff in Somalia, and modern-day tourists in Kenya. These engineers, doctors, pilots, soldiers, and tourists believed that their presence and actions would benefit the respective countries and their inhabitants. Nevertheless, their interventions created profound problems for Africans. ø Nina Berman describes the structures of domination that date back to colonialism but did not disappear with decolonization and are, in fact, integral to today's global economy. She also

critiques the avoidance of African material reality in most of the analyses of European images of Africa, which has led to a perpetuation of the old model of Africanism. By highlighting patterns of domination that did not disappear with decolonization, *Impossible Missions?* disputes previous assumptions about why global inequality has not only persisted but increased.

The Discourse Strategies of Imperialist Writing Leuven University Press
Mohammad Salama teaches Arabic in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures at San Francisco State University. --Book Jacket.

Hitler's Geographies John Benjamins Publishing Company
This selection of peer-reviewed essays is taken from the Royal Irish Academy Symposium *Intercultural Spaces: Language, Culture, Identity*, hosted by Dublin City University in November 2003. It brings together a fascinating range of scholarly interpretations of the 'intercultural space' with rich contributions coming from the fields of sociology, politics, language teaching and

learning, translation, drama, literature, and history. Individually each essay draws the reader into its own particular 'intercultural space' shaped by the norms and parameters of the discipline within which it is being described. As a collection, however, the essays link these usually separate spaces together to forge new and exciting interdisciplinary connections. This collection offers readers from many different disciplines a comprehensive array of interpretations and insights into the phenomenon that is the 'intercultural space', and invites them to explore the richness of this concept as it is revealed in Intercultural Spaces: Language, Culture, Identity.

German Colonialism

Columbia University Press
This collection provides a comprehensive treatment of the German colonial empire and its

significance. Leading scholars show not only how the colonies influenced metropolitan life and the character of German politics during the Bismarckian and Wilhelmine eras (1871–1918), but also how colonial mentalities and practices shaped later histories during the Nazi era. In introductory essays, editors Geoff Eley and Bradley Naranch survey the historiography and broad developments in the imperial imaginary of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Contributors then examine a range of topics, from science and the colonial state to the disciplinary constructions of Africans as colonial subjects for German administrative control. They consider the influence of imperialism on German society and culture via the mass-marketing of imperial imagery; conceptions of racial superiority in

German pedagogy; and the influence of colonialism on German anti-Semitism. The collection concludes with several essays that address geopolitics and the broader impact of the German imperial experience. Contributors. Dirk Bönker, Jeff Bowersox, David Ciarlo, Sebastian Conrad, Christian S. Davis, Geoff Eley, Jennifer Jenkins, Birthe Kundus, Klaus Mühlhahn, Bradley Naranch, Deborah Neill, Heike Schmidt, J. P. Short, George Steinmetz, Dennis Sweeney, Brett M. Van Hoesen, Andrew Zimmerman
Metaphor, Nation and Discourse Springer
Kees van Dijk examines how in 1917 the atmosphere of optimism in the Netherlands Indies changed to one of unrest and dissatisfaction, and how after World War I the situation stabilized to resemble pre-war political and economic circumstances.

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