

Germany After Bismarck

[#Germany after Bismarck](#) [#Wilhelm II](#) [#Wilhelminian Era](#) [#Imperial Germany](#) [#German foreign policy 1890-1914](#)

Explore Germany after Bismarck, a transformative period marked by the end of Bismarck's chancellorship and the ascendance of Wilhelm II. This Wilhelminian Era saw Imperial Germany pursue ambitious foreign policies, rapid industrial expansion, and significant social changes, fundamentally reshaping its domestic and international landscape leading up to World War I.

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Germany After Bismarck, the Caprivi Era, 1890-1894

Examines the conditions under which a particular right-wing ideology was generated

Reshaping the German Right

Fully updated and expanded in response to the latest research in the area, with a new introduction, and a further reading section which hosts a guide to useful websites, this is a concise and accessible introduction to a key period in German history.

Bismarck and the German Empire

Few statesmen in history have inspired the imagination of generations of Germans more than the founder of the Kaiserreich, Otto von Bismarck. The archetype of charismatic leadership, the Iron Chancellor maintained his pre-eminent position in the pantheon of Germany's political iconography for much of the twentieth century. Based on a large selection of primary sources, this book provides an insightful analysis of the Bismarck myth's profound impact on Germany's political culture. In particular, it investigates the ways in which that myth was used to undermine parliamentary democracy in Germany after the Great War, paving the way for its replacement by authoritarian rule under an allegedly 'Bismarckian' charismatic leader, Adolf Hitler. As one of the most powerful weapons of nationalist agitation against the Weimar Republic, the Bismarck myth was never contested. The nationalists' ideologically charged interpretation of Bismarck as the father of the German nation-state and model for future political decision-making clashed with rivalling - and thoroughly critical - democratic and communist perceptions of the Iron Chancellor. The quarrel over Bismarck's legacy demonstrates how the clash of ideologies, particularly between 1918 and 1933, resulted in a highly political fight for the 'correct' and universal interpretation of the German past. Essential reading for anyone interested in modern German history, this book sheds new light on the Weimar Republic's struggle for survival and the reasons for its failure.

The Bismarck Myth

The Period of Fortification, 1880-1898 The burst of capitalistic expansion that accompanied German unification came to an abrupt end with the crash of 1873, which opened a period of economic depression. Volume III describes the continuation of Bismarck's efforts to cope with the resulting economic and social problems that hindered his quest for a new national consensus in support of the Prussian-German establishment." It also brings to a climax the author's account of Bismarck's mounting political frustrations, their psychopathological consequences, and the struggle of his doctors to convert him to a healthier life-style. The final chapters deal with the fascinating story of Bismarck's conflict with Wilhelm II. The work ends with an account of the Bismarck legend that endures to this day and may yet influence Germany's current quest for reunification. Originally published in 1990. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Bismarck and the Development of Germany, Volume III

A biography of Bismarck which describes the political, intellectual and institutional milieu which determined his political aims and strategy.

Bismarck and the Development of Germany

Bismarck's role in the unification and consolidation of Germany is central to any understanding of Germany's development as a nation and its consequent role as aggressor in two world wars. This study provides students with a concise, up-to-date and analytical account of Bismarck's role in modern German history. Williamson guides readers through the complex events leading to the defeats of Austria and France in 1866 and 1870 and the subsequent creation of a united Germany in January 1871. He then explores the domestic and foreign problems Bismarck faced up to 1890 in consolidating unification.

Bismarck and Germany

"The Period of Consolidation, 1871-1880, Volume II" opens at a time when Bismarck had become the dominant figure in German and European politics and the new German Reich the most formidable power on the continent. Questions arose. What new goals would the man of blood and iron now pursue? What new conquests might be necessary to satiate a people steeped in the history and legends of medieval empire? Pflanze offers a comprehensive treatment of the years of consolidation, when, in reality, German unification introduced not a new era of conquest and bloodshed but a period of international order that lasted, despite many crises, for more than forty years. Originally published in 1990. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Bismarck and the Development of Germany, Volume II

FOR MOST people Bismarck is the man of "blood and iron"; he coined the phrase himself and he lived up to it. But he was much more; he had an intellectual ascendancy over all the politicians of his day, and his superiority was acknowledged not only by his own people, but by all European statesmen. The unification of Germany, the defeat of Austria, the fall of the Second Empire, the defeat of France, the alliance of the German Empire and the Habsburg Monarchy, the dismemberment of Denmark—these are his most obvious achievements; no less important was the transformation in the national consciousness of the German people, for which Bismarck was also responsible. Dr. Eyck has analyzed not only the personality but also the accomplishments of a statesman whose influence on Europe in the latter half of the nineteenth century was more far-reaching than that of any other man in his time.—Print ed. "Authoritative, illuminating and easy to read....Dr. Eyck, in his excellent book, has exposed the many fallacies of which Bismarck legend is compounded. His analysis is tragic and austere." The Observer

Bismarck And The German Empire

OTTO EDUARD LEOPOLD VON BISMARCK (1815-1898) was born into a family that had belonged to the nobility from the 14th century. He studied law at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, and later served as prime minister of Prussia, from 1862 to 1873, and as Germany's first chancellor, from 1871 to 1890. In this two-volume set, Otto von Bismarck gives a full account of his life, from his formative years through to his resignation from the office of chancellor. Bismarck spent many years editing and revising the story of his life before arriving at this final product. He explains how the idea of a unified Germany took hold and manifested in his diplomatic work. Volume II covers the formation of the unified state and Bismarck's attempts to remove Catholicism from Germany and ends with the rule of Emperor Frederick III. History buffs will love this firsthand account from one of the most influential figures in European history.

Germany After Bismarck

A new account of the life and policies of the first German chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, this concise historical-biography reflects, for the first time in English, the historical shift in emphasis from the traditional political-economic approach to the more complex social-economic one of post-World War II scholarship. Since the middle of the 1950s, much new material on Bismarck and nineteenth-century Germany and new interpretations of existing material have been published in Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. Professor George O. Kent's brilliant synthesis, drawing on this mass of material, examines changes in emphasis in post-World War II scholarship. The book, particularly in the historiographical notes and bibliographical essay, provides the serious student with an invaluable guide to the intricacies of recent Bismarckian scholarship. For the general reader, the main text presents a picture of the man, the issues, and the age in the light of modern scholarship. The major shift in historical emphasis described in this new account is the importance scholars give to the period 1877-79, the years of change from free trade to protectionism, rather than to 1870-71 the founding of the Reich. Bismarck's political machinations, particularly his willingness to explore the possibilities of a coup d'état, are more fully discussed here than in any other

Bismarck

Using his skills as a journalist, historian, and memoirist, Sebastian Haffner (author of *The Meaning of Hitler*) traces the development of the German Empire (1871-1945) and the central role of warfare that characterized the Reich. Haffner contends that Germany's unfavorable geographic position had much to do with the state's belligerence and that, from its inception, created the conflicts that culminated in two world wars. "The fruit of decades of study, the moving and sometimes very personal testament of an author whose works more than any others have influenced public opinion and challenged academic historians." — *Die Zeit* "A brilliant work from the top hat of a powerful historical magician." — Rudolf Augstein, *Der Spiegel* "A thoroughly successful work." — *Wiener Tagblatt* "A book with more historical insights than a whole pile of learned volumes." — *Münchener Abendzeitung* "The history of the Third Reich in just 43 pages? Impossible to do more than discuss a few features superficially. But not with Sebastian Haffner. This brilliant thinker — a journalist turned historian — reveals the fundamental lines of development in a way that anyone can follow. The pages bristle with questions and unexpected answers. The 300 pages of 'The Ailing Empire' contain more clever and original insights into German history between 1871 and 1945 than many a weighty tome." — Dieter Wunderlich "This illuminating survey by a German journalist focuses on the continuities and discontinuities of the modern German Reich ... Haffner argues that the founding of the state was never regarded as a climactic achievement but rather as a springboard for expansion, and that Germany's unfavorable geographic position had much to do with the state's armed belligerence. The author also contends that the Reich was self-destructive almost from the beginning, creating a host of enemies who brought it to its knees in two world wars and eventually divided it. He describes how Hitler accelerated the catastrophic finish of the Reich by inopportunely taking on both the Russians and Americans, then tried to turn military defeat into the annihilation of the German people with his Nero Directive of March 18-19, 1945." — *Publishers Weekly* "[The Ailing Empire] tells the story of yesterday's Germans who made today. It is a story Americans must understand." — *San-Diego Union* "Sebastian Haffner has written a book that traces the path of Germany's political self-destruction, and offers a realistic account of the war's real causes ... It is a highly readable analysis of the road from Bismarck to Hitler ... This book, based on many previously unpublished accounts, is a devastating portrait of human society." — *Chattanooga Times* "This is a highly readable analysis of German history over the last century. A long-time journalist, Haffner asserts that the foundations of the German Reich were an inadequate basis for a modern

nation state and contained the seeds of its own destruction. Though lacking documentation, Haffner's first-hand recollections of the Nazi era are most interesting. Particularly noteworthy are his observations on daily life during the regime and his judgment regarding those literary and artistic 'antis' who chose 'internal emigration' within the Hitler state." — Library Journal

Bismarck and His Times

How did Bismarck, Germany's greatest nineteenth century leader, extend and maintain his power? This new Profile examines his strengths as statesman and all the facets of his political career. His many direct achievements included the unification of Germany and the expansion of Prussia. In short, he was the architect of Germany's change from cultural region to political nation. In the end he combined egotism and brilliance exceptionally, yet it was still not enough to save him from dismissal by William II.

The Ailing Empire: Germany from Bismarck to Hitler

The geography of Germany and the way it has been governed have changed many times since the 1800s. This book explores Otto von Bismarck's role in the formation of the modern German state, the partition of Germany following World War II, and the events surrounding the decline of European communism, including the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the reunification of East and West Germany in 1990. With photographs, maps, sidebars, and fast facts, readers will evaluate the country's numerous border changes and the massive impact they have had on the people who live there.

Twentieth-Century Germany: From Bismarck to Brandt

"The Period of Consolidation, 1871-1880, Volume II" opens at a time when Bismarck had become the dominant figure in German and European politics and the new German Reich the most formidable power on the continent. Questions arose. What new goals would the man of blood and iron now pursue? What new conquests might be necessary to satiate a people steeped in the history and legends of medieval empire? Pflanze offers a comprehensive treatment of the years of consolidation, when, in reality, German unification introduced not a new era of conquest and bloodshed but a period of international order that lasted, despite many crises, for more than forty years. Originally published in 1990. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Bismarck and the Development of Germany

Otto von Bismarck was a conservative Prussian statesman who dominated German and European affairs from the 1860s until 1890 and was the first Chancellor of the German Empire between 1871 and 1890. In 1862, King Wilhelm I appointed Bismarck as Minister President of Prussia, a position he would hold until 1890, with the exception of a short break in 1873. He provoked three short, decisive wars against Denmark, Austria, and France. Following the victory against Austria, he abolished the supranational German Confederation and instead formed the North German Confederation as the first German national state in 1867, leading it as Federal Chancellor. This aligned the smaller North German states behind Prussia. Later receiving the support of the independent South German states in the Confederation's defeat of France, he formed the German Empire in 1871, unifying Germany with himself as Imperial Chancellor, while retaining control of Prussia at the same time. The new German nation excluded Austria, which had been Prussia's main opponent for predominance among the German states.

Bismarck

Analyzes the achievements of Frederick the Great and Otto von Bismarck, and explains how Bismarck, a Prussian prime minister, was able to unite all of the German states into a single empire nearly one hundred years after the death of Frederick the Great.

Bismarck and the Foundation of the German Empire

"Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince of Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg (1 April 1815? 30 July 1898), simply known as Otto von Bismarck, was a conservative German statesman who dominated European affairs from the 1860s to his dismissal in 1890 by Emperor Wilhelm II. In 1871, after a series of short victorious wars, he unified most of the German states (whilst excluding some, most notably Austria) into a powerful German Empire under Prussian leadership. This created a balance of power that preserved peace in Europe from 1871 until 1914"--Wikipedia.

The Unification and Reunification of Germany

Bismarck was arguably the most important figure in 19th-century European history after 1815. In this biography, Edgar Feuchtwanger reassesses Bismarck's significance as a historical figure.

Reshaping the German right

This third edition has been revised and updated to reflect the needs of the current specifications. The title explores the developments and factors in nineteenth century Germany that affected the move towards national unity, before going on to examine Bismarck's Germany and his fall, and ending with a new section examining the policies and changes within the new German state up to the formation of the Weimar Republic in 1919. The book also includes an assessment of Bismarck as a leader and questions how united Germany really was by 1890. Throughout the book, key dates, terms and issues are highlighted, and historical interpretations of key debates are outlined. Summary diagrams are included to consolidate knowledge and understanding of the period, and exam-style questions and tips for each examination board provide the opportunity to develop exam skills. This third edition has been revised and updated to reflect the needs of the current specifications. The title explores the developments and factors in nineteenth century Germany that affected the move towards national unity, before going on to examine Bismarck's Germany and his fall, and ending with a new section examining the policies and changes within the new German state up to the formation of the Weimar Republic in 1919. The book also includes an assessment of Bismarck as a leader and questions how united Germany really was by 1890. Throughout the book, key dates, terms and issues are highlighted, and historical interpretations of key debates are outlined. Summary diagrams are included to consolidate knowledge and understanding of the period, and exam-style questions and tips for each examination board provide the opportunity to develop exam skills.

Bismarck and the Development of Germany: The period of consolidation, 1871-1880

First Published in 1989. Tackling the problem of Germany's role in the history of world politics in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is one of the most interesting tasks of historiography. Furthermore, the relationship between Britain and Germany is of central significance in understanding this role.

From Bismarck to Adenauer

Otto von Bismarck, Prussia's "Iron Chancellor," was arguably the dominant political figure in Europe during the nineteenth century. With acute political moves, he adroitly manipulated opportunities to achieve European hegemony for Germany and, thus, considerably altered Europe's political scene and balance of power. As the principal architect of German unification, he utilized subtle diplomacy, the formation of alliances, Prussia's formidable army, and a series of calculated—albeit limited—wars against his European neighbors to create Germany's second empire. As the archetypical statesman who espoused the power of the state in the international system, Bismarck recognized that a successful foreign policy and national strategy required the conscious integration of force and diplomacy in order to achieve his overarching goal of German unification. His political leadership thus succeeded because he understood that the use of force was a complement, and not alternative, to diplomacy. This paper examines Bismarck's manipulation of diplomatic and military instruments of national power to achieve his political goal, concluding that the fusion of force and diplomacy was the essence of Bismarck's statesmanship.

From Bismarck to Hitler

This book contains pictures and text covering the period from Bismarck to Hitler. It isn't just a review of military matters. It includes cultural happenings during this period. Bismarck was the President of the Weimar Republic and Hitler the dictator, after he disbanded the Reichstag (= our Congress). This book

spans the 1920's, 1930's, and mid 1940's. It is an excellent addition to the libraries of people interested in WWII, German Culture, German History, or the backdrop of the NAZI movement.

Bismarck and State Socialism

This book chronicles the final conflict over the now almost forgotten "Schleswig-Holstein Question\

Bismarck and Modern Germany

Since the early stages of World War II, militaries in general, and the U.S. Army in particular, have studied the German way of war, specifically as practiced in the 20th century. While acknowledging that Germany--and before that nation came into existence, Prussia--produced some excellent armies, major problems with the German way of war must not be ignored. Despite the military prowess of Germany, it lost both of the major wars of the 20th century. The author explores the reasons why a nation with such a strong military reputation was unable to win its wars and achieve its goals. He emphasizes that military power, tactical and operational brilliance, and victories in the field can easily be squandered if a nation has failed to set achievable goals and develop strategies to reach them. This failure should not be lost on modern nations as they proceed into the 21st century.

Bismarck and German Unity

Corrado Pirzio-Biroli offers a robust defense of the life and career of his great-grandfather, Grand-Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, in this engaging family history. As the creator of the modern German navy, the trusted adviser of Wilhelm II for two decades, and an "eminence grise" during the Weimar Republic, Tirpitz was a central figure in European politics for several decades. While Tirpitz agonized about Hitler's rising power, he could not prevent it, and he felt as though he was too old to assume dictatorial powers. If he had done so, he would have liked to have upheld the Reichstag, which he had always shown respect and counted on. Drawing on personal recollections, unpublished family papers, and thoughtful analysis, the text reveals how Tirpitz had to adapt to a rapidly changing world in which his country went from being a juggernaut that traditional powers tried to rein in to a pariah nation. Trace four generations of one of Europe's most interesting families, and discover how Tirpitz proved to be a visionary leader in this account of one of history's most misunderstood and important figures.

Frederick the Great, Bismarck, and the Building of the German Empire in World History

Bismarck