

the conservative revolution in the weimar republic

[#Conservative Revolution](#) [#Weimar Republic](#) [#German political history](#) [#Interwar Germany](#) [#Right-wing movements Weimar](#)

Explore the Conservative Revolution in the Weimar Republic, a potent intellectual and cultural movement that profoundly impacted German political history during the turbulent interwar period. This right-wing ideology sought to challenge the liberal democratic order, advocating for a return to traditional values and a strong, authoritative state amidst the instability of Weimar Germany.

These textbooks cover a wide range of subjects and are updated regularly to ensure accuracy and relevance.

Thank you for visiting our website.

We are pleased to inform you that the document Weimar Republic History you are looking for is available here.

Please feel free to download it for free and enjoy easy access.

This document is authentic and verified from the original source.

We always strive to provide reliable references for our valued visitors.

That way, you can use it without any concern about its authenticity.

We hope this document is useful for your needs.

Keep visiting our website for more helpful resources.

Thank you for your trust in our service.

Across digital archives and online libraries, this document is highly demanded.

You are lucky to access it directly from our collection.

Enjoy the full version Weimar Republic History, available at no cost.

The Conservative Revolution in the Weimar Republic

Embracing some of Germany's best known writers, academics, journalists and philosophers, the Conservative Revolution in the Weimar Republic was the intellectual vanguard of the Right. By approaching the Conservative Revolution as an intellectual movement, this study sheds new light on the evolution of its ideas on the meaning of the First World War, its appropriation of the work of Friedrich Nietzsche, its enthusiasm for political activism and a strong leader, and its ambiguous relationship with National Socialism.

The Conservative Revolution

Rauschning and his conservative friends tried to take over Hitler's party but did not succeed.

The Weimar Dilemma

The Conservative Revolution in Germany, 1918-1932 is one the most comprehensive, most lasting, and most influential studies of the European Right--in particular, the fifteen years in Germany between the Armistice and Third Reich. This chaotic time witnessed a new type of right-wing thinking: traditionalist, yet oriented towards a new beginning . . . consciously nationalist (völkisch), yet civilizational in scope . . . born in the despair of defeat and humiliation, yet envisioning a triumphant new age. The Conservative Revolutionaries sought an "overthrow of an overthrow." Armin Mohler, who knew many of these figures personally, traces the development of this German ideal from Friedrich Nietzsche, Richard Wagner, Oswald Spengler, Thomas Mann, Arthur Moeller van den Bruck, Ernst Jünger, Carl Schmitt, and beyond. The Conservative Revolutionaries persistently thought against the grain. They stood in opposition both to Bolshevism and Anglo-American capitalism, as well as Hitler and the incipient National Socialist regime. They continue to offer a vital alternative to both Left and Right in the

twenty-first century. Available in English for the first time, this edition includes new essays by Paul E. Gottfried and Alain de Benoist, who discuss the book's influence and contemporary relevance.

The Conservative Revolution in Germany

This is the first full-length study in English of the New Right in Germany and it breaks new ground by considering the New Right as a political and a cultural movement. The book examines the often contradictory motives that feed into New Right political pronouncements and explores the cultural thinking that feeds into extreme political commitment.

Germany's New Right as Culture and Politics

In cultural terms that ethos was every bit as powerful as the prevailing discourse of Modernism, bringing within its sway figures as diverse as Hermann Lons, Hans Grimm, Ernst Junger, Stefan George, Arnolt Bronnen, Ernst von Salomon, and Gottfried Benn. Disparate as they were in their aesthetic aims and priorities, these writers shared a thorough rejection of the values and institutions of the modern world, whose perceived evils they sought to remove through that most paradoxical of all political acts: a conservative revolution.

Critics of Modernity

Fills a serious gap in German historical literature by providing the first political biography of Jung, a leading figure of the anti-Nazi Right.

Edgar Julius Jung, Right-wing Enemy of the Nazis

Revolution from the Right provides important new perspectives on the rise of National Socialism as it focuses on one of the most politically significant areas in the Weimar Republic: the central German state of Saxony. This highly industrialized state was the traditional stronghold of the left wing of Social Democracy, yet in the state elections of 1929 and 1930 it gave the National Socialists their first major electoral successes following a dramatic shift in its political life from the left to the far right. The National Socialists were able to gain support of middle-class voters attracted to militant anti-Marxism as well as from workers previously committed to the revolutionary left. Lapp investigates the dynamics of political radicalization in this densely populated, highly polarized, and politically volatile state from the German Revolution of 1918-19 to the Nazi seizure of power. He focuses on themes central to the history of Germany's failed democracy: the role of bourgeois "moral outrage" in response to the Socialist reforms of the early Weimar period, the failure of the bourgeois parties to maintain their support among an increasingly radicalized middle-class electorate, and the success of the NSDAP in appealing to large segments of the working-class electorate. Studies of National Socialism have hitherto focused on a largely rural and middle-class following; by examining a highly industrialized area with a largely working-class population, Revolution from the Right illuminates central aspects of the appeal of National Socialism to a diverse constituency and in doing so offers new insights into the appeal of National Socialism and the collapse of the Weimar Republic.

The Conservative Revolution in Germany: 1918-1932

Weimar Germany continues to fascinate and to inspire controversy. Particularly in Germany there has been a spate of recent research which calls for a fresh synthesis. This book takes a new look at the current debate on the major themes, the revolution, hyperinflation, Weimar welfarism, the labour movement, the liberal intelligentsia, the Conservative Revolution, the policies of the Brüning government and the rise of Nazism. It highlights the interconnections in a complex society between developments in different spheres and shows that Hitler's assumption of power was never inevitable.

Revolution from the Right

Discover the remarkable history of the German Revolution of 1918...The brief history of the Weimar Republic is generally seen as an abbreviated intermission between the First and Second World Wars. It was the government, led by the Social Democratic Party, which took power, albeit with some trepidation, after Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated the German throne. Socialists saw this as the opportunity they had been waiting for, the day when workers would be the ones in power. For the conservatives who could not accept the German defeat in World War I, however, the Weimar Republic was a feeble entity which had capitulated to Germany's enemies. The German Revolution of 1918-1919 told the story of

a bruised nation attempting to overcome its military defeat at the hands of enemies who wanted to punish Germany for starting the war. Because Germany was caught in the vise of such irreconcilable political philosophies between the left and the right, the Weimar Republic, although it was the ruling power following the German Revolution, was destined to have a doomed, short life in Germany's tragic twentieth-century history. Discover a plethora of topics such as Sacrificing for the Fatherland The German Spring Offensive The Seeds of Revolution The Christmas Crisis Rosa Luxemburg and the Spartacist Uprising The End of the Revolution And much more! So if you want a concise and informative book on the German Revolution of 1918, simply scroll up and click the "Buy now" button for instant access!

Conservatism in Europe, 1770-1945

This text challenges commonplace conceptions of musical conservatism during Germany's Weimar Republic (1918-1933). Its primary goal is to offer scrutiny of uncritical links often made by musicologists and historians between musical conservatism and political conservatism of the era. It does so through a critical and nuanced application of the term 'conservative revolution', as used throughout the Weimar era and popularised in its historiography after 1945.

From Weimar to Hitler

Significant recent research on the German Right between 1918 and 1933 calls into question received narratives of Weimar political history. The German Right in the Weimar Republic examines the role that the German Right played in the destabilization and overthrow of the Weimar Republic, with particular emphasis on the political and organizational history of Rightist groups as well as on the many permutations of right-wing ideology during the period. In particular, antisemitism and the so-called "Jewish Question" played a prominent role in the self-definition and politics of the right-wing groups and ideologies explored by the contributors to this volume.

German Revolution

A discussion of the German National Socialist movement, making a distinction between National Socialism as an ideology and the contingent circumstances which led to its defeat in the Second World War.

Challenging the Modern

Reproduces (translated into English) contemporary documents or writings with an introduction to each section.

The German Right in the Weimar Republic

This is at once a chapter in the history of ideas and, by reason of its focus on the Weimar Republic, a case study. The author first offers a stimulating approach to a definition of that much abused word, conservatism. He then discusses the new conservatism's roots in such men as Burckhardt and Nietzsche, the various elements of the movement itself, and three major expressions of it—Moeller van den Bruck, Spengler, and Ernst Junger. Finally, he considers the complex relationship between neo-conservatism and Nazism. Originally published in 1957. 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.

Notes on the Third Reich

During the last four decades the German Revolution 1918/19 has only attracted little scholarly attention. This volume offers new cultural historical perspectives, puts this revolution into a wider time frame (1916-23), and coheres around three interlinked propositions: (i) acknowledging that during its initial stage the German Revolution reflected an intense social and political challenge to state authority and its monopoly of physical violence, (ii) it was also replete with »Angst«-ridden wrangling over its longer-term meaning and direction, and (iii) was characterized by competing social movements that tried to cultivate citizenship in a new, unknown state.

The Weimar Republic Sourcebook

In a unique application of critical theory to the study of the role of ideology in politics, Jeffrey Herf explores the paradox inherent in the German fascists' rejection of the rationalism of the Enlightenment while fully embracing modern technology. He documents evidence of a cultural tradition he calls 'reactionary modernism' found in the writings of German engineers and of the major intellectuals of the Weimar right: Ernst Juenger, Oswald Spengler, Werner Sombart, Hans Freyer, Carl Schmitt, and Martin Heidegger. The book shows how German nationalism and later National Socialism created what Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's propaganda minister, called the 'steel-like romanticism of the twentieth century'. By associating technology with the Germans, rather than the Jews, with beautiful form rather than the formlessness of the market, and with a strong state rather than a predominance of economic values and institutions, these right-wing intellectuals reconciled Germany's strength with its romantic soul and national identity.

Germany's New Conservatism

Over the last 30 years the post-war centre-ground which recognized the welfare state, the funding of education, protection of the environment and the management of capitalism as the proper business of the state, has fragmented. Emphasis on the freedom of the individual and the proper limitations of state power has changed the climate of everyday life. This book locates the roots of radical conservatism in the writings of Nietzsche, Dostoyevsky, Heidegger, Junger and Schmitt. It documents the radical conservative worldview and points to limitations in its perspective. Dahl asserts that we should be wary of considering radical conservatism as a singular phenomenon and discusses global divergences in belief and policy.

Germany 1916-23

On 30 January 1933, Alfred Hugenberg's conservative German National People's Party (DNVP) formed a coalition government with the Nazi Party, thus enabling Hitler to accede to the chancellorship. This book analyzes in detail the complicated relationship between Conservatives and Nazis and offers a re-interpretation of the Nazi seizure of power - the decisive months between 30 January and 14 July 1933. The Machtergreifung is characterized here as a period of all-pervasive violence and lawlessness with incessant conflicts between Nazis and German Nationals and Nazi attacks on the conservative Bürgertum, a far cry from the traditional depiction of the takeover as a relatively bloodless, virtually sterile assumption of power by one vast impersonal apparatus wresting control from another. The author scrutinizes the revolutionary character of the Nazi seizure of power, the Nazis' attacks on the conservative Bürgertum and its values, and National Socialism's co-optation of conservative symbols of state power to serve radically new goals, while addressing the issue of why the DNVP was complicit in this and paradoxically participated in eroding the foundations of its very own principles and bases of support.

Reactionary Modernism

Analyzes the role of the non-Nazi German Right in the destabilization and paralysis of Weimar democracy from 1918 to 1930.

Radical Conservatism and the Future of Politics

"Weimar Centennial edition with a new preface by the author."--Title page.

The Fateful Alliance

How do democracies form and what makes them die? Daniel Ziblatt revisits this timely and classic question in a wide-ranging historical narrative that traces the evolution of modern political democracy in Europe from its modest beginnings in 1830s Britain to Adolf Hitler's 1933 seizure of power in Weimar Germany. Based on rich historical and quantitative evidence, the book offers a major reinterpretation of European history and the question of how stable political democracy is achieved. The barriers to inclusive political rule, Ziblatt finds, were not inevitably overcome by unstoppable tides of socioeconomic change, a simple triumph of a growing middle class, or even by working class collective action. Instead, political democracy's fate surprisingly hinged on how conservative political parties – the historical defenders of power, wealth, and privilege – recast themselves and coped with the rise of their own radical right. With striking modern parallels, the book has vital implications for today's new and old democracies under siege.

The German Right, 1918–1930

During the forty years of division, the Protestant and Catholic churches in Germany were the only organizations to retain strong ties and organizational structures: they embodied continuity in a country marked by discontinuity. As such, the churches were both expected to undergo smooth and rapid institutional consolidation and undertake an active role in the public realm of the new eastern German states in the 1990s. Yet critical voices were heard over the West German system of church-state relations and the public role it confers on religious organizations, and critics often expressed the idea that despite all their difficulties, something precious was lost in the collapse of the German democratic republic. Against this backdrop, the author delineates the conflicting conceptions of the Protestant and Catholic churches' public role and pays special attention to the East German model, or what is generally termed the "positive experiences of the GDR and the Wende."

Weimar Germany

British Academy Monographs showcase work arising from: British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowships
British Academy Newton International Fellowships Book jacket.

Conservative Parties and the Birth of Democracy

The first study to reveal the key relationship between violence and fears of violence during the German Revolution of 1918-1919.

Conservative Revolutionaries

New essays introducing a broad range of novelists of the Weimar period.

Challenging the Modern

Prominent American, British and German historians provide new insights into the social, political, and intellectual components of German conservatism from its origins in the late 18th century through to the end of the Third Reich. The essays combine fresh empirical research with new theoretical and historiographical perspectives to provide the basis for a collective reassessment of the role that conservatism has played in Germany's national development.

Founding Weimar

November 1932. With the German economy in ruins and street battles raging between political factions, the Weimar Republic is in its death throes. Its elderly president Paul von Hindenburg floats above the fray, inscrutably haunting the halls of the Reichstag. In the shadows, would-be saviours of the nation vie for control. The great rivals are the chancellors Franz von Papen and Kurt von Schleicher. Both are tarnished by the republic's all-too-evident failures. Each man believes he can steal a march on the other by harnessing the increasingly popular National Socialists - while reining in their most alarming elements, naturally. Adolf Hitler has ideas of his own. But if he can't impose discipline on his own rebellious foot-soldiers, what chance does he have of seizing power?

German Novelists of the Weimar Republic

The term "Weimar culture," while generally accepted, is in some respects unsatisfactory, if only because political and cultural history seldom coincides in time. Expressionism was not born with the defeat of the

Imperial German army, nor is there any obvious connection between abstract painting and atonal music and the escape of the Kaiser, nor were the great scientific discoveries triggered off by the proclamation of the Republic in 1919. As the eminent historian Walter Laqueur demonstrates, the avant-gardism commonly associated with post-World War One precedes the Weimar Republic by a decade. It would no doubt be easier for the historian if the cultural history of Weimar were identical with the plays and theories of Bertolt Brecht; the creations of the Bauhaus and the articles published by the *Weltbühne*. But there were a great many other individuals and groups at work, and Laqueur gives a full and vivid accounting of their ideas and activities. The realities of Weimar culture comprise the political right as well as the left, the universities as well as the literary intelligentsia. It would not be complete without occasional glances beyond avant-garde thought and creation and their effects upon traditional German social and cultural attitudes and the often violent reactions against "Weimar" that would culminate with the rise of Hitler and the fall of the republic in 1933. This authoritative work is of immense importance to anyone interested in the history of Germany in this critical period of the country's life.

Between Reform, Reaction and Resistance

"The Weimar Republic (German: Weimarer Republik [vama eˈpubliˌk]) is the name given by historians to the federal republic and parliamentary representative democracy established in 1919 in Germany to replace the imperial form of government. It was named after Weimar, the city where the constitutional assembly took place. Following World War I, the republic emerged from the German Revolution in November 1918. In 1919, a national assembly was convened in Weimar, where a new constitution for the German Reich was written, then adopted on 11 August of that same year. The ensuing period of liberal democracy lapsed by 1930, when Hindenburg assumed dictatorial emergency powers, leading to the ascent of the nascent Nazi Party and Adolf Hitler in 1933. The legal measures taken by the new Nazi government in February and March 1933, commonly known as the *machtergreifung* (seizure of power) meant that the government could legislate contrary to the constitution. The republic nominally continued to exist until 1945, as the constitution was never formally repealed, but the measures taken by the Nazis in the early part of their rule rendered the constitution irrelevant. Thus, 1933 is usually seen as the end of the Weimar Republic and the beginning of Hitler's Third Reich."--Wikipedia.

Make and Break with the Nazis

Though often depicted as a rapid political transformation, the Nazi seizure of power was in fact a process that extended from the appointment of the Papen cabinet in the early summer of 1932 through the Röhm blood purge two years later. Across fourteen rigorous and carefully researched chapters, *From Weimar to Hitler* offers a compelling collective investigation of this critical period in modern German history. Each case study presents new empirical research on the crisis of Weimar democracy, the establishment of the Nazi dictatorship, and Hitler's consolidation of power. Together, they provide multiple perspectives on the extent to which the triumph of Nazism was historically predetermined or the product of human miscalculation and intent.

The Gravediggers

The Weimar Republic was a turbulent and pivotal period of German and European history and a laboratory of modernity. The *Oxford Handbook of the Weimar Republic* provides an unsurpassed panorama of German history from 1918 to 1933, offering an indispensable guide for anyone interested in the fascinating history of the Weimar Republic.

Weimar

Some of the first figures the Nazis conscripted in their rise to power were rhetoricians devoted to popularizing the German vocabulary of *Leben* (life). This fascinating study reexamines this movement through one of its most prominent exponents, Ludwig Klages, revealing the philosophical-cultural crises and political volatility of the Weimar era.

Monarchism in the Weimar Republic

Examines in great detail the preconditions and events of the 1848 revolution in Germany, in a labor of love inspired by the author's great-grandfather, a refugee from the revolution's failure. The failure of the liberal-radical movement is blamed both on the stagnation of traditional German society and on

the fragmentation and political naivete of the political revolutionaries. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

The Long Generation

The story of an epochal event in German history, this is also the story of the most important revolution that you might never have heard of.

From Weimar to Hitler

The Oxford Handbook of the Weimar Republic