

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848 1918 Band Ii Verwaltung Und Rechtswesen

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RAMIREZ ALEXZANDER

An Age of Neutrals Bloomsbury Publishing USA
 The specific role of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the later nation of Austria within the formation of regional art histories in East Central Europe has received little attention in art historical research so far. Taking into account the era of the Dual Monarchy as well as the period after 1989, the contributions analyze and critically scrutinize the imperial legacies, transnational transfer processes and cultural hierarchies in art historiographies, artistic practices and institutional histories. Consisting of 17 texts, with new commissions and one reprint, case studies, monographic essays and interviews grouped thematically into two sections, the anthology proposes a pluriversal narrative on regional, cultural and political contexts.

History of Universities Oxford University Press
 The Rise and Decline of the American "Empire" explores the

rapidly growing literature on the rise and fall of the United States. Lundestad argues that after 1945 the US has definitely been the most dominant power the world has seen. Now, however, he argues the US is in decline, its economic growth is slow and its debt is rising rapidly.

Researching World War I Routledge

This volume in a series of history of universities contains a mix of chapters and book reviews. The book acts as a tool for the historian of higher education. The volume combines original research and reference material. Topics include teaching and learning in the University of Bologna, religious debates in eighteenth-century University of Oxford, and Richard Bentley's intellectual genesis.

Austria 1867-1955 Oxford University Press

fers a groundbreaking account of World War I from the other side of the continent, brilliantly covering the major military events and the day-to-day life which resulted in the destruction of one empire, and the moral collapse of another

East Central Europe Bloomsbury Publishing

Am 14. Oktober 1915 trat Bulgarien auf der Seite der Mittelmächte in den Ersten Weltkrieg ein, was letztlich zu großen Verlusten an Menschenleben, aber auch an Gebieten führte. Der 100. Wiederkehr dieses tragischen Datums war 2015 eine Tagung im Haus Wittgenstein gewidmet, deren Ergebnisse nun in diesem Band vorliegen. Insgesamt acht Beiträge behandeln die Vorgeschichte des Kriegseintritts, die Beziehungen Bulgariens zu seinen Nachbarn und zu Österreich-Ungarn sowie die Rezeption in österreichischen Schulbüchern und Ausstellungen. On 14 October 1915, Bulgaria entered World War I on the side of the Central Powers, which ultimately led to great losses of human life, but also of territories. The 100th anniversary of this tragic date was the subject of a conference in 2015 at Haus Wittgenstein, the results of which are now available in this volume. A total of eight contributions deal with the prehistory of the entry into the war, Bulgaria's relations with its neighbours and with Austria-Hungary, as well as its representation in Austrian educational textbooks and exhibitions.

Misfire transcript Verlag

The diary Dr Isaak Barasch kept while serving in the Austro-Hungarian army on the Italian front during the First World War gives the reader a remarkable insight into the conflict and into the man himself. Few personal accounts of service on the Italian front have been published in English and diaries from the Habsburg side are rarer still, so his writing is exceptional. He doesn't record military actions and manoeuvres in detail, but concentrates on his own reflections and feelings as he coped with the sick and wounded on the front line. He is often angry with the army and the war, but never expresses jingoistic hatred of the enemy. His indignation is directed at superiors, at commanders and politicians who know nothing of the terror of the fighting. When reproached for being too sensitive and insufficiently hardened, he noted that his biggest worry was how to remain untouched – how to retain his humanity. Eventually Barasch's sensitivity – and his resistance to authority – led to his being placed in a psychiatric hospital, and he died during the influenza pandemic of 1918. But his unique account has been preserved and is now available in English for the first time. It is engrossing reading. It shows one man's honest, often emotional response to the experience of the war on the Italian front and offers a very rare inside view of life in the Austro-Hungarian army.

Workers and Nationalism Springer

This book offers a global history of civilian, military and gendarmerie-style policing around the First World War. Whilst many aspects of the Great War have been revisited in light of the centenary, and in spite of the recent growth of modern policing history, the role and fate of police forces in the conflict has been largely forgotten. Yet the war affected all European and extra-European police forces. Despite their diversity, all were confronted with transnational factors and forms of disorder, and suffered generally from mass-conscription. During the conflict, societies and states were faced with a crisis situation of unprecedented magnitude with mass mechanised killing on the battle field, and starvation, occupation, destruction, and in some cases even revolution, on the home front. Based on a wide geographical and chronological scope – from the late nineteenth century to the interwar years – this collection of essays explores the policing of European belligerent countries, alongside their empires, and neutral countries. The book's approach crosses traditional boundaries between neutral and belligerent nations, centres and peripheries, and frontline and rear areas. It focuses on the involvement and wartime transformations of these law-enforcement forces, thus highlighting underlying changes in police organisation, identity and practices across this period.

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918 Böhlau Verlag Wien

The failure of the attempts to create a Ukrainian state during the 1917-21 revolution created a large Ukrainian émigré community in Central Europe which, due to its experience of fighting the Bolsheviks, developed a decidedly anti-Communist ideology of integral nationalism. However, during the 1920s some in the Ukrainian emigration rejected this doctrine and began to advocate reconciliation with their former enemies and return to Soviet Ukraine. This included some of the most prominent figures in the Ukrainian governments set up after 1917, for example Mykhailo Hrushevskyi, Volodymyr Vynnychenko, and Yevhen Petrushevych. On the basis of published and unpublished writings of the Sovietophile émigrés, Christopher Gilley reconstructs and analyzes the arguments used to justify cooperation with the Bolsheviks. In particular, he contrasts those who supported the Soviet regime because they saw the Bolsheviks as leaders of the international revolution with those who stressed the apparent national achievements of the Soviet Ukrainian republic. In addition, Gilley examines Soviet policy towards pro-Soviet émigrés and the relationship between the émigrés and the Bolsheviks using documents from historical archives in Kyiv. The Ukrainian movement is compared to a similar phenomenon in the Russian emigration, "Smena vekh" ("Change of Signposts"). The book contributes to the study of the era of the New Economic Policy and Ukrainianization in the Soviet Union as well as to the histories of the Ukrainian emigration in the 1920s and of Ukrainian political thought.

Ring of Steel Springer Nature

Der vorliegende Sammelband zur historischen Elitenforschung ist das Ergebnis eines internationalen Workshops, der im Frühjahr 2015 in Cluj-Napoca (Klausenburg) stattgefunden hat. Im Mittelpunkt steht die Frage, inwieweit philosophische und soziologische Elite-Konzepte auf das Gebiet der historischen Forschung übertragen werden können und inwiefern die Quellenlage aus dem Gebiet der Sozialgeschichte vom 18. bis ins 20. Jahrhundert eine fundierte Erforschung historischer Eliten ermöglicht. Neben dem praktischen Erfahrungsaustausch über die Perspektiven und Grenzen der historischen Elitenforschung am Beispiel eigener Forschungen werden auch die Bemühungen der Geschichtswissenschaft thematisiert sich gegen andere Sozialwissenschaften, im Besonderen der Soziologie, zu öffnen und in einer Debatte über den Begriff der Elite in der historischen Entwicklung der Neuzeit zu engagieren. Damit können theoretische Konzepte aus vielen Feldern der Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften mit empirischen Befunden aus historischen Quellen zu einer neuen interdisziplinären Symbiose verbunden werden.

The Mountain War Cambridge University Press

The book studies the current trends of foreign correspondence in Europe. The EU's expansion has had abundant effects on news coverage and some of the European capitals have become home to the biggest international press corps in world. So, who are these "professional strangers" stationed in Europe and how do they try to make their stories, that are clearly important in today's interconnected world, interesting for viewers and readers? This book represents the first Pan-European study of foreign correspondents and their reporting. It includes chapters from 27 countries, and it aims to study them and the direction, flow and pattern of their coverage, as well as answer questions regarding the impact of new technologies on the quantity, frequency and speed of their coverage. Do more sophisticated communications tools yield better international news coverage of Europe? Or does the audience's increasing apathy and the downsizing of the foreign bureaus offset these advances? And how do the seemingly unstoppable media trends of convergence,

commercialization, concentration, and globalization affect the way Europe and individual European countries are reported? *East Central European Art Histories and Austria* Routledge
By narrating the Sarajevo assassination in a broad historical context, Misfire contends that the most consequential political murder in modern history would have remained inconsequential if not for the decisions made by the leaders of Europe's Great Powers.

Austro-Hungarian Cruisers and Destroyers 1914-18 Oxford University Press

Written as an act of protest in a Welsh-speaking community in north-west Wales, *Why Wales Never Was* combines a devastating analysis of the historical failure of Welsh nationalism with an apocalyptic vision of a non-Welsh future. It is the 'progressive' nature of Welsh politics and the 'empire of the civic', which rejects both language and culture, that prevents the colonised from rising up against his colonial master. Wales will always be a subjugated nation until modes of thought, dominant since the nineteenth century, are overturned. Originally a comment on Welsh acquiescence to Britishness at the time of the 2014 Scottish independence referendum, the book's emphasis on the importance of European culture is a parable for Brexit times. Both deeply rooted in Welsh culture and European in scope, *Why Wales Never Was* brings together history, philosophy and politics in a way never tried before in Wales. First published in Welsh in 2015, *Why Wales Never Was* affirms the author's reputation as one of the most radical writers in Wales today.

Above the Abyss Basic Books

On Many Routes is about the history of human migration. With a focus on the Habsburg Empire, this innovative work presents an integrated and creative study of spatial mobilities: from short to long term, and intranational and inter-European to transatlantic. Migration was not just relegated to city folk, but likewise was the reality for rural dwellers, and we gain a better understanding of how sending and receiving states and shipping companies worked together to regulate migration and shape populations. Bringing historical census data, governmental statistics, and ship manifests into conversation with centuries-old migration patterns of servants, agricultural workers, seasonal laborers, peddlers, and artisans—both male and female—this research argues that Central Europeans have long been mobile, that this mobility has been driven by diverse motivations, and that post-1850 transatlantic migration was an obvious extension of earlier spatial mobility patterns. Demonstrating the complexity of human mobility via an exploration of the links between overseas, continental, and internal migrations, *On Many Routes* shows that migrations to the United States, to the nearest coalfield, and to the urban capitals are embedded within complicated patterns of movement. There is no good reason to study internal apart from transnational moves, and combining these fields brings ample possibility to make migration research more relevant for the much broader field of social and economic history. This work poses an invaluable resource to the understudied area of Habsburg Empire migration studies, which it relocates within its wider European context and provides a major methodological contribution to the history of human migration more broadly. The ubiquity and functionality of human movement sheds light on the relationship between human nature and society, and challenges simplistic notions of human mobility then and now.

"Die" Habsburgermonarchie 1848 - 1918 Taylor & Francis

Examines questions of identity and self-understanding in six life-careers in the Austrian intellectual and political elite. This title also presents fresh perspective on the six examined individuals, whose scholarly, artistic, and bureaucratic careers are placed in a political context.

Austro-Hungarian War Aims in the Balkans during World War I Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Recent collection of essays discusses the historical event and the multifarious consequences of the 1867 Compromise (Ausgleich, Settlement), conducted between the Habsburg monarch, Francis Joseph and the Hungarian political ruling class. The whole story has usually been narrated from a plainly Cisleithanian viewpoint. The present volume, the product of Hungarian historians, gives an insight into both the domestic and the international historical discourses about the Dual Monarchy. It also reveals the process of how the 1867 Compromise was conducted, and touches upon several of the key issues brought about by establishing a constitutional dual state in place of the absolutist Habsburg Monarchy. The emphasis is laid not on describing and explaining the path leading to the final and "inevitable" break-up of the Dual Monarchy, but on what actually held it together for half a century. The local outcomes of self-maintaining mechanisms were no less obvious in the Hungarian part of the Dual Monarchy, despite the many manifestations of an overt adversity toward it. The Creation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy will appeal to historians dealing especially with 19th-century European history, and is also essential reading for university students.

The First World War Springer

Military Culture and Popular Patriotism in Late Imperial Austria examines the interplay between popular patriotism and military culture in late imperial Austria. Laurence Cole suggests that two main questions should be asked regarding the western half of the Habsburg Monarchy during the period from the mid-nineteenth century to the outbreak of war in 1914. Firstly, how far did imperial Austrian society experience a process of militarization comparable to that of other European countries? Secondly, how far did the military sphere foster popular patriotism in the multinational state? Various manifestations of military culture, including hero cults and, above all, military veterans associations, provide the main subject for analysis in this volume. After exploring the historical development of military culture in the Habsburg Monarchy, Cole explains how the long reign of Emperor Franz Joseph I constituted a decisive phase in the militarization of Austrian society, with the dynasty and state emphasizing the military's role as the locus of loyalty. Popular manifestations of military culture, such as the hero cult surrounding Field Marshal Radetzky and military veterans associations, complemented the official agenda in many respects. However, veterans associations in particular constituted a political mobilization of the lower middle and lower classes, who asserted their own interests and position in civil society, as is shown by case studies of regions of the Austrian state with significant Italian-speaking populations (Trentino and the Littoral). State attempts to assert greater control of veterans activities led to national and political opposition at a time when tensions over 'militarism' and foreign policy increased. *Military Culture and Popular Patriotism in Late Imperial Austria* thus raises the question of whether the military was really a bulwark of the multinational state or rather a polarizing force in imperial Austrian society.

Nationalism, Religious Violence, and Hate Speech in Nineteenth-Century Western Europe Austrian Academy of Sciences Press

Explanations of naturalization and jus soli citizenship have relied on cultural, convergence, racialization, or capture theories, and they tend to be strongly affected by the literature on immigration. This study of naturalization breaks with the usual immigration theories and proposes an approach over centuries and decades toward explaining naturalization rates. First, it provides consistent evidence to support the long-term existence of colonizer, settler, non-colonizer, and Nordic nationality regime types that frame naturalization over centuries. Second it shows

how left and green parties, along with an index of nationality laws, explain the lion's share of variation in naturalization rates. The text makes these theoretical claims believable by using the most extensive data set to date on naturalization rates that include jus soli births. It analyzes this data with a combination of carefully designed case studies comparing two to four countries within and between regime types.

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918 und der Erste Weltkrieg Purdue University Press

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

Military Diplomacy in the Dual Alliance BRILL

Der Band ist das Pendant zum bereits erschienenen Kartenband (Band IX/2), der die kartographisch-statistische Grundlage für die narrative Behandlung der gesellschaftlichen Teilbereiche bildet. In einem ersten Teilband werden die strukturellen Änderungen der Industriegesellschaft in der Periode 1850-1914, d.h. die Rahmenbedingungen der "Industriellen Revolution" behandelt ("Die Wende zur Industrie- und Wissensgesellschaft"). Die

Räume, in denen sich der Epochenwandel vollzog, waren nicht die Länder oder die Kulturgemeinschaften der Nation oder Konfession, sondern sozioökonomisch konstituierte Lebensräume, Arbeitswelten und "Produktionszonen" ("Lebens- und Arbeitswelten"). Im zweiten Teilband wird der ambivalente Weg "Von der Stände- zur Klassengesellschaft" beschrieben. Noch im 19. Jahrhundert bildete "Zwischeneuropa" eine Zone des Wandels "vom Stand zur Klasse". Die "soziale Frage" hatte in der vielschichtig strukturierten Gesellschaft der Habsburgermonarchie viele Gesichter und provozierte viele Antworten. In der Umbruchsepoche von der Eliten- zur Massengesellschaft waren alle Stände und Klassen von dieser Frage des Überlebens tangiert. Die Ratlosigkeit und Resignation gegenüber der Herausforderung der "sozialen Frage" führte weg von der Diskussion um die Möglichkeiten von Ausgleichs- und Bewältigungsstrategien hin zur Bereitschaft, das scheinbar Unlösbare mit den Mitteln der Gewalt zu lösen ("Der soziale Wandel als gesellschaftspolitische Herausforderung"). Insgesamt handelt es sich um eine Thematik, die für die Modernisierung des gesamten mitteleuropäischen Raumes von zentraler Bedeutung war, darüber hinaus aber praktische und mentale Wirkungen bis in die europäische Gegenwart hat. Die im Band dargestellten Schwierigkeiten eines gemeinsamen Gesellschafts- und Wirtschaftsraumes im Vielvölkerstaat der Habsburgermonarchie sind bis in die Gegenwart aktuell.

King of Battle: Artillery in World War I BRILL

This book examines women's activism in and beyond Central and Eastern Europe and transnationally within and across different historical periods, political regimes, and scales of activism. The authors explore the wide range of activist agendas, repertoires, and forums in which women sought to advocate for their gender and labour interests. Women were engaged in trade unions, women-only organizations, state institutions, and international and intellectual networks, and were active on the shopfloor. Rectifying geopolitical and thematic imbalances in labour and gender history, this volume is a valuable resource for scholars and students of women's activism, social movements, political and intellectual history, and transnationalism. Contributors are: Eloisa Betti, Masha Bratishcheva, Jan A. Burek, Selin Çağatay, Daria Dyakonova, Mátyás Erdélyi, Dóra Fedeles-Czeferner, Eric Fure-Slocum, Alexandra Ghiț, Olga Gnydiuk, Maren Hachmeister, Veronika Helfert, Natalia Jarska, Marie Láníková, Ivelina Masheva, Jean-Pierre Liotard-Vogt, Denisa Nešťáková, Sophia Polek, Zhanna Popova, Büşra Satı, Masha Shpolberg, Georg Spitaler, Jelena Tešija, Eszter Varsa, Johanna Wolf and Susan Zimmermann.

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