

Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe Historisches Lexikon Zur Politisch Sozialen Sprache In Deutschland

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Globalisation and the Nation in Imperial Germany - Sebastian Conrad 2010-09-02
Translation of award-winning study of the development of German nationalism in a global context.

Languages of Reform in the Eighteenth Century - Susan Richter 2019-11-13
Societies perceive "Reform" or "Reforms" as substantial changes and significant breaks which must be well-justified. The Enlightenment brought forth the idea that the future was uncertain and could be shaped by human beings. This gave the concept of reform a new character and new fields of application. Those who sought support for their plans and actions needed to reflect, develop new arguments, and offer new reasons to address an anonymous public. This book aims to compile these changes under the heuristic term of "languages of reform." It analyzes the structures of communication regarding reforms in the 18th century through a wide variety of topics.

The Discourse of British and German Colonialism - Felicity Rash 2020-07-31
This volume compares and contrasts British and German colonialist discourses from a variety of angles: philosophical, political, social, economic, legal, and discourse-linguistic. British and German cooperation and competition are presented as complementary forces in the European colonial project from as early as the sixteenth century but especially after the foundation of the German Second Empire in 1871 - the era of the so-called 'Scramble for Africa'. The authors present the points of view not only of the colonizing nations, but also of former colonies, including Cameroon, Ghana, Morocco, Namibia, Tanzania, India, China, and the Pacific Islands. The title will prove invaluable for students and researchers working on British colonial history, German colonial history and post-colonial studies.

Barbarian: Explorations of a Western Concept in Theory, Literature, and the Arts - Markus Winkler 2018-08-31

This two-volume co-authored study explores the history of the concept 'barbarism' from the 18th century to the present and illuminates its foundational role in modern European and Western identity. It constitutes an original comparative, interdisciplinary exploration of the concept's modern European and Western history, with emphasis on the role of literature in the concept's shifting functions. The study contributes to a historically grounded understanding of this figure's past and contemporary uses. It combines overviews with detailed analyses of representative works of literature, art, film, philosophy, political and cultural theory, in which "barbarism" figures prominently. Diese auf 2 Bände konzipierte komparatistische und interdisziplinäre Studie in englischer Sprache geht der Geschichte des Barbarenbegriffs vom 18. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart nach. Seit der griechischen Antike spielen Bild und Begriff des Barbarischen eine eminente Rolle für das abendländische Selbstverständnis. Die Studie verbindet Epochenüberblicke mit der Analyse herausragender literarischer, philosophischer, politik- und kulturtheoretischer, aber auch bildkünstlerischer und kinematographischer Werke und legt einen besonderen Akzent auf den Beitrag ästhetischer Verfahren zur Aufdeckung der Herkunft und der Implikationen des Barbarenbegriffs.

Der Begriff der "Rasse". Eine Untersuchung der Begriffsgeschichte von der

Aufklärung bis ins 20. Jahrhundert - Anonym 2016-06-23

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2015 im Fachbereich Germanistik - Sonstiges, Note: 1,3, Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf (Germanistik), Veranstaltung: Begriffsgeschichten, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: In dieser Hausarbeit zum Thema 'Begriffsgeschichte' wird die Geschichte des Begriffs 'Rasse' untersucht. Anhand des 'Rasse'-Begriffs kann sehr gut dargestellt werden wie neutrale Begriffe durch ihren wissenschaftlichen und gesellschaftlichen Gebrauch zu „Kampfvokabeln“ umfunktioniert werden können. In seiner Verwendungsweise wird der Begriff von einfachen Varietäten-Beschreibungen über (natur-)wissenschaftliche Klassifizierungen und Hierarchisierungen bis zur vermeintlichen Legitimation des Völkermords an circa sechs Millionen Menschen weitergereicht. Wie das geschehen konnte möchte ich versuchen nachzuvollziehen und darzustellen. Innerhalb meiner Begriffsanalyse werde ich die Ursprünge sowie die Veränderungen und den 'Untergang' des Begriffs chronologisch aufzeigen und mich auf zeitgenössische 'Rassen'-Theoretiker, Naturwissenschaftler - und solche, die es gerne sein wollten -, Anthropologen, Geisteswissenschaftler u.a. beziehen, denn nahezu jeder, der was auf sich hielt, hatte zu dieser Thematik etwas zu sagen. Möchte man sich mit dem Begriff 'Rasse' beschäftigen, so muss man sich gleichwohl mit Konzepten der 'Versklavung', 'Kolonialisierung' oder 'Diskriminierung' sowie den realhistorischen Ereignissen des 'Holocaust' und der Apartheid' sowie 'Rassentrennung' auseinandersetzen, denn gemeinsam ist diesen, und den damit einhergehenden Handlungsweisen, ein rassisches Denken: die Annahme superiorer und inferiorer 'Menschenrassen'. Auch wenn diese Denkweise den Ursprung des 'Rasse'-Begriffs nicht widerspiegelt, ist sie dennoch jene, welche sich im Laufe der Geschichte des Begriffs gefestigt hat. Beginnen werde ich diese Arbeit mit einer Definition und Erläuterung dessen, was man unter einer Begriffsgeschichte versteht. Danach werde ich die Begriffsgeschichte von 'Rasse' darstellen und analysieren um zuletzt ein kritisches Fazit zu ziehen, welches sich mit der Fragestellung auseinandersetzt, ob der 'Rasse'-Begriff - definitionsgemäß - als geschichtlicher Grundbegriff, im Sinne der sprachwissenschaftlichen Kriterien des Seminars, zu bezeichnen ist.

The Hegemony of Growth - Matthias Schmelzer 2016-05-17

In modern society, economic growth is considered to be the primary goal pursued through policymaking. But when and how did this perception become widely adopted among social scientists, politicians and the general public? Focusing on the OECD, one of the least understood international organisations, Schmelzer offers the first transnational study to chart the history of growth discourses. He reveals how the pursuit of GDP growth emerged as a societal goal and the ways in which the methods employed to measure, model and prescribe growth resulted in statistical standards, international policy frameworks and widely accepted norms. Setting his analysis within the context of capitalist development, post-war reconstruction, the Cold War, decolonization, and industrial crisis, The Hegemony of Growth sheds new light on the continuous reshaping of the growth paradigm up to the neoliberal age and adds historical depth to current debates on climate change, inequality and the limits to growth.

Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe - Otto Brunner 1972

Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe: Verw-Z - 2004

Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe - 2004

Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe: E-G - Otto Brunner 2004

Key Concepts of Romanian History - Victor Neumann 2013-02-10

The theoretical analyses and interpretations contained in the studies of this volume focus on key-concepts such as: politics, politician, democracy, Europe, liberalism, constitution, property, progress, kinship, nation, national character and specificity, homeland, patriotism, education, totalitarianism, democracy, democratic, democratization, transition. The essays unveil specific aspects belonging to Romania's past and present. They also offer alternative perspectives on the Romanian culture through the relationship between the elite and society, and novel reflections on the delayed and unfinished modernization processes within the society and the state. The editors articulate the results coming from various sciences, such as history, linguistics, sociology, political sciences, and philosophy with the aim that the past and present profiles of Romania are better understood.

Popular Sovereignty and the Crisis of German Constitutional Law - Peter C. Caldwell 1997

A path-breaking critical analysis of the meaning and interpretation of the German constitution in the Weimar years (1919-1933).

Modernity in Islamic Tradition - Florian Zemmin 2018-07-23

What does it mean to be modern? This study regards the concept of 'society' as foundational to modern self-understanding. Identifying Arabic conceptualizations of society in the journal *al-Manar*, the mouthpiece of Islamic reformism, the author shows how modernity was articulated from within an Islamic discursive tradition. The fact that the classical term *umma* was a principal term used to conceptualize modern society suggests the convergence of discursive traditions in modernity, rather than a mere diffusion of European concepts.

Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe - Otto Brunner 1972

Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe: E-G - 2004

Theorie des Irregulären - Dirk Freudenberg 2007-12-12

1. Anlass und Ziel der Untersuchung Die Beschäftigung mit den Phänomenen und Auswirkungen Irregulärer Kräfte ist nicht neu. 1 T.E. Lawrence sprach gar von einer „Wissenschaft der Irregulären Kriegführung“. Bei 2 seinen Betrachtungen bezog er sich auf seine Erfahrungen aus dem Aufstand der arabi- 3 schen Völker gegen das Osmanische Reich und hatte somit einen starken Fokus auf genau diesen Konflikt. Doch die Erkenntnisse reichen viel weiter zurück. Der Kampf von Irrelären gegen staatliche Akteure in Uniform ist so alt wie die Versuche, zentralstaatliche 4 5 Herrschaft zu errichten , und so alt wie die Geschichte selbst. Auch wenn diese Art der Kriegführung erst relativ spät theoretisch und konzeptionell erfasst und beschrieben wurde, 6 stellen seine Erscheinungen grundsätzlich keine „Neuen Kriege“ dar, wie auch der irregu- 1 T.E. Lawrence, *Science of Guerrilla Warfare*, in: *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 14. Aufl., London, New York 1932, S. 950 ff.; 950 2 vgl. T.E Lawrence, *Die sieben Säulen der Weisheit*, 15. Aufl., München 2005 3 T.E. Lawrence, *Science of Guerrilla Warfare*, in: *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 14. Aufl., London, New York 1932, S. 950 ff.; 950 ff.

Modeling Interpretation and the Practice of Political Theory - Martin Beckstein 2021-08-30

Political theory offers a great variety of interpretive traditions and models. Today, pluralism is the paradigm. But are all approaches equally useful? What are their limits and possibilities? Can we practice them in isolation, or can we combine them? *Modeling Interpretation and the Practice of Political Theory* addresses these questions in a refreshing and hands- on manner. It not only models

in the abstract, but also tests in practice eight basic schemes of interpretation with which any ambitious reader of political texts should already be familiar. Comprehensive and engaging, the book includes: A straightforward typology of interpretation in political theory. Chapters on the analytical Oxford model, biographical and oeuvre- based interpretation, Skinner's Cambridge School, the esoteric model, reflexive hermeneutics, reception analysis and conceptual history. Original readings of Federalist Paper No. 10 , Plato's Statesman, de Gouges's *The Three Urns*, Rivera's wall painting *The History of Mexico* and Strauss's *Persecution and the Art of Writing*; with further chapters on Machiavelli, Huang Zongxi and a Hittite loyalty oath. An Epilogue proposing pragmatist eclecticism as the way forward in interpretation. An inspiring, hands- on textbook suitable for undergraduate and graduate students, as well as experienced scholars of political theory, intellectual history and philosophy interested in learning more about types and models of interpretation, and the challenge of combining them in interpretive practice.

Chinese Visions of Progress, 1895 to 1949 - Thomas Fröhlich 2020-05-11

Chinese Visions of Progress, 1895 to 1949 offers a panoramic study of Chinese reflections on "progress," its multifaceted expressions, contesting interpretations, highly optimistic implications, but also the criticism it encountered.

A-D. - 1997

Zwischen Etymologie und Wortgeschichte: Zur Wortgeschichte des Wortes "Aufklärung"

- Susanne Staples 2008-04

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2003 im Fachbereich Germanistik - Linguistik, Note: 2,0, Technische Universität Dresden (Germanistik), Veranstaltung: Neuere deutsche Sprachgeschichte, 13 Quellen im Literaturverzeichnis, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Die vorliegende Arbeit soll eine blickartige Darstellung der Geschichte des Wortes (etwa vom 13. Jahrhundert an) und des Begriffes "Aufklärung" (vom 18. Jahrhundert an) vermitteln. Da das Referat im Seminar auch unter dem Oberbegriff "Quellenarbeit" stand, soll auch in dieser Hausarbeit besonderen Wert auf die Darstellung verschiedener Quellen gelegt werden.

A Companion to Intellectual History - Richard Whatmore 2015-11-06

A Companion to Intellectual History provides an in-depth survey of the practice of intellectual history as a discipline. Forty newly-commissioned chapters showcase leading global research with broad coverage of every aspect of intellectual history as it is currently practiced. Presents an in-depth survey of recent research and practice of intellectual history Written in a clear and accessible manner, designed for an international audience Surveys the various methodologies that have arisen and the main historiographical debates that concern intellectual historians Pays special attention to contemporary controversies, providing readers with the most current overview of the field Demonstrates the ways in which intellectual historians have contributed to the history of science and medicine, literary studies, art history and the history of political thought Named Outstanding Academic Title of 2016 by Choice Magazine, a publication of the American Library Association

Afterlife of Events - Marek Tamm 2015-02-03

Recently, we have witnessed a rearticulation of the traditional relationship between the past, present and future, broadening historiography's range from studying past events to their later impact and meaning. The volume proposes to look at the perspectives of this approach called mnemohistory, and argues for a redefinition of the term 'event'.

Folds of Past, Present and Future - Sarah Van Ruyskensvelde 2021-09-07

This volume brings together important theoretical and methodological issues currently being debated in the field of history of education. The contributions shed insightful and critical light on the historiography of education, on issues of de-/colonization, on the historical development of the educational sciences and on the potentiality attached to the use of new and challenging source material.

Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe - Reinhart Koselleck 1997

What Is History For? - Arthur Alfaix Assis 2014-01-30

A scholar of Hellenistic and Prussian history, Droysen developed a historical theory that at the time was unprecedented in range and depth, and which remains to the present day a valuable key for understanding history as both an idea and a professional practice. Arthur Alfaix Assis interprets Droysen's theoretical project as an attempt to redefine the function of historiography within the context of a rising criticism of exemplar theories of history, and focuses on Droysen's claim that the goal underlying historical writing and reading should be the development of the subjective capacity to think historically. In addition, Assis examines the connections and disconnections between Droysen's theory of historical thinking, his practice of historical thought, and his political activism. Ultimately, Assis not only shows how Droysen helped reinvent the relationship between historical knowledge and human agency, but also traces some of the contradictions and limitations inherent to that project.

Begriffsgeschichte des Vertrauens - Vanessa Kaßner 2013-02-20

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2013 im Fachbereich Sprachwissenschaft / Sprachforschung (fachübergreifend), Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Die vorliegende Hausarbeit beschäftigt sich mit der geschichtlichen Entwicklung des Begriffs Vertrauen. Hierzu erfolgt zuerst eine allgemeine Definition des Begriffs Vertrauen mit Hilfe der Brockhaus Enzyklopädie, des Lexikons der Biologie, des Lexikons für Theologie und Kirche und diverser Internetquellen, die eine aktuelle Definition liefern. Es soll aufgezeigt werden, woher der Begriff stammt und mit welchem Verständnis er in der Geschichte verwendet wurde. Anschließend wird thematisiert, wie der Begriff heute im Wortschatz genutzt wird und ob er unterschiedliche Bedeutungsinhalte aufweist. Es wird herausgestellt, in welchen Bereichen heutzutage von Vertrauen gesprochen wird und welchen Einfluss Vertrauen auf die heutige Gesellschaft hat. So untersucht Niklas Luhmann, welche Funktion Vertrauen in sozialen Systemen übernimmt. Wie wird der Begriff Vertrauen in der Theologie und im aktuellen Sprachverbrauch verwendet? Thema der Hausarbeit ist es, den Begriff Vertrauen in seiner Begriffsgeschichte zu verfolgen und seinen Bedeutungswandel darzustellen. Verschiedene Formen und Verwendungen werden etymologisch thematisiert. Ziel der Arbeit ist es, den Begriff Vertrauen geschichtlich zu verfolgen und auf seine aktuelle Relevanz einzugehen.

The History of Political and Social Concepts - Melvin Richter 1995-09-07

Since the 1960s, German scholars have developed distinctive methods for writing the history of political, social, and philosophical concepts. Applied to France as well as Germany, their work has set new standards for the historical study of political and social language, Begriffsgeschichte. The questions these scholars address, and the methods they apply systematically to a broad range of sources, differ as much from the styles of Hegel, Dilthey, and Meinecke as from those of A.O. Lovejoy, J.G.A. Pocock, and Quentin Skinner. Begriffsgeschichte treats political language neither as autonomous discourse, nor as the product of ideology, social structure, or elite manipulation. Although conceptual historians agree that the field of action is defined by language, they place concept formation and use within historical contexts. By surveying political and social discourses systematically, this genre traces how the great modern revolutions have been conceptualized in sharply contested forms by competing political and social formations, as well as by individual thinkers. Combining intellectual with social history, historians of concepts track linguistically the advent, mentalities, and effects of modernity. In *The History of Political and Social Concepts*, Melvin Richter analyzes the theories which have generated conceptual history, and their reinterpretation of key concepts such as Max Weber's three types of legitimate Herrschaft, and that of civilit   in France. What is it that we know when we learn the history of a concept? What difference does it make that we know it? After assessing the programs and achievements of Begriffsgeschichte, the author argues the need for an analogous project to chart the careers of political and social concepts used in English-speaking societies. Addressed not only to historians of

political and social thought, this work will interest students and scholars of political culture, social historians, and historians of ideas, historiography, law, language, and rhetoric.

The Bonn Handbook of Globality - Ludger K  hnhardt 2019-02-26

This two-volume handbook provides readers with a comprehensive interpretation of globality through the multifaceted prism of the humanities and social sciences. Key concepts and symbolizations rooted in and shaped by European academic traditions are discussed and reinterpreted under the conditions of the global turn. Highlighting consistent anthropological features and socio-cultural realities, the handbook gathers coherently structured articles written by 110 professors in the humanities and social sciences at Bonn University, Germany, who initiate a global dialogue on meaningful and sustainable notions of human life in the age of globality. Volume 1 introduces readers to various interpretations of globality, and discusses notions of human development, communication and aesthetics. Volume 2 covers notions of technical meaning, of political and moral order, and reflections on the shaping of globality.

History in the Plural - Niklas Olsen 2012-01-30

Reinhard Koselleck (1923-2006) was one of most imposing and influential European intellectual historians in the twentieth century. Constantly probing and transgressing the boundaries of mainstream historical writing, he created numerous highly innovative approaches, absorbing influences from other academic disciplines as represented in the work of philosophers and political thinkers like Hans Georg Gadamer and Carl Schmitt and that of internationally renowned scholars such as Hayden White, Michel Foucault, and Quentin Skinner. An advocate of "grand theory," Koselleck was an inspiration to many scholars and helped move the discipline into new directions (such as conceptual history, theories of historical times and memory) and across disciplinary and national boundaries. He thus achieved a degree of international fame that was unusual for a German historian after 1945. This book not only presents the life and work of a "great thinker" and European intellectual, it also contributes to our understanding of complex theoretical and methodological issues in the cultural sciences and to our knowledge of the history of political, historical, and cultural thought in Germany from the 1950s to the present.

Thinking About Social Policy - Franz-Xaver Kaufmann 2012-11-15

The book traces the political history of the concept of social policy. „Social policy“ originated in Germany in the mid 19th century as a scholarly term that made a career in politics. The term became more prominent only after World War II. Kaufmann, the doyen of the sociology of social policy in Germany, argues that „social policy“ responds to the modern disjunction between “state” and “society” diagnosed by the German philosopher Hegel. Hegel’s disciple Lorenz von Stein saw social policy as a means to pacify the capitalist class conflict. After World War II, social policy expanded in an unprecedented way, changing its character in the process. Social policy turned from class politics into a policy for the whole population, with new concepts - like "social security", "redistribution" and "quality of life" - and new overarching formulas, "social market economy" and "social state" (the German version of “welfare state”). Both formulas have remained indeterminate and contested, indicating the inherent openness of the idea of the “social”.

Rasstheorien des 18. Jahrhunderts - Anika Weller 2010-04-07

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2008 im Fachbereich Germanistik - Sonstiges, Note: 1,0, Universitat Kassel (FB2), Veranstaltung: Transkulturelle Literaturwissenschaft, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Beschreibung verschiedener Theorien im 18. und zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts  ber "Rassen" von Menschen.

Nationalism and Internationalism Intertwined - Pasi Ihalainen 2022-03-11

It is commonplace that the modern world is more international than at any point in human history. Yet the sheer profusion of terms for describing politics beyond the nation state—including “international,” “European,” “global,” “transnational” and “cosmopolitan,” among others - is but one indication of how conceptually complex this field actually is. Taking a wide view of internationalism(s) in Europe since

the eighteenth century, *Nationalism and Internationalism Intertwined* explores discourses and practices to challenge nation-centered histories and trace the entanglements that arise from international cooperation. A multidisciplinary group of scholars in history, discourse studies and digital humanities asks how internationalism has been experienced, understood, constructed, debated and redefined across different European political cultures as well as related to the wider world.

Organizing the 20th-Century World - Karen Gram-Skjoldager 2020-11-12

International Organizations play a pivotal role on the modern global stage and have done, this book argues, since the beginning of the 20th century. This volume offers the first historical exploration into the formative years of international public administrations, covering the birth of the League of Nations and the emergence of the second generation that still shape international politics today such as the UN, NATO and OECD. Centring on Europe, where the multilateralization of international relations played out more intensely in the mid-20th century than in other parts of the world, it demonstrates a broad range of historiographical and methodological approaches to institutions in international history. The book argues that after several 'turns' (cultural, linguistic, material, transnational), international history is now better equipped to restate its core questions of policy and power with a view to their institutional dimensions. Making use of new approaches in the field, this book develops an understanding of the specific powers and roles of IO-administrations by delving into their institutional make-up.

Conceptual History in the European Space - Willibald Steinmetz 2017-06-01

The result of extensive collaboration among leading scholars from across Europe, *Conceptual History in the European Space* represents a landmark intervention in the historiography of concepts. It brings together ambitious thematic studies that combine the pioneering methods of historian Reinhart Koselleck with contemporary insights and debates, each one illuminating a key feature of the European conceptual landscape. With clarifying overviews of such contested theoretical terrain as translatability, spatiality, and center-periphery dynamics, it also provides indispensable contextualization for an era of widespread disenchantment with and misunderstanding of the European project.

Vom Sinn und Unsinn der Geschichte - Reinhart Koselleck 2014-01-20

»Vom Sinn und Unsinn der Geschichte« versammelt Aufsätze und Vorträge Reinhart Kosellecks aus vier Jahrzehnten und macht die Entwicklung und die Reichweite seiner Historik eindrucksvoll sichtbar. Neben verstreut publizierten Arbeiten wie der längst in den Rang eines modernen Klassikers aufgestiegenen Studie »Wozu noch Historie?« versammelt der Band unveröffentlichte Texte aus dem Nachlass. Sie erweitern das Bild von Kosellecks Theoriearbeit um wichtige Facetten, zeigen den denkenden Historiker aber auch als Meister empirisch gesättigter Analysen und Darstellungen.

Denkschriften - 2002

The Police Power - Markus Dirk Dubber 2005-01-12

Mention the phrase Homeland Security and heated debates emerge about state uses and abuses of legal authority. This timely book is a comprehensive treatise on the constitutional and legal history behind the power of the modern state to police its citizens. Dubber explores the roots of the power to police—the most expansive and least limitable of governmental powers—by focusing on its most obvious and problematic manifestation: criminal law. He argues that the defining

characteristics of this power, including the inability to accurately define it, reflect its origins in the discretionary and virtually limitless patriarchal power of the householder over his household. The paradox of patriarchal police power as the most troubling yet least scrutinized of governmental powers can begin to be resolved by subjecting this branch of government to the critical analysis it merits. Dubber shows us that the question must become how can the police power and criminal law together serve the goals of social equity that define and give direction to contemporary democratic societies? This book goes to the heart of this neglected but crucial topic.

Noble conceptions of politics in eighteenth-century Sweden (ca 1740-1790) - Charlotta Wolff 2009-01-16

Noble conceptions of politics in eighteenth-century Sweden (ca 1740-1790) is a study of how the Swedish nobility articulated its political ideals, self-images and loyalties during the Age of Liberty and under the rule of Gustav III. This book takes a close look at the aristocracy's understanding of a free constitution and at the nobility's complex relationship with the monarchy. Central themes are the old notion of mixed government, classical republican conceptions of liberty and patriotism, as well as noble thoughts on the rights and duties of the citizen, including the right to rebellion against an unrighteous ruler. The study is a conceptual analysis of public and private political statements made by members of the nobility, such as Diet speeches and personal correspondence. The book contributes to the large body of research on estate-based identities and the transformation of political language in the second half of the eighteenth century by connecting Swedish political ideals and concepts to their European context.

Enlightened Nationalism - Matthew Bernard Levinger 2002

Enlightened Nationalism provides the first synthesis in English of Prussian political culture from the Napoleonic era to the Revolution of 1848. Matthew Levinger challenges the conventional notion that Prussia lagged behind Western Europe in its political development, demonstrating that Prussian leaders embraced a distinctive program of political modernization in response to their country's defeat by Napoleon in 1806-1807. Building on the eighteenth-century tradition of enlightened absolutism, Prussian leaders attempted to unite a rationalized monarchy with a politically active "nation," thus mobilizing the populace to resist the French oppressors. The new culture of "enlightened nationalism" influenced the political theory and program of both liberals and conservatives in nineteenth-century Prussia. The book has important implications for understanding both subsequent German history and the history of nationalism in general. The author shows that the so-called authoritarian tendencies in Prussia's political culture resulted from its distinctive response to the challenges of the French Revolution and Napoleonic era, rather than from the persistence of premodern cultural or socioeconomic patterns. Likewise, by showing how nationalist activists drew on the cultural legacy of the Enlightenment, Levinger demonstrates that German nationalism cannot be understood as a uniquely pathological political phenomenon. Inspired by recent work exploring the role of discourse in historical change, the book analyzes how the word "nation" functioned in day-to-day debates and how this limited and shaped political options. *Enlightened nationalism* produced a mixed legacy: it promoted the reform of the education system, popular participation in local self-government, and administrative rationalization. But it also resulted in exaggerated fears of political dissent, reinforcing the authority of the monarchical state and inhibiting the formation of a vibrant system of parliamentary rule.