
Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848 1918 Band II Verwaltung Und Rechtswesen

Die Habsburgermonarchie und der Erste Weltkrieg

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Political Texts from the Spring of Nations 1848 to the Spring of Prague 1968

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European Diplomacy and the Habsburg Monarchy : Festschrift Für Francis Roy Bridge Zum 70. Geburtstag

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918

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Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918 / Die Habsburgermonarchie Im System Der Internationalen Beziehungen

Die Habsburgermonarchie, 1848-1918

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918: Habsburgermonarchie im System der internationalen Beziehungen (2 v.)

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918. Band 11, 1. Teilband, Teil 1. Band 11, 1. Teilband, Teil 1

Beyond Inclusion and Exclusion

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918 Band XI/1

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Ring of Steel
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Power and Its Limits in Comparative Perspective
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Youth, Nation, and the National Socialist Mobilization of Ethnic Germans in Yugoslavia, 1918-1944
The First World War and the End of the Habsburg Monarchy, 1914-1918
A Doctor's Diary of the Italian Campaign 1914-1918
Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918
On Many Routes
The Ironies of Citizenship
Internal, European, and Transatlantic Migration in the Late Habsburg Empire
Jewish Experiences of the First World War in Central Europe
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German Military Attaché Reporting from Vienna, 1879-1914
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Habsburgermonarchie Im System Der Internationalen Beziehungen

Band XI der Reihe "Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918" behandelt die Geschichte der Habsburgermonarchie während des Ersten Weltkriegs. In 26 Beiträgen werden der Weg in den Krieg, die militärische, die innen-, sozial-, wirtschafts- und aussenpolitische sowie die kulturelle Entwicklung für die Gesamtheit der Doppelmonarchie und für deren Teile

Osterreich/Cisleithanien und Ungarn/Transleithanien geschildert. Der Band zerfällt in zwei Teile. Teil 1 umfasst die Kapitel "Vom europäischen Frieden zum Weltkrieg", "Der Krieg an den Fronten und im Hinterland" sowie "Wirtschaftliche Erschöpfung und kultureller Wandel", Teil 2 die Kapitel "Die Völker Osterreich-Ungarns im Weltkrieg" und "Gezeitenwechsel der Kriegswende 1917". In Osterreich, Ungarn und Bosnien-Herzegowina verlief die Mobilmachung wider Erwarten ruhig. Auch wenn die militärischen Niederlagen 1914 besonders unter den nordslawischen Völkern prorussische Strömungen forderten, dominierten in Osterreich doch bei allen Nationalitäten bis Jänner 1917 loyale Gruppierungen das Erscheinungsbild. In Ungarn hielten sich die Nationalitäten sogar bis in den Herbst 1918 an den "Burgfrieden". Ab Mitte 1916 zeigte sich allgemein wachsende soziale Unzufriedenheit. Damit im Zusammenhang traten nationale Verbände mit Forderungen nach mehr politischer Unabhängigkeit hervor. Da die Regierungen in der Kriegssituation weder die sozialen noch die nationalen Forderungen erfüllen konnten, schlossen sich die Nationalitätenvertreter den radikalen Unabhängigkeitsforderungen der Exilpolitiker an. Als die Staatsmacht ab Ende Oktober 1918 kollabierte, zerfiel die Doppelmonarchie in nationale Bestandteile. Bei der Entscheidung für ihre Aufteilung in Nationalstaaten spielten die europapolitischen Interessen der siegreichen Grossmächte eine massgebliche Rolle.

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918: t.1-2. Die Völker, Des Reiches 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.

Political Texts from the Spring of Nations 1848 to the Spring of Prague 1968 Austrian Academy of Sciences 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.

A Hungarian Perspective Lexington Books

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918/Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918 Band XI/1/Die Habsburgermonarchie und der Erste Weltkrieg/Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918 / Die Habsburgermonarchie Im System Der Internationalen Beziehungen/Austrian Academy of Sciences Press

European Diplomacy and the Habsburg Monarchy : Festschrift Für Francis Roy Bridge Zum 70. Geburtstag Routledge

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.

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918 Böhlau Verlag Wien
John Charmley, "Unravelling Silk": Princess Lieven, Metternich and Castlereagh
David Brown: Palmerston and Austria
Alan Sked: Austria and the "Galician massacres" of 1846
T. O. Otte: "Knavery or Folly"? The British "Official Mind" and the Habsburg Monarchy,

1856-1914 Helmut Rumpler: Die Dalmatienreise Kaiser Franz Josephs am Vorabend der Orientkrise
1875 Lothar Hobelt: The Bosnian Crisis Revisited: Austrian Liberals vs. Andrassy
Isabel Pantenburg: Der menschliche Faktor in der Politik am Beispiel des Prinzen Eulenburg
Holger Afflerbach: Das wilhelminische Kaiserreich zwischen Nationalstaat und Imperium
Mark Cornwall: The Habsburg Elite and the Southern Slav Question
Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918. Band 10, Teilband 2. Das kulturelle Leben : Akteure - Tendenzen - Ausprägungen
Pen and Sword Military

During the First World War, the Jewish population of Central Europe was politically, socially, and experientially diverse, to an extent that resists containment within a simple historical narrative. While antisemitism and Jewish disillusionment have dominated many previous studies of the topic, this collection aims to recapture the multifariousness of Central European Jewish life in the experiences of soldiers and civilians alike during the First World War. Here, scholars from multiple disciplines explore rare sources and employ innovative methods to illuminate four interconnected themes: minorities and the meaning of military service, Jewish-Gentile relations, cultural legacies of the war, and memory politics.

Workers and Nationalism Oxford University Press, USA
Translating in Town uncovers administrative and cultural multilingualism and translation practices in multilingual European communities during the long 19th century. Challenging the traditional narrative of nationalist, monolingual language ideologies, this book focuses instead upon translation policies which aimed to accommodate complex language situations with

new democratic principles at local levels. Covering a time-frame from 1785 to 1914, chapters investigate towns and cities in the heartland of Europe, such as Barcelona, Milan and Vienna, as well as those on its outer rim, including Nicosia, Cork and Tampere. Highlighting the conflicts and negotiations that took place between official language(s), local language(s) and translation, the book explores the impact on both represented and non-represented monolingual and multilingual citizens. In so doing, *Translating in Town* highlights the subtle compromises obtained between official monolingualism, multilingualism and translation, and between competing views on official and private translation and transfer techniques, during this fascinating era of European history.

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918 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

Military Culture and Popular Patriotism in Late Imperial Austria
Basic Books

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.

Verfassung und Parlamentarismus. Verfassungsrecht, Verfassungswirklichkeit, zentrale Repräsentativkörperschaften. Die regionalen Repräsentativkörperschaften. Band 7. 1. Teilband. 2. Teilband Austrian Academy of Sciences Press

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.

Translating in Town Springer

In diesem Band wird den Fragen nachgegangen, was die für die internationale Stellung der Habsburgermonarchie wichtigsten europäischen und aussereuropäischen Staaten von Österreich-Ungarn wussten, welchen innenpolitischen Fragen der Monarchie Öffentlichkeit, Politiker und Diplomaten des Auslandes ihre Aufmerksamkeit zuwandten, wie die Beschäftigung mit der Monarchie ihr Urteil über diese beeinflusste und welchen Stellenwert man im Ausland dem Habsburgerreich für die jeweils eigene Position auf dem diplomatischen Parkett zumass. Erst vor dem Hintergrund dieser Koordinaten lässt sich die Stellung der Monarchie im System der internationalen Beziehungen einigermaßen präzise umreißen. Zum Spiel der diplomatischen Kräfte kann der vorliegende Band Wesentliches beitragen; manches Detail wird selbst gute Kenner des 19. Jahrhunderts überraschen. Die in diesem Band versammelten Beiträge bieten

darüber hinaus tiefe Einblicke in die innere Verfasstheit, in die "Psychologie mancher Staaten und ihrer verantwortlichen Politiker. Vor allem in den Balkanländern wird deutlich, dass man zwar einerseits die Monarchie in vieler Hinsicht als Vorbild schätzte und deren zivilisatorischen Leistungen für die eigene Gesellschaft akzeptierte, dass aber das nationalistische Credo schliesslich alle anderen Erwägungen in den Hintergrund drängte und in diesen Ländern ein Bild von der Habsburgermonarchie entstehen liess, das sich weniger an den Realitäten als an Mythen orientierte.

Die Völker des Reiches. Band 3 Purdue University Press

The conquest of Serbia was only one of the goals of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the First World War; beyond this lay the desire to control much of South-East Europe. Employing previously unseen sources, Marvin Fried provides the first complete analysis of the Monarchy's war aims in the Balkans and tells the story of its imperialist ambitions.

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918: Tbd. 1. Politische Öffentlichkeit und Zivilgesellschaft : Vereine, Parteien und Interessenverbände als Träger der politischen Partizipation Oxford University Press, USA

The often turbulent history of the Czechs and Slovaks in the 20th Century, leading from the Czechoslovak Republic to four decades of communist rule, ended with the Velvet Revolution in 1989. The independent Czech and Slovak democracies achieved EU membership in 2004. While their political histories under Austrian and Hungarian rule in 19th Century has been widely researched, their intellectual history is still largely unknown, mainly due to a lack of English translations. Preparing Liberty in Central Europe

provides a collection of newly translated texts by Czech and Slovak intellectuals and political thinkers, covering the period of time from the Spring of Nations in 1848 to the Spring of Prague in 1968. The collection includes Ján Kollár's On literary reciprocity, T.G. Masaryk's The difficulties of Democracy and the debate about the Czech Fate between Václav Havel and Milan Kundera in 1968/9. The volume addresses students of history, philosophy, political science and Slavic Studies, interested in issues such as Slavonic national revival, Pan Slavism, Austro Slavism, liberalism and Human Rights. Additional comments on text and author guide the reader through one hundred and thirty years of Czech and Slovak political thought. A large selected bibliography and index complement the volume.

Germany and Austria-Hungary in World War I Böhlau Verlag Wien Forging Germans explores the German nationalization and eventual National Socialist radicalization of ethnic Germans in the Batschka and the Western Banat, two multiethnic, post-Habsburg borderland territories currently in northern Serbia. Deploying a comparative approach, Caroline Mezger investigates the experiences of ethnic German children and youth in interwar Yugoslavia and under Hungarian and German occupation during World War II, as local and Third Reich cultural, religious, political, and military organizations wrestled over young people's national (self-) identification and loyalty. Ethnic German children and youth targeted by these nationalization endeavors moved beyond being the objects of nationalist activism to become agents of nationalization themselves, as they actively negotiated, redefined, proselytized, lived, and died for the "Germanness" ascribed to them. Interweaving original oral history interviews,

untapped archival materials from Germany, Hungary, and Serbia, and diverse historical press sources, Forging Germans provides incisive insight into the experiences and memories of one of Europe's most contested wartime demographics, probing the relationship between larger historical circumstances and individual agency and subjectivity.

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918 / Die Habsburgermonarchie Im System Der Internationalen Beziehungen Cambridge University Press

This book examines the role of Catholic parties in inter-war Europe in a systematically pan-European comparative perspective. Specific country chapters address key questions about the parties' membership and social organization; their economic and social policies; and their European and international policies at a time of increasing national and ethnic conflict, and the book includes two survey chapters explaining the origins of political catholicism in 19th century Europe and comparing the parties' interwar development, and two chapters on transnational party contacts. Along with its companion volume, *Christian Democracy in Europe Since 1945*, also published in 2004, students will have an abundance of information to guide them through their studies on this fascinating subject.

Die Habsburgermonarchie, 1848-1918 ibidem-Verlag / ibidem Press

War der zuletzt erschienene Band des Reihenwerkes "Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918" der Verfassungsentwicklung und der Geschichte der parlamentarischen Vertretungskörperschaften gewidmet und befasste sich somit mit

der politischen Elite, muss die Frage nach dem Demokratisierungsgrad und -potential an jene gesellschaftlichen Bereiche und Prozesse gerichtet werden, die jenseits von Verfassungsdiskussion und Parlamentsarbeit lagen. Die "Politisierung der Massen" vollzog sich in politischen und kulturellen Milieus, die vor und jenseits der organisierten Politik angesiedelt waren, Milieus, die von Vereinen und lokalen Organisationen bevölkert waren und die über das Kommunikationsnetz einer überwiegend lokalen Presse in Schwung gehalten wurden. Aus den Vereinsleitungen und den Redaktionsstuben kamen die Aktivisten, die die Träger jenes epochalen Wandels waren, der aus dem traditionellen bürokratischen Feudalstaat den bürgerlichen Volksstaat formte. Vereine und Parteien und die Fülle der Printmedien waren die "Schule", in der man das lernte und übte, was man in der großen Politik brauchte. ... The latest volume of the series "Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918" was dedicated to constitutional questions and the history of parliamentary institutions; it therefore dealt with political elites. However, the question of how strong was the degree of and the potential for democratization has to be put to those social spheres and processes which exist beyond the sphere of discussions on constitutional matters and of parliamentary sittings. The "politicization of masses" took place in political and cultural milieus outside and beyond organized politics, milieus which were dominated by associations and local organizations held together by a communications system of a primarily local press. It was the activists coming out from steering committees of associations and of editorial offices who were responsible for the

transformation from a traditional bureaucratic-feudal state to a civil state of the people. Associations, parties and the abundance of print-media were the "school" in which ordinary people learned and trained for what was necessary in politics.

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918: Habsburgermonarchie im System der internationalen Beziehungen (2 v.) Bloomsbury Publishing

The well-respected historian Manfred Rauchensteiner analyses the outbreak of World War I, Emperor Franz Joseph's role in the conflict, and how the various nationalities of the Habsburg Monarchy reacted to the disintegration of this 640-yearold empire in 1918. After Archduke Franz Ferdinand's assassination in Sarajevo in 1914, war was inevitable. Emperor Franz Joseph intended it, and everyone in Vienna expected it. How the war began and how Austria-Hungary managed to avoid capitulation only weeks later with the help of German troops reads like a thriller. Manfred Rauchensteiner's book is based on decades of research and is a fascinating read to the very end, even though the final outcome, the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Dual Monarchy, is already known. Originally published in German in 2013 by Böhlau, this standard work is now available in English.

Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918. Band 11, 1. Teilband, Teil 1. Band 11, 1. Teilband, Teil 1 Berghahn Books

This book presents a multi-layered analysis of the situation in Central Europe after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The new geopolitics emerging from the Versailles order, and at the same time ongoing fights for borders, considerable war damage, social and economic problems and replacement of administrative staff as well as leaders, all contributed to the fact

that unlike Western Europe, Central Europe faced challenges and dilemmas on an unprecedented scale. The editors of this book have invited authors from over a dozen academic institutions to answer the question of to what extent the solutions applied in the Habsburg Monarchy were still practiced in the newly created nation states, and to what extent these new political organisms went their own ways. It offers a closer look at Central Europe with its multiple problems typical of that region after 1918 (organizing the post-imperial space, a new political discourse and attempts to create new national memories, the role of national minorities, solving social problems, and verbal and physical violence expressed in public space). Particular chapters concern post-1918 Central Europe on the local, state and international levels, providing a comprehensive view of this sub-region between 1918 and 1923.

Beyond Inclusion and Exclusion Springer

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.

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