Medievalism and Nationalism in German Opera

Germany, 1870-1945

Germany from Napoleon to Bismarck

The Mouse-erous Paradise

The Wolves and the War

of Austria, Prussia and Germany, 1806-1871

Germany: A Nation in Its Time: Before, During, and After Nationalism

1500-2000

Politics and the Sciences of Culture in Germany, 1840-1920

Pietism as a Factor in the Rise of German Nationalism

The Course of German Nationalism

The Oxford Handbook of the History of Nationalism

The French Revolution and Napoleon

And Their Effects on the Rise of Nationalism in Germany and Spain

The German Army

League/The Oxford Handbook of Modern German History

Germany 1815-1939

Eden German Music

Volume 2

From Bismarck to Hitler

Critically Examine the Factors that Have Contributed to Nationalism and Xenophobia in Germany

After Reunification

It is more accurate to speak of the collapse or the destruction of the Weimar Republic ataturk in the Nazi Imaginat

ion, looking at one's own The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich

The Political Discursivity of Germany

Mystery and the Modern World, 1880-1914

Nationalism and the State

Pietism as a Factor in the Rise of German Nationalism, Etc. [With a Bibliography]

Racism, Nationalism and Citizenship

Prague in Black

The Death of Democracy

Germany 1815-1939

Imagining a Greater Germany

Pietism as a Factor in the Rise of German Nationalism

The Seduction of Culture in German History

The Politics of Citizenship in Germany

The Unification of Germany

Understanding Nationalism in Nazi-Germany

Henry Fothergill Chorley was music critic of The Athenaeum for over thirty years, and published several books on the state of contemporary European music, including Music and Manners in France and Germany (1841) and Thirty Years' Musical Recollections (1862), both reissued in this series. In the two-volume Modern German Music, published in 1854, he revisits many of the topics and places discussed in the 1841 volume, but views them from the other side of the Year of Revolution, 1848, which, he argues, changed the cultural as well as the political atmosphere of the German states significantly and permanently. Lively descriptions of German cities, their culture and especially their music festivals are accompanied by extended essays on Spohr, Beethoven, Schubert and Mendelssohn, but Chorley is by no means an uncritical observer, and his comments on the rise of nationalism and militarism in the German states after 1848 now seem prophetic.

Medievalism, or the reception or interpretation of the Middle Ages, was a prominent aesthetic for German opera composers in the first half of the nineteenth century. A healthy competition to establish a Germanic operatic repertory arose at this time, and fascination with medieval times served a critical role in shaping the desire for a unified national and cultural identity. Using operas by Weber, Schubert, Marschner, Wagner, and Schumann as case studies, Richardson investigates what historical information was available to German composers in their recreations of medieval music, and whether or not such information had any demonstrable effect on their compositions. The significant role that nationalism played in the choice of medieval subject matter for opera is also examined, along with how audiences and critics responded to the medieval milieu of these works. In this book, readers will gain a clear understanding of the rise of German opera in the early nineteenth century and the cultural and historical context in which this occurred. This book will also provide insight on the reception of medieval music in nineteen-century Germany, and will demonstrate how medievalism and nationalism were mutually reinforcing phenomena at this time and place in history.

Aims to cover the main issues in the appropriate part of the Higher syllabus, including:

- The Rise of Nationalism;
- 1848 - The Year of Revolutions;
- The Emergence of Bismarck;
- The Wars of Unification;
- Bismarck's Reich;
- Weimar Germany;
- The Rise of the Nazis;
- and, Germany under Hitler.

This is the first comprehensive, multi-author survey of German history that features cutting-edge syntheses of major topics by an international team of leading scholars. Emphasizing demographic, economic, and political history, this Handbook places German history in a denser transnational context than any other general history of Germany. It underscores the centrality of war to the unfolding of German history, and shows how it dramatically affected the development of German nationalism and the structure of German politics. It also reaches out to scholars and students beyond the field of history with detailed and cutting-edge chapters on religious history and on literary history, as well as to contemporary observers, with reflections on Germany and the European Union, and on 'multi-cultural Germany.' Covering the period from around 1760 to the present, this Handbook represents a remarkable achievement of synthesis based on current scholarship. It constitutes the starting point for anyone trying to understand the complexities of German history as well as the state of scholarly reflection on Germany's dramatic, often destructive, integration into the community of modern nations. As it brings this story to the present, it also places the current post-unification Federal Republic of Germany into a multifaceted historical context. It will be an indispensable resource for scholars, students, and anyone interested in modern Germany.

This book is about the consequences of the permanent settlement of former labour migrants in contemporary Germany and Britain and the extent to which these 'new' minorities are regarded as citizens in both societies as well as citizens of the European Union. It argues that a socio-historical link between processes of racialization and
nationalism lead to an exclusionary concept of citizenship as reflected in law and/or in the perception by civil society. Thus, the concept of citizenship can only function as a mechanism for inclusion of ethnic minorities if de-linked from nationality (i.e. ethnic descent). In addition, recent supra- and sub-national developments on the EU level lead to the suggestion of a three-layered conception of citizenship (i.e. local, national, European) and it is argued that the local level is probably the most effective to resist the power of racism and nationalism.

The Oxford Handbook of the History of Nationalism comprises thirty six essays by an international team of leading scholars, providing a global coverage of the history of nationalism in its different aspects - ideas, sentiments, and politics. Every chapter takes the form of an interpretative essay which, by a combination of thematic focus, comparison, and regional perspective, enables the reader to understand nationalism as a distinct and global historical subject. The book covers the emergence of nationalist ideas, sentiments, and cultural movements before the formation of a world of nation-states as well as nationalist politics before and after the era of the nation-state, with chapters covering Europe, the Middle East, North-East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and the Americas. Essays on everyday nationalist sentiment and race ideas in fascism are accompanied by chapters on nationalist movements opposed to existing nation-states, nationalism and international relations, and the role of external intervention into nationalist disputes within states. In addition, the book looks at the major challenges to nationalism: international socialism, religion, pan-nationalism, and globalization, before a final section considering how historians have approached the subject of nationalism. Taken separately, the chapters in this Handbook will deepen understanding of nationalism in particular times and places; taken together they will enable the reader to see nationalism as a distinct subject in modern world history.

Chronicles the Nazi’s rise to power, conquest of Europe, and dramatic defeat at the hands of the Allies.

This book traces the development of the German Army League from its inception through the earliest days of the Weimar Republic. Founded in January 1912, the League promoted the intensification of German militarism and the cultivation of German nationalism. As the last and second largest of the patriotic societies to emerge after 1890, the League led the campaign for army expansion in 1912 and 1913, and against the growing influence of socialism and pacifism within Germany. Attempting to harness popular and nationalist sentiment against the government’s foreign and domestic policies by preying on Germans’ fears of defeat and socialism, the League contributed to the polarization of German society and aggravated the international tensions which culminated in the Great War. Coetzee combines an analysis of the League’s principal personalities and policies with an exploration of the inner workings of local and regional branches, arguing that rather than having served solely as a barometer of populist nationalist sentiment, the League also reflected the machinations of men of education and prominence who believed that an unresponsive German government had stifled their own careers, dealt ineffectually with the prospect of domestic unrest, and squandered the nation’s military superiority over its European rivals.

During the Allied bombing of Germany, Hitler was more distressed by the loss of cultural treasures than by the leveling of homes. Remarkably, his propagandists broadcast this fact, convinced that it would reveal not his callousness but his sensitivity: the destruction had failed to crush his artist’s spirit. It is impossible to begin to make sense of this thinking without understanding what Wolf Lepenies calls The Seduction of Culture in German History. This fascinating and unusual book tells the story of an arguably catastrophic German habit--that of valuing cultural achievement above all else and envisioning it as a noble substitute for politics. Lepenies examines how this tendency has affected German history from the late eighteenth century to today. He argues that the German preference for art over politics is essential to understanding the peculiar nature of Nazism, including its aesthetic appeal to many Germans (and others) and the fact that Hitler and many in his circle were failed artists and intellectuals who seem to have practiced their politics as a substitute form of art. In a series of historical, intellectual, literary, and artistic vignettes told in an essayistic style full of compelling aphorisms, this wide-ranging book pays special attention to Goethe and Thomas Mann, and also contains brilliant discussions of such diverse figures as Novalis, Walt Whitman, Leo Strauss, and Allan Bloom. The Seduction of Culture in German History is concerned not only with Germany, but with how the German obsession with culture, sense of cultural superiority, and scorn of politics have affected its relations with other countries, France and the United States in particular.

In this important new survey of the Austro-Prussian relationship and its impact on Germany, John Breuilly considers Germany’s relations with interior and exterior states during the first half of the nineteenth century. Focusing on the rise of nationalism and the causes of political ascendancy, Breuilly follows the struggle over German lands, between France on the one hand and Austria and Prussia on the other. Once Austria and Prussia had managed to wrest supremacy in Germany away from France and reorganised the German lands in 1814-15, the two cooperated for more than three decades in joint control of Germany under Austrian leadership. The second half of the book traces the collapse of this cooperative relationship and its dramatic conclusion in the 1866 war of supremacy, when Prussia decisively defeated Austria. Was Prussia’s victory inevitable, or was it an accident? Breuilly weighs up the evidence in masterly fashion and shows how the different approaches reflect above all shifts of interest within historical study.

The wolves are returning to Germany, while German politics are shifting to the right. The rising nationalist Alternative for Germany (AfD) draw much of their support from places that have been referred to as the ‘post-
traumatic places' in East Germany, structured by realities of disownment, disenfranchisement, and a lack of
democratic infrastructure. While nationalist parties are on the rise everywhere in Europe, this is a case study of
East German fringe political movements, splinter parties, and agitation against both migrants and wolves. The
authors move beyond easy stereotypes and strive to unravel the deep story of why East German politics is shifting
to the right. The returning wolves serve both as metaphor and analytical tool to further an understanding of the
logics and sentiments that underlie the rise of the right in East German politics.

Essay from the year 2015 in the subject Sociology - Social Psychology, grade: 1,3, University of
Southern Denmark, language: English, abstract: Theoretical understanding using Elias "The Germans", to
construe a picture of Nationalism in Germany. Elias demonstrates a profound working knowledge of the mentality
behind the atrocities of the National Socialist movement in Nazi Germany. His book The Germans (1996) mainly
focuses on the historical foundation and social psychological processes of cause and effect to illustrate
sociological reasoning behind, as well as after, the rise of Hitler. The main theme throughout this paper will be the
concept of Nationalism; in this sense, a social as well as political ideology including the connotations associated
with the term and how they have changed. This paper will attempt to explain the extremism behind Germany’s
nationalist mentality as well as create a neutral platform for the concept by observing different points of approach.
For example, at the other end of the spectrum there exists Anderson’s positive conception of nationalism through
media and capitalism. In Imagined Communities (2001) he asserts that nationalism is a mental and cultural
phenomenon necessary for functioning democracies, as well as political integration. The standards of national
identity and what it means to develop and cultivate a believing population, have changed over the years by market
economies, globalization, and capitalist enterprise today. Nationalism, still, takes the forefront of critique since the
Holocaust even if in its simplest form, is a naturally occurring phenomenon.

Early in his career, Hitler took inspiration from Mussolini—this fact is widely known. But an equally important role
model for Hitler has been neglected: Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey, who inspired Hitler to remake
Germany along nationalist, secular, totalitarian, and ethnically exclusive lines. Stefan Ihrig tells this compelling
story.

Designed primarily for students studying the Growth of Nationalism topic in the later Modern History Option of the
Scottish Higher Grade History syllabus, this book provides a study of ideology, identity and authority in the
German state.

How did ministers, journalists, academics, artists, and subjects in the German lands imagine war during the
nineteenth century? The Napoleonic Wars had been the bloodiest in Europe's history, directly affecting millions of
Germans, yet their long-term consequences on individuals and on 'politics' are still poorly understood. This study
makes sense of contemporaries' memories and histories of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic campaigns within a
much wider context of press reportage of wars elsewhere in Europe and overseas, debates about military service
and the reform of Germany's armies, revolution and counter-revolution, and individuals' experiences of violence
and death in their everyday lives. For the majority of the populations of the German states, wars during an era of
conscription were not merely a matter of history and memory; rather, they concerned subjects' hopes, fears, and
expectations of the future. This is the second volume of Mark Hewitt's study of the violence of war in the
German lands during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It investigates the complex relationship between
military conflicts and the violent acts of individual soldiers. In particular, it considers the contradictory impact of
Examining the ways in which politics and ideology stimulate and shape changes in human science, this book focuses on the cultural sciences in nineteenth and early twentieth-century Germany. The book argues that many of the most important theoretical directions in German cultural science had their origins in a process by which a general pattern of social-scientific thinking, one that was closely connected to political liberalism and dominant in Germany (and elsewhere) before the mid-nineteenth century, fragmented in the face of the political troubles of German liberalism after that time. Some liberal social scientists who wanted to repair both liberalist and the liberal theoretical pattern, and others who wanted to replace them with something more conservative, turned to the concept of culture as the focus of their intellectual endeavors. Later generations of intellectuals repeated the process, motivated in large part by the experiences of liberalism as a political movement in the German Empire. Within this framework, the book discusses the formation of diffusionism in German anthropology, Friedrich Ratzel’s theory of Lebensraum, folk psychology, historical economics, and cultural history. It also relates these developments to German imperialism, the rise of radical nationalism, and the upheaval in German social science at the turn of the century.

Germany’s financial collapse in the summer of 1931 was one of the biggest economic catastrophes of modern history. It led to a global panic, brought down the international monetary system, and turned a worldwide recession into a prolonged depression. The crisis also contributed decisively to the rise of Hitler. Within little more than a year of its onset, the Nazis were Germany’s largest political party at both the regional and national level, paving the way for Hitler’s eventual seizure of power in January 1933. The origins of the collapse lay in Germany’s large pile of foreign debt denominated in gold-backed currencies, which condemned the German government to cut spending, raise taxes, and lower wages in the middle of a worldwide recession. As political resistance to this policy of austerity grew, the German government began to question its debt obligations, prompting foreign investors to panic and sell their German assets. The resulting currency crisis led to the failure of the already weakened banking system and a partial sovereign default. Hitler managed to profit from the crisis because he had been the most vocal critic of the reparation regime responsible for the lion’s share of German debts. As the financial system collapsed, his relentless attacks against foreign creditors and the alleged complicity of the German government resonated more than ever with the electorate. The ruling parties that were responsible for the situation lost their credibility and became defenseless in the face of his onslaught against an establishment allegedly selling the country out to her foreign creditors. Meanwhile, these creditors hesitated too long to take the wind out of Hitler’s sails by offering debt relief. In this way, a financial crisis soon developed into a political catastrophe for both Europe and the world.

Essay from the year 2003 in the subject Cultural Studies - European Studies, grade: 86, University of Leeds (Trinity & All Saints College), course: National and Global Culture, 23 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: For at least the last two-and-a-half decades, critical theory in the humanities and social sciences has been concerned, amongst other things, with exploring the myths and fictions of nationalist thought. Instead of the
coherence of imagined communities, or even the unity of the individual subject, it emphasises the multiple, shifting, fragmented and often contradictory modes of identification that characterise what are referred to variously as the postmodern, postcolonial, posthistorical or postideological conditions of the contemporary world. Yet recent history, specifically the decade following the end of the Cold War, has seen a rise in nationalist sentiments and struggles, and numerous wars have been fought over inclusive and exclusive conceptions of identity. Far from disappearing, arguments about national belonging and cultural difference have had increased prominence in the 1990s. In Europe, the reunified Germany, which had been at the centre of the ideological struggle between the East and the West during the Cold War has seen a resurgence of nationalism often manifested in aggression and discrimination against minorities. Contemporary bias crime in Germany increased significantly after reunification and remained at a relatively high, though fluctuating, level for the past decade. As a consequence, Germany today is not only struggling to come to terms with its National-Socialist past but also with the recent uprisings in nationalism and xenophobia and competing demands of difference and unity as it seeks to reconstruct itself in more humane and equitable ways. These issues are no less relevant today as we approach the end of 2007 - one year after a celebrated World Cup event, were Germany proclaimed "Zu Gast bei Fr* 

Essay from the year 2005 in the subject History Europe - Germany - World War I, Weimar Republic, grade: 70%, Lancaster University, course: Germany 1870-1990-the restless nation, 17 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The Weimar Republic, Germany’s first democracy founded in the wake of the 1918 revolution, lasted only 14 years. The failure gave rise to a regime that started the Second World War and committed unparalleled atrocities. The structure and ultimate breakdown of the Weimar Republic thus rank among the key issues of modern European history. Historians have stressed either the beginning or end of the Republic when trying to explain how the relatively stable and internationally reconciled country that had experienced modest economic recovery disintegrated in such a short time. This essay will investigate two approaches: Firstly, that the Weimar Republic collapsed due to economic pressures being exacerbated by the worldwide depression following the Wall Street Crash. Secondly, that the Weimar Republic was destroyed by a majority of the leadership elites who were anti-Republican, did not support the constitution and thus not only tolerated opposition from the extreme right but actively encouraged it.

Thomas Nipperdey offers readers insights into the history and the culture of German nationalism, bringing to light much-needed information on the immediate prenational period of transition. A subject of passionate debates, the beginnings of German nationalism here receive a thorough-going exploration, from the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire to Bismarck's division of the German-speaking world into three parts: an enlarged Prussian state north of the Main, an isolated Austria-Hungary in the south, and a group of Catholic states in between. This altering of power structures, Nipperdey maintains, was the crucial action on which the future of the German state hinged. He traces the failure of German liberalism amidst the rise of nationalism, turning it from a story of inevitable catastrophe toward a series of episodes filled with contingency and choice. The book opens with the seismic effect of Napoleon on the German ancien-régime. Napoleon's modernizing hegemony is shown to have led to the gradual emergence of a civil society based on the liberal bourgeoisie. Nipperdey examines the fate of this society from the revolutions of 1848-49 through the rise of Bismarck. Into this story he weaves insights concerning family life, working conditions, agriculture, industrialization, and demography as well as religion, learning, and the arts. Originally published in 1996. 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.

Since its publication this important study has become established as a central work on the vast and contested subject of modern nationalism. Placing historical evidence within a general theoretical framework, John Breuilly argues that nationalism should be understood as a form of politics that arises in opposition to the modern state. In this updated and revised edition, he extends his analysis to the most recent developments in central Europe and the former Soviet Union. He also addresses the current debates over the meaning of nationalism and their implications for his position. Breuilly challenges the conventional view that nationalism emerges from a sense of cultural identity. Rather, he shows how elites, social groups, and foreign governments use nationalist appeals to mobilize popular support against the state. Nationalism, then, is a means of creating a sense of identity. This provocative argument is supported with a wide-ranging analysis of pertinent examples-national opposition in early modern Europe; the unification movement in Germany, Italy, and Poland; separatism under the Hapsburg and Ottoman empires; fascism in Germany, Italy, and Romania; post-war anti-colonialism and the nationalist resurgence following the breakdown of Soviet power. Still the most comprehensive and systematic historical comparison of nationalist politics, Nationalism and the State is an indispensable book for anyone seeking to understand modern politics.--

Re-assesses Germany's relationship with the wider world before 1914 by examining the connections between nationalism, transnationalism, imperialism and globalization.

On the heels of the Munich Agreement, Hitler's troops marched into Prague and established the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Nazi leaders were determined to make the region entirely German. Bryan explores the origins and implementation of these plans as part of a wider history of Nazi rule and its eventual consequences for the region.
Germany Chapter Notes

The first major history of Germany in a generation, a work that presents a five-hundred-year narrative that challenges our traditional perceptions of Germany’s conflicted past. For nearly a century, historians have depicted Germany as a rabidly nationalist land, born in a sea of aggression. Not so, says Helmut Walser Smith, who, in this groundbreaking 500-year history—the first comprehensive volume to go well beyond World War II—challenges traditional perceptions of Germany’s conflicted past, revealing a nation far more thematically complicated than twentieth-century historians have imagined. Smith’s dramatic narrative begins with the earliest glimmers of a nation in the 1500s, when visionary mapmakers and adventurers struggled to delineate and define this embryonic nation. Contrary to widespread perception, the people who first described Germany were pacific in temperament, and the perversely illusion of German nationalism would only enter into the nation’s history centuries later. Tracing the significant tensions between the idea of the nation and the ideology of its nationalism, Smith shows a nation constantly reinventing itself and explains how radical nationalism ultimately turned Germany into a genocidal nation. Smith’s aim, then, is nothing less than to redefine our understanding of Germany: Is it essentially a bellicose nation that murdered over six million people? Or a pacific, twenty-first-century model of tolerant democracy? And was it inevitable that the land that produced Goethe and Schiller, Heinrich Heine and Käthe Kollwitz, would also carry out genocide on an unprecedented scale? Combining poignant prose with an historian’s rigor, Smith recreates the national euphoria that accompanied the beginning of World War I, followed by the existential despair caused by Germany’s shattering defeat. This psychic devastation would simultaneously produce both the modernist glories of the Bauhaus and the meteoric rise of the Nazi party. Nowhere is Smith’s mastery on greater display than in his chapter on the Holocaust, which looks at the killing not only through the tragedies of Western Europe but, significantly, also through the lens of the rural hamlets and ghettos of Poland and Eastern Europe, where more than 80% of all the Jews murdered originated. He thus broadens the extent of culpability well beyond the high echelons of Hitler’s circle all the way to the local level. Throughout its pages, Germany also examines the indispensable yet overlooked role played by German women throughout the nation’s history, highlighting great artists and revolutionaries, and the horrific, rarely acknowledged violence that war wrought on women. Richly illustrated, with original maps created by the author, Germany: A Nation in Its Time is a sweeping account that does nothing less than redefine our understanding of Germany for the twenty-first century.

Where did the idea to eliminate European Jewry originate? This study embarks upon an historical exploration of this question, identifying its Biblical origins and its expression throughout German history. Even a cursory glance at National Socialist propaganda reveals the Nazi belief that a utopian Germany would rise from the ashes of Europe’s Jews. In tracing the ideological roots of the Final Solution, James investigates how German nationalism came to incorporate aspirations to a perfect nation and why such expectations were intimately connected with the desire for an end to all Jews. The aggressive nationalism and anti-Semitism of the National Socialists were not solely the products of Hitler’s fanaticism. Rather, themes of national redemption and the elimination of the Jews are present throughout recent German history and have their origins in the Bible as well as in the earliest German patriotic writings of the twelfth century. By tracking these ideas back through their various sources, James places the Holocaust squarely within its historical and cultural context.

Erin R. Hochman offers a fresh approach to the questions of state-and-nation-building in interwar Central Europe. By challenging the oft-cited distinction between ‘good’ civic and ‘bad’ ethnic nationalisms and drawing attention to the energetic efforts of republicans to create a cross-border partnership to defend democracy, she emphasises that the triumph of Nazi ideas about nationalism and politics was far from inevitable.

Hagen Schulze takes a fresh look at late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century German history. Pulzer deals with the three attempts to build a German nation state between 1871 and 1945, and the reasons for their failure. His focus is the tension between authoritarian and democratic forces and the emergence, and influence, of interest groups.

"It is a most unusual picture that meets our eyes, varying in color from the black and white of ultra-conservative, traditional nationalism to the red of radicalism and the black and red of national socialism. The Germany of 1862-1935 has known every array of nationalism, from the Jacobin variety through humanitarian nationalism and passionate Hiterite super-nationalism. It is our purpose to clarify this background, to show on what foundation modern integral nationalism rests. The task of selecting the most important elements from this distorted picture is an extremely difficult one, but the attempt, at least, must be made."

Why did German states for so long make it extraordinarily difficult for foreigners who were not ethnic Germans to become citizens? In a study that begins in the early 19th century and reaches the Nazi period, the author challenges the traditional interpretation of the role of ethnicity.

Medievalism, or the reception or interpretation of the Middle Ages, was a prominent aesthetic for German opera composers in the first half of the nineteenth century. A healthy competition to establish a Germanic operatic repertory arose at this time, and fascination with medieval times served a critical role in shaping the desire for a unified national and cultural identity. Using operas by Weber, Schubert, Marxner, Wagner, and Schumann as case studies, Richardson investigates what historical information was available to German composers in their recreations of medieval music, and whether or not such information had any demonstrable effect on their compositions. The significant role that nationalism played in the choice of medieval subject matter for opera is
also examined, along with how audiences and critics responded to the medieval milieu of these works. In this book, readers will gain a clear understanding of the rise of German opera in the early nineteenth century and the cultural and historical context in which this occurred. This book will also provide insight on the reception of medieval history and medieval music in nineteenth-century Germany, and will demonstrate how medievalism and nationalism were mutually reinforcing phenomena at this time and place in history.

*A TIMES AND TELEGRAPH BOOK OF THE YEAR* WHAT CAUSED THE FALL OF THE MOST PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY EUROPE, AND THE RISE OF THE MOST TERRIFYING? In the 1930s, Germany was at a turning point, with many looking to the Nazi phenomenon as part of widespread resentment towards cosmopolitan liberal democracy and capitalism. This was a global situation that pushed Germany to embrace authoritarianism, nationalism and economic self-sufficiency, kick-starting a revolution founded on new media technologies, and the formidable political and self-promotional skills of its leader. Based on award-winning research and recently discovered archival material, The Death of Democracy is a panoramic new survey of one of the most important periods in modern history, and a book with a resounding message for the world today.

'Extremely fine with careful prose and scholarship, he brings these events close to us.' Timothy Snyder, The New York Times 'Intelligent, well-informed intriguing.' The Times 'With the injection of fresh contemporary voices, The Death of Democracy is also a thoughtful reflection of how our time more resembles the Thirties than the Noughties.' Daily Telegraph

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