
Der Monarch Im Skandal Die Logik Der Massenmedien

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The Limits of Loyalty Springer-Verlag

Final volume in acclaimed biography of Wilhelm II exploring his role in the origins of the First World War.

Legal Theory and the Media of Law Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Encompassing five continents and twenty centuries, this book puts ruler personality cults on the crossroads of disciplines rarely, if ever, juxtaposed before: among its authors are historians, linguists, media scholars, political scientists and communication sociologists from Europe, the United States and New Zealand. However, this breadth and versatility are not goals in themselves. Rather, they are the means to work out an integrated approach to personality cults, capable of overcoming both the dominance of much-discussed 20th century poster examples (Bolshevism-Nazism-Fascism) and the lack of interest in the related practices of leader adoration in religious and cultural contexts. Instead of reiterating the understandable but unfruitful fixation on rulers as the cults' focal points, the authors focus on communicative patterns and interactional chains linking rulers with their subjects: in this light, the adoration of political figures is seen as a collective enterprise impossible without active, if often tacit, collaboration between rulers and their constituencies.

A Companion to the Works of Hermann Hesse Uitgeverij Verloren
In seiner Darstellung geht M. Kohlrausch der Frage nach, wie weit der Monarch der Logik der Massenmedien unterworfen war und welche Konsequenzen das hatte. Wilhelm II. und seine Skandale wurden zum öffentlichen Ereignis: Bismarckentlassung, Caligula-Affäre, Eulenburg-Skandal, Kamarilla-Prozesse, Daily-Telegraph-Interview. Sie spiegeln eine frühzeitig radikale Kritik am Monarchen und eine Umdefinition der Monarchie.

Different Germans, Many Germanies Bloomsbury Publishing
The German Empire, its structure, its dynamic development between 1871 and 1918, and its legacy, have been the focus of lively international debate that is showing signs of further

intensification as we approach the centenary of the outbreak of World War I. Based on recent work and scholarly arguments about continuities and discontinuities in modern German history from Bismarck to Hitler, well-known experts broadly explore four themes: the positioning of the Bismarckian Empire in the course of German history; the relationships between society, politics and culture in a period of momentous transformations; the escalation of military violence in Germany's colonies before 1914 and later in two world wars; and finally the situation of Germany within the international system as a major political and economic player. The perspectives presented in this volume have already stimulated further argument and will be of interest to anyone looking for orientation in this field of research.

Teaching the Empire Oxford University Press

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2021 im Fachbereich Geschichte Deutschlands - 1848, Kaiserreich, Imperialismus, , Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Diese Arbeit widmet sich der Frage: "Inwiefern lässt sich der Unmut gegenüber dem Kaiser, durch sein ständiges Einmischen in die deutsche Politik, anhand der Reaktionen auf das Daily-Telegraph-Interview, feststellen?" Daher werden im Vorfeld zunächst verschiedene Reaktionen auf das Interview beleuchtet. Um einem roten Faden zu folgen, beginne ich mit der Reaktion des Kaisers, nachdem er das erste Mal im Daily-Telegraph von seinen Äußerungen liest. Im weiteren Verlauf betrachte ich die Reaktionen seines näheren Umfelds und im Anschluss jene aus der deutschen Öffentlichkeit, insbesondere jene Berichte aus den Zeitungen. Im darauffolgenden Kapitel erfolgt ein Exkurs zu den Verhandlungen des Reichstags, um zu erfassen, wie stark sich das Skandal-Interview auf die Politik auswirkte. Am Ende dieser Arbeit werde ich feststellen, ob die eingangs aufgeworfenen Fragen ausreichend beantwortet wurden und einen Forschungsausblick gewähren. Durch den Aufbau meiner Arbeit möchte ich meine These belegen, dass sich Kaiser Wilhelm nicht über das Ausmaß eines solchen Medienskandals im Klaren war, dieses entschieden zu spät bemerkte und nicht ausreichend bekämpfte. Die daraus entstehenden Dynamiken aus der Öffentlichkeit und dem privaten Umfeld ließen den Kaiser in eine mehr als missliche Lage geraten, mit welcher er nicht

umgehen konnte. Als Quelle wird zum einen das Interview, welches im Daily-Telegraph veröffentlicht wurde, herangezogen, sowie Tagebucheinträge und Zeitungsartikel seiner Zeitgenossen aus Quelleneditionen. Des Weiteren wird Sekundärliteratur einbezogen, die sich mit meiner Thematik auseinandersetzt. Inhalte aus den Werken "Wilhelm II. Der Weg in den Abgrund 1900-1941" von John C. G Röhl, sowie „Der Monarch im Skandal“ von Martin Kohlrausch, werden für diese Arbeit häufig genutzt.

Royal Heirs and the Uses of Soft Power in Nineteenth-Century Europe Springer

Contemporary media history is a rapidly growing field that extends far beyond traditional studies of technology or institutions such as radio, film, and television. This volume expands the scope further still to analyze ephemeral, mundane phenomena long overlooked by media historiography. In eight original essays, the volume demonstrates the strengths of a broad concept of the media. The first part centers on media systems and media events, with studies of spiritist séances, Gallup polls, the mediated persona of Kaiser Wilhelm II, and the burial of a Swedish elder statesman in 1915. The second part focuses on media materialities and infrastructure such as art replicas, ring binders, tourist guidebooks, and media technology in the IKEA home. Aimed at students and academics alike, *Expanding Media Histories* offers new empirical research, which engages critically with key concepts in media history today. *Reshaping Capitalism in Weimar and Nazi Germany* Springer
Benjamin Constant distinguished two kinds of government: unlawful government based on violence, and legitimate government based on the general will. In Europe monarchy was for over a thousand years considered the natural form of legitimate government. The sources of its legitimacy were the dynastic principle, religion, and the ability to protect against foreign aggression. At the end of the eighteenth century the revolutions in America and France called into question the traditional legitimacy of monarchy, but Volker Sellin shows that in response to this challenge monarchy opened up new sources of legitimacy by concluding alliances with constitutionalism, nationalism, and social reform. In some cases the age of

revolution brought on a new type of leader, basing his claim to power on charisma.

Royal Heirs Berghahn Books

The first monograph to treat comprehensively the epoch-making though now too often forgotten scandal that rocked German political culture from 1906 to 1909, now in English translation.

Writing the History of Emotions Springer

Railroads, telegraphs, lithographs, photographs, and mass periodicals—the major technological advances of the 19th century seemed to diminish the space separating people from one another, creating new and apparently closer, albeit highly mediated, social relationships. Nowhere was this phenomenon more evident than in the relationship between celebrity and fan, leader and follower, the famous and the unknown. By mid-century, heroes and celebrities constituted a new and powerful social force, as innovations in print and visual media made it possible for ordinary people to identify with the famous; to feel they knew the hero, leader, or "star"; to imagine that public figures belonged to their private lives. This volume examines the origins and nature of modern mass media and the culture of celebrity and fame they helped to create. Crossing disciplines and national boundaries, the book focuses on arts celebrities (Sarah Bernhardt, Byron and Liszt); charismatic political figures (Napoleon and Wilhelm II); famous explorers (Stanley and Brazza); and celebrated fictional characters (Cyrano de Bergerac). *Transnational Histories of the 'Royal Nation'* Edward Elgar Publishing

Teaching the Empire explores how Habsburg Austria utilized education to cultivate the patriotism of its people. Public schools have been a tool for patriotic development in Europe and the United States since their creation in the nineteenth century. On a basic level, this civic education taught children about their state while also articulating the common myths, heroes, and ideas that could bind society together. For the most part historians have focused on the development of civic education in nation-states like Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. There has been an assumption that the multinational Habsburg Monarchy did not, or could not, use their public schools for this purpose. Teaching the Empire proves this was not the case. Through a robust examination of the civic education curriculum used in the schools of Habsburg from 1867–1914, Moore demonstrates that Austrian

authorities attempted to forge a layered identity rooted in loyalties to an individual's home province, national group, and the empire itself. Far from seeing nationalism as a zero-sum game, where increased nationalism decreased loyalty to the state, officials felt that patriotism could only be strong if regional and national identities were equally strong. The hope was that this layered identity would create a shared sense of belonging among populations that may not share the same cultural or linguistic background. Austrian civic education was part of every aspect of school life—from classroom lessons to school events. This research revises long-standing historical notions regarding civic education within Habsburg and exposes the complexity of Austrian identity and civil society, deservedly integrating the Habsburg Monarchy into the broader discussion of the role of education in modern society.

Royal Heirs in Imperial Germany Oxford University Press, USA

The first ever in-depth study of the role played by the nobility in the Nazi rise to power in interwar Germany, this is a fascinating portrait of an aristocratic world teetering on the edge of self-destruction.

Wilhelm II Nordic Academic Press

Whenever the British Press wants to attack the Royal Family, they make a jibe about "their foreign roots". The Royals – as they say – are simply a posh version of German invaders. But did German relatives really influence decisions made by any British monarchs or are they just an "imagined community", invented by journalists and historians? The Royal Archives at Windsor gave the authors – among others John Röhl, doyen of 19th century monarchical history – open access to Royal correspondences with six German houses: Hanover, Prussia, Mecklenburg, Coburg, Hesse and Battenberg.

Uniform Fantasies Springer

This book challenges existing accounts of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in which political developments are explained in terms of the rise of the nation-state. While monarchies are often portrayed as old-fashioned – as things of the past – we argue that modern monarchies have been at the centre of nation-construction in many parts of the world. Today, roughly a quarter of states define themselves as monarchies as well as nation-states – they are Royal Nations. This is a global phenomenon. This volume interrogates the relationship between royals and 'their'

nations with transnational case studies from Asia, Africa, Europe as well as South America. The seventeen contributors discuss concepts and structures, visual and performative representations, and memory cultures of modern monarchies in relation to rising nationalist movements. This book thereby analyses the worldwide significance of the Royal Nation.

Unerlaubte Gleichheit transcript Verlag

Although largely forgotten now, the 1885 trial of German artist Gustav Graef was a seminal event for those who observed it. Graef, a celebrated sixty-four-year-old portraitist, was accused of perjury and sexual impropriety with underage models. On trial alongside him was one of his former models, the twenty-one-year-old Bertha Rother, who quickly became a central figure in the affair. As the case was being heard, images of Rother, including photographic reproductions of Graef's nude paintings of her, began to flood the art shops and bookstores of Berlin and spread across Europe. Spurred by this trade in images and by sensational coverage in the press, this former prostitute was transformed into an international sex symbol and a target of both public lust and scorn. Passionate discussions of the case echoed in the press for months, and the episode lasted in public memory for far longer. The Graef trial, however, was much more than a salacious story that served as public entertainment. The case inspired fierce political debates long after a verdict was delivered, including disputes about obscenity laws, the moral degeneracy of modern art and artists, the alleged pernicious effects of Jewish influence, legal restrictions on prostitution, the causes of urban criminality, the impact of sensationalized press coverage, and the requirements of bourgeois masculine honor. Above all, the case unleashed withering public criticism of a criminal justice system that many Germans agreed had become entirely dysfunctional. The story of the Graef trial offers a unique perspective on a German Empire that was at the height of its power, yet riven with deep political, social, and cultural divisions. This compelling study will appeal to historians and students of modern German and European history, as well as those interested in obscenity law and class and gender relations in nineteenth-century Europe.

Royal Kinship. Anglo-German Family Networks 1815-1918 Purdue University Press

Examining the interplay between popular patriotism and military culture in late imperial Austria, this volume asks two key

questions: how far did imperial Austrian society experience a process of militarisation comparable to that of other European countries; and how far did the military sphere foster popular patriotism in the multinational state?

Staging Authority Routledge

Bringing together an international team of specialists, this volume considers the place of royal heirs within their families, their education and accommodation, their ability to overcome succession crises, the consequences of the death of an heir and finally the roles royal heirs played during the First World War.

Nazis and Nobles Boydell & Brewer

The nineteenth century is notable for its newly proclaimed emperors, from Franz I of Austria and Napoleon I in 1804, through Agustín of Mexico, Pedro I of Brazil, Napoleon III of France, Maximilian of Mexico, and Wilhelm I of Germany, to Victoria, empress of India, in 1876. These monarchs projected an imperial aura through coronations, courts, medals, costumes, portraits, monuments, international exhibitions, festivals, religion, architecture, and town planning. They relied on ancient history for legitimacy while partially espousing modernity. *Projecting Imperial Power* is the first book to consider together these newly proclaimed emperors in six territories on three continents across the whole of the long nineteenth century. The first emperors'

successors—Pedro II of Brazil, Franz Joseph of Austria, and Wilhelm II of Germany—expanded their panoply of power, until Pedro was forced to abdicate in 1889 and the First World War brought the Austrian and German empires to an end. Britain invented an imperial myth for its Indian empire in the twentieth century, but George VI still had to relinquish the title of emperor in 1947. Using a wide range of sources, *Projecting Imperial Power* explains the imperial ambition behind the cities of Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and New Delhi. It discusses the contested place of the emperors and their empires in national cultural memory by examining how the statues that were erected in huge numbers in the second part of the period are treated today.

Skandale University of Toronto Press

Die seit 1971 wieder erscheinende, interdisziplinäre, internationale Rezensionsbibliographie IBR ist eine einmalige Informationsquelle. Die Datenbank weist über 1,1 Millionen vornehmlich die Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften berücksichtigende Buchrezensionen in 6.000 vorwiegend europäischen wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften nach. 60.000 Eintragungen kommen jedes Jahr hinzu, bieten dem Benutzer Daten zum rezensierten Werk und zur Rezension.

Staats- und Medienskandale des 19. Jahrhunderts. Der

Medienkaiser Wilhelm II. und der Umgang mit der Daily-Telegraph-Affäre Springer

Illuminates the role played by the heirs to the throne in the survival of monarchy in nineteenth-century Europe.

Expanding media histories Berghahn Books

Über moralische Deutungskämpfe in den Kinosälen der Weimarer Republik. Der Film war von Beginn an gleichermaßen Faszination wie Provokation. Er lotete die Grenzen des Zeigbaren aus, dehnte sie, überschritt sie. Galt das Kino in seinen Anfängen noch selbst als skandalös, wurden zunehmend einzelne Filme zum Skandalon erhoben. Kai Nowak untersucht erstmals systematisch Filmskandale im ersten Drittel des 20. Jahrhunderts unter Rückgriff auf eine breite Presse-, Film- und Aktenüberlieferung. Er zeigt, inwieweit Filmskandale als Seismographen des gesellschaftlichen Werte- und Normenwandels in der Moderne fungierten und die Deutung von Vergangenheit, Gegenwart und Zukunft der Weimarer Republik ausfochten. Im Konflikt über Fragen wie den angemessenen Umgang mit den Grenzbereichen des Lebens, Vorstellungen staatlicher Ordnung, nationaler und regionaler Identität oder der Geschlechterordnung verhandelten Filmskandale nichts weniger als die politisch-moralischen Grundlagen des Gemeinwesens. Denn Filmskandale waren, so die These des Buches, Projektionen der Moral.

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