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Power and Image in Early Modern Europe
Austria's Wars of Emergence
Constructing Yugoslavia
Germany
Eighteenth Century Europe, 1700-1789
Heart of Europe
Becoming German
German Armies
Noble Strategies in an Early Modern Small State
Austria's Wars of Emergence, 1683-1797
Women in France Since 1789
Church, Religion and Society in Early Modern Italy
Kings, Nobles and Commoners
Shaping History
Republicanism: Volume 1, Republicanism and Constitutionalism in Early Modern Europe
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Kant
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Power and Image in Early Modern Europe
C.H.Beck

This compelling study traces the changes in women's lives in France from 1789 to the present. Susan K. Foley surveys the patterns of women's experiences in the socially-segregated society of the early nineteenth century, and then traces the evolution of their lifestyles to the turn of the twenty-first century, when many of the earlier social distinctions had disappeared. Focusing on women's contested place within the political nation, *Women in France since 1789* examines: - The on-going strength of notions of sexual difference - Recurrent debates over gender - The anxiety created by women's perceived departure from ideals of womanhood - Major controversies over matters such as reproductive rights, significant cultural changes, and women's often underestimated political roles By addressing and exploring these key issues, Foley demonstrates women's efforts over two centuries to create a place in society on their own terms.

Austria's Wars of Emergence

University of Pennsylvania Press
Die "Deutsche Geschichte" ist das Werk von sieben Fachgelehrten, die jeder für eine historische Epoche verantwortlich zeichnen und in ihren Beiträgen zugleich kompetent und verständlich über die Grundzüge der deutschen Geschichte informieren. Der Band enthält Stammtafeln und politische Karten. Er ist sowohl für Fachleute wie für interessierte Laien geschrieben.

Constructing Yugoslavia Oxford University Press

"A tour de force." - Vladimir Steffel, Ohio State University

Germany Cornell University Press

Noble Strategies in an Early Modern Small State addresses a subject few other scholars of early modern Europe attempt: the hundreds of small states that made up the overwhelming majority of Europe's political entities before the nineteenth century. Author Charles Lipp studies the elite of the duchy of Lorraine, a territory strategically placed geographically and culturally along the frontiers dividing France and Germany, and a region contested for centuries by the Habsburgs of the Holy Roman Empire and the Valois and Bourbons of the kingdom of France. Rather than focus on either the dukes of Lorraine or the dynasties like the Guise or the Bassompierre, as other studies have done, this volume analyzes a family belonging to the lower nobility, the Mahuet, over several generations from the late-sixteenth through the early-eighteenth centuries. The book explores how this family rose to social prominence during a chaotic period in their homeland's history, a time marked by foreign invasion, military occupation, and an outbreak of the plague, among other trials. Charles Lipp is Assistant Professor of History, University of West Georgia.

Eighteenth Century Europe,

1700-1789 Scarecrow Press

Moger's study explores the personal experience of those who found themselves on the 'losing side' of the Reformation. Using the private diary of Catholic priest, Wolfgang Königstein, Moger discusses the early years of Protestantism and its effects on the lives of German Catholics.

Heart of Europe Eburon Uitgeverij B.V.

Many Italians in the early sixteenth century challenged Church authority and orthodoxy, stimulated by religious 'Reformation' debates and the lack of

agreement on alternatives to Rome's leadership. This book surveys and analyses the various positive and negative responses which led to a reformation of Church institutions, and parish life for the lay population, especially after the Council of Trent in 1563. Church, Religion and Society in Early Modern Italy: - Discusses the roles of bishops and parochial clergy, seminaries and religious education - Examines religious orders and lay confraternities, particularly in relation to 'good works' or philanthropy - Explains the varied uses of the visual arts, music, processions and festivities to enthuse and educate the laity - Pays special attention to two controversial issues: the Inquisition's role and the stricter enclosure of nuns Comprehensive yet approachable, Christopher F. Black's volume incorporates diverse religious practices and experiences, and explores the successes and failures of reform throughout mainland Italy during a period of religious and social upheaval. *Becoming German* New Reformation Publications

The Reformation of the 16th century has always been seen as one of the pivotal events in European history. Lord Acton, the famous 19th-century British historian, compared the importance of Martin Luther's speech at the diet at Worms in 1521 with Napoleon's defeat at the Battle of Waterloo in 1813. Lord Acton's may or may not be an extravagant claim, but it is certainly true that the events of the 16th and 17th centuries, now called the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, changed forever the religious and political history of the West. The Historical Dictionary of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation provides a one-volume, balanced, alternative to the

overwhelming amounts of literature on the events of the time and the theological and political debates that spawned those events.

German Armies Routledge

A history of Germany, covering two thousand years from the revolt of the indigenous tribes against Roman domination to the fall of the Berlin Wall. Noble Strategies in an Early Modern Small State Yale University Press Reference entries, overview essays, and primary source document excerpts survey the history and unveil the successes and failures of the longest-lasting European empire. The Holy Roman Empire endured for ten centuries. This book surveys the history of the empire from the formation of a Frankish Kingdom in the sixth century through the efforts of Charlemagne to unify the West around A.D. 800, the conflicts between emperors and popes in the High Middle Ages, and the Reformation and the Wars of Religion in the Early Modern period to the empire's collapse under Napoleonic rule. A historical overview and timeline are followed by sections on government and politics, organization and administration, individuals, groups and organizations, key events, the military, objects and artifacts, and key places. Each of these topical sections begins with an overview essay, which is followed by alphabetically arranged reference entries on significant topics. The book includes a selection of primary source documents, each of which is introduced by a contextualizing headnote, and closes with a selected, general bibliography.

Austria's Wars of Emergence,

1683-1797 University of Toronto Press

Cover -- Half Title -- Title Page --

Copyright Page -- Dedication -- Table of

Contents -- List of Maps -- List of Tables -
 - List of Figures -- Acknowledgements --
 Abbreviations -- Glossary -- Introduction:
 The belated great power -- Modest
 Origins - the Habsburg Monarchy During
 the Second Half of the Seventeenth
 Century -- 1. The domestic foundations --
 The question of terminology -- The
 territorial and administrative
 configuration of the Habsburg Monarchy
 -- Limited absolutism: the provincial
 Estates -- Economy -- Finances -- 2. The
 primacy of power politics -- The
 instruments of foreign policy -- From
 domestic to foreign policy: the
 Habsburgs and the Reich after 1648 --
 Geopolitical challenges and responses --
 3. Home defence -- Feudal levy and
 peasant militia in the Austro-Bohemian
 lands -- Hungary -- The Military Border
 (Militärgrenze) -- The contribution of the
 Reich -- 4. The standing army -- Origins
 and growth -- The High Command -- The
 officer corps -- Military administration --
 Artillery -- Technical branches -- The
 guards -- Weaponry -- Military industries
 -- Uniforms -- Quarters and provisions --
 Soldiers' families and the baggage train -
 - Military justice -- Religion -- Medical
 service and disabled soldiers -- Tactics,
 strategy and the primacy of logistics --
 Austria's 'age of heroes' 1683-1733 -- 5.
 The Turkish War 1683-1699 -- The Kuruc
 rebellion -- The siege of Vienna -- The
 Habsburg counter-offensive -- 6. The
 Nine Years War 1689-1697 -- The
 'reunions' -- The French invasion of
 Germany -- From stalemate to peace --
 7. The War of the Spanish Succession
 1701-1714 -- The Spanish inheritance --
 The Italian peninsula -- Germany -- The
 Spanish Netherlands -- Spain -- The
 peace treaties of Utrecht, Rastatt and
 Baden 1713-1714 -- The Rákóczy
 rebellion 1703-1711 -- 8. Renewed
 expansion -- The Turkish War of

1716-1718 -- Trade expansion.
Women in France Since 1789 Harvard
 University Press
 Vesna Drapac provides an insightful
 survey of the changing nature of the
 Yugoslav ideal, demonstrating why
 Yugoslavism was championed at
 different times and by whom, and how it
 was constructed in the minds of outside
 observers. Covering the period from the
 1850s to the death of Tito in 1980,
 Drapac situates Yugoslavia in the
 broader international context and
 examines its history within the more
 familiar story of Europe in the nineteenth
 and twentieth centuries. This
 approachable study also explores key
 themes and debates, including: - The
 place of the nation-state within the
 worldview of nineteenth-century
 intellectuals - The memory of war and
 commemorative practices in the
 interwar years - Resistance and
 collaboration - The nature of
 dictatorships - Gender and citizenship -
 Yugoslavia's role from the perspective of
 the 'Superpowers' Drawing on a wide
 range of sources in order to recreate the
 atmosphere of the period, Constructing
 Yugoslavia traces the formation of
 popular perceptions of Yugoslavia and
 their impact on policy toward Yugoslavs.
 It is essential reading for anyone with an
 interest in the history of this fascinating
 nation, and its ultimate demise.

Church, Religion and Society in Early Modern Italy Routledge

In recent years, it has become clear that
 the integration of Islam into the political
 and social framework of European
 societies will be crucial to the successful
 future of the region. This volume steps
 back from the often heated debates over
 the issue to view it in a wider context,
 through historical and comparative
 analyses of the integration of religious

minorities in the Netherlands and France. In addition, it broadens the scope of the question by focusing not only on Muslims but on Protestant and Catholic religious minorities as well.

Harvard University Press

These volumes are the fruits of a major European Science Foundation project and offer the first comprehensive study of republicanism as a shared European heritage. Whilst previous research has mainly focused on Atlantic traditions of republicanism, Professors Skinner and van Gelderen have assembled an internationally distinguished set of contributors whose studies highlight the richness and diversity of European traditions. Volume I focuses on the importance of anti-monarchism in Europe and analyses the relationship between citizenship and civic humanism, concluding with studies of the relationship between constitutionalism and republicanism in the period between 1500 and 1800. Volume II is devoted to the study of key republican values such as liberty, virtue, politeness and toleration. This 2002 volume also addresses the role of women in European republican traditions, and contains a number of in-depth studies of the relationship between republicanism and the rise of a commercial society in early modern Europe.

Kings, Nobles and Commoners Harvard University Press

As long as there have been governments, ordinary people have been acting in a variety of often informal or extralegal ways to influence the rulers who claimed authority over them. *Shaping History* shows how ordinary people broke down the institutional and cultural barriers that separated elite from popular politics in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe and entered

fully into the historical process of European state formation. Wayne te Brake's outstanding synthesis builds on the many studies of popular political action in specific settings and conflicts, locating the interaction of rulers and subjects more generally within the multiple political spaces of composite states. In these states, says Te Brake, a broad range of political subjects, often religiously divided among themselves, necessarily aligned themselves with alternative claimants to cultural and political sovereignty in challenging the cultural and fiscal demands of some rulers. This often violent interaction between subjects and rulers had particularly potent consequences during the course of the Reformation, the Counter-Reformation, and the Crisis of the Seventeenth Century. But, as Te Brake makes clear, it was an ongoing political process, not a series of separate cataclysmic events. Offering a compelling alternative to traditionally elite-centered accounts of territorial state formation in Europe, this book calls attention to the variety of ways ordinary people have molded and shaped their own political histories.

Shaping History Routledge

The Holy Roman Empire lasted a thousand years, far longer than ancient Rome. Its continuity rested on the ideal of a unified Christian civilization. As Peter Wilson shows, the Empire tells the story of Europe better than histories of individual nation-states, and its legacy can be seen today in debates over the nature of the European Union.

Republicanism: Volume 1, Republicanism and Constitutionalism in Early Modern Europe University Rochester Press

Mark Hewitson reassesses the relationship between politics and the

nation during a crucial period in order to answer the question of when, how and why the process of unification began in Germany. He focuses on how the national question was articulated in the public sphere by the press, political writers and key political organizations.

Deutsche Geschichte Routledge

This book examines Christian ethnographic writing about the Jews in early modern Europe, offering a systematic historical analysis of this literary genre and arguing its importance for understanding both the period in general and Jewish-Christian relations in particular. The book focuses on nearly 80 texts from Western Europe (mostly Germany) that describe the customs and ceremonies of contemporary Jews, containing both descriptions and illustrations of their subjects. Deutsch is one of the first scholars to study these unique writings in detail. Examining books in which Christian authors describe Jewish life, he provides new interpretations of Christian perceptions of Jews, Christian Hebraism, and the attention paid by Hebraists to contemporary Jews and Judaism. These works also present new perspectives on the study of religion, developments in the field of anthropology and ethnography, and on internal Christian debates that arose from the portrayal of Jewish life. Despite the lack of attention by modern scholars, some of these books were extremely popular in their time and represent one of the important ways by which perceptions of Jews were disseminated during the period. The key claim of this study is that, although almost all of the descriptions of Jewish customs and ceremonies are accurate, their authors chose to concentrate mainly on details that portray Jewish ceremonies as anti-Christian,

superstitious, and ridiculous and to show the deviation of Judaism from Biblical law. Deutsch argues that such descriptions are better defined as "polemical ethnographies".

Nevertheless, he claims that despite their polemical tendency these texts represent a shift from writing about Judaism as a religion to writing about Jews, and from a mode of writing based on stereotypes to one that is based on direct contact and observation.

Kant Princeton University Press

Attempts to present a coherent account of early modern German history are often hampered by the German equivalent of the Whig theory of history, by which all useful roads lead up to the creation of the nineteenth-century power state (Machstaat) or institutional state (Anstalstaat). In this kind of historiography, there are large "blank" areas between the "important" events like the Reformation, the Thirty Years War, the Seven Years War, and the French Revolution. During the intervals of apparent stagnation between these events, "Germany" seems to disappear, to be replaced by states such as Prussian and Austria, Saxony, Bavaria, and the Palatinate. Substantial areas are ignored, and groups such as the parliamentary Estates, which stood in the way of state-building, are virtually written out of most accounts. Rather than focusing on the separate histories of the individual German states, Michael Hughes looks to the structure of the Holy Roman Empire in its final centuries and writes an account of Germany as a functioning, federative state, with institutions capable of reform and modernization. For nineteenth- and twentieth-century historians, the Empire was seen as the embodiment of division and weakness. But by examining the

first Reich, Hughes reveals the persistence of the idea of Germanness and German national feeling during a period when, according to most accounts, Germany had virtually ceased to exist. At the same time, he examines "the element of continuity in Germany's development . . . in an attempt to discover how far back in Germany's past it is necessary to go to find the roots of the 'German problem,' the Germans' search for a political expression of their strongly developed awareness of cultural unity."

The Holy Roman Empire [2 volumes]

Bloomsbury Publishing

As he traveled across Germany and the Netherlands and sailed on Dutch and Brandenburg slave ships to the Caribbean and Africa from 1682 to 1696, the young German barber-surgeon Johann Peter Oettinger (1666–1746) recorded his experiences in a detailed journal, discovered by Roberto Zaugg and Craig Koslofsky in a Berlin archive. Oettinger's journal describes shipboard life, trade in Africa, the horrors of the Middle Passage, and the sale of enslaved captives in the Caribbean. Translated here for the first time, *A German Barber-Surgeon in the Atlantic Slave Trade* documents Oettinger's journeys across the Atlantic, his work as a surgeon, his role in the purchase and branding of enslaved Africans, and his experiences in France and the Netherlands. His descriptions of Amsterdam, Curaçao, St. Thomas, and Suriname, as well as his account of societies along the coast of West Africa, from Mauritania to Gabon, contain rare insights into all aspects of Europeans' burgeoning trade in African captives in the late seventeenth century. This journeyman's eyewitness account of all three routes of the triangle trade will be invaluable to scholars of the early

modern world on both sides of the Atlantic.

Historical Dictionary of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation Reclam Verlag

"The mid-seventeenth century witnessed an enormous wave of Jewish refugees and forced migrants from the wars of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, who spread across the Jewish communities of Europe and Asia. A series of wars that hit the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth—the Khmelnytsky uprising of 1648; the Muscovite invasion that began in 1654; and the Swedish incursion from 1655 to 1660—all together forced many Jews out of their homes. Though not the direct targets of the combatants, within a short time many were deeply involved in the conflicts, some becoming victims of violence and some becoming arms-bearing participants. But most became refugees and forced migrants. These refugees posed a huge social, economic and ethical challenge to the Jewish world. In an unprecedented manner, the Jewish centers around Europe answered this challenge and, both individually and jointly, organized relief for the Polish-Lithuanian Jews in all the different places they now found themselves. The need for concerted action on behalf of the Polish Jewish refugees strengthened ties between communities across Europe, and significantly increased the range of communal co-operation. The book moves through the three different environments the refugees found themselves in. The first part looks at the refugees who remained within the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, probing the local and regional policies of relief that would eventually prove so successful in helping them overcome the traumas of their past. The second examines the Jews who were brought to the slave markets of Constantinople, and

then redeemed there by newly developed philanthropic systems that had raised the money to do so. The third examines the fate of the Jews who fled to Central and Western Europe, examining tensions that developed within the local Jewish populations between the need to help the refugees and a basic antipathy born of cultural difference. In each case, a web of inter-

communal connections was created to help support the refugees-bringing different parts of the Jewish world into an extraordinary level of purposeful contact, and paving the way for similar organization in the future. As a result, the seventeenth century communities set in motion processes of change that would eventually be refashioned into the globalized Jewish world we know today"--

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