

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910463649303321
Autore	Albanis Elisabeth
Titolo	German-Jewish cultural identity from 1900 to the aftermath of the First World War : a comparative study of Moritz Goldstein, Julius Bab and Ernst Lissauer // Elisabeth Albanis
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Tubingen, [Germany] : , : Max Niemeyer Verlag, , 2002 ©2002
ISBN	3-11-096593-3
Edizione	[Reprint 2013]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (318 p.)
Collana	Conditio Judaica : Studien und Quellen zur deutsch-judischen Literaturund Kulturgeschichte, , 0941-5866 ; ; 37
Classificazione	GM 1411
Disciplina	305.892404309041
Soggetti	Jews - Germany - Identity Jews - History - 1789-1945 Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgements -- Introduction -- Chapter I: The Legal, Socio-Historical, and Political Background of German Jewry 1869-1918 -- Chapter II: Moritz Goldstein: An Example of the German-Jewish Cultural Dilemma: A Cultural Zionist Stance -- Chapter III: Julius Bab: An Example of a ›Prosymbiotic‹ Stance on German-Jewish Culture and Identity -- Chapter IV: Ernst Lissauer: An Example of a German Nationalist with a Jewish Background -- Conclusion -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	By illustrating the quintessentially different self-perceptions of three German writers of Jewish background, all born in or around 1880 in Berlin, this book examines a range of German-Jewish identities in a socio-cultural context in Wilhelmine Germany. Moritz Goldstein (1880-1977), the conflict of his dual identity and the interplay between being a German writer and a cultural Zionist is covered first. Particular attention is given to the genesis of his essay 'Deutsch-jüdischer Parnaß' with its call for Jews to vacate their seats in German literary culture. The range of positions unfolding in the debate, following its publication in 'Der Kunstwart' in 1912, serves to illustrate the spectrum of German-Jewish self-definition at the time. In the second part, the writings of

Julius Bab (1880-1955) are examined in so far as they shed light on his advocacy of a synthesis of 'Deutschtum' and 'Judentum'. The far side of the spectrum of German-Jewish self-definition is represented by Ernst Lissauer (1882-1937), who propagated complete assimilation, considering the Jewish element as an obstacle which had to be overcome on the road to 'Deutschtum'. This study depicts how external cultural and political influences shaped the transformation of their ideas of what it meant to be Jewish in Germany and how they responded to increasing anti-Semitism. By recognising the way in which the individual's cultural identity was constantly refashioned in the face of external challenges, a fuller understanding of the evolving self-perception of German Jews is reached.
