

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910808603303321
Autore	Lowry John S.
Titolo	Big swords, Jesuits, and Bondelswarts : Wilhelmine imperialism, overseas resistance, and German political Catholicism, 1897-1906 // John S. Lowry
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leiden : , : Brill, , [2015] ©2015
ISBN	90-04-30687-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (398 p.)
Collana	Studies in Central European histories, , 1547-1217 ; ; volume 62
Disciplina	909/.09712430821
Soggetti	Church and state - Germany - History Anti-imperialist movements - Germany - Colonies - History Government, Resistance to - Germany - Colonies - History Germany Politics and government 1888-1918 Germany Colonies Politics and government Germany Colonies Africa Politics and government
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	Part 1. The center, the Kulturkampf, and the colonies -- A profile of the German Center Party, 1897-1906 -- Anticlericalism and the scars of the Kulturkampf, 1864-1904 -- The German colonies : topography, resistance, and the Catholic missions -- Prologue: The Catholic Center and German colonial politics, 1884-1897 -- Part 2. Chinese, Cuban, and Samoan resistance : the loom, 1897-1903 -- Big swords and battleships, 1897-1898 -- Cubans, Samoans, Red Fists, and the new naval law, 1898-1900 -- Jesuit collision to Yihetuan diversion, 1900-1901 -- China, Kamerun, and the new tariff law, 1901-1903 -- Part 3. African resistance : the wedge, 1903-1906 -- Thunderclouds from Africa, 1903-1905 -- The colonial tempest, 1905-1906 -- The breach : mid to late 1906.
Sommario/riassunto	"In Big Swords, Jesuits, and Bondelswarts, John S. Lowry demonstrates that anti-imperialist resistance movements overseas significantly shaped the course of Wilhelmine domestic politics between 1897 and 1906. In 1898 and 1900, for example, consequences of Chinese,

Cuban, and Samoan resistance permitted Berlin to steer two large naval laws through the Reichstag, enabling the government to garner critical Centrist votes through pro-Catholic gestures overseas, rather than having to yield the Anti-Jesuit Law at home. By contrast, after 1903 costly uprisings throughout German-occupied Africa generated acute Centrist fiscal concerns, and African civilian protests against colonial misrule aroused missionary and Centrist ire. Lowry emphasizes that the ensuing Reichstag dissolution of 1906 arose much more directly from African factors than previous scholarship has recognized"--Provided by publisher.
