Record Nr. UNINA9910822016903321 Wilhelminism and its legacies: German modernities, imperialism, and Titolo the meanings of reform, 1890-1930: essays for Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann / / edited by Geoff Eley and James Retallack New York:,: Berghahn Books,, [2008] Pubbl/distr/stampa ©2008 **ISBN** 0-85745-711-X Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (280 p.) Disciplina 943/.084 Soggetti Nationalism - Germany - History - 19th century Imperialism - History - 19th century Germany Politics and government 1888-1918 Germany Social conditions 1871-1918 Germany Economic policy 1888-1918 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. Wilhelminism and Its Legacies; Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; Nota di contenuto Introduction; Chapter 1. Making a Place in the Nation; Chapter 2. Membership, Organization, and Wilhelmine Modernism; Chapter 3. "Few better farmers in Europe"?; Appendix A; Appendix B; Chapter 4. The Wilhelmine Regime and the Problem of Reform: Chapter 5. Lebensreform: A Middle-Class Antidote to Wilhelminism?; Chapter 6. Imperialist Socialism of the Chair; Chapter 7. "Our natural ally"; Chapter 8. The "Malet Incident," October 1895; Chapter 9. Colonial Agitation and the Bismarckian State Chapter 10. The Law and the Colonial StateChapter 11. Max Warburg and German Politics; Chapter 12. Continuity and Change in Post-Wilhelmine Germany; Chapter 13. A Wilhelmine Legacy?; Chapter 14. Ideas into Politics; Notes on Contributors; Publications by Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann; Index Sommario/riassunto What was distinctive-and distinctively ""modern""-about German society and politics in the age of Kaiser Wilhelm II? In addressing this

question, these essays assemble cutting-edge research by fourteen

international scholars. Based on evidence of an explicit and self-confidently ""bourgeois"" formation in German public culture, the contributors suggest new ways of interpreting its reformist potential and advance alternative readings of German political history before 1914. While proposing a more measured understanding of Wilhelmine Germany's extraordinarily dynamic society, they also grappl