Resistance and Collaboration in Hitler's Empire: juvenile Crime and Dissent in Nazi Vienna, 1938-1945Private Life and Freedom in Nazi Germany: Family Punishment in Nazi GermanyFligh of FantasyHitler and Nazi GermanyMedicine and Medical Ethics in Nazi GermanyBusiness and Industry in Nazi GermanyJewish Orchestra in Nazi GermanyLife and Times in Nazi GermanyInside Nazi GermanyConcentration Camps in Nazi Germany Inside Nazi GermanyHitler's GermanyInside Nazi GermanySocial Outsiders in Nazi GermanyWomen in Nazi GermanyAimée und JaguarHitler and Nazi GermanyVisions of Community in Nazi GermanyHitler's Prisons - Legal Terror in Nazi GermanyThe Hitler MythThe Arts in Nazi GermanyConformity, Dissent, Opposition, and Resistance in Germany, 1933–1990Democracy, Nazi Trials and Transitional Justice in Germany, 1945–1950Nazis and the Building of a Nazi GermanyNew Images of Nazi GermanyEducation in Nazi GermanyArt, Ideology, and Economics in Nazi GermanyResistance and Conformity in the Third ReichThe Routledge Companion to Nazi GermanyNurses in Nazi GermanyWeimar RepublicGermans Against NazismArt and Resistance in GermanyA History of Nazi GermanyPolice in Nazi GermanyAccess to History: From Kaiser to Hitler: Germany 1870–1945 for ExcelWe're his who in Nazi Germany Lisa Pine assembles an impressive array of influential scholars in Life and Times in Nazi Germany to explore the variety and complexity of life in Germany under Hitler's totalitarian regime. The book is a thematic collection of essays that examine the extent to which social and cultural life in Germany was permeated by Nazi aims and ambitions. Each essay deals with a different theme of daily German life in the Nazi era, with topics including food, fashion, health, sport, art, tourism and religion all covered in chapters based on original and expert scholarship. Life and Times in Nazi Germany, which also includes 24 images and helpful end-of-chapter select bibliographies, provides a new lens through which to observe life in Nazi Germany - one that highlights the everyday experiences of Germans under Hitler's rule. It illuminates aspects of life under Nazi control that are less well-known and examines the contradictions and paradoxes that characterised daily life in Nazi Germany in order to enhance and sophisticate our understanding of this period in the nation's history. This is a crucial volume for all students of Nazi Germany and the history of Germany in the 20th century. This book examines how the German people really lived under the Nazis, and their reactions to the regime, ranging from conformity to outright resistance. The characteristic popular response was not enthusiasm, but a blend of grumbling and accommodation accompanied by a widespread withdrawal into a non-political private life. The author's main theme is to emphasize the ironies, contradictions, conflicts and sheer muddle of Nazism, a combination that allowed the Third Reich to preside not only over the barbarism of the final solution, but also despite Nazism's anti-modernist image, over a process of modernization in the German economy and society. This book examines how the German people really lived under the Nazis, and their reactions to the regime, ranging from conformity to outright resistance. The characteristic popular response was not enthusiasm, but a blend of grumbling and accommodation accompanied by a widespread withdrawal into a non-political private life. Post-war Germany has been seen as a model of transitional justice in action, where the prosecution of Nazis, most prominently in the Nuremberg Trials, helped promote a transition to democracy. However, this view forgets that Nazis were also prosecuted in what became East Germany, and the story in West Germany is more complicated than has been assumed. Revising received understanding of how transitional justice works, Devin O. Pendas examines Nazi trials between 1945 and 1950 to challenge assumptions about the political outcomes of prosecuting mass atrocities. In East Germany, where there were more trials and stricter sentences, and where they grasped a broad German commitment to justice in Nazi crimes, the trials also helped to consolidate the emerging Stalinist dictatorship by legitimating a new police state. Meanwhile, opponents of Nazi prosecutions in West Germany embraced the narrative of human rights and due process, which helped to radicalise the West German judiciary and promote democracy. Nazi Germany may have only lasted for 12 years, but it has laid the foundations for a set of durable responses to the crimes of the past today. "It's his work discusses both the role played by Hitler's pre-war regime in securing the rule of the Third Reich and by the actions of the new state and the dark stains of war, persecution, and genocide left by Nazi Germany. When Hitler assumed power in 1933, he and other Nazis had firm ideas on what they called a racially pure "community of the people." They quickly took steps against those whom they wanted to isolate, deport, or destroy. In these essays informed by the latest research, leading scholars offer rich histories of the people branded as "social outsiders" in Nazi Germany: Communists, Jews, "Gypsies," foreign workers, prostitutes, criminals, homosexuals, and the homeless, unemployed, and chronically ill. Although many winters have contributed exclusively on the relationship between Jews and the Third Reich, this collection also includes often-overlooked victims of Nazism while rethinking the Holocaust into its wider social context. The Nazis knew what attitudes and values they shared with many other Germans, and most of their targets were individuals and groups long regarded as outsiders, nuisances, or "problem cases." The identification, the treatment, and even the pace of their persecution of political opponents and social outsider illustrated that the Nazis assumed their law-and-order policies to German society, history, and traditions. Hitler's personal convictions, Nazi ideology, and what he deemed to be the wishes and hopes of many people, came together in deciding where to place people in Nazi Germany. This book provides a balanced approach in examining ideologies and programs, and each following essay concentrates on one group of outsiders. Together the contributions debate the motivations behind the purges. For example, was the persecution of Jews the direct result of intense, widespread anti-Semitism, or was it part of a more encompassing and arbitrary persecution of "unwanted populations" that intensified with the war? The collection overall offers a nuanced portrayal of German citizens, showing that many supported the Third Reich while some tried to resist, and that the war radicalized social thinking on nearly everyone's part. In addition to the editors, the contributors are Frank Bajohr, Omer Bartov, Doris L. Bergen, Richard J. Evans, Henry Friedlander, Geoffrey J. Giles, Marion A. Kaplan, Sybil H. Milton, Alan E. Steinweis, Annette F. Timm, and Nikolaus Wachsmann. After the end of the Nazi era, many German writers claimed to have retreated into "Inner Emigration". This book presents the complexity of Inner Emigration through the analysis of individual cases of writers who, under constant pressure from a watchful dictatorship to conform and to collaborate, were caught between conscience and compromise. This book by Detlev Peukert is a survey of the complex experiences and attitudes of ordinary German people between 1933 and 1945. It records how people lived during that period, how they evaded or accepted the regime's demands, and where they positioned themselves along the spectrum between the front lines, side lines, and firing lines. This text is based on current research findings and is written with the aim of engaging historians, students, and other readers who want a deeper understanding of this significant period in German history. It provides a balanced and nuanced approach in examining Hitler's role in the history of the Third Reich and includes coverage of the economic, social, and political forces that made the rise and growth of Nazism possible: the institutional, cultural, and social life of the Third Reich; the Second World War; and the Holocaust. "The arts and culture played a central role in the ideology and propaganda of Nazi Socialism from the early years of the Third Reich until the end of the Third Reich in 1945. This book considers the development of arts and culture during the Nazi period, and how they were used to support the ideology of the Nazi regime. The book investigates how historical and contemporary cultural producers have sought to resist, confront, confound, mock, or call out situations of political oppression in Germany, a country which has seen a dramatic range of political extremes during the past century. While the current turn to nationalist populism is global, it is perhaps most disturbing in Germany, given its history with its stormy first democracy in the interwar Weimar Republic; its infamous National Socialist (Nazi) period of the 1930s and 1940s; and its split Cold-War existence, with Marxist-Leninist Totalitarianism in the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany's barely-hidden ties to the Nazi past. Equally important, Germans have long considered art and culture critical to constructions of national identity, which meant that they were frequently implicated in political action. This book therefore examines a range of work by artists from the early twentieth century to the present, work created in an array of contexts and media that demonstrates a wide range of possible resistance. A collection of 126 items from source materials (documents, excerpts from books, etc.), dealing with various aspects of the history of Nazi Germany, with essays and comments by the editors. Pp. 185-188 survey Nazi racism ideology. In reference to the Jews, see especially ch. 13 (pp. 397-425), "The Solutions to the Jewish Problem', 1933-1941" (items 94-102)
The participation of German physicians in medical experiments on innocent people and mass murder is one of the most disturbing aspects of the Nazi era and the Holocaust. Six distinguished historians working in this field are addressing the critical issues raised by these murderous experiments, such as the place of the Holocaust in the larger context of eugenic and racial research, the motivation and roles of the German medical establishment, and the impact and legacy of the eugenic movements and Nazi medical practice on physicians and medicine since World War II. Based on the authors' original scholarship, these essays offer an excellent and very accessible introduction to an important and controversial subject. They are also particularly relevant in light of current controversies over the nature and application of research in human genetics and biotechnology. About the series The A Century in History series is the most popular and trusted series of historical studies among students, offering: - Authoritative, engaging and accessible content - Comprehensive coverage of the History AS and A level specifications - Design features, study guides and web support to help students achieve exam success. A bout the book Endorsed by Edexcel, this title combines content from From Bismarck to Hitler's 1890-1933 with Germany: The Third Reich to provide coherent and comprehensive coverage of Edexcel's A2 Unit 3 'From Kaiser to Fuhrer: Germany 1900-1945'. It charts the developments in Germany from 1900-1945 including an examination of: - the Second Reich: society and government 1900-1919 - the democratic experiment 1919-29 - the rise of the Nazis - life in wartime Germany 1939-45 Throughout the book, key dates, terms and issues are highlighted, and historical interpretations of key debates are outlined. Summary diagrams are included to consolidate knowledge and understanding of the period, and exam-style questions and tips written by an examiner provide the opportunity to develop exam skills. This book tells the story of German nurses who, directly or indirectly, participated in the Nazi's "euthanasia" measures against patients with mental and physical disabilities, that claimed well over 100,000 victims from 1939 to 1945. How could men and women who were trained to care for their patients come to kill or assist in murder or mistreatment? This is the central question pursued by Brownyn McFarland-Icke as she details the lives of nurses from the beginning of the Weimar Republic through the years of National Socialist rule. Whether they were willing accomplices or whether they were not easily implicated, these women reveal much about what the Party did not promulgate and what nurses did not explicitly enforce. Her book is a micro-history in which many of the most important ethical, social, and cultural issues at the core of Nazi genocide can be addressed from a fresh perspective. McFarland-Icke offers gripping descriptions of the conditions and practices associated with psychiatric nursing during these years by mining such sources as nursing guides, personnel records, and postwar trial testimony. Nurses were expected to be conscientious and friendly caretakers despite job stress, low morale, and Nazi propaganda about patients' having "lives unworthy of living." While some managed to cope with this situation, others became abusive. Aylum administrators meanwhile encouraged nurses to perform with as little disruption and personal commentary as possible. So how did nurses react when ordered to participate in, or tolerate, the murder of their patients? Records suggest that some had no conflicts of conscience; others did as they were told with regret; and a few refused. The remarkable accounts of these nurses enable the author to re-create the drama taking place while sharpening her argument concerning the ability and the willingness to choose.State prisons played an indispensable part in the terror of the Third Reich, incarcerating many hundreds of thousands of men and women during the Nazi era. This important book illuminates the previously unknown world of Nazi prisons, their victims, and the judicial and penal officials who built and operated this system of brutal legal terror. Nikolaus Wachsmann describes the operation and function of legal terror in the Third Reich and brings Nazi prisons to life through the harrowing stories of individual inmates. Drawing on a vast array of archival materials, he traces the series of changes in prison policies and practice that led eventually to racial terror, brutal violence, slave labor, starvation, and mass killings. Wachsmann demonstrates that "ordinary" legal officials were ready collaborators who helped turn courts and prisons into key components in the Nazi web of terror. And he concludes with a discussion of the whitewash of the Nazi legal system in postwar West Germany. During the past decade, the role of Germany's economic elites under Hitler has once again moved into the limelight of historical research and public debate. This volume offers a brief but focused introduction to the role of German businesses and industries in the crimes of Hitler's Third Reich. With its battlefields paved over and its bunkers crumbled, the Third Reich of Nazi Germany nevertheless lives on in countless photographs that record an era of extraordinary brutality. This collection of more than 500 photographs taken by amateurs and professional propagandists provides a panoramic overview of Nazi Germany, offering intimate glimpses into living rooms and killing grounds, kitchens and concentration camps, movie theaters and battle fronts. The explanatory text explores the context of the images. Together, these photographs, most never before seen, create a time capsule, capturing the faces ofHitler's regime. Vignettes enshrine the Nazis' vision of society: a society based on racist, social-Darwinist, anti-democratic, and nationalistic thought. The regime used Volksgemeinschaft to define who belonged to the National Socialist 'community' and who did not. Being accorded the status of belonging granted citizenship rights, access to the benefits of the welfare state, and opportunities for advancement, while these were denied the privilege of belonging lost their right to live. They were shamed, excluded, imprisoned, murdered. Volksgemeinschaft was the Nazis' project of social engineering, realized by state action, by administrative procedure, by party practice, by propaganda, and by individual initiative. Everyone deemed worthy of belonging was called to participate in its realization. Indeed, this collective notion was directed at the individual, and unleashed an enormous dynamism, which gave social change a particular direction. The Volksgemeinschaft concept was not strictly defined, which meant that it was rather marked by a plurality of meaning and emphasis which resulted in a range of readings in the Third Reich, drawing in people from many social and political backgrounds. Visions of Community in Nazi Germany scrutinizes Volksgemeinschaft as the Nazi's central vision of community. The contributors engage with individual appropriations, examine projects of social engineering, analyze the social dynamism unleashed, and show how deeply private lives were affected by this murderous vision of society. This new study provides a concise, accessible introduction to occupied Europe. It gives a clear overview of the history and historiography of resistance and collaboration. It explores how these terms cannot be examined separately, but are always entangled. Covering Europe from east to west, this book aims to explore the evolution of scholarly approaches to resistance and collaboration. Not limiting itself to any one area, it looks at areas such as rural, daily life, propaganda and rescue, the Catholic Church, and official and public memory since the end of the war. Rather than being accepted by all of Germain society, the Nazi regime was resided in both passive and active forms. This book re-issues an examination opposite National Socialism by Germans during the Third Reich in its broadest sense. It considers individual and organized nonconformity, opposition, and resistance arising from symbolic acts of disobedience to organized assassination attempts, and looks at how disparate groups such as the Jewish community, churches, conservatives, communists, socialists, and the military all defined the regime in their own ways. In the Third Reich, political dissidents were not the only ones liable to be punished for their crimes. Their parents, siblings and relatives also risked reprisals. This concept - known as Sippenhaft - was based in ideas of blood and purity. This definitive study surveys the threats, fears and infliction of this part of the Nazi system of terror. Women in Nazi Germany were seen as the supporters and mothers of the Reich. This account moves away from the stereotypes to provide a more complete picture of how women experienced Nazism in peacetime and at war. This is a thematically arranged text illustrating popular resistance to Nazism in Germany from 1930-1945, and the affect of Nazism on everyday life. The book combines a lucid, synthesized analysis together with a wide selection of integrated source material taken from pamphlets, diaries, recent oral testimonies, correspondence and more. Different chapters focus on social groups and activities, such as youth movements, religion, Jewish Germans, and the working classes. Drawing on a wealth of archival sources, Evan Burr Bukey's meticulous new study offers a definitive account of juvenile crime in Nazi-era Vienna. In analyzing the records of juvenile delinquency in Page 2/3
Vienne during the Anschluss era, this book explores the impact the juvenile Criminal Code had on the Viennoise youth who were brought before the bench for deviant behavior. Juvenile Crime and Dissent in Nazi Vienne addresses one key question: to what extent did Nazi rule constitute a rupture in the Austrian juvenile justice system? Ultimately this book reveals how, despite National Socialist institutions pervading Austrian society between 1938 and 1945, the survival of the indigenous legal order preserved a sense of regional identity that helps to explain the success of the Heilbronn following the collapse of the Third Reich.

Bendersky (history, V.A. Commonwealth Univ.) supplies an incisive introduction to the regime, employing both narrative and analytical approaches to account for Hitler's rise to power, Nazi ideology, the polycratic nature of the regime, territorial expansion, and the Final Solution. The second edition of his 1984 book (CH, Oct'85) features expanded coverage of German women, a review of recent Holocaust scholarship, new photographs and illustrations, and annotated bibliographies entitled "Subjects Recommended for Research." Building upon his previous study, Carl Schmitt: Theorist for the Reich, Bendersky provides an exceptionally thoughtful discussion of German constitutional and legal matters. His synthesis offers an attractive alternative for classroom use to narratives by Jackson Spielvogel, Donald Wall, and A. Ian Wilt. Recommended. Choice Magazine A Burnham Publishers book The Routledge Companion to Nazi Germany combines a concise narrative overview with chronological, bibliographic and tabular information to cover all major aspects of Nazi Germany. This user-friendly guide provides a comprehensive survey of key topics such as the origins and consolidation of the Nazi regime, the Nazi dictatorship in action, Nazi foreign policy, the Second World War, the Holocaust, the opposition to the regime and the legacy of Nazism. Features include: detailed chronological discussions of Nazi ideology succinct historiographical overview with more detailed information on more than sixty major historians of Nazism biographies of 150 leading figures of Nazi Germany a glossary of terms, concepts and acronyms maps and tables a concise thematic bibliography of works on the Third Reich. This indispensable reference guide to the history and historiography of Nazi Germany will appeal to students, teachers and general readers alike. "Offers a clear introduction to a fascinating, yet little known, phenomenon, whose study promises genuine and enduring impact on the understanding of the Third Reich. This book will be a surprise to the general public and to historians. Easily blending general history with musicology, the book provides provocative yet compelling analysis of complex issues." ---Michael Meyer, author of The Politics of Music in the Third Reich "Hirsch poses complex questions about Jewish identity and Jewish music, and she situates these against a political background vexed by the impossibility of truly viable responses to such questions. Her thorough archival research is complemented by her extensive use of interviews, which gives voice to those swept up in the Holocaust. A Jewish Orchestra in Nazi Germany is a book filled with the stories of real lives, a collective biography in modern music history that must no longer remain in silence." ---Philip V. Bohlman, author of Jewish Music and Modernity "A fascinating and downright gripping history. The project is original, the research is outstanding, and the presentation lucid." ---Karen Painter, author of Symphonic Aspirations: German Music and Politics, 1900-1945 The Jewish Culture League was created in Berlin in June 1933, the only organization in Nazi Germany in which Jews were not only allowed but encouraged to participate in music, both as performers and as audience members. Lily E. Hirsch's A Jewish Orchestria in Nazi Germany is the first book to seriously investigate and parse the complicated questions of the existence of this unique organization raised, such as why the Nazis would promote Jewish music when, in the rest of Germany, it was banned. The government's insistence that the League perform only Jewish music also presented the organization's leaders and membership with perplexing conundrums: what exactly is Jewish music? Who qualifies as a Jewish composer? And, if it is true that the Nazis conceived of the League as a propaganda tool, did Jewish participation in its activities amount to collaboration? Lily E. Hirsch is a Professor of Music at Cleveland State University. Hitler and Nazi Germany provides a concise introduction to Hitler's rise to power and Nazi domestic and foreign policies through to the end of the Second World War. Combining narrative, the views of different historians, interpretation and a selection of sources, this book provides a concise introduction and study aid for students. This second edition has been extensively revised and expanded and includes new chapters on the Nazi regime, the SS and Gestapo, and the Second World War. Expanded background narratives provide a solid understanding of the period and the analyses and sources have been updated throughout to help students engage with recent historiography and form their own interpretation of events. Highlights the surprising ways in which the Nazi regime permitted or even fostered aspirations of privacy. Stunning images, many of which are previously unpublished, documenting how many German police officers became tools of the Nazi's holocaust agenda. From 1933 to 1945, the Reich Chamber of Culture exercised a profound influence over hundreds of thousands of German artists and entertainers. A late essay on Steinweiss focuses on the fields of music, theater, and the visual arts in this first major study of Nazi cultural administration, examining a complex pattern of interaction among leading Nazi figures, German cultural functionaries, ordinary artists, and consumers of culture. Steinweiss gives special attention to Nazi efforts to purge the arts of Jews and other so-called undesirables. Steinweiss discusses the political, professional, and economic environment in which German artists were compelled to function and explains the structure of decision making, thus showing in whose interest cultural policies were formulated. He discusses such issues as insurance, minimum wage standards, and certification guidelines, all of which were matters of high priority to the art professions before 1933 as well as after the Nazi seizure of power. By elucidating the economic and professional context of cultural life, Steinweiss helps to explain the widespread acquiescence of German artists to artistic censorship and racial purification. His work also sheds new light on the purge of Jews from German cultural life. This book offers a compelling new analysis of Nazi educational policy, arguing that in order to understand National Socialism, we need to understand its policies on youth. The notorious concentration camp system was a central pillar of the Third Reich, supporting the Nazi war against political, racial and social outsiders whilst also intimidating the population at large. Established during the first months of the Nazi dictatorship in 1933, several million men, women and children of many nationalities had been incarcerated in the camps by the end of the Second World War. At least two million lost their lives. This comprehensive volume offers the first overview of the recent scholarship that has changed the way the camps are studied over the last two decades. Written by an international team of experts, the book covers such topics as the earliest camps; social life; work and personnel in the camps; the public face of the camps; issues of gender and commemoration; and the relationship between concentration camps and the Final Solution. The book provides a comprehensive introduction to the current historiography of the camps, highlighting the key conclusions that have been made, commenting on continuing areas of debate, and suggesting possible directions for future research. This richly illustrated book details the wide-ranging construction and urban planning projects launched across Germany after the Nazi Party seized power. The authors show that it was an intentional program to thoroughly reorganize the country's economic, cultural, and political landscapes in order to create a dramatically new Germany, saturated with Nazi ideology. The nature of Weimar's terminal crisis - how a politically liberal and culturally progressive society could succumb to fascism - remains one of the central historical questions of our century. In this major work, Dettlev J.K. Peukert offers a stimulating interpretation that not only places Weimar in the history of twentieth-century Germany but also reveals it as an archetype of the ambivalences and pathologies of advanced industrial society. Few historical problems are more baffling in retrospect than the conundrum of how Hitler was able to rise to power in Germany and then command the German people - many of whom had had only marginal interest in or affiliation to Nazism - and the Nazi state. It took Ian Kershaw - author of the standard two-volume biography of Hitler - to provide a truly convincing solution to this problem. Kershaw's model blends theory - notably Max Weber's concept of 'charismatic leadership' - with new archival research into the development of the Hitler cult from its origins in the 1920s to its collapse in the face of the harsh realities of the latter stages of World War II. Kershaw's model also looks at dictatorship from an unusual angle: not from the top down, but from the bottom up, seeking to understand what ordinary Germans thought about their leader. Kershaw's broad approach is a problem-solving one. Most obviously, he actively interrogates his evidence, asking highly productive questions that lead him to fresh understandings and help generate solutions that are credibly rooted in the archives. Kershaw's theories also have application elsewhere; the model set out in The 'Hitler Myth' has been used to analyse other charismatic leaders, including several from ideologically-opposed backgrounds.