

Der Krieg In S Dwestafrika Und Seine Bedeutung F R Die Entwicklung Der Kolonie

Die deutschen Kolonial- und SchutztruppenHalbjahrsverzeichnis der Neuerscheinungen des Deutschen BuchhandelsA Primer for TomorrowThe Rise of the PlutocratsPioneers of Genocide StudiesAnatomy of an EpidemicPeter Moor's Journey to Southwest AfricaKolonialkriegGenocide in German South-West AfricaLet Us Die FightingProperty Or PeaceCivilizationThe Method of FreedomMerchants of DeathThe Genesis of Ore DepositsNamibia Under German RuleUnderstanding the British EmpireDie Deutsche KolonialliteraturPouvoirs de L'horreur (English)Literarisches Zentralblatt für DeutschlandDeutsche Kolonial-ZeitungHerero HeroesMorengaA Spoonful of MurderVon Cottbus nach WindhoekEmpire, Colony, GenocideWer ist's?Review of the worldDeutsche Who's whoSchauplatz Des Ersten WeltkriegsBibliographie der deutschen ZeitschriftenliteraturIncoherent EmpireIslamNowhere in AfricaJahresverzeichnis des deutschen SchrifttumsNamibia and Germany: Negotiating the PastWeltwirtschaftliches ArchivIn Search of Survival and DignityGlobal Perspectives on Global HistoryBibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriftenliteratur mit Einschluss von Sammelwerken

Die deutschen Kolonial- und Schutztruppen

The Method of Freedom was written at a time of deep anxiety for America and Europe. The worst depression in modern history gripped the world and the rise of dictatorships in Europe and Asia posed a mortal challenge to the essentials of free government. In this volume of a continuing series on the major works of Walter Lippmann, a model for economic recovery and social stability is outlined under a "regime of liberty." Lippmann's work takes on a special pertinence in the 1990s as the nations of Eastern Europe embark on the historically unprecedented transition from Communist centralization to democracy and free market economies. Rejecting both laissez-faire and centrally enforced collectivization, Lippmann described the salutary economic functions of a government with a mandate that rested on the consent of a middle-class constituency, which he termed a "free collectivism." Capitalism, in his view, had become too complex to be regulated by private initiative, and it became the function of government to ensure a compensatory redistribution of income and property in order to make its citizens comfortably secure. Lippmann recognized that market regulation needed to be safeguarded from political demagoguery and the tyranny of the majority. "The Method of Freedom "calls for the formation of an informed and competent managerial class to direct economic policy within the bounds of legislative consent. Lippmann's effort to balance the competing claims of capitalism and democracy anticipated the New Deal achievements of the 1930s and influenced a generation of American statesmen in their understanding of what constituted a good society. "The Method of Freedom "is a work of enduring interest

Halbjahrsverzeichnis der Neuerscheinungen des Deutschen Buchhandels

100 years since the end of German colonial rule in Namibia, the relationship between the former colonial power and the Namibian communities who were affected by its brutal colonial policies remains problematic, and interpretations of the past are still contested. This book examines the ongoing debates, conflicts and confrontations over the past. It scrutinises the consequences of German colonial rule, its impact on the descendants of victims of the 1904-08 genocide, Germany's historical responsibility, and ways in which post-colonial reconciliation might be achieved.

A Primer for Tomorrow

A provocative critique of George W. Bush and his administration analyzes the dangerous, self-interested, anti-democratic, and imperialistic policies of the Bush administration, arguing that they have resulted in increasing stagnation, militarism, and new threats of terrorism. Reprint.

The Rise of the Plutocrats

Study of key themes in the history of the British Empire by one of the senior figures in the field.

Pioneers of Genocide Studies

Anatomy of an Epidemic

Peter Moor's Journey to Southwest Africa

Dieser Inhalt ist eine Zusammensetzung von Artikeln aus der frei verfügbaren Wikipedia-Enzyklopädie. Seiten: 34. Nicht dargestellt. Kapitel: Kaukasusfront, Erster Weltkrieg in S dwestafrika, Erster Weltkrieg an Kolonialschauplätzen, Erster Weltkrieg in Ostafrika, Kamerun im Ersten Weltkrieg, Mesopotamienfront, Rumnischer Kriegsschauplatz, Togo im Ersten Weltkrieg. Auszug: Die Kaukasusfront war ein Nebenkriegsschauplatz im Ersten Weltkrieg. Die Kriegsfront wurde infolge der Überschreitung russischer Truppen an der Kaukasusgrenze am 1. November 1914 eröffnet. Das Russische Reich und das Osmanische Reich bildeten die Hauptkonfliktparteien in den Kämpfen im Kaukasus, in Ostanatolien und im Schwarzen Meer. Gegen Ende des Krieges schied das Russische Reich aus dem Krieg aus. Mit Aserbaidschan, Großbritannien, Armenien und

der Zentralkaspischen Diktatur traten im Anschluss neue Parteien in den Konflikt ein. Militärisch konnte das Russische Reich in den Anfangsjahren eine Dominanz auf diesem Kriegsschauplatz erringen. So musste das Osmanische Reich zur Jahreswende 1914/1915 in der Schlacht von Sarikam eine vernichtende Niederlage hinnehmen. Bei der nachfolgenden russischen Gegenoffensive erlitten die Osmanen große Gebietsverluste in Ostanatolien. Nach den russischen Anfangserfolgen kam der russische Vorstoß nach dem 23. Februar 1917 wegen der Auswirkungen der Februarrevolution zum Erliegen. Die russische Kaukasusarmee löste sich in der Folge der russischen Revolutionswirren auf. An ihre Stelle traten Einheiten bestehend aus armenischen Freiwilligen, Irregulären und Soldaten des neu gebildeten armenischen Staates. 1918 traten auch Soldaten der Entente, die von den Fronten im Westen und in Mesopotamien kamen, unter dem Oberkommando von General Lionel Dunsterville auf diesem Kriegsschauplatz hinzu. Diese Einheit wurde Dunsterforce genannt. Auch das mit dem Osmanischen Reich verbündete Deutsche Reich entsandte mit der Deutschen Kaukasusexpedition Soldaten in die Region,

Kolonialkrieg

Genocide in German South-West Africa

Helmut Hoffmanns Weg führte ihn aus dem ländlichen Deutschland ins exotische Afrika. Sein Leben, das geprägt war vom Krieg, von Angst und von Flucht, eröffnete eine völlig neue Richtung, als er zu einem Verwandten als Farmlehrling nach Südwestafrika geschickt wird

Let Us Die Fighting

A daring and brilliant military tactician, Morenga was fluent in several languages and by all reports a man of compassion, intelligence, and integrity, as he led his people towards freedom.

Property Or Peace

Civilization

If in the year 1411 you had been able to circumnavigate the globe, you would have been most impressed by the dazzling civilizations of the Orient. The Forbidden City was under construction in Ming Beijing; in the Near East, the Ottomans were

closing in on Constantinople. By contrast, England would have struck you as a miserable backwater ravaged by plague, bad sanitation and incessant war. The other quarrelsome kingdoms of Western Europe ? Aragon, Castile, France, Portugal and Scotland ? would have seemed little better. As for fifteenth-century North America, it was an anarchic wilderness compared with the realms of the Aztecs and Incas. The idea that the West would come to dominate the Rest for most of the next half millennium would have struck you as wildly fanciful. And yet it happened. What was it about the civilization of Western Europe that allowed it to trump the outwardly superior empires of the Orient? The answer, Niall Ferguson argues, was that the West developed six ?killer applications? that the Rest lacked: competition, science, democracy, medicine, consumerism and the work ethic. The key question today is whether or not the West has lost its monopoly on these six things. If so, Ferguson warns, we may be living through the end of Western ascendancy. Civilization takes readers on their own extraordinary journey around the world ? from the Grand Canal at Nanjing to the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul; from Machu Picchu in the Andes to Shark Island, Namibia; from the proud towers of Prague to the secret churches of Wenzhou. It is the story of sailboats, missiles, land deeds, vaccines, blue jeans and Chinese Bibles. It is the defining narrative of modern world history.

The Method of Freedom

Merchants of Death

Dieser Inhalt ist eine Zusammensetzung von Artikeln aus der frei verf gbaren Wikipedia-Enzyklop die. Seiten: 139. Nicht dargestellt. Kapitel: Aufstand der Herero und Nama, Indischer Aufstand von 1857, Indonesischer Unabh ngigkeitskrieg, Mau-Mau-Krieg, Portugiesischer Kolonialkrieg, Anti-Steuer-Rebellionen, Zulukrieg, Philippinische Revolution, Spanisch-Amerikanischer Krieg, Algerienkrieg, War of Jenkins' Ear, Indochinakrieg, Italienisch- thiopischer Krieg, Zweiter Burenkrieg, Philippinisch-Amerikanischer Krieg, Zeitlinie des Philippinisch-Amerikanischen Krieges, Britische thiopienexpedition von 1868, Feldz ge in Somaliland, Balangiga-Massaker, Kolonialisierung des Wadai, Cailaco-Rebellion, Schlacht von Omdurman, Indianerkriege, Urabi-Bewegung, Moplah-Aufstand, Aufstand der ostafrikanischen K stenbev lkerung, Rifkrieg, Nandi-Expedition, Chemiewaffeneinsatz im Rifkrieg, Viqueque-Rebellion, Schlacht um den Amba Alagi, Aufstand der Sokehs, Maji-Maji-Aufstand, Schlacht von Tel-el-Kebir, Englische Powhatankriege, Vertr ge von vian, Zweiter Anglo-Birmanischer Krieg, Bananenkriege, Operation Mar Verde, Harka, Schlacht von Mai Ceu, Tembienschlacht, Shangani Patrol. Auszug: Als Aufstand der Herero und Nama bezeichnet man den Kolonialkrieg zwischen den deutschen Truppen und den V lkern der Herero und Nama in Deutsch-S dwestafrika (dem heutigen Namibia) w hrend der Jahre 1904 bis 1908, der nach der Niederschlagung des eigentlichen Aufstandes in einen V lkerermord durch die deutsche Kolonialmacht m ndete. Im Januar 1904 begann der unter anderem durch Existenz ngste gesch rte Aufstand mit dem Angriff der Ovaherero unter ihrem Kapit n (Oberh uptling)

Samuel Maharero gegen deutsche Einrichtungen und Farmen. Die personalschwache Schutztruppe der Kolonie war den Herero anf nglich nicht gewachsen. Die deutsche Reichsregierung entsandte daraufhin umgehend ein Marineexpeditionskorps in St rke von vier Kompanien und sp ter Verst rkungen der Schutztruppe. Mit insgesamt etwa 15.000 Man

The Genesis of Ore Deposits

Namibia Under German Rule

Winter is big business in small-town Snowflake, Vermont. Tourists arrive to hit the ski slopes—and what could be more satisfying after a chilly day of carving powder than a steaming bowl of soup? When Lucky Jamieson inherits her parents' soup shop, *By the Spoonful*, she realizes it's time to take stock of her life. Should she sell her parents' house or move in herself? Does she really want to run a restaurant business? And what about her grandfather Jack, who seems to be showing signs of Alzheimer's? But her life decisions are moved to the back burner after an icy blonde tourist is found frozen to death behind the soup shop. and Lucky is bowled over when her soup chef, Sage DuBois, is led out of the kitchen by the police. As suspicion and speculations snowball, Lucky decides that the only way to save her employee and her business is to find out herself who iced the tourist--and landed her chef in the soup Recipes included! From the Paperback edition.

Understanding the British Empire

A comprehensive introduction to Islam.

Die Deutsche Kolonialliteratur

Pouvoirs de L'horreur (English)

This text describes the manner in which the Herero of Namibia struggled to maintain control over their own freedom in the face of advancing German colonial control. The Herero-German war led to the destruction of Herero society in all of its pre-war facets. Yet Herero society re-emerged, re-organizing itself around the structures and beliefs of the German colonial army and Rhenish missionary activity. Taking advantage of the South African invasion of Namibia in World War I the Herero established themselves in areas of their own choosing. The effective re-occupation of land by the Herero forced the new

colonial state, anxious to maintain peace and cut costs, to come to terms with the existence of Herero society. The study ends in 1923 when the death and funeral of Samuel Maherero - first paramount of the Herero and then resistance leader - the catalyst that brought the disparate groups of Herero together to establish a single unitary Herero identity.

Literarisches Zentralblatt für Deutschland

An account of the mysterious fatal disease traced to a hotel in Philadelphia in 1976.

Deutsche Kolonial-Zeitung

Herero Heroes

Morenga

This is the first paperback edition of a book which originally appeared under the title "South-West Africa Under German Rule", and appears with a new introduction by the author. The history of Namibia offers many parallels to developments in other European colonies. The settlers, with a greater or lesser use of force, established themselves in the country and their confrontation with the African population often culminated in rebellion in the area of major settlement; a European settler community would then consolidate itself over the ruins left by military conquest. The pattern was repeated in Namibia during the Nama and Herero wars. Helmut Bley shows how the roots of German totalitarianism stem from the colonial period. He provides a picture of how social insecurity, bureaucracy and rigid economic thinking produced the racialism and the extremism of the last years of German rule. The abuse of the Africans provided the roots of the abuse of the Jews.

A Spoonful of Murder

Most issues include also the sections: Anschriften der Verläge deutschsprachiger Schriften and Verlagsänderungen im deutschen Buchhandel.

Von Cottbus nach Windhoek

"In 1904, the harsh rule of the German colonial administration provoked an uprising in South-West Africa (now Namibia).

German forces suppressed it with great brutality and set about the systematic annihilation of the Herero and Nama people." "This collection of essays, richly illustrated by numerous contemporary photographs and cartoons, considers many aspects of this war of extermination, and suggests how racism, concentration camps and genocide in the German colony anticipated crimes later committed by the Nazis." "Edward Neather adds an introduction that considers the wider context of German colonial history. He considers why, until the late nineteenth century, Germany had no colonial interests which could compare with the examples of Britain, Spain, and France and relates the war in German South Africa to other aspects of the short history of German colonialism, (1894 to 1918)." --Book Jacket.

Empire, Colony, Genocide

Wer ist's?

In recent years, historians across the world have become increasingly interested in transnational and global approaches to the past. However, the debates surrounding this new border-crossing movement have remained limited in scope as theoretical exchanges on the tasks, responsibilities and potentials of global history have been largely confined to national or regional academic communities. In this groundbreaking book, Dominic Sachsenmaier sets out to redress this imbalance by offering a series of new perspectives on the global and local flows, sociologies of knowledge and hierarchies that are an intrinsic part of historical practice. Taking the United States, Germany and China as his main case studies, he reflects upon the character of different approaches to global history as well as their social, political and cultural contexts. He argues that this new global trend in historiography needs to be supported by a corresponding increase in transnational dialogue, cooperation and exchange.

Review of the world

Deutsche Who's who

Schauplatz Des Ersten Weltkriegs

Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften-literatur

In 1944, Raphael Lemkin coined the term “genocide” to describe a foreign occupation that destroyed or permanently crippled a subject population. In this tradition, Empire, Colony, Genocide embeds genocide in the epochal geopolitical transformations of the past 500 years: the European colonization of the globe, the rise and fall of the continental land empires, violent decolonization, and the formation of nation states. It thereby challenges the customary focus on twentieth-century mass crimes and shows that genocide and “ethnic cleansing” have been intrinsic to imperial expansion. The complexity of the colonial encounter is reflected in the contrast between the insurgent identities and genocidal strategies that subaltern peoples sometimes developed to expel the occupiers, and those local elites and creole groups that the occupiers sought to co-opt. Presenting case studies on the Americas, Australia, Africa, Asia, the Ottoman Empire, Imperial Russia, and the Nazi “Third Reich,” leading authorities examine the colonial dimension of the genocide concept as well as the imperial systems and discourses that enabled conquest. Empire, Colony, Genocide is a world history of genocide that highlights what Lemkin called “the role of the human group and its tribulations.”

Incoherent Empire

Islam

Halbmonatliches Verzeichnis von Aufsätzen aus deutschen Zeitungen in sachlich-alphabetischer Anordnung, mit Jahresgesamt- und Verfasser-register.

Nowhere in Africa

Jahresverzeichnis des deutschen Schrifttums

Powers of Horror is an excellent introduction to an aspect of contemporary French literature which has been allowed to become somewhat neglected in the current emphasis on para-philosophical modes of discourse."

Namibia and Germany: Negotiating the Past

Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv

In Search of Survival and Dignity

Nowhere in Africa is the extraordinary tale of a Jewish family who flees the Nazi regime in 1938 for a remote farm in Kenya. Abandoning their once-comfortable existence in Germany, Walter Redlich, his wife, Jettel, and their five-year-old daughter, Regina, each deal with the harsh realities of their new life in different ways. Regina immediately embraces the country--learning the local language and finding a friend in Owuor, the farm's cook. As the war rages on the other side of the world, the family's relationships with their strange environment become increasingly complicated, as Jettel grows more self-assured but Walter is haunted by the life in Germany they left behind.

Global Perspectives on Global History

From the early efforts that emerged in the struggle against Nazism, and over the past half century, the field of genocide studies has grown in reach to include five genocide centers across the globe and well over one hundred Holocaust centers. This work enables a new generation of scholars, researchers, and policymakers to assess the major foci of the field, develop ways and means to intervene and prevent future genocides, and review the successes and failures of the past. The contributors to *Pioneers of Genocide Studies* approach the questions of greatest relevance in a personal way, crafting a statement that reveals one's individual voice, persuasions, literary style, scholarly perspectives, and relevant details of one's life. The book epitomizes scholarly autobiographical writing at its best. The book also includes the most important works by each author on the issue of genocide. Among the contributors are experts in the Armenian, Bosnian, and Cambodian genocides, as well as the Holocaust against the Jewish people. The contributors are Rouben Adalian, M. Cherif Bassiouni, Israel W. Charney, Vahakn Dadrian, Helen Fein, Barbara Harff, David Hawk, Herbert Hirsch, Irving Louis Horowitz, Richard Hovannisian, Henry Huttenbach, Leo Kuper, Raphael Lemkin, James E. Mace, Eric Markusen, Robert Melson, R.J. Rummel, Roger W. Smith, Gregory H. Stanton, Ervin Staub, Colin Tatz, Yves Ternan, and the co-editors. The work represents a high watermark in the reflections and self-reflections on the comparative study of genocide.

Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriftenliteratur mit Einschluss von Sammelwerken

This volume draws on the records of the German Colonial Office to portray the motivations behind the German occupation of Namibia and the consequent popular uprisings of 1904-7. The result is a critique of the impact of colonialism on this part of Africa.

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