

# Hjalmar Schacht Aufstieg Und Fall Von Hitlers Mac

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*Die Zentralbank — eine Nebenregierung* - Helmut Müller 2013-12-19

**One Family's Shoah** - H. Lindenberger 2013-07-24

Deploying concepts of interpretation, liberation, and survival, esteemed literary critic Herbert Lindenberger reflects on the diverse fates of his family during the Holocaust. Combining public, family, and personal record with literary, musical, and art criticism, *One Family's Shoah* suggests a new way of writing cultural history.

*German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945* - Christoph M. Kimmich 2013-03-14

Christoph Kimmich's *German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945: A Guide to Current Research and Resources* is the most comprehensive guide to archival resources and published materials on the foreign policy of Weimar and Nazi Germany. This third edition differs from its predecessor by offering new and critical information on German archives that have since been consolidated and relocated after German reunification, on archival sources of hitherto unknown provenance, and on materials available on the Web.

**Hitler's Shadow Empire** - Pierpaolo Barbieri 2015-04-14

The Nazis provided Franco's Nationalists with planes, armaments, and tanks in their civil war against the Communists but behind this largesse was a Faustian bargain. Pierpaolo Barbieri makes a convincing case that the Nazis hoped to establish an economic empire in Europe, and in Spain they tested the tactics intended for future subject territories.

**Der Wettbewerbsgedanke im Energierecht** - Philipp Büsch 2014-09-17

English summary: Is competition in the energy supply possible and is it chiefly desirable? The Law of the Fuel and Electricity Industries of 1935, which remained in force after World War II, largely expressed an opposing position but against the background of the introduction of social market economy and anti-trust laws, the issue has gained meaning in the new Federal Republic and has developed a competition oriented reform debate concerning energy law in the economy, science and politics. Philipp Busch investigates the liberalizing tendency in the energy economy in the post-war decades and discusses where the alternative concept was derived, who the driving forces of the discussion were, and finally, what the critical reasons were for the continuity in the energy law. In this study, the author also provides an appreciation of the current energy issues in energy law because although a draft bill for the reform of the energy laws appeared as early as 1973, a reorganization of the energy sector only took place a quarter of a century later, whose influence continues to the present. German description: Ist Wettbewerb in der Energieversorgung möglich und ist er überhaupt gewollt? Der Gesetzgeber des Energiewirtschaftsgesetzes von 1935, welches nach dem Krieg weiter fortgalt, hatte sich dagegen ausgesprochen. Doch vor dem Hintergrund der Einführung der Sozialen Marktwirtschaft und eines Kartellgesetzes gewann die Frage in der jungen Bundesrepublik an Bedeutung und es entwickelte sich eine wettbewerbsorientierte Reformdebatte zum Energierecht in Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft und Politik. Philipp Busch untersucht die Liberalisierungstendenzen in der Energiewirtschaft in den Nachkriegsjahrzehnten und erörtert, woher die alternativen Konzepte stammten, wer die treibenden Kräfte der Diskussion waren und welche Gründe letztlich für die Kontinuität im Energierecht ausschlaggebend waren. Damit liefert er auch einen Beitrag zum Verständnis der aktuellen Fragestellungen im Energierecht. Denn obwohl bereits 1973 ein Gesetzesentwurf zur Reform des Energiewirtschaftsgesetzes entstand, sollte die Neuordnung des Sektors erst ein Vierteljahrhundert später eingeleitet werden und setzt sich bis in die Gegenwart fort.

[Money and Trade Wars in Interwar Europe](#) - ALESSANDRO ROSELLI

2014-10-29

This book explains, on the basis of archival evidence and a simple economic model, why and how the gold standard collapsed in the interwar period. It also reveals how bilateralism and dirigisme in international financial relations emerged from the collapse of the universal gold standard, and how this poisoned international relations.

**Management Ideas** - Klaus Brockhoff

This book offers a short history of business administration in four parts. Part 1 takes the reader from 8000 BCE with the development of simple control techniques to the middle of the nineteenth century. At this time, normative, empirical, and theoretical approaches to business problems in the industrial area were developed. Furthermore, more powerful methodologies came into use. In Part 2, the criteria for science are discussed and related to the development of business administration as a science at the beginning of the twentieth century. Part 3 demonstrates, using Germany as an example, the development of business administration as strongly influenced by its societal environment. The cases of National Socialist Germany, the socialist environment of the German Democratic Republic, and the reconstruction of an academic-inspired business administration in Western Germany are provided as illustrative examples. Part 3 also presents a typology of major specializations in business administration, examples of their development, and a proposal for a curricular approach to the discipline. The fourth and final part presents the benefits of studying the history of management ideas. This book is useful for academics in business administration, advanced students, and anyone who seeks to understand recent developments in business administration. .

**Hitler versus Hindenburg** - Larry Eugene Jones 2016-01-05

*Hitler versus Hindenburg* provides the first in-depth study of the titanic struggle between the two most dominant figures on the German Right in the last year before the establishment of the Third Reich. Although Hindenburg was reelected as Reich president by a comfortable margin, his authority was severely weakened by the fact that the vast majority of those who had supported his candidacy seven years earlier had switched their support to Hitler in 1932. What the two candidates shared in common, however, was that they both relied upon charisma to legitimate their claim to the leadership of the German nation. The increasing reliance upon charisma in the 1932 presidential elections greatly accelerated the delegitimation of the Weimar Republic and set the stage for Hitler's appointment as chancellor nine months later.

**Unternehmensfinanzierung im Wettbewerb** - Sebastian Knake 2020-09-07

Die Untersuchung der Unternehmensfinanzierung der Braunschweigischen Staatsbank generiert Ergebnisse, die für die weitere Erforschung der Expansion der Sparkassen und Landesbanken in der Unternehmensfinanzierung hilfreich sind. In einer grundsätzlicheren Perspektive werden allgemeine Erkenntnisse über die Praxis der Unternehmensfinanzierung durch Banken gewonnen, insbesondere in Bezug auf die Frage des Wettbewerbs zwischen Kreditinstituten.

**Lords of Finance** - Liaquat Ahamed 2009

Argues that the stock market crash of 1929 and subsequent Depression occurred as a result of poor decisions on the part of four central bankers who jointly attempted to reconstruct international finance by reinstating the gold standard.

**Freimaurer in Deutschland zwischen den Weltkriegen** - Werner H. Heussinger 2020-12-06

Die Freimaurerei, eines der erfolgreichsten Netzwerke der Welt, war im Lauf der Geschichte - von den Schützengräben des Ersten Weltkriegs über die Unruhen nach dem Versailler Vertrag bis zum Dritten Reich, in

dem die Verbindung verboten wurde - heftigen Stürmen ausgesetzt. Anhand bedeutender Freimaurer-Persönlichkeiten wie Leo Müffelmann, der sich als Humanist gegen den Nationalsozialismus wandte, Hjalmar Schacht, ehemaliger Reichsbankpräsident, oder Gustav Stresemann, Reichskanzler und Außenminister der Weimarer Republik, wirft dieses Buch Schlaglichter in eine bewegte Zeit und macht Mut zu neuem Denken, auch und gerade im 21. Jahrhundert.

**1931** - Tobias Straumann 2019

Germany's financial collapse in the summer of 1931 was one of the biggest economic catastrophes of modern history. It led to a global panic, brought down the international monetary system, and turned a worldwide recession into a prolonged depression. The German crisis also contributed decisively to the rise of Hitler. Soon after the crisis, the Nazi Party became the largest party of the country which paved the way for Hitler's eventual seizure of power in 1933. The reason for the financial collapse was Germany's large pile of foreign debt denominated in gold currency which condemned the government to cut spending, raise taxes, and lower wages in the middle of a worldwide recession. As the political resistance to this austerity policy grew, the German government began to question its debt obligations, prompting foreign investors to panic and sell their German assets. The resulting currency crisis led to the failure of the already weakened banking system and a partial sovereign default. Hitler managed to profit from the crisis, because he had been the most vocal critic of the reparation regime. As the financial system collapsed, his relentless attacks against foreign creditors and the alleged complicity of the German government resonated more than ever with the electorate. Sadly enough, Germany's creditors hesitated too long to take the wind out of Hitler's sails by offering debt relief. In 1931, Tobias Straumann reveals the story of the fatal crisis, demonstrating how a debt trap contributed to the rapid financial and political collapse of a European country, and to the rise of the Nazi Party.

*Bürger gegen Hitler* - Manuel Limbach 2019-02-18

Der »Sperr-Kreis« war ein bürgerlicher Widerstandskreis gegen den Nationalsozialismus in Bayern. In der Widerstandsforschung wurde er bisher nur am Rande behandelt. Die Untersuchung der Ursprünge, Motive und Ziele der Gruppe erfolgt auf umfassender Quellengrundlage. Eine Mischung aus individual- und kollektivbiographischem Zugang macht die Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede der etwa 66 Mitglieder der Widerstandsgruppe deutlich. Das Ziel des Widerstandskreises war der Aufbau einer »Auffangorganisation« für die Zeit nach dem Untergang des »Dritten Reiches« in Bayern. Seine Führungsriege - der ehemalige Bayerische Gesandte in Berlin, Franz Sperr, sowie die früheren Weimarer Reichsminister Otto Geßler und Eduard Hamm - stand früh mit dem bayerischen Kronprinzen Rupprecht in Verbindung, der im Falle des Zusammenbruchs als Integrationsfigur an die Spitze Bayerns treten sollte. Zur Wiederherstellung von Sicherheit und Ordnung trat man mit geeigneten Persönlichkeiten aus Militär, Polizei, Justiz, Verwaltung und Wirtschaft in Kontakt. Im Verlauf des Krieges nahm der Kreis mit dem westlichen Ausland sowie mit anderen Widerstandsgruppen Fühlung auf. So geriet er in das Fahrwasser des gescheiterten Attentats vom 20. Juli 1944, in dessen Folge seine führenden Köpfe verhaftet wurden. Sperr wurde hingerichtet, Hamm verlor sein Leben im Gefängnis. Doch sollte ein Großteil der ehemaligen Mitglieder der Gruppe den Krieg überleben und sich am Wiederaufbau und der Rückkehr zum Rechtsstaat beteiligen.

*Central Bank Independence and the Legacy of the German Past* - Simon Mee 2019-09-12

A study of the power struggle between Germany's central bank and the West German government to control monetary policy in the post-war era. *Goebbels* - Peter Longerich 2015

The renowned historian and author of *The Unwritten Order* presents a comprehensive portrait of Hitler's Minister of Propaganda to discuss his narcissist personality issues, descent into anti-Semitism and pivotal role in advancing Nazi agendas. 20,000 first printing. Illustrations.

*Gustav Stresemann* - Karl Heinrich Pohl 2019-05-01

As a foreign minister and chancellor of Weimar Germany, Gustav Stresemann is a familiar figure for students of German history - one who, for many, embodied the best qualities of German interwar liberalism. However, a more nuanced and ambivalent picture emerges in this award-winning biography, which draws on extensive research and new archival material to enrich our understanding of Stresemann's public image and political career. It memorably explores the personality of a brilliant but flawed politician who endured class anxiety and social marginalization, and who died on the eve of Germany's descent into economic and political upheaval.

*Unternehmer und NS-Verbrechen* - Jörg Osterloh 2014-11-06

Die Verbrechen, an denen Unternehmer im »Dritten Reich« beteiligt waren, reichen von heiklen Rüstungsgeschäften und Transaktionen zur wirtschaftlichen Ausbeutung der besetzten Gebiete über die skrupellose Ausnutzung von Zwangsarbeit bis hin zur Verfolgung, Ausplünderung und Ermordung der europäischen Juden. Wie gingen Unternehmer, die sich bereitwillig auch auf die verbrecherischen und rassistischen Ziele der nationalsozialistischen Wirtschaftspolitik eingelassen hatten, nach 1945 mit ihrem »Erfolg« in der NS-Zeit um? Verdrängten sie ihre Kollaboration und Anpassung, oder arbeiteten sie diese bewusst auf? Welche Verhaltensweisen, welche Rechtfertigungsmuster lassen sich hierbei erkennen? Wie erlebten jüdische Unternehmer ihre Ausschaltung aus dem Wirtschaftsleben und die Judenverfolgung im Nationalsozialismus? Welche Erfahrungen machten die Überlebenden bei der materiellen »Wiedergutmachung« nach 1945? Der Band geht diesen auch heute noch aktuellen Fragen nach.

**Hitler** - Volker Ullrich 2016

Originally published: Germany: S. Fischer Verlag.

**Das Dritte Reich und der Holocaust** - Klaus W. Tofahrn 2008

Der Nationalsozialismus steht für den Geschichts- und Sozialwissenschaftler nach mehr als 60 Jahren nach dessen Ende immer noch im Fokus des Interesses. Die Arbeit setzt sich präzise und übersichtlich mit dieser Geschichtsepoche auseinander und vermittelt dem zeit- und kulturgeschichtlich interessierten Leser in übersichtlicher Form wichtige Daten und Fakten. Kompakte Hintergrundinformationen (Biographien, Beiträge von Zeitzeugen, Glossar) sowie ein Dokumententeil, ein umfassendes bibliographisches Verzeichnis sowie ein ausführliches Sach- und Personenregister vervollständigen diese Wissensbasis.

**Hjalmar Schacht** - Christopher Kopper 2010

*Hitler* - Peter Longerich 2019

"First published in German by Sielder Verlag as *Hitler: Biographie*, 2015"--Copyright page.

**Germany, Italy and the International Economy 1929-1936** - Per Tiedtke 2016-04-18

When in 1929 the world economy went into crisis, a new approach to international trade and finance appeared on the scene. Characterised by bilateralism, protectionism and autarchy, this approach, whose main proponents were Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, challenged the idea of liberal free trade. Per Tiedtke offers a systematic analysis of the role of economic factors in the German-Italian rapprochement under the banner of the fascism as well as its patterns of collaboration and rivalries. Tiedtke's work will help to describe and explain the economic foundations of the "Rome-Berlin Axis", which plunged Europe and the world into the disaster of World War II.

**Hitler's Fatal Miscalculation** - Klaus H. Schmider 2021-01-28

Hitler's decision to declare war on the United States has baffled generations of historians. In this revisionist new history of those fateful months, Klaus H. Schmider seeks to uncover the chain of events which would incite the German leader to declare war on the United States in December 1941. He provides new insights not just on the problems afflicting German strategy, foreign policy and war production but, crucially, how they were perceived at the time at the top levels of the Third Reich. Schmider sees the declaration of war on the United States not as an admission of defeat or a gesture of solidarity with Japan, but as an opportunistic gamble by the German leader. This move may have appeared an excellent bet at the time, but would ultimately doom the Third Reich.

**Hitler's True Believers** - Robert Gellately 2020-05-01

Understanding Adolf Hitler's ideology provides insights into the mental world of an extremist politics that, over the course of the Third Reich, developed explosive energies culminating in the Second World War and the Holocaust. Too often the theories underlying National Socialism or Nazism are dismissed as an irrational hodge-podge of ideas. Yet that ideology drove Hitler's quest for power in 1933, colored everything in the Third Reich, and transformed him, however briefly, into the most powerful leader in the world. How did he discover that ideology? How was it that cohorts of leaders, followers, and ordinary citizens adopted aspects of National Socialism without experiencing the "leader" first-hand or reading his works? They shared a collective desire to create a harmonious, racially select, "community of the people" to build on Germany's socialist-oriented political culture and to seek national renewal. If we wish to understand the rise of the Nazi Party and the new dictatorship's remarkable staying power, we have to take the nationalist

and socialist aspects of this ideology seriously. Hitler became a kind of representative figure for ideas, emotions, and aims that he shared with thousands, and eventually millions, of true believers who were of like mind. They projected onto him the properties of the "necessary leader," a commanding figure at the head of a uniformed corps that would rally the masses and storm the barricades. It remains remarkable that millions of people in a well-educated and cultured nation eventually came to accept or accommodate themselves to the tenants of an extremist ideology laced with hatred and laden with such obvious murderous implications.

Sweden after Nazism - Johan Östling 2016-06-01

As a nominally neutral power during the Second World War, Sweden in the early postwar era has received comparatively little attention from historians. Nonetheless, as this definitive study shows, the war—and particularly the specter of Nazism—changed Swedish society profoundly. Prior to 1939, many Swedes shared an unmistakable affinity for German culture, and even after the outbreak of hostilities there remained prominent apologists for the Third Reich. After the Allied victory, however, Swedish intellectuals reframed Nazism as a discredited, distinctively German phenomenon rooted in militarism and Romanticism. Accordingly, Swedes' self-conception underwent a dramatic reformulation. From this interplay of suppressed traditions and bright dreams for the future, postwar Sweden emerged.

*The Oxford Handbook of Banking and Financial History* - Youssef Cassis 2016

The financial crisis of 2008 aroused widespread interest in banking and financial history. In an attempt to better understand the magnitude of the shock, there was a demand for historical parallels. This volume provides the material for such a reflection by presenting the state of the art in banking and financial history. Contributions to this volume analyse banking and financial history in a long-term comparative perspective. Lessons drawn from these analyses may well help future generations of policy makers avoid a repeat of the financial turbulence that erupted in 2008.

**The Passion of Max Von Oppenheim** - Lionel Gossman 2013-01

Born into a prominent German Jewish banking family, Baron Max von Oppenheim (1860-1946) was a keen amateur archaeologist and ethnologist. His discovery and excavation of Tell Halaf in Syria marked an important contribution to knowledge of the ancient Middle East, while his massive study of the Bedouins is still consulted by scholars today. He was also an ardent German patriot, eager to support his country's pursuit of its "place in the sun." Excluded by his part-Jewish ancestry from the regular diplomatic service, Oppenheim earned a reputation as "the Kaiser's spy" because of his intriguing against the British in Cairo, as well as his plan, at the start of the First World War, to incite Muslims under British, French and Russian rule to a jihad against the colonial powers. After 1933, despite being half-Jewish according to the Nuremberg Laws, Oppenheim was not persecuted by the Nazis. In fact, he placed his knowledge of the Middle East and his connections with Muslim leaders at the service of the regime. Ranging widely over many fields - from war studies to archaeology and banking history - 'The Passion of Max von Oppenheim' tells the gripping and at times unsettling story of one part-Jewish man's passion for his country in the face of persistent and, in his later years, genocidal anti-Semitism.

**Export Empire** - Stephen G. Gross 2016-01-05

German imperialism in Europe evokes images of military aggression and ethnic cleansing. Yet, even under the Third Reich, Germans deployed more subtle forms of influence that can be called soft power or informal imperialism. Stephen G. Gross examines how, between 1918 and 1941, German businessmen and academics turned their nation - an economic wreck after World War I - into the single largest trading partner with the Balkan states, their primary source for development aid and their diplomatic patron. Building on traditions from the 1890s and working through transnational trade fairs, chambers of commerce, educational exchange programmes and development projects, Germans collaborated with Croats, Serbians and Romanians to create a continental bloc, and to exclude Jews from commerce. By gaining access to critical resources during a global depression, the proponents of soft power enabled Hitler to militarise the German economy and helped make the Third Reich's territorial conquests after 1939 economically possible.

The Triumph of the Dark - Zara Steiner 2011-03-31

In this magisterial narrative, Zara Steiner traces the twisted road to war that began with Hitler's assumption of power in Germany. Covering a wide geographical canvas, from America to the Far East, Steiner provides an indispensable reassessment of the most disputed events of

these tumultuous years. Steiner underlines the far-reaching consequences of the Great Depression, which shifted the initiative in international affairs from those who upheld the status quo to those who were intent on destroying it. In Europe, the 1930s were Hitler's years. He moved the major chess pieces on the board, forcing the others to respond. From the start, Steiner argues, he intended war, and he repeatedly gambled on Germany's future to acquire the necessary resources to fulfil his continental ambitions. Only war could have stopped him—an unwelcome message for most of Europe. Misperception, miscomprehension, and misjudgment on the part of the other Great Powers leaders opened the way for Hitler's repeated diplomatic successes. It is ideology that distinguished the Hitler era from previous struggles for the mastery of Europe. Ideological presumptions created false images and raised barriers to understanding that even good intelligence could not penetrate. Only when the leaders of Britain and France realized the scale of Hitler's ambition, and the challenge Germany posed to their Great Power status, did they finally declare war. *Deutsche Bank: The Global Hausbank, 1870 - 2020* - Werner Plumpe 2020-03-05

A comprehensive history of one of the major players in the world of international finance. Over the course of its 150-year history, Deutsche Bank has established itself as a major player in the world of international finance, but has also been confronted by numerous challenges that have changed the face of Europe - from two world wars, to the rise and subsequent fall of communism. In this major work on the bank's history, Werner Plumpe, Alexander Nützenadel and Catherine R. Schenk deliver a vibrant account of the measures the bank undertook in order to address the profound upheavals of the period, as well as the diverse and unusual demands it had to face. These included the First World War, which brought the world's first period of globalization to a sudden and dramatic end, but also the development of the predominantly national framework within which the bank had to operate from 1914 until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. More recently, the focus has shifted back to European and global activities, with Deutsche Bank forging new paths into the Anglo-American capital markets business - so opening another extraordinary chapter for the bank.

Moshenskiy S. From Global Imbalances to the "Great Depression" (1914-1939) - Sergey Z. Moshenskiy 2014-07-08

This book is devoted to a difficult period in the history of the securities market between the First and the Second World Wars. It was then when collapse of the global financial system began. Financial relationships set in the late XIX - early XX centuries around British Empire and London, the main financial centre of the "first globalization" era, were breaking. This long and painful process, complicated by the collapse of the gold standard system, created global imbalances of the 1920s, associated with huge war debts and overflowing gold from Europe to the United States. Those imbalances spawned not only the "Great Crash" in 1929, but also the "Great Depression" of the 1930s, in many ways resembling the "Great Recession" at the beginning of the XXI century.

Hitler: Ascent - Volker Ullrich 2017-10-24

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • This landmark biography of Hitler puts an emphasis on the man himself: his personality, his temperament, and his beliefs. "[A] fascinating Shakespearean parable about how the confluence of circumstance, chance, a ruthless individual and the willful blindness of others can transform a country — and, in Hitler's case, lead to an unimaginable nightmare for the world." —Michiko Kakutani, *The New York Times* Volker Ullrich's *Hitler*, the first in a two-volume biography, has changed the way scholars and laypeople alike understand the man who has become the personification of evil. Drawing on previously unseen papers and new scholarly research, Ullrich charts Hitler's life from his childhood through his experiences in the First World War and his subsequent rise as a far-right leader. Focusing on the personality behind the policies, Ullrich creates a vivid portrait of a man and his megalomania, political skill, and horrifying worldview. *Hitler* is an essential historical biography with unsettling resonance in contemporary times.

*Changing Times: Germany in 20 Th -Century Europe- Les Temps Qui Changent : L'Allemagne Dans L'Europe Du 20 E Siècle* - Sylvain Schirmann 2008

Proceedings of the doctoral summer seminar, «Changing times. Germany in 20th-Century Europe: Continuity, Evolution and Breakdowns», organised by the European Academy of Yuste Foundation in cooperation with the SEGEI network, in the Royal Monastery of Yuste and Palace of Charles V (10th-15th September 2007). Actes du séminaire doctoral d'été, « Les temps qui changent. L'Allemagne dans l'Europe du 20e

siècle: Continuité, évolution et rupture », organisé par la Fondation Académie Européenne de Yuste et le réseau SEGEI dans le Monastère Royal de Yuste et le Palais de Charles Quint (du 10 au 15 septembre 2007).

**The German Right, 1918-1930** - Larry Eugene Jones 2020-04-02  
Analyzes the role of the non-Nazi German Right in the destabilization and paralysis of Weimar democracy from 1918 to 1930.

Hjalmar Schacht - Arie van der Hek 2020-03-11

Hjalmar Schacht gilt auf Grund seiner Rolle als Präsident der Reichsbank bis heute als umstrittene Figur in der Wirtschaftsgeschichte. Gleichwohl er nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg umfassende Kritik an der Geld-, Finanz- und Wirtschaftspolitik der Bundesbank und der Bundesregierung übte, fanden seine theoretischen Ansichten bisher wenig Beachtung. Dabei ist sein Beitrag zur wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Forschung bemerkenswert. Dieses Buch diskutiert daher erstmals systematisch Schachts Ansichten zur Geld- und Konjunkturpolitik. Im Mittelpunkt steht dabei die Frage, welche Bedeutung Schachts Analysen für die Gestaltung von geld- und konjunkturpolitischen Systemen haben, die inhärent eine Preis- und Wechselkursstabilität fördern. Vergleicht man seine Analysen mit denen anderer Teilnehmer der wirtschaftlichen Debatte in der Nachkriegszeit, sind sie in Tiefgang und Treffsicherheit kaum übertroffen.

*The Origins of the Second World War: An International Perspective* - Frank McDonough 2011-09-22

Many major world events have occurred since the last key anniversary of the beginning of the Second World War, and these events have had a dramatic impact on the international stage: 9/11, the Iraq War, climate change and the world economic crisis. This is an opportune moment to bring together a group of major international experts who will offer a series of new interpretations of the key aspects of the origins of the Second World War. Each chapter is based on original archival research and written by scholars who are all leading experts in their fields. This is a truly international collection of articles, with wide breadth and scope, which includes contributions from historians, and also political scientists, gender theorists, and international relations experts. This is an important contribution to scholarly debate on one of the most important events of the 20th century and a subject of major interest to the general reader, historians, students and researchers, policy makers and conflict prevention experts.

**Betriebswirtschaftslehre in Wissenschaft und Geschichte** - Klaus Brockhoff 2009

Im deutschen Sprachraum ist die Betriebswirtschaftslehre im Vergleich zu anderen Feldern geistiger Erkenntnissuche als Wissenschaft erst sehr spät wahrgenommen worden. Der Praxisbezug des Faches verlangt kurze Studiengänge, in denen Forschung und Erkenntnisgewinnung nicht (mehr) unterzubringen sind. Wissenschaftliche Betriebswirtschaftslehre stellt allerdings große Potenziale bereit. Die zeitliche Einordnung von Methoden, Konzepten und Namen hilft, die Zusammenhänge von 8000 v. Chr. bis heute zu erschließen und Parallelen zu ziehen.

Reshaping Capitalism in Weimar and Nazi Germany - Moritz Föllmer

2022-01-31

In Weimar and Nazi Germany, capitalism was hotly contested, discreetly practiced, and politically regulated. This volume shows how it adapted to fit a nation undergoing drastic changes following World War I. Through wide-ranging cultural histories, a transatlantic cast of historians probes the ways contemporaries debated, concealed, promoted, and racialized capitalism. They show how bankers and industrialists, storeowners and commercial designers, intellectuals and politicians reshaped a controversial economic order at a time of fundamental uncertainty and drastic rupture. The book thus sheds fresh light on the strategies used by Hitler and his followers to gain and maintain widespread support. The authors conclude that National Socialism succeeded in mobilizing capitalism's energies while at the same time claiming to have overcome a system they identified with pernicious Jewish influences. In so doing, the volume also speaks to the broader issue of how capitalism can adapt to new times.

**Myth and the Human Sciences** - Angus Nicholls 2014-12-05

This is the first book-length critical analysis in any language of Hans Blumenberg's theory of myth. Blumenberg can be regarded as the most important German theorist of myth of the second half of the twentieth century, and his *Work on Myth* (1979) has resonated across disciplines ranging from literary theory, via philosophy, religious studies and anthropology, to the history and philosophy of science. Nicholls introduces Anglophone readers to Blumenberg's biography and to his philosophical contexts. He elucidates Blumenberg's theory of myth by relating it to three important developments in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century German philosophy (hermeneutics, phenomenology and philosophical anthropology), while also comparing Blumenberg's ideas with those of other prominent theorists of myth such as Vico, Hume, Schelling, Max Müller, Frazer, Sorel, Freud, Cassirer, Heidegger, Horkheimer and Adorno. According to Nicholls, Blumenberg's theory of myth can only be understood in relation to the 'human sciences,' since it emerges from a speculative hypothesis concerning the emergence of the earliest human beings. For Blumenberg, myth was originally a cultural adaptation that constituted the human attempt to deal with anxieties concerning the threatening forces of nature by anthropomorphizing those forces into mythic images. In the final two chapters, Blumenberg's theory of myth is placed within the post-war political context of West Germany. Through a consideration of Blumenberg's exchanges with Carl Schmitt, as well as by analysing unpublished correspondence and parts of the original *Work of Myth* manuscript that Blumenberg held back from publication, Nicholls shows that Blumenberg's theory of myth also amounted to a reckoning with the legacy of National Socialism.

**Germany and the Origins of the Second World War** - Jonathan Wright 2007-09-27

Jonathan Wright explores the events, discusses rival interpretations and places the policies of Hitler in the context of Germany as a whole. Wright explains that support rose and fell, but, nevertheless, by December 1941 Hitler had succeeded in carrying Germany into a world war for racial empire.