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A Sociological Theory of Value Gesamtausgabe: Goethe ; Deutschlands innere Wandlung ; Das Problem der historischen Zeit ; Rembrandt Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence International Review of Agricultural Economics Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence AfrikanerInnen in Deutschland und schwarze Deutsche Gesamtausgabe: Goethe (1913). Deutschlands innere Wandlung (1914). Das Problem der historischen Zeit (1916). Rembrandt (1916) Monthly Bulletin Monthly Bulletin. New Series The American Historical Review The Social Theory of Georg Simmel Bibliographical Series Branch Library News Catalog of Copyright Entries Catalog of Copyright Entries Deutsche Kolonialzeitung Zeitschrift Der Deutschen Öl- und Fett-Industrie Die Wirtschaftlichen Kräfte Deutschlands Bulletin English Edition Bulletin of the International Labour Office The German Army League Index-catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army Germany Without Bismarck Germany Without Bismarck Das Echo Zeitschrift Des Vereins Für Die Rübenzucker-industrie Des Deutschen Reichs Subject Index of the Modern Works Added to the British Museum Library Weltgeschichte der letzten hundert Jahre (1815-1914) Reichs-Arbeitsblatt Bibliographie Der Deutschen Naturwissenschaftlichen Litteratur. Abt.II Subject-index of the London Library, St. James's Square, London Weltgeschichte in zehn Bänden: Bd. Die Zeit Bismarcks. Die aussereuropäischen Staaten. Die letzten Jahrzehnte des alten Europa. Der Ursprung des Weltkrieges bis zu den Kriegserklärungen Weltgeschichte seit der Völkerwanderung Georg Simmel An Economic History of the First German Unification Die Tragödie Deutschlands German Literary Culture at the Zero Hour Host Bibliographic Record for Boundwith Item Barcode 30112117958063 and Others Modern World History, 1776-1926 Literarisches Zentralblatt für Deutschland

In this book, Natàlia Cantó Milà elaborates on Georg Simmel's relational approach to a theory of value, pointing at the heuristic possibilities that this approach offers to modern sociology and to a sociology of modernity. She does so by focusing on the theory of value Simmel developed in his »The Philosophy of Money«, delivering an alternative reading of this book that views its theory of value as its main axial point. Simmel's theory of value is depicted by Cantó Milà as including an intrinsically sociological aspect, since economic as well as moral, ethic and aesthetic values are conceived as resulting from human relations. Vol. 7, 1912 contains as a supplement the Resolutions of the VIIth delegates' meeting of the International Association for labour legislation. This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1967. There is a striking chronological parallel between Germany's transition from a post-Malthusian regime to modern economic growth and the formation of a modern nation-state between the late 1860s and the early 1880s, which culminated in the events of 1871. The central question of this book is whether and how such state formation did in fact contribute to economic development. Twenty chapters written by leading experts in their respective fields deal with various aspects of the book's main question. Together, they identify three channels by which national unification contributed to

Germany's economic development: (1) Creation of a nation-state completed a process of institutional Unification of a large inland area and thereby increased the integration of domestic markets. (2) Unification raised the capacity of the political system with respect to regulating complex domains, such as stock companies, patenting, and social insurance. (3) The emerging political regime of market-preserving federalism promoted the quality of economic institutions. Moreover, a set of chapters dealing with the experience of other European economies apart from Germany during the second half of the nineteenth century highlight additional factors in nineteenth-century economic development, most notably the first wave of modern globalization and economic geography. Readers interested in the history of state building and the economic history of Germany and of Europe in general during the age of industrialization and globalization and students of the economic effects of political integration and decentralized state growth will all gain much from this book.

Bibliographical footnotes. "Simmel's books in German and English": p. 180-182. "Teachers' bulletin", vol. 4- issued as part of v. 23, no. 9- This study shows how power was constructed, enacted, and contested by discursive and non-discursive strategies and practices. It emphasizes the local and historic divergence of these processes and illustrates how Germans and Africans were able to produce exclusive power arenas but also engaged in a reciprocal extraversion of the respective power of the other. Stefanie Michels teaches at the University of Cologne, Germany. Vol. 48- published in two parts: Allgemeiner Teil, and Technischer Teil. Contemporary sociology increasingly seems to be adopting a perspective similar to that on which Georg Simmel's analysis and interpretations rested. To a significant degree, therefore, sociologists continue to turn to Simmel for a basic understanding of the forms and processes of social life. Nicholas Spykman's *The Social Theory of Georg Simmel*, originally published in 1925, was the first comprehensive account of Simmel's ideas. It remains a most valuable summary of the major elements of his thought. Spykman wrote this study for a specific purpose: to indicate Simmel's conception of the relations between different fields of theoretic inquiry into socio-historical actuality; to make Simmel's contributions to the methodology of the social sciences understood; and to illustrate Simmel's conception of sociology as a science. He shows that Simmel was primarily a social philosopher interested in a functional understanding of socio-historical realities, art and economic values, morals and aesthetics, religion, and the function of money. Spykman identifies three major phases in the development of Simmel's thought: the first is primarily occupied with methodology and the presuppositions of the social sciences; during the second he wrote several essays containing philosophic interpretations of modern civilization; and the third culminated in his metaphysics of culture. *The Social Theory of Georg Simmel*, graced with a new introduction by David Frisby, one of the foremost contemporary Simmel experts, is an outstandingly organized, coherent presentation of the complex and subtle ideas of one of the intellectual giants of modern sociology. The 'zero hour' of the title was 1945, when Germany had to confront total devastation, the crimes of Nazism, the onset of the Cold War, & the division of the country. It was a time of intense intellectual debate, here reviewed through the mediums of literature & literary discourse. This book traces the development of the German Army League from its inception through the earliest days of the Weimar Republic. Founded in January 1912, the League promoted the intensification of German militarism and the cultivation of German nationalism. As the last and second largest of the patriotic societies to emerge after 1890, the League led the campaign for army expansion in 1912 and 1913, and against the growing influence of socialism and pacifism within Germany. Attempting to harness popular and nationalist sentiment against the government's foreign and domestic policies by preying on Germans' fears of defeat and socialism, the League contributed to the polarization of German society and aggravated the international tensions which culminated in the Great War. Coetzee combines an analysis of the League's principal personalities and policies with an exploration of the inner workings of local and regional branches, arguing that rather than having served solely as a barometer of populist nationalist sentiment, the League also reflected the machinations of men of education and prominence who believed that an unresponsive German government had stifled their own careers, dealt ineffectually with the prospect of domestic unrest, and squandered the nation's

military superiority over its European rivals. "Collection of incunabula and early medical prints in the library of the Surgeon-general's office, U.S. Army": Ser. 3, v. 10, p. 1415-1436.