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The History of the Holocaust in Romania BRILL

This study challenges the rose-tinted view of the interwar period in Romanian history, which is often judged against the darkness of almost five decades of Communist rule. Romania, like several of the states of Eastern Europe, emerged from the First World War as it had entered it, as a predominantly agricultural country, and one of its major problems was the condition of the peasantry. This volume's focus is the drive to improve that condition, on the collapse of democracy, and the search by Romania's leaders for strategies to secure the state, to assert the country's independence, and to maintain its territorial integrity in the face of the threat to the European order posed by two totalitarian systems, represented by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. By examining recent scholarship, this volume provides the most up-to-date account of Romania's predicament in the interwar years. Romania, 1916–1941 is a useful resource for upper-level undergraduates, postgraduates and scholars interested in foreign policy, politics, society, internationalization and late development in interwar Central and Eastern Europe.

Making Ethnicity in Southern Bessarabia Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht

It is one of the great ironies of the history of fascism that, despite their fascination with ultra-nationalism, its adherents understood themselves as members of a transnational political movement. While a true "Fascist International" has never been established, European fascists shared common goals and sentiments as well as similar worldviews. They also drew on each other for support and motivation, even though relations among them were not free from misunderstandings and conflicts. Through a series of fascinating case studies, this expansive collection examines fascism's transnational dimension, from the movements inspired by the early example of Fascist Italy to the international antifascist organizations that emerged in subsequent years.

Zeitschrift für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde Peter Lang

The past may be approached from a variety of directions. A myth reunites people around certain values and projects and pushes them in one direction or another. The present volume brings together a range of case studies of myth making and myth breaking in east Europe from the nineteenth century to the present day. In particular, it focuses on the complex process through which memories are transformed into myths. This problematic interplay between memory and myth-making is analyzed in conjunction with the role of myths in the political and social life of the region. The essays include cases of forging myths about national pre-history, about the endorsement of nation building by means of historiography, and above all, about communist and post-communist mythologies. The studies shed new light on the creation of local and national identities, as well as the legitimization of ideologies through myth-making. Together, the contributions show that myths were often instrumental in the vast projects of social and political mobilization during a period which has witnessed, among others, two world wars and the harsh oppression of the communist regimes. \ddot{y}

A Providential Anti-Semitism Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht

We often think of the Balkans as a region beset by turmoil and backwardness, but from late antiquity to the present it has been a dynamic meeting place of cultures and religions. Marie-

Janine Calic invites us to reconsider the history of this intriguing, diverse region as essential to the story of global Europe.

Politics and Peasants in Interwar Romania Springer

Juden und Deutsche in Rumänien – das ist eine wechselvolle Geschichte. Warum wurde sie so lange kaum erforscht? Wie begann die Aufarbeitung im In- und Ausland? Und welche Rolle spielten die Landsmannschaften? Mariana Hausleitner zeichnet die Geschichte der Juden und der Deutschen in Rumänien seit 1830 nach. Sie identifiziert die Netzwerke der verschiedenen politischen Strömungen in unterschiedlichen Regionen und rekonstruiert die geschichtswissenschaftliche Aufarbeitung der wechselvollen Minderheitenpolitik. Die Geschichte der Juden und Deutschen in Rumänien reicht von kompletter Rechtlosigkeit für die rumänischen Juden bis 1919 bei gleichzeitigem königlichen Schutz für die Deutschen über die erfolgreiche gemeinsame Verteidigung kultureller Autonomie in der Zwischenkriegszeit bis zu Rumänisierung, Genozid (im Falle der Juden), kollektiver Bestrafung und Auswanderung. Mariana Hausleitner dokumentiert die historische Entwicklung und die ihr zugrunde liegende Politik sowie deren historiografische Aufarbeitung.

Fascism without Borders Bloomsbury Publishing

In the media, Southeastern Europe (SEE) is repeatedly portrayed as an area characterized by the exclusion of the "Other". There is no doubt that xenophobia, racism, homophobia, anti-Semitism, and anti-Ziganism are deeply rooted within every European society, as is evident in the rise of hostile atmospheres towards Muslims in Denmark, Germany, and Sweden. Recurrent debates in Germany on so-called "poverty- and social welfare-migrants" from Bulgaria, Kosovo, and Romania, as well as anti-Islam movements like Patriotic Europeans against Islamization of the Occident (PEGIDA) are illustrating examples. Focusing on Southeastern Europe, this volume will make a nuanced contribution to these ongoing debates. Volume contributions are composed as empirical case studies on diverse forms of othering in different national contexts and settings of SEE and bare actual insights for further comparisons; some of them also seek to compare or analyze transnational aspects. In methodological terms, these contributions take a multilayer perspective addressing a variety of different academic schools and approaches including historiographic perspectives, remembrance history, poststructuralist discourse analysis, intersectional feminist and queer research, network analysis, studies on social movements, quantitative approaches, societal comparison, and anthropology. The editors managed to gather a broad variety of contributors from different disciplines both from the region of Southeastern Europe and Germany. Therefore, this volume is a multi-perspective contribution to answer the question on manifestations of othering in SEE. Especially in the light of the refugee crisis, the texts presented in this volume are relevant for the whole of Europe.

The Great Cauldron Taylor & Francis

Bringing together an expert group of established and emerging scholars, this book analyses the pervasive myth of the 'new man' in various fascist movements and far-right regimes between 1919 and 1945. Through a series of ground-breaking case studies focusing on countries in Europe, but with additional chapters on Argentina, Brazil and Japan, The "New Man" in Radical Right Ideology and Practice, 1919-45 argues that what many national forms of far-right politics understood at the time as a so-called 'anthropological revolution' is essential to understanding this ideology's bio-political, often revolutionary dynamics. It explores how these movements promoted the creation of a new, ideal human, what this ideal looked like and what this things tell us about fascism's emergence in the 20th century. The years after World War One saw the rise of regimes and movements professing totalitarian aims. In the case of revolutionary, radical-right movements, these totalising goals extended to changing the very nature of humanity through modern science, propaganda and conquest. At its most extreme, one of the key aims of fascism – the most extreme manifestation of radical right politics between the wars – was to create a 'new man'. Naturally, this manifested itself in different ways in varying national contexts and this volume explores these manifestations in order to better comprehend early 20th-century fascism both within national boundaries and in a broader, transnational context.

Die Tat Springer Nature

An investigation into the manifold uses of ethnicity through the history of southern Bessarabia, a multiethnic

region that has been ruled by competing empires and nations, all of which used ethnicity to administer the region's diverse inhabitants.

Operation Autonomous Harvard University Press

The Ottoman conquest of the Balkans constitutes a major change in European history. Scholarship on the topic is extensive, yet the evidence produced by decades of research is very scattered and lacking comprehensive synthesis, not to mention consensual interpretation. Although major political and military milestones seem to have been investigated thoroughly, there is a notable absence of more theoretical and interpretative approaches that overarch the entire phenomenon rather than merely individual aspects. Scholars have hitherto addressed the topic from various perspectives and employing a wide range of methods, but Byzantine studies, Ottoman studies, Eastern Mediterranean studies and national historiographies in the Balkan countries have yet to establish either a coherent collaboration or a consistent model of interpretation. This volume therefore rather aims at opening and structuring a new heuristic approach and at coordinating a field of studies that is of crucial importance for understanding change in European history.

Understanding the Populist Shift JHU Press

Drawing from an exhaustive collection of original Jewish accounts and sources not available until the fall of Nicolae Ceausescu in the late 1980s, Jean Ancel provides a detailed analysis of the path of antisemitism that led to the unspeakable horrors of the Holocaust in Romania. The Romanians and other nations inside and outside the Balkans related differently to "their Jews" and "other Jews," that is, those living in districts annexed to Romania after the First World War and those in areas occupied and annexed to the Romanian military administration after the Soviet invasion in June 1941. The Jews of the Regat, the core Romanian principality, suffered pogroms, decrees, and degradation, but on the whole they survived the Holocaust. Although more Jews survived in Romania than in any other non-occupied country allied with Germany, contemporary Romanian sources show that the Antonescu regime and Romania itself killed at least 400,000 Jews, including 180,000 Ukrainian Jews. Among Nazi Germany's allies, Romania contributed most to the extermination of the Jewish people.

Faschismus? Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Since Theodor Adorno's attack on the writing of poetry "after Auschwitz," artists and theorists have faced the problem of reconciling the moral enormity of the Nazi genocide with the artist's search for creative freedom. In Holocaust Representation, Berel Lang addresses the relation between ethics and art in the context of contemporary discussions of the Holocaust. Are certain aesthetic means or genres "out of bounds" for the Holocaust? To what extent should artists be constrained by the "actuality" of history—and is the Holocaust unique in raising these problems of representation? The dynamics between artistic form and content generally hold even more intensely, Lang argues, when art's subject has the moral weight of an event like the Holocaust. As authors reach beyond the standard conventions for more adequate means of representation, Holocaust writings frequently display a blurring of genres. The same impulse manifests itself in repeated claims of historical as well as artistic authenticity. Informing Lang's discussion are the recent conflicts about the truth-status of Benjamin Wilkomirski's "memoir" Fragments and the comic fantasy of Roberto Benigni's film Life Is Beautiful. Lang views Holocaust representation as limited by a combination of ethical and historical constraints. As art that violates such constraints often lapses into sentimentality or melodrama, cliché or kitsch, this becomes all the more objectionable when its subject is moral enormity. At an extreme, all Holocaust representation must face the test of whether its referent would not be more authentically expressed by silence—that is, by the absence of representation.

Selbstbehauptung gegen staatliche Zwangsmaßnahmen Berghahn Books

Fascism exerted a crucial ideological and political influence across Europe and beyond. Its appeal reached much further than the expanding transnational circle of 'fascists', crossing into the territory of the mainstream, authoritarian, and traditional right. Meanwhile, fascism's seemingly inexorable rise unfolded against the backdrop of a dramatic shift towards dictatorship in large parts of Europe during the 1920s and especially 1930s. These dictatorships shared a growing conviction that 'fascism' was the driving force of a new, post-liberal, fiercely nationalist and anti-communist order. The ten contributions to this volume seek to capture, theoretically and empirically, the complex transnational dynamic between interwar dictatorships. This dynamic, involving diffusion of ideas and practices, cross-fertilisation, and reflexive adaptation, muddled the boundaries between 'fascist' and 'authoritarian' constituencies of the interwar European right.

Between States Random House Australia

Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Engelbert Dollfuß, Francisco Franco, die Militärdiktatoren Japans, Ante Pavelić?, Ion Antonescu, António Salazar und andere galten als Faschisten. Waren sie alle Proponenten desselben Faschismus – oder ist der Begriff zu einem mitunter falsch verwendeten Etikett verkommen? Die faschistische Herrschaft in Italien begründete ein politisches Modell, das für Europa bis 1945 – und darüber hinaus – prägend war. Aber war

Faschismus gleich Faschismus? Der absolute Totalitarismus des Nationalsozialismus unterschied sich von der autoritären Dollfuß-Schuschnigg-Diktatur. Wenn einerseits die militärische Expansionspolitik der "Achsenmächte" Deutschland, Italien und Japan ein zentrales Merkmal des Faschismus war, können Dollfuß und Franco dann als Faschisten gelten? Wenn andererseits die Unterdrückung universeller Grundrechte den Wesenskern des Faschismus darstellt, was unterscheidet ihn von anderen repressiven Systemen wie den Diktaturen Stalins und Maos? Und was bedeutet es, wenn im 21. Jahrhundert Trump und Putin unter Faschismusverdacht geraten? Anton Pelinka dekonstruiert den Begriff anhand historischer Beispiele und geht der Frage nach, ob es eine allgemeine Faschismusneigung gibt, die immer wieder politische Beben und weltweite Katastrophen auslösen kann.

Hitler's Forgotten Ally American Philosophical Society

The results of the last European Elections of 2014 confirmed the rise of right and far right 'populist' parties across the EU. The success of a range of parties, such as Denmark's Dansk Folkeparti, Slovenia's Slovenska demokratska stranka, France's Front National, Greece's Golden Dawn, the United Kingdom Independence Party, Beppe Grillo's Five Star Movement in Italy and the Austrian FPÖ, has been perceived as a political wave which is transforming the face of the European Parliament, and challenging at some level the hegemony of the 'big four' well-established European political forces that lead the Strasbourg's assembly: the ALDE, EPP, S&D and Greens/ALE. As 'populism' has become a major issue in many EU countries, this collection aims to provide a critical understanding of related trends and recommend ways in which they can be challenged both in policy and praxis, by using the gender-race-ethnicity-sexual orientation intersectionality approach. This international volume combines extensive transnational comparative data analysis, as well as research at discursive, attitudinal and behavioural levels.

Religion und Kultur im albanischsprachigen Südosteuropa Berghahn Books

In the post-communist era it has become evident that the emerging democracies in Eastern Europe will be determined by many factors, only some of them political. Throughout the region, the Orthodox, Roman Catholic, and Greek Catholic churches have tried to impose their views on democracy through direct political engagement. Moreover, surveys show that the churches (and the army) enjoy more popular confidence than elected political bodies such as parliaments. These results reflect widespread disenchantment with a democratization process that has allowed politicians to advance their own agendas rather than work to solve the urgent socio-economic problems these countries face. In this penetrating study, Lavinia Stan and Lucian Turcescu investigate the interaction of religion and politics in one such country, Romania. Facing internal challenges and external competitions from other religions old and new, the Orthodox Church in Romania has sought to consolidate its position and ensure Romania's version of democracy recognizes its privileged position of "national Church", enforcing the Church's stances on issues such as homosexuality and abortion. The post-communist state and political elite in turn rely on the Church for compliance with educational and cultural policies and to quell the insistent demands of the Hungarian minority for autonomy. Stan and Turcescu examine the complex relationship between church and state in this new Romania, providing analysis in key areas: church collaboration with communist authorities, post-communist electoral politics, nationalism and ethno-politics, restitution of Greek Catholic property, religious education, and sexual behavior and reproduction. As the first scholars to be given access to confidential materials from the archives of the communist political police, the notorious Securitate, Stan and Turcescu also examine church archives, legislation, news reports, and interviews with politicians and church leaders. This study will move the debate from common analyses of nationalism in isolation to more comprehensive investigations which consider the impact of religious actors on a multitude of other issues relevant to the political and social life of the country.

Minorities Under Attack Springer

The authors of this book analyze the mechanisms and strategies that allow specific religious actors to affect the foreign policy agenda and decisions of the countries in which they are active. Paying special attention to events and phenomena that have had a decisive impact on regional and global development, this book provides an international outlook on how the activities of religious actors can influence foreign policy. The research subject was inspired by the idea of identifying what dynamics are occurring and whether there are any discernible trends.

Religion and Politics in Post-Communist Romania Dutton Juvenile

During the European elections of 2014, one of the main issues raised by the media was the electoral performance of so called 'populist parties'. The electorate confirmed its deep dissatisfaction with mainstream political parties, voting for far right parties in parliamentary elections in Northern Europe (Austria, Denmark, Sweden), Eastern Europe (Hungary, where the deeply anti-Semitic Jobbik party gained votes) and in France (where the French National Front won about a quarter of the vote), while in the Southern European countries, battered by austerity policies, it was the radical right and left in Greece (Golden Dawn and Syriza) and the radical left in Spain (Podemos) that obtained excellent scores. This book examines the growing trend towards far and extreme right populism that has emerged prominently in Northern (Finland), Western (Austria, Denmark, France, the UK), Southern (Greece, Italy) and Central/Eastern Europe (Slovenia, Bulgaria) since the 1990s. Providing a critical understanding of current European trends and analysing the

complex phenomena covered by the notion of populism, this book will be of interest to students and scholars researching right-wing politics, as well as European politics more generally.

No Place to Lay One's Head Oxford University Press

This book is the first complete study in English of Antonescu's part in the Second World War. Antonescu was a major ally of Hitler and Romania fielded the third largest Axis army, joined the Tripartite Pact in November 1940 as a sovereign state and participated in the attack on the Soviet Union of 22 June 1941 as an equal partner of Germany.

The Rise of the Far Right in Europe Stanford University Press

The volume discusses the integration of peasants into the nation building project of Greater Romania with a focus on social and cultural practices. Thus, it addresses one of the key questions of the new political system in post-imperial East Central and Southeast Europe. It advocates a shift from a multiple top-down perspective (capital – province, urban political elites – rural voters) to an analysis concentrating on regionally diverse rural societies with a special interest in the predominantly ethnic Romanian population.

The "New Man" in Radical Right Ideology and Practice, 1919-45 Routledge

Ivor Porter first came to Romania in 1939 as a teacher of English - to the exotic, semi-oriental Bucharest described by Olivia Manning. After the war had broken out, and Romania had been absorbed into the Axis sphere of influence, he - together with his fellow-expatriates - was forced to leave a colourful, turbulent country to which he had become increasingly attached; but he was to return in 1943 as a member of SOE, parachuted in to play his part in the plot to overthrow the pro-Nazi regime of Marshal Antonescu and install a government more sympathetic to the Allied cause. Operation Anonymous, and the successful coup that followed in 1944, may well have hastened the end of the war by several months by helping the Red Army to sweep through the Carpathians into Central Europe, and south to the frontiers of Greece, yet for the Romanians themselves Russia, rather than Germany, was the ancient enemy. Mixing the author's own experiences with detailed diplomatic and military history, Operation Autonomous opens up an important and neglected aspect of the war - and one that was to have momentous implications for the settlement of post-war Europe.