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Peter Brett (1918–1975), Alice Erh-Soon Tay (1934–2004) and Geoffrey Sawer (1910–1996) are key, yet largely overlooked, members of Australia's first community of legal scholars. This book is a critical study of how their ideas and endeavours contributed to Australia's discipline of law and the first Australian legal theories. It examines how three marginal figures – a Jewish man (Brett), a Chinese woman (Tay), and a war orphan (Sawer) – rose to prominence during a transformative period for Australian legal education and scholarship. Drawing on in-depth interviews with former colleagues and students, extensive archival research, and an appraisal of their contributions to scholarship and teaching, this book explores the three professors' international networks and broader social and historical milieux. Their pivotal leadership roles in law departments at the University of Melbourne, University of Sydney, and the Australian National University are also critically assessed. Ranging from local experiences and the concerns of a nascent Australian legal academy to the complex transnational phenomena of legal scholarship and theory, *Free Hands and Minds* makes a compelling case for contextualising law and legal culture within society. At a time of renewed crisis in legal education and research in the common law world, it also offers a vivid, nuanced and critical account of the enduring liberal foundations of Australia's discipline of law.

In July 2000 a conference was held to honour the 65th birthdays of four of the leading international figures in the field of quantum many-body theory. The joint research careers of John Clark, Alpo Kallio, Manfred Ristig and Sergio Rosati total some 150 years, and this festschrift celebrated their achievements. These cover a remarkably wide spectrum. The topics in this book reflect that diversity, ranging from formal aspects to real systems, including nuclear and subnuclear systems, quantum fluids and solids, quantum spin systems and strongly correlated electron systems. The book collects more than 30 invited contributions from eminent scientists, chosen both from among the participants at the conference and from colleagues who were unable to attend but nevertheless wished to contribute. To match the high standing of the honourees, the articles are of an exceptionally high quality. Together they provide a vivid overview of current work across the spectrum of quantum many-body theory.

Revised and updated, this highly acclaimed work, now in its fourth edition, remains the most comprehensive source of information available on organic pigments. It provides up-to-date information on synthesis, reaction mechanism, physical and chemical properties, test methods, and applications of all the industrially produced organic pigments available on the world market. This fourth edition now includes new chapters on the latest applications and three-dimensional X-ray analysis, while the chapters on legislation, ecology, and toxicology have been rewritten to reflect recent developments. Sets the international standard for information on the synthesis, reaction mechanisms, properties, relevant test methods, and applications of organic pigments Contains all industrially produced pigments of the world market, even those which can no longer be found in producers' catalogs are described Standardized methods allow test results to be compared throughout the book The reader is given useful hints as to which pigment

is best for a given application Clearly structured and concise text with up-to-date references to the pertinent literature Ecological and toxicological properties of organic pigments are outlined Appendix offers invaluable flow diagrams on the manufacture of numerous pigments, a table of all described pigments with information about their C.I. and CAS registration, and an in-depth subject index

A history of the agricultural sciences in Nazi Germany is presented in this book. The book analyzes scientific practice under the Nazi regime, Nazi agricultural policy and autarkic strategies, and the expansion policy in Eastern Europe. It offers new insights into the Auschwitz concentration camp and new perspectives on the cooperation between German elite scientists and the Nazi regime. The book goes on to dismiss the assumption that "Arian physics" were typical for Nazi Germany.

This collection explores different approaches to contextualizing and conceptualizing the history of Pietism, particularly Pietistic groups who migrated from central Europe to the British colonies in North America during the long eighteenth century. Emerging in German speaking lands during the seventeenth century, Pietism was closely related to Puritanism, sharing similar evangelical and heterogeneous characteristics. Dissatisfied with the established Lutheran and Reformed Churches, Pietists sought to revivify Christianity through godly living, biblical devotion, millennialism and the establishment of new forms of religious association. As Pietism represents a diverse set of impulses rather than a centrally organized movement, there were inevitably fundamental differences amongst Pietist groups, and these differences - and conflicts - were carried with those that emigrated to the New World. The importance of Pietism in shaping Protestant society and culture in Europe and North America has long been recognized, but as a topic of scholarly inquiry, it has until now received little interdisciplinary attention. Offering essays by leading scholars from a range of fields, this volume provides an interdisciplinary overview of the subject. Beginning with discussions about the definition of Pietism, the collection next looks at the social, political and cultural dimensions of Pietism in German-speaking Europe. This is then followed by a section investigating the attempts by German Pietists to establish new, religiously-based communities in North America. The collection concludes with discussions on new directions in Pietist research. Together these essays help situate Pietism in the broader Atlantic context, making an important contribution to understanding religious life in Europe and colonial North America during the eighteenth century.

A história do início do domínio nazista nas palavras da maior autoridade no assunto. Como tudo começou? Como os alemães puderam permanecer amando sua pátria sob o Nazismo e até mesmo contribuir para o seu extremismo? Foi atrás destas respostas que o historiador de Cambridge, Richard Evans, partiu e que resultou em um dos mais importantes trabalhos sobre o Terceiro Reich já feitos. A chegada do 3o Reich é o primeiro de três volumes do autor sobre o assunto e que serão publicados pela Planeta. Nesta primeira obra fundamental, Evans percorre o surgimento de uma cultura disseminada na Alemanha até a imposição do regime ditatorial, em 1933. Aclamado pela crítica internacional, o livro de Evans oferece um mergulho no pensamento nazista em uma linguagem acessível para leigos.

Increasingly, historians & museum curators are using technological artifacts as expressions of human culture. Reflecting the broad scope of interaction between science, technology & society, they can help us see not just machines, but also

imaginative worlds of the past. Building on this growing interest, three of the world's greatest depositories of material heritage in the history of technology - the Deutsches Museum in Munich, the Science Museum in London & the Smithsonian Institution in Washington - are cooperating in the new series of publications which explores the use of objects as resources in the study of the history of science, technology & medicine. Each volume will examine a wide range of uses of objects but will focus on a particular area of study. With its focus on modern technology, *Manifesting Medicine* is a history of medicine with a difference. The authors have striven to show that those who today encounter the artifacts of this book, in its pages & even perhaps "in the flesh," will be confronting big subjects: blood, life, danger, & conception. All those interested in how medicine affects the culture of the healthy well as the fate of the sick will find this volume of interest.

Die Reihe Islamkundliche Untersuchungen wurde 1969 im Klaus Schwarz Verlag begründet und hat sich zu einem der wichtigsten Publikationsorgane der Islamwissenschaft in Deutschland entwickelt. Die über 330 Bände widmen sich der Geschichte, Kultur und den Gesellschaften Nordafrikas, des Nahen und Mittleren Ostens sowie Zentral-, Süd- und Südost-Asiens.

This book presents to all those who are interested in the history of Anaesthesiology historical details and information on the development of anaesthesiology in Germany and the remarkable growth of our Society. At the founding session of the German Society of Anaesthesia in Munich on 10 April 1953 42 persons had signed the founding documents. Today about 12,000 anaesthetists are members of the German Society of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine, making the DGAI the biggest national society within ESA. Well known are the pioneering contributions of German scientists and surgeons to the development of general, regional and local anaesthesia during the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. But less known outside Germany are the reasons for the delayed evolution of anaesthesiology as a specialty of its own in German medicine, far later than in the UK, Scandinavia or the USA. In this book you will find answers to this question and detailed information on the successful evolution of anaesthesiology especially at the Faculties of Medicine at German universities.

At the end of 1941, six weeks after the mass deportations of Jews from Nazi Germany had begun, Gestapo offices across the Reich received an urgent telex from Adolf Eichmann, decreeing that all war-wounded and decorated Jewish veterans of World War I be exempted from upcoming "evacuations." Why this was so, and how Jewish veterans at least initially were able to avoid the fate of ordinary Jews under the Nazis, is the subject of *Comrades Betrayed*. Michael Geheran deftly illuminates how the same values that compelled Jewish soldiers to demonstrate bravery in the front lines in World War I made it impossible for them to accept passively, let alone comprehend, persecution under Hitler. After all, they upheld the ideal of the German fighting man, embraced the fatherland, and cherished the bonds that had developed in military service. Through their diaries and private letters, as well as interviews with eyewitnesses and surviving family members and records from the police, Gestapo, and military, Michael Geheran presents a major challenge to the prevailing view that Jewish veterans were left isolated, neighborless, and having suffered a social death by 1938. Tracing the path from the trenches of the Great War to the extermination camps of the Third Reich, Geheran exposes a painful dichotomy: while many Jewish former

combatants believed that Germany would never betray them, the Holocaust was nonetheless a horrific reality. In chronicling Jewish veterans' appeal to older, traditional notions of comradeship and national belonging, *Comrades Betrayed* forces reflection on how this group made use of scant opportunities to defy Nazi persecution and, for some, to evade becoming victims of the Final Solution.

Particularly in the humanities and social sciences, *festschriften* are a popular forum for discussion. The IJBF provides quick and easy general access to these important resources for scholars and students. The *festschriften* are located in state and regional libraries and their bibliographic details are recorded. Since 1983, more than 639,000 articles from more than 29,500 *festschriften*, published between 1977 and 2010, have been catalogued.

This first comprehensive analysis of the relationship between Jewish Studies and Protestant theology in Wilhelmine Germany challenges accepted opinions and contributes to a differentiated image of Jewish intellectual history as well as Jewish-Christian relations before the Holocaust.

The German Revolution of November 1918 is nowadays largely forgotten outside Germany. It is generally regarded as a failure even by those who have heard of it, a missed opportunity which paved the way for the rise of the Nazis and the catastrophe to come. Robert Gerwarth argues here that to view the German Revolution in this way is a serious misjudgement. Not only did it bring down the authoritarian monarchy of the Hohenzollern, it also brought into being the first ever German democracy in an amazingly bloodless way. Focusing on the dramatic events between the last months of the First World War in 1918 and Hitler's Munich Putsch of 1923, Robert Gerwarth illuminates the fundamental and deep-seated ways in which the November Revolution changed Germany. In doing so, he reminds us that, while it is easy with the benefit of hindsight to write off the 1918 Revolution as a 'failure', this failure was not somehow pre-ordained. In 1918, the fate of the German Revolution remained very much an open book.

World-renowned economist Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum, explains that we have an opportunity to shape the fourth industrial revolution, which will fundamentally alter how we live and work. Schwab argues that this revolution is different in scale, scope and complexity from any that have come before. Characterized by a range of new technologies that are fusing the physical, digital and biological worlds, the developments are affecting all disciplines, economies, industries and governments, and even challenging ideas about what it means to be human. Artificial intelligence is already all around us, from supercomputers, drones and virtual assistants to 3D printing, DNA sequencing, smart thermostats, wearable sensors and microchips smaller than a grain of sand. But this is just the beginning: nanomaterials 200 times stronger than steel and a million times thinner than a strand of hair and the first transplant of a 3D printed liver are already in development. Imagine "smart factories" in which global systems of manufacturing are coordinated virtually, or implantable mobile phones made of biosynthetic materials. The fourth industrial revolution, says Schwab, is more significant, and its ramifications more profound, than in any prior period of human history. He outlines the key technologies driving this revolution and discusses the major impacts expected on government, business, civil society and individuals. Schwab also offers bold ideas on how to harness

these changes and shape a better future--one in which technology empowers people rather than replaces them; progress serves society rather than disrupts it; and in which innovators respect moral and ethical boundaries rather than cross them. We all have the opportunity to contribute to developing new frameworks that advance progress.

Die uigurische Zivilisation, zwischen der iranischen und der fernöstlichen chinesischen Welt, erreichte ihren Höhepunkt zu Beginn des 2. Jahrtausends nach Christi. Träger dieser Hochkultur war der Mahayana-Buddhismus, dem sich dieser Band widmet. Neben der Erforschung verschiedener Aspekte der buddhistischen Zivilisation Zentralasiens wird vor allem der uigurische Buddhismus von der vorklassischen bis zur spätclassischen Zeit (10. bis Mitte 15. Jahrhundert) untersucht. Darüber hinaus edieren oder interpretieren die Autorinnen und Autoren buddhistische Texte in den Kontakt- Sprachen des Uigurischen, in Sanskrit, Chinesisch, Sogdisch und Tocharisch, und behandeln die vielfältigen Beziehungen zwischen dem indischen, chinesischen, sogdischen, tocharischen und dem uigurischen Buddhismus.

The Uyghurian civilisation between the Iranian and the oriental Chinese world reached its peak at the beginning of the 20th century AD. This volume focuses on Mahayana-Buddhism, the carrier of this high culture. Various aspects of the Buddhist civilisation of central Asia will be highlighted and the Uyghurian Buddhism from the pre-classical until the late classical time period (10th to the middle of the 15th century) will be analysed. Moreover, authors will edit or interpret Buddhist texts in the contact languages of the Uyghurian language Sanskrit, Chinese, Sogdian and Tocharian and discuss the various relations between the Indian, Chinese, Sogdian, Tocharian and Uyghurian Buddhism.

Reimagining our global economy so it becomes more sustainable and prosperous for all Our global economic system is broken. But we can replace the current picture of global upheaval, unsustainability, and uncertainty with one of an economy that works for all people, and the planet. First, we must eliminate rising income inequality within societies where productivity and wage growth has slowed. Second, we must reduce the dampening effect of monopoly market power wielded by large corporations on innovation and productivity gains. And finally, the short-sighted exploitation of natural resources that is corroding the environment and affecting the lives of many for the worse must end. The debate over the causes of the broken economy—laissez-faire government, poorly managed globalization, the rise of technology in favor of the few, or yet another reason—is wide open. Stakeholder Capitalism: A Global Economy that Works for Progress, People and Planet argues convincingly that if we don't start with recognizing the true shape of our problems, our current system will continue to fail us. To help us see our challenges more clearly, Schwab—the Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum—looks for the real causes of our system's shortcomings, and for solutions in best practices from around the world in places as diverse as China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Germany, Indonesia, New Zealand, and Singapore. And in doing so, Schwab finds emerging examples of new ways of doing things that provide grounds for hope, including: Individual agency: how countries and policies can make a difference against large external forces A clearly defined social contract: agreement on shared values and goals allows government, business, and individuals to produce the most optimal outcomes Planning for future generations: short-sighted presentism harms our shared future, and that of those yet to be born Better measures of economic success: move beyond a myopic focus on GDP to more complete, human-scaled measures of societal flourishing By accurately describing our real situation, Stakeholder Capitalism is able to pinpoint achievable ways to deal with our problems. Chapter by chapter, Professor Schwab shows us that there are ways for everyone at all levels of society to reshape the broken pieces of the global economy and—country by country, company by company, and citizen by citizen—glue them back together in a way that benefits us all.

George Bell was one of the most significant British church leaders of the mid-20th century and

in many ways he came to define the involvement of British church people with the issues which arose from the Third Reich. Gerhard Leibholz, a brother-in-law of Dietrich Bonhoeffer, was one of the most senior German lawyers of the period, a refugee from Nazism who would become a founding father of the new constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany. The two figures first encountered each other in the context of dictatorship and exile and in a brilliant, sustained collaboration over many years they fashioned a vigorous moral response to the crises of Nazism, Soviet communism, total war and cold war. This volume contributes fundamentally to our understanding of the ethical, religious, legal and political debates which Hitler's regime provoked. It also brings to life a vivid picture of the realities of exile and the networks of support which were active internationally in the great refugee crisis of these momentous years. With its wealth of primary source material, previously unavailable in English, this book is an important contribution to the historiography of the Third Reich and will be of great value to scholars and students of Nazism and international history.

Leading experts on German-American relations, German politics and German Studies from both sides of the Atlantic are contributing to this volume in honor of Gerry Kleinfeld, founder and executive director of the German Studies Association, founder and long-time editor of the *German Studies Review*. The essays cover a broad spectrum of German-American political, economic, and cultural relations, offering an up-to-date survey of recent developments in this highly topical field.

The book is based on documentary and biographical materials that have only recently become available. As the narrative follows the Institute for Social Research from Frankfurt am Main to Geneva, New York, and Los Angeles, and then back to Frankfurt, Wiggershaus continually ties the evolution of the school to the changing intellectual and political contexts in which it operated.

Destined to take its place alongside *The Diary of Anne Frank* and Elie Wiesel's *Night* as one of the great classics of the Holocaust, *I Will Bear Witness* is a timeless work of literature, the most eloquent and acute testament to have emerged from Hitler's Germany. Volume Two begins in 1942, the year the Final Solution was formally proposed, and carries us through to the Allied bombing of Dresden and Germany's defeat.

In 1981, the Institute of Anesthesiology at the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich organized a first international symposium on inhalation anesthetics. In 1982, the most important contributions were published in the series *Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine*. At that time, the interest of European anesthesiologists was focused on isoflurane, which had just been introduced for clinical purposes. Studies on this product had already been appearing for years in the American literature. This book deals once more with all three inhalation anesthetics, but places particular emphasis on isoflurane. In contrast to the situation in 1981, extensive experimental and clinical investigations on isoflurane have by now become available in the European literature. From its conception, the objective of this symposium was not to discuss the relative value of inhalation anesthesia (balanced anesthesia) as compared with intravenous anesthesia. On the contrary, the major effects and interactions of isoflurane were to be explored. The side effects and their relative significance in different patient groups were also of interest. Current knowledge concerning a range of topics related to inhalation anesthetics (especially isoflurane) was to be presented in a comprehensive and critical manner. The effects of isoflurane on the cardiovascular system were the focus of interest during the symposium and are accordingly dealt with extensively in this volume. The comparative effects on coronary perfusion of isoflurane, enflurane, and halothane are described in detail.

Bibliographie linguistique/ Linguistic Bibliography is the annual bibliography of linguistics published by the Permanent International Committee of Linguists under the auspices of the International Council of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies of UNESCO. With a tradition of

more than forty-five years (the first two volumes, covering the years 1939--1947, were published in 1949--1950), *Bibliographie linguistique* is by far the most comprehensive bibliography in the field. It covers all branches of linguistics and related disciplines, both theoretical and descriptive, from all geographical areas, including less known and extinct languages, with particular attention to the many endangered languages of the world. Up-to-date information is guaranteed by the collaboration of some fifty contributing specialists from all over the world. With over 23,000 titles arranged according to a detailed state-of-the-art classification, *Bibliographie linguistique* remains the standard reference book for every student of language and linguistics.

"Brilliant." —Washington Post "The clearest and most gripping account I've read of German life before and during the rise of the Nazis." —A. S Byatt, Times Literary Supplement "The generalist reader, it should be emphasized, is well served. . . . The book reads briskly, covers all important areas—social and cultural—and succeeds in its aim of giving "voice to the people who lived through the years with which it deals." —Denver Post There is no story in twentieth-century history more important to understand than Hitler's rise to power and the collapse of civilization in Nazi Germany. With *The Coming of the Third Reich*, Richard Evans, one of the world's most distinguished historians, has written the definitive account for our time. A masterful synthesis of a vast body of scholarly work integrated with important new research and interpretations, Evans's history restores drama and contingency to the rise to power of Hitler and the Nazis, even as it shows how ready Germany was by the early 1930s for such a takeover to occur. *The Coming of the Third Reich* is a masterwork of the historian's art and the book by which all others on the subject will be judged.

The return of the Baltic states to Europe has been accompanied by a veritable glut of largely historical literature. The present volume is the first to essay a culture-historical synopsis. As such, it represents a new look at the cultural area around the Baltic, with a number of forays into the contemporary situation. The articles assembled range from book production and libraries, and studies and portraits on the history of language, literature, science, and scholarship to inquiries into the media and the role they have played in the constitution of memoria.

Chikanga was one of Malawi's most powerful and successful healers who brought concepts and methods from indigenous tradition to his own Christian culture. During the fifties and sixties people having heard he had the power of divination to free them from the bondage of witchcraft and other evil practices, would make pilgrimages to him from the whole of eastern and southern Africa. His methods were, and are, popular and common, though always controversially opposed by the institutional Christian church. This book documents eye-witness accounts of pilgrims, and Chikanga's sessions and techniques, and includes interviews with his acquaintances. It describes his activities in the political context, which forced him to go into exile for seventeen years, and his final period in Malawi.

The history of criminal justice in modern Germany has become a vibrant field of research, as demonstrated in this volume. Following an introductory survey, the twelve chapters examine major topics in the history of crime and criminal justice from Imperial Germany, through the Weimar and Nazi eras, to the early postwar years. These topics include case studies of criminal trials, the development of juvenile justice, and the efforts to reform the penal code, criminal procedure, and the prison system. The collection also reveals that the history of criminal justice has much to contribute to other areas of historical inquiry: it explores the changing relationship of criminal justice to psychiatry and social welfare, analyzes representations of crime and criminal justice in the media and literature, and uses the lens of criminal justice to illuminate German social history, gender history, and the history of sexuality. This book brings together two major developments of the past decade: the collapse of the Soviet Union on the political side and "globalization" on the economic side. It shows that both

of these drastic changes resulted in an increasing demand for regulation and guidance by international organizations, which on their side feel an increasing pressure for adjustment to the changed international agenda.

In Mapping the 'I' the contributors, working with egodocuments, offer various historical approaches on early modern concepts of personhood and autobiographical writing practices. The contributions address themes such as the body, food, the economy, group cultures and suicide.

The Coming of the Third Reich Penguin

According to author Harvey Bialy, the work of molecular biologist Peter Duesberg has been grossly distorted by the media and scientific establishments. Until recently, the scientific community—and most notably, those from the National Institute for Health—have been unwilling to look at his provocative theories of different causes for cancer and HIV/AIDS. Inspired by UC Berkeley's rare creation of an archive for Duesberg's papers, this book explores Duesberg's early groundbreaking work with viruses and oncogenes, his contentious fights with other scientists, and the profound influence of his life's work.

Well documented factual account of a planned genocide.

Inhaltsangabe: Abstract: Despite crises and uncertainty in international capital markets, foreign direct investment (FDI) by multinational enterprises (MNE) is booming. The buzzword is globalization. The business world is expected to be moving closer together through more or less recent developments in communication technologies and transportation facilities. The political ideal of democracy along with a liberalization of national economies seems to have finally gained the recognition it deserves as the system that in the end allows for the best utilization of wealth creating endowments. Besides differences in economic development, cultural differences remain as a single important means of distinguishing between people from several nations. The critical issue is that this situation is being recognized and mankind restrains from emphasizing distinctions, and instead focuses on working out compatibility between cultures. Culture has been given the attribute of being responsible for economic performance by several scholars over the past decade. The original aim has been at explaining the continuous growth of the economies of Asian NICs which, however, came to an abrupt and widely unexpected end on 2 July 1997. Still the importance of culture seems to have been underestimated, otherwise the crisis might have been foreseeable. If cultural factors are of significant importance for overall economic performance, i.e. on the macro-economic level, they must be of at least the same importance for the performance of companies that work within the particular culture, i.e. on the micro-economic level. In this case, not only local but international investors in particular are affected by their respective cultural environment as two - or even more - different cultures have to be brought to work together. Obviously, a consensus has to be found between influences from home and host country culture. This situation often is expected to be a threat to the economic performance of the MNE. However, no existing culture in the world today can be viewed as superior to others in all aspects. Moreover, each culture has positive as well as negative factors. A MNE then, if it is able to effectively bring together several cultures in order to achieve one common goal, should be able to make use of the positive sides of the cultures at its different locations. Dunning & Bansal analyze the effects of culture on multinational enterprises applying John H. Dunning's Eclectic [...]

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scientists, chosen both from among the participants at the conference and from colleagues who were unable to attend but nevertheless wished to contribute. To match the high standing of the honourees, the articles are of an exceptionally high quality. Together they provide a vivid overview of current work across the spectrum of quantum many-body theory. Contents: A Historical Perspective Formal Aspects of Many-Body Theory Nuclear and Subnuclear Physics Spin Systems Quantum Fluids and Solids — Bose Condensation Strongly Correlated Electrons Related Subjects Readership: Postdocs, researchers and academics in condensed matter and theoretical physics. Keywords:

An Introduction to German Pietism provides a scholarly investigation of a movement that changed the history of Protestantism. The Pietists can be credited with inspiring both Evangelicalism and modern individualism. Taking into account new discoveries in the field, Douglas H. Shantz focuses on features of Pietism that made it religiously and culturally significant. He discusses the social and religious roots of Pietism in earlier German Radicalism and situates Pietist beginnings in three cities: Frankfurt, Leipzig, and Halle. Shantz also examines the cultural worlds of the Pietists, including Pietism and gender, Pietists as readers and translators of the Bible, and Pietists as missionaries to the far reaches of the world. He not only considers Pietism's role in shaping modern western religion and culture but also reflects on the relevance of the Pietist religious paradigm of today. The first survey of German Pietism in English in forty years, An Introduction to German Pietism provides a narrative interpretation of the movement as a whole. The book's accessible tone and concise portrayal of an extensive and complex subject make it ideal for courses on early modern Christianity and German history. The book includes appendices with translations of German primary sources and discussion questions.

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