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Chancellor Otto von

**Otto Von Bismarck and Imperial Germany** - Theodore S. Hamerow - 1994

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**Imperial Germany 1871-1918** - James Retallack - 2008-04-10
The German Empire was founded in January 1871 not only on the basis of

Bismarck's 'blood and iron' policy but also with the support of liberal nationalists. Under Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm II, Germany became the dynamo of Europe. Its economic and military power were pre-eminent; its science and technology, education, and municipal administration were the envy of the world; and its avant-garde artists reflected the ferment in European culture. But Germany also played a
were pre-eminent; its science Europe's fragile balance of power over the brink and into the cataclysm of the First World War, eventually leading to the empire's collapse in military defeat and revolution in November 1918. With contributions from an international team of twelve experts in the field, this volume offers an ideal introduction to this crucial era, taking care to situate Imperial Germany in the larger sweep of modern German history, without suggesting that Nazism or the Holocaust were inevitable endpoints to the developments charted here.

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The Failure of Bismarck's Kulturkampf - Ronald J. Ross 2000
An in-depth examination of the Kulturkampf, a major conflict between the Catholic
marked the centenary of Bismarck's Prussian government. Ross examines how it was implemented and why it failed.

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**Tirpitz** - Michael Epkenhans - 2008
He dared to challenge British naval supremacy

**Fragile Rise** - Xu Qiyu - 2016-12-30
Germany's rise to power before World War I from a Chinese perspective, and the geopolitical lessons for today. A series of solemn anniversary events have

World War I. Could history repeat itself in today's geopolitics? Now, as then, a land power with a growing economy and a maritime power with global commitments are the two leading states in the international system. Most ominously, the outbreak of war in 1914 is a stark reminder that nations cannot rely on economic interdependence and ongoing diplomacy to keep the peace. In Fragile Rise, Xu Qiyu offers a Chinese perspective on the course of German grand strategy in the decades before World War I. Xu shows how Germany's diplomatic blunders turned its growing power into a liability instead of an asset. Bismarck's successors provoked tension and conflict with the other European great powers. Germany's attempts to build a powerful navy alienated Britain. Fearing an assertive Germany, France and Russia formed an alliance, leaving the declining Austro-Hungarian Empire as Germany's only major ally.
commitments are the two that better strategy and statesmanship could have made a difference—for Germany and Europe. His analysis offers important lessons for the leaders of China and other countries. Fragile Rise reminds us that the emergence of a new great power creates risks that can be managed only by adroit diplomats, including the leaders of the emerging power. In the twenty-first century, another great war may not be inevitable. Heeding the lessons of Fragile Rise could make it even less likely.

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**Contesting the German Empire 1871 - 1918** - Matthew Jefferies - 2008

Jefferies offers a historiographical overview of more than a century of works on the German empire, presenting varying perspectives on gender, cultural history, foreign relations, colonialism, and war. He also explores the controversial historical reputations of Bismark and Kaiser Wilhelm II.

**Bismarck** - Jonathan Steinberg - 2011-04-06

This riveting, New York Times bestselling biography illuminates the life of Otto von Bismarck, the statesman who unified Germany but who also embodied everything brutal and ruthless about Prussian culture. Jonathan Steinberg draws heavily on contemporary writings, allowing Bismarck's friends and foes to tell the story. What rises from these pages is a complex giant of a man: a hypochondriac with the constitution of an ox, a brutal tyrant who could easily shed tears, a convert to an extreme
Protestantism who secularized schools and introduced civil divorce. Bismarck may have been in sheer ability the most intelligent man to direct a great state in modern times. His brilliance and insight dazzled his contemporaries. But all agreed there was also something demonic, diabolical, overwhelming, beyond human attributes, in Bismarck's personality. He was a kind of malign genius who, behind the various postures, concealed an ice-cold contempt for his fellow human beings and a drive to control and rule them. As one contemporary noted: "the Bismarck regime was a constant orgy of scorn and abuse of mankind, collectively and individually." In this comprehensive and expansive biography--a brilliant study in power--Jonathan Steinberg brings Bismarck to life, revealing the stark contrast between the "Iron Chancellor's" unmatched political skills and his profoundly flawed human character.

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**The Ashgate Research Companion to Imperial Germany** - Matthew Jefferies - 2016-03-03

Germany's imperial era (1871-1918) continues to attract both scholars and the general public alike. The American historian Roger Chickering has referred to the historiography on the Kaiserreich as an 'extraordinary body of historical scholarship', whose comparison with that of any other episode in European history. This Companion is a significant addition to this body of scholarship with the emphasis very much on the present and future. Questions of continuity remain a vital and necessary line of historical enquiry and while it may have been short-lived, the Kaiserreich remains central to modern German and European history. The volume allows 25 experts, from across the globe, to write at length about the state of research in their own specialist fields, offering original insights as well as historiographical reflections, and rounded off with extensive suggestions for further reading. The chapters are grouped into five thematic sections, chosen to reflect the full range of research being undertaken on imperial German history today and together offer a comprehensive and authoritative reference resource. Overall this collection will provide scholars and students with a
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Our Fritz - Frank Lorenz Müller - 2011-10-10

On June 15, 1888, a mere ninety-nine days after ascending the throne to become king of Prussia and German emperor, Frederick III succumbed to throat cancer. Europeans were spellbound by the cruel fate
exaggerations of parties with Fritz, who for more than two decades had been celebrated as a military hero and loved as a kindly gentleman. A number of grief-stricken individuals reportedly offered to sacrifice their own healthy larynxes to save the ailing emperor. Frank Lorenz Müller, in the first comprehensive life of Frederick III ever written, reconstructs how the hugely popular persona of “Our Fritz” was created and used for various political purposes before and after the emperor’s tragic death. Sandwched between the reign of his ninety-year-old father and the calamitous rule of his own son, the future emperor William II, Frederick III served as a canvas onto which different political forces projected their hopes and fears for Germany's future. The book moves beyond the myth that Frederick’s humane liberalism would have built a lasting Anglo-German partnership, perhaps even preventing World War I, and beyond the castigations and a different agenda. Surrounded by an unforgettable cast of characters that includes the emperor’s widely hated English wife, Vicky—daughter of Queen Victoria—and the scheming Otto von Bismarck, Frederick III offers in death as well as in life a revealing, poignant glimpse of Prussia, Germany, and the European world that his son would help to shatter.

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**Bismarck** - Otto Von Bismarck - 2007-06

OTTO EDUARD LEOPOLD VON BISMARCK (18151898) was born into a family that had belonged to the nobility from the 14th century. He studied law at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, and later served as prime minister of Prussia, from 1862 to 1873, and as Germany's first chancellor, from 1871 to 1890. In this two-volume set, Otto von Bismarck gives a full account of his life, from his formative years through to his resignation from the office of chancellor. Bismarck spent many years editing and revising the story of his life before arriving at this final product. He explains how the idea of a unified Germany took hold and manifested in his diplomatic work. Volume II covers the formation of the unified state and Bismarck's attempts to remove Catholicism from Germany.
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History buffs will love this
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**Deluxe paper samples**
created for Prince Otto von
Bismarck on the occasion
of his birthday - - 1885
Portfolio of paper samples
created for Otto von Bismarck
for his 70th birthday. The
portfolio includes 18 sheets of
paper (10 light blue, 8 cream)
with an elaborate watermark
featuring a central medallion
with portrait of Otto von
Bismarck surrounded by an
oak and laurel wreath, the
text "Seiner Durchlaucht dem
Fuersten Bismarck Kanzler
des Deutschen Reiches
ehrfurchtvoli gewidmet" is
split around the medallion
with the papermaker's name
beneath. To the upper left is
an estuchon with the oak leaf
and trefoil arms of the House
von Bismarck and to the right
the Imperial arms. In the
lower left and right,
respectively, are the dates
1835 and 1885. The whole
portfolio includes 18 sheets of ornamental border. The portfolio is elaborately bound in cuir-ciselé over heavy wooden boards. The design on the front cover features von Bismarck's crest and motto "In trinitate robur" in the center surrounded by an elaborate border including the dates 1815, 1835, 1863, 1866, 1867, 1871, and 1885; the rear cover with the Imperial arms. Inside front board with a dark green moiré silk doublure surrounded by gilt dentelle and inset with an illustration of the facilities of the Patentpapierfabrik Penig und Beiwerke by the Giesecke & Devrient typografisches Institut. The interior of the rear cover features gilt trefoil decorated papers with three flaps (to hold the paper samples in place), the outer portion of which is covered with green moiré silk.

**Deluxe paper samples created for Prince Otto von Bismarck on the occasion of his birthday - - 1885**

Portfolio of paper samples created for Otto von Bismarck for his 70th birthday. The paper (10 light blue, 8 cream) with an elaborate watermark featuring a central medallion with portrait of Otto von Bismarck surrounded by an oak and laurel wreath, the text "Seiner Durchlaucht dem Fuersten Bismarck Kanzler des Deutschen Reiches ehrfurchtvoll gewidmet" is split around the medallion with the papermaker's name beneath. To the upper left is an estuchon with the oak leaf and trefoil arms of the House von Bismarck and to the right the Imperial arms. In the lower left and right, respectively, are the dates 1835 and 1885. The whole design is surrounded by an ornamental border. The portfolio is elaborately bound in cuir-ciselé over heavy wooden boards. The design on the front cover features von Bismarck's crest and motto "In trinitate robur" in the center surrounded by an elaborate border including the dates 1815, 1835, 1863, 1866, 1867, 1871, and 1885; the rear cover with the Imperial arms. Inside front board with a dark green moiré silk
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French Army 1870–71
Franco-Prussian War (1) -
Stephen Shann - 2012-08-20
At the time of the Second
Empire, under Napoleon III,
the French army, elevated
from tactful obscurity, was re-
modelled on Napoleonic lines.
This army first fought in the
Crimea, and then against
Austria. Later, in Mexico, they
had a disastrous adventure
while in Europe Prussia was
fast emerging as a challenge
to France's military pre-
eminence. Together with
Austria, Bismarck first
crushed Denmark before
turning on Austria herself.
The victory at Sadowa in 1866
stunned Europe, and in Paris
Napoleon and his advisers set
counter this new threat. In
this first of two volumes
looking at the French Army of
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**Blood and Iron** - Katja Hoyer - 2021-12-07
In this vivid fifty-year history of Germany from 1871-1918—which inspired events that forever changed the European continent—here is the story of the Second Reich from its violent beginnings and rise to power to its calamitous defeat in the First World War. Before 1871, Germany was not yet nation but simply an idea. Its founder, Otto von Bismarck, had a formidable task at hand. How would he bring thirty-nine individual states under the yoke of a single Kaiser? How would he convince proud Prussians, Bavarians, and Rhinelanders to become Germans? Once united, could the young European nation wield enough power to rival the empires of Britain and France—all without destroying itself in the process? In this unique study of five decades that changed

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**The Attitude of the German Imperial Government Toward the Jews, 1871-1914** - Etarae B. Weinstein - 1979

The purpose of this thesis is to examine and analyze the official German Imperial government policies toward the Jews during the years 1871-1914. The attitudes of the individual heads of government as well as of the Reichstag are discussed. Special attention is given to the Emperors William I and William II and to the Chancellor Otto von Bismarck. It was these individuals, above all, who determined the German policy toward Jews, Zionism, immigration of Russian Jews, etc.

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**Victories Are Not Enough: Limitations Of The German Way Of War** - Dr. Samuel J. Newland - 2015-11-06
Since the early stages of World War II, militaries in general, and the U.S. Army in particular, have studied the German way of war, specifically as practiced in the 20th century. While acknowledging that Germany—and before that nation came into existence, Prussia—produced some excellent armies, major problems with the German way of war must not be ignored. Even the casual observers should have noted the prowess of Germany, it lost both of the major wars of the 20th century. This Letort Paper, authored by Dr. Samuel J. Newland, explores the reasons why a nation with such a strong military reputation was unable to win its wars and achieve its goals. He emphasizes that military power, tactical and operational brilliance, and victories in the field can easily be squandered if a nation has failed to set achievable goals and develop strategies to reach them. This failure, which led to Germany’s defeat in these wars, should not be lost on modern nations as they proceed into the 21st century.—Douglas C. Lovelace, Jr., Director, Strategic Studies Institute

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An accessible biography of Otto von Bismarck, Germany's first chancellor. Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898) has gone down in history as the Iron Chancellor, a reactionary and militarist whose 1871 unification of Germany put Europe on a path of disaster leading up to World War I. But, as this new edition of his accessible biography shows, the real Bismarck was a far more complex character. A leading historian of nineteenth- and twentieth-century history, Volker Ullrich demonstrates that Bismarck—the "Founder of the Reich"—was, in fact, an opponent of liberal German nationalism. After the wars of 1866 and 1870, Bismarck spent the rest of his career working to preserve peace in Europe and to protect the empire he had created. Despite his reputation as an enemy of socialism, he introduced comprehensive health and unemployment insurance for German workers, and he was concerned with maintaining stability and harmony far
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The Memoirs - Otto Bismarck (Fürst von) - 1966
"Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince of Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg (1 April 1815? 30 July 1898), simply known as Otto von Bismarck, was a conservative German statesman who dominated European affairs from the 1860s to his dismissal in 1890 by Emperor Wilhelm II. In 1871, after a series of short victorious wars, he unified most of the German states (whilst excluding some, most notably Austria) into a powerful German Empire under Prussian leadership. This created a balance of
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New Chapters of Bismarck's Autobiography
Otto von Bismarck - 1920

1871-1914
Volker Rolf
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Imperial Germany
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Bismarck
Katharine Lerman
2014-01-14
How did Bismarck, Germany's greatest nineteenth century leader, extend and maintain his power? This new Profile examines his strengths as statesman and all the facets of his political career. His many direct achievements included the unification of Germany and the expansion of Prussia. In short, he was the architect of Germany's change from cultural region to political nation. In the end he combined egotism and brilliance exceptionally, yet it was still not enough to save him from dismissal by William II.

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**Agents of Reform** - Elisabeth Anderson - 2021-10-12
A groundbreaking account of how the welfare state began with early nineteenth-century child labor laws, and how middle-class and elite reformers made it happen. The beginnings of the modern welfare state are often traced to the late nineteenth-century labor movement and to policymakers’ efforts to appeal to working-class voters. But in Agents of Reform, Elisabeth Anderson shows that the regulatory welfare state began a half century earlier, in the 1830s, with the passage of the first

Reform tells the story of how middle-class and elite reformers in Europe and the United States defined child labor as a threat to social order, and took the lead in bringing regulatory welfare into being. They built alliances to maneuver around powerful political blocks and instituted pathbreaking new employment protections. Later in the century, now with the help of organized labor, they created factory inspectorates to strengthen and routinize the state’s capacity to intervene in industrial working conditions. Agents of Reform compares seven in-depth case studies of key policy episodes in Germany, France, Belgium, Massachusetts, and Illinois. Foregrounding the agency of individual reformers, it challenges existing explanations of welfare state development and advances a new pragmatist field theory of institutional change. In doing so, it moves beyond standard narratives of interests and institutions toward an integrated understanding of
Agents of Reform - Elisabeth Anderson - 2021-10-12
A groundbreaking account of how the welfare state began with early nineteenth-century child labor laws, and how middle-class and elite reformers made it happen. The beginnings of the modern welfare state are often traced to the late nineteenth-century labor movement and to policymakers’ efforts to appeal to working-class voters. But in Agents of Reform, Elisabeth Anderson shows that the regulatory welfare state began a half century earlier, in the 1830s, with the passage of the first child labor laws. Agents of Reform tells the story of how middle-class and elite reformers in Europe and the United States defined child labor as a threat to social order, and took the lead in bringing regulatory welfare into being. They built alliances to maneuver around powerful political blocks and instituted pathbreaking new employment protections. Later in the century, now with the help of organized labor, they created factory inspectorates to strengthen and routinize the state’s capacity to intervene in industrial working conditions. Agents of Reform compares seven in-depth case studies of key policy episodes in Germany, France, Belgium, Massachusetts, and Illinois. Foregrounding the agency of individual reformers, it challenges existing explanations of welfare state development and advances a new pragmatist field theory of institutional change. In doing so, it moves beyond standard narratives of interests and institutions toward an integrated understanding of how these interact with political actors’ ideas and coalition-building strategies.

Scale and Scope - Alfred Dupont CHANDLER - 2009-06-30
Scale and Scope is Alfred Chandler's first major work since his Pulitzer Prize-winning The Visible Hand. Representing ten years of
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**The Kaiser** - Annika Mombauer - 2003-11-17
This collection of innovative essays examining the role of Wilhelm II in Imperial Germany was first published in 2003, particularly on the later years of the monarch's reign. The essays highlight the Kaiser's relationship with statesmen and rulers; his role in international relations; the erosion of his power during the First World War; and his ultimate downfall in 1918. The book demonstrates the extent to which Wilhelm II was able to exercise 'personal rule', largely unopposed by the responsible government, and supported in his decision-making by his influential entourage. The essays are based on thorough and far-reaching research and on a wide range of archival sources. Written to honour the innovative work of John Röhl, Wilhelm II's most famous biographer, on his sixty-fifth birthday, the essays within this volume will continue to provide an exciting evaluation of the role and importance of this controversial monarch.
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- Bruce Vandervort - 2015-01-28
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Germany's Asia-Pacific Empire - Charles Stephenson - 2009
An overview of Germany's naval and imperial activities in East Asia and the Pacific in the years leading up to the First World War.

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World War - Divakar Mani - 2021-01-08
The Royal honour, conflict of thought, unstable mind and greed of colonization resulted in the Great War of 1914. The war in European states were common in general for centuries. War of 20th century can be justified as world war and this time not only European states, but other continents too took part in the war. Impolitic aggressive policy by Austria-Hungary and Imperial Germany during the first decade of the 20th century created two groups in and around European states. Group forming was driven by fear rather than ambition. This fear made the European states men to give power to military custodians. Balkans were mostly misrepresented which ignited the spark for war. Aftermath events were termed as World War. The second war was officially announced on 1939. It was not the continuity of the 1914 World War (Great War), but the purpose was similar to that of the war in 1914. So, the 1914 war was termed as World War I and 1939 war was termed as World War II.

World War II was none other than the emotions and desires of the past.

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Making History Matter - Lisa Yoshikawa - 2020-05-11

"Making History Matter explores the role history and historians played in imperial Japan’s nation and empire building from the 1890s to the 1930s. As ideological architects of this process, leading historians wrote and rewrote narratives that justified the expanding realm. Learning from their Prussian counterparts, they highlighted their empiricist methodology and their scholarly standpoint, to authenticate their perspective and to distinguish themselves from competing discourses. Simultaneously, historians affirmed imperial myths that helped bolster statist authoritarianism domestically and aggressive expansionism abroad. In so doing, they aligned politically with illiberal national leaders who provided funding and other support necessary to nurture the modern discipline of history. By the 1930s, the field was thriving and historians were crucial actors in nationwide commemorations and historical enterprises. Through a close reading of vast, multilingual sources, with a focus on Kuroita Katsumi, Lisa Yoshikawa argues that scholarship and politics were inseparable as Japan’s historical profession developed. In the process of making history matter, historians constructed a national past to counter growing interwar liberalism. This outlook—which continues as the historical perspective that the Liberal Democratic Party leadership embraces—ultimately justified the Japanese aggressions during the Asia-Pacific Wars."

Bismarck - Werner Richter - 1965

"Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince of Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg (1 April 1815 ? 30 July 1898), simply known as Otto von Bismarck, was a conservative German statesman who dominated European affairs from the
1860s to his dismissal in 1890 by Emperor Wilhelm II. In 1871, after a series of short victorious wars, he unified most of the German states (whilst excluding some, most notably Austria) into a powerful German Empire under Prussian leadership. This created a balance of power that preserved peace in Europe from 1871 until 1914."--Wikipedia.

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World War I - Charles River

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The Imperial German Army: The History and Legacy of Germany's Armed Forces During World War I - Charles River

Editors - 2019-02-14

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The Divided Path - Allan Mitchell - 2018-02-01
With The Divided Path, Allan Mitchell completes his superb trilogy on the German influence in France between the wars of 1870 and 1914. Mitchell's focus here is on the French response to the pathbreaking social legislation passed during the 1880s in imperial Germany under Otto von Bismarck. Operating under a liberal republican regime, France tended to reject the imposing neighbor and to seek a distinctly French solution to the many social problems that became more pressing as the nineteenth century reached its climax in the First World War. Mitchell's carefully researched study investigates a number of specific issues that remain of direct relevance today, such as gender relationships, health care (including the treatments and prevention of infectious disease), labor conflicts, taxation policy, social security measures, and international tensions on the eve of a major war. He shows that certain key problems of public health and welfare found different solutions in France and Germany, and he explains why the differences emerged and how they defined the two major competitors of continental Europe. The nineteenth-century epidemic of tuberculosis provides a case in point: the German state intervened to combat the dreaded disease with vigorous measures of public hygiene and popular
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trappings of authority, he was concentrates on Wilhelm's youth. As Cecil shows, the future ruler's Anglo-German genealogy, his education, and his subsequent service as an officer in the Prussian army proved to be unfortunate legacies in shaping Wilhelm's behavior and ideas. Throughout his thirty-year reign, Wilhelm's connection with his subjects was tenuous. He surrounded himself with a small coterie of persons drawn from the government, the military, and elite society, most of whom were valued not for their ability but for their loyalty to the crown. They, in turn, contrived to keep Wilhelm isolated from outside influences, learned to be accomplished in catering to his prejudices, and strengthened his conviction that the government should be composed only of those who agreed with him. The day-to-day conduct of Germany's affairs was left in the hands of these loyal followers, for the Kaiser himself did not at all enjoy work. Rejoicing instead in pageantry and the superficial particular about what he did and what he read, eliminating anything that was unpleasant, difficult, or tedious. He never learned to listen, to reason, or to make decisions in a sound, informed manner; he was customarily inclined to act solely on the basis of his personal feelings. Many people believed him to be mad. Even courtiers who admired Wilhelm recognized that he was responsible for the diplomatic embarrassment in which Germany found itself by 1914 and that the Kaiser's maladroit behavior endangered the prestige of the Hohenzollern crown. His is the story of a bizarre and incapable sovereign who never doubted that he possessed both genius and divine inspiration. Originally published in 1989. A UNC Press Enduring Edition -- UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These editions are published unaltered from the original,
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*Wikipedia.*

**Germany's Iron Chancellor**
- Bruno Garlepp - 1897

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