

## 1: The Origins of Assyria and Germany

*The turbulent history of Germany up to World War II has its roots in a thousand years, from the coronation of Charlemagne in A. D. to hegemony and subsequent foundation of medieval Germany, to the rise of Prussian power under Bismarck.*

Depending on the dialect or region, one form may be preferred over the other. A Standard Literary Language By the eighteenth century, German-speaking lands had generally adopted a written language, even though common spoken language continued to be marked by local and regional variations. Opitz advocated the language of Luther see section IV above as the most appropriate dialect for the German language. Naturally, the standardization of the German language during this time period was mostly seen in the written language. However, it is difficult to determine how much standardization was actually accomplished. Dialectal and regional influences continued to have a large impact on the language and the literature of this time period. Most linguists agree, however, that the influences that lead to a standard High German were not to be realized until well into the nineteenth century. For example, I had many fun and interesting experiences with various German dialects while living in southern Germany. My experience with learning German largely came while living in an area of southern Germany called Schwabenland, where you find the Black Forest. Also, during a trip to Innsbruck, in northern Austria, I needed to purchase some aspirin at a local pharmacy. When I went to pay, the store clerk asked me if I wanted to pay in German marks or in Austrian schillings. Once again, I was surprised at the question, but later realized that the clerk could tell from my accent where I had learned German. Although there has been an argument to consider Swiss German a separate language, all of these dialects of German have their individual characteristics and are generally mutually intelligible. Consequently, from these experiences and doing the research for this paper, I have come to have a greater appreciation for the German language and its rich and varied history. From studying the major time periods of the German language, one might also find enjoyment in postulating the history of other related languages, including English. During the past 50 years, great changes have taken place in the fundamental and theoretical study of the German language. Some may believe that there is nothing more to do in the study of the German language. However, there is great value in continuing to study the history of the language to better understand how changes occurred and how they might occur in the future. Even though we live in a small world, where printed language may tend to "stabilize" language according to some, I cannot think of a day when language will cease to evolve. The Baltic Sea Area Adapted from [http:](http://) Cambridge ; New York: The University of Alabama Press.

## 2: History of Germany - Wikipedia

*Luther's German translation of the Bible was also decisive for the German language and its evolution from Early New High German to Modern Standard. His bible promoted the development of non-local forms of language and exposed all speakers to forms of German from outside their own area.*

Armstrong boldly and authoritatively claims in Chapter 5 of *Mystery of Ages*, "The Assyrians settled in central Europe, and the Germans, undoubtedly, are, in part, the descendants of the ancient Assyrians. Although he speaks with confidence on this matter, he does not give any historical references to back up his claims. Armstrong challenged his followers to "prove all things," we will take him up on the invitation. We will first examine the statements made by him concerning ancient peoples, then we will look at some reference materials to see whether his information can be verified. He uses the identity of these ancient peoples to prove his version of Bible prophecy. So it is important that we prove whether the "facts" he states are true, for if we can prove what he said as fact, then he will prove himself as a true prophet and apostle. But if we find erroneous information, and contradictions, then he will qualify himself as a false prophet and apostle, because a true apostle does not need to resort to deception, distortion, and lies. Once he convinces the reader that the U. The Great Tribulation is this sevenfold intensity of corrective punishment which God is now soon going to lay on Britain-America! The Assyriansâ€”before B. And this time it will be allowed to succeed! So, history is to repeat! The Ancient Assyrians migrated and settled into central Europe, and are the German people of today. All bible prophecies, pertaining to NOW, that mention "Assyria" are speaking specifically of the Germans. Since the Germans live in central Europe, this is speaking about them. It will head the united nations of Europe also known as the European Common Market. The united nations of Europe will punish the U. History is repeating itself. Since the ancient Assyrians invaded the House of Israel, and the U. Notice in every statement above, HWA did not give ANY historical references--any concrete data--to back up his claims! They cannot be regarded, as the Nazis and some German anthropologists have maintained, as a "pure race" with dominant Nordic characteristics. It is sufficient to say that the Germans are largely a mixture of Nordic, who would predominate in the north, and Alpine, who would predominate in the south, with further blends of the Dinaric in the southeast and Baltic in the northeast, and with a substratum of remnant prehistoric types. While there is great uniformity of language and considerable ethnographic similarity, there are still many differences of stature, head shape, hair color, customs, traditions, and philosophy, all showing diversity of background. During the *Volkerwanderung*, from the first to the fifth centuries, the Germanic peoples migrated in tribal units from the Nordic center around the western Baltic--southern Sweden, Denmark, and the mainland between the lower Elbe and Oder rivers. In the process of settling central Europe they mixed with other groups who were previous settlers, or who later moved into or through the area. From this article we can derive that the racial origin of the modern Germans is largely Nordic, from around the western Baltic. Notice the countries of Sweden and Denmark are named as descendents of the Germans. This is significant, as we will later see. The Germans are also descended from the many other racial blends, so to believe that there is a "pure" Germanic race is quite erroneous. It also appears that in settling into central Europe, they have intermarried and mixed with other groups that were already settled there. What can also be derived from this is the total silence of the Germans descending from Assyrians. Even if the "substratum of remnant prehistoric types" refers to any Assyrian descent, they are a negligible minority. We previously noted that HWA did not give any detailed references to prove the origins of the Germans. Neither does he give any historical proof concerning the Assyrians. Did the Assyrians migrate into central Europe "before B. I have extracted paragraphs that apply from the article on Babylonia and Assyria [emp. Assyria lay north of Babylon along the upper Tigris and the waters of the Great and Little Zab rivers; its modern boundaries would be Iran in the east, Turkey in the north, and Syria in the west. In general, modern Iraq, north of the Euphrates, includes most of the ancient territory of Babylonia and Assyria. With the Kassite occupation of Babylonia, the rise of Assyria as an independent state began. In the time of Hammurabi, Assyria had been a province of Babylonia, but the Kassites were unable to keep the Assyrians in subjection. Thus, along the upper Tigris, the warlike,

predominantly Semitic Assyrians began to lay the foundations for an empire larger than any of its predecessors. I skipped over the first two Assyrian dynasties and only used the last dynasty since it applies to the article]. It was Sargon II who captured and deported the Israelites, destroyed the Hittite fortress of Carchemish, and extended his realm to the borders of Egypt. New invasions of the Near East by the Cimmerians and Scythians and the rise of nationalism in Media and Babylonia saddened the last years of Ashurbanipal and sapped the military and financial reserves of Assyria. One of the first places this first occurred [civilization] was an area in what is now the Middle East known as Mesopotamia--a land where the Tigris and Euphrates rivers empty into the Persian Gulf. There on a hot, dry, windswept plain now referred to as a ""cradle of civilization," some of the earliest cultures arose. Among these was Assyria, an area on the upper Tigris River in northern Mesopotamia. Another important region, known as Sumer, occupied 10,000 square miles in southern Mesopotamia. Sumer later became Babylonia. To its north lay the Armenian mountains, while the Zagros Mountains and the hills of Iran bordered Assyria to the east. At one point, its empire spanned a distance of more than 1,000 miles, an immense area for any ancient state to control for an extended period. With its acquired territory so widespread, it became exceedingly difficult for Assyrian rulers to stamp out the rebellions that sprang up on various fronts at the same time. Determined to seize the opportunity, the Medes, a little-known people of the Iranian plateau, joined forces with the Chaldeans of Babylonia to topple an already weakened Assyria. They destroyed the magnificent Assyrian cities of Nineveh and Assur, as well as other important Assyrian centers. Unlike it had done in the past, Assyria never recovered. In the centuries that followed, the area that had been Assyria was invaded by a number of foreign powers, including the Greeks, Arabs, and Turks. They renamed the region Iraq and established an Arab government that operated under British control. Britain finally granted Iraq its independence in 1932. All that is left of this once great military power are the recovered ruins that reveal its dramatic story. Notice that it does say that the ancient Assyrians are the modern-day Iraqis! I have extracted sections that apply [emp. While these states traded and fought with one another, to the north in the vicinity of what was later to be Babylon the Semitic tribes were gradually assimilating the Sumerian culture and becoming civilized. Old Babylonian B. Old Babylonian civilization was founded on the Sumerian, but the ancient Sumerian language gave way to the Semitic tongue of the rulers. As in Babylonia, so in Assyria the Semitic element became the predominant one. Mitannian and Kassite B. Out of the northern mountains came the Hurrians, who spoke a language quite different from the Sumerian or the Semitic tongues. Both the Mitannian and Kassite kingdoms ultimately fell before the resurgent Semites. In the 14th century a Semitic kingdom was established in Assyria, which pushed the Mitanni westward to the region of the upper Euphrates. By the above articles, we observe that not only are the Assyrians Semitic, they are also the descendants of modern Iraq. We do not see any information concerning a north-westward migration, nor that they descended into the modern Germans. In fact, the peoples of the Assyria and Babylon were so intermeshed that they are both descended from the same Semitic origin, and both of them comprise the peoples of modern-day Iraq. HWA claimed that the Assyrians migrated around B. The people of ten-tribed Israel also migrated northwest. Though the Assyrians had taken Israel into captivity, the Israelites did not remain as slaves of the Assyrians in Europe. Note carefully that HWA gives absolutely no historical references, nor any kind of "proof" to back up this claim. He gave no dates, no detailed information as to when the Israelites were "freed" from Assyrian captivity to continue their journey northwestward. HWA clearly stated that the Germans settled in central Europe, while the Israelites continued on and settled in Scandinavia. But credible references state otherwise. These paragraphs are filled with emphatic sensationalism, but where is the "proof" that the ancient Babylonians migrated into Italy? HWA cannot give any outside sources to prove his speculations because absolutely none exist! This is the real reason why HWA trained, employed, and appointed "Dr. History books are filled with error, but Dr. Hoeh has carefully researched and restored true biblical history. Can we see what lengths HWA will go in order to make history agree with his revelations? He readily condescends to lies, omissions, and distortions to keep his sheep blind and his empire intact. In brief, HWA has omitted accurate historical facts, and has fabricated history to suit his own agenda, clearly proving himself a false, deceiving apostle. Everything his hand touches is twisted into a lie, whether it be church history, secular history, scripture, or prophetic calculations.

### 3: Germany at a glance: a brief summary of important facts

*The history of Germany is not the history of a nation, but of a race Thus, even before the fall of the Roman Empire, it becomes the main trunk out of which branch histories of nearly all European nations, and the connecting link between ancient and modern history.*

The Bible does have much to say about the history and prophecy of this significant nation. The history of Germany is not the history of a nation, but of a race Thus, even before the fall of the Roman Empire, it becomes the main trunk out of which branch histories of nearly all European nations, and The records of no other race throw so much light upon the development of all civilized lands during a period of fifteen hundred years. Certainly, German contributions to civilization as we know it, have been massive. Could the German Reich, the oldest political institution in Europe, which ruled the continent as the Holy Roman Empire for a thousand years, and which almost gained control of the WHOLE WORLD in two wars this century - could a people with a role in human affairs that large, be completely ignored in the Bible? The Bible does not mention the word "Germany" - and for good reason - they did not acquire that name until the Romans collectively labeled them Germani almost years ago. In fact, the Germans refer to themselves as Deutsch, not German. They call their beloved country Deutschland. If we are to find the German people mentioned in the Bible, it must be under some other name than what the Romans labeled them. For several years now, as regular readers of the Trumpet know, we have taught that modern-day Germany descended from the people the Bible refers to as the Assyrians. In this article, we will prove this fact from the Bible and other historical sources. Certainly, the Bible is the greatest historical source of all! We have often said that one third of the Bible is prophecy, most of which is for our day. And you can be sure that Assyria is mentioned in numerous Bible prophecies. But much of the Bible is also history. It is in the Bible where we read of the beginning and establishment of the nation of Assyria - modern Germany. Together, Bible history and prophecy can give us the complete story of the German people from beginning to end. Let us now take a look at the early history of the German people.

**The Assyrian Empire Begins** For those who scoff at the prospect of Assyrian people moving from the upper regions of the Mesopotamia Valley into central Europe, consider this undeniable fact: The ark landed on the mountainous region just north of the Mesopotamian Valley the eastern part of modern-day Turkey. But God does draw special attention to Nimrod, grandson of Ham who was the father of the black races. Nimrod established the kingdom of Babylon. Babylon means confusion, which is what happened when God confounded their language at the tower of Babel. Aside from Nimrod, Genesis 10 also draws special attention to Asshur. As the margin suggests, a better translation of this verse would reveal that Asshur and Nimrod went out of the land of Shinar to build Nineveh and other cities. There is strong evidence to indicate that Asshur worked with Nimrod, probably in the military field, and helped to build Babel and Nineveh, as well as other cities. Now notice verse Notice that Arphaxad is listed in this verse as the third son of Shem. Now read Genesis Shem was an hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad two years after the flood. If they were working alongside Nimrod, you can see why Shem and God rejected them! Asshur parted with his father and raised up the Assyrian Empire. Over three hundred years later, Abraham, through whom God was to raise up His chosen nation Israel, was begotten of the line of Arphaxad, the third son of Shem. It is significant that Asshur, father of the Assyrians, and Arphaxad, whose line Abraham descended from, both came from Shem! This means that while there may be some distinguishable physical differences between the Assyrians and Israelites, both peoples came from the fair-skinned, white racial strain of Shem. We will refer to this more a little later. But first, let us consider this early beginning of the Assyrian people. We have already uncovered much, just from a few Bible verses. Notice what the historian Josephus recorded concerning Asshur: Assyria quickly became the most prosperous, powerful nation of the day. Abraham Defeats the Assyrians By the time Abraham was growing up, Assyria was already a powerful empire in the world. God brought Abraham into the land of Canaan, along with his nephew Lot, and showered a multitude of wealth and prosperity on their people. It was only a matter of time before they were to be confronted by the mighty Assyrians. Now every part of the army had its own commander; and when the battle was joined, the Assyrians were conquerors; and imposed tribute

on the kings of the Sodomites, who submitted to this slavery twelve years. These kings had laid waste all Syria, and overthrown the offspring of the giants. The last king listed in Genesis He ruled in the region of Asia Minor. The word Tidal comes from a Hebrew word which means "to fear, make afraid, dreadful and terrible. These four Assyrian generals came to make war with the kings in Canaan because of their rebellion. GEN The Assyrians routed the people of Canaan, including the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. This proved to be a serious mistake. And he divided himself against them, he and his servants, by night, and smote them, and pursued them unto Hobah, which is on the left hand of Damascus. Josephus records that Abram and his men "marched hastily, and the fifth night fell upon the Assyrians, near Dan. It was a complete rout! The power of Assyria was smashed in one night! Think about how the course of history was changed at this point. Abraham and his descendants were able to live in the land of Canaan free from Assyrian aggression. Furthermore, Egypt, without Assyria as a threat, was able to grow into one of the leading nations in the ancient world. God wanted Egypt to dominate the Middle East, not Assyria. For the next years, the Bible says little about Assyria. But they did not disappear. Their resurgence in the s B. Fierce Assyrians Virtually every historian draws attention to the war-like nature of the Assyrian people. James McCabe, author of History of the World, says the Assyrians were a "fierce, treacherous race, delighting in the dangers of the chase and in war. The Assyrian troops were notably among the most formidable of ancient warriors. They never kept faith when it was to their interest to break treaties, and were regarded with suspicion by their neighbors in consequence of this characteristic. In organization and equipment of their troops, and in their system of attack and defence and their method of reducing fortified places, the Assyrians manifested a superiority to the nations by which they were surrounded. Herman Hoeh wrote, "Ancient Assyria was the greatest war-making power in all history" Jan. This may have been due to the influence of climate and incessant warfare; but it may indicate a different race. The whole organization of the State was essentially military. Leonard Catrell in Anvil of Civilization, wrote: Their ferocity and cruelty have few parallels save in modern times. Their path soon crossed with the children of Israel. It commenced with Tiglath-pileser III. This dynasty existed to the collapse of Assyria in B. The Encyclopedia Britannica concurs with Dr. For the first time in history the idea of centralization was introduced into politics. Proof that the Assyrians are the German people today will be made plain when we begin to trace the migration of the Assyrian people anciently. Kings 16, you will read of a war between Israel and the Jews. By this time, the children of Israel had divided into two nations, the northern ten tribes keeping the name Israel, the southern tribes taking on the name Judah. Israel was allied with Aram Syria. Judah solicited the help of Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria 2. In defense of the Jews, the Assyrians attacked Aram first, and Israel later. The year was B. In the ninth year of Hoshea the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes. They were removed out of their land. Josephus records that Shalmaneser "made an expedition against Samaria. As both peoples moved into Europe, the Israelites did not remain as slaves of the Assyrians. Instead, they separated into the regions listed above while the Assyrians mainly settled into central Europe, where Germany and Austria are located today. Leonard Woolley described what these people looked like in his book, The Sumerians: This description certainly matches those who descended from the line of Shem, as we have already noticed. Here is what Dr. Herman Hoeh wrote in "Germany in Prophecy! By this time, they had moved north. But they did not stop there, as Mr. Yet they are a people who know very little about their true origin - or at least refuse to know. The Germans themselves are responsible for hiding much of this knowledge, just as many tried to hide their past at the end of the Hitler era. Just as the modern-day Israelites are one family of people from many different tribes, so too are the German people today.

## 4: The origins of modern Germany | Open Library

*Probably the best English language account written since World War II of Germany's history up to The book, written in , covers 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th century German history as well, but much more superficially.*

Because of their strength, intelligence and abilities in obedience training they are often employed in police and military roles around the world. Origins German Shepherd Dog In Europe during the s, attempts were being made to standardise breeds. The dogs were bred to preserve traits that assisted in their job of herding sheep and protecting flocks from predators. In Germany this was practiced within local communities, where shepherds selected and bred dogs that they believed had the skills necessary for herding sheep, such as intelligence, speed, strength, and keen senses of smell. The results were dogs that were able to do such things, but that differed significantly, both in appearance and ability, from one locality to another. The society disbanded after only three years due to ongoing internal conflicts regarding the traits in dogs that the society should promote; some members believed dogs should be bred solely for working purposes, while others believed dogs should be bred also for appearance. While unsuccessful in their goal, the Phylax Society had inspired people to pursue standardising dog breeds independently. Max von Stephanitz, an ex-cavalry captain and former student of the Berlin Veterinary College, was one such ex-member. He believed strongly that dogs should be bred for working. Hektor was the product of few generations of selective breeding and completely fulfilled what Von Stephanitz believed a working dog should be. Horand became the centre-point of the breeding programs and was bred with dogs belonging to other society members that displayed desirable traits. As time progressed, their popularity increased gradually until , when they became the third most popular breed in the United States. As of , the breed was the second most popular in the US. Additionally, the breed is typically among the most popular in other registries. The breed was so named due to its original purpose of assisting shepherds in herding and protecting sheep. Critics believe that careless breeding has promoted disease and other defects. They have a domed forehead, a long square-cut muzzle and a black nose. The jaws are strong, with a scissor-like bite. The eyes are medium-sized and brown with a lively, intelligent, and self-assured look. The ears are large and stand erect, open at the front and parallel, but they often are pulled back during movement. They have a long neck, which is raised when excited and lowered when moving at a fast pace. The all-black and sable varieties are acceptable according to most standards; however, the blue and liver are considered to be serious faults and the all-white is grounds for instant disqualification in some standards. The outer coat, which sheds all year round, is close and dense with a thick undercoat. The coat is accepted in two variants; medium and long. Temperament German Shepherds are highly active dogs, and described in breed standards as self-assured. The breed is marked by a willingness to learn and an eagerness to have a purpose. They are curious which makes them excellent guard dogs and suitable for search missions. They can become over-protective of their family and territory, especially if not socialised correctly. They are not inclined to become immediate friends with strangers. German Shepherds are highly intelligent and obedient. Due to the large and open nature of their ears, Shepherds are prone to ear infections. According to a recent survey in the UK, the median life span of German Shepherds is Degenerative myelopathy CDRM , a neurological disease, occurs with enough regularity specifically in the breed to suggest that the breed is predisposed to it. The test screens for the mutated gene that has been seen in dogs with degenerative myelopathy. Now that a test is available the disease can be bred out of breeds with a high preponderance. The show-strains have been bred with an extremely sloping topline back that causes poor gait in the hind legs. Working-pedigree lines, such as those in common use as service dogs, generally retain the traditional straight back of the breed. It is also insisting on more testing for hemophilia and hip dysplasia, other common problems with the breed. Urban Search and Rescue Task Force dog works to uncover survivors at the site of the collapsed World Trade Center after the September 11, attacks. They are especially well known for their police work, being used for tracking criminals, patrolling troubled areas, and detection and holding of suspects. Additionally thousands of German Shepherds have been used by the military. German Shepherds have also been trained by military groups to parachute from aircraft. The German Shepherd Dog is one of the

most widely used breeds in a wide variety of scent-work roles. They are suited for these lines of work because of their keen sense of smell and their ability to work regardless of distractions. A versatile breed, they excel in this field due to their strong sense of duty, their mental abilities, their fearlessness, and their attachment to their owner. German Shepherd Dogs are used for herding and tending sheep grazing in meadows next to gardens and crop fields. They are expected to patrol the boundaries to keep sheep from trespassing and damaging the crops. In Germany and other places these skills are tested in utility dog trials also known as HGH Herdgebrauchshund herding utility dog trials. In popular culture Strongheart, one of the earliest canine stars. German Shepherds have been featured in a wide range of media. Between and , his appearances were sporadic. He is also the main character in the sequel and the TV series. The movie portrays a close bond between the main character and his dog. Sign in to your account Account Login.

## 5: History of Germany

*"No one is likely to underrate the importance for the rest of Europe--and, indeed, for world history--of the German reaction, beginning in the days of Bismarck, to the crisis of modern industrial capitalism," writes Professor Barraclough, "but the peculiar character of that reaction is only comprehensible in the light of Germany's past.*

Whereas during the Old High German period the Germanic tribes extended only as far east as the Elbe and Saale rivers, the MHG period saw a number of these tribes expanding beyond this eastern boundary into Slavic territory this is known as the Ostsiedlung. Along with the increasing wealth and geographic extent of the Germanic groups came greater use of German in the courts of nobles as the standard language of official proceedings and literature. While these efforts were still regionally bound, German began to be used in place of Latin for certain official purposes, leading to a greater need for regularity in written conventions. While the major changes of the MHG period were socio-cultural, German was still undergoing significant linguistic changes in syntax, phonetics, and morphology as well e. Significantly, among this repertoire are a number of impressive secular works, such as the Nibelungenlied , an epic poem telling the story of the dragon -slayer Siegfried c. Also noteworthy is the Sachsenspiegel , the first book of laws written in Middle Low German c. The abundance and especially the secular character of the literature of the MHG period demonstrate the beginnings of a standardized written form of German, as well as the desire of poets and authors to be understood by individuals on supra-dialectal terms. The Middle High German period is generally seen as ending with the decimation of the population of Europe in the Black Death of 1347-1351. Early New High German German-Dutch language area before and after the flight and expulsion of Germans from much of eastern and central Europe. Areas in the east where German is no longer spoken are marked by lighter shades. While these states were still under the control of the Holy Roman Empire and far from any form of unification, the desire for a cohesive written language that would be understandable across the many German-speaking principalities and kingdoms was stronger than ever. As a spoken language German remained highly fractured through this period with a vast number of often mutually-incomprehensible regional dialects being spoken throughout the German states; the invention of the printing press c. Concerning his translation method Luther says the following: One who would talk German does not ask the Latin how he shall do it; he must ask the mother in the home, the children on the streets, the common man in the market-place and note carefully how they talk, then translate accordingly. They will then understand what is said to them because it is German. But tell me is this talking German? What German understands such stuff? Further, his Bible was ubiquitous in the German states with nearly every household possessing a copy. Until the mid-16th century, it was essentially the language of townspeople throughout most of the Empire. Its use indicated that the speaker was a merchant or someone from an urban area, regardless of nationality. Some cities, such as Prague German: Prag and Budapest Buda , German: Ofen , were gradually Germanized in the years after their incorporation into the Habsburg domain. Others, such as Pozsony German: Pressburg, now Bratislava , were originally settled during the Habsburg period, and were primarily German at that time. Prague, Budapest and Bratislava as well as cities like Zagreb German: Agram , and Ljubljana German: Laibach , contained significant German minorities. In the eastern provinces of Banat and Transylvania German: This dictionary was created by the Brothers Grimm and is composed of 16 parts which were issued between and 1812. In Northern Germany, Standard German was a foreign language to most inhabitants, whose native dialects were subsets of Low German. It was usually encountered only in writing or formal speech; in fact, most of Standard German was a written language, not identical to any spoken dialect, throughout the German-speaking area until well into the 19th century. Official revisions of some of the rules from 1796 were not issued until the controversial German orthography reform of 1902 was made the official standard by governments of all German-speaking countries.

## 6: German language History

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Names of Germany Roman limes and modern boundaries. The German term Deutsche originates from the Old High German word diutisc from diot "people", referring to the Germanic "language of the people". It is not clear how commonly, if at all, the word was used as an ethnonym in Old High German. Used as a noun, ein diutscher in the sense of "a German" emerges in Middle High German, attested from the second half of the 12th century. It was loaned into Middle English as almain in the early 14th century. The word Dutch is attested in English from the 14th century, denoting continental West Germanic "Dutch" and "German" dialects and their speakers. The English term Germans is only attested from the mid-14th century, based on the classical Latin term Germani used by Julius Caesar and later Tacitus. It gradually replaced Dutch and Almain, the latter becoming mostly obsolete by the early 18th century. Originally part of the Holy Roman Empire, around independent German states emerged during its decline after the Peace of Westphalia in ending the Thirty Years War. These states eventually formed into modern Germany in the 19th century. By 55 BC, the Germans [citation needed] had reached the Danube river and had either assimilated or otherwise driven out the Celts who had lived there, and had spread west into what is now Belgium and France. The Limes Germanicus was breached in AD 9. Migrating Germanic tribes commingled with the local Gallo-Roman populations in what is now Swabia and Bavaria. The arrival of the Huns in Europe resulted in Hun conquest of large parts of Eastern Europe, the Huns initially were allies of the Roman Empire who fought against Germanic tribes, but later the Huns cooperated with the Germanic tribe of the Ostrogoths, and large numbers of Germans lived within the lands of the Hunnic Empire of Attila. These five tribes, sometimes with inclusion of the Frisians, are considered as the major groups to take part in the formation of the Germans. Medieval period Further information: The process was gradual and lacked any clear definition, and the use of exonyms designating "the Germans" develops only during the High Middle Ages. After Christianization, the Roman Catholic Church and local rulers led German expansion and settlement in areas inhabited by Slavs and Balts, known as Ostsiedlung. During the wars waged in the Baltic by the Catholic German Teutonic Knights; the lands inhabited by the ethnic group of the Old Prussians the current reference to the people known then simply as the "Prussians", were conquered by the Germans. At the same time, naval innovations led to a German domination of trade in the Baltic Sea and parts of Eastern Europe through the Hanseatic League. Along the trade routes, Hanseatic trade stations became centers of the German culture. German town law Stadtrecht was promoted by the presence of large, relatively wealthy German populations, their influence and political power. Thus people who would be considered "Germans", with a common culture, language, and worldview different from that of the surrounding rural peoples, colonized trading towns as far north of present-day Germany as Bergen in Norway, Stockholm in Sweden, and Vyborg now in Russia. The Hanseatic League was not exclusively German in any ethnic sense: The Empire itself was not entirely German either. It had a multi-ethnic and multi-lingual structure, some of the smaller ethnicities and languages used at different times were Dutch, Italian, French, Czech and Polish. The Napoleonic Wars were the cause of the final dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire, and ultimately the cause for the quest for a German nation state in 19th-century German nationalism. After the Congress of Vienna, Austria and Prussia emerged as two competitors. Austria, trying to remain the dominant power in Central Europe, led the way in the terms of the Congress of Vienna. The Congress of Vienna was essentially conservative, assuring that little would change in Europe and preventing Germany from uniting. By the 1840s, large numbers of Jewish German women had intermarried with Christian German men and had converted to Christianity. Bismarck appears in white. The Grand Duke of Baden stands beside Wilhelm, leading the cheers. German nationalism became the sole focus of the German Question which was the question of how Germany was going to be best unified into a nation-state. It created the German Empire in 1871 as a German nation-state, effectively excluding the multi-ethnic Austrian Habsburg monarchy and Liechtenstein. Integrating the Austrian Germans nevertheless remained a strong desire for many

people of Germany and Austria, especially among the liberals, the social democrats and also the Catholics who were a minority within the Protestant Germany. During the 19th century in the German territories, rapid population growth due to lower death rates, combined with poverty, spurred millions of Germans to emigrate, chiefly to the United States. Volksdeutsche and Reichsdeutsche The German Empire of 1871-1918

Nearly million people around the world were of German ancestry in The dissolution of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire after World War I led to a strong desire of the population of the new Republic of German Austria to be integrated into Germany or Switzerland. This idea was initially welcomed by many ethnic Germans in Sudetenland , [72] Austria, [73] Poland , Danzig and western Lithuania , particularly the Germans from Klaipeda Memel. The Swiss resisted the idea. They had viewed themselves as a distinctly separate nation since the Peace of Westphalia of 1648. Many of those had inhabited these lands for centuries, developing a unique culture. Germans were also forced to leave the former eastern territories of Germany , which were annexed by Poland Silesia , Pomerania , parts of Brandenburg and southern part of East Prussia and the Soviet Union northern part of East Prussia. Between 12 and 16,5 million ethnic Germans and German citizens were expelled westwards to allied-occupied Germany. German language The native language of Germans is German, a West Germanic language , related to and classified alongside English and Dutch , and sharing many similarities with the North Germanic and Scandinavian languages. German has been replaced by English as the dominant language of science-related Nobel Prize laureates during the second half of the 20th century.

## 7: A Brief History of the German Language

*Modern European history, especially modern German history, is one of the areas of special strength at UT's history department, built up over the last years. The department boasts four historians of Germany, a constellation rare among American universities.*

Jan 01, Szplug rated it really liked it Barraclough has crafted a classic here. Though the medieval period is his bread and butter, with immensely helpful guidance to a bewilderingly complex variety of intertwining events and personages, he also does a more than adequate job of summing up the political and historic strains from the Reformation onwards that led to the evils unleashed by National Socialism. Well written, insightful, and impartially passionate, I doubt there exists another book that so brilliantly handles such a Herculean Barraclough has crafted a classic here. Well written, insightful, and impartially passionate, I doubt there exists another book that so brilliantly handles such a Herculean task. A warningâ€”Barraclough assumes the reader can handle untranslated Latin, French, and German quotes! Since his goal is to trace the development of the modern German identity and the state structure that arose to contain it, his history is sifted through a primarily political filter. This leads into an explanation of the recovery of the East Frankish realm under the scarred grip of Arnulf of Carinthia, the evolution of the five tribal Stem Duchies, and the political strategy of the Saxon dynasty. Barraclough clearly finds much to admire in the manner in which Otto used the episcopate as a check against the unruly fidelity of the princes; managed to transfer the most powerful lay titles to members of his family; permanently dealt with the Magyar menace after ending the raids by the Scandinavians; and promoted eastward expansion against the West Slavic tribes whilst maintaining good relations with the West Frankish petty kings. By making himself emperor he avoided both the threat of a potentially dangerous state on his southern flank and the existence of an enticing temptation to the ambitions of the West Frankish king and the Byzantine emperor. The Salian dynasty is described as, for the most part, continuing the monarchical strategy created by Otto, up until the turbulent and violent reign of Henry IVâ€”who endeavored to dissolve the dukedoms and establish a centralized and absolute monarchyâ€”and the Investiture Contest, the fifty years of civil war including the ruinous Saxon Rebellion, violence, and anarchy instigated by the intransigent demands of Pope Gregory VII and the reformist wing of the Catholic church. With the German king having placed so much administrative power and trust in the hands of his bishops, the investiture conflict struck right at the heart of monarchical strengthâ€”and the papacy got its first taste of how involving itself within the internal politics of Germany was an effective strategy for a political organization with very little military power of its own. While Barraclough freely admits the blame that Henry IV and V bear for the destruction inflicted upon the kingdom, he clearly saves the bulk of his ire for Gregory VII and the revolutionary string of popes who followed in his wake. The papal proclivity for inveigling civil strife within the German kingdom to serve its own oftentimes seemingly amoral ends is a theme that Barraclough returns to again and again. Having tamed and broken up the over-mighty princes, the king was also the singularly most powerful lordâ€”though the seeds of future unrest, most apparent in the manner that Frederick was compelled to redistribute escheated fiefs in lieu of absorbing them into the crown demesne, had been sown even in his victories. In the annexation of the Sicilian crown by Henry VI Barraclough sees the terrible mistake that fated the house of Hohenstaufen to ruinâ€”for Frederick II, the Stupor Mundi, completely absorbed throughout his long reign in an interminable and fruitless conflict with the papacy and the Italian communes, in addition to Sicilian uprisings and a pair of crusades, allowed Germany to fester under the selfish care of the princes. Prepared to make endless concessionsâ€”even to the detriment of his own viceregal sonâ€”to the lords and prelates in exchange for a free hand south of the Alps, Frederick set the final touches to the degeneration of Germany into an elective and nominal monarchy, the guise for the autocratic rule of a multitude of petty principedoms. I had never previously seen Frederick II in this light, and have to admit that the evidence the author provides to condemn the Wonder is lengthy and compelling. The second half begins with a very enlightening overview of the German expansion towards the east, from the triple-expeditions of Henry the Lion, Albrecht the Bear, and Adolf of Holstein, through to the the crushing of the Teutonic Knights by the Polish-Lithuanians at the Battle

of Tannenberg. The complex admixture of German, Slavic, and Baltic elements involved in the expansion; the varying levels of violence from peaceful and invitational colonization to extirpating crusade; the Christianization of the pagan tribes and the influence of the episcopacy; the system of land clearing and reclamation, the structure of town and village in the colonization, the culture of colonial freedom developed as opposed to the heavy bonds of feudalism in the west, and the manner in which the eastern princes used their new demesnes as experimental zones for a new type of absolute and centralized government; it is handled briskly but deeply. The end result was a new bifurcation to add to the troubles of the German kingdom: Two of the new eastern domains—Bohemia and Brandenburg—were elevated to electoral rank in recognition of this power shift. Barraclough then details the lamentable period from the Great Interregnum through to the issuance of the Golden Bull in under Charles IV of Bohemia. This period, which the author declares still full of potential for a recovery from the Hohenstaufen misadventures, was one of continuous intrigue and influence—invariably pernicious—by the combined powers of the French monarchy, the cadet branch of the Capetians ruling from the Neapolitan throne, and the Papacy. Even when other strong kingdoms, such as England, allied themselves with the German Empire, disaster almost inevitably ensued. What emerged was a competition for the German kingship, in which the element desirous of a hereditary monarchy at the expense of Imperial claims to Italy or Burgundy—led by the ascendent house of Habsburg and in alliance with the French—alternated occupying the throne with the bloc promoting an elective monarchy and a renewal of Imperial claims and rights, which featured some variation of the Luxemburg family in association with the three archiepiscopal electors, and strongly against French influence and interference. With the death of Louis the Bavarian representing the defeat of diplomatic efforts to get the papacy on board, his successor, Charles IV, seeing a nation exhausted and disillusioned and on the verge of implosion, firmly and decisively took up the cause of the princes—majority acclamation by the electoral college was to be the sole legitimate means to the kingship, with the papacy—the source of almost two hundred years of strife and dissent—excluded from any legal relevance to the process, squeezed out of all existing loopholes that justified its interference. From that point onward the princedoms were firmed up and given extensive semi-regal powers—the German king was to be a nullity. The position existed solely as a means of the furtherance of dynastic power while occupying the leading position in a confederacy of equals. To round off the century between the issuance of the Golden Bull and the reoccupation of the Roman throne by the territorially powerful Habsburgs—which dynasty would possess an imperial title through to the end of the First World War—the reader is given a depressing tour of the endless anarchy, civil strife, and dynastic conflict that ebbed and flowed in a recurring fashion while the princely domains struggled to deal with their newfound high-sovereign status. Ironically, the same processes and intrigues they used to remove themselves from direct Imperial suzerainty was, in turn, directed upon the princes by their own feudal vassals and ministers. With the old nobility of the German Empire almost completely extinguished—through conflict, the crusades, and a lack of natural heirs—their place was taken by the ministeriales, the free knightly class which had been so effectively recruited and used by the Hohenstaufen monarchs. While the ministeriales provided their lords with competent administration, they vastly expanded their power as their numbers, responsibilities, and land grants increased: At the same time, the German feudal custom of subdivision amongst princely heirs was reducing once vast and powerful fiefs to splintered, non-contiguous, and debt-ridden parcels. Divided as they were by regional dialects, customs, and dress, in the future the Germans would embrace the particularism of this complex assemblage of princely realms even while retaining—underneath it all and waiting to be tapped into—a distinct sense of themselves as Deutsches Volk. This innate Teutonic identity was to be put supremely to the test during the turbulent and destructive for Germany especially period from the lengthy reign of Maximilian I—the first of the Habsburg dynasty with preeminent territorial power in the realm—through to the French Revolution. With the princely states consolidating their dynastic power, the last of the Luxemburg emperors, continuously distracted and absorbed by the troubles in their hereditary kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary, allowed the western states, isolated and fractious, to fall under the spell of their strong French neighbor. As Maximilian had crafted for himself—through astute marriages and political contracts—the potent middle kingdom reincarnated in Burgundy and the Netherlands, the Habsburgs turned from being in enduring alliance with the

French to becoming their bitterest foe. Though Maximilian and his heir, Charles V who was also King of Spain possessed enough raw power to have reordered the German imperial constitution in favor of a stronger and more centralized government—and which a large part of the populace, especially the humanist writers, tired of national humiliation, would have eagerly embraced—they abstained from such measures to pursue a purely dynastic struggle with the French. This conflict took a turn for the worse during the Reformation, when the Imperial princes, almost to a man, embraced the Protestant religion while their nominal lord, the emperor, remained staunchly Catholic. Within this stern and disciplined religious framework the final traces of resistance by the noble estates and city leagues to the absolute rule of the territorial princes was eliminated. In particular, the grasping hand of Louis XIV was only prevented from seizing the westernmost German states and advancing the French frontier to its long-desired and historically-justified limit at the Rhine by the interventionary efforts of other powers like Great Britain. The aftermath of the three decades of civil strife also saw the ascendancy of a new landed class of nobility in the agrarian-rich territories of the north and the east: This was the pitiful state of affairs that awaited the potent and massed armies of the Revolution—and the even more potent and massed armies of Napoleon that would soon follow and leave the ossified Holy Roman Empire naught but a unmourned handful of dust. With the desire swelling for some form of political answer to a widely expressed German nationalism, the great revolutionary events of missed out on a momentous opportunity to have changed the future course of German history; but the industrial revolution only gathered speed in the German lands from onwards, and their late arrival at the capitalist party ensured that the middle-classes were far too weak—and frightened of the radical masses below them on the social ladder—to have effected a workable solution to the broad palette of problems staring the German states, and their two oversized brethren, Prussia and Austria, straight on. With a divided and quarreling Germany the permanent desire of France and Russia, the swallowing up of Poland and the subsequent acquisition by Prussia of substantial Rhineland territory, did little beyond furthering the interference and influence-peddling of the other continental powers. Not until Bismarck—the most far-sighted and realistic German statesman of his era—took over the guidance of the Prussian state was German unification achieved, at the expense of both Austria, which now turned its interest almost exclusively to the east and the south, and the democratic parties of the new German Empire. Bismarck, putting a fig-leaf upon the naked military force and reaction that underlay his governmental structures, began the processes that led to , with German democratic desires subsumed by a wealthy minority, and their interests molding government policy and intent upon Prussianizing the other German states. Caught up in a colonial policy that served few but the wealthy capitalists, and a foreign policy big on confrontation and posturing, the Reich found itself at a perfect confluence of hypertrophied statecraft when those Serbian bullet cracks drew forth the first plug from the dyke. With the military still intact and anti-radical, and the Versailles peace conference infected with enough French influence to ensure not only German misery, but an angry resentment to go along with it, the Social Democrat governments of the post-war Weimar republic were handicapped from the start in achieving a successful and resilient democracy. In short order, allied with status-quo domestic and foreign reactionary interests fearing Bolshevism above all else, and ripe with the brutal suffering caused by the Depression, Adolf Hitler took to the stage.

*The Origins of Modern Germany by Barraclough, Geoffrey and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)*

Including works translated from German and original works in English, the series introduces readers to some of the most innovative and creative books on subjects ranging from the history of madness and witchcraft, to the culture of drinking, the most powerful German merchant family of Renaissance times, and early German reactions to the discovery of America. These are not the conventional topics taught in schools but examples of the vitality and variety offered by historians of the Holy Roman Empire the German language area. Erik Midelfort *Four Fools in the Age of Reason* Dorinda Outram *Unveiling the nearly lost world of the court fools of eighteenth-century Germany*, Dorinda Outram shows that laughter was an essential instrument of power. Whether jovial or cruel, mirth altered social and political relations. Outram takes us first to the court of Frederick William I of Prussia, who Harrington During a career lasting nearly half a century, Meister Frantz Schmidt personally put to death individuals and tortured, flogged, or disfigured hundreds more. *More Hometown Religion* David M. Luebke The pluralization of Christian religion was the defining fact of cultural life in sixteenth-century Europe. Everywhere they took root, ideas of evangelical reform disturbed the unity of religious observance on which political community was founded. By the third quarter of the sixteenth century, one *More Enlightenment Underground* Martin Mulsow. Erik Midelfort Online supplement, "Mulsow: Additions to Notes drawn from the edition of *Moderne aus dem Untergrund*": Corpis In early modern Germany, religious conversion was a profoundly social and political phenomenon rather than purely an act of private conscience. Because social norms and legal requirements demanded that every subject declare membership in one of the state-sanctioned Christian churches, the act of *More Crime and Culture in Early Modern Germany* Joy Wiltenburg With the growth of printing in early modern Germany, crime quickly became a subject of wide public discourse. Sensational crime reports, often featuring multiple murders within families, proliferated as authors probed horrific events for religious meaning. Coinciding with heightened witch panics Translated by Marcus Hellyer. Introduction by Marcus Hellyer In , at the epicenter of the worst excesses of the European witch-hunts, Friedrich Spee, a Jesuit priest, published the *Cautio Criminalis*, a book speaking out against the trials that were sending thousands of innocent people to gruesome deaths. Spee, who had himself ministered to women accused In contrast to the other famous merchant family of the period, the Medici of Florence, however, no English-language work on them has been available until now. *More Witchcraft and the Papacy* Rainer Decker. Erik Midelfort When Rainer Decker was researching a sensational seventeenth-century German witchcraft trial, he discovered, much to his surprise, that in this case the papacy functioned as a force of skepticism and restraint. His curiosity piqued, he tried unsuccessfully to gain access to a secret Vatican archive *More "Evil People"* Johannes Dillinger. Narrowing his focus to two specific regionsâ€”Swabian Austria and the Electorate of Trierâ€”he provides a nuanced explanation of how Johnson Current historiography suggests that European nations regarded the New World as an inassimilable "other" that posed fundamental challenges to the accepted ideas of Renaissance culture. The German *Discovery of the World* presents a new interpretation that emphasizes the ways in which the new lands *More Bacchus and Civic Order* B. *More Shaman of Oberstdorf* Wolfgang Behringer. Erik Midelfort Shaman of Oberstdorf tells the fascinating story of a sixteenth-century mountain village caught in a panic of its own making. Four hundred years ago the Bavarian alpine town of Oberstdorf, surrounded by the towering peaks of the Vorarlberg, was awash in legends and rumors of prophets and healers, *A Rebuttal* Peter Blickle. Translated by Thomas A. A Rebuttal is a concise book, brimming with smart ideas and important, little-known information. It is also a powerful antidote to some of the *More Lost Worlds* Arthur E. Imhof Publication of *Lost Worlds* introduces to English-speaking readers one of the most original and engaging historians in Germany today. Known for his work in historical demography, Arthur E. Imhof here branches out into folklore, religion, anthropology, psychology, and the history of art. Midelfort During the sixteenth century close to thirty German dukes, landgraves, and counts, plus one Holy Roman emperor, were known as mad- so mentally disordered that

## ORIGINS OF MODERN GERMANY. pdf

serious steps had to be taken to remove them from office or to obtain medical care for them. This book is the first study these princes, and More Search Our catalog covers a wide variety of fields. Explore them by clicking on the categories below, and receive updates by signing up for their respective newsletters:

### 9: The Origins of Modern Germany by Geoffrey Barraclough

*A Brief History of the German Language Aaron D. Alder Brigham Young University. The German language has always been important to me. Since my father lived in Switzerland for nearly three years before I was born, I can always remember him using certain German phrases when he spoke to me.*

This is a brief summary of the most important facts and figures, covering everything from system of government, size and countryside to population, lifestyle and cultural life. State Germany has been a democratic parliamentary federal republic since Following reunification in it now consists of 16 federal states. The Federal President is the head of state and the government is led by the Federal Chancellor. Area Germany covers an area of , square kilometres. It is kilometres from its northernmost tip to the southernmost point as the crow flies, and kilometres from east to west. Other cities with more than one million residents are Hamburg 1. Cologne is just below the one-million mark. Frankfurt am Main pop. Germany is a country rich in natural beauty. Between the North Sea and Baltic coasts in the north and the peaks of the Alps in the south lie extremely diverse landscapes, with everything from wide expanses of river and lakeland scenery, hilly uplands and densely wooded regions to agricultural plains and industrial conurbations. The Zugspitze is the highest mountain in Germany at 2, metres. Germany has 16 national parks, nature reserves and 15 biosphere reserves. Population Germany has the largest population of any European country, around 82 million â€” a density of people per square kilometre. Lifestyle Today, life in Germany is subject to a great diversity of cultural influences. It can generally be described as modern and cosmopolitan. The people of Germany love nothing more than getting together and celebrating, in traditional style during carnival season, at wine festivals, at the Oktoberfest and other beer festivals, or during music festivals from classical to rock â€” all helped along by great food and fine wines from the 13 vineyard regions. Land of poets and philosophers Germany is home to great writers and famous composers. Its legacy is the exceptional choice of culture on offer in Germany today, from ancient to ultra-modern. There are around theatres, professional orchestras and art museums with internationally acclaimed collections. German artists also produce a large amount of creative work in the fields of film and literature. Academic excellence and research are also firmly established in Germany. Around universities and other higher education establishments are held in high regard, not least by international students.

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