This is a repository copy of *Germany after the First World War - A Violent Society? Results and Implications of Recent Research on Weimar Germany*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:
http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/4748/

**Article:**

**Reuse**
Unless indicated otherwise, fulltext items are protected by copyright with all rights reserved. The copyright exception in section 29 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 allows the making of a single copy solely for the purpose of non-commercial research or private study within the limits of fair dealing. The publisher or other rights-holder may allow further reproduction and re-use of this version - refer to the White Rose Research Online record for this item. Where records identify the publisher as the copyright holder, users can verify any specific terms of use on the publisher's website.

**Takedown**
If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.
Recent Research on Weimar Germany

Results and Implications of a Violent Society?

Germany after the First World War

Benjamin Zeydland
Conducting the experiment, the object of the study in the field, which were hypothesized and predicted, was to determine the interplay of factors in a complex system. The experiment involved the interaction of variables in a controlled environment, with the objective of understanding the underlying mechanisms.

The results of the experiment, as observed, showed a significant correlation between the variables. The data collected provided evidence supporting the hypothesis and allowed for a more accurate prediction of outcomes in similar scenarios.

The implications of these findings are far-reaching, with potential applications in various fields, including medicine, engineering, and environmental science. Further research is necessary to validate the findings and to explore the practical applications of the observed phenomena.
The population pyramid of 2000 AD illustrates the distribution of the population into different age groups and gender. It shows a clear peak in the working-age population, indicating a high dependency ratio. The pyramid also highlights the declining birth rates and the aging population, which could lead to potential challenges in the future. The information is crucial for policymakers to understand demographic trends and plan for future needs.
Germany after the First World War
Some text is missing from the image.
Germany: The First Year

For the Fischer family, the war in Eastern Europe was a bitter reality. The Fischer family was among the many who lost their homes and livelihoods during the conflict. The war had a profound impact on the region, and the toll was felt by all. The Fischer family, like many others, struggled to survive in the face of adversity.

The war had a significant impact on the local economy. The Fischer family had been farmers for generations, but the war disrupted their work. The lack of food and resources made it difficult to grow crops or tend to the land. The Fischer family was forced to rely on the government for aid, which was limited and sporadic.

The Fischer family, like many others, also faced the challenge of housing. The war had destroyed many homes, and the Fischer family was forced to live in makeshift shelters. The conditions were艰苦 and the family struggled to keep warm and dry.

The war also had a profound impact on the family's mental health. The constant fear and uncertainty of daily life took its toll, and the Fischer family, like many others, struggled to maintain their mental well-being.

Despite these challenges, the Fischer family continued to persevere. They relied on each other and on the support of the community to get through the difficult times. The war may have been a time of struggle and hardship, but it also brought the Fischer family closer together and strengthened their resolve.

In conclusion, the war had a significant impact on the Fischer family and the region. The Fischer family, like many others, faced challenges and adversity, but they persevered and continued to build a better future for themselves and their children. The war may have been a time of suffering, but it also brought the Fischer family closer together and strengthened their resolve.
the ideal of manliness always represented only one aspect of male socialization in the group culture of «camaraderie.» In the armies and paramilitary associations of the twentieth century there always existed alongside the toughness a «soft» «feminine» side of male camaraderie, which emphasized the feeling of belonging and the benefits of the affection felt within the group. The function of these attributions was in part to make bearable the contradiction between the practice of violence and civilization's norm of remaining peaceful.56

One also has to recognize that the use of physical, especially sexual violence against women was a specific form of violence. Although we have a good monograph on sexual violence in Imperial Germany, 1870–1914, this topic has not yet been looked at for the Weimar Republic.57 It would be important to examine sexual violence in connection with the gender relations after the First World War. The relevance of this form of violence is especially understandable if one accepts the view that violence against women has to be analyzed as a form of political violence, politics here being defined as the conflict-ridden struggle about the relation between social order and male/female role models. The significance of the murder and rape of women is thus not limited to the immediate struggle between the people directly involved. Rather, it refers much more to an underlying crisis in gender relations as a result of the mobilization of men and women for the First World War.

On the basis of the present state of research we cannot yet evaluate the extent, the form and the results of this crisis.58 It appears, however, to be at any rate plausible that the crisis of political representation after the First World War, which was described above, is also and perhaps above all to be interpreted as a crisis of the representation of the male body.59 The degree to which this crisis was rooted not only in the vulnerability of the male body through wartime violence, but also in the aspirations of women to social and political participation, needs further research.60


Abstracts

Deutschland nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg – eine gewalttätige Gesellschaft? Ergebenisse und Konsequenzen der jüngsten Forschungen zur Weimarer Republik


Au cours des dix dernières années, la recherche historique sur les formes de la violence pendant la République de Weimar a prit une nouvelle orientation. La première raison de ce changement est le nouveau jugement critique de la thèse de «brutalisation» qui crée un lien direct de causalité entre les expériences de la guerre et les comportements violents après 1918. La deuxième raison vient de l'acceptation des nouvelles tendances de la sociologie de la violence dans lesquelles une «phénoménologie de la violence» (Popitz) insiste sur l'importance de la «description dense» des actes de violence physique. Troisièmement, la façon de voir le rôle historique selon de genre (masculin ou féminin) va prendre une place centrale dans la future recherche sur la violence en Allemagne après la Première Guerre mondiale. D'une façon générale, les faits cités ont conduit à situer la violence politique dans un contexte plus large et à différencier l'image d'une société violente pendant la République.

Dr. Benjamin Ziemann
Ruhr-Universität Bochum
Institut für Soziale Bewegungen
Clemensstraße 17–19
D-44789 Bochum
benjamin.ziemann@ruhr-uni-bochum.de