The conference papers gathered by Hartmut Lehmann and James Van Horn Melton in Paths of Continuity. Central European Historiography from the 1930s to the 1950s (Cambridge/Washington, D.C.: U.P./German Historical Institute, 1994; pp. x + 406. [pounds]40) deal with the careers and work of a number of more or less distinguished German-language historians whose careers spanned the Weimar Republic, the Nazi period, and the first decade or so of the Federal Republic. The book could therefore have been a collective group portrait of how one section of the professional middle class conducted itself under a dictatorship. This opportunity was consciously eschewed. Instead, the editors and contributors have opted to...

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Paths of continuity: central European historiography from the 1930s to the 1950s. 1994, German Historical Institute, Cambridge University Press. in English. aaaa. Checked Out. Download for print-disabled. Add another edition? Paths of Continuity. First published in 1994. Leen dit bij een bibliotheek! Paths of continuity : central European historiography from the 1930s to the 1950s. [Hartmut Lehmann; James Van Horn Melton;] -- The defeat of National Socialism in 1945 was a pivotal point in Central European history. For the writing and practice of history, however, the event proved far less decisive. In West Germany and ... Samenvatting: The defeat of National Socialism in 1945 was a pivotal point in Central European history. For the writing and practice of history, however, the event proved far less decisive. In West Germany and Austria, most historians who had taught under the Nazis retained their positions after 1945. Even those dismissed for their National Socialist sympathies were often able to resume their careers. Soviet historiography is the methodology of history studies by historians in the Soviet Union (USSR). In the USSR, the study of history was marked by restrictions imposed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). Soviet historiography is itself the subject of modern studies. George M. Enteen identifies two approaches to the study of Soviet historiography. A totalitarian approach associated with the Western analysis of
the Soviet Union as a totalitarian society, controlled by the Central