## FROM KAISERREICH TO THIRD REICH

Elements of Continuity in German History 1871–1945

Fritz Fischer

ROUTLEDGE LIBRARY EDITIONS: GERMAN HISTORY



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#### Volume 13

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# FRITZ FISCHER TRANSLATED AND WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY ROGER FLETCHER



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Roger Fletcher



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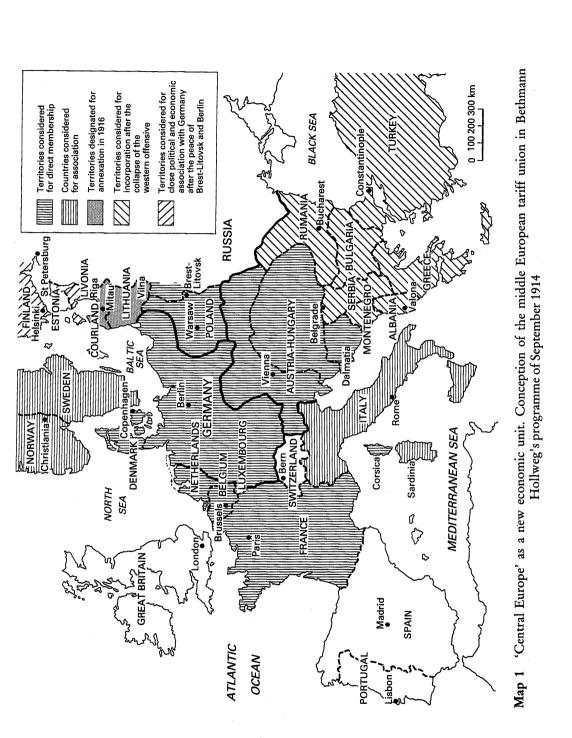
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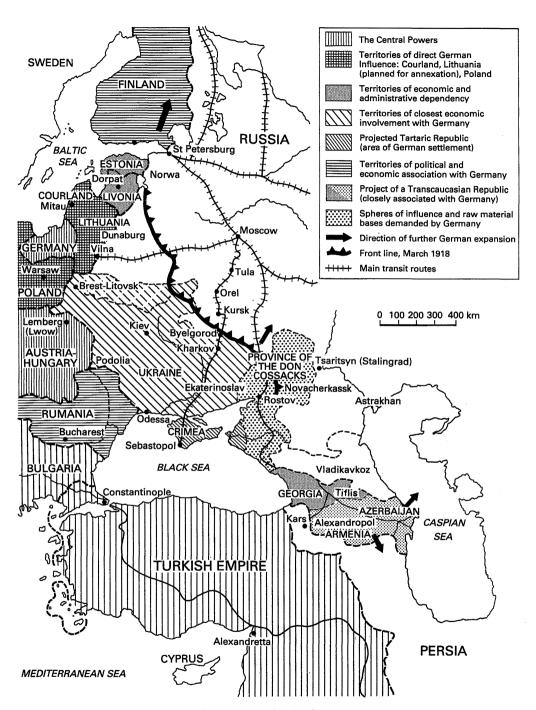
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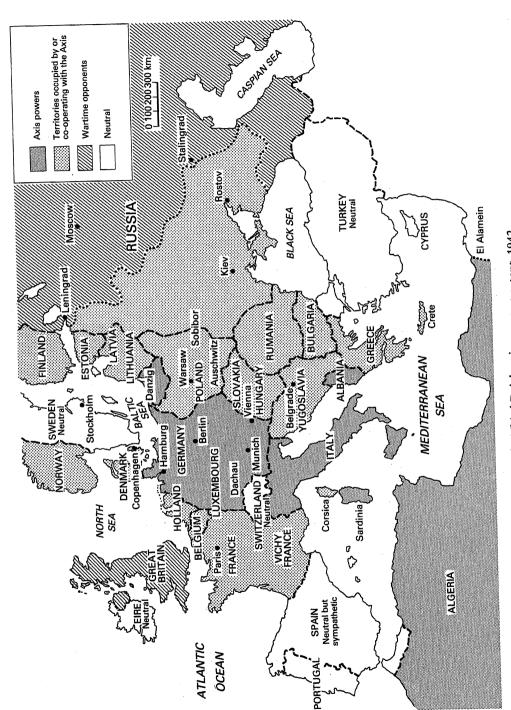
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Map 2 The 'New Order' in the East, 1914–1918



Map 3 The Third Reich at its greatest extent, 1942



#### Introduction

Reviewing Barrington Moore, Jr's, Injustice: The Social Basis of Obedience and Revolt, Guenther Roth expressed the truism that 'it is always risky for a scholar to write a sum of his knowledge and insights toward the end of his career.' This, in effect, is what Fritz Fischer has done in the present book. Never noted as one for shirking risks, Professor Fischer here offers the Anglo-American reader a concise articulation of his empirical findings and a clear application of the Fischer methodology, all within the framework of an explicitly stated pedagogic purpose.

Fischer's most obvious contribution to modern German historiography lies in his attempt to provide a number of challenging insights into, and controversial reinterpretations of, the recent German past. In particular, it is now widely recognized that 'Fritz Fischer's work . . . [has] had a major impact on interpretation' of the origins and nature of the First World War,<sup>2</sup> but in 1961 he burst like a bomb-shell on the staid West German historical scene with a book entitled *Griff nach der Weltmacht (Grasp at World Power)*, arguing that the Kaiser's Germany, no less than Hitler's Reich, had aimed at empire in the grand manner:

A survey of Germany's aims at the beginning and in the middle of 1918, when German self-confidence was at its peak in the expectation of early victory, discloses a picture of an *imperium* of grandiose dimensions. In the west: Belgium, Luxemburg, Longwy-Briey linked with Germany on such terms as to make possible the adherence of France and Holland and to isolate Britain and force her to recognise Germany's position; in the east: Courland, Livonia, Estonia and Lithuania, from Reval to Riga and Vilno, the Polish Frontier Strip and Rump Poland all closely fettered to Germany; in the south-east: Austria-Hungary clamped into