

# Sonderweg and schulzes roman model history essay

[History](#)



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## **Introduction**

The sonderweg and Schulze are the two different approaches contributing towards the development of the history of the Germany. The Sonderweg theory covers the era of nineteenth century however the Schulze's model covers the nineteenth and twentieth century of the German history.

## **Sonderweg Theory**

The sonderweg theory was basically based on the notion of the " special path" the historians named this theory as Sonderweg, they were of the view that the state of the Germany is no different than the other countries of Europe like Britain and the west like north America, but in fact they have the same set of rules and regulations in the political aspect which in the longer run are not leading towards the liberal democracy but in fact it will increase the totalitarianism and aristocracy (Kocka, 1988)The Sonderweg model covers some of the major events in which one was the revolution of 1848 which was brought by the liberal members of the middle class and liberal sections of aristocracy, they put forward the idea of the unified and constitutionally governed Germany, but this revolution failed. Then after that

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in 1850 the industrialization of Germany was started and again the liberal middle class movement tried to bring forth the idea of unified Germany and they again failed. The other turning point in the history was the appointment of the Bismarck as the Prussian Prime Minister and the unification of the South German states after the war in 1866 with France which gave the liberals a notion that Bismarck would carry their aim of united Germany but again it was failed. The First World War and the defeat of the Germany was another event that actually reflected the backwardness of the political system in Germany and this gave rise and power to the Nazis in the next twenty years. Moreover the economy was declined and there was increased inflation in those times which busted the industry of Germany (Feuchtwanger, 2002)

### **Schulze's philosophy**

The Schulze's philosophy is a vivid summary of the major social political and intellectual development with a great contribution towards the culture of the Germany that shaped the nation. The view regarding the culture is a model of insight and lucidity. The Schulze took account of the three major events that have contributed extensively towards the culture of the modern Germany. Those three major events were the National Socialism, the Holocaust and the German Reunification (including the fall of the wall of Berlin) (Karen Hagemann, 2010) German industry recovered and survived the hurtling inflation reasonably well, with the plunge of the investments and the foreign capital flowing in to the country stimulated by the first large loan from the Wall Street. The Germany was able to pay all its debts and payments that it had previously taken and this system revived the economy

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of the Germany between 1924 -1929. Thus the economy of the Germany was reshaped in this era which was totally deteriorated previously. Moreover this economic miracle made Germany the part of the west and the Germans with unconsciousness accepted the western culture (Schulze, 1998)After the holocaust the break with the Nazi principles was attained through the class struggle by depriving huge landowners and industrialists, and the former Nazi supporters were said to prove their worth to the society by help in building the socialism over the Germany. The Germany's way to the liberal and constitutional functioning parliamentary system had come across with many historical rifts, such as particularism in the previous years of the modern age, the failure of the revolution and the Weimar Republic towards the flaw in the history as a result of National Socialism. In fact these unity and liberty concepts also have occupied the minds of the Germans during the nation's division after the Second World War, but after the reunification in 1990 the basic German issue was finally resolved of the unification (Winkler)The fall of the wall of Berlin in 1989 was welcomed by both the states in Germany and it was before the reunion of the Germany. The first and the last free elections in the East Germany, the East German electorate was excessively voted by those parties which demanded the instant attainment to the West Germany. In 1990 there was the treaty for the German-German Currency and thus the Berlin and Germany was considered as a whole and the four powers determined the German Unity (Schulze, 1998)

## **Conclusion**

Thus the Schulz's model and elaboration of the aftermath of the three events contributed more towards the culture of the Germany and building the new Germany, the economy of the Germany became better, and the Germans adopted the West culture in their economy as well. The totalitarianism was finally eradicated and the united Germany was the result. Thus the parliamentary culture of the Germany was also changed.