

*Berlin, the Mother of All Research Universities, 1860–1918*

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This work is the first major reexamination in English of the rise of the world’s pioneer modern research university. It presents an authoritative history of science, scholarship, and education, offering readers a background platform from which to confront looming issues about the future of higher education systems everywhere, but especially in the United States. The innovations of the new-model University of Berlin reached their highest point of development and influence on foreign adopters of “technology transfer” under the new German Empire before World War I. These innovations were grafted onto and shaped American higher research, teaching, and professionalization like no other influence in the twentieth century. No previous book in English has described this impressive conscious creation of an institution promoting cutting-edge research—in fields from physics and medicine to law and theology—combined with the highest standards of active, self-involved student learning for the higher professions. Yet even at the moment its astonishing institutional achievements became the inspiration for the brilliant rise of the American research university over the last century, its own contradictions and limitations were already beginning to appear in the 1920s. Indeed, since the University of Berlin was originally little more than a new reformed German university before 1860 and subsequently faced the disadvantages of financial ruin of the 1920s and the imposed wreckage of the Nazi and East German Communist regimes from 1933 to 1990, the period 1860–1918 is the one of greatest interest for the development of what came to be a world-wide “model” for emulation. Today, when the entire concept of the elite “research university” is under attack, revisiting its origins in Germany should provide stimulus to the debates about the future of the university, not only in North America and Europe but in all countries with higher education systems modeled on or influences by the German or American ones (e.g., Australia, India). The question of whether future innovative science and scholarship should remain coupled with teaching institutions as in the “Berlin model” can best be explored against the background of the emergence of that model.

From the reviews:

Charles E. McClelland has, for the first time, exhaustively analyzed the heyday of Berlin's Friedrich Wilhelm University (1860 to 1918) and made the causes of its rise to world leadership both comprehensible to an English-speaking audience and relevant to its emulators abroad, especially in America. This book not only sheds new light on the history of science and social history, but embeds both in the political context in which professors and students acted.
**—Elmar Tenorth, Humboldt University of Berlin**

This is a careful and significant history written by a mature scholar that shows how the world’s first research university took shape and evolved over time. It is also, deliberately and appropriately, an effort to use history to improve contemporary debate, where the achievements of higher education are too often belittled. The book deserves wide attention in both of its domains.
**—Peter N. Stearns, George Mason University**