

## Chronology of Max Weber's Life

<b>Year</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Important Events in Weber's Life</b>
1864	Erfurt, Prussia	<p>April 21: Max born, the first child of Max Weber Sr. and Helene Weber (née Fallenstein).</p> <p>Weber Sr. was a paid advisor to the city council and was involved in the defence of the town during the Austro-Prussian war.</p> <p>Helene Weber was brought up in Heidelberg in a large villa (that today is the Max-Weber-Haus) on north bank of the river Neckar with direct views of the castle.</p> <p>Georg Fallenstein, her father, built the villa in 1847 and under his leadership it became a centre of liberal-democratic nationalism and anti-Prussian politics.</p>
1869	Charlottenburg, Prussia	<p>The Weber family, including Alfred Weber born in 1868, moves to Charlottenburg, Berlin.</p> <p>Max Weber Sr. appointed as municipal official. He is also later elected as a National Liberal delegate for the Prussian Lower House and the German Reichstag.</p>
1882	Heidelberg, Baden	<p>Max Weber matriculates from Kaiserin Augusta gymnasium in Charlottenburg and begins studies in Roman and German legal history, history of philosophy, and history, at the University of Heidelberg.</p> <p>He is the eldest of seven siblings, the youngest of whom, Lili, is two years old.</p>
1883	Strasbourg, Alsace	<p>Year-long military training in Alsace. Alsace was placed under direct Prussian military rule after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.</p> <p>Attends Hermann Baumgarten's (his uncle) seminar at the German University of Strasbourg on Italian political writers of the Reformation.</p>
1884	Berlin	Studies international and German law.
1885	Göttingen, Prussia	Studies canon law and public, practical, and administrative law.
	Strasbourg, Alsace	March and April: military exercises as reserve officer.

	Verona and Venice, Italy	August-September: Travels to Italy with his father.
1886	Celle, Lower Saxony  Charlottenburg	May, sits first state examination in law.  Weber moves back into parental home in Charlottenburg and works as a trainee lawyer (until 1890).  Attends Levin Goldschmidt's seminar on commercial law.
1887	Berlin	Gives seminar paper 'Commercial Partnerships according to Medieval Italian and Spanish documents'.
1888	Posen, Duchy of Posen, Germany  Gnesen, Duchy of Posen	July to September: officer training and military exercises.  August: Visits the Prussian Settlement Commission with the district administrator Otto Nollau.
1889	Berlin	October: Awarded doctorate <i>summa cum laude</i> with dissertation on medieval trading companies. Weber is commended by leading classical historian, Theodor Mommsen, in oral public examination.  Starts his postdoctoral research into Roman land patterns and tenure, working with the agrarian historian August Meitzen.
1890	Berlin	Weber attends the first Evangelical-Social Congress together with his mother Helene, who supports this new initiative for social action started by socially concerned Protestant pastors.  October: Passes main state law examination and is qualified to work as lawyer.
1891	Posen, Duchy of Posen  Berlin	June and July: Military service and manoeuvres.  October: Publishes his postdoctoral thesis, <i>Roman Agrarian History and its Significance for Public and State Law</i> .
1892	Berlin	February: Awarded right to lecture ("Venia legendi") in commercial and Roman law.  February-March: Weber starts work on assignment from Verein für Socialpolitik to analyse the survey results on the social and economic position of farmworkers east of the Elbe. The 600 page work is

		<p>published in December.</p> <p>May: Weber meets Friedrich Naumann at the 3rd Evangelical-Social Congress. Naumann emerges as a political figure as the 'poor people's pastor.' They share ideas about Germany becoming a democratic power state.</p>
1893	<p>Berlin</p> <p>Charlottenburg, Berlin</p> <p>Oerlinghausen, Lippe</p> <p>Berlin</p>	<p>March: Weber presents the overall results of regional surveys of employers into the condition of farmworkers to the general assembly of the Verein für Socialpolitik .</p> <p>May: Weber becomes officially engaged to Marianne Schnitger.</p> <p>September: Max and Marianne married in Oerlinghausen, where Marianne's grandfather Carl David Weber owned and managed a linen business on modern factory lines.</p> <p>November: Weber is appointed associate professor in commercial and Roman law at Friedrich-Wilhelms- University.</p>
1894	<p>Freiburg im Breisgau, Baden</p> <p>Frankfurt am Main, Prussia</p>	<p>April: Weber is appointed full professor in economics and finance at the University of Freiburg.</p> <p>May: At the fifth Evangelical-Social Congress, with Paul Göhre, Weber presents the results of questionnaire sent out to a national sample of pastors on the condition of farmworkers.</p> <p>June and September: Publishes 'Developmental Tendencies in the Situation of East Elbian Farmworkers.'</p> <p>November: Weber publishes 'The Börse. The Purpose and Organization of the Börse' in the <i>Göttingen Workers Library</i>, edited by Friedrich Naumann.</p> <p>November/December: 'Results of the Inquiry into the German Börse' published in <i>Journal for General Commercial Law</i>.</p>
1895	<p>Freiburg i. B.</p> <p>London, England</p>	<p>July: Weber gives inaugural lecture 'The National State and Economic Policy.'</p> <p>August-October: travels in Great Britain.</p>

1896	Freiburg i. B.	<p>Weber gives public lecture 'The Social Reasons for the Fall of Classical Civilization,' which is published in <i>Die Wahrheit</i>.</p> <p>Gives public lectures across Germany on rural policy and proposals to change law on land inheritance, which would favour German small farmers.</p>
1897	<p>Heidelberg</p> <p>Charlottenburg, Berlin</p> <p>Guernica, Basque Country, Spain</p>	<p>January: Appointed professor of economics and finance at the University of Heidelberg. Co-director with Georg Jellinek of the sciences of the state seminar. Establishes an Economics seminar and library within the Philosophy Faculty.</p> <p>Founds and co-edits <i>Economic Papers of the Baden Universities</i></p> <p>First edition of 'The Agrarian Organization of Antiquity' published in the <i>Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften</i>.</p> <p>August: Funeral of Max Weber Sr. He died unreconciled with Max who had challenged the extent of his patriarchal power over Helene Weber.</p> <p>Vacations and travels with Marianne in Spain.</p>
1898	Heidelberg	<p>The theologian Ernst Troeltsch, the philosopher Paul Hensel, the art historian Carl Naumann, and the jurist Georg Jellinek become close Heidelberg colleagues.</p> <p>March: Weber consults the psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin for nervous exhaustion, and is diagnosed as suffering from 'neurasthenia.'</p> <p>July: Treatment for exhaustion, insomnia and sexual dysfunction at clinic on Lake Constance.</p>
1899	<p>Heidelberg</p> <p>Eibsee, Bavaria</p>	<p>Starts book series 'The Farmworker in the Protestant Regions of North Germany.'</p> <p>Released from lecturing in summer semester due to depression and neurotic symptoms.</p> <p>August: Travels to spa at Garmisch-Partenkirchen with Marianne.</p>
1900	Heidelberg	January: given leave of absence by Baden

	Urach Württemberg	Department of Education.  July: Four and half month stay in clinic in Schwaben Alps. Unable to write simple letters.
	Corsica	Travels to Ajaccio for winter with Marianne and cousin, Otto Benecke.
1901	Rome	April: Travels in southern Italy with Marianne for a month. Returns to Rome until beginning of July.
	Switzerland	July to end of September: Marianne and Max stay in Switzerland. Return to Rome for autumn and winter. Helene Weber and Friedrich Naumann visit him in Pension Martini in Rome. Begins a return to reading academic books.
1902	Florence	April: Two week stay in Florence.
	Heidelberg	April: returns to Heidelberg and moves into new flat in Hauptstrasse.  June: announces lecture course for winter semester but further inability to work.  November. Travels alone to Nervi near Genoa, returning to Heidelberg mid-January.
1903	Rome	March: Travels to Rome for six weeks.
	Scheveningen, Holland	June: convalesces on North Sea coast with trips to Amsterdam and the Hague.
	Ostend, Belgium	August: convalescent trip.
	Hamburg	September: attends the conference of the Verein für Socialpolitik
	Heidelberg	October: Weber's resignation as professor is accepted by the Baden Ministry of Education on the grounds of continuing health problems. Weber is given title of honorary professor in the Faculty.  October: Publishes essay 'Roscher's "Historical Method".'
1904	Heidelberg	January: Weber is a founder member of Eranos Society.  April: First issue of the <i>Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik</i> (hereafter <i>Archiv</i> ). The three

		<p>editors Edgar Jaffé, Werner Sombart, and Max Weber write a joint statement of the journal's approach. The first issue also carries Weber's article, 'The "Objectivity" of Knowledge in Social Science and Social Policy.'</p> <p>September: Weber publishes his last article on rural farm policy: 'Agrarian-statistical and Social-political Considerations of the Prussian Commission on Entailed Estates.'</p>
	New York, United States of America	30 August: Max and Marianne arrive by steamship in New York and stay five days. Journey onwards to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and North Tonawanda.
	Chicago	September: Max and Marianne spend a week in Chicago visiting the stockyards, the settlement house Hull House, and Northwestern University.
	St Louis, Missouri	mid-September: Weber member of German delegation to Congress of Arts and Science and gives lecture on the effect of capitalism on agricultural development in Europe and America. Meets and corresponds with W.E.B. Du Bois.
	Oklahoma	end of September: Max visits Oklahoma and Indian Territories and travels on to New Orleans and Tuskegee.
	Knoxville, Tennessee	October: Max and Marianne stay with relatives (Millers) in Knoxville. They return to New York via Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston. Weber meets William James. Departure from USA 19 November.
	Heidelberg	November: Publishes Part One of 'The Protestant Ethic and the 'Spirit' of Capitalism' in the <i>Archiv</i> .
1905	Heidelberg	Weber starts learning Russian to follow the Russian Revolution in the newspapers.
	Mannheim	<p>June: Part Two of 'Protestant Ethic' published in <i>Archiv</i>.</p> <p>September: Attends Verein für Socialpolitik which debates 'The situation of workers in the private giant industries.'</p> <p>November: Second essay on 'Roscher and Knies and the Logical Problems of Historical Economics'</p>



	Heidelberg	September: Weber pens long rejection letter of article submitted via Dr Else Jaffé to the <i>Archiv</i> . The article was written by Dr Otto Gross a proponent of libertarian psychoanalysis.
1908	Beaulieu-sur-mer, France	March: Weber vacations on French riviera for a month.
	Florence, Italy	April: Weber is joined by Helene Weber and travels to Florence and stays until end of April.
	Heidelberg	June: Weber outlines his plans for a German Sociology Society
		September: Publishes newspaper article on academic freedom in universities in <i>Frankfurter Zeitung</i> .
		September: Publishes a qualified defence of marginal utility theory in <i>Archiv</i> .
	Jena, Thuringia	September: Participates in the Second Congress of University Lecturers. Weber argues against political and religious interference in the appointment of lecturers. He outlines the standards of academic freedom lecturers should follow.
	Oerlinghausen	October: Weber investigates the organisation and attitudes of the workforce in Carl Weber's textile factory. The research is published in four parts in the <i>Archiv</i> over 1908-1909 as 'The Psychophysics of Industrial Labour.'
	Heidelberg	November: Weber attends a political meeting of the National Liberals. He argues for replacement of German imperial dynastic rule by parliamentary government on English and Belgian lines.
1909	Heidelberg	January: Weber, after hesitation, finally signs with the publisher Paul Siebeck to become the lead editor in a completely new edition of <i>Schoenberg's Handbook of Political Economy</i> , which is renamed <i>Outline of Social-Economics</i> . The Handbook was published in 9 volumes from 1914 to 1930 with some 40 authors. Weber's own contribution to the Handbook was <i>Economy and Society</i> , which appeared posthumously in 1921/1922.
	Lake Maggiore, Italy	April: Convalescent trip.



	Heidelberg	<p>June: Weber becomes associate member of the Heidelberg Academy of the Sciences.</p> <p>June: Weber criticizes the natural philosophy of the chemist Wilhelm Ostwald in the <i>Archiv</i>.</p>
	Vienna, Austro-Hungary	September: Attends Verein für Socialpolitik conference and speaks in debates on enterprises, and productivity, and mounts an attack with his brother Alfred on the bureaucratic serfdom of state socialism.
	Venice, Italy	October: Short trip with Marianne Weber, Edgar and Else Jaffé.
	Leipzig	October: Weber participates in 3rd Congress of University Lecturers and condemns the sponsoring of sub-par economic professors by industry.
1910	Heidelberg	April: Max and Marianne move to the Fallenstein villa on the north bank of the Neckar. They hold their <i>jour fixe</i> on Sunday afternoons where Karl Jaspers, Georg Lukács, Ernst Bloch, Friedrich Gundolf and other luminaries attend.
	England	August/September: Convalescent trip.
	Frankfurt a. M.	October: 1st German Society for Sociology conference. Weber outlines research project on the press.
	Heidelberg	December: Weber takes out defamation action against the lecturer Arnold Ruge, who wrote a newspaper article saying that the Heidelberg Women's Education group (supported by Marianne) was a movement of 'widows, sterile, wives and Jewesses'. Multiple court cases were held over 1911 and 1912, and Weber finally won his case, and Dr Ruge was removed from the university. Weber, however, was forced to withdraw from the press research project.
1911	Dresden, Saxony, Germany	October: Weber participates in the 4th Congress of University Lecturers. He criticizes the past Prussian ministerial-director for education, Friedrich Althoff. He condemns Prussia's undue influence over academic appointments in Prussia and other federal states.
1912	Bayreuth and Munich,	August: The Webers attend Wagner concerts accompanied by the musician Mina Tobler. Later

	Bavaria	that autumn Weber starts his study on the sociology of music, which was posthumously published in 1921.
	Berlin	October: Weber participates in the 2nd conference of the German Society for Sociology. The conference debates the sociology of nationality.
1913	Ascona, Tessin, Switzerland	March/April: Recuperation trip to fishing village on Lake Maggiore. Weber acts as legal adviser to Frieda Gross and her companion Ernst Frick, who is under investigation for terrorist offences.
	Heidelberg	September: Weber publishes 'On Some Categories of Interpretive Sociology' in <i>Logos</i> .  October/November: Following discussion in the Verein für Socialpolitik, Weber outlines his position on the place of value-judgements in social science and social policy. This is published in expanded form in 1917 in the journal <i>Logos</i> .
1914	Ascona	March and April: Weber supports Frieda Gross in court cases brought by her father-in-law Dr Hans Gross, the criminologist. Weber debates the limits of ethical goodness and Tolstoy with Ernst Frick.
	Heidelberg	June: First volume of <i>Outline of Social-Economics</i> appears.  August: Start of World War One. Weber reports to duty as a reserve officer and is appointed captain with responsibilities for Baden military hospitals. Steps down in September 1915.
1915	Heidelberg	June: Weber offers his publisher a series of essays 'The Economic Ethics of the World Religions.' These appear from October 1915 to January 1920 in the <i>Archiv</i> . They comprise the famous essays on Confucianism and Daoism, Hinduism and Buddhism, and ancient Judaism. They are accompanied by a crucial Introduction and interlinking essay, Intermediate Reflection.
	Brussels, Belgium	August: Weber sounds out the possibility of a job as an economic advisor with the occupying German government.
	Heidelberg	December: Weber publishes 'Bismarck's Foreign Policy and the Present' in the <i>Frankfurter Zeitung</i> . It is the first of a series of newspaper articles highly

		critical of the German High Command's conduct of the war and its control of the government.
1916	Heidelberg	February: 'Between Two Laws' (those of Christian pacificism and patriotism) appears in the journal <i>Die Frau</i> . Weber discusses Germany's responsibility before history.
	Berlin	February: Joins Committee on economic integration of Central European countries.  March: Weber sends an opinion to 18 leading parliamentarians pointing out the unacceptable risks of unrestricted submarine warfare.
	East Prussia	Easter: Weber travels with Lili Schäfer (his sister) to visit the grave of her husband, who was killed on the Eastern Front.
	Vienna and Budapest	May/June: unofficial information-gathering trip on morale of Germany's wartime allies.
	Munich	October: Invited by the Progressive People's Party to give a lecture, 'Germany among the European World Powers.'
1917	Heidelberg	April to June: Weber publishes in the <i>Frankfurter Zeitung</i> a series of articles entitled 'Parliament and Government under a New Political Order. Towards a Political Critique of Officialdom and the Party System.'
	Lauenstein, Thuringia	May and September/October: Weber a participant in conferences organized by the publisher Eugen Diederichs on the role of culture in the future of Germany.
	Vienna	October: Weber considers offers of professorial chairs. Gives lecture 'Problems of the Sociology of the State.'
	Munich	November: Gives lecture 'Science as a Vocation' at the invitation of the Free Students Society.  December: Publishes pamphlet 'Suffrage and Democracy in Germany.'
1918	Vienna	April to July: Guest professor at the university. Lectures on 'Economy and Society. A Positive Critique of the materialist Conception of History.'  June: Gives lecture on Socialism to officers of the

	Munich	<p>Austro-Hungarian army.</p> <p>November: Gives a speech on 'Germany's New Political Order' shortly before outbreak of German revolutions.</p>
	Frankfurt am Main	<p>November/December: Works with the <i>Frankfurter Zeitung</i> on articles on Germany's future state-form.</p> <p>December: Weber becomes candidate for the Reichstag for the newly formed German Democratic Party. His candidature is unsuccessful.</p>
	Berlin	<p>December: Participant in informal talks on the new German constitution under the leadership of Hugo Preuß, Secretary of State for the Interior. Weber also participant in a 'General Economic Parliament.'</p>
	Heidelberg	<p>Winter: Makes electoral speeches across the country supporting the German Democratic Party.</p>
1919	Heidelberg	<p>January: Marianne Weber elected representative for the Baden German Democratic Party on the Constitutional Convention.</p>
	Munich	<p>January: Weber gives lecture 'Politics as a Vocation' on the invitation of the Free Students Society.</p> <p>Weber considers offers of professorial chairs from a number of universities.</p>
	Heidelberg	<p>February: Initial meeting in Weber's house of 'The Heidelberg Association for a Policy of Justice' in respect to war guilt. The one-time Reich Chancellor, Prince Max von Baden, attends.</p> <p>April: Weber is named Professor for Social Science, Economic History, and Economics at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich.</p>
	Berlin and Versailles	<p>May-June: Advisor to the German peace delegation. Weber accepted the Peace Treaty but was personally most opposed to the admission of German war-guilt.</p> <p>Weber tells General Ludendorff, as supreme commander, he should surrender himself to the Allies and carry personal responsibility for the conduct of the war.</p>

	Munich	<p>June: Moves to Munich and gives lecture course, 'The most Universal Categories of the Science of Society.'</p> <p>August: Becomes a member of the Bavarian Academy of the Sciences.</p> <p>October: Helene Weber dies in Charlottenburg.</p> <p>Gives lecture course, 'Outline of Universal Social and Economic History.'</p> <p>December: Meets Thomas Mann in Munich salon.</p>
1920	Munich	<p>January: Weber's lectures disrupted by right wing, anti-Semitic students. Weber refused the idea of a judicial pardon for Count Arco, who had assassinated the Bavarian socialist politician and onetime prime minister, Kurt Eisner.</p> <p>February to May: Weber corrects the proofs for Volume 1 of the <i>Collected Essays on the Sociology of Religion and Economy and Society</i>.</p> <p>April: Weber resigns from committee of German Democratic Party because of the extent of its socialization policies.</p> <p>May/June: Lectures on the "General Theory of the State and Politics" and "Socialism."</p> <p>14 June: Weber dies from pneumonia. Funeral service held in Munich. His ashes are interred in Heidelberg cemetery.</p>