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| **Zweig, Stefan (1881-1942)** |
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| Stefan Zweig was a prominent Austrian-Jewish novelist, playwright and journalist during the 1920s and 1930s. Growing up in the Viennese upper-class environment of assimilated Jewry, which attached great importance to *Bildung*, Zweig devoted himself to literature from early adolescence on. As a student of literature and philosophy at the universities of Vienna and Berlin, he moved in bohemian circles, focusing on his writing. At the age of 19, he published *Silberne Saiten* (*Silver Strings*, 1901), a selection of poems initiating his literary success. Theodor Herzl, founder of Zionism and then literary editor of the Viennese newspaper *Neue freie Presse*, published some of Zweig’s early essays.  *StefanZweig\_portrait.jpg*  A defender of humanism and internationalism, Zweig himself was not attracted to the Jewish nationalist cause, although he did not renounce his roots and occasionally incorporated Jewish themes into stories such as *Im Schnee* (*In the Snow*, 1901). Zweig’s oeuvre is especially known for its novellas — most notably *Schachnovelle* (*The Royal Game*, 1942) and *Der Amokläufer* (*Amok*, 1922) –, historical miniatures such as *Sternstunden der Menschheit* (*Decisive Moments in History*, 1927) and novelistic biographies of figures like Erasmus, Magellan, Joseph Fouché, Marie Antoinette and Napoleon. Characteristic of Zweig’s work is a careful construction of psychological veracity illustrating the often tragic evolution of powerful emotions into an overall sense of resignation. Zweig was a pacifist, but refrained from taking a political stance in public on the events in Europe, a reluctance heavily criticized by fellow authors. Upon the National Socialists’ blacklisting of his publications in 1933, Zweig left Salzburg for London and later Petropolis, Brazil. In exile he wrote his only completed novel *Ungeduld des Herzens* (*Beware of Pity*, 1939). In his autobiography *Die Welt von Gestern* (*The World of Yesterday*, 1942), published posthumously, his nostalgic view on pre-war Austria hints at Zweig’s suffering from alienation in exile, which in his farewell letter he indicated as the reason for his suicide in 1942 |
| Further reading:  (Prater)  (Allday)  (Matuschek) |