

Nuremberg at a Glance



Historical Facts

- The foundation of city likely goes back to King Henry III in 1040/41
- 1050 came the first mention of the city in a document
- In the Golden Bull of 1356, Nuremberg was named the place where each newly elected German king should hold his first Imperial Diet
- Official custody of the royal insignia in Nuremberg from 1424 to 1796
- 15th and 16th centuries: Economic and cultural prime
- In 1806, Nuremberg became Bavarian and lost its independence as a Free Imperial City
- 19th century: Renewed economic growth, with, for example, the first railway in Germany (in 1835) between Nuremberg and Fürth
- Nuremberg became one of the leading industrial and working-class cities in southern Germany
- In the 20th century, Hitler chose Nuremberg as a backdrop for the self-aggrandizement of National Socialism at the Nazi Party Rallies
- At the end of World War II, the Nuremberg Trials took place here
- Nuremberg's reconstruction displays ties between the past and the modern world

Famous Personalities

- Martin Behaim, cloth merchant
- Willibald Pirckheimer, humanist
- Albrecht Dürer, artist
- Adam Kraft, artist
- Veit Stoß, artist

Symbol of the City

- Imperial Castle, built of and on sandstone
- From 1050 to 1571, all Holy Roman Emperors resided at least some time in the Imperial Castle

Obligation to the Past

- NSDAP National Party Rallies held here from 1933 to 1938
- Former Nazi Party Rally Grounds at the Dutzendteich displays the megalomania of the National Socialist state
- The construction was only partially completed
- The Congress Hall, the Documentation Center, the Zeppelin Tribune and Zeppelin Field, Dutzendteich Train Station, Märzfeld Train Station and the Große Straße (Great Road) are parts of the grounds
- A contemporary interaction with the grounds is attempted today
- The goal: A cultural use of the Congress Hall with a temporary opera house, a new permanent exhibit in the Documentation Center as well as the Zeppelin Field and Tribune as a place of education and encounter
- Memorium Nuremberg Trials as the historical location of the War Crimes Tribunal after World War II
- Since 1993, the Way of Human Rights displays fundamental human rights in a walk-through installation on 27 pillars

Festivals & Markets

- Easter Market
- Flea Market
- Old Town Festival
- Nuremberg Spring and Autumn Festivals (Volksfest)

Culture

- Diverse museum landscape: Highlights include the Deutsches Museum Nuremberg (Museum of the Future), the Germanisches Nationalmuseum, the German Rail Museum, the Neues Museum Nuremberg and the Albrecht Dürer House
- Nuremberg State Theater with Opera House and Theater
- Large children's theater scene
- Large cultural events such as the Bardentreffen World Music Festival, the Music Festival ION, the Blue Night, Classic Open Air and the "Stadt(ver)führungen"

Christkindlesmarkt

- One of the oldest Christmas Markets in the world
- First mentioned in 1628
- 1933: The Nuremberg Christkind first opened the market
- Since 1966, the Christkind opens the market with the same prologue
- 1986: The Sister Cities Market opened; 1999: Nuremberg Children's Christmas Market

Science and Economic Center

- For centuries, Nuremberg has been a center of ingenuity and entrepreneurial spirit
- Nuremberg is a high-tech, industry and innovative service location
- Large number of scientific institutions from universities (Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Georg-Simon-Ohm University of Applied Sciences) to research centers (Fraunhofer Institute) to innovation laboratories (JOSEPHS)
- The entire region is one of the dynamic high-tech centers of Europe
- Well-known companies such as Bosch, Siemens, Diehl and the GfK
- In the region: Adidas and Puma

Must Sees

- Imperial Castle Nuremberg
- Burgviertel mit Fachwerkhäusern und dem Tiergärtnerplatz
- Weißgerbergasse und Kettensteg
- Reichsparteitagsgelände und Memorium Nürnberger Prozesse
- Lorenzkirche, Frauenkirche und Sebalduskirche