Rednerkanzel der Luitpoldarer

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Nazi party rally grounds From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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Coordinates: (49.43°N 11.12°E This is the current revision of this page, as edited by Roches (talk | contribs) at 19:16, 29 May 2015 (→Märzfeld: Champs de Mars in Paris). The present address (URL) is a

(diff) ← Previous revision | Latest revision (diff) | Newer revision → (diff) The Nazi party rally grounds (German, Reichsparteitagsgelände; Literally: Reich Party Congress Grounds)

covered about 11 square kilometres in the southeast of Nuremberg, Germany. Six Nazi party rallies were held there between 1933 and 1938.

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2 The Party Congresses 3.1 Luitpoldarena

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Overview [edit] The grounds included:

3.4 Great Road (Große Straße) Nazi party rally grounds 1940 3.6 German Stadium 3.7 Märzfeld 4 KdF-Stadt (KdF-City)

"Goldener Saal" The Luitpoldarena, a deployment area the Luitpold Hall or "Old Congress Hall" (damaged during World War II, later demolished)

27-29 January 1923

3-4 July 1926

 the Kongresshalle (Congress Hall) or Neue Kongresshalle (New Congress Hall) (unfinished) the Zeppelinfeld (Zeppelin Field), another deployment area

• the Märzfeld (March Field) (unfinished, later demolished), a deployment area for the Wehrmacht (army)

the Große Straße ("Great Road"), a (never used) parade road.

 the Deutsche Stadion (German stadium) (never exceeded the state of foundation), which was to be the largest sports stadium in the world

the former Stadion der Hitlerjugend ("stadium of the Hitler Youth", today Frankenstadion)

A "Haus der Kultur" (House of Culture) and a representative entrance portal towards the "Great Road" were planned at the northwestern end of the "Great Road", near the (new) Congress Hall.[1]

been under monument protection since 1973 as significant examples for NS architecture.

The grounds were planned by Hitler's architect Albert Speer, apart from the Congress hall, which was planned by Ludwig and Franz Ruff.

Only Zeppelinfeld, Luitpoldarena and Große Straße were finished. The Kongresshalle, Zeppelinfeld and the Große Straße have

Today the whole site is a memorial, and parts are used as the Norisring motor racing track. On 30 August 1933 Hitler declared Nuremberg the "City of the Reichsparteitage (Reich Party Congresses)". [2] The Party

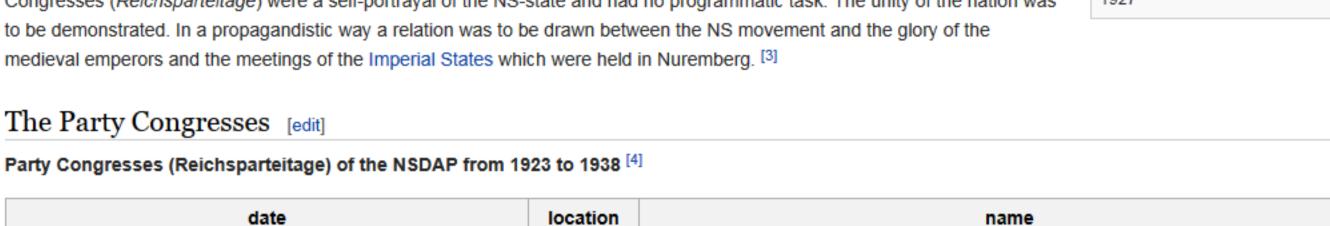
Congresses (Reichsparteitage) were a self-portrayal of the NS-state and had no programmatic task. The unity of the nation was to be demonstrated. In a propagandistic way a relation was to be drawn between the NS movement and the glory of the

medieval emperors and the meetings of the Imperial States which were held in Nuremberg. [3]

The Party Congresses [edit]

Munich

Weimar



19-21 August 1927 Nuremberg 1-4 August 1929 Nuremberg Reichsparteitag des Sieges (Reich Party Congress of Victory);

In 1933 Hitler replaced the parkway by a strictly-structured deployment area, the so-called "Luitpoldarena" with an area of

84,000 m². Opposite the "Ehrenhalle" the crescent-shaped "Ehrentribüne" (literally: tribune of honour) or main grandstand which

measured 150 m (490 ft) long with 6 m (20 ft) gold eagles on each end was built. This structure, built by architect Albert Speer,

could seat 500 dignitaries and represented the first permanent structure built by the Nazis in Nuremberg. The "Ehrenhalle" and

30 August - 3 September 1933	Nuremberg	the documentary of this event "Der Sieg des Glaubens" was created by Leni Riefenstal
5–10 September 1934	Nuremberg	Reichsparteitag der Einheit und Stärke (Reich Party Congress of Unity and Strength); the documentary of this event "Triumph des Willens" was created by Leni Riefenstahl
10–16 September 1935	Nuremberg	Reichsparteitag der Freiheit (Reich Party Congress of Freedom)
8–14 September 1936	Nuremberg	Reichsparteitag der Ehre (Reich Party Congress of Honour)
6–13 September 1937	Nuremberg	Reichsparteitag der Arbeit (Reich Party Congress of Work)
5–12 September 1938	Nuremberg	Reichsparteitag Großdeutschland (Reich Party Congress of Greater Germany)
2 September 1939 (canceled because of the outbreak of war)	Nuremberg	Reichsparteitag des Friedens (Reich Party Congress of Peace)
Buildings [edit] Luitpoldarena [edit]		
Since 1906 a parkway named "Luitpoldhain" (literally translated: "Luitpold grove", named after Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria) existed here. During the Weimar Republic (1919–1933) the "Ehrenhalle" (Hall of Honour) was built in the parkway.		

Ehrenhalle (Hall of Honour) [edit]

the "Ehrentribüne" were connected by a wide granite path.

"consecrated" by touching their guidons with the "Blutfahne".

After 1945 the city of Nuremberg redesigned the area into a park again. [5]

War I.

Today the memorial honors the fallen German soldiers of the First and Second World Wars.

"Ehrenhalle" (Hall of Honour) in the 🗗 "Luitpoldhain" (parkway)

During the Party Congress of 1929 the then unfinished "Hall of Honour" was used for the enactment of a cult of the dead by the National Socialists the first time. During the Third Reich the Nazis used the site primarily as a commemoration for the fallen soldiers of World War I and commemoration of the 16 dead of the "Hitlerputsch" (the so-called "Martyrs of the NS Movement") (Beer Hall Putsch) on 9 November 1923 in Munich. Hitler, accompanied by SS-leader Heinrich Himmler and SA-leader Viktor Lutze, strode through the arena over the 240 meters long granite path from the main grandstand to the terrace of the Ehrenhalle and showed the Nazi salute there. The ritual was the climax of the celebration. During the party rallies, deployments of the SA and the SS with up to 150,000 people took place in this area. The central "relic" here was the "Blutfahne" (Blood flag), which was allegedly carried by the Beer Hall Putsch rebels and was soaked with the blood

The "Ehrenhalle" was built by the city of Nuremberg according to a plan of German

Weimar Republic. [5] It is an arcaded hall with an adjacent cobbled stone terrace with two

rows of pedestals for fire bowls. All fourteen pylons remain virtually intact and have not

been ignited since the final Nazi party rally in September, 1938. Originally the hall was

to be a memorial site for the 9,855 soldiers from Nuremberg who were fallen in World

architect Fritz Mayer. It was inaugurated in 1930, before the Hitler era during the

the Luitpoldarena the Luitpold-Hall remains. Luitpold Hall [edit] The Luitpold Hall (Luitpoldhalle) (built 1906) had an outline of 180 m × 50 m (590 ft × 160 ft) featured 76 loudspeakers, 42 spotlights, the largest pipe organ in Germany and could seat 16,000 people. Dating back to the Bavarian Exposition, the former

machine hall was renovated and first used by the Nazis for the party convention party congress of 1934. Its monumental neo

classic facade featured a shell limestone facing with three enormous entrance portals. It was in this building during the party

of one of them. At the "Blutfahnenweihe" (Blood flag consecration), new "Standarten" (flags) of SA- and SS-units were

Congress Hall [edit] The Congress Hall (Kongresshalle) is the biggest preserved national socialist monumental building and is landmarked. It was

staircase leading to the building remains intact today.

50,000 seats. It was located on the shore of and in the pond Dutzendteich and marked the entrance of the rally grounds. The building reached a height of 39 m (128 ft) (a height of 70 m was planned) and a diameter of 250 m (820 ft). The building is mostly built out of clinker with a facade of granite panels. The design (especially the outer facade, among other features) is inspired by the Colosseum in Rome. The foundation stone was laid in 1935, but the building remained unfinished and without a roof. The building with an outline of an "U" ends with two head-buildings (aerial photo ₽). Since 2001, the Dokumentationszentrum Reichsparteitagsgelände (Documentation Center Nazi Party Rally Grounds), with the permanent exhibition Faszination und Gewalt (Fascination and Terror), has been located in the northern wing. [6] In the southern building, the Serenadenhof, the Nürnberger Symphoniker have their domicile. see also: Documentation Center Nazi Party Rallying Grounds

Front of the

Congress

Hall, detail



Kongresshalle (Congress Hall)

the role of Nuremberg during the Third Reich and its role during medieval times.

exhibition company as an occasional parking area for highly frequented fairs.

Great Road (Große Straße) [edit]

parade ground Märzfeld.

Zeppelinfeld [edit]

home to a campground.

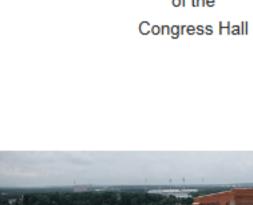
location.

Aerial photo of the Congress

Hall, 2009







Congress Hall,

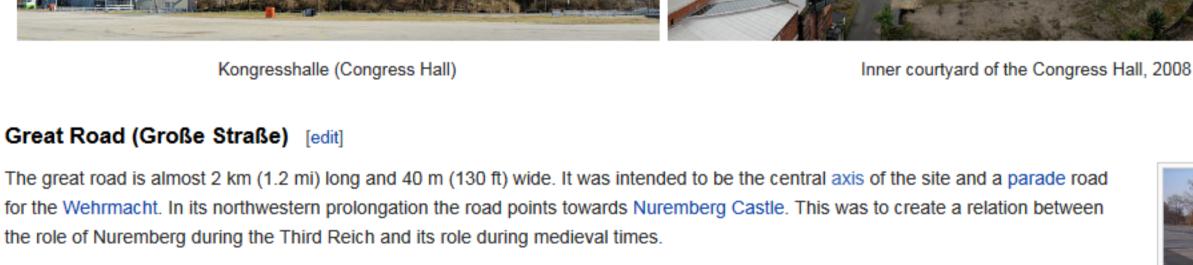
Arcade Walk

Documentatio

n Center in

the north wing

of the



arrow", piercing the north

wing, the Documentation

Center is supposed to be

a widely visible

architectural

counterpoint.[6]



Zeppelinfeld, main tribune (December

2004)

the northwestern end of the Great Road. Near the entrance area of the German Stadion a grandstand with a hall of pillars was planned

for the government leaders and generals which were to take the salute on Wehrmacht formations which were to march in direction of the

The **Zeppelinfeld** (in English: Zeppelin Field) is located east of the Great Road. It consists of a large grandstand (Zeppelinhaupttribüne) with a width of 360 metres (390

Zeppelinfeld (December

2004)

Muster of the Labour Service

(RAD), Zeppelin Field, Party

Congress 1937

After the war, the road was used as a temporary airfield for the US Army. Nowadays, it is used by the nearby Nuremberg fair and



Märzfeld [edit]

Zeppelinfeld

Main article: Deutsches Stadion Along with his plans for the Welthauptstadt Germania ("world capital Germania"), Albert Speer made the plans for the world's largest stadium which was to be located on the rally grounds. Derived from the Panathenaic Stadium of Athens, [8] it would have offered 400,000 seats. It was to get the shape of a horseshoe; planned dimensions: length: 800 m, width: 450 m, height: 100 m, building area 350,000 m². The laying of the foundation stone was on 9 July 1937. It was to be finished for the party congress in 1945. In 1938, the construction began with the excavation. It was

The construction, never completed, began in 1938 with plans calling for 24 granite towers each about 40 meters (125 feet) in height. Only eleven were ever completed and were demolished in 1966. Tribunes for about 160,000 people were planned around the field. On the central grandstand a group of colossal statures was planned: a goddess of victory and warriors.

In the north-east of the rally grounds the KdF-Stadt (KdF-City) was built. In wooden exhibition halls regional products were presented and recreational events were accomplished during the party congresses. The NS-organisation KdF looked after workers during their free time. See also [edit]

 A German page about the rally grounds ☑ 3. ^ Historical Museum of Bavaria

(in German)

KdF-Stadt (KdF-City) [edit]

A a b Kubiss: Culture and education server for the region of Nuremberg

Nazi architecture

References [edit]

6. ^ a b Documentation Centre Nazi Party Rally Grounds & (in English)

This page was last modified on 29 May 2015, at 19:16.

7. * Rybczynski, Witold (21 October 2014). "The Late, Great Paul Cret" . T: The New York Times Style Magazine. Retrieved 22 October 2014. Albert Speer, Erinnerungen (Berlin: Ullstein-Verlag, 1996), 75.

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Rally Ground.



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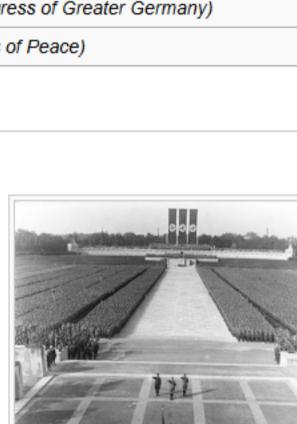
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World Fair in Paris, 1937

Mock-up of the Rally grounds in

their planned finished shape at the







background: the "Ehrenhalle" (Hall of

Honour)

Reichsparteitag 1934.

Luitpoldarena, "Totenehrung"

(honouring of dead): SS-leader

Heinrich Himmler, Adolf Hitler and

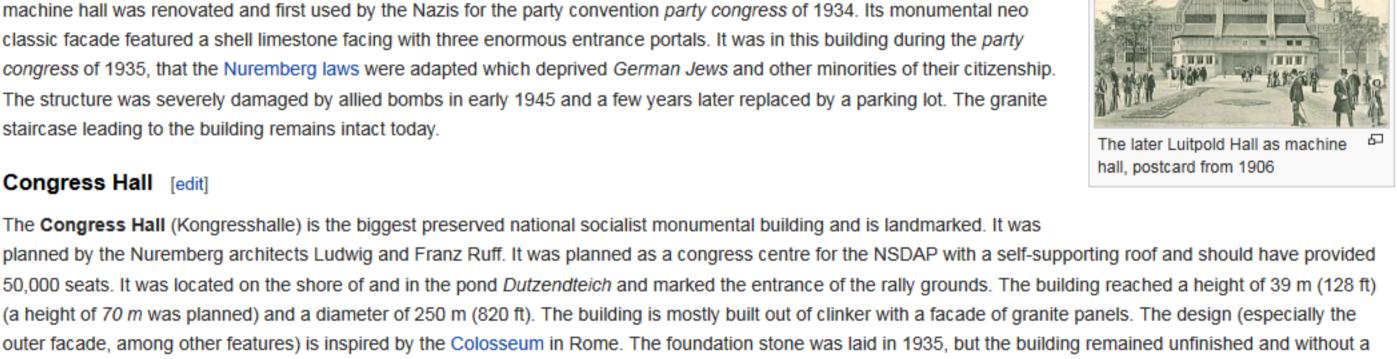
in front of the "Ehrenhalle" (Hall of

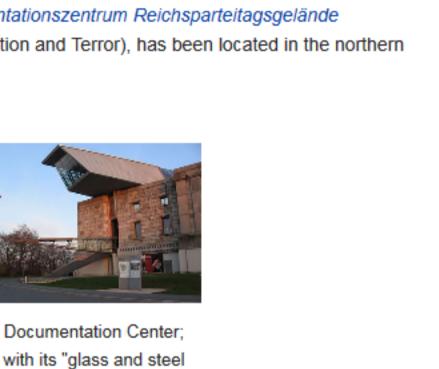
Honour); in the background: the

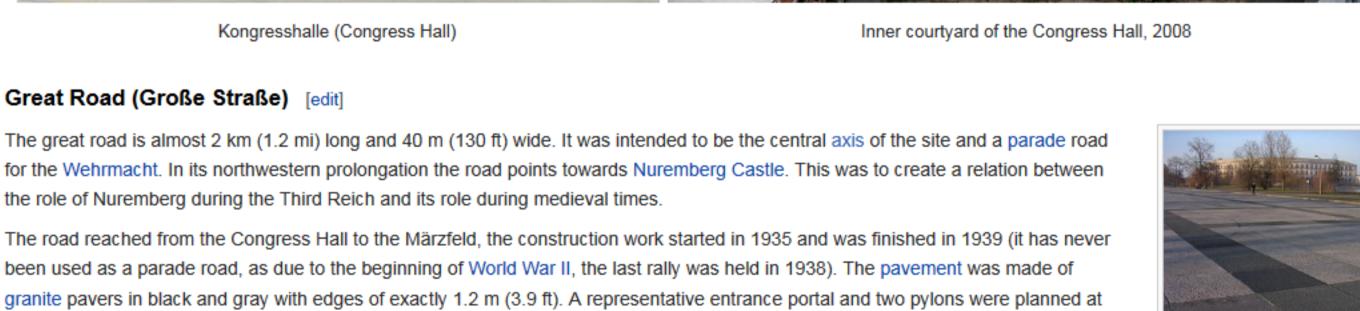
crescent-shaped "Ehrentribüne"

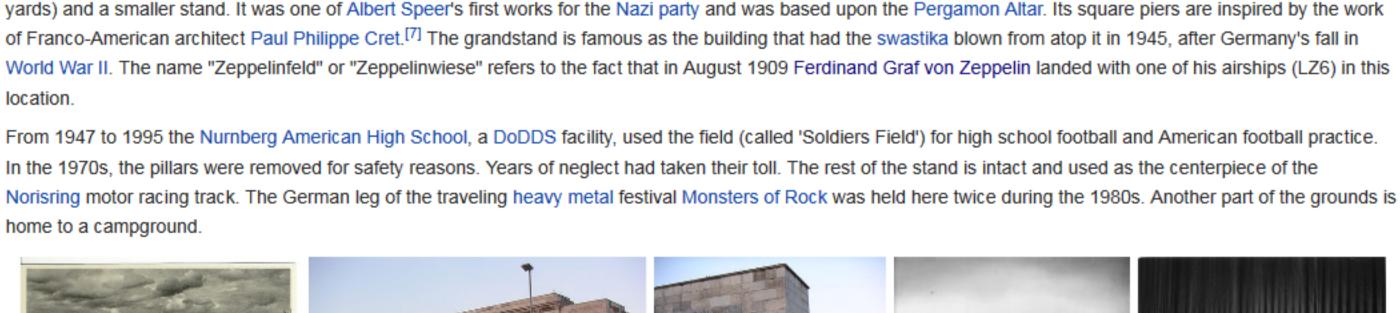
(literally: tribune of honour)

SA-leader Viktor Lutze on the terrace







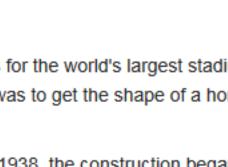


"Lichtdom" (Cathedral of

Light), Party Congress 1936

Große Straße (Congress

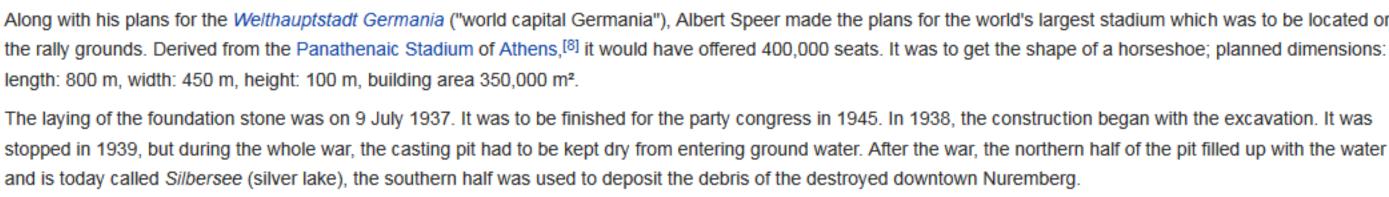
Hall in the background)

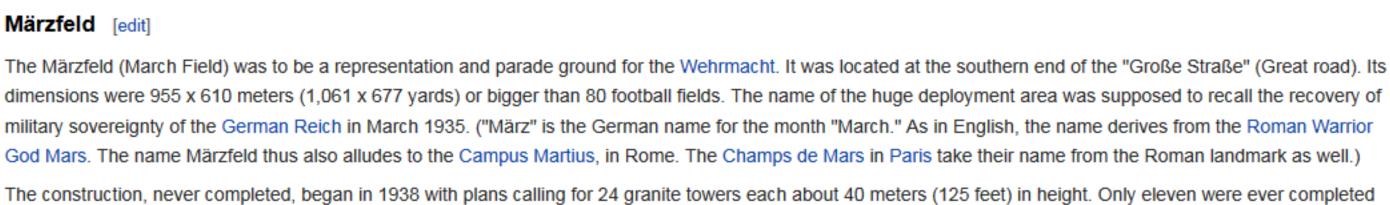


A movie clip of the swastika

on the grandstand being

blasted after the war.





Today the site is occupied by a residential district, Langwasser, which also extends to the south, into the area previously used for tent cities during the party rallies.

External links [edit]

Official website of the documentation centre "Reichsparteitagsgelände" in Nuremberg

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