

Nuremberg

Nuremberg

City

Flag of
Nuremberg
Flag

Coat of arms of
Nuremberg
Coat of arms

Location of Nuremberg

Map

Nuremberg is located in Germany
Nuremberg is located in Bavaria

Coordinates: [49°27'N 11°5'E](#)

Country	Germany
<u>State</u>	Bavaria
<u>Admin. region</u>	Middle Franconia
<u>District</u>	Kreisfreie stadt

Subdivisions 7 Stadtbezirke

Government

- Lord mayor Ulrich Maly (SPD)

Area

- **Total** 186.38 km²
(71.96 sq mi)

Elevation	309 m (1,014 ft)
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Population (2022-12-31)^[1]

- **Total** 523,026
- **Density** 2,800/km² (7,300/sq mi)

Time zone UTC+01:00 (CET)

- **Summer (DST)** UTC+02:00 (CEST)

Postal codes 90001 – 90491

Dialling codes 0911, 09122, 09129

Vehicle
registration

Nuremberg (/ˈnʊərəmbɜːrɡ/ *NEWR-əm-burg*; German: Nürnberg [ˈnʏɐ̯nbɛʁk]; East Franconian: Närmberch [ˈnɛrmberç]) is a city in the German state of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia. It is on the river Pegnitz and the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal and is Franconia's largest city. It is about 170 kilometres (110 miles) north of Munich. As of June 2017, 530,771 people lived there.^[2]

History

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Middle Ages

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From 1050 to 1571, the city became very important because it was on key trade routes. Many of the parliaments of the Holy Roman Empire (called the *Reichstage*) met at Nuremberg Castle. The Diets of Nuremberg were an important part of the administrative structure of the empire. In 1219, Nuremberg became an Imperial Free City under Emperor Frederick II.^[3] This meant it was ruled by the Emperor, not one of the local lords or princes. It also meant that Nuremberg had a seat in the Imperial Parliament.

In 1298 there was a big *pogrom*. Nearly 700 Jews were killed. The Jews lived near the river, and by getting rid of the Jews the northern and southern parts of the city could be linked together. This area is now the place of the City Market, Frauenkirche and Rathaus (City Hall).

Early modern age

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Hl. Geistspital, Holy Spirit Hospital

In 1532, the Peace of Nuremberg, gave Lutherans important concessions. In 1632 during the Thirty Years' War, the Imperial general Albrecht von Wallenstein besieged King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in the Siege of Nuremberg. The city became less important after this war, and only recovered in the nineteenth century, when it grew as an industrial centre.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Nuremberg was practically bankrupt. In 1806 the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved, and Nuremberg became part of the Kingdom of Bavaria, and Bavaria took over the city's debts. The first German railway, from Nuremberg to nearby Fürth, was opened in 1835.

Nazi period

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Nuremberg party rally 1935

Nuremberg was very important during the [Nazi Germany](#) period. The [Nazi Party](#) held huge Nazi Party conventions – the [Nuremberg rallies](#) in the city.

The rallies were held every year from 1927 to 1938 in Nuremberg. After [Hitler's rise to power](#) in 1933 the Nuremberg rallies became huge state [propaganda](#) events, and a centre of [anti-Semitism](#) and other Nazi ideas. At one rally, Hitler passed the anti-Semitic (anti Jewish) [Nuremberg Laws](#) which took German citizenship away from all [Jews](#). A number of buildings were built for the rallies, some of which were not finished.

Today many examples of [Nazi architecture](#) can still be seen in the city. The city was also the home of the Nazi propagandist [Julius Streicher](#), the publisher of [Der Stürmer](#).

During [World War II](#), Nuremberg was the headquarters of *Wehrkreis* (military district) XIII, and an important site for military production, including airplanes, submarines, and tank engines. A subcamp of [Flossenbürg concentration camp](#) was here. A lot of the factories used [slave labour](#).^[4]

The city was badly damaged in bombing [World War II](#), especially between 1943 and 1945. On January 2, 1945, the medieval city centre was bombed by the [Royal Air Force](#) and the [U.S. Air Force](#) and about ninety percent of it was destroyed in only one hour, with 1800 residents killed and roughly 100,000 left homeless. In February 1945, more attacks followed. In total, about 6000 Nuremberg residents are estimated to have been killed in air raids. Despite this, the city was rebuilt after the war and was to some extent, restored to its pre-war appearance including the reconstruction of some of its medieval buildings.

Defendants in the dock at Nuremberg Trials

Between 1945 and 1946, German officials involved in the [Holocaust](#) and other war crimes were taken in front of the International Military Tribunal in the [Nuremberg Trials](#). The [Soviet Union](#) had wanted the trials to take place in Berlin, but Nuremberg was chosen as the site for the trials for specific reasons:

- It was in the [American occupation zone](#)
- The [Nuremberg Palace of Justice](#) was big and only damaged a little by the Allied bombing of Germany. A large [prison](#) was also part of the complex.
- The city had been the location of the Nazi party's Nuremberg rallies, so there was symbolic value in having the trials to prosecute Nazism there.
- As a compromise, Berlin was the permanent seat of the International Military Tribunal and that the first trial (several were planned) would

take place in Nuremberg. Because of the [Cold War](#), there were no subsequent trials.

The same courtroom in Nuremberg was the venue of the [Nuremberg Military Tribunals](#), organised by the United States as occupying power in the area.

Economy

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Nuremberg city has 501,000 people. As of 2005, the urban area had 763,000 people (about 822,000 people as of 2008). Nuremberg metropolitan area has 1,205,000 people. Nuremberg is still associated with gingerbread (*Lebkuchen*) products, sausages, and handmade toys. The first [pocket watches](#), called *Nuremberg eggs*, were made there in the sixteenth century. In the nineteenth century Nuremberg became the "industrial heart" of [Bavaria](#) with companies such as [Siemens](#) and [MAN](#).

Things made in the area include electrical equipment, mechanical and optical products, motor vehicles, and printed materials.

Siemens is still the largest industrial employer in the Nuremberg region but a third of German market research agencies is also in the city.^[5]

The [Nuremberg International Toy Fair](#) is the largest of its kind in the world. The city also hosts several specialist hi-tech fairs every year, attracting experts from every corner of the glob

Culture

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Towers of Saint Sebald and the Castle as seen from Saint Lorenz

Nuremberg was an early center of humanism, science, printing, and mechanical invention.

The city contributed much to the science of [astronomy](#). In 1471 Johannes Mueller of [Königsberg](#) (Bavaria), later called [Regiomontanus](#), built an astronomical observatory in Nuremberg and published many important astronomical charts. In 1515, [Albrecht Dürer](#), a native of Nuremberg, mapped the stars of the northern and southern hemispheres, producing the first printed star charts, which had been ordered by Johann Stabius. Around 1515 Dürer also published the "Stabiussche Weltkarte", the first perspective drawing of the terrestrial globe. Perhaps most famously, the main part of [Nicolaus Copernicus](#)' work was published in Nuremberg in 1543.

Printers and publishers have a long history in Nuremberg. Many of these publishers worked with well-known artists of the day to produce books that could also be considered works of art. In 1470 [Anton Koberger](#) opened

Europe's first print shop in Nuremberg. In 1493, he published the *Nuremberg Chronicles*, also known as the *World Chronicles* (*Schedelsche Weltchronik*), an illustrated history of the world from the creation to the present day. It was written in the local Franconian dialect by [Hartmann Schedel](#) and had illustrations by [Michael Wohlgemuth](#), [Wilhelm Pleydenwurff](#), and [Albrecht Dürer](#). Others furthered geographical knowledge and travel by map making. Notable among these was navigator and geographer [Martin Behaim](#), who made the first world globe.

Sculptors such as [Veit Stoss](#) and [Peter Vischer](#) are also associated with Nuremberg.

Composed of prosperous artisans, the guilds of the [Meistersingers](#) flourished here. [Richard Wagner](#) made their most famous member, [Hans Sachs](#), the hero of his opera *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*. Baroque composer [Johann Pachelbel](#) was born here and was organist of Saint Sebald church.

Nuremberg is also famous for its Christmas market, which draws well over a million shoppers each year.

Main sights

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Nuremberg in winter

Dutzendteich and Kongresshalle in the background

The southern part of the old town, known as Lorenzer Seite, is separated from the north by the river Pegnitz and surrounded by the city walls on the south.

- [Nuremberg Castle](#): the three castles that tower over the city including central burgraves' castle, with Free Reich's buildings to the east, the Imperial castle to the west.
- [Heilig-Geist-Spital](#). The Hospital of the Holy Spirit in the centre of the city was founded in 1332. It was one of the largest hospitals of the [Middle Ages](#). Now it houses an old-folks' home and restaurant.
- *Hauptmarkt*, which provides a picturesque setting and famous market for gingerbread. Nuremberg's star attraction is the Gothic *Schöner Brunnen* (Beautiful Fountain) which was built around 1385. Now it is a copy, the original fountain is kept in the [Germanisches Nationalmuseum](#), the German National Museum.
- The *Johannisfriedhof* is a medieval cemetery, containing many old graves ([Albrecht Dürer](#), [Willibald Pirckheimer](#), and others). The *Rochusfriedhof* or the Wöhrder Kirchhof are near the Old Town.
- There is also a medieval market just inside the city walls, selling handcrafted goods.
- The [German National Railways Museum](#) (in German) is also in Nuremberg.

- The [Nuremberg Ring](#) (now welded within an iron fence) is said to bring good luck to those that touch it.

Transportation

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Railways

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Class 101 locomotive at Nuremberg Main Station

Nuremberg was the first city in Germany to have a railway, and today [Nuremberg Central Station](#) is a stop for [IC](#) and [ICE](#) trains on the German long-distance railway network. Trains on the Nuremberg – [Ingolstadt](#) – [Munich](#) High-Speed line travel at up to 300-km/h. The line opened on May 28, 2006. It meant travel times to Munich were reduced to as little as one hour.

Public Transportation

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In Nuremberg there are [subways](#), [suburban trains](#), [trams](#) and [buses](#).

S-, U-Bahn and Tramway network

Sports clubs

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- [1. F.C. Nuremberg](#)
- [SpVgg Greuther Fürth](#) (not really a club from Nuremberg as [Fürth](#) is a rural town of its own)
- [Thomas Sabo Ice Tigers](#) - Local professional hockey club.

Sister cities

[[change](#) | [change source](#)]

Worldwide, Nuremberg is [twinned](#) with the following cities:

- [France Nice](#), since 1954
- [Poland Kraków](#), since 1979
- [Macedonia Skopje](#), since 1982
- [Scotland Glasgow](#), since 1985
- [Nicaragua San Carlos](#), since 1985
- [Germany Gera](#), since 1988, renewed 1997
- [Czech Republic Prague](#), since 1990

- [Ukraine Kharkiv](#), since 1990
- [Israel Hadera](#), since 1995
- [China Shenzhen](#), since 1997 (This is why Shenzhen set up its European Contact Agency in Nuremberg)
- [Turkey Antalya](#), since 1997
- [Greece Kavala](#), since 1998
- [USA Atlanta](#), since 1998
- [Italy Venice](#), since 1999
- [Netherlands Rotterdam](#)

Famous citizens

[[change](#) | [change source](#)]

- [Alexander Schreiner](#) organist, [Mormon](#) Tabernacle.
- [Chaya Arbel](#) (Israeli composer)
- [Kaspar Hauser](#)
- [Hans Behaim the Elder](#)
- [Peter Bucher](#)
- [Albrecht Dürer](#)
- [Ludwig Andreas Feuerbach](#)
- [Hermann Kesten](#) (writer)
- [Adam Kraft](#) (sculptor and architect)
- [Anton Koberger](#)
- [Max Morlock](#)
- [Conrad Paumann](#)
- [Hans Sachs](#)
- [Hartmann Schedel](#)
- [Veit Stoß](#)
- [Peter Vischer the Elder](#)
- [Johann Philipp von Wurzelbauer](#)
- [Johann Pachelbel](#)
- [Kunz Lochner](#)

Related pages

[[change](#) | [change source](#)]

- [Nuremberg Trials](#)
- [Nuremberg Rally](#)
- [Nürnberger Bratwürste](#)
- [Lebkuchen](#) (gingerbread, specialty of Nuremberg)
- [Leni Riefenstahl](#)
- [List of mayors of Nuremberg](#)
- [Nuremberg Underground](#)

References

[[change](#) | [change source](#)]

1. [↑ Genesis Online-Datenbank des Bayerischen Landesamtes für Statistik](#)
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[Gemeinden, Stichtag](#) (Einwohnerzahlen auf Grundlage des Zensus 2011) .
2. [↑ "Key Data for Investors – City of Nuremberg", Nuernberg.de, 2017"](#)
(PDF). [www.nuernberg.de](#). p. 3. [Archived](#) (PDF) from the original on 2021-01-20. Retrieved 2018-09-01.
3. [↑ "Nuremberg". Catholic Encyclopedia. Archived](#) from the original on 2007-10-11. Retrieved 2007-10-21.
4. [↑ Christine O'Keefe](#).*Concentration Camps*.[www.tartanplace.com/tartanhistory/concentrationcamps.html](#)
5. [↑ "Customer Satisfaction & Social Housing Research Case Study".](#)
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Other websites

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Media related to Nürnberg at Wikimedia Commons

Wikivoyage has a travel guide about: **Nuremberg**

- [English website of the city](#)
- [Nuremberg City Panoramas](#) - Panoramic Views and virtual Tours
- [Carnival's Schembart run turns Nuremberg into a medieval city again Archived 2006-09-28 at the Wayback Machine](#)
- [Nuremberg](#) by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- [more Nuremberg Panoramas](#)
- [Architecture of Nuremberg Archived 2007-04-11 at the Wayback Machine](#)
- [Nuremberg](#)
- [Tramway in Nuremberg](#)
- [Article at jewishencyclopedia.com](#)
- ["nuremberg"\) 49 digitized objects on Nuremberg in The European Library](#)

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1,000,000+	Berlin · Cologne · Hamburg · Munich
500,000+	Bremen · Dortmund · Dresden · Düsseldorf · Essen · Frankfurt · Hanover · Leipzig · Nuremberg · Stuttgart
200,000+	Aachen · Augsburg · Bielefeld · Bochum · Bonn · Braunschweig · Chemnitz · Duisburg · Erfurt · Freiburg im Breisgau · Gelsenkirchen · Halle · Karlsruhe · Kiel · Krefeld · Lübeck ·

	Magdeburg · Mainz · Mannheim · Münster · Mönchengladbach · Oberhausen · Rostock · Wiesbaden · Wuppertal
100,000+	Bergisch Gladbach · Bottrop · Bremerhaven · Cottbus · Darmstadt · Erlangen · Fürth · Göttingen · Hagen · Hamm · Heidelberg · Heilbronn · Herne · Hildesheim · Ingolstadt · Jena · Kassel · Koblenz · Leverkusen · Ludwigshafen · Moers · Mülheim an der Ruhr · Neuss · Offenbach am Main · Oldenburg · Osnabrück · Paderborn · Pforzheim · Potsdam · Recklinghausen · Regensburg · Remscheid · Reutlingen · Saarbrücken · Salzgitter · Siegen · Solingen · Trier · Ulm · Wolfsburg · Würzburg
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Urban districts	Amberg · Ansbach · Aschaffenburg · Augsburg · Bamberg · Bayreuth · Coburg · Erlangen · Fürth · Hof · Ingolstadt · Kaufbeuren · Kempten · Landshut · Memmingen · München (<i>Munich</i>) · Nürnberg (<i>Nuremberg</i>) · Passau · Regensburg · Rosenheim · Schwabach · Schweinfurt · Straubing · Weiden · Würzburg
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