

Munich



1. Introduction:

Munich, capital of the federal state of Bavaria, is at the Munich grid level, to both sides of the Isar. Munich is a third-biggest city of Germany and an important economic, traffic and culture centre to Berlin and Hamburg. An international airport (to 1999 passengers dispatched with more than 21 millions at the ninth place in Europe) northeast of the city and a well developed net of streets and railroad lines connect Munich with a lot of European cities.

Munich is headquarters of the governmental district Upper Bavaria and the district Munich as well as seat of the Roman Catholic archbishop. In addition, resident the city numerous authorities and institutions, how the German and the European patent office, the Max Planck's-society, the Federal Finance Court, the high post management, the Federal Railroad management and the Bavarian constitutional court.

2. TOWNSCAPE:

In the centre of the oldest part of the town lies the Marienplatz with the neo- Gothic New town hall which was built between 1867 and 1908.

In his (its) 80 meters high tower there is a worth seeing carillon. Also with the Marienplatz lies the old person Rathaus in whom today the toys museum is accommodated.

Close to the Marienplatz is also the landmark of Munich, the woman's church ("cathedral to our Dear woman(wife)"), a massive, late- Gothic brick building from the 15th and 16th century with two salient dome covers (99/98 meter).

The oldest parish church of the city is St. Peter (also Old Peter, from the 11th to the 14th century) whose tower is a popular lookout point.

While the Jesuit's church St. Michael to the first buildings in the style of the South German baroque belongs, the Theatinerkirche.

St. Kajetan (17th century) whose facade of Cuvillies to the older comes, to the most famous buildings of the high-baroque in South Germany.

In the 19th century the townscape changed by the development of the splendid boulevards: in the first half of the century instructed Ludwig I. Klenze and gardner with the development the Ludwigstraße which is concluded(closed) in the south by the general's hall, in the north by triumphal arch, university and Ludwigskirche.

Also under administration (pipe) of Klenze the Glyptothek and appeared in 1816 from 1826 the old person Pinakothek. Among Maximilian II the Maximilianstraße was built in the second half of the 19th century. From the original city attachment are got among other things the Sendlinger gate (1310) and the Isartor (1337).

The zoo Hellabrunn is one biggest in Germany.

At the end of the 18th century invested English garden Munich possesses one of the earliest German landscape gardens; he encloses among other things the Chinese tower.

The baroque castle in Nymphenburg (start of construction work 1664) is from an extended castle park with the Botanic garden surround.

The Olympic stadium appeared together with the spacious arrangement(enclosure,appendix) of the Olympiaparks on the occasion of the Olympic summer games of 1972.

On the east bank the Isar this lies Maximilianeum.

(1857-1874), seat of the Bavarian parliament. In addition, to the most famous places of Munich belong the court brew house, the Bavaria with fame hall, the court garden, the king's place and the Viktualienmarkt.

The brothers Asam created in the 18th century the church St. Johann Nepomuk in the style of the rococo. The building of the residence stretched for several construction periods of the 16th century, when the Antiquarium appeared, up to 18. Century, when the old person Residenztheater (today Cuvilliéstheater) was built.

3. FORMATION (EDUCATION) AND CULTURE:

Munich disposes of a multiplicity in museums and art galleries.

In 1903 from Oskar of Miller created German museum, a museum for science and technology, is on an island in the Isar.

The Bavarian national museum accommodates big collections to the art history and ethnic studies.

The old person Pinakothek (1836 open) is one of the most important European picture galleries with an existence(supply) of approximately 25 000 pictures from from the 14th to the 18th century; their(her) counterpart which opens New picture gallery (1853, in 1981 reopened), recovers European art of the 19th century.

Other culture equipments of high rank are the national theater, seat of the Bavarian national opera, the arts centre gas dough, the house of the art, the Lenbachhaus, the ethnology museum, the Prehistoric state collection, the Alpine museum of the German Alpine Club and the Bavarian national library.

The youngest museum establishment is the picture gallery of the modern age which is opened shortly.

The opera festivals and the film party belong to the cultural climaxes of the city; both arrangements take 1472 in Ingolstadt, was moved(put off) in 1800 to Landshut and in 1826 to Munich.

Besides there is a Technical university (1868), the university of the armed forces of Munich in Neubiberg (1973) as well as several professional schools and numerous other educational facilities (among other things academy of the forming arts, college for music, college for film and television, college for philosophy, college for policy(politics), German journalist's school, master's school for fashion).

Besides, Munich is a seat of different broadcasting stations and television broadcast stations, the central administration of the Goethe's-institute, the German academy for urban development and country design and the Bavarian academy of the sciences.

4. ECONOMY (BUSINESS):

Munich belongs to the biggest economic locations in Germany.

The most important lines of production are an electro-technology, machine- building industry and construction of vehicles as well as optical, precision mechanical, textile, aviation, food and luxury industry (among other things breweries).

Since the 18th century, when in the city the technology of the lithography was developed, Munich is a centre of the printing craft and the publishing trade with numerous publishing companies. From crucial importance (meaning) for the tourism is the Munich Oktober party which draws annually hundred thousands from tourist.

An important role (role) in the economic life of the city also plays the fashion trade.

A big number in clothing works and textile works is resident therefore here. In addition, Munich is an important location of the advertising branch and the film industry. The city is also an important insurance and banks centre with stock exchange. The New fair (mass) Munich which was opened in spring, 1998 on the ground of the former airport of Riem, strengthens the importance (meaning) of the city as an international exhibition centre and exhibition centre.

5. HISTORY (STORY):

Munich was created 14.06.1158 by Heinrich to the lion, duke of Bavaria and Saxon, and was designated after the monks resident there (München: with the monks).

The influential family the Wittelsbacher it chose 1255 the seat of power (till 1918).

1327 the city was destroyed by a large fire, later, however, from emperor Ludwig IV rebuilt. In the time of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation Munich was a centre of the Catholicism.

1632, during the 30-year-old war, the city was conquered by Gustav II Adolf von Schweden.

The consequences of the war were to be sensed till 19th century in, since trade and craft reached the earlier state, finally, again.

In the Sendlinger murder Christmas (1705) the farmers rose before the gates of the city against the Austrians who had occupied Munich a year before.

The district of Schwabing developed itself about 1900 into the artists' quarter.

After the 1st world war the city was an important main point of the National Socialist movement.

In 1918 Munich became a capital of the free state of Bavaria.

In 1923 the Hitler's-putsch was knocked down before the general's hall.

In 1938 the representatives of the European major powers signed in Munich the Munich agreement.

In this contract the Sudeten, a part of Czechoslovakia, Germany was awarded. During the 2nd world war the city was difficultly damaged. After the war Munich was one of the most quickly growing cities in Germany.

Since 1957 Munich is a million city.

In 1972 found XX. To olympic summer games here instead of.