

Weimar City Germany

Map

Goethe's House, the home of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, built in the Baroque style between 1707 and 1709, and Goethe's Garden and Garden House in Park an der Ilm
Herder Church (Church of St Peter and Paul), Herder House and Old High School, all associated with the philosopher, theologian and poet Johann Gottfried Herder... Under the Weimar Constitution of 1919, the Reichstag was elected every four years by universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage, using a system of party-list proportional representation. All citizens who had reached the age of 20 were allowed to vote, including women but excluding soldiers on active duty. The Reichstag voted on the laws of the Reich and was responsible for the budget, questions of war and peace, and confirmation of state treaties. Oversight of the Reich government (the ministers responsible for executing the laws) also resided with the Reichstag. It could force individual ministers or the

entire government to resign by means of a vote of no confidence, and under Article 48 of the constitution it could rescind emergency decrees issued by the President. The President could dissolve the Reichstag under Article 25 of the constitution...

Schiller's House, also a Baroque-styled house, built in 1777, though incorporating a sixteenth-century outbuilding

During the period of the Weimar Republic, Weimar was the state capital of Thuringia. Therefore, a new, prestigious reception building was built at that time in the neo-classical style. Under Nazism the station played a special role as the...

In 1873, the town was founded in anticipation that the Galveston, Harrisburg, & San Antonio Railroad was going to build through the site. It was originally named "Jackson" after D.W. Jackson, a native Georgian and landowner, but subsequently was called "Weimar" in tribute to the German city of Weimar.

At the end of the First World War (1914–1918), the German Empire was economically and militarily exhausted and sued the Allies for peace. Awareness of an imminent defeat sparked the German revolution, the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II, the collapse of the Empire and the proclamation of the Weimar Republic.

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Hostilities in the war formally ceased with the Armistice of 11 November 1918. In history, it was often destroyed by fire. The Baroque palace from the 17th century, with the church Schlosskirche where a number of works by Johann Sebastian Bach were premiered, was replaced by a Neoclassical structure after a fire in 1774. Four rooms were dedicated to the memory of poets who worked in Weimar, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Johann Gottfried Herder, Friedrich Schiller and Christoph... Located on Interstate 10 and US 90 between San Antonio, Austin, and Houston, Weimar is a small community of predominantly Czech and German descendants. The city was a focal point of the German Enlightenment and home of the leading literary figures of Weimar Classicism, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Friedrich Schiller. In the 19th century, composers such as Franz Liszt made Weimar a music centre. Later, artists and architects including Henry van de Velde, Wassily Kandinsky, Paul Klee, Lyonel Feininger, and Walter Gropius came to the city and founded the Bauhaus movement, the most important German design school of the interwar period. Several attempts were made to reorganize the states under the Weimar Republic, particularly because of Prussia's

disproportionately large size and influence, but the attempts were unsuccessful. The one significant change was the formation of Thuringia from a number of smaller states.

The line starts at Weimar station in northern Weimar, which it leaves to the east. It branches off the Thuringian railway at a grade-separated junction and runs to the south and then curves to the southeast, crossing the valley of the Ilm on a large viaduct and then runs on the eastern slope of the Ilm valley to Mellingen. It then goes through the Lehnstedt land to Großschwabhausen, where the line reaches a height of about 325 metres on the Ilm-Saale Plateau (Ilm-Saale-Platte). From Großschwabhausen it runs through the Schwabhäuser land and the Jena Mühl valley down to Jena, where it runs on the western slopes...

In its initial years, grave problems beset the Republic, such as hyperinflation and political extremism, including...

Weimar Weimar is well known because of its cultural heritage and importance in German history. Together with the neighbouring cities of Erfurt and Jena, it forms the central metropolitan area of Thuringia, with approximately 500,000 inhabitants. The city

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itself has a population of 65,000. Weimar is a city in the German state of Thuringia, in Central Germany between Erfurt to the west and Jena to the east, 80 km (50 mi) southwest of Leipzig Weimar is a city in the German state of Thuringia, in Central Germany between Erfurt to the west and Jena to the east, 80 km (50 mi) southwest of Leipzig, 170 km (106 mi) north of Nuremberg and 170 km (106 mi) west of Dresden 8f9703ebfe

Weimar, Texas It is part of the Texas-German belt region and was founded and named by German emigrants after the city of Weimar, Germany. It is part of the Texas-German belt region and was founded and named by German emigrants after the city of Weimar, Germany. In 1873, the town was founded Weimar (or, by many non-locals,) is a city in Colorado County, Texas, United States. The population was 2,076 at the 2020 census 8f9703ebfe

Erfurt–Weimar Airport Erfurt–Weimar Airport (German: Flughafen Erfurt–Weimar, formerly Erfurt Airport, IATA: ERF, ICAO: EDDE) serves Erfurt, the capital of the German state Erfurt–Weimar Airport (German: Flughafen Erfurt–Weimar, formerly Erfurt Airport, IATA: ERF, ICAO: EDDE) serves Erfurt, the capital of the German state of Thuringia, and the

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nearby city of Weimar, both of which form the largest part of the state's central metropolitan area. The airport is 5 km (3.1 mi) west of Erfurt city center and is mainly used for seasonal charter flights to European leisure destinations 8f9703ebfe

Weimar was founded in 1873 in anticipation that the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway was going to build through the site. The community was first called "Jackson", after D. W. Jackson, a native Georgian and area landowner who donated land for the railroad right-of-way and the townsite. The populace subsequently chose the name "Weimar"; an early record states that Thomas W. Pierce, who authorized Jackson to sell lots at the site, had visited Weimar, Germany, and... 8f9703ebfe == Component sites == 8f9703ebfe

Weimar–Gera railway The Weimar–Gera railway is a line in the German state of Thuringia, connecting the city of Weimar via Jena, Stadtroda and Hermsdorf to Gera. It was built The Weimar–Gera railway is a line in the German state of Thuringia, connecting the city of Weimar via Jena, Stadtroda and Hermsdorf to Gera. It was built by the Weimar-Gera Railway Company (Weimar-Geraer

Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft), which was founded in June 1872, and the line was officially accepted into operation in June 1876

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The political history of 20th-century Weimar was volatile: it was the place where Germany's first democratic constitution was signed after the First World War, giving its name to the Weimar Republic (1918...

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From the middle of the 16th century it was the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Weimar and, after they inherited the Duchy of Saxe-Eisenach in 1741, of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach, which became the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach from 1809 until the German revolution of 1918–1919. Names in English include Palace at Weimar, Grand Ducal Palace, City Palace and City Castle.

8f9703ebfe The Weimar Constitution created a federal republic with certain basic powers reserved for the federal government, some powers shared between the central government and the states, and the remainder in the hands of the states. The federal government was given the power in Article 48 of the Constitution to use its armed forces against states that did not fulfill their obligations under Germany's laws. The power

was used four times during the life of the...
It is now part of the Mid-German Connection and is listed by Deutsche Bahn in its timetable as the Holzlandbahn ("Woodland Railway") because its eastern section runs through the Thuringian Holzland (not to be confused with the Thuringian Forest).

States of the Weimar Republic During the revolution of 1918–1919, the states abolished their local monarchies and adopted republican constitutions. The states were established in 1918–1920 following the German Empire's defeat in World War I and the territorial losses that came with it. In its early years, the Weimar Republic also saw a The states of the Weimar Republic were the first-level administrative divisions and constituent states of the Weimar Republic. They were based on the 22 states and three city-states of the German Empire. their obligations under Germany's laws. The power was used four times during the life of the Republic

Classical Weimar (World Heritage Site) The properties all bear testimony to the influence of Weimar as a cultural centre of the Enlightenment during the eighteenth and

early nineteenth centuries. A number of notable writers and philosophers lived in Weimar between 1772 and 1805, including Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Johann Gottfried Herder, Friedrich Schiller, and Christoph Martin Wieland. These figures ushered in and participated in the Weimar Classicism movement, and the architecture of the sites across the city reflects the rapid cultural development of the Classical Weimar era. The Classical Weimar (German: Klassisches Weimar) is a UNESCO World Heritage Site consisting of 11 sites located in and around the city of Weimar, Germany. The site was inscribed on 2 December 1998. Classical Weimar (German: Klassisches Weimar) is a UNESCO World Heritage Site consisting of 11 sites located in and around the city of Weimar, Germany

Reichstag (Weimar Republic) The Reichstag convened for the first time on 24 June 1920, taking over from the Weimar National Assembly, which had served as an interim parliament following the collapse of the German Empire in November 1918. The Reichstag convened for the first time on 24 June 1920, taking over from the Weimar National The Reichstag of the Weimar Republic (1919–1933) was Germany's parliament. Its counterpart,

representing the states, was the Reichsrat. the Weimar Republic (1919–1933) was Germany's parliament

== Route == where the republic's constituent assembly took place. During the interwar period in the Anglophone world, the republic was usually simply called "Germany", with "Weimar Republic" (a term introduced by Adolf Hitler in 1929) not commonly used until the 1930s. The Weimar Republic had a semi-presidential system.

Weimar station It is an Intercity-Express stop on the line between Frankfurt am Main and Dresden. Weimar station is classified by Deutsche Bahn as a category 3 station. It is an Intercity-Express Weimar station is the main station in the city of Weimar in the German state of Thuringia, located on the Thuringian Railway. Weimar station is the main station in the city of Weimar in the German state of Thuringia, located on the Thuringian Railway. It is officially designated as a KulturBahnhof ("culture station"), as the station's panels are noted. It is about one kilometre north of central Weimar at the end of the street of Carl-August-Allee

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Schloss Weimar Weimar is a Schloss (palace) in Weimar, Thuringia, Germany. It is now called Stadtschloss to distinguish it from other palaces in and around Weimar. It is now called Stadtschloss to distinguish it from other palaces in and around Weimar. The building is located at the north end of the town's park along the Ilm river, Park an der Ilm. Schloss Weimar is a Schloss (palace) in Weimar, Thuringia, Germany. It forms part of the World Heritage Site "Classical Weimar", along with other sites associated with Weimar's importance as a cultural hub during the late 18th and 19th centuries 8f9703ebfe

Weimar Republic The Weimar Republic was a historical period of the German state from 9 November 1918 to 23 March 1933, during which it was a constitutional republic for The Weimar Republic was a historical period of the German state from 9 November 1918 to 23 March 1933, during which it was a constitutional republic for the first time in history. The state was officially named the German Reich, but was more commonly referred to, and unofficially proclaimed itself, as the German Republic. The period's informal name is derived from the city of Weimar,

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The station was built in 1846 as a terminus of the Thuringian Railway from Halle. In 1847 the line was continued west to Erfurt, and to Bebra in 1849. In 1876 this was followed by a second line to Jena and Gera. In 1887, a third line opened to Bad Berka, Kranichfeld and Blankenhain (the Ilm Valley Railway). In the same year, a fourth line was connected to the station, the metre gauge Weimar-Rastenberg Railway line to Großrudestedt in Sömmerda. It was closed in 1946. 8f9703ebfe

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