



### Place for the EUREF Symposium 2015 Leipzig - The city with no limits



## **EUREF Symposium 2015**

The Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy invites the EUREF community for the Symposium 2015



to Leipzig

Date

03. to 05. June 2015, Tutorial EVRS on 02 June 2015

Venue

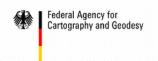
Open, several institutions were contacted

Accommodation:

Several hotels of different price categories in the city center

Travel connections

Airport Leipzig / Halle, Airport Berlin Tegel, Leipzig Main Station





### Why Leipzig?

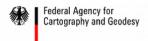
Leipzig is a compromise of costs, travel and contribution by BKG's staff.

In tragedy Faust Johann Wolfgang von Goethe let tell a student with nickname Frog:

I praise my Leipzig! It is a small Paris and educates its people.









■ Wettzell

- In the Ptolemaic map of Germania the place Leipzig is named Aregelia
- 1015 First mention of "urbs Libzi" in the Chronicle's of Bishop Thietmar von Merseburg
- 1165 Margrave Otto the Rich grants
   Leipzig its city charter and market rights

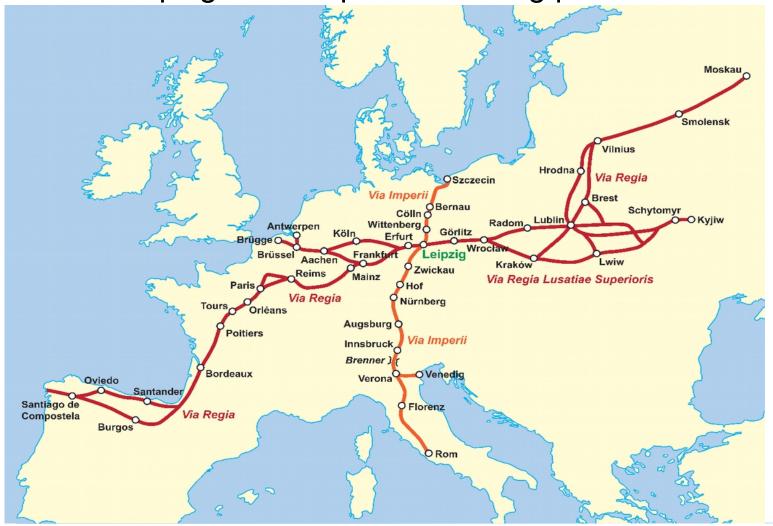


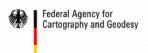
- Leipzig University was founded in 1409 making it to the second oldest university in Germany.
- 1650 The world's first daily newspaper is published in Leipzig
- 2015 Leipzig celebrates the 1000th anniversary of the first mention.





Intersection of the old trade routes Via Regia and Via Imperii makes Leipzig to an important trading place



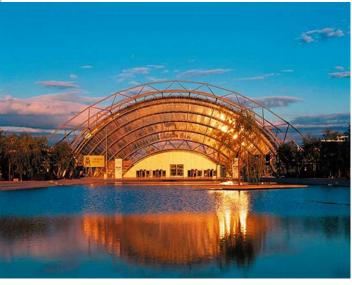




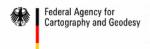
### The Leipzig Trade Fair







The history of the Leipzig fairs goes back to the Middle Ages. In the 18th century, Leipzig became the center for trade with Polish and English goods. It was called 'the marketplace of all Europe'.



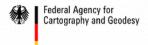


#### Battle of Lützen (1632) – Gustavus Adolphus Memorial





The Battle of Lützen near Leipzig (1632) was one of the most decisive battles of the Thirty Years' War. It was a Protestant victory, but cost the life of one of the most important leaders of the Protestant alliance, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

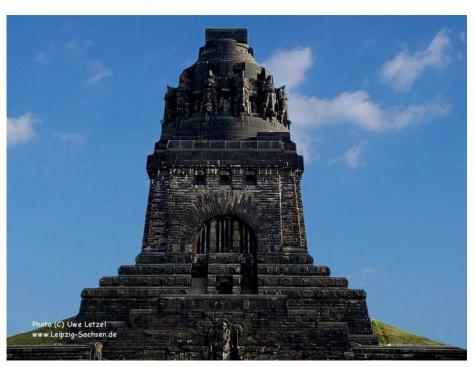


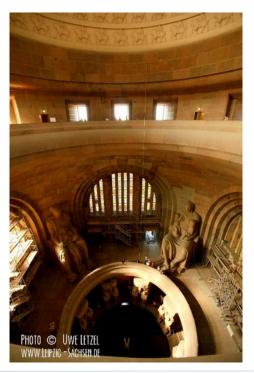


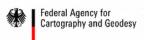
## 1813 – Battle of Leipzig or Battle of the Nations

For the first time Napoleon was defeated in battle – by the coalition armies led by Czar Alexander I.

In 1913, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the battle, the monument was finished.









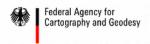
### Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 – 1750) and Leipzig







In 1723, Bach was appointed Cantor of the Thomasschule at the Thomaskirche in Leipzig, and Director of Music in the principal churches in the town, namely the Nikolaikirche and the Paulinerkirche, the church of the University of Leipzig. This was a prestigious post in the mercantile city in the Electorate of Saxony, which he held for 27 years until his death.



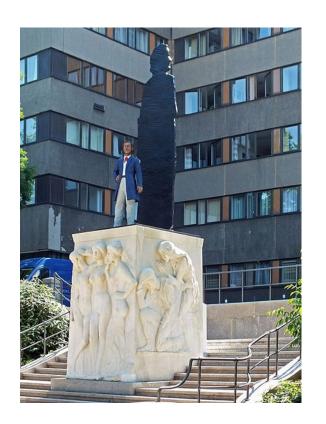


# Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy (1809 – 1847)

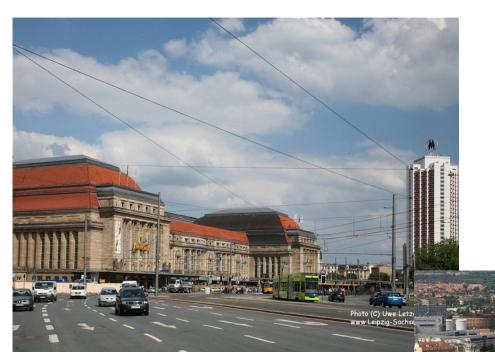
# Richard Wagner (1813 – 1883)



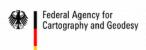
Two composers whose names are closely tied to Leipzig. Mendelsohn was conductor of the famous Gewandhaus Orchestra. Wagner was in Leipzig as a student and took his first musical steps here.



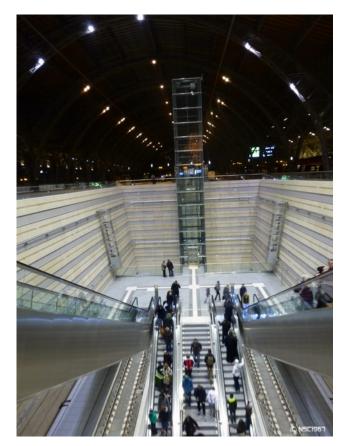
#### Leipzig Main Station



In terms of area, Leipzig Main Station is Europe's largest terminus station. Opened in 1915, it was operated by two different railway companies. For this reason it has its symmetrical shape with two coherent halves.

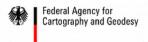








Today, Leipzig Main Station is not only a railway station with an underground station for the City Tunnel but also a large shopping center.



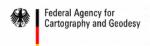


#### **Leipzig Bavarian Station**





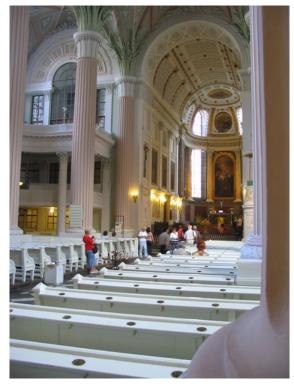
The station was closed in 2001 for the construction of the Leipzig City Tunnel. Until this time it was the oldest railway terminus in operation in Germany, some say in the world. Today the station is completely underground.





#### St. Nicholas Church





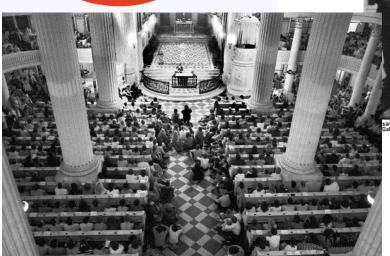
The St. Nicholas Church (Nikolaikirche) has long been one of the most famous in Leipzig, and rose to national fame in 1989 with the Monday Demonstrations when it became the center of peaceful revolt against communist rule.





#### The Wende and the Peaceful Revolution







Gahlbeck, Friedrich | 9. November 1989

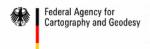
Prayers for Peace and the Monday Demonstrations – Leipzig as starting point of the Wende in the GDR.



# 9 October 1989 – turning point of the Peaceful Revolution



More than 8,000 police officers and soldiers at the ready throughout the city. Despite of the danger of a "Chinese Solution" more than 70,000 people formed a demonstration after the Prayer for Peace. The governance did not expect such a huge number of demonstrators. The security forces retreated. The demonstrators' courageous act in the name of freedom and democracy prepared the way for the fall of the Berlin Wall.



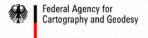


### Welcome in Leipzig 2015



Branch Office Leipzig of the Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy

Place for the TWG Meeting and the EUREF tutorial 2015





## Thank you for your kind attention!

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