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Industrial Heritage Connects



Revitalizing industrial sites:
2008 Leipzig Water Festival



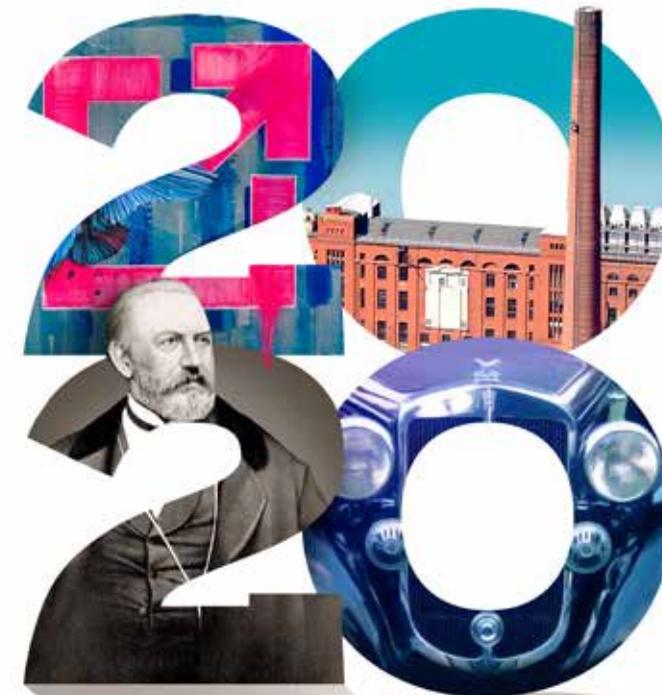
Discovery and education:
Guided tour in the dark at Oelnitz Mining Museum in the Ore Mountains

The Kulturstiftung des Freistaates Sachsen (Cultural Heritage Foundation of the Free State of Saxony) funds groundbreaking projects in the widest variety of fields. The Koordinierungsstelle Sächsische Industriekultur (Saxon Industrial Heritage Liaison Office) networks and provides information, assists with project development, and provides advice on funding opportunities. Contact us at industriekultur@kdfs.de

You will soon find even more information on places to discover, events, news, background and funding opportunities on our website www.industriekultur-in-sachsen.de. Take a look:

www.industriekultur-in-sachsen.de

Even better, become part of the Year of Industrial Heritage 2020 in Saxony!



2020 Year of Industrial Heritage in Saxony

www.industriekultur-in-sachsen.de



1923
Beginning of statewide electrification

1935
Expropriation, expulsion and murder of Jewish business people

1938
Espenhain: The lignite works, one of the arms industry's largest industrial complexes, commences operation.

1948
Ingolstadt: Founding of the Auto-Union
Beginning of nationalization and elimination of free enterprise



1964
Zwickau: The Trabant P 601 is mass-produced.



1968
Chemnitz: The Robotron 300 data processing system lays the foundation for Saxon microelectronics.



1990 onward
Transformation from a planned into a market economy, the sharpest caesura in Saxony's economic history. Incipient digital transformation changes industry, too.



1994 onward
New industries: Silicon Saxony – semiconductor and photovoltaic industry move in, followed by biotech, environmental technology and logistics.

2014 onward
Increased growth of cultural and creative industries/ Industrie 4.0

2020
Year of Industrial Heritage in Saxony

Industry. Heritage. Saxony



A 500-year-old industrial tradition:
Hans Hesse, Miners' Altarpiece, 1520-21, St. Anne's Church, Annaberg-Buchholz



Redesigning industrial landscapes:
Leipzig's Neuseenland, Markkleeberg Canoe Park

Discover Industry- Experience Heritage



Creatively designing open spaces:
IBUg urban art festival, Chemnitz, 2017



Preserving heritage sites:
Knappenrode Energy Factory

The Free State of Saxony has proclaimed 2020 the Year of Industrial Heritage. The highlight of this anniversary year will be the Fourth Saxon State Exhibition "Boom: 500 Years of Industrial Culture in Saxony" accompanied by special exhibitions in Chemnitz, Crimmitschau, Hilbersdorf, Oelsnitz in the Ore Mountains, and Freiberg. What is more, numerous associations, institutions and individuals throughout the Free State are already involved in the Year of Industrial Heritage 2020.

The jam on our breakfast rolls, the clothing we wear, the houses in which we live, the music to which we listen, the means of transportation we use, the work or the hobbies we pursue – infinitely many of the things we value today have their roots in a 500-year-old tradition of industry and business. This tradition is manifested in landscapes and cities, old and new architecture, engineering heritage sites and museums, show mines and steam trains. The Year of Industrial Heritage is an invitation to discover and experience this multifarious legacy of industrial culture.

Saxony's rich industrial history shapes its image to this day. We owe this to the ingenuity, daring and *Fischelanz* or gumption of countless pioneers of industry: August Horch, founder of Horch and Audi, Carl Heine, planner of the industrialization of west Leipzig, Salman Schocken, creator of the modern department store chain in Germany, and Konrad Zuse, inventor of the computer, are surely the most famous and scintillating Saxon entrepreneurs among numerous others.

Our treatment of our industrial heritage has repeatedly revealed new challenges over time. Today, preserving and sharing this heritage as well as perpetuating the Industrial Age in Saxony are missions for all of society. Different parties, including businesspeople, urban planners and tour operators, are joining together in the Year of Industrial Heritage. Moreover, countless volunteers are generously and passionately caring for heritage sites.

Time line



1776
Plauen: Construction of the Weisbach House (cotton print-works) and transition from the manufactory to the factory period



1800
Harthau: Saxony's first cotton mill



1839
Leipzig – Dresden: The first long-distance railroad in Germany

1850
Textile industry: Factories become established.

1862
Economic freedom in Saxony



1870
Chemnitz: Center of Saxon machinery and equipment manufacturing

1889
Dresden: Scientific innovations are the basis for the creation of businesses in the watch, camera, film and chemical industry.



1895
Leipzig: Trade fairs adapt to the demands of the Industrial Age. The polygraph industry and machinery and equipment manufacturing become established.



1904
Zwickau: August Horch runs August Horch & Cie. Motoren-wagen AG.



1911
Dresden: The first International Hygiene Exhibition ushers in social reforms.

1917
Leipzig: Mineral oil is distilled from lignite. Nearly every third Saxon factory closes down because of the war. Virtually all the rest produce wartime goods.