

Over time, intelligent and enlightened barons ruled the state and founded, as well as supported, culture and science. As well as others, baron Ludwig I of Anhalt-Köthen initiated the "Fruit-bearing Society", a language society, in 1617. Leopold III Friedrich Franz of Anhalt Dessau was inspired by the idea of the English garden landscapes that he realized in Wörlitz along with the buildings in the classicist style that were created by Friedrich Wilhelm von Erdmannsdorff in 1770. Nowadays this is the focus in the Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz, were visitors from all over the world promenade along the route "Garden Dreams". Moreover, in 1821 the founder of the homeopathy, Friedrich Christian Samuel Hahnemann, established his home for research in Köthen and his patron in the duke Ferdinand von Anhalt-Köthen. The Martin Luther University in the city Halle (Saale) that was created in 1694 expanded from 1830 on. The architectural ensemble around the university square is a testimonial of the classicist style. In 1695 August Hermann Francke established a charity school with an orphanage in Halle, today known as Franckesche Stiftungen (Francke Foundations). Around 1850 the industrialization started. Due to the increased cultivation of sugar beets on the fertile earth of the region Börde, sugar refineries were built. The mining of coal and the production of energy took place in the South-East of the state. The chemical industry also settled and the area around the cities Halle, Merseburg and Bitterfeld became the industrial centre while Magdeburg grew to be the city of machine construction. The Neues Bauen (New Building) started after World War I and had its peak in the 1920s. Garden cities, worker's villages and cooperative building set standards worldwide for the building in expanded city areas. The name of the architect Bruno Taut is strongly connected with the "Colourful Magdeburg" of this time even today. The building of schools, cultural and administrative buildings reflect the new way of building in a spectacular manner. Walter Gropius founded in 1919 the "Bauhaus Weimar". In 1925 he had to give up under the political pressure of right-wing power. Dessau became the new home of the "Bauhäusler" so that in 1926 the new Bauhaus Building was already opened, which then had to close in 1933, although the ideas of the New Building did not disappear under National Socialism without any trace. Exemplary, therefore, are a multitude of residential and administrative buildings that were built in Halle (Saale) in the 1930s. The message of the Bauhaus with its unique connection of handicraft, painting, theater, and sculpture under the guidance of architecture was artistic, educational and a social program, which has a deep impact worldwide even nowadays.



Die Saline in Halle (Saale) wurde 1722 gegründet
The Salines in Halle (Saale) were established in 1722



Die Franckeschen Stiftungen – anerkannter Bildungsstandort und Sitz der Kulturstiftung des Bundes, Halle (Saale) | The Francke Foundation – approved education location and headquarters of the German Federal Cultural Foundation, Halle (Saale)



Löwengebäude der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Halle (Saale) | The Löwengebäude (Lion Building) of the Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle (Saale)



Das Bauhaus in Dessau-Roßlau ist eine Ikone der Moderne | The Bauhaus in Dessau-Roßlau is an icon of the modern style



Der Ratshof von Wilhelm Jost – er prägte das Bauen in Halle (Saale) ab den 1930er Jahren | The Ratshof of Wilhelm Jost – he influenced the style of architecture in Halle (Saale) from the 1930s on



Dessau-Wörlitzer Gartenreich, Luisium in Dessau-Roßlau | The Dessau-Wörlitz Garden Kingdom, Luisium in Dessau-Roßlau



Das Bunte Magdeburg – die Otto-Richter-Straße in Magdeburg | The Colourful Magdeburg – the Otto-Richter-Street in Magdeburg