



Exhibition House  
of History

*Germany's Southwest  
from 1790 to today*

# **(HI)STORIES** *OF A FEDERAL STATE*

Haus der Geschichte  
Baden-  
Württemberg





Dear visitors, a warm  
welcome to our museum  
**“Haus der Geschichte”**  
(House of History)  
Baden-Württemberg.

Join us on a vivid journey through more than 200 years of history. Discover the past, present and future of the federal state of Baden-Württemberg and learn new, unusual and significant facts about southwest Germany. You can gaze in fascination at 1400 original objects, 1000 photos, many stories, films and info stations. And be inspired by the architecture.

This brochure offers you a short orientation guide when walking through the museum’s permanent exhibition. It is organised chronologically on one floor (E5) and thematically on the other (E6).

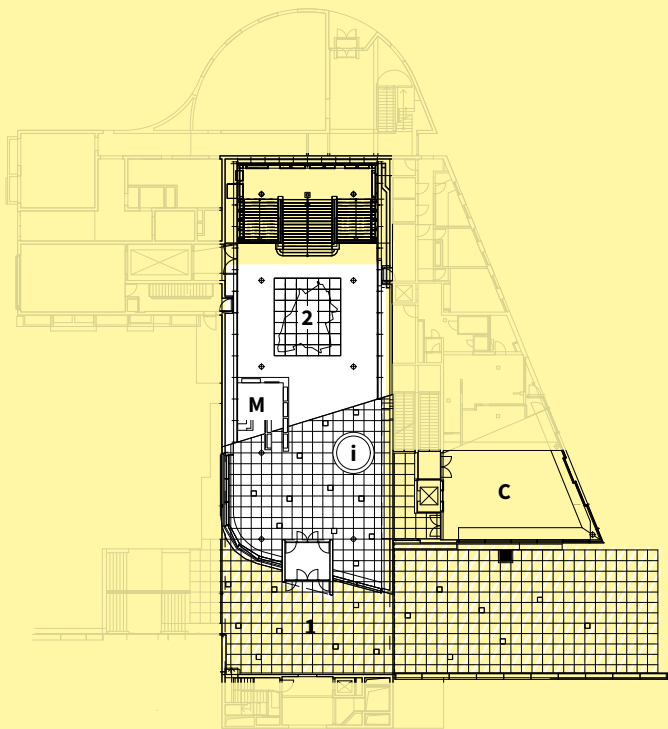
## Experience the museum with a digital guide



The free digital guide **InGe (Interactive History Platform)** contains many multimedia (hi)stories of our federal state. You can be a part of the exhibition too with your own photos & comments; you can ask experts and tell of your own experiences. And you can stay in touch with the Haus der Geschichte through InGe even after visiting the museum.

You can access InGe on your own smartphone in English, German, Turkish and French, or we can lend you a device. Just log into the free WLAN network “HDG-Gast” and off you go! The QR codes in the museum give information about the stories.

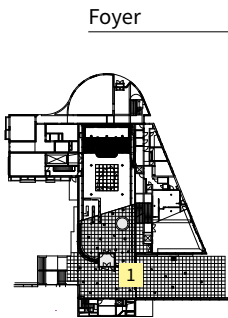
# Foyer



1	Baden-Württemberg ABC
i	Information and Tickets
M	Museum Shop
C	Cafeteria
2	Map "1790"



## Baden- Württemberg- ABC

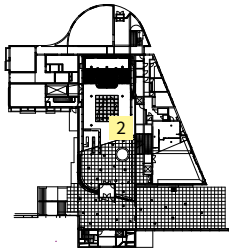


The 26 display cabinets in front of the Haus der Geschichte and in the museum foyer deal with different Baden-Württemberg topics from A to Z. The focus of “26 Ideas for a Better World” is visions of the future: with which developments did people try to solve problems and prepare the way – in the past and today? The exhibition spans the period from the railroad pioneers of the 19th century to sports equipment during corona times; from asylum law to jazz and civil protection.

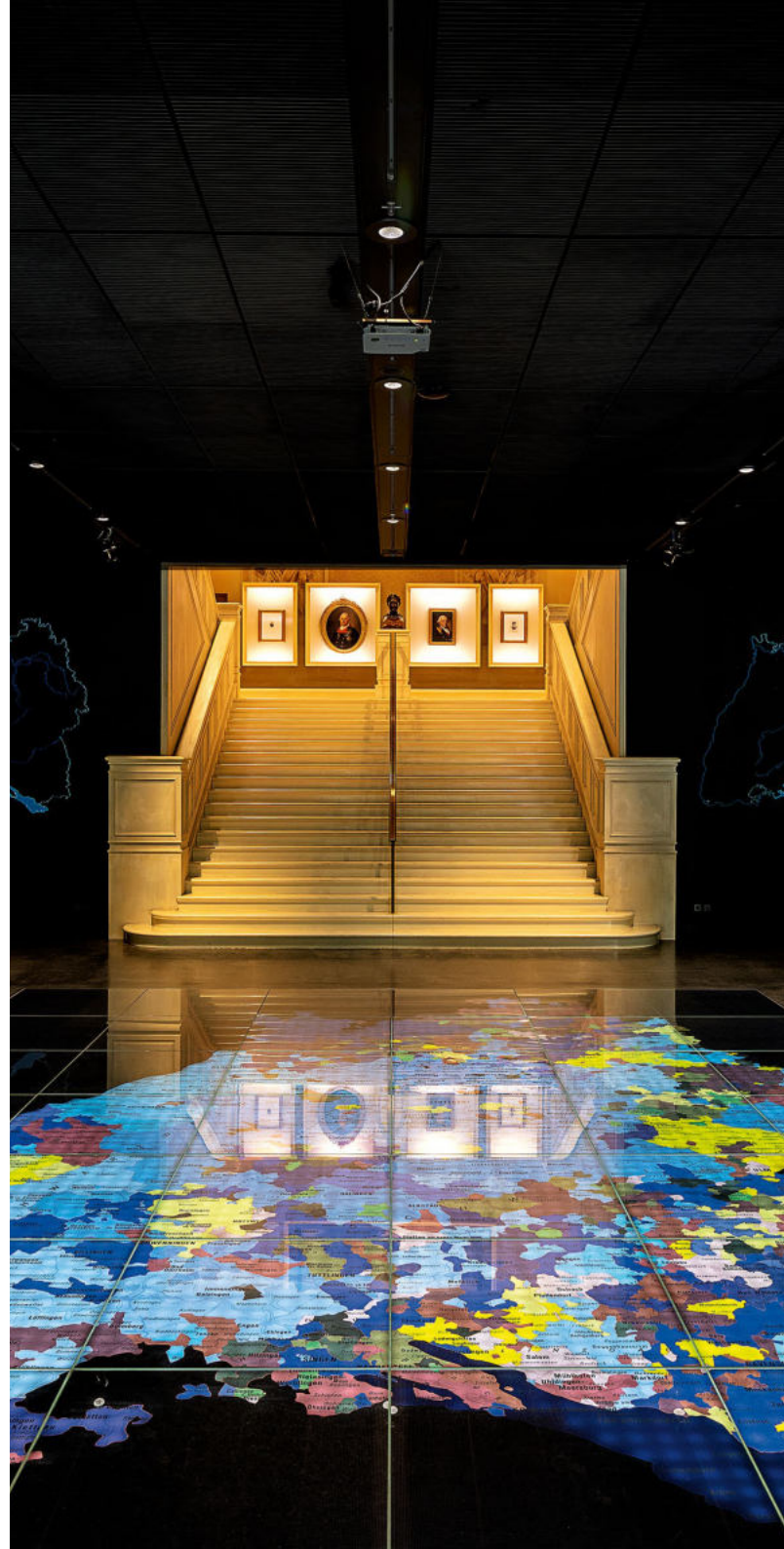


# Map “1790”

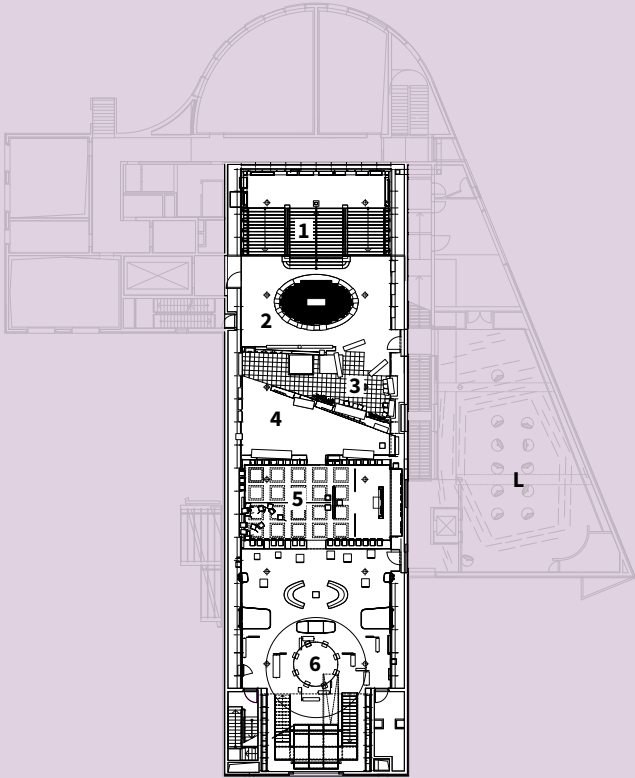
Foyer



In 1790, over 250 high and minor lords (very rarely, ladies) ruled over the territory of the present federal state. Dukes, princes and knights shared the southwest with bishops and abbots. In between were free imperial cities. This “patchwork quilt” welcomes you at the beginning of the Chronology. If you step on one of the territories, all the possessions of the territorial lord in question will light up. After a short time, his title appears on the wall. If he is one of the four winners of Napoleon’s reorganisation, he “wanders” up the stairs. But the many losers disappear.



# Chronology

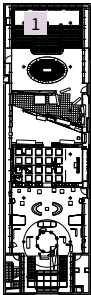


1	Territorial Revolution
2	Pre-March era, 1815 to 1848
3	The Revolution and its effects 1848 - 1866
4	Incorporation in the nation state 1866 - 1914
5	World wars and interwar period
6	1945 to today: the Southwest State
L	Bade-Württemberg Lounge



## Territorial Revolution

Chronology

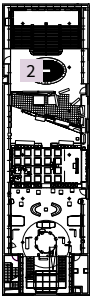


The French emperor Napoleon radically changed the map of southwest Germany. He gave significantly more land to the rulers of Württemberg and Baden. He allowed the two small principalities in Hohenzollern to continue to exist. Those who benefited from Napoleon can be seen behind his bust. Above it, the painting “The retreat of the Baden brigade across the Berezina” illustrates the human cost of this empowerment. The allies had to provide soldiers for Napoleon’s wars. Only one in ten returned from the Russian campaign in 1812. With a change of alliance in 1813, the southwest German princes secured the new territories.



## Chronology

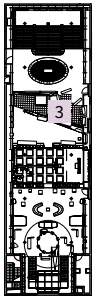
# Vormärz era 1815 to 1848



Awakening and standstill – the years following the victory over Napoleon were marked by contradictions. New constitutions were drawn up in the southwest, guaranteeing rights to some citizens. But political participation was reserved for those who possessed civil rights. Women, workers, servants and Jews were excluded. The powers of the delegates were also limited. At the same time, the pressure for reform grew. Famines made everyday life more difficult, censorship was increasingly perceived as paternalism and many people longed for a free and united Germany.

# The Revolution and its effects 1848 to 1866

## Chronology

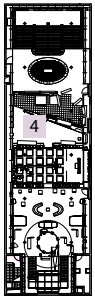


The ground is trembling – turmoil is in the air! In March 1848 people took to the streets and demanded freedom of the press, arming of the population, jury trials and a national parliament. The governments relented. A radical minority wanted more and fought – in vain for the time being – for the republic. In the spring of 1849 the Grand Duke had to flee. Nevertheless, the revolution was crushed. Executions, imprisonment or exile determined the fate of the revolutionaries. While they once again fought for freedom in the American Civil War, the princes triumphed in southwest Germany.





## Chronology

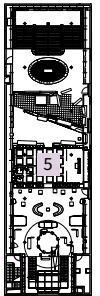


# Incorporation in the nation state 1866 to 1914

The first German nation state emerged from wars by the year 1871. Baden, Hohenzollern and Württemberg were now part of a new German Empire. There was a democratisation of the right to vote for men. But women were very far from having equal rights. They were not allowed to vote and even had to struggle hard for access to higher education – Baden was the first state where they achieved early successes here. Conflicts shaped the Imperial Empire. Governments refused to give the workers their rights. Church and state fought each other for influence. The new equality awarded to Jewish Germans was repeatedly attacked. The emerging colonial movement spread racism.

# World wars and the interwar period

## Chronology

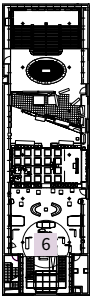


The First World War entailed new dimensions of suffering and dying: mass killing at the front, hunger and misery at home. The German defeat and the fall of the monarchy were followed by the first democracy. It created new rights and freedoms for women and men. But from the very beginning it was subjected to attacks from the political left and right. Economic crises and mass unemployment accelerated the decline. After Hitler came to power, the National Socialists were able to establish a regime of terror. Anyone whom they defined as not belonging to the "Volksgemeinschaft" (people's community) was excluded and persecuted: Jews were disenfranchised, robbed and murdered. Hitler unleashed an unprecedented war of extermination.



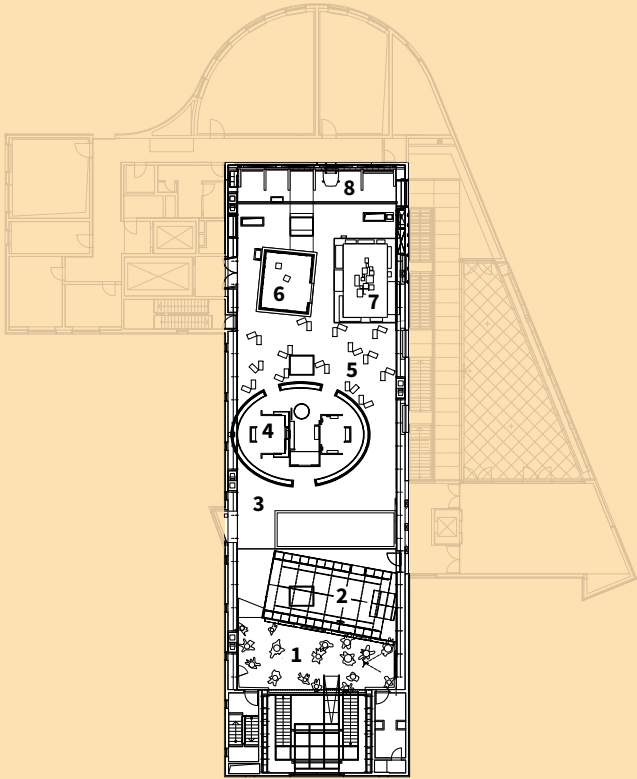
# 1945 to today: the Southwest State

## Chronology



The latest chapter of our federal state's history extends from 1945 to the present. The area is being redesigned and rebuilt. At the centre is the question: how do citizens in Baden-Württemberg fight for and use their rights to participate in decision-making? From the foundation of the Southwest State in 1952, which was discussed throughout the country, we take a look at the many activities through which different groups campaign for their interests and create a vibrant democracy: women and immigrants demand equal rights in working life and politics. Large protests are held against nuclear weapons and nuclear power plants. And since 2019, the Fridays for Future activists have become important voices in a debate on environmental and climate protection. The new exhibition also highlights conflicts and riots: when are protests aimed at the exclusion of minorities?



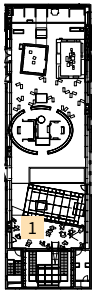


1	Black Forest: the art of nature
2	Economic wonderland
3	Town – country – river: the Neckar
4	Religions
5	Comings and Goings
6	Private Perspectives
7	Science and Research
8	House of Europe



Black Forest:  
the art of nature

Theme Park



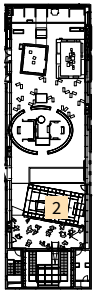
The Black Forest is one of the global trademarks of Baden-Württemberg. Romantic images and perceptions of untouched nature continue to inspire tourism to this day. The Black Forest, however, is not a primordial landscape, but a region that is completely shaped and used by people. In the museum, 19 original Black Forest fir trees tell, as contemporary witnesses, about living and working there: from hurricane “Lothar” to cuckoo clocks to the successful operetta and film “The Black Forest Girl”. Open the trees and discover the stories!





Theme Park

## Economic Wonderland

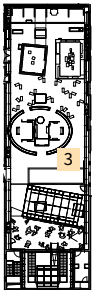


Tinkering and inventing are considered to be special strengths of Baden-Württemberg. The high number of patent applications and world market leaders in the federal state proves this. The “Economic Wonderland” area describes not only the successes but also the crises and upheavals. Many well-known, popular products from several decades are presented in the display cabinets such as Salamander shoes, Tipp-Kick miniature football, Schiesser underwear or Stihl chainsaws. Special mobile screens offer plenty of information and historical advertising films about the exciting exhibition objects.



## Town – Country – River the Neckar

Theme Park



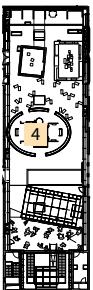
What does the Neckar mean for the federal state and its people? The installation brings the river to the centre of the museum – from the confluence in Mannheim to the source in Schwenningen. Follow us on a virtual Neckar tour with historical and current videos! See how the blown-up Alte Brücke in Heidelberg is rebuilt after the Second World War. Pass by bathing beaches and locks. Observe where and how human activity modified the river. And discover what the Neckar means for surfers today.





Theme Park

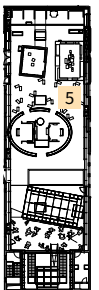
## Religions and Denominations



“What is your way about religion, pray?” is the famous question in Goethe’s “Faust”. And what do you believe in? Many religions are now at home in Baden-Württemberg. In the past it was mainly the two Christian churches and Judaism which shaped the southwest – visible in the three niches of this room. The outer ring, on the other hand, gives an impression of the diversity of faiths in the federal state today. It also includes Islam, Hinduism, the Orthodox faiths and other religions.

## Comings and Goings

Theme Park

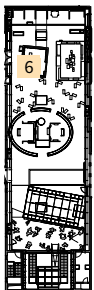


Get up and leave – in the 19th century, people from Württemberg, Baden and Hohenzollern took to the road in droves towards a better future: they emigrated. Poverty and oppression drove them out of their old homeland. But there were and still are many people who are seek for their fortunes in Germany’s southwest. After the Second World War, refugees and displaced persons hoped to find a new home. Later, jobs in industry drew people here. And for decades people have been seeking protection from persecution and civil war. In each of the large suitcases you can find a personal story of emigration and immigration.



Theme Park

## Private Perspectives



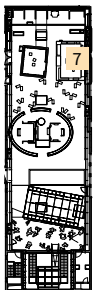
Men and women, fathers and mothers are the focus of this room which tells very private stories. Around 700 photographs show how the image of couples and families has changed over the past 175 years.

Sometimes carefully staged by professional photographers, sometimes as a private snapshot – right up to the selfie today. The photos reveal a lot about the spirit of the age and role models. If you look closely, you will not only discover differences, but also similarities across the generations. The photos can be moved, so that it is easier to compare the different series. Give it a try!



Theme Park

## Science and research

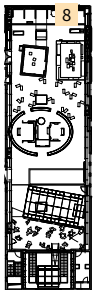


A secretive galaxy gradually reveals a view of individual elements: a mysterious stone child, the earliest writings of human history, the dissertation of Friedrich Schiller. The redesigned museum area presents highlights from more than 200 years of cutting-edge research in Baden-Württemberg. The scientific cosmos contains, among other things, the writings of great philosophers, impressive recordings of great engineering feats and the answer to the question of what a tiny fly has to do with the celebrated Nobel Prize.



Theme Park

## House of Europe

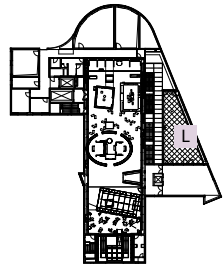


What is the significance of Europe in the lives of the people in Baden-Württemberg, both in the past and today? Ups and downs full of contradictions: noble European dreams and harsh European realities. Bloody centuries and peaceful decades. Careful convergence and love without borders. In the “House of Europe”, personal objects provide insights into the fates of war. Advertising posters show how even during the political ice age, trade with other countries flourished. Contemporary witnesses remember with enthusiasm the epochal speech of French President Charles de Gaulle in Ludwigsburg in 1962. And a “wall of prejudice” shows how deep-seated prejudice towards the EU can be.



Theme Park

## Baden-Württemberg Lounge



360-degree panoramas extend just above the Black Forest treetops, high above the slopes of the Swabian Alb, deep in the blue of Lake Constance. Unusual perspectives. In between, interviews with actors and dancers, painters and designers – some well-known, some unknown. They report, classify, comment. An exploration of the cultural landscape of Baden-Württemberg, diverse and at the same time, relaxing. The unusual room will also be used for temporary video exhibitions.



# The museum “Haus der Geschichte” in Baden-Württemberg

The Haus der Geschichte (House of History) Baden-Württemberg has designed and set up exhibitions at several locations in the federal state. They follow the traces of Jewish life, tell of political prisoners, democracy and dictatorship, persecution and many other political and historical topics. The exhibitions all bear the hallmark style of the Haus der Geschichte: vividly presenting original objects in historic buildings.



## “Hotel Silber” (1)

Dorotheenstraße 10, 70173 Stuttgart  
[www.geschichtsort-hotel-silber.de](http://www.geschichtsort-hotel-silber.de)

## Stauffenberg-Erinnerungsstätte (2)

Stauffenberg-Platz, 70173 Stuttgart  
[www.stauffenberg-museum.de](http://www.stauffenberg-museum.de)

## Hohenasperg – Ein deutsches Gefängnis (3)

Hohenasperg 1, 71679 Asperg  
[www.hohenasperg-museum.de](http://www.hohenasperg-museum.de)

## Spurensuche – Jüdisches Leben in Hohenzollern (4)

Im Haag 14, 72401 Haigerloch  
[www.hdgbw.de/ausstellungen/haigerloch](http://www.hdgbw.de/ausstellungen/haigerloch)

## Erinnerungsstätte Matthias Erzberger (5)

Mühlsteige 21, 72525 Münsingen-Buttenhausen  
[www.erzberger-museum.de](http://www.erzberger-museum.de)

## Museum zur Geschichte von Christen und Juden (6)

Claus-Graf-Stauffenberg-Straße 15, 88471 Laupheim  
[www.museum-laupheim.de](http://www.museum-laupheim.de)

## Turenne-Museum (7)

Turenneweg 24, 77880 Sasbach  
[www.turenne.de](http://www.turenne.de)

## Eiermann-Magnani-Haus (8)

Adolf-Kolpingstr. 29, 74722 Buchen-Hettingen  
[www.eiermann-magnani-haus.de](http://www.eiermann-magnani-haus.de)

## “NS-Justiz in Stuttgart” (9)

Urbanstraße 20, 70182 Stuttgart  
<https://www.hdgbw.de/ausstellungen/ns-justiz/>

## “Zwangsarbeiterbaracke” (10)

Moorwiesenweg, 74523 Schwäbisch-Hall-Wackershofen  
[www.hdgbw.de/ausstellungen/zwangsarbeiterbaracke](http://www.hdgbw.de/ausstellungen/zwangsarbeiterbaracke)

**Editor:** Haus der Geschichte Baden-Württemberg

**Layout:** Jäger & Jäger, Überlingen

**Exhibition maps:** Atelier Brückner, Stuttgart

**Photo credits:**

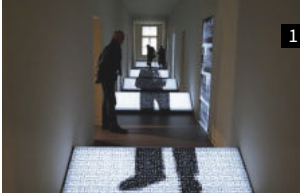
Daniel Stauch: Titelseite, Seiten 7-27, 30 (3)

Pressefoto Kraufmann: Seiten 4, 5, 30 (1), 31 (1)

Bernd Eidenmüller: Seite 2

Haus der Geschichte Baden-Württemberg:

Seiten 30 (1), 31 (4)



1

### “Hotel Silber” \*

A place of historical-political education and a meeting point – with a museum and rooms for events and seminars. The permanent exhibition deals with the history of the police, especially the Gestapo (Secret State Police) during the National Socialist era.



2

### Stauffenberg Memorial \*

The memorial in the Altes Schloss in Stuttgart focuses on the life story of Claus Graf Stauffenberg, who attempted to assassinate Hitler and the dramatic events of 20 July 1944 and their consequences.



3

### Hohenasperg – A German Prison \*

The vividly presented exhibition in the arsenal building of the Hohenasperg Fortress provides insights into the fates of 23 prisoners.



4

### On the trail of Jewish Life in Hohenzollern

Traces of destroyed Jewish life are displayed in an emotionally moving exhibition in the former Haigerloch Synagogue.



5

### Matthias Erzberger Memorial

The museum in Erzberger's birthplace in Münsingen-Buttenhausen enables visitors to discover more about the life of a pioneer of German democracy.



6

### Christian and Jewish History Museum \*

The exhibition at Schloss (palace) Großlaupheim depicts the multifaceted relationship between Christians and Jews that shaped the life of the city for over 200 years.



7

### Turenne Museum

The museum tells the story of France's successful military commander and the monuments to him on German soil in Sasbach.



8

### Eiermann-Magnani House

The history of a model project: the well-known architect Egon Eiermann and local pastor Heinrich Magnani created one of the first cooperative settlements for refugees and local people.



9

### “National-Socialist Justice in Stuttgart”

The permanent exhibition at the Regional Court of Stuttgart documents the National Socialist criminal justice system and sheds light on the biographies of the judges and prosecutors who were involved in death sentences.



10

### “Force labourers' barracks” \*

The exhibition in the forced labourers' barracks in the Hohenlohe Open Air Museum tells the story of the building during the National Socialist era.



**Haus der Geschichte  
Baden-Württemberg  
Konrad-Adenauer-Straße 16  
70173 Stuttgart**

### **Opening Hours**

Tuesdays to Sundays and public  
holidays, 10.00 to 18.00  
Thursdays 10.00 to 21.00;  
Closed on Mondays, Good Friday,  
24 and 25 December

### **Admission**

Adults: 5 Euro,  
reduced: 2.50 Euro  
Families: adults with children  
pay reduced entry  
School pupils: free

### **Guided Tours**

Public guided tours:  
[www.hdgbw.de/veranstaltungen](http://www.hdgbw.de/veranstaltungen)  
A digital guide is available for your  
own phone or you can borrow a  
device from us.  
Information and registration for  
group guided tours:  
Tel.: 0711.212.39.89  
Email: [besucherdienst@hdgbw.de](mailto:besucherdienst@hdgbw.de)  
Fax: 0711.212.3979

### **Public Transport**

Tramway, station: Charlottenplatz  
Detailed information: [www.vvs.de](http://www.vvs.de)