

Urban planning under the German ruling class

Charlie

Hangzhou Foreign Language School Zhejiang Hangzhou 310023

Keywords: *Urban, planning, German, ruling class*

ABSTRACT: *At the end of the 19th century, After the unification of Germany by dynastic war, Prussia established the capitalist system by adopting the Constitution of the German Empire and the constitutional monarchy of the German Empire in 1871. But with a strong military feudalism. After the industrial Revolution, the reunification of the motherland and the establishment of the capital attention system provided a strong guarantee for Germany's rapid development in the world economy at that time. In 1878 Bismarck officially began a protectionist trade policy. It was under the guidance of this idea that the German government began to consciously guide the development of heavy industry after 1880. Human and material resources are more rationally utilized under the guidance of the state. So that the electrical, chemical, railway, steel and other industries quickly become the forefront of the world. This was one of the most effective means of making Germany an industrial power. In 1889 industrial output overtook agriculture and Germany became an industrial country. The Industrial revolution, which took Britain nearly 100 years to complete, took Germany less than half that time.*

It is no exaggeration to say that in the nineteenth century Germany experienced a period of great vitality. During this period, the development of Germany was like sitting on a rocket, and then some problems were inevitable, that is, urban planning, and for Germany after the Second World War, the reconstruction of the city was also a top priority. With the progress of urban construction, time is also passing, and some traces of events are integrated into the city. Below, I will meet these small shadows one by one to read out the dust of the past, read out the people in the past, especially the leaders who play a decisive role in urban construction.

German Imperial Constitution and Parliament Room in Bonn

The German Empire Constitution is a very important constitution in the history of Germany, marking that Germany has embarked on the road of capitalist

development. The Constitution of the German Reich was promulgated in April 1871 and lasted until the overthrow of the German revolutionary monarchy in November 1918. Let's start with a brief history of the constitution:

1. Prussia gradually unified Germany through three top-down dynastic wars. At January 1871, the unified German Empire was proclaimed, which provided the political basis for the promulgation of the Constitution.

2. The development level of German capitalism is relatively low, the bourgeoisie is relatively weak, and the feudal Junker aristocracy and warlord are strong. In the war of unification, the bourgeoisie did not play the leading role, but the Junker aristocracy did.

3. The wide spread of Enlightenment thoughts in Germany provided a certain ideological basis for the promulgation of the Constitution.

Therefore, it can be seen the Constitution of the German Empire preserved many remnants of feudalism, but its promulgation was a great progress in German society, which had a profound influence on Germany and other Asian countries. But it is still a constitution negotiated and promulgated by the ruling class in the benefit of the ruling class.

Back to the Parliament Room in Bonn, the chamber was built by one of Bonn's former governments, which controlled the central political power in West Germany between 1949 and 1999. The region once under his rule has reinvented itself as home to the United Nations and other international federal agencies. The Federal Council of West Germany used to be held here, but now it has been changed to an international conference. This information is sufficient to illustrate the importance of this chamber, and as a product of politics, the decoration of this chamber also contains some interesting and allegorical elements. In the small square behind Minster Abbey, there are two huge heads. The heads of Saint Cassius and Florentius, the guardians of the city. This two were believed to be Roman Legionaries martyred in Bonn, Christians who were beheaded for resisting orders. This building was built over their grave. The Times are different, but the ambition of the ruler, the unchanging desire for control, is indeed unchanging. Through the way of architecture, it subtly influences the citizens, and at the same time, it is also a very gentle way. These elements will come into people's eyes from time to time, and gradually produce a kind of correlation, which will spread the ruling authority into the city in this way. Of course, can be formed to produce this correlation is not happen overnight, but a historical accumulation, memorize those memories will gradually become people's subconscious concise piling up these unconscious on a stone, and the leadership class is also resonates with similarities in these stones, then achieve the goal that let a person remember, but this is obviously not so. The story of these two men is worth a closer look. They were beheaded for disobedience, and what did the ruling class do under the same circumstances and at different times? It's not a nice association, but it's real, and it's practical. This kind of association can well contain some ideas that are not conducive to the ruling class. In addition, the indoctrination of ideas makes brainwashing easy. For the ruling class, why not?

Development between the Krupp Arsenal and the Fagus plant

Since 1954, due to the large import of low-cost coal from abroad, Germany had a serious coal crisis, followed by a large number of old German industry and the old production model was seriously affected. The German government also began to consciously stop the heavy industry, and turned to make more reasonable use of human and material resources under the premise of national requirements. Under such circumstances, some original factories and groups were closed down one by one, which was not only a necessity for the development of The Times, but also a pain that Germany needed to experience before it became a powerful country. For the ruling class, the replacement of industries is the best thing to do, and the abandonment of old factories is also necessary, so victims are born.

The Krupp armaments factory was founded by the Krupp family, a prominent family in German industry in the 19th and 20th centuries. The family company Krupp Company is Germany's largest heavy industry company with steel industry as its main focus. Prior to World War II, Krupp Arsenal was one of the most important arms manufacturers in the world. After World War II, it was mainly machinery manufacturing, with about 200,000 employees and an annual turnover of 38 billion euros. So that's the basic information, and the person that needs to be introduced the most is Krupp family.

Germany's defeat in World War I was the first pain he had to experience: The Kaiser bid farewell to Essen, the Allies dismantled factories, his father was declared a war criminal (not imprisoned), the Weimar Republic was founded, the workers rose up and occupied Essen, the French occupied the Ruhr...These childhood humiliations were the reason for his later devotion to Hitler. After the war, the Krupp family remained committed to the family business. They set up new companies, built new factories, and bought new mines. Products were mainly sold to the Soviet Union. Soon after, at the request of the German staff, the Krupp family secretly joined the German rearmament, producing the first armored vehicles in 1926 and resuming production of artillery two years later. He joined the Nazi Party in 1930 and became a member of the SS the following year. He saw Hitler as the chief figure in revamping the humiliation of 1918 and reviving Germany. On October 1, 1936, at the age of 29, Krupp was officially appointed deputy manager in charge of rearmament. In 1939 he took over from his father at the helm of the Krupp empire, and the era of Alfred Krupp began. For the next five years he devoted himself wholeheartedly to the role of the third Reich's armorer. Later in 1948 he was sentenced to 12 years in prison for "crimes against humanity, the looting of occupied territories and conspiracy against peace," while his factories were taken over by the British. When the Cold War began, the United States and Britain wanted to rearm Germany "as a new sword," and Krupp became a beneficiary of this new "realpolitik." On January 31, 1951, Krupp was released along with 60 prisoners. He spent less than four years in prison. As soon as he returned to Essen he reorganized his family. In October 1952, he signed an agreement with the occupation authorities that settled

the fate of Krupp. All his heavy industries, mines, and steel producers were transferred to one company for sale; Krupp retains stakes in shipbuilding, truck-making and locomotives; In return for the sale of the property, Krupp received a compensation of sFr250m. Within a decade, the Krupp empire had re-emerged. By the early 1960s, he had 110,000 employees and an annual turnover of \$1.5 billion, making him one of Europe's top 10 companies in shipbuilding, complete equipment, bridge building, chemicals, textiles, plastics, water treatment, oil refining and nuclear reactors. The Krupp empire's revival was, after all, short-lived. Post-war Europe has seen the emergence of a new breed of entrepreneurs inspired by American economic ideas. The old ways are out of date and the final bells have rung for the Krupp empire. By the mid-1960s, Krupp was insolvent, owing 263 Banks a total of \$1 billion. In 1967, the company was restructured as a limited company. A few years later, The Krupp Group collapsed.

So long a period of history, is very tortuous, full of drama, the rise and fall of the Krupp family look very fit, this time is not necessarily so, just change the German ruling class, in this age and the ruling class led to the rise and fall of the Krupp, this is a coincidence, but it is also inevitable, because of his war, thrive because of the Nazis, also because of the war, on decline because of the Nazis, he helped the Nazis, so, the Nazis is under the strong partner naturally got support, as the collapse of the Nazis, the partnership is no longer exists, the backer, Krupp is bound to go quiet for a while. Later, due to Krupp's shrewd decision, he brought this big factory back to life, which was indeed a manifestation of his personal ability. He could see into the world and make a wise decision to give up and save his own life. But this is still only the last wave of a factory from the old days, and The Times are advancing after all. With the influx of new technology, the old industrial empire was vulnerable to the onslaught, and its collapse was only a matter of seconds.

The Krupp Arsenal is a good example of the twists and turns of Germany's past, but that is not necessarily the case. As a result of development, some new factories were born to replace the old ones, Fagus factory is one of the more representative.

Fagus Factory in Germany is a 10-building complex, which is a milestone in the development of modern architecture and industrial design. It was designed by Walter Gropius and Adolf Meyer in 1911. Fagus Shoe last factory is located in Alfeld by the Banks of Lena River in Lower Saxony. The factory building has designed various production areas, storage areas and shoe last delivery areas according to the functional requirements of the shoe industry. To this day, these functional areas are still functioning normally. The design of Fagus Factory in Germany USES the principle of functional aesthetics in a pioneering way, and USES the glass curtain wall in a large area. This characteristic of Fagus factory complex not only has a profound influence on the work style of Bauhaus School of Design, but also becomes a milestone in the development of architecture in Europe and North America.

These seem to have nothing to do with the ruling class, but they don't. This itself is a symbol of development, but at the same time, but at the same time, it is also like the ruling class's survival potion in general, although such a result is also beneficial

to the people, but now only the ruling class. Therefore, weeding out the old factories and supporting the new factories is in itself a kind of progress and development of The Times, but on the contrary, it is a continuation of the rule of the leading class. This way can help them keep their power, keep the country prosperous. Krupp did what the authorities wanted. He thrived. Krupp was out of its time and could no longer serve the state as others, like the Fagus factory, had done.

The style of Modern German architecture

During the period of post-war reconstruction, modern buildings, emphasizing internal functions and individual buildings themselves, began to spread rapidly. Whether or not it still conforms to many pioneering assumptions, the strong opposition between old and new buildings and the destruction of the urban landscape is an indisputable social and political fact.

At the same time, another main line occurs in urban planning and urban design. In the early period of modernism, the layout methods such as determinant and dot, which focus on building orientation and health, are incompatible with the traditional pattern. Even though the original urban plane pattern is advocated to be used in the post-war reconstruction movement, the volume and form of modern buildings adopted by modernism also cause conflicts with the appearance of traditional blocks. The emphasis on automobile traffic also makes the traditional street space face a crisis. In order to solve the housing shortage, large-scale "demolition and new construction" planning policies were adopted in the face of traditional blocks after the war, which eventually led to a number of civic movements protesting against the destruction of the urban landscape in the 1970s and evolved into a large-scale movement of full morality. This has become an opportunity for the urban traditional style and integrity of the appeal to the front of the policy. In response to this new requirement, many architectural and urban design principles from the 19th century and earlier have been reconsidered and analyzed and incorporated into new construction activities. In addition to starting to pay attention to the preservation and renewal of historic buildings, many new changes have been brought to planning and architecture. For example, the importance of urban integrity has been paid attention to again in the academic world, emphasizing the unity and diversity of cities. People also know that many historical cities are the product of specific urban modeling principles and administrative controls. In subsequent developments, it has become a standard practice to maintain, restore, and preserve the historic character of the historic core and the integrity of the inner city. After reunification, in the 1990s, the "critical urban renewal" advocated by Hans Steinman, also an architect and planner, sparked a war of words with many international star architects. Hans-Stiemann emphasized the restoration of Berlin's historical urban pattern, the restriction of block building layout, building type and building height, and intervention in the specific design of buildings. He formulated statutory regulations on landscape features in important areas, striving to continue and restore the characteristics and integrity of Berlin. His tireless efforts eventually earned him the Federal Cross. As for today, due to the increasing convergence of infrastructure and other hardware,

the local competition pattern in Germany leads to the increasing importance of local "software competitiveness". The landscape of the city is an important factor that influences the location decisions of residents and business investors, as well as the benefits of services and tourism. Therefore, it is also an important aspect of local maintenance.

Style planning is generally a non - legal planning, mainly used for internal guidance and external consultation. In a country under the rule of law, for local governments and planning bureaus, it is necessary to have a legal basis to control construction schemes proposed by owners and architects and, if necessary, to convert them into binding statutory planning.

In addition to the cultural heritage protection law here will play an important role in the preservation of buildings. The large number of non-cultural buildings in and around the historic district requires the restriction of statutory planning tools. In Germany's statutory planning system, the Federal Construction Code (BauGB) provides the most basic land use planning and building planning, the former is similar to China's master plan or zoning plan, the latter is similar to China's control detailed planning and the combination of site detailed planning. The former restricts the latter, while the construction plan has a direct impact on the construction activities. In principle, any new construction and reconstruction activities should be submitted to the construction plan for review. Construction planning mainly through similar property line (Baugrenze/ Baulinie) way to control a group or individual building layout and interface, based on the volume rate (GFZ), construction rate (GRZ) of development intensity and volume, through the building height, cornice height, building types and roof types and governing the size and shape of building roof direction. Roads, infrastructure and greenery can also be controlled by planning. In this case, the building layout, street space, spatial interface form, building height, eave height, building volume and building type of a city or block can be constrained by building planning. This satisfies most of the requirements for feature control.

References

- [1] Landesbauordnung Schleswig-Holstein, 2009
- [2] Gordon Cullen, *Townscape-Das Vokabular der Stadt*, Birkhäuser Basel, 1990
- [3] Gerhard Curdes, *Stadtstruktur und Stadtgestaltung*, Kohlhammer, 1997
- [4] Kevin Lynch, *Das Bild der Stadt*, Birkhäuser Verlag, 2001
- [5] Rob Krier, *Stadtraum in Theorie und Praxis*, Kramer, 1975