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Welcome

Trivia about Nuremberg

Nuremberg is located in the province of Bavaria and in the district of Middle Franconia. Nuremberg has over 500,000 inhabitants and is the second largest city in Bavaria after Munich. A river called the Pegnitz flows straight through the city.

In Nuremberg there are many interesting and beautiful places. Nuremberg is particularly well-known for its medieval [castle \(Kaiserburg\)](#), the [German National Museum](#) and its [Christkindlesmarkt](#) on the [Hauptmarkt](#).

The city of Nuremberg was mentioned for the first time in an imperial document in 1050. The name Nuremberg comes from "Norenberc", meaning "rocky mountain". "Rocky mountain", because the Nuremberg castle was built on a sandstone cliff. The path up to the castle road is very steep, but worth it! From the [viewpoint](#) you have a great view over the city. This part of the castle is free to enter.

There is a lot of interesting information to be learnt about Nuremberg's history in the City Museum, the [Fembohaus](#). With the [»»Nuremberg pass](#) the entry fee is only €1.50.

A very famous resident of Nuremberg is Albrecht Dürer. He lived from 1497 to 1528. He was a painter, mathematician and art historian. There is still a lot to remind us of Albrecht Dürer today. For example, there is the [Albrecht-Dürer-Platz](#) with a statue of him and his former home has been turned into a museum, the [Albrecht-Dürer-Haus](#).

Nuremberg is also well known for toys. This is why Nuremberg is home to the largest toy trade fair in the world. Toys have been manufactured in Nuremberg since the Middle Ages. In the [Toy Museum](#) you can admire the history of toys both in Nuremberg and the world. Anyone with the [»»Nuremberg pass](#) also pays an entry price of only 1.50!

Nuremberg is also famous for gingerbread and bratwurst. Gingerbread is a biscuit baked with many spices. It has been produced with a secret recipe since the 14th century and is famous worldwide. Nuremberg is also called the "city of gingerbread". Bratwurst sausages are also made according to a secret recipe and sold as a branded product all over the world. You can find small booths selling "Drei im Weggla" all over the city. That means three Nuremberg bratwurst in a bun.

The first German steam locomotive started its journey from Nuremberg to Fürth in Nuremberg on 7 December 1835. This was the beginning of the industrial age for Nuremberg. The steam locomotive was called "Adler" and can still be seen today in the [Transport Museum](#).

Nuremberg is also known as the city of the Nuremberg Rally. During the time of National Socialism, the Nazi party rally grounds were set up in Nuremberg to hold the party conferences of the NSDAP with hundreds of thousands of participants. Even today, large parts of the complex can be visited, as well as the [Reich's Party Rally Grounds Documentation Centre](#), which offers detailed information about the historical events. Today, large concerts and motor races take place on this site.

After the end of the Second World War, leading representatives of the National Socialist regime had to take responsibility for their crimes before the International Military Court. These "Nuremberg Trials" formed the basis for a further development of international law and are

documented in the Museum [Memorium Nürnberger Prozesse](#).

As a reminder of the crimes committed by the National Socialists, [the Human Rights Trail](#) with the human rights articles engraved on 27 pillars in various languages, reminds us of the current situation in many countries and calls for a peaceful coexistence of cultures.

City map

Are you looking for a specific address or point of interest in Nuremberg?! MAPS-Me offers a navigation function, is free and can be used offline.

How to get the map:

1. Download the MAPS.ME app. The app can be found in the Android PlayStore. It is free.
2. Download a map of your federal state. Nuremberg is located in Bavaria.
3. Then download the city map for Nuremberg: [»»Download from MAPS.ME in the Android PlayStore or in the App Store.](#)

Asylum application and BAMF

Are you registered in Germany and live in shared accommodation?! What happens next? The next steps are explained here:

1. Personal application for asylum

- You can apply for asylum at the **BundesAmt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF)**.
- **Important:** You can only submit your application in person, you cannot send this application by post.
- You will receive the appointment and the responsible BAMF office with your proof of arrival. If you have not received an appointment, ask your accommodation management.

2. First interview appointment (asylum application)

- If your interview appointment is not in Nuremberg, go a few days **before** your first appointment (asylum application, first interview appointment) or your second appointment (hearing, second interview appointment) with your documents to [»»Social Services \(SHA\)](#).
- If you have your first interview with the BAMF in Nuremberg, please remember to bring enough food with you. There may be long waiting times.
- You must report to the [»»Immigration Office after your first appointment.](#)

3. Personal hearing

- The second interview appointment is the actual hearing. The BAMF decides on your application for asylum. Then it sends you a decision.

a) The decision is negative

- If the decision is negative and you want to appeal (meaning that you do not agree), immediately **go** to your [»»Asylum Counselling Service](#). There they can discuss with you

what can be done and you can consult with specialised lawyers or seek advice from the [»»Refugee Law Clinic](#) .

- If you decide to leave voluntarily you can get financial support for your new start in your home country. [»»Central Return Advisory in Nordbayern \(ZRB\)](#)

b) The decision is positive, meaning that you are recognised. What are the next steps?

- **Fiction or electronic residence permit (eAT):** If the BAMF notice has been given, it is necessary to arrange an identity document or the equivalent: [»»Einwohneramt \(Immigration Office\)](#)
- **Job centre:** You will no longer receive your money from the social welfare office, but you have to apply at the job centre: [»»The Nuremberg job centre](#)
- **Housing:** Helpful tips for finding a house, see [»»Housing](#)

About Integreat

This guide will support you in your everyday life in Nuremberg. You will find important addresses, contact persons and tips and tricks to help you to orient yourself better in Nuremberg.

Your daily guide has several chapters. Every chapter deals with a different subject. For example, you will find information on doctors, schools, German courses or other institutions. There is also a chapter with ideas on what you can do in your spare time. The information and leisure offers are changing and we update them regularly. That's why it is a good idea to take a regular look at your mobile app and get information about current activities and events.

You can also use this app offline. The app will update automatically when you are back online again.

We hope that this app makes your life in Nuremberg a little bit easier. We are looking forward to welcoming you here in Nuremberg, the city of peace and human rights.



Gefördert im Rahmen des Bundesprogramms
Demokratie leben!

Living together in Germany

Community Life in Germany

The Basic Law

In every country, there are rules that everyone has to adhere to. The most important law in Germany is the Basic Law. It is a collection of 146 articles. Every article stands for a law – i.e., a rule. These rules govern community life in Germany. The fundamental rights protect the freedom of each individual. They are stipulated in Articles 1 to 19 of the Basic Law (Catalogue of Fundamental Rights).

Protection of Human Dignity

Article 1

(1) Human dignity shall be inviolable. To respect and protect it shall be the duty of all state authority.

(...)

Personal Freedoms

Article 2

(1) Every person shall have the right to free development of his personality insofar as s/he does not violate the rights of others or offend against the constitutional order or the moral law.

(...)

💡 This also means the right to sexual self-determination. This means: All human beings can decide for themselves which sexual acts they want to participate in and nobody can be forced to do something they do not want to do. More information: [»» Sexual Self-Determination](#)

Equality Before the Law

Article 3

(1) All persons shall be equal before the law.

(2) Men and women shall have equal rights. The state shall promote the actual implementation of equal rights for women and men and take steps to eliminate disadvantages that now exist.

🌐 www.zanzen.de

(3) No person shall be favoured or disfavoured because of sex, parentage, race, language, homeland and origin, faith, or religious or political opinions. No person shall be disfavoured because of disability.

Freedom of Faith, Conscience and Creed

Article 4

(1) Freedom of faith and of conscience, and freedom to profess a religious or philosophical creed, shall be inviolable.

(...)

Freedom of Expression

Article 5

(1) Every person shall have the right freely to express and disseminate her/his opinions in speech, writing, and pictures and to inform herself/himself without hindrance from generally accessible sources. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by means of broadcasts and films shall be guaranteed. There shall be no censorship.

(...)

Marriage and the Family; Children Born Outside of Marriage

Article 6

(1) Marriage and the family shall enjoy the special protection of the state.

(...)

Here you can find the Basic Law in 11 languages: * [»»Arabic](#), [»»Chinese](#), [»»English](#), [»»French](#), [»»Italian](#), [»»Persian](#), [»»Polish](#), [»»Russian](#), [»»Serbian](#), [»»Spanish](#), [»»Turkish](#) and of course in [»»German](#).

***It was not possible to find this kind of linguistic diversity on any other website.**

How the German legal state works is illustrated visually in this film: [»»German](#), [»»Dari](#), [»»Arabic](#), [»»English](#), [»»French](#), [»»Pashto](#), [»»Urdu](#).

Universal Declaration of Human Rights


Human rights are important rights that apply to everyone all over the world. Human rights are rights that every person has because of their humanity. They protect the dignity of every human being and apply to every person equally, regardless of "race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." (Article 2. of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, issued on 10/12/1948)

There are 30 rights. The most important are:

- All people are of equal value.
- Everyone is allowed to have their own opinion.
- Right to peace and safety.

Visit the Road of Human Rights! Each of the elements in the Road of Human Rights takes one of the human rights articles in German and in another language. The Road of Human Rights is both a denunciation of the crimes committed by the Nazis and a reminder that human rights are still being severely violated in many countries worldwide.

Road of Human Rights (Straße der Menschenrechte)

 [Kartäusergasse 1, 90402 Nürnberg](#)

Children's Rights

Children need extra protection, which is why they also have special rights. The individual children's rights are stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989 and subsequently ratified by 193 countries. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child includes 54 articles.

In Nuremberg City Park can be found the Road of Children's Rights. Here, children can learn more about their rights at eight different points. You can find more information here: [»»Activities for Children and Teenagers.](#)

Children Have Rights Too is the annual theme of the Alliance for Family in Nuremberg. More information on children's rights in Nuremberg: [»»Children's Rights in Nuremberg](#)

The 10 most important Children's rights are visually explained here: [»»Arabic](#) and [»»Persian.](#)