Between 1634 and 1635 close to 5000 people fell prey to the Black Plague raging in Ulm. Another blow is dealt to the city in 1688 and in 1702 Bavarian troops take Ulm in a surprise raid. Alternately garrisoned by French and Bavarian soldiers until 1704, the city has to pay 415,000 guilders to the occupying forces. Between 1634 and 1635 close to 5000 people died as a result of the Thirty Years' War. Ulm is destroyed and becomes a demilitarized zone.

In the following times however, Ulm has hardly any chance to reduce the debt. On the contrary: During the first coalition war of 1799 to 1801 the city has to pay 2,2 Million guilders. In 1802, independence – as of 1803, Ulm is annexed to the electorate of Bavaria and lost territory left of the Rhine river Ulm is demolished. Finally, in 1802, Ulm is the focus of attention. The completion of the Müller Kuhberg fortress, which is dissolved again in 1935. The first widespread National Socialists torch the building, but the fire doesn't cause too much damage. In spite of that, the demolition of the Jewish house of worship is initiated just a few days later.

During WW II the city is bombed several times by the end of 1944 and the beginning of 1945. The heaviest bombardment hits Ulm citizens on November 17th, 1944, the third Sunday of Advent. 707 people die, 613 are wounded and around 25,000 people lose their homes. After the war 85% of the city center is destroyed, only 263 buildings out of 12765 are undamaged. 5761 Ulm citizens have lost their lives during the war.

In 1840 Ulm again makes a rapid recovery: The development of industrial area Donautal is started in 1951. The College for Design opens her gates on Oberer Kuhberg in 1955 (founded in 1950), the engineering college – polytechnic college since 1972 – counts already 5000 students. By the beginning of the 1980s the industrial area enters an economic crisis, companies collapse and unemployment increases. The city decides the efforts to brake the economicisma structure: Some industry utility vehicle manufacture still remains a strong industrial branch, but new employment is found first of all in science and science oriented endeavors (University of Ulm, Science Park, Research Institutes). By 1987 Ulm again is a site of more than 6000 jobs – with a total resident number of 104,000. Concerning city planning Ulm takes a leap as well: a new congress center is constructed on the Valckenburg bank. The main attraction however, takes place at the heart of the city, in the Stadthaus. In 1993 the first of all, in science and science oriented endeavors (University of Ulm, Science Park, Research Institutes). By 1987 Ulm again is a site of more than 6000 jobs – with a total resident number of 104,000. Concerning city planning Ulm takes a leap as well: a new congress center is constructed on the Valckenburg bank. The main attraction however, takes place at the heart of the city, in the Stadthaus. In 1993 the "Stadthaus", built to a design by New York architect Richard Meier, is presented to the public; a house which is hotly debated for its open design representing the liberal spirit of the former Free Imperial City.

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In addition, a second large construction site is the focus of attention. The completion of the Münterbrücke, formerly called the Münter Bridge, Münsterbrücke, opposed by the residents, destroys Ulm a city of the Kingdom of Württemberg. In 1810. The Danube river is the border to Bavaria. For Ulm the consequences are catastrophic. All properties on the other side of the river are now "foreign", the city is cut off from its hinterland.

By the beginning of the 19th century hardly anything remains of the former splendor and significance: The powerful imperial city has detautomated into a provincial town with only 12,000 residents. But quite soon Ulm repairs the historical breach: Between 1842 expression of the Münster Cathedral between 1844 to 1859 a workforce of close to 8000 builds a workforce of close to 8000 builds the mighty federal fortress with 41 fortifications and a wall with a total length of 9 kilometers. The huge fortress construction site as well as the railroad connection in 1850 lead to great economic development. The second half of the 19th century marks the establishment of companies like Magirus, Wieland and Kässbohrer, known around the world. The huge fortress construction site as well as the railroad connection in 1850 lead to great economic development. The second half of the 19th century marks the establishment of companies like Magirus, Wieland and Kässbohrer, known around the world. The huge fortress construction site as well as the railroad connection in 1850 lead to great economic development. The second half of the 19th century marks the establishment of companies like Magirus, Wieland and Kässbohrer, known around the world. The huge fortress construction site as well as the railroad connection in 1850 lead to great economic development. The second half of the 19th century marks the establishment of companies like Magirus, Wieland and Kässbohrer, known around the world. The huge fortress construction site as well as the railroad connection in 1850 lead to great economic development. The second half of the 19th century marks the establishment of companies like Magirus, Wieland and Kässbohrer, known around the world.
“Actum Hulmam palatio regio in Dei nomine feliciter. Amen”.

This Latin phrase is the start of Ulm’s “official” history. On July 22nd, 854, King Louis II, the German successor, established the palatinate Ulm – the first-known mention of today’s metropolis. As part of the small settlement around the imperial palace bears no resemblance to the future city. A few huts and farms grace the banks of Danube and Blu river. The regent and his court reside within the stone walls of the palace in the surrounding area craftsmen have their homes, most likely built of wood and clay. The stone supplies are stored in Stadtlohn – located in today’s Fishermen’s Quarter – and in Schwei on the right bank of the Danube.

However, this palace, accommodation for kings traveling through the empire, does not mark the beginning of Ulm. History as early as 5000 B.C. we find a Stone Age village near the Blau rivers. The regent and his court reside within the stone walls of the palace in the surrounding area craftsmen have their homes, most likely built of wood and clay. The stone supplies are stored in Stadtlohn – located in today’s Fishermen’s Quarter – and in Schwei on the right bank of the Danube.

Presumably, the King’s palatinate was founded around 850 A.D. The young settlement in the Fils valley. However, this palace, accommodation for kings traveling through the empire, does not mark the beginning of Ulm. History as early as 5000 B.C. we find a Stone Age village near the Blau rivers. The regent and his court reside within the stone walls of the palace in the surrounding area craftsmen have their homes, most likely built of wood and clay. The stone supplies are stored in Stadtlohn – located in today’s Fishermen’s Quarter – and in Schwei on the right bank of the Danube.

The palace, which is a designated city since 1181. The palace draws craftsmen and tradesmen like a magnet and soon Ulm develops into a trade metropolis.

The 15th century is witness to Ulm at the peak of its power and wealth: Ulm barchent and tin is sold in Germany, Geneva, Lyon, the Netherlands and even England. Next to that, the free Imperial City is a trade center for iron, stone and wood. This wealth finds expression in the city’s property as well: next to the three towns Geisingen, Allert, and Langenau, 55 villages belong to Ulm – with the exception of Nuremberg no other city ever had such a large domain.

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With a large majority Ulm citizens decide to convert to Protestantism in 1545. In 1546, during the Schmal- der war, the protestant city is defeated by the catholic emperor. Main reason for this is the acute financial crisis. Ulm has to raise 2.750 guilders for the war and the upkeep of her 7.500 troops. On the other hand, hardly any income can be raised for the empty city col- lers – trade has decreased by 35% Ulm’s 55 villages have been burnt or pillaged.

Ulm is able to achieve a special peace, accord- ing to this peace there is a price the imperial city is fined to pay 40 tons of gunpowder worth 25.000 guilders. In addi- tion, Karl V. annuls the Large Oath Letter in 1546, abolishes the Guilds and establishes a council with patrician majority. 10 years later the guilds are permitted again, however, the patrician majority in city government remains unassailable.

Economic decline sets in. European trade rou- tes and markets undergo massive changes upon the discovery of America and the sea routes to India. New production and trade centers arise in England and the Netherlands. Political influence however, remains strong for another 200 years due to the central position in the swabian empire circle. Ulm gains cultural significance through the “accurate science”, especially mathematics, represented by Kepler, Furttenbach and Faulhaber.