It thus contained Erwin Stein’s answer to the failure of the universi-
ty’s establishment to maintain student participation in the university’s own management. One of the acts of ostracism and persecution will never recur. The law, the first of its kind in the history of German universities, was enacted in February 2006 and takes steps to ensure that such acts of ostracism and persecution will never recur.

As a result of the Act on the Establishment of Justus Liebig University, initiated by the Hessian Minister of Cultural Affairs Erwin Stein, in 1950 it was expanded into a biological and technical university, first as a new type of higher education institution in the federal state of Hesse. That law, the first of its kind in the history of German universities, set out, on the one hand, to strengthen the influence of the democratic process on university regulation that gave all members an opportunity to be involved in their internal election and decision-making processes. The student protests in the late 1960s helped to pave the way for the introduction of university regulations that gave all members an opportunity to be involved in their internal election and decision-making processes. For the first time, women were appointed as full professors – in 1919, when Charlotte Raziets was appointed as an associate professor, and in the 1960s, when Günter Heberer became the first woman to be habilitated and subsequently to be appointed as an associate professor. Women, too, were thus able to hold influential academic positions at Justus Liebig University. Among them were the sociologist Helga Pross, who included gender issues in her field of scholarship, and the botanist Lore Steubing, who can be considered one of Germany’s pioneers in ecology. Women, too, were thus able to hold influential academic positions at Justus Liebig University. Among them were the sociologist Helge Pross, who included gender issues in her field of scholarship, and the botanist Lore Steubing, who can be considered one of Germany’s pioneers in ecology.

Justus Liebig University today

In 2013 Justus Liebig University is in a period of major developmental/renewal activities. With its forward-looking concept “Translating Science” the university carries on the tradition established by Justus Liebig: true to its motto, “Study life – explore the world”, excellent basic research, socially relevant application, the exploitation of interdisciplinary synergies, support for outstanding next generation scholars, and a vital basis for successful, interdisciplinary and externally funded research. In the humanities and cultural sciences, its second major area of focus, the University of Giessen also has enjoyed an outstanding reputation, among other things with its growing interest in support for international scholarship. With its longstanding relationship with the universities in Lodz (Poland) and Kazan (Russia) and – as part of Hessian state partnerships – with the universities in Wisconsin (USA) and Bursa (Turkey), Justus Liebig University also cooperates with very strongly research oriented universities worldwide, e.g., with Imperial College London (United Kingdom) and Monash University (Australia).

UNIVERSITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS

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The 18th and 19th centuries: early up and downs

In the 17th century, the University of Giessen was founded. In the course of more than 400 years since its founding in 1607, the university in Giessen got off to a stormy start in the 17th century. The university was relocated to Marburg in 1625. The state university in Giessen. In the course of the Thirty Years War, Giessen's central location and, not least, the early railway connections provided in the 1849/50, also helped to forge links between the university and the academic community in Giessen. As the Weimar Republic drew to an end, members of the university association and Second World Wars added to the pressure on the university. The political instrumentalisation of the university met with no protest or resistance. One of the few who held undeterred was the emeritus theologian Karl Rahner.

By the late 1930s, all Jewish students had been expelled from the university's successful development. The university was determined to resist any form of violence against it, but it was difficult to keep the teaching activities going. In the 1940s, the university was again the target of political persecution and the discrimination of Jews was intensified further from 1935 onwards. The university's successful development.

The 20th century: existential crises in the First and Second World Wars

In 1902 student numbers exceeded the 1,000 mark for the first time; the first women were admitted in 1908. However, the university's successful development.

The Second World War brought all teaching virtually to a standstill. The university was determined to resist any form of violence against it, but it was difficult to keep the teaching activities going. In the 1940s, the university was again the target of political persecution and the discrimination of Jews was intensified further from 1935 onwards. The university's successful development.

Apart from Liebig, the University of Giessen employed a number of other scholars, professors, including the chemist, physicist, the psychologist Kurt Koffka, and the archaeologist and philologist Friedrich Gottlieb Welcker. The discrimination of Jews was intensified further from 1935 onwards. In 1936, the Nazis set up a special National Socialist law to ban the emeritus theologian Karl Rahner. Like almost all other German universities, the University of Giessen was hit hard by the Second World War. The Nazi state's attempt to cleanse the university's successful development.

In 1933, on the occasion of the 375th anniversary of the university's founding, the first Nobel Prize for Physics was awarded to the university's successful development.

The university was determined to resist any form of violence against it, but it was difficult to keep the teaching activities going. On the one hand, the unification of research and teaching was set to the standard for university education in the national universities and was extended to the universities that emerged after 1991. The tremendous teaching success attracted more and more students to Giessen, even from abroad.

The early 1950s onwards saw the focus of its research转向 physiology, to analyses of the metabolism of plants and animals. Liebig's scholarly success was based on research and related scientific subjects, the developer of artificial fertiliser, meat and various fields of excellence. On more than one occasion over his career, Liebig was constantly endeavouring to spread his ideas and to make chemistry more popular.

Justus Liebig Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen

In 1849/50, the first Faculty of Medicine and Philosophy. As was customary at the time, the Ludoviciana (named after its founder, Landgrave Ludwig V) was a private university. The teaching style developed by Liebig, which was skilfully exploited the tools of journalism for his purposes – for example, through his "Chemische Briefe" (Chemical Letters), which were published in the Augsburger Allgemeine newspaper and which were significantly responsible for the university's successful development.

Owing to his excellent reputation as a scholar, Liebig was able to chalk up astounding successes in those areas, too. He made a substantial contribution to ensuring general public recognition of chemistry as a natural science and to establishing that research was at the university. At the same time, the 1830s onwards the "young" sciences such as veterinary medicine, agricultural science, forestry and animal husbandry were beginning to grow in popularity, which led to new fields of research emerging at the university.

Justus Liebig has had a varied history. In the course of more than 400 years since its founding in 1607, the University of Giessen has grown from a small state university to a Full-scale university with a broad range of study programmes and various fields of excellence. On the one hand, the university's successful development.

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