

History of Hiroshima City



1889 広島市市制施行(面積約26.95km² 人口83,387人) 宇品港築港
Municipalization of Hiroshima City (area: 26.95 square kilometres, population: 83,387) Construction of Ujina Port completed

1894 山陽鉄道広島まで開通 大本営を広島に設置、帝国議会も開催される
市内に電灯がともる
Sanyo Railway extended to Hiroshima / Imperial headquarters set up in Hiroshima
Imperial Diet assembled in Hiroshima / Electric lighting installed

1899 上水道供給開始
Water supply connected

1901 電話交換開始
Telephone system installed

1902 広島高等師範学校設置
Hiroshima Higher Normal School established

1903 乗合自動車運行
Bus ran in Hiroshima

1910 ガスの供給開始
Town gas supply established

1912 市内電車運行開始
Urban tramway network commenced operations

1923 旧都市計画法の適用を受ける
Original Town Planning Law applied to Hiroshima City

1925 都市計画区域の決定
Town Planning Jurisdiction designated in conformity with the Town Planning Law

1927 用途地域の都市計画決定
Zones for Certain Uses designated in conformity with the Town Planning Law

1928 道路の都市計画決定(29路線 約63km) ラジオ放送開始 市内バス運行開始
Twenty-nine roads designated in conformity with the Town Planning Law (63 kilometres) Radio broadcasting started/ City bus services begun

1929 広島文理科大学設置
Hiroshima University of Literature and Science established

1932 太田川改修工事着工(1965 太田川放水路通水式)
Redevelopment of Ota River started (Ota flood control system completed in 1965)

1945 原子爆弾投下 終戦
Atomic bombing / World War II ended

1946 広島市復興局設置 広島復興都市計画の決定(道路、公園、土地区画整理)
Hiroshima City Reconstruction Bureau set up/ Hiroshima Reconstruction Plan adopted (roads, parks and land readjustment)

1947 広島市復興局東部復興事務所開設
Hiroshima City Restoration Bureau's Eastern Area Office opened

1949 国立広島大学開設 広島平和記念都市建設法公布
Hiroshima University founded/ Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law enacted

1950 プロ野球広島カープ球団結成
The Hiroshima Carp professional baseball team established

1951 第6回国民体育大会開催
The 6th National Athletic Meeting held

1952 広島平和記念都市建設計画による都市計画道路、公園、緑地等の決定
Construction of roads, parks and green tracts/ strips of recreational land designated in conformity with the Town Planning Law as part of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Plan

1953 広島市上下水道完全復旧
Water and sewerage systems completely restored

1956 テレビ放送開始
Television broadcasting commenced

1957 平和大通りの供木運動の展開(1957~1958の2か年 5,929本)
Tree donation drive launched to line Peace Boulevard with trees (5,929 trees planted in 1957-1958)

1958 広島城天守閣復元工事が完了 広島復興大博覧会の開催
Rebuilding of the central tower of Hiroshima Castle completed/ Hiroshima Restoration Exhibition held

1959 ホノルル市と姉妹都市縁組
Sister city relationship established with Honolulu, U. S. A.

1964 人口50万人を超える
Population exceeded 500,000

1965 都市計画道路比治山庚午線(平和大通り)の整備完了



1967 原爆ドーム保存工事が完了
Atomic Bomb Dome preservation work completed

1968 新都市計画法の制定
New Town Planning Law enacted

1969 基町地区再開発事業着工(1978完了) 西部復興土地区画整理事業換地処分(第一工区)
Motonachi District Redevelopment Project started (completed 1978)/ Land reallocation under Western Area Reconstruction Land Readjustment Programme (stage one)

1970 東部復興土地区画整理事業換地処分 広島市基本構想を発表
Land reallocation under Eastern Area Reconstruction Land Readjustment Programme completed/Hiroshima City Basic Concept established

1971 段原土地区画整理事業の都市計画決定
広島圏都市計画区域内の「市街化区域」と「市街化調整区域」の都市計画決定
沼田町・安佐町合併(1971~1985 広域合併の推進14町村 645km²)
Danbara Redevelopment Project designated in conformity with the Town Planning Law
In conformity with the Town Planning Law, certain areas under town planning jurisdiction were designated Urbanization Promotion Areas and Urbanization Control Areas

1972 市町村合併(1971~1985 広域合併の推進14町村 645km²)
Municipalities of Numata and Asa incorporated (Incorporation of 14 neighbouring municipalities between 1971 and 1985 boosted the city area by 645 square kilometres)

1973 西部復興土地区画整理事業換地処分(第二工区) ボルゴグラード市と姉妹都市縁組
Land reallocation under Western Area Reconstruction Land Readjustment Programme (Stage Two)/ Sister city relationship established with Volgograd, Russian Federation

1975 用途地域(8種類)の都市計画決定
Zones for Certain Uses (8 types) designated in conformity with the Town Planning Law

1978 山陽新幹線開通(岡山~博多) 長崎市と姉妹都市縁組
Sanyo Shinkansen (New Bullet Train) completed (Okayama to Hakata) / Sister city relationship established with Nagasaki, Japan

1980 広島市新基本計画策定
Hiroshima City New Basic Plan established

1983 政令指定都市移行
Became a government ordinance-designated city

1984 ハノーバー市と姉妹都市縁組
Sister city relationship established with Hanover, Federal Republic of Germany

1985 第12回アジア競技大会(1994)の広島開催が決定
Selected as host city for the 12th Asian Games in 1994

1986 五日市町との合併により人口100万人を超える 市役所新庁舎完成
Incorporation of Itsukaichi Town boosted the city's population past the one-million mark
New City Hall completed

1989 重慶市と友好都市提携
Friendship agreement concluded with Chongqing, People's Republic of China

1994 広島市制100周年 第3次広島市基本計画の策定
『89 海と島の博覧会・ひろしま』の開催(総入場者数 約400万人)
Centenary of Hiroshima City's municipalization/ Hiroshima City Third Basic Plan formed/ Hosted SEA&SLANDS '89, HIROSHIMA 1989(visited by 4 million people)

1996 新交通システム「アストラムライン」開業
New Transit System named "Astramline" opened

1997 第12回アジア競技大会開催 ひろしま新世紀都市ビジョンの策定
The 12th Asian Games held / New Century City Vision for Hiroshima formed

1998 新用途地域の都市計画決定
New Zones for Certain Uses designated in conformity with the Town Planning Law
大邱広域市(大韓民国)と姉妹都市縁組
指定都市高速道路整備の建設大臣許可を受ける

1999 指定都市高速道路整備の建設大臣許可を受ける
Sister city relationship established with Taegu Metropolitan City, Korea.
Approval given by Minister of Construction for the improvement of designated city freeways.

2001 モントリオール市(カナダ)と姉妹都市縁組 新しい広島市基本構想の策定
Sister city relationship established with Montreal, Canada
Adopted new Basic Concepts of the City of Hiroshima

2002 広島平和記念都市建設法制定50周年 第4次広島市基本計画の策定
The 50th anniversary of the enactment of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law
Adopted the 4th Basic Plan of the City of Hiroshima
「広島市の都市計画に関する基本的な方針」、「緑の基本計画」を策定
Basic Town Planning Policy for Hiroshima, Basic Greenery Promotion Plan established

