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Germany

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Guten Tag Hamburg

A visit to Hamburg

www.hamburg-tourism.de

www.germany-tourism.de

Hamburg is with more than two million inhabitants the second largest city in Germany. It is one of the most affluent cities in Europe, a wealth created through centuries, since its time as member of the Hanseatic League.

Hamburg has grown as a seaport through the years, and the maritime aspect is indeed still a significant element today, not least in the old revitalised harbour areas and around the lovely Alster lakes.

Hamburg is one of Central Europe's major ports to the world. Commerce has for centuries taken place in the city, which today has enjoyable shopping streets and markets in the jovial German style. The city's cultural life is also very exciting with a varied supply of, for example, museums, and one can of course also take a trip through the colourful amusement quarter, St. Pauli.

Have a pleasant journey!

Historical outline

The history of Hamburg starts with the building of the castle Hammaburg in 825 in the area between the Elbe and Alsteren. The castle was destroyed and rebuilt many times during the following centuries; the Vikings were among those who caused havoc in the area.

Hamburg became home to Ansgar, the Apostle of the North. It was from here that he went to Scandinavia and christened the Vikings, for example in Denmark.

The rise in commerce did, however, bring about a rapid change in Hamburg's role, and with the foundation of Lübeck by the Baltic Sea, Hamburg naturally became the port with access to the North Sea. In 1189 Hamburg was officially established as a city on the initiative of a number of merchants, and already the following year Emperor Barbarossa granted the city a number of privileges, such as commercial rights and exemption from duty. With these rights, Hamburg soon became the leading city within the Hanseatic League, which was established in Lübeck and consisted primarily of the leading commercial towns along the coasts of the Baltic and the North Sea.

Hamburg was looking to expand, and neighbouring land along the Elbe was acquired so that the important port and commerce there could be continuously advanced.

Over the centuries Hamburg's flourished economically, and while the power and dominance of the Hanseatic League diminished, Hamburg continued its growth unabatedly by setting up its own economic infrastructure. The Hamburg stock exchange opened in 1558, and

Hamburg Bank in 1619. A number of Dutch merchants also rushed to the city during a period of religious persecution in their home country, which further strengthened Hamburg's position. Furthermore, the city established its own military to protect the its merchant navy.

From the late 1600s until 1768 there was fierce competition between Hamburg and Danish Altona about commerce and shipping. The conflict concluded with a political agreement in 1768, after which Hamburg experienced a new potential for growth.

In 1810 Napoleon annexed Hamburg to France, and this had a temporary impact on the development. The city was subjected to a continental barrier which obstructed much of the commerce, which in part was taken over by the neighbouring city, Altona (which today is a part of Hamburg). It belonged to the Danish Kingdom and was therefore subject to other conditions.

After Napoleon's downfall in 1815, Hamburg became part of the new German federation, and in 1819 the city was established as an independent state, 'The Free Hanseatic State of Hamburg'. Shortly after the city regained its commercial foundation and thereby its flourishing economy; a position which was further improved by all the new possible trade routes and partners in Africa, America and Asia.

The year 1842 brought about a setback for Hamburg. A great fire ravaged almost a third of the city, and even though it was quickly rebuilt, it was a costly affair.

At the end of the 1800s a new addition to the port, Speicherstadt, was opened. Today

Speicherstadt is an exciting new and alternative activity- and residential area.

Large warehouses and businesses were built to accommodate the constantly growing international maritime trade. The industrialisation also left its mark, and the city established itself as the second largest in Germany (next to Berlin).

During the World Wars in the 1900s, and World War 2 in particular, Hamburg was devastated by bombardments and the consequent fires, which left large parts of the centre in ruins. The vast port areas were almost completely destroyed, and the same applied to much of the city's large industrial works. The ensuing rebuilding was rapid, but it still took more than 20 years to complete.

Today Hamburg is still an independent federal state in the republic, and is known as 'The Free Hanseatic State of Hamburg'.

The citizens of Hamburg are well-off, and the city's port is the predominant port in Germany - and among the largest in Europe. The city has many educational institutions, and the cultural scene is very active. The citizens are very international, which renders the city one of Germany's windows to the world.

Tour 1: Hamburg

1. Rathaus



Rathausmarkt
U-Bahn: Rathaus

Hamburg’s city hall, Rathaus, is with its imposing size the dominating building in the town centre. Rathaus is Hamburg’s fifth city hall. It was built of sandstone in 1886-1897.

The city hall has 647 rooms and halls, among which are the chambers and offices of the local government. The large banquet hall is 46 metres long, 18 metres wide and 15 metres from floor to ceiling. The hall is adorned with five large paintings which depict the city’s history from 800 to 1900. There are also town arms from the 62 members of the Hanseatic League, of which Hamburg was one.

The front of the building itself is 111 metres wide, and the heaven-aspiring tower is 112 metres high. The style is a fine mixture of Italian and North-German Renaissance. In the centre of the city hall is an inner yard where you can see the Hygieia-well which is made of bronze. Hygieia is synonymous with health, and the well was put up as symbol of a cholera epidemic in 1892.

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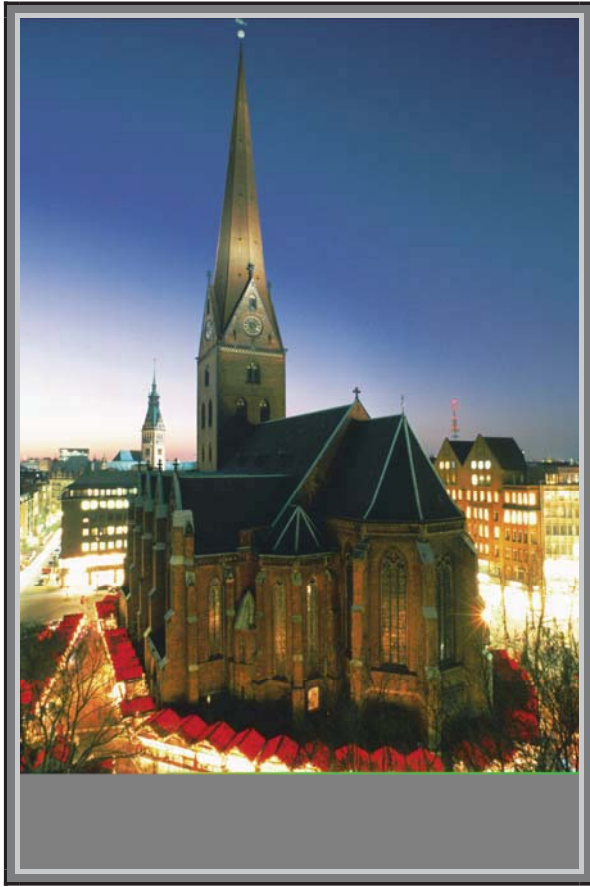
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2. St. Petri-Kirche



Speersort 10

www.sankt-petri.de

U-Bahn: Rathaus

The construction of St. Petri-Kirche started in the 1100s, and it is Hamburg's oldest parish church. The building of the church continued over several centuries, and the 132 metres tall tower was finished in 1516. It is built on the highest point in the old part of the city. The large fire in 1842 destroyed St. Petri-Kirche, but it was quickly rebuilt.

You can get up quite high in the church tower, from which there is an excellent view of the city.

There are various works of art in the church, such as a painting from 1460 which portrays Bishop Absalon of Bremen, also called the Apostle of the North.

3. Mönckebergstraße

Mönckebergstraße

U-Bahn: Mönckebergstraße

The pedestrian street Mönckebergstraße is Hamburg's well-known cosy shopping street with lots of shops, eateries and department stores. Depending on the season, there are also different markets, and the large Christmas market is especially pleasurable to visit.

4. St. Jacobi-Kirche

Jacobikirchhof 22

U-Bahn: Mönckebergstraße

St. Jacobi-Kirche was built primarily in the latter half of the 1300s, though it was periodically expanded until 1587-1590 when the tower was finished.

During World War 2, the church was greatly damaged, but fortunately the interior had been moved so that the inside of the church could be recreated. The appearance of the tower did, however, change from what it looked like before the destruction.

In St. Jacobi-Kirche it is possible to admire the Baroque organ from Arp Schnitger, which was built in 1689. It is considered to be among the finest organs in the world, and is still in use. One of the historical users of the organ is Johann Sebastian Bach. Moreover, there are three alters, and access to the church tower.

5. Hauptbahnhof



Steintordamm

www.bahnhof.de

S-Bahn: Hauptbahnhof

U-Bahn: Hauptbahnhof

Hamburg's central station, which is an impressive steel construction, is many people's first encounter with the city. The railway station opened in 1906, and it knit the city's railways together. Until the opening of Hauptbahnhof there were four different railway stations in the area south of the current location.

The dimensions of the halls in the railway station are 150 metres in length, 114 metres in width (the main hall is 73 metres) and up to 37 metres in height.

6. Hamburger Kunsthalle



Glockengießerwall 5

www.hamburger-kunsthalle.de

S-Bahn: Hauptbahnhof

U-Bahn: Hauptbahnhof

Hamburger Kunsthalle is an art museum, in which you can see a fine and extensive exhibition of different European art, for instance many works of German Emil Nolde. The 19th century is strongly represented, but there are also works of older masters, as well as modern art. The two museum buildings are built in 1863-1869 (the brick building) and 1912-1921 (the dome building), respectively. The place used to be the Bastion Vincent in Hamburg's fortification.

7. Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe

Steintorplatz

www.mkg-hamburg.de

S-Bahn: Hauptbahnhof

U-Bahn: Hauptbahnhof

This is Hamburg's fine art manufacture museum, and it holds very large collections. Of interest are, for example, the exhibitions of musical instruments and about decorating in Art Nouveau. The museum was founded in the latter half of the 1800s with inspiration taken from similar museums in Berlin, London and Vienna.

8. Deichtorhallen



Deichtorstraße 1-2

www.deichtorhallen.de

U-Bahn: Steinstraße

The two beautiful halls, Deichtorhallen, were built in 1911-1914 as market halls for food and flowers, the so-called Großmarkt Hamburg. The area had become free after the opening of the city's central station, which superseded the Berlin-railway station situated on this very spot. In 1989 they were renovated and fitted out as showrooms. Today it is possible to see varying modern exhibitions within the areas of art, photography and design.

9. Speicherstadt



Speicherstadt

www.elbphilharmonie.de

U-Bahn: Meißberg/Baumwall

Speicherstadt is a quarter in Hamburg which is situated between the old part of the city and the port area. The area was laid out as free port areas in 1883-1910 following the city's membership in the German customs union.

Speicherstadt is approximately 1.5 kilometres long and a couple of hundred metres wide. Lengthwise the area is traversed by canals which made it possible to sail directly into the many warehouses located here.

Today Speicherstadt has been transformed from port areas into a very lively quarter with nice surroundings, several attractions and exciting architecture. The many bridges, canals and the neo-Gothic warehouses take centre stage, and it is recommendable at least go for a walk in the area.

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In the western end of Speicherstadt, modern buildings have been erected which aim at the old style, for example the Hanseatic Trade Center. It is also here, on the street Am Kaiserkai that the warehouse Kaiserspeicher lies facing the Elbe and the large port channel. On the top of the existing building, the modern concert complex Elbphilharmonie, Hamburg's new landmark is being built. The completion of the work is scheduled for the year 2010..

9a. Speicherstadt Museum

St. Annenufer 2

www.speicherstadtmuseum.de

U-Bahn: Meißberg

At Speicherstadtmuseum it is possible to get a good introduction to the exciting history of this particular city area from planning and construction to the current revitalisation.

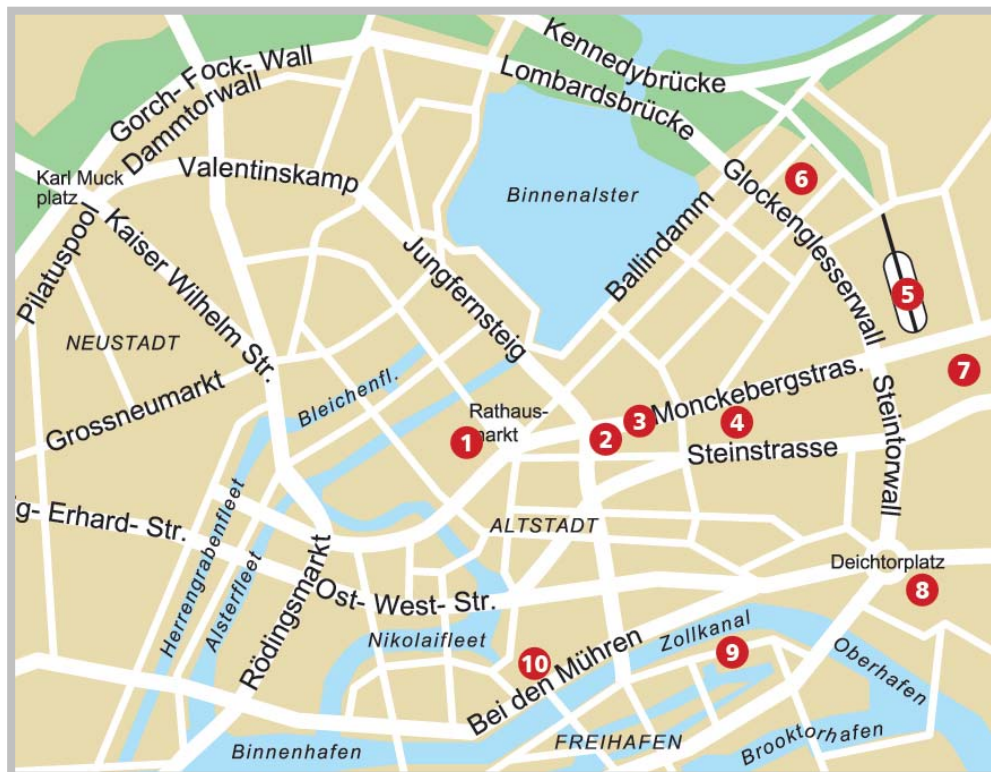
10. St. Katharinen Kirche

Katharinenkirchhof 1

www.katharinen-hamburg.de

U-Bahn: Meißberg

St. Katharinen Kirche is one of Hamburg's five large, old churches. It was consecrated in 1256 as a church for the seafarers, who were regular visitors because of its proximity to Hamburg's port by the Elbe. The church was extended during the following centuries, and in 1657 the Baroque top of the tower was finished.



Tour 2: Hamburg

11. Jungfernstieg



Jungfernstieg

www.alsterhaus.de

S-Bahn: Jungfernstieg

U-Bahn: Jungfernstieg

Jungfernstieg is one of Hamburg's elegant shopping streets, and at the same time a frequently used promenade going down to Alsteren. It is here the famous department store, Alsterhaus, is situated, and across from it are lovely evocative places to eat. One can also see a number of large buildings, among others banks and hotels.

Incidentally, Jungfernstieg was the first street in Germany to be asphalted in 1838.

11a. Alsterrundfahrt

www.alstertouristik.de

Many tour-boats and liners sail from Jungfernstieg to Binnenalster, the innermost of the Alster lakes with the large fountain, and Außenalster to the northern areas of the city. The boat trip can be taken as a guided tour or simply exciting transport to other parts of Hamburg.

12. Rathauschleuse

Schleusenbrücke

S-Bahn: Jungfernstieg

U-Bahn: Jungfernstieg/Rathaus

Between the street Jungfernstieg and Hamburg's city hall is Kleine Alster, which looks like a canal, but is actually a part of the Alster lakes. By the bridge Scheusenbrücke lies the modern city hall lock, Rathusschleuse, and from there the Alsterfleet canal leads to the Elbe.

13. Börse

Adolphsplatz

www.hk24.de

U-Bahn: Rathaus

Behind the city hall of Hamburg lies the old stock exchange, whose current building was built in 1839-1841 in Classicistic style. The building contains fine details on the front as well as, for example, in the Stock Exchange hall, to which there is public access.

Hamburg's stock exchange was founded as far back as 1558 as stock exchange for securities; today the stock exchange is under the administration of the city's Chamber of Commerce.

14. St. Nikolai Kirche



Ost-West-Straße 60

U-Bahn: Rödingsmarkt

St. Nikolai Church was built in the 1200s, and it became one of Hamburg's large and distinctive churches. The church was destroyed during the fire in 1842 and later rebuilt in a new and impressive neo-Gothic style. The church tower became metres the highest in the world with 147 metres. However, the beautiful tower is now the only thing left standing, a mere ruin after the bombardments in 1943. The church was never rebuilt, and the tower was spared from demolition so that it could stand as a monument for peace. There is an exhibition on the destruction of Hamburg during the war on the site.

15. Deichstraße

Deichstraße

U-Bahn: Rödingsmarkt

In the street Deichstraße, which lies along the canal Nikolaifleet, it is possible to see a number of old merchant houses from the 1600s. The houses were built as commercial houses from which there is direct access to the water from the ground floor. Presentable living quarters are arranged above. It was here in Deichstraße that the great city fire started in 1842 and later ravaged large parts of Hamburg.

16. Krameramtswohnungen

**Krayenkamp 10****S-Bahn: Stadthausbrücke****U-Bahn: Rödingsmarkt****De idylliska byggnaderna**

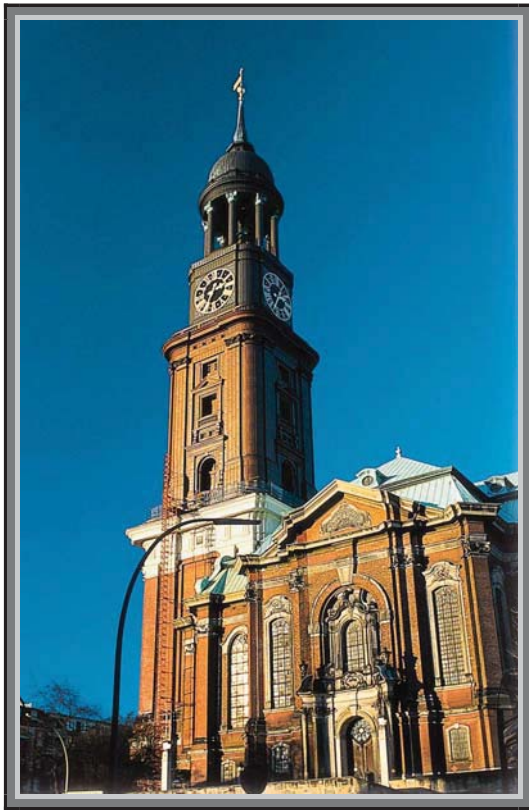
The idyllic buildings, Krameramtswohnungen, were built in the 1600s to house the families of more modest tradesmen. The construction was characteristic for Hamburg at the time, but today they are the only ones preserved of their kind. A museum has been fitted out in one of the homes in which you get an impression of everyday life in Hamburg in the 17th century.

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17. St. Michaelis Kirche

**Englische Planke 1a**

www.st-michaelis.de

S-Bahn: Stadthausbrücke

The church St. Michaelis is Hamburg's and North Germany's most significant Baroque church. It was built in 1751-1762 and with its 132 metres tall tower, called Michel, it is now one of Hamburg's landmarks. The balcony offers a fantastic view over the city and the port by the Elbe. Johann Sebastian Bach was christened in this church.



Tour 3: Hamburg

18. Heinrich-Hertz-Turm (Fernsehturm)

Lagerstraße

S-Bahn: Sternschanze

U-Bahn: Sternschanze

Heinrich-Hertz-Turm is with its 280 metres the tallest building in Hamburg. It is one of the city's landmarks and it is situated in the green park, Planten un Blomen, meaning plants and flowers in Low German.

The construction took place in 1965-1968. The bottom 204 metres are made of armoured concrete, the rest of the way to the top consists of the antennas, which transmit different signals out into the aether

128 metres up is a viewing platform, and there is also a restaurant in the heights where one can enjoy a meal, as well as one of the best views of the city.

19. Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte

Holstenwall 24

www.hamburgmuseum.de

U-Bahn: St. Pauli

Hamburg's city museum is very exciting with its detailed exhibits of the city's history. The development of the city from its foundation till today as well as the inhabitants' life in the city is described, and one can see many significant items from several centuries. A particularly interesting description is the story about the port of Hamburg which has been pivotal for Hamburg's growth. It is displayed in pictures, models and texts.

20. Peterstraße/Johannes Brahms Museum

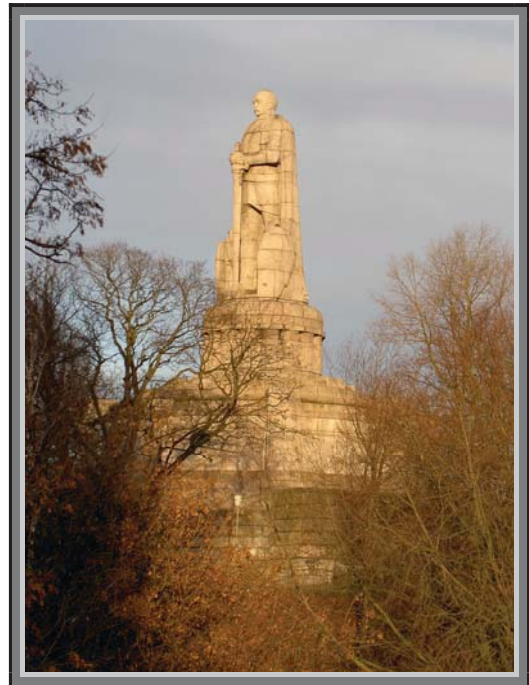
Peterstraße

www.brahms-hamburg.de

U-Bahn: St. Pauli

Peterstraße is a beautifully recreated street in old style with the characteristic merchant houses of the time. Number 39 is the Johannes Brahms Museum, which offers an exhibition on the composer who came from this very neighbourhood.

21. Bismarck-Denkmal



Alter Elbpark

U-Bahn: St. Pauli

This monumental memorial for the statesman Otto von Bismarck was made in granite in 1903-1906 and was erected in the green Alter Elbpark, situated on the river. The area has, among other things, previously been used for different garden exhibitions.

The memorial is the largest in the city; it is 34 metres tall and weighs 625 ton. Bismarck himself is 14.8 metres tall with a head measuring 1.83 metres.

Otto von Bismarck was one of the leaders behind the unification of the German states leading to the creation of the German Empire during the latter part of the 1800s.

22. Sightseeing excursion in the port

Bei d. St. Pauli-Landungsbrücken

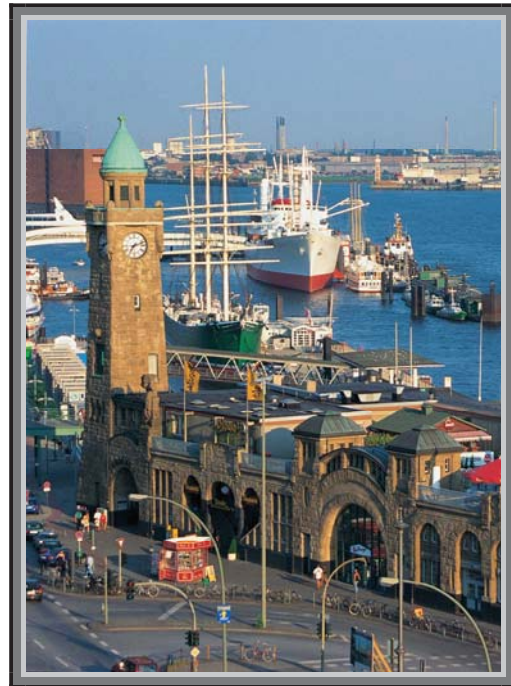
www.hafenrundfahrt-classic.de

S-Bahn: Landungsbrücken

U-Bahn: Landungsbrücken

The port of Hamburg is one of Europe's largest, and you get a clear sense of this on an excursion around the port. Tours of varying lengths are offered from Landungsbrücken.

23. Alter Elbtunnel



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Bei d. St. Pauli-Landungsbrücken

S-Bahn: Landungsbrücken

U-Bahn: Landungsbrücken

Alter Elbtunnel is one of Hamburg's more quaint attractions. The square building with the dome by the port contains the engineering enterprise from 1911, the old tunnel under the Elbe. After four years the tunnel was opened under the name St. Pauli-Elbtunnel, and it would save the port and shipyard workers working on the south bank of the Elbe a total of 12 kilometres in transport across land.

There are four large elevators at each end of the tunnel, which lower cars and people 24 metres down where the 426 meters long tunnel tube crosses the river. It is also possible to take the elevator down and then walk the whole way under the Elbe.

24. Erotic Art Museum

Bernhard-Nocht-Straße 69

www.eroticismuseum.de

S-Bahn: Reeperbahn

Hamburg's erotic museum exhibits international erotic art dating back several centuries. Works of contemporary artists as well as changing exhibitions are also shown. The museum has a fine collection of works by, for example, John Lennon.

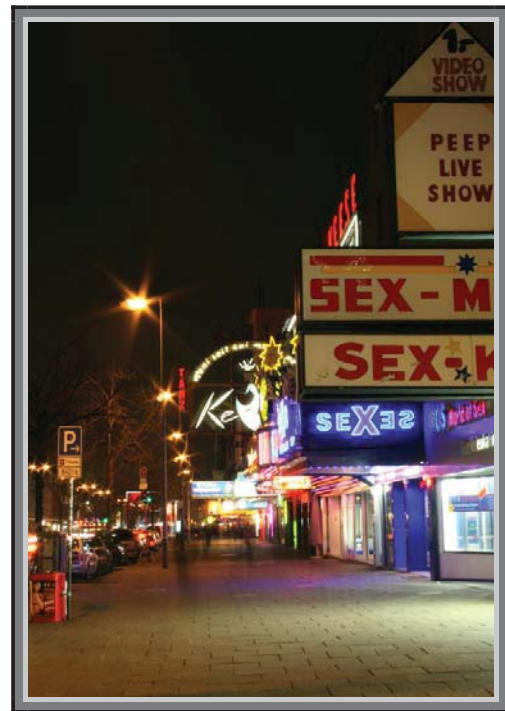
25. Herbertstraße

Herbertstraße

S-Bahn: Reeperbahn

Herbertstraße is a street merely 60 metres in length, where every single house and window is occupied by prostitutes offering their services. This is the reason why the street has been blocked for view at both ends, which reputedly is meant to ensure that only men walk down the street.

26. Reeperbahn



Reeperbahn

S-Bahn: Reeperbahn

U-Bahn: St. Pauli

Reeperbahn is the high street of St. Pauli, which is one of Hamburg's old port quarters.

Reeperbahn is known as the city's Red Light District, and all the flimsy entertainment and colourful industry put their distinctive mark on the street scene.

That which may be of interest here is centred around the oblong square called Spielbudenplatz.

26a. Operettenhaus

Spielbudenplatz 1

The establishment Operettenhaus is Hamburg's musical theatre, which offers brilliant seasonal productions. The place opened its doors for the first time in 1841, back then under the name Circus Gymnasticus. Since 1920 it has been a musical stage.

26b. Panoptikum**Spielbudenplatz 3**www.panoptikum.de

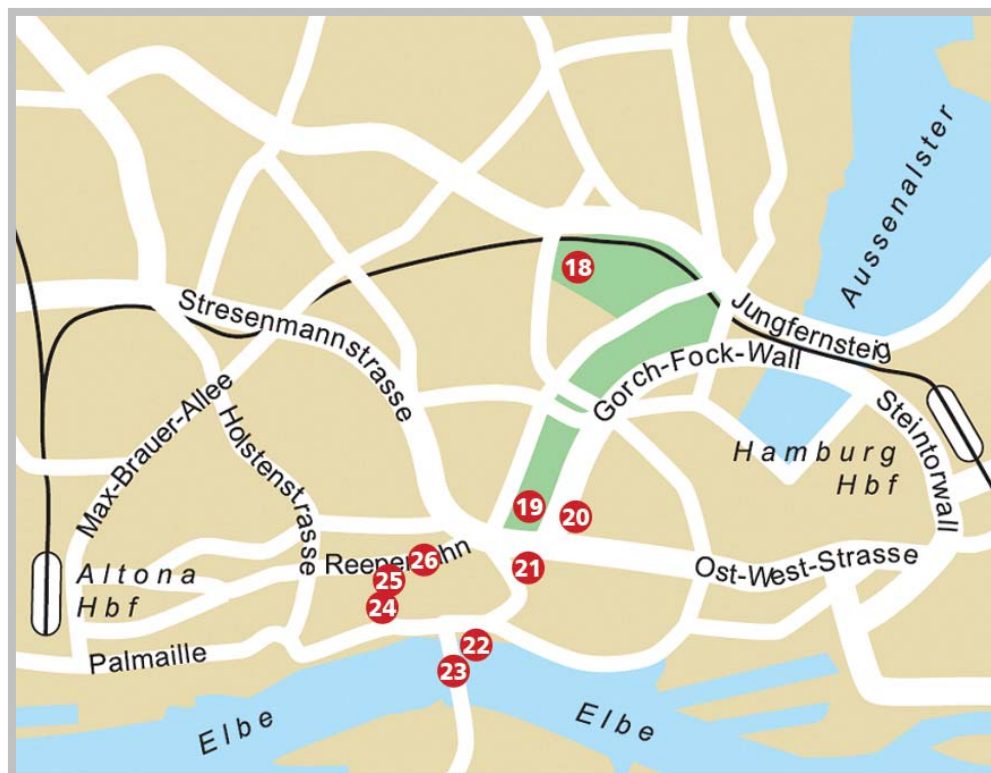
Panoptikum is Hamburg's wax museum, and it is the largest and oldest in Germany. It has been located here since 1879 and now has numerous German and international figures on display. Among the many interesting ones is the band The Beatles, that used to perform in the nearby Star Club shortly before its breakthrough.

26c. Schmidt Theater**Spielbudenplatz 24-28**www.tivoli.de

The private theatre Schmidt Theater is one of the newer theatres in the area, though it is very centrally located, and it has a varied supply of productions such as midnight shows.

26d. St. Pauli Theater**Spielbudenplatz 29**www.st-pauli-theater.de

St. Pauli Theater is one of the old stages of Reeperbahn and Hamburg. The venue opened in 1841 as Urania-Theater. The theatre got its present name in 1941.



Tour 4: Hamburg

27. Altona

Altona

S-Bahn: Königstraße/Bahnhof

Altona/Reeperbahn

Since 1937 Altona has officially been a part of Hamburg, but for many centuries the town was an independent competitor to the larger neighbour only a few kilometres to the east. Altona was founded in 1535, and belonged to Denmark until 1864. As far back as 1664 the town received its charter from King Frederik III, which entailed exemption from import tax, which again brought plenty of opportunities to advance commerce.

During the 1700s, Altona kept developing. The comparatively large harbour became significant during Napoleon's mainland barrage of Hamburg, but as time went by, the real development actually occurred in the neighbouring city of Hamburg.

For example, Altona was still the starting point for the first railway in the Danish Kingdom, the Altona-Kiel railway, which opened in 1844. This southern part of The Danish Kingdom was also connected to the main city of Kiel and from there further up to the capital, Copenhagen.

28. Fischmarkt

S-Bahn: Reeperbahn

Hamburg's fish market is the city's oldest existing shopping market; it opened as far back as 1703 as a result of the Danish king's wish for commercial rivalry with Hamburg.

The current, evocative market hall was built in 1886, and on Sundays there are fish-auctions and various outdoor stalls outside. Depending on the season, it is pleasant outside with music, refreshments and other forms of entertainment. The market lies right on the Elbe, so there is also always a good view of the lively port.

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Incidentally, it was just east of Fishmarkt that the former border between Altona and Hamburg and thereby between Denmark and Germany lay. From Fishmarkt the border roughly followed the present Peppermöhlenbek and Herrenweide towards Reeperbahn, where the street, Große Freiheit, was Altona's eastern street towards the border.

29. Köhlbrandtreppe

Carsten-Rehder-Straße

S-Bahn: Königstraße

The beautifully decorated staircase, Köhlbrandtreppe, was built in 1887 in order to ease the access for workers from flats in the higher situated areas in Altona to the workplaces along the Elbe.

30. Palmaille



Palmaille

S-Bahn: Königstraße

Palmaille is Altona's magnificent boulevard, laid out by Count Otto V in 1638 as playing field for the Italian ball game popular back then, Palla a Maglio. The game has given name to the street through the word used in Dutch, Palmalia or the very name of Palmaille. The count also planted linden trees and on the whole, landscaped the

street as it is known today; back then it was just outside the actual town area of Altona.

Following Count Otto V's death in 1640, the posh construction dilapidated and was partially built-up with temporary craftsman's buildings; Christian Ditlev Reventlow had Palmaille reconstructed as a public boulevard in 1713. Four years later linden trees were planted again and streets were laid out along both sides of the trees. The idea was to also build a castle at the eastern end, but this was never realised.

Large, stately mansions were regularly being built on Palmaille, and particularly well-known are the works of the Danish architect C.F. Hansen, who also constructed Copenhagen Cathedral. C.F. Hansen built in New Classicistic style, and for a while the architect himself lived at Palmaille 116. Today C.F. Hansen's building work can be seen in the houses numbered 49-63 and 108-120.

31. Altonaer Rathaus

Platz der Republik

S-Bahn: Bahnhof Altona

Altona's town hall was built in 1844 in beautiful monumental style as railway station for the Altona-Kiel railway. In those days four railway tracks came in from the north, two of the tracks lay by roofed platforms. The original railway station is thus the southern side of the town hall. The railway station was expanded in 1865, and as a consequence of the second railway station being built in Altona in 1898 (demolished in 1979), the building was converted into the town's town hall. In connection with the relocation of the railway station, several hundred metres of former railway-ground was exposed, and there are now small parks with different statues in the spot. Just north of the town hall is

a statue of a horseman portraying Emperor Wilhelm I.

32. Altonaer Museum

Museumstraße 23

www.altonaer-museum.de

S-Bahn: Bahnhof Altona

This is Altona's town museum, which also functions as regional museum for the federal state of Schleswig-Holstein. At the museum the history of the city is described, from its foundation in 1535 until present day. There are fine thematic exhibitions about the significance of the port and about North Germany in general, to mention just two.

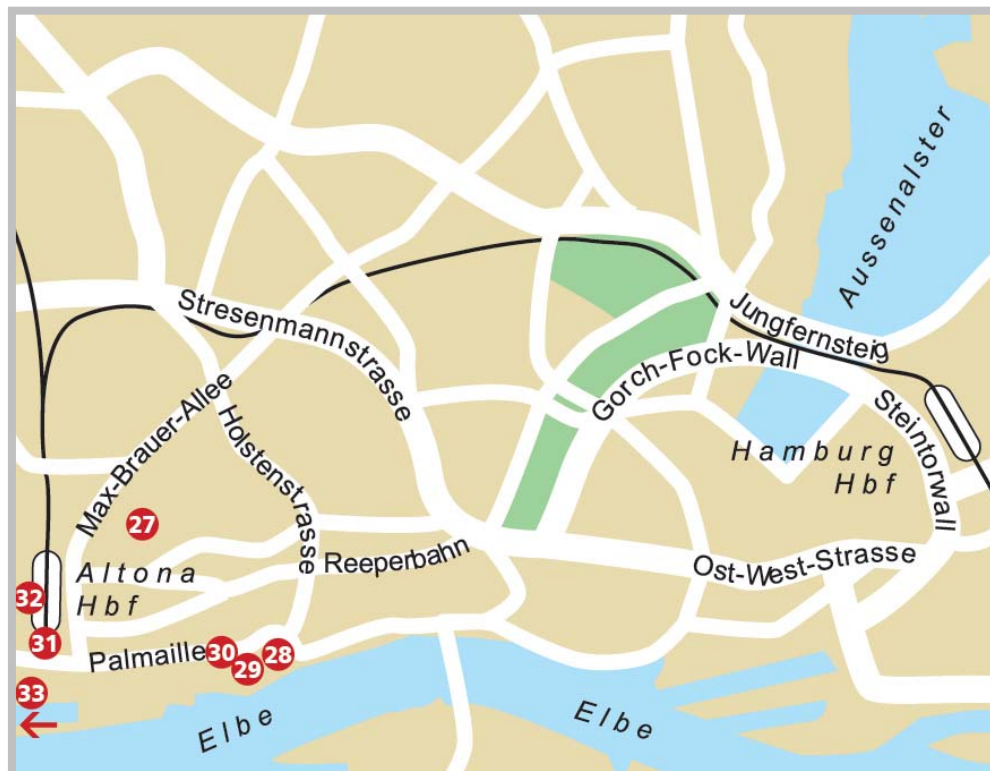
33. Museumshafen Oevelgönne

Anleger Neumühlen

www.museumshafen-oevelgoenne.de

S-Bahn: Bahnhof Altona

On the bank of the Elbe stands Museumshafen Oevelgönne, which has been harbour-museum since 1976 for a number of ships which have sailed the river as well as other interesting vessels. Among the ships exhibited are the lightship, Elbe, and the icebreaker Stettin. On the way to the harbour-museum from the centre of Altona it is possible to walk along the fashionable street, Elbchaussee, on which there are quite a few large mansions.



Day Tours from Hamburg

34. Lübeck



Lübeck, 70 km NE

www.luebeck-tourism.de

Station: Lübeck Hauptbahnhof

Northeast of and at close distance to Hamburg lies the historical Hanseatic town Lübeck. In addition to being on UNESCO's list of the cultural heritages of the world, Lübeck is a particularly cosy town with an ambience from the time when the Hanseatic League and the merchants dominated life in the region. Lübeck has so much to offer that it could be a travel destination in itself. Only a few of the highlights are described here.

34a. Holstentor

Holstentorplatz

www.die-luebecker-museen.de

The impressive town gate Holstentor is built in 1464-1478 as a part of the town's defence buildings. Today the gate is Lübeck's landmark.

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Originally there were three concurrent Holstentors – one inner, one middle and one outer. The one preserved is the middle one, while the inner was torn down in 1828. The outer gate fell in 1853 in favour of Lübeck's first railway station – it can be seen in model form in a display case by the road west of Holstentor.

Holstentor has literally sunk into the ground over time, so these days the gate looks a bit lopsided with one of the towers leaning somewhat to one side.

Since 1950 the interesting town museum has been at Holstentor. Here, the trade and shipping business which created the successful Hanseatic town are described, among other things.

34b. Rathaus
Markt/Breite Straße 64
www.luebeck.de

The building of Lübeck's town hall started shortly after the town received its civil rights in 1226. The earliest building was in late-Romantic style, and parts of it are preserved in the south wall. The actual town hall was finished 1308.

In 1435 the town hall was extended with a new wing, Neuen Gemachs, which style-wise is late-Gothic. Neuen Gemachs is the wing with the small towers.

In the latter half of the 1500s the elegant Renaissance building in sandstone was built, facing the marketplace, and in 1594 the beautiful staircase towards Breite Straße was constructed.

The management of Lübeck was located in the town hall buildings, as were functions of the Hanseatic League such as the council and court instances. The town mayor and town council are still in the old buildings, and they also use the

building to the north along Breite Straße. The town hall buildings are exciting with their archways, escutcheons and varied architecture, and they are particularly worth seeing inside. Access is, however, limited. There is an impressive staircase and a portal from 1547 in the large foyer to Breite Straße. On a round trip it is, possible to see pictures of scenes from the town's foundation, many beautiful rooms and halls, as well as imagine where the historical Hansesaal was. Hansesaal was closed down in 1818, and the hall was fitted out as administrative offices.

34c. Marienkirche
Marienkirchhof

It took approximately 100 years to build Lübeck's enormous Marienkirche, starting from about 1250; and it is indeed the third largest church in Germany. The style is North-German Gothic, and this particular church was a model for many other brick churches in the larger towns along the coast of the Baltic Sea.

Rumour has it that Marienkirche has the largest mechanical organ in the world, and for example, the Danish composer Dietrich Buxtehude has been organist in the church between 1667-1707. The church was hit during bombardments in 1942, and the bells fell to the ground where they can still be seen.

34d. Petrikirche
Schmiedestraße

The Roman St. Petri-Kirche was originally built in 1227-1250, but extended in Gothic style during the 1500s and 1600s. During World War 2, the church was fairly damaged, but after a reconstruction in 1959-1961 it stood in new splendour with its beautiful church tower.

These days the church is not used for ecclesiastical ceremonies, but rather various exhibitions and concerts. 50 metres up in the tower is a viewing platform from which there is an exceptional view of the old town, the whole of Lübeck and its environs. In clear weather it is, for instance, possible to see Travemünde to the north.

34e. Dom zu Lübeck Domkirchhof

www.domzuluebeck.de

The cathedral of Lübeck is the town's oldest preserved building. When the town became Episcopal residence in 1160, a large church was to be built, and 13 years later, Heinrich der Löwe laid the foundation stone to the cathedral. The new brick church replaced a wooden church in the same spot.

It is said that Heinrich der Löwe competed against his son about which of the two could finish building a tower first. Rumour has it the son won, and he had even built his tower 2 metres higher than that of his father. The cathedral is 121 metres high.

During air raids in 1942 the cathedral was severely damaged, and the reconstruction did not start until 1960. The work was finished in 1982.

Among the interior features of the church is found the 17 metres tall Triumphal cross made by Bernt Notkes in 1477.

34f. Buddenbrookhaus Mengstraße 4

This house is the setting of Thomas Mann's Nobel price winning novel 'Buddenbrook'. The Mann-family lived in the beautiful old town house, and it is now primarily arranged as

museum for the brothers Thomas and Heinrich Mann. The museum does, however, also show the décor of the house as it was back in those days (the 1800s).

34g. Günther Grass Haus Glockengießerstraße 21

www.guenter-grass-haus.de

Nobel Prize winner Günther Grass has lived in Lübeck for many years; a museum has now been arranged, which through texts and works of art tells about the writer and his works.

34h. Heiligen Geist Hospital Am Koberg

www.heiligen-geist-hospital.de

The Holy Spirit Hospital, Heiligen Geist Hospital, is one of Europe's oldest social institutions and at the same time a magnificent example of a monumental medieval building.

As early as 1280, the hospital was established and fitted out for poor and ill citizens. The vestibule is fitted out in the original church, and the small rooms have been added to in the early 1800s. These days an annual Christmas market is held here, among other things.

34i. Niederegger Marzipan-Salon Breite Straße 89

www.niederegger.de

Lübeck marzipan is, I suppose, something that most people are familiar with, and Niederegger has produced the sugary substance in this town since 1896.

Marzipan-Salon is on 2nd floor in the Niederegger building, and here it is for example possible to learn about the making of marzipan as well as the history of marzipan.

The ground floor of the building is a tempting shop carrying marzipan in all shapes and sizes, and at the back and also on the first floor is a confectionery. The whole building is very beautifully decorated.

34j. Sightseeing excursion around the harbour

An der Obertrave and An der Untetrave by Holstentor

There are several different canal- and harbour sightseeing tours in Lübeck. The area from which the boats depart was the old transshipment place for salt coming in from Lüneburg. The salt was sold on with large profits and shipped from the northern dock. Ships sailed to large parts of Europe with the salt, which was one of the sources of the town's wealth.

On the boat trip around Lübeck one can enjoy the many small and large buildings from the water, and this is a special experience, not least the sight of the town's skyline with the towers of all of the five large churches.

West of Lübeck town centre it is possible to sail on the 'Stadt ditch', which was dug out as one of many works of defence against perpetrators coming from without, wanting to capture or plunder the prosperous town. The dig is a good 20 metres wide, up to 10 metres deep and zigzags in order to make it more difficult for enemies to capture Lübeck from seaward.

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During the boat trip, it is also possible to see the beginning of the 67 kilometres long canal which connects Lübeck and the Elbe. The canal was opened in 1900, when Lübeck became an integrated part of Germany, but as long ago as 1390-1398, a forerunner, Stecknitz canal, was dug out, though it ran somewhat differently than the current canal.

35. Helgoland



Helgoland www.frs.de

A trip to the small rocky island Helgoland would make a very exciting and different experience. Helgoland lies 3 and a half hours with speedboat from Hamburg. The trip on the Elbe is exciting in itself, as is the trip on the sea.

Despite being a part of Germany, Helgoland is included in the European Union customs zone and has established itself as duty-free area. This is an aspect most visitors take advantage of on the 4 hour long stay provided by a one-day trip to the island.

The island of Helgoland is 4.2 square kilometres in size and has approximately 1.500 inhabitants. The nature is unique for the area with the red, sheer rocky seaboard where you can walk all the way to the edge. The town on the island is cosy with its low houses and ubiquitous nature.

36. Lüneburg

Lüneburg, 50 km SE www.lueneburg.de www.salzmuseum.de www.kurzentrums.de **Station: Lüneburg**

The town Lüneburg is an old town, which has become affluent as a consequence of the large salt deposits in the area. The utilisation of the salt started over 1000 years ago, and the historical affluence can be seen in the street scene's many fine buildings, built from the Middle Ages until the present. Hence, Lüneburg was an affluent member of the Hanseatic League.

Today the town has well over 60.000 inhabitants and offers a range of experiences. Among the museums are, for example, a brewery museum and The German Salt Museum, Deutsches Salzmuseum. The pleasant effect that the salt has on the body can be tested at the spa resort, Salztermee.

36a. Lüneburger Rathaus **Am Markt**

The town hall in Lüneburg is one of Germany's largest and most beautiful Middle Age town halls. The construction has lasted 500 years. The earliest parts stem from the 1200s, and the Baroque façade was not completed until 1720. The impressive halls from the 1400s are among the absolute highlights.

The town hall is located in the Markt square, in which quite a few other beautiful houses lie. Remember to take a walk in the cosy streets starting from here, for example Große Bäckerstraße where one can see some magnificent gable houses such as the pharmacy Raths-Apotheke.

36b. Platz am Sande

Platz am Sande

This square is the centre of Middle Age Lüneburg, and is with its many gable houses a particularly fine example of the result of the financial capability the town has possessed over the years.

36c. The churches of Lüneburg

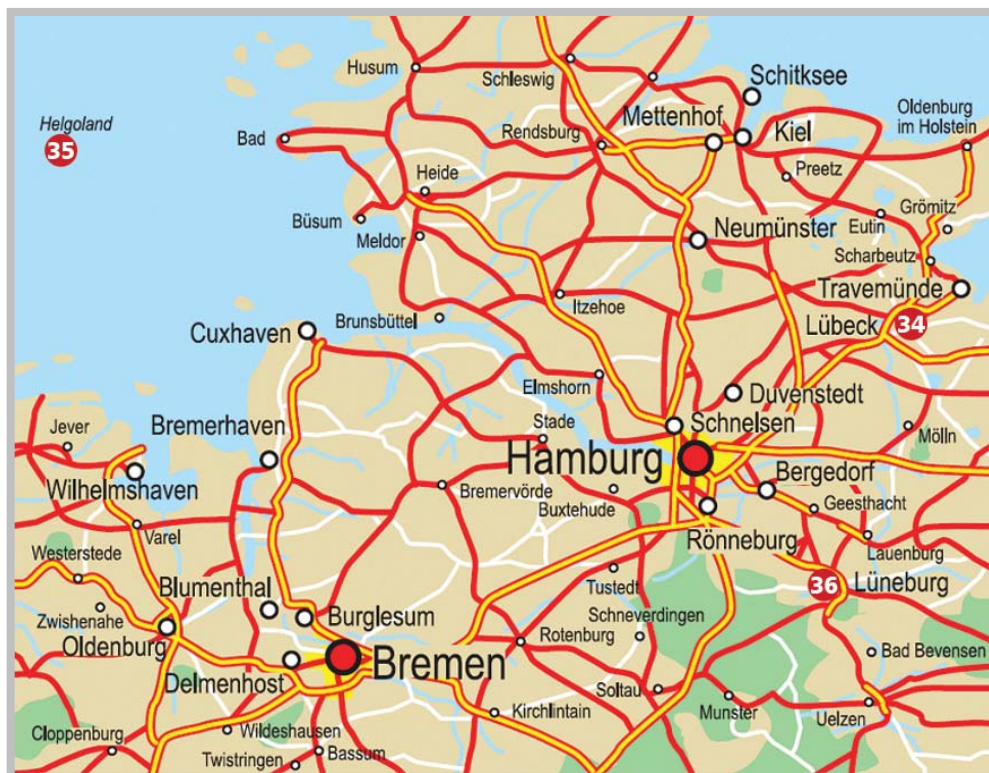
www.st-johanniskirche.de

www.sankt-michaelis.de

In the central part of Lüneburg there are three large, old churches. St. Johannis Kirche (*Bei der Sankt Johanniskirche*) is the oldest of the churches, built in 1289-1372, albeit later rebuilt and expanded.

St. Michaelis Kirche (*Johann-Sebastian-Bach-Platz*) was begun in 1376 and the tower was finished in 1434.

St. Nikolai Kirche (*Lünerstraße*) is built in 1407-1440 as the youngest of the three large churches. The 92 metres tall church tower was built in its present form through the 1800s.



With children in Hamburg

Hamburg Dungeon (Kehrwieder 2):

www.hamburgdungeon.com

Hamburg Zoo (Tierpark Hagenbeck, Lokstedter Grenzstraße 2):

www.hagenbeck.de

Miniatur Wunderland (Kehrwieder 2, Block D):

www.miniatur-wunderland.de

U-434 (Versmannstraße 23c):

www.u-434.de

Shopping in Hamburg:

Mönckebergstraße, Jungfernstieg, Große Bleichen, Neuer Wall, Karolinentviertel, Schanzenviertel

Alsterhaus (Jungfernstieg 16-20):

www.alsterhaus.de

Alstertal (Heegbarg 31):

www.alstertal-einkaufszentrum.de

Billstedt-Center (Möllner Landstraße 3):

www.billstedt-center.de

Einkaufszentrum Hamburger Straße (Hamburger Straße 41):

www.ekz-hamburger-strasse.de

Elbe Einkaufszentrum (Osdorfer Landstraße 131):

www.eez.de

Galeria Kaufhof (Mönckebergstraße 3):

www.galeria-kaufhof.de

Karstadt (Mönckebergstraße 16):

www.karstadt.de

Phoenix Center (Hannoversche Straße 86):

www.phoenix-center-harburg.de

Stilwerk (Große Elbstraße 68):

www.stilwerk.de

Public transportation in Hamburg

Hamburg city transport:

www.hvv.de

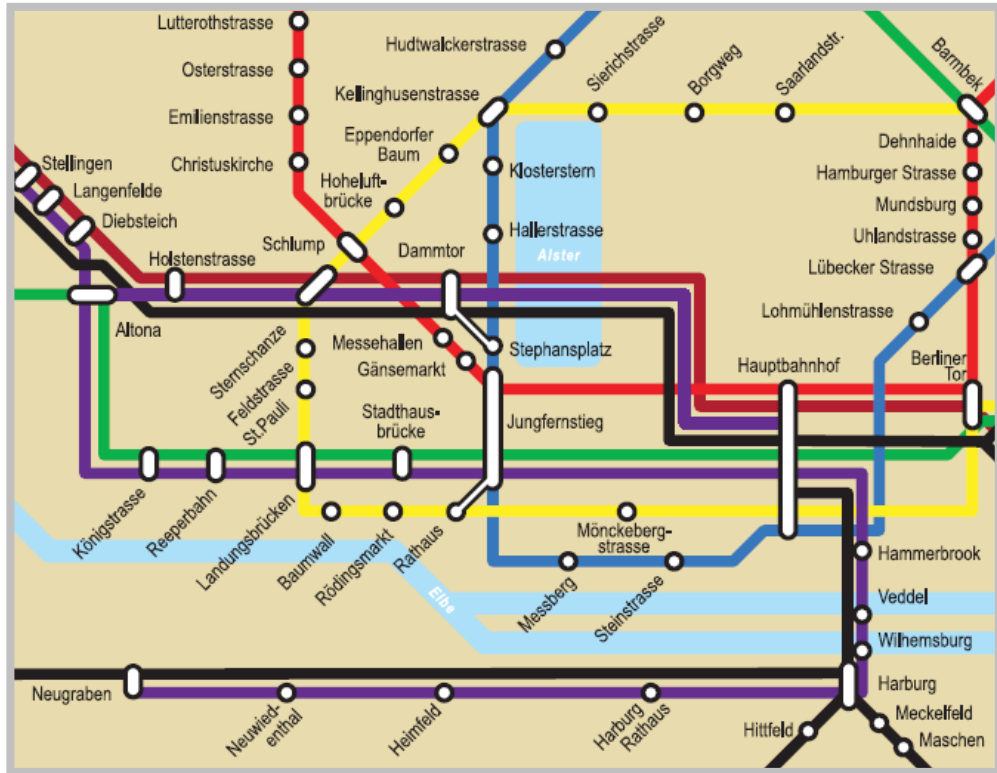
Hamburg Airport:

www.ham.airport.de

German railways:

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Metro Map



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Guten Tag Dresden

A visit to Dresden

www.dresden-tourist.de

www.germany-tourism.de

Over time, the Saxon Electors have had Dresden built as a true global city in a beautiful Baroque style, and among the grand buildings, culture has always blossomed. Enchanting promenades alongside the Elbe, exciting museums and an unforgettable Baroque-centre are some of the things one can look forward to on a trip to Dresden.

Dresden came close to being completely obliterated by an English bombardment in 1945, but since then the city has been rebuilt, almost with the same ambitiousness as the original construction. Among the most famous buildings are the Frauenkirche and the Semperoper. In addition to Dresden's own beauty, the city is situated in an area that is both interesting and beautiful; where the next attraction, cosy town or experience of nature is never far away. The porcelain town of Meißen, the castles of Pillnitz and Königstein as well as the national park of Saxon Switzerland are some of the many highlights.

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Historical outline

The nutrient-rich soil of the Elbe have attracted settlers early, and in the 500s Germanic tribes arrived from the East, while Bohemian slaves came to the area from the South and founded the city of Drezdany.

In the 900s the Germanic armies of King Heinrich conquered the Slavic areas of land between the rivers of Saale and Elbe, and their centre of power was the new castle in Meissen, Northwest of Dresden.

Traders and craftsmen settled in the areas and established commercial routes, and in the 1100s the leaders of Meissen decided to erect a castle by the Elbe to protect and control the area and the crossing of the river by the village Drezdany.

The city rose around the castle, and officially the settlements became the city of Dresden in 1206. The original Dresden was situated on the left side of the Elbe in what was then the centre of town. The development of the city was slow, and it flourished neither economically nor population-wise. Around the 1500s there were barely 6.000 inhabitants in Dresden and the surrounding villages, for example the town of Altendresden, which had been founded on the opposite side of the Elbe.

In 1485 Meissen was sectionalised, and the Albertinian side of the Wettinian Royal family decided that Dresden should be their new residential city.

Dresden was in 1491 the victim of a fire which destroyed great parts of the city, but it was quickly rebuilt by Prince George.

During the reign of Prince George the Reformation reached the German areas, and due to resistance from the Prince, Dresden became a central city which was opposed to the new thoughts brought forward by Martin Luther. Prince George's successor, nevertheless, quickly implemented the Reformation in Dresden.

In the following years Dresden underwent a rapid growth. The economic activity was increasing rapidly, not least due to the needs and desires of the Royal family. The population also increased now that Dresden had become a proper residential city.

In 1547 Dresden became the capital of Saxony, which was the most important of the Protestant regions and the most influential German state since the Kingdom of the Habsburgs.

Dresden experienced rapid development. The old castle was reconstructed and turned into a beautiful palace complex, and the medieval town was modernised and fortified with fortresses. The cultural life of the city was actively reinforced, and the population tripled during the 1500s. From 1620 Saxony became involved in the Thirty Years' War. Although Dresden was not occupied, the war put a stop to the expansion of the city, which was tormented by the plague and famine. The standstill barely lasted until the end of the war, upon which Dresden quickly regained its past might and glory. The city prospered culturally, and in 1670 the incipient industrialisation was started in the part of town called Friedrichstadt.

With the coronation of Prince August the Strong as King of Poland in 1697, Dresden became a capital by European standards. Its Baroque buildings were erected, and during the first half of the 1700s the population tripled to 63.000.

August 1756 carried a setback. Prussian troops occupied Dresden, and the battles during the 7 Years' War left large parts of the city in ruins, and development came to a halt. The rebuilding of the city was slow, and it took 60 years for the population to reach its former level.

Under Napoleon, France conquered Saxony, which became the country's ally. Napoleon stayed in the city on many occasions, and one of his final victories took place in 1813, outside the city walls of Dresden. Following the reign of Napoleon the Industrialisation came to Dresden. Among other things, the first German intercity-railway from Dresden to Leipzig was built in 1839.

In the following decade the city grew rapidly, and Dresden was the fourth largest city of the German Reich. World War 1 led to the abdication of King Friedrich August III, and the free city of Saxony was formed. During World War 2, the centre of Dresden was completely destroyed by English bombardments, three months prior to the arrival of the Red Army in 1945. The rebuilding took many years, but the many destroyed buildings were re-erected one by one in the DDR-state, which at the same time developed Dresden, the new capital of the province. In today's Germany, Dresden is the capital of Saxony, and the beautiful Baroque and pompous buildings have been reconstructed.

Tour 1: Dresden

1. Neues Rathaus

Dr.-Külz-Ring

The new city hall of Dresden was built in 1904-1910. The tower is 100 metres tall, and there is an observation platform 68 metres off the ground, from which there is a fine view of the city and the Elbe; in clear weather one can also see the mountains in Saxon Switzerland.

Inside the city hall one can get a good introduction to the city through the display of the plans for the reconstruction of the old city centre, which turned (and increasingly turn) Dresden into one of the most beautiful cities in Germany.

2. Kreuzkirche

Kreuzstraße/Altmarkt

www.dresdner-kreuzkirche.de

The cross church, Kreuzkirche, has been built on the location where the Nikolaikirche of the 1200s previously stood. The church was built in 1764-1792 in late-Baroque style, and it is home of the famous cross-choir, whose history dates back 700 years.

Kreuzkirche is the head church in Dresden; the church tower is 94 metres tall, and 256 steps up, at a height of 54 metres, there is a balcony from which one can enjoy the view.

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3. Altmarkt

Altmarkt

Altmarkt is the largest and oldest market in Dresden. Here there are still market-activities on a regular basis, amongst other things the oldest Christmas market in Germany which dates back 500 years.

On the east- and west side of Altmarkt, one can see buildings from the 1950s which have been inspired by the Dresden Baroque. To the north stands the Cultural palace from 1969 where the city's symphony orchestra performs.

Incidentally, Wilsdruffer Straße, which cuts through Altmarkt, has been constructed as the parade street of the DDR in Dresden.

4. Frauenkirche



Neumarkt

www.frauenkirche-dresden.de

The Church of our Lady, Frauenkirche, has through history been one of Germany's most important Protestant churches. Long before the one standing now, which was built in 1726-1743 according to the plans of George Bahr, another church was situated on the very same site.

The Frauenkirche was destroyed during the bombardment of 1945, and after World War 2 had ended, the government of the DDR decided to preserve the ruined church in memory of the destructions of the war.

Following the German reunification, plans of reconstruction soon emerged. It started in 1994, and today the Frauenkirche stands again in its former glory, built to the extent possible by use of the original stones.

The characteristic dome is called the Stone Bell, named after its shape. Concerts are held on a regular basis for the benefit of the continuous restoration.

5. Albertinum

Georg-Treu-Platz

www.skd-dresden.de

Albertinum is a museum containing a variety of exciting collections. The picture gallery Neue Meister is situated there. Neue Meister exhibits paintings from the 1800s and 1900s. For those interested in coins and medals there is the coin cabinet Münzkabinett, which boasts one of the finest collections in Europe.

The name Albertinum comes from the developer of the building, Albert the 1st, who was king of Saxony between 1873 and 1902.

6. Neue Synagoge



Rathenauplatz

The new and very modern looking synagogue was consecrated in 2001. The choice of colour for the monumental building is a dull yellow so that it harmonizes with the old sandstone buildings in the city centre.

Neue Synagoge has been built as replacement for Gottfried Semper's previous synagogue, which was destroyed in 1938. It was built in 1839-1840, quite close to where the new synagogue is positioned.

7. Brühlsche Terrasse

Brühlsche Terrasse

www.schloesser-dresden.de

Brühlsche Terrasse, also called the Balcony of Europe, has been built on the last parts of the old city- and fortress wall.

In 1739-1748 Count Heinrich von Brühl had his palace and private pleasure garden landscaped down towards the Elbe. It was there that Johann Friedrich Böttger, during alchemical experiments, invented the European porcelain, which was later produced in Meissen with great success. It is the promenade of von Brühl which can still be experienced. The view of the Elbe, to the ministerial buildings of Neustadt and the tower of the Dreikönigskirche, is fantastic.

The river boats moor by the promenade along the Elbe and offer trips on the river. There are numerous monuments by the Elbe, commemorating, among others, Böttger and Semper, the master builder.



Tour 2: Dresden

8. Kathedrale Sanctissimae Trinitatis

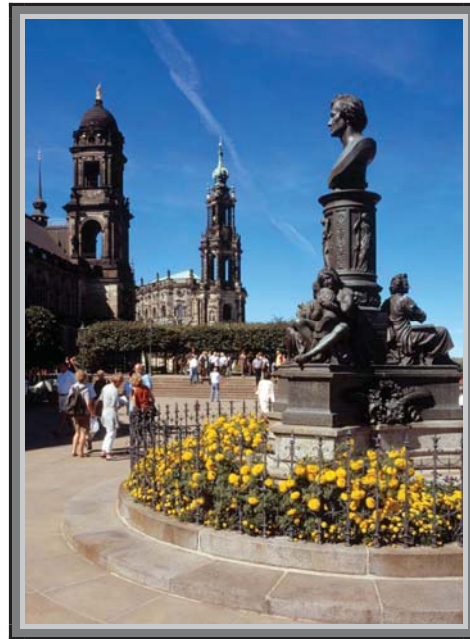
Schloßplatz

www.bistum-dresden-meissen.de

The church of Kathedrale Sanctissimae Trinitatis, better known as Katolische Hofkirche, was built in 1738-1755 in a combination of Roman and German Baroque styles. The church belonged to the Palace and became Catholic in order to enable August to be crowned king of Catholic Poland. However, the church later became Protestant and was in 1980 elevated to Episcopal residence of the area.

There are 78 figures of saints on the balustrade, made by the Italian Lorenzo Mattioli. Inside the cathedral lies a capsule containing the heart of August the Strong (he lies buried in Wawel in Krakow). The Rococo pulpit from 1722, the altarpiece from 1751 and the only remaining Silbermann organ, built in 1755 are also worth a visit.

9. Theaterplatz



Theaterplatz

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Theaterplatz is one of Dresden's historical squares, around which a number of the famous buildings of the city lie. The statue of a horseman situated in the middle of Dresden's baroque heart portrays King Johann, who was the first to translate "The Divine Comedy" by Dante into German in the 1800s.

Around the Theaterplatz lies the Residential Palace of the Elector. Across from it, the Altstädter Wache (Schinkelwache) was built in 1830 in Grecian temple style, and behind it the great Taschenbergpalais from 1707 has now been converted into a luxurious hotel. The palace has been interlinked with the castle as residence for crown princes. Later it functioned as administrative building, until it was destroyed by the bombardment in 1945. It was reconstructed in 1991-1995.

10. Residenzschloß

Theaterplatz

www.skd-dresden.de

The Residenzschloß castle is the historical residence of the Saxon Electors (1547-1806) and kings (1806-1918).

The lower part of the castle originates from the 1300s, while the central parts are from the construction in New-Renaissance style in 1548-1556. The 100 metres tall Hausmann-tower, which has public access, is decorated with a later date Baroque-cap.

The castle has experienced a restoration over the past decades, and several exhibitions have been arranged there, such as the treasury Grüne Gewölbe, containing among other things one of the city's finest collections of the prince's sumptuous jewellery.

11. Fürstenzug



Theaterplatz

Fürstenzug is a 102 metres long mural, which portrays, among other things, all the Saxon rulers from 1127 to 1904. The artwork consists of approximately 25,000 Meissen-porcelain tiles and is the largest of its kind in the world. Fürstenzug was put up in the period 1904-1907; however, there had previously been various paintings on the wall.

All in all there are 94 persons depicted on Fürstenzug. The wall space is distributed between 35 margraves, Electors and kings, as well as 59 scientists, artists, peasants, craftsmen etc. The earliest ruler is Conrad the Great, who ruled in 1127-1156., and the latest is Georg, who was king in 1902-1904.

12. Semperoper



Theaterplatz

www.semperoper.de

The magnificent Semper-opera was built in 1838-1841 as the Saxon State opera. The architect was Gottfried Semper, and, as the only master builder in Germany, he has had his theatre named after him. The building burned down in 1869, but was rebuilt by Semper's son in 1871-1878.

The opera was completely demolished in 1945, but was rebuilt and opened in all its past glory after the War. The interior of the Semper opera is extremely beautiful, and is best seen on one of the offered tours.

Today's repertoire is opera, but one can also enjoy ballet, dancing and concerts. Tickets can be purchased at Schinkelwache on the Theaterplatz.

13. Zwinger



Theaterplatz

www.schloesser-dresden.de

Zwinger might very well be the most famous building in Dresden. It was built in 1710-1855 in late-Baroque style, and is regarded as one of Europe's most brilliant constructions of this particular style. The grounds are very harmonious with their rigorous symmetry and beautiful Baroque courtyard. The Elector Friedrich August I was reputedly inspired by the open-air facilities of the Forum Romanum in Rome. Towards the Theaterplatz lies the Semper Galerie, which was constructed as a museum of art by Gottfried Semper in 1847-1855. The exhibition shows fine European art from countries such as Germany, Holland and Italy. The southern entrance from the city goes through the Glockenspielpavilion, named after the 40 Meissen porcelain-bells hung there in 1936. The pavilion houses the porcelain collection, which is the finest of its kind in the world.

At the opposite end of the grounds is the beautiful Wall pavilion from 1716 on which top is the statue of Hercules carrying the planet on his shoulders. The Wall pavilion is the way down to Zwingergarten, an open park with lawns well suited for a promenade. Here you can see the ornamental lake of Nymphenbad.

14. Yenidze

Weißeitzstraße 3

Yenidze is the name of a distinctive tobacco factory built like a colossal mosque in Moorish-Oriental style in 1908-1909. These days the building is amongst other things used for offices, a restaurant, and for something suitable for the setting; the reading of fairytales beneath the large, beautiful glass dome

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Tour 3: Dresden

15. Finanzministerium and Staatskanzlei

Köpckestraße/Wigardstraße ved Carolaplatz

Housed in the two impressive buildings by the Elbe on either side of Carolaplatz is the Saxon state chancellery, Staatskanzlei (to the east, built in 1900-1904) and the Ministry of Finance (to the west, built in 1890-1894).

16. Jägerhof

Köpckestraße 1

www.skd-dresden.de

The building Jägerhof is one of Dresden's most grand renaissance buildings. In the year 1541 monks abandoned the monasteries located here, after which August the Strong used the place as hunting cabin, hence the name Jägerhof. The place had this status until the 1800s.

Today Jägerhof houses a museum of Saxon folk art, Museum für Sächsische Volkskunst. The regular and alternating exhibitions are interesting, and the atmosphere in the 400 year old building is worth a visit in itself.

17. Blockhaus

Augustusbrücke

On the immediate north side of the Augustusbrücke bridge in the Neustadt quarter lies the impressive guard-house, built in 1732-1755. After being a guard-house, Blockhaus served other purposes; in 1831 the Ministry of War moved in, and in 1848-1849 it became headquarter for the Government troops. In 1945 Blockhaus was destroyed in the course of the bombardment; the reconstruction took place in the period 1975-1982 after which it

became a house for German-Soviet friendship. These days it is used for a variety of purposes, for example by the local government.

18. Goldener Reiter



Neustädter Markt

In the beginning of August the Strong's new stately street, Hauptstraße, stands the equestrian statue Goldener Reiter, which indeed is a monument for August the Strong himself. The monument was raised in 1736, the period in which the Neustadt quarter was constructed.

19. Japanisches Palais



Palaisplatzwww.voelkerkunde-dresden.de

This late-Baroque – new-Classicistic building was embarked on in 1715 and expanded in the 1730s. It was intended to serve as summer residence for August the Strong as well as an appropriate venue to present his porcelain collection. The curved roofs and the gable relief above the entrance emphasise that the collection is primarily Japanese, hence also the name Japanisches Palais. Today the castle houses the archaeological museum of the city as well as an ethnographical museum. There is an impressive view of Altstadt from the museum area.

20. Königstraße**Königstraße**

The street Königstraße runs from the summer residence of August the Strong, Japanisches Palais, to the large square, Albertplatz. Königstraße was laid in 1731 as centre-line in Neustadt, the new quarter of the royal city to be constructed after the fire in 1685.

The community centres in the area give a very fine impression of Baroque Dresden, and most buildings from the city's olden history are gathered here. Those curious by nature can take a peek into some of the old inner yards.

21. Dreikönigskirche**An der Dreikönigskirche**www.hdk-dkk.de

As early as the 1400s, a church built in honour of the Three Wise Men was situated where the Goldener Ritter statue stands today. In the 1700s August the Strong wanted to turn Dresden into a distinguished royal city, and therefore a new church had to be built.

Consequently, the present church was built in 1732-1739, although the new-Baroque tower was not added until 100 years later. The tower offers a great view of Neustadt.

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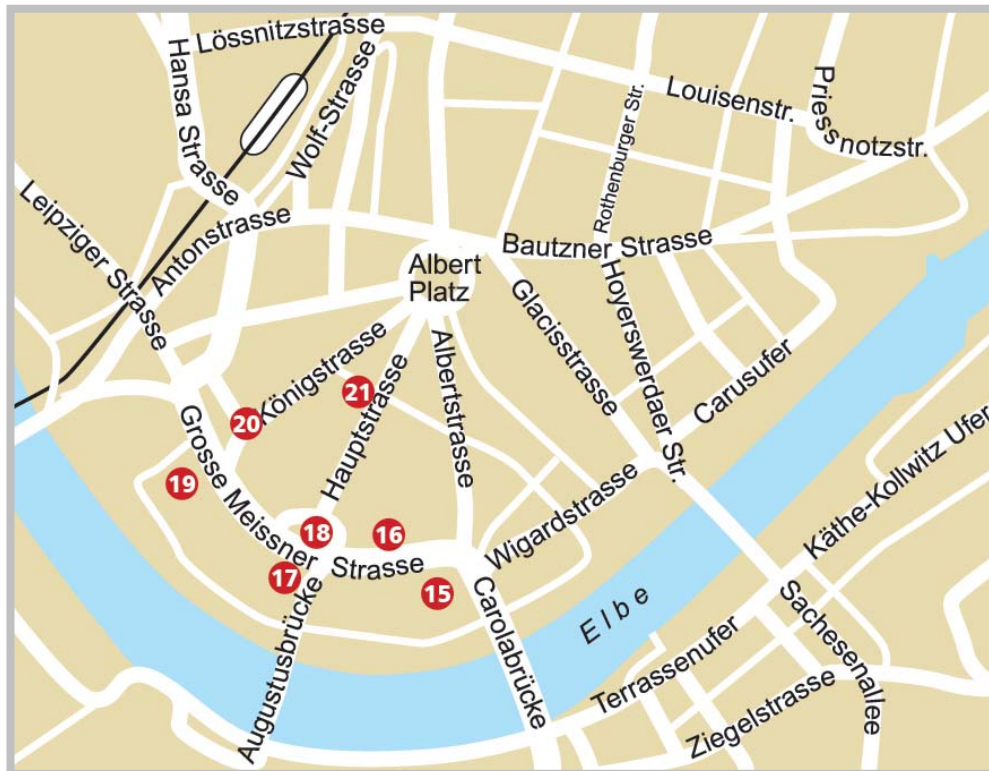
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Below the organ loft is Christoph Walter's 12.5 metre long 'Dresdner Dance of Death' from 1536. This work of art is the most significant monument from the Renaissance.



Tour 4: Dresden

22. Albert Platz

Albert Platz

Albert Platz is the central circus of Neustadt, and two wells in monumental style, built according to designs from 1894, can be seen in the large square.

To the southeast stands the neo-Baroque Villa Eschebach in sandstone. Today the building houses a bank but take a look inside at the remarkable steel-construction in Art Nouveau. Dresden's first high-rise building, built in 1929, is visible to the north.

North and east of Albert Platz is the Äussere Neustadt district, which was built on areas outside the city walls in the 1800s. Much of the original atmosphere of the area has been conserved, and here one can see the presentable buildings of the wealthy, community centre, narrow streets and backyards.

23. Pfund's Molkerei

Bautzner Straße 79

www.pfunds.de

The dairy Pfund's Molkerei is known as possibly the most beautiful milk bar in the world. The rather imposing décor with the fascinating tile paintings is a must for visitors to the city. The large selection of dairy products, especially cheese, can, of course, also be purchased.

24. Hohe Haine Dresden

Bautzner Straße

On the building site near Pfund's Molkerei a new and modern landmark of Dresden has been

projected, namely Friedensreich Hundertwasser's building, Hohe Haine.

Originally, Hohe Haine should have been finished in 2001, but for various reasons the project has been postponed.

25. Alter Jüdischer Friedhof

Pulsnitzer Straße 12

On Pulsnitzer Straße lies Alter Jüdischer Friedhof, the oldest Jewish cemetery in Saxony and thereby also in Dresden. It was established in 1751 and used until 1868. There is also a Jewish centre named Hatikva by the cemetery.

26. Kunsthofpassage

Passage mellan Alaunstraße och Görlitzer Straße

www.kunsthof-dresden.de

Kunsthofpassage is a fascinating passage through a row of backyards. The backyards have been lavishly and variedly decorated and are a brilliant example of how to revitalize an otherwise sad and dark background milieu.

The backyards have different themes, such as fabulous creatures or the elements of nature. Perhaps the most artistic yard of the place is the one where aluminium sheets painted in gold form a very vivid space and milieu.

27. Alaunpark

Alaunplatz

The area surrounding Alaunplatz is a former military area. When it was founded, at the end of the 1800s, it was the largest of its kind in Europe. Alaunplatz was drilling ground for the infantry until 1945. Today Alaunpark is a lovely park with great open lawns.

28. Garnisonskirche St. Martin

Stauffenberg Allee 9

The church Garnisonskirche St. Martin is built as a military church, and it is situated amongst army barracks. At the end of the 1800s approximately 10.000 soldiers lived in the area, and the churches of the city were too small for the many churchgoers.

In order to accommodate Protestants as well as Catholics, the Garnisonskirche was built as a church for both communities. The church was consecrated in the year 1900 after five years of construction work, and the bells are said to be forged from French canon balls.

From 1945 the church was, amongst other things, used as storage space, and in 2004 the doll theatre collection was arranged there as a museum.

29. Militärhistorisches Museum der Bundeswehr

Olbrichtplatz 3

www.militaerhistorisches-museum.bundeswehr.de

The museum of military history in Dresden is one of the largest in the world, One of the inherent highlights of the collection is the description of 600 years of German military history. Articles other than those of a purely military nature are also on display, such as the Russian Sojus 29-spaceship and the spacesuit of Sigmund Jähn, the first German in spac.. Among the intriguing exhibition objects of a military nature is a V-1 rocket from World War 2 and many objects from the DDR army.

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The advertisement features a light blue background with a central graphic. The graphic consists of four square icons arranged in a row, separated by plus signs and an equals sign. From left to right: a black square with a white shopping cart icon labeled 'Student Discounts'; a blue square with a white calendar icon labeled 'Student Events'; a grey square with a white pound sterling symbol (£) labeled 'Money Saving Advice'; and a yellow square with a white star icon labeled 'Happy Days!'. Below the graphic, the text 'wealthystudent.co.uk' is displayed in a bold, sans-serif font, with 'wealthy' in dark grey and 'student.co.uk' in light blue.

The large, stately museum building was built for Dresden's garnisons arsenal, which was stored there in 1873-1879. Since 1914, various military museums have been housed there.



Day Tours from Dresden

30. Radebeul

Radebeul, 10 km NW

www.loessnitzgrundbahn.de

The town of Radebeul offers an almost southern atmosphere with its many vineyards spreading out to all sides. But there are also a range of other attractions in the area, and one special experience is the ride on the narrowly gauged railway, Löbnitzgrundbahn, going 16.5 kilometres from Radebeul north to Radeburg.

30a. Karl May-museet

Karl-May-Straße 5

www.karl-may-museum.de

As the name suggests, this is a museum for the writer Karl May, who is best known for his stories from the Wild West in America. The works of the writer are exhibited in his home, and some of the settings he has described are delineated.

30b. Schloß Wackerbarth

Wackerbarthstraße 1

www.schloss-wackerbarth.de

On the beautifully located chateau Wackerbarth, the 200-year history of the place from the baroque period until today is told. It is also possible to take tours and, for example, experience the production of champagne, which is one of the drinks produced in the area.

31. Schloß Moritzburg



Schloßallee, Moritzburg, 15 km NW

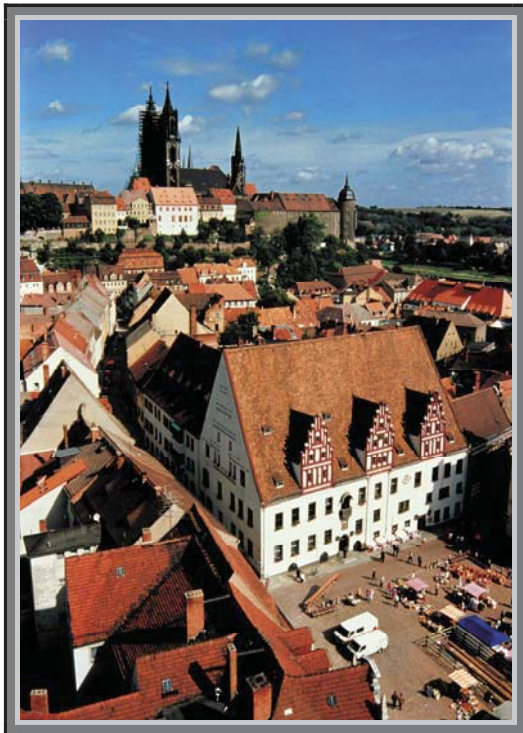
www.schloss-moritzburg.de

Moritzburg lies approximately 30 minutes from the town Radebeul by narrow gauge railway through the beautiful landscape studded with lakes. There are, of course, also other ways to get there.

The castle is quite the fairytale castle, located on an island. It is originally built by August the Strong in 1542-1546, but renovated by Pöppelmann in 1723-1736, who was also in charge of the construction of large parts of Dresden's Neustadt.

Today the castle is a museum, and the characteristic baroque interior is apparent in its 200 or so rooms. In the environs of the castle is found another small summer castle, built in a style partially inspired by Chinese building style.

32. Meißen



Meißen, 25 km NW
www.meissen24.de

The town Meißen is well-known for the production of the so-called Meißen-porcelain, the oldest European porcelain, first produced in 1710. The town is also beautiful in itself, with beautiful buildings and a pleasant atmosphere.

**32a. Staatliche Porzellan-Manufaktur
 Talstraße 9**

www.meissen.de

The first porcelain factory in Europe started in Albrechtsburg Castle, but has been in the present buildings since 1863.

On guided tours one can see the actual production of the different porcelain products, and a shop is also to be found.

**32b. Schloß Albrechtsburg
 Leipziger Straße/Meisastraße**

www.albrechtsburg-meissen.de

The present late-Gothic castle, Albrechtsburg, was built in 1472-1525 and rises monumentally above the Elbe in the middle of Meißen.

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The castle used to be residence for the Wettin household, and, being founded as early as the 900s, it is considered the first royal castle in the German-speaking world. After having housed the Saxon porcelain factory in 1710-1863, it was fitted out as a museum exhibiting paintings and sculptures.

32c. Meißner Dom

Domplatz

www.dom-zu-meissen.de

The cathedral of Meissen, Meißner Dom, was built in the 1200s and is a fine example of minimalist Gothic architecture. The church tower is 81 metres tall, and, being positioned head and shoulders above the rooftops of Meissen, just like the neighbouring building, Albrechtsburg, it offers a fantastic view of the town and surrounding landscape.

32d. Marktplatz

Marktplatz

In the centre of Meissen's old quarter lies the town's cosiest marketplace, Marktplatz, which is surrounded by beautiful buildings such as the Marktapotheke pharmacy, the Frauenkirche church, Bennohaus and the town hall, Rathaus.

33. Pillnitz



Pillnitz, 15 km SE

www.schloesser-dresden.de

South-east of Dresden lies the elegant castle park of Pillnitz. The location is stunning and directly by the Elbe, which is why many people come to the place on an excursion boat.

Of the various owners of the castle, the most important is August the Strong, who inherited the castle in 1694. During his time he had the existing park extended and reconditioned into an impressive Baroque park with inspiration taken from the Chinese trend popular then.

The main building of the castle, Bergpalais, was built in 1722-1723, whereas the Wasserpalais on the bank of the Elbe dates back to 1720-1721.

The greatest attraction of Pillnitz is, of course, the beautiful park with the castle and Baroque gardens, and one of the highlights is the more than 200 year old and more than eight metres tall camellia plant, the so-called Pillnitzer Kamelie, believed to have been brought from Japan to Europe in 1776.

34. Sächsische Schweiz

35 km SE

www.nationalpark-saechsische-schweiz.de

Saxon Switzerland is a fascinating national park south-east of Dresden. The scenery is very varied here including woods, river valleys and steep rocks, providing the opportunity for exceptional panoramic views. The countryside also offers various places of cultural and historical interest.

34a. Festung Königstein

Am Königstein Festung, Königstein

www.festung-koenigstein.de

The castle Königstein lies on the top of one of the national park mountains, and was from the time of its erection in 1589 considered

impregnable. There is already mentioning of fortresses in this spot in the 1200s.

Königstein is one of Europe's largest mountain castles. It was originally built by the Bohemian Václav I, who wanted to be able to defend the border between the Bohemian Kingdom and the ecclesiastically governed Meißen.

The amenity value also made the castle residence for many of Europe's royalty through the centuries. And the impregnable location made Saxon monarchs bring their treasures here during unsettled times.

Later, and until 1922, Königstein functioned partially as a prison. Among the most prominent prisoners over the years was Johann Friedrich Böttger, regarded as the inventor of the European porcelain, and August Bebel, who founded the German social democratic party.

34b. Bastei

Basteiweg, Rathen

By the town Rathen lies the Bastei rock, which rises 190 metres above the winding course of the Elbe, or 305 metres above sea level. You walk on a bridge, Basteibrücke, which is built more or less from peak to peak. The view from up there is unforgettable as you can see the whole river valley of the Elbe to the Table mountains surrounding the area.

34c. Lilienstein

Vid Kaiserstraße, Ebenheit

The 415 metres tall mountain Lilienstein is a classic table mountain with a characteristically flat plateau at the top. Lilienstein lies beautifully by the undulating river Elbe, and the view from the top is nothing less than spectacular. It may look impossible to get up there, but there are stairs on several sides. Please note, however, that

the road up is not a fast and easy one. The 16 metres tall Wettiner obelisk was put on the top in 1889.

35. Radeberger Exportbierbrauerei

Dresdner Straße 2, Radeberg, 20 km NE

www.radeberger.de

In the town Radeberg there is good opportunity to make acquaintance with the fine German beer, because there you find Radeberger Exportbierbrauerei, the oldest lager brewery in Germany. Tours around the brewery are arranged – and you can of course taste the beer.

36. Leipzig



Leipzig, 110 km NW

www.leipzig.de

Only a short drive from Dresden lies Leipzig, which, with its approximately 500.000 inhabitants, is the second largest city of the federal state of Saxony. The city has been a

commercial city since its foundation, and Leipzig is still today one of Germany's leading cities in terms of trade.

The main attractions of Leipzig are gathered in the manageable area within the ring road, directly facing the central station. Only the most essential of those are mentioned here as Leipzig in itself could make for an excursion with several days worth of experiences.

36a. Thomaskirche

Thomaskirchhof

www.thomaskirche.org

www.bach-leipzig.de

The church Thomaskirche is world-famous for being the place where Johann Sebastian Bach directed the Thomaner choir in 1723-1750. The church dates back to 1222, but the current building is from the 1400s. The 68 metres tall tower was last renovated in 1702.

For more information about Bach, you can visit the nearby exhibition in Bosehaus (Thomaskirchhof 16).

36b. Altes Rathaus

Markt 1

www.stadtgeschichtliches-museum-leipzig.de

Leipzig's old, elegant town hall, Altes Rathaus, from 1556 is considered one of Germany's most beautiful Renaissance buildings. Beneath the grand arcades lies the city-historical museum of Leipzig, which provides a fine introduction to the interesting history and development of the city.

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36c. Alte Börse**Naschmarkt**

www.stadtgeschichtliches-museum-leipzig.de

The old stock exchange building of Leipzig, Alte Börse, is one of the most beautiful stock exchange buildings in the world. The building is erected in 1678-1687, and the style is early Baroque. From the beginning the stock exchange was meeting place for the business world, and these days it is used for various cultural and private events.

36d. Völkerschlachtdenkmal**Prager Straße**

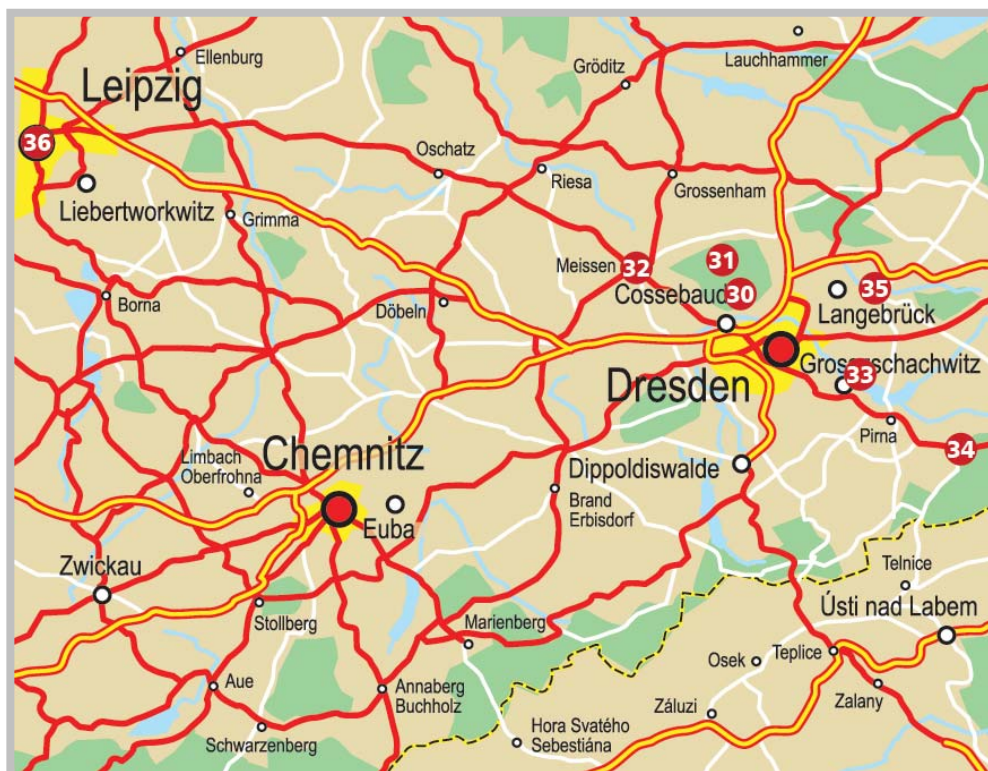
www.stadtgeschichtliches-museum-leipzig.de

www.voelkerschlachtdenkmal.de

Völkerschlachtdenkmal is the largest war memorial in Western Europe. It was raised in memory of the fallen during the Battle of Leipzig, in which about 120.000 soldiers were killed in October 1813. The battle was one of the most decisive of the Napoleonic wars as Saxon troops changed sides to join forces with the allies in the progress and helped defeating Napoleon.

The first spit to the memorial was taken in 1898, and 100 years after the event the memorial was consecrated in 1913. The impressive proportions of Völkerschlachtdenkmal are a symbol of national honour, glory and defensive power. The lake laid out in front of the memorial symbolises the outpouring of blood and tears during the acts of war. The grounds are a fine example of the so-called Wilhelminian architecture.

One can climb to a platform 91 metres up from which there is a fine view of Leipzig.



With children in Dresden

Dresden Transport museum/Dresdner Verkehrsmuseum (Augustusstraße 1):
www.verkehrsmuseum.de

Elbamare Badeland (Wölfnitzer Ring 65):
www.elbamare.de

Tram museum/Dresdner Straßenbahnmuseum (Trachenbergerstraße):
www.dvbag.de/untnehm/museum/index2.htm

Zoo Dresden (Großer Garten):
www.zoo-dresden.de

Shopping in Dresden

Prager Straße, Altmarkt, Wilsdruffer Straße, Königstraße, Hauptstraße
Altmarkt Galerie (Webergasse 1-29):
www.altmarkt-galerie-dresden.de

ElbePark (Peschelstraße):
www.elbe-park-dresden.de

Karstadt (Prager Straße 12):
www.karstadt.de

Kugelhaus (Wiener Platz):
www.kugelhaus-dresden.com

Neustädter Markthalle (Metzer Straße 1):
www.markthalle-dresden.de

O.D.C. Einkaufs-Center (Reicker Straße 60):
www.odc-center.de

Schiller Galerie (Loschwitzter Straße 52a):
www.schillergalerie.de

Public transportation in Dresden

Dresden city transport:
www.dvbag.de

Dresden airport:
www.dresden-airport.de

German railways:
www.db.de

Metro Map



Guten Tag Frankfurt



A visit to Frankfurt

www.frankfurt.de

www.germany-tourism.de

Frankfurt is a fascinating meeting of new and old. It has always been one of Germany's most affluent cities and has in many ways been the motive force for German development through centuries.

Frankfurt is with its airport and its commerce a nerve centre for all of Europe, and the international atmosphere in the modern city with the many fine museums and cultural offerings renders a visit here an exciting experience.

The distances are not long. At one moment you can walk among the old and idyllic timber-framed houses in the old part of the city, and the next you are surrounded by a long row of modern skyscrapers.

Frankfurt's surrounding countryside is extremely beautiful, offering many tour options. Mainz, the home town of the health resorts Wiesbaden and Gutenberg, is not far away, and the drive through the river valley of the Rhine between Rudesheim and Koblenz, passing the Lorelei-rock is unforgettably beautiful.

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Historical outline

The town Franconovurt, town of the Franks, is mentioned for the first time in 794, when Emperor Karl the Great turned it into one of his residential towns, and in 822 Emperor Ludwig started building imperial palaces and noble mansions.

Even during the Roman period, the city had been a centre for commerce, and Frankfurt's trade fairs and markets had in the 1100s achieved so much recognition and importance that they attracted traders from large parts of Europe.

From 1152, Frankfurt came to house the ceremony of German coronations. It was Frederick Barbarossa, who implemented this when he was coronated king of Germany in the city.

Subsequently, the city advanced quickly and became one of Germany's most significant cities, not least due to its commerce. In 1240, Frederick II guaranteed security for people passing through Frankfurt, and this brought about even further growth for the large trade fairs and trade in general. Frankfurt was thus the most profitable city in Germany.

In 1356, Frankfurt became again the place for the coronation of German kings. However, only 16 years later the city founded its own city state, Freie Reichstadt Frankfurt. This happened after it had bought itself free of Karl IV. In this way, a high degree of autonomy came to prevail, though the city was formally subjected to the emperor himself.

In 1405 the local government bought the two buildings that still function as Frankfurt's city hall. In the same century the Jewish quarter was established, and moreover, the supreme imperial court was founded in the city.

In the beginning of the 1500s the Reformation was gradually introduced. Still, it did not become official until 1533, which at the same time was when public execution of the Catholic faith was prohibited for a period of 15 years.

Frankfurt's financial stock exchange was established in 1585, and the city thereby came to control the currency and financial means on its own for the first time. At this point Frankfurt's affluence far surpassed that of most other German cities.

Over the centuries Frankfurt was repeatedly occupied. In 1631-1635, Swedish troops came to the area in connection with the Thirty Years' War. During the Seven Years' War it was France, which in 1759-1763 captured the city, and a few decades later French forces came back during the Napoleonic wars.

In 1742-1745, Frankfurt became imperial residence city of The German-Roman Empire, when Karl VII relocated his court there. A few years later, in 1749, one of the city's great sons was born; Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, whose works have subsequently become world-renowned.

The last imperial coronation took place in Frankfurt in 1792. It was the inauguration of Franz II's, which was conducted in the city that then housed 35.000 inhabitants. A few years later the city advanced further when the old defence buildings were demolished and transformed into parks in 1804.

In 1806 the German-Roman Empire collapsed, and after Napoleon's fall the German area was divided into more than 30 city states and smaller land areas. In 1816 Frankfurt became domicile for the German parliament under the German Federation, but could not govern efficiently in the still divided country.

In 1848 a number of people met in Frankfurt's Paulskirche. It was the first free parliamentary meeting in Germany, and it was to become the beginning of the subsequent German democratization process.

1866 saw the end of Frankfurt's status as free city when Prussia took the city by conquest during the annexing of the German area. Five years later the French-German War was ended by a peace accord in Frankfurt.

In the early 1900s, 400.000 people lived here. Large constructions such as the new Frankfurt Airport (1926) and the head office of the industrial giant IG Farben (1931) were established.

During World War II, Frankfurt was subjected to severe battles and countless air raids, which reduced 80% of the city to ruins. The most vital trade and industry of the area had been obliterated, and reconstruction was initiated.

After World War II Frankfurt became one of the symbols of the German Wirtschaftswunder, the explosive economic development. Modern districts and financial institutions mushroomed in the city whose skyline, with the many skyscrapers of glass and steel, became unrivalled in Europe. At the same time a reconstruction of Frankfurt's old quarter around Römerberg was implemented; here, it is possible today to experience the ambience of centuries gone by

Tour 1: Frankfurt

1. Römerberg



Römerberg
U-Bahn: Römerberg

Römerberg is Frankfurt's city hall and historical centre and has been so since the Middle Ages. Most of the original buildings were destroyed by a bombardment in 1944, and in the 1980s the area was carefully rebuilt according to the original designs to the greatest extent possible. In the middle of the square you find the Fountain of Justice, Gerechtigkeitsbrunnen is a fountain in which the goddess Justitia stands. The fountain symbolises fertility, and during imperial coronations the water was replaced with wine at the emperor's expense.

Today the square is very cosy with the many charming timber-frame houses. During Christmas the place is particularly impressive with the traditional German Christmas market. Over the years Römerberg has been the setting for major popular events such as festivities at imperial coronations and J.F. Kennedy's speech to 150.000 people in 1963.

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1a. Römer



Römer is Frankfurt's city hall – a function the three-gabled house has had since its erection in 1405. The building is now one of the city's landmarks. These days Römer is still used by the local government for various purposes.

The most famous hall in Römer is the Imperial hall, Kaisersaal. The hall was the place where the coronation banquets for the emperors of The German-Roman Empire were held since 1612. Today, portraits of all 52 emperors of the Empire are hanging on the walls.

1b. Alte Nikolaikirche



www.alte-nikolaikirche.de

The church Alte Nikolaikirche is believed to have been built as a small chapel as early as the 1000s. In the 1200s the first actual church was built around the existing old wooden chapel, which was torn down once it was completely enclosed by the new church.

After the Reformation in 1530, many years passed during which the church was not used the way it was intended. Not until 1721 was the church consecrated again, this time as an evangelical church. Through the 1800s in particular, the church underwent a fair amount of reconstruction. Major ceremonies have been conducted in Alte Nikolaikirche through the centuries, including coronations. On those occasions, the general public had access to the roof gallery

1c. Kunsthalle Schirn



Römerberg 6

www.schirn-kunsthalle.de

Kunsthalle Schirn was built in post-modernist style in 1986. Quite a few different exhibitions worth keeping an eye on are located here. Kunsthalle Schirn is a very well-reputed museum, which partly arranges fine exhibitions itself and partly accommodates large travelling exhibitions in cooperation with some of Europe's finest museums.

2. Historisches Museum Frankfurt Saalgasse 19 (Römerberg)

www.historisches-museum-frankfurt.de

U-Bahn: Römerberg

Historisches Museum Frankfurt is the historic museum of the city of Frankfurt. The collection of the museum thus conveys the city's history from the earliest settlements up till today. At the same time, the interesting museum provides an up-close image of everyday life for the citizens and also delineates the technical and industrial development of the area as special themes.

3. Saalhof & Rententurm

Mainufer

www.historisches-museum-frankfurt.de

U-Bahn: Römerberg

The building Saalhof with the tower Rententurm is the oldest preserved building in Frankfurt. The history of the building dates back to the 1100s, but over the years it has been expanded and reconstructed several times. Rententurm was built in 1454-1456. Today the buildings are a part of Historisches Museum Frankfurt

4. Leinwandhaus

Weckmarkt 17

U-Bahn: Römerberg

The remarkable Leinwandhaus is a late-Gothic merchant house built in 1390. The house has been partially reconstructed over the years, but radiates a particular authenticity with its castle-like architecture. Today a municipal gallery is located in the building.

5. Kaiserdom St. Bartholomäus



Domplatz

www.dom-frankfurt.de

U-Bahn: Römerberg

Frankfurt's cathedral, Kaiserdom St. Bartholomäus, is one of Germany's large historic churches. As early as approximately year 680, the first Merovingian church was built on the site, and over the following centuries a number of expansions were made.

Initially Kaiserdom was a Gothic longhouse, which was built in 1250-1269. The actual church interior was built from the beginning of the 1300s to the end of the 1400s, whilst the tower was only finished in 1514.

The major and ongoing building activity was attributable to the significance of the cathedral, which was emphasised in 1356 when it was designated a polling station for kings of The

German-Roman Empire. Furthermore, in the period between 1562 and 1792 ten imperial coronations were performed here.

Kaiserdom is dedicated to the apostle Bartholomäus, of whom a relic is kept in the church. The majestic, 95-metre-tall Gothic tower dominates the city centre, and in front of the main entrance of Kaiserdom it is possible to see some excavations of a former Roman settlement.

6. Steinernes Haus

Markt 44/Braubachstraße 35

U-Bahn: Römerberg

Steinernes Haus is one of the few merchant houses built of stone in Frankfurt's old neighbourhood. With the approximately 15-metre-wide front and 20-metre height it was in the Middle Ages a large and splendid house. Two smaller houses were situated on the site until the building of the Steinernes Haus in 1464; the impressive new house in fortress-style was built by a merchant family

7. Museum für Moderne Kunst



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Domstraße 10www.mmk-frankfurt.de**U-Bahn: Römerberg**

Frankfurt's museum of modern art was built in 1991 according to the plans of Hans Hollein. Due to its triangular shape the museum is referred to as the 'piece of cake', Tortenstück. The interior of the building is as abstract as the exterior; there are a host of rooms and halls, which form the settings for exciting changing exhibitions

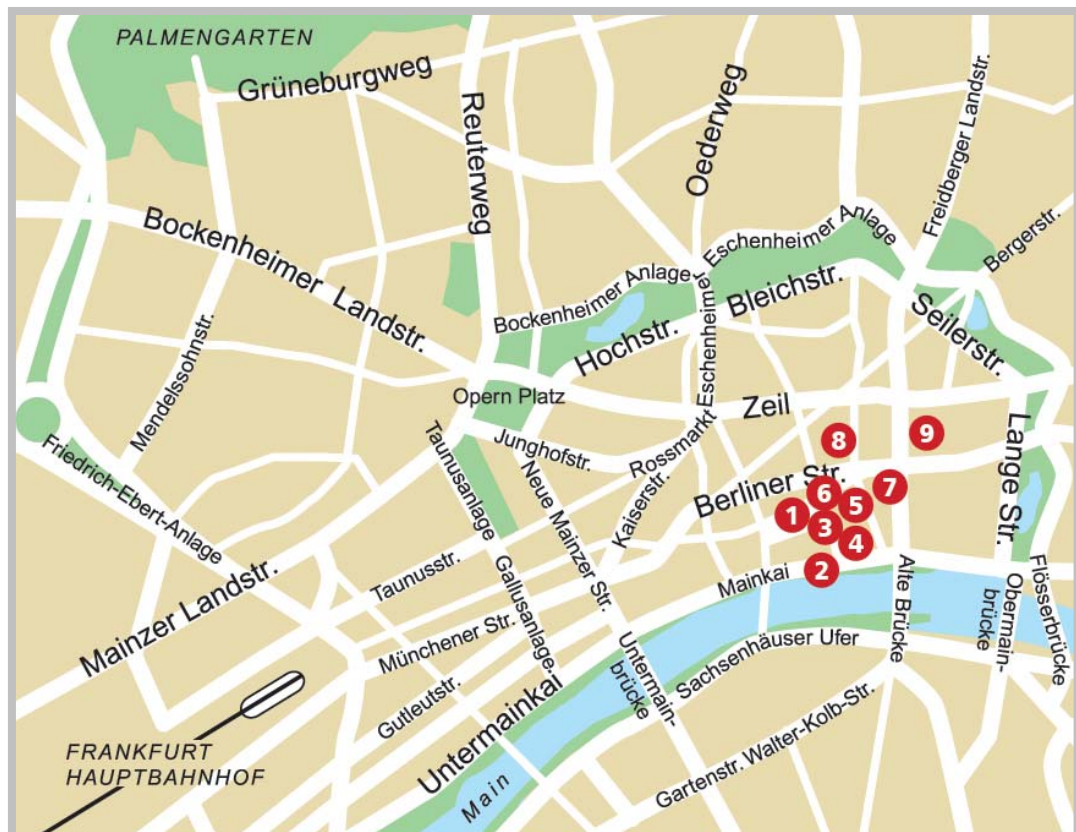
8. Staufermauer**Fahrgasse/Töngesgasse****U-Bahn: Römerberg**

Frankfurt used to be enclosed by a city wall, which was built for protection of the current old part of the city. Here it is possible to see a preserved section, which was built in 1180 during the reign of one of the Stauf family, hence the present name. Staufenmauer's active history actually ended in 1582, when it was broken down piece by piece.

9. Museum Judengasse**Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 10**www.juedischesmuseum.de**U-Bahn: Römerberg**

The street Judengasse was originally Frankfurt's Jewish ghetto and existed as such in 1462-1796. With the abolition of the ghetto coercion, Judengasse was slowly converted into also being the city's slum, and after approximately 100 years, more or less all of the houses were renovated at the end of the 1800s.

After 1945 the street was almost unrecognisable, and not until construction for an office building began in the 1980s did they discover the remains of the street. It was decided to set up the Museum Judengasse, which describes life in the street through, for example, the historical and demographical development.



Tour 2: Frankfurt

10. Alte Main-Brücke



Alte Main-Brücke

S-Bahn: Lokalbahn

U-Bahn: Römerberg

Alte Main-Brücke is the oldest bridge over the river Main in Frankfurt, and until the middle of the 1800s, was also the only one. The first bridge was constructed in 1222. The current 237-metre-long bridge was built in 1926.

From Alte-Main-Brücke you are, in addition to a view over the river Main, also presented with an excellent panoramic view of Frankfurt's modern skyline with the many skyscrapers of Bankenviertel. Some of the other many bridges over the river offer the same vista.

11. Ikonen-Museum

Brückenstraße 3-7

www.ikonenmuseumfrankfurt.de

S-Bahn: Lokalbahn

U-Bahn: Römerberg/Schweizer Platz

The Ikonen-Museum opened in 1990, and its fine collection is based on the donation of over 800 icons from the 1500s-1800s. Since then the exciting collection has become even larger. The museum building is the house Deutschordenshaus, which is next to the church Deutschordenskirche.

12. Alt-Sachsenhausen

Große Rittergasse/Kleine Rittergasse

S-Bahn: Lokalbahn

Sachsenhausen is the quarter located immediately south of the river Main, close to Alte Main-Brücke. The place is, among other things, famous for the delicious apple wine, Apfelwein, which you can drink in the cosy old streets that belong to Frankfurt's most evocative entertainment areas

13. Dreikönigskirche

Dreikönigsstraße 32

www.dreikoenigsgemeinde.de

U-Bahn: Schweizer Platz

Dreikönigskirche is a neo-Gothic church built in 1875-1880. Situated on the river Main, the location is beautiful. As early as the 1300s there was a church on the site, located among houses in all directions. The many houses between the church and the river were demolished, and the arterial road and the open space along the river were thus created

14. Museum für Angewandte Kunst

Schaumainkai 17

www.museumfuerangewandtekunst.frankfurt.de

U-Bahn: Schweizer Platz

Museum für Angewandte Kunst is Frankfurt's museum of arts and craft. The museum primarily exhibits European objects that describe development from the Middle Ages until today. The collection also includes a section from the Middle East and South-East Asia.

The museum is located in two buildings, in part the beautiful old Villa Metzler and in part the extension from 1985, which with respect for the villa's park was built among the trees.

15. Museum der Weltkulturen

Schaumainkai 29-37

www.mdw.frankfurt.de

U-Bahn: Schweizer Platz

With its many connections from the airport to the whole world, Frankfurt is one of Europe's most international cities. A visit to the Museum der Weltkulturen, where you get an impression of art from the many civilizations of the planet, is an educational and exciting shortcut to the world and its cultures. Exhibitions with global and local themes are displayed here; themes, which are conveyed through comprehensive artistic forms of expression.

The museum was founded in 1904, and it has been set up in the old villas on the bank of the river Main since 1973.

16. Deutsches Filmmuseum

Metro: Schweizer Platz. Det tyske filmmuseums permanente udstilling viser den historiske udvikling af film, filmproduktion og biografier. Herudover er der skiftende temaudstillinger.

17. Deutsches Architekturmuseum

Schaumainkai 43

www.dam.inm.de

U-Bahn: Schweizer Platz

At Frankfurt's museum of architecture, Deutsches Architekturmuseum, exhibitions are continually organised through which it is possible to become acquainted with various aspects of German and international architecture.

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The actual museum building is fascinating with its house-in-the-house design. Inside the large museum villa a new house has been erected. The old house is from 1912; the new one was completed in 1984 by the architect Oswald Ungers

18. Museum für Kommunikation

Schaumainkai 53

www.museumsstiftung.de

U-Bahn: Schweizer Platz

The museum of communication, Museum für Kommunikation, is founded based on the collections from the former Bundespostmuseum. A tour of the museum is like a journey through the world of communication, and the architectonically very exciting building from 1990 helps convey the area in a very artistic and interesting manner.

19. Städel Museum



Holbeinstraße 1

www.staedelmuseum.de

U-Bahn: Schweizer Platz

Städel Museum belongs among Germany's most distinguished art museums. The collection contains European masterpieces from the 1300s to the 1800s. The museum thus spans many styles through its more than 100.000 works of art.

It is, among other things, possible to admire paintings of Van Eyck, Van Gogh, Picasso, Degas, Monet, Cézanne and Rembrandt. The collection is founded on the initiative of the banker and businessman Johann Friedrich Städel in 1816.

20. Hauptbahnhof

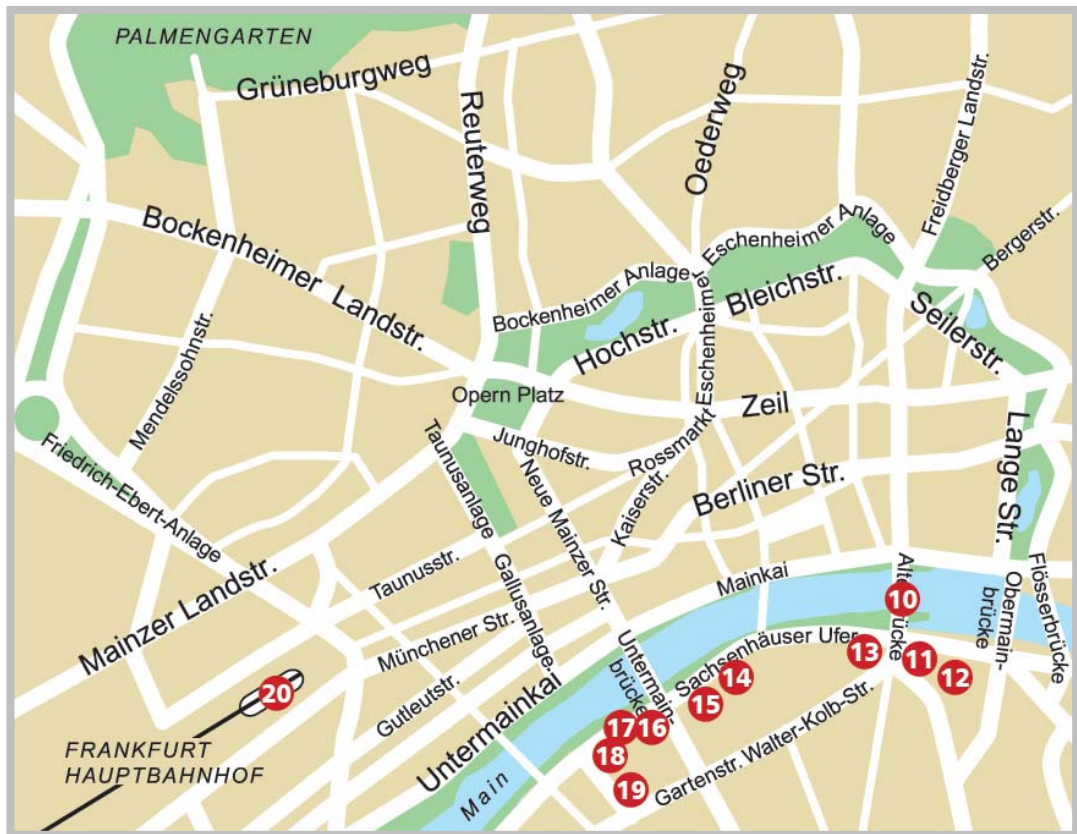
Am Hauptbahnhof

www.bahnhof.de

S-Bahn: Frankfurt Hauptbahnhof

U-Bahn: Frankfurt Hauptbahnhof

Frankfurt's central station is one of the largest in Europe and thereby always characterised by bustle. The first railway to the city opened between Frankfurt and Wiesbaden in 1839, and soon more lines were added. A new and much bigger railway station was needed, and after five years of construction the current railway station opened in 1888.



Tour 3: Frankfurt

21. Karmeliterkloster

Münzgasse 9

U-Bahn: Römerberg

Frankfurt's Karmeliterkloster was founded in 1243, and it functioned as a monastery until 1803. Since its closing there has, among other things, been a warehouse and a military barracks here. Today the buildings are used for public offices and for an archaeological museum, Archäologisches Museum.

Among the exciting things to see are the museum, the abbey and the highlight, which is the preserved part of the so-called Ratgeb-frescos. The frescos are painted by Jörg Ratgeb and originally took up a space of 150 metres in length and 540 square metres. The frescos were painted in 1515-1521.

21a. Archäologisches Museum

Karmelitergasse 1

www.archaeologisches-museum.frankfurt.de

U-Bahn: Römerberg

In the Karmeliterkloster complex you find Frankfurt's archaeological museum, which describes the Rhein-Main region's history. The exhibition displays, among other things, findings from the historic Roman town Nida Franconovurt.

22. Goethe-Haus



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Großer Hirschgraben 23-25**www.goethehaus-frankfurt.de****S-Bahn: Hauptwache****U-Bahn: Hauptwache**

Goethe-Haus is the house where J.W. Goethe was born in 1749 and where he lived during the early years of his life. Here he wrote, among other things, *The Sorrows of Young Werther* and the beginning of *Faust*. Adjacent to the house a museum has been set up, which for example through many paintings and documents depicts Goethe's life, works and contemporaries.

23. Paulskirche**Paulsplatz 1****U-Bahn: Römerberg**

The Paulskirche church was built in 1789-1833 on the site where the former abbey Barfüßerkirche stood, when the consecration

took place. Paulskirche is built as a round church in Classicistic style, not least inspired by the Pantheon in Rome.

It was the Protestant head church of the city until 1944, but as early as 1848-1849 it made German history. It was reputedly here that the German National Assembly met for the first time, taking the first step towards the German constitution.

Today various cultural and political events are held in the church.

24. Liebfrauenkirche**Liebfrauenstraße 4****www.liebfrauen.net****S-Bahn: Hauptwache****U-Bahn: Hauptwache**

Liebfrauenkirche is a church that serves both as abbey and parish church. It was constructed as a small building in 1321, but was expanded through the 1400s, and completed in 1478. The interior from this period, as well as the window sections are worth seeing in Liebfrauenkirche, which today is a fairly active, religious gathering point in Frankfurt.

25. Katharinenkirche**An der Hauptwache****www.stk-musik.de****S-Bahn: Hauptwache****U-Bahn: Hauptwache**

Katharinenkirche is Frankfurt's largest Protestant church. The church was established as an abbey in the mid-1300s, though the existing church is from 1678-1681. The style is primarily Baroque, but with Gothic features.

The interior of the church was very beautiful with countless impressive frescos until damages

occurred in 1944. Today, some works are again visible inside the church, where concerts are held on a regular basis.

Katharinakirche was, incidentally, parish church of the Goethe-family, and they came here frequently during their time in Frankfurt.

26. Hauptwache



An der Hauptwache 15

S-Bahn: Hauptwache

U-Bahn: Hauptwache

Hauptwache was the Frankfurt militia's headquarters, built in 1671 and rebuilt in 1729-1730 to the current Baroque appearance. For a while there was a prison in the building, which in 1904 was converted into a café.

The square by Hauptwache is one of the city's famous and bustling squares, and various military parades have previously taken place here, hence the name Paradeplatz, as it was called until 1864.

27. Börse

Börsenplatz

www.boerse-frankfurt.com

S-Bahn: Hauptwache

U-Bahn: Hauptwache

Frankfurt's stock exchange, Börse, is one of the busiest in the world and the most significant stock exchange in Germany. From as early as the first trade fair in 1150, trading has flourished in the city, which therefore naturally acquired its own actual stock exchange; this happened in 1681.

The stock exchange has been located in different buildings in the city. Today, part of the institution is housed in the opulently decorated 1800s-palace on Börsenplatz.

28. Eschenheimer Turm

Eschenheimer Tor

Bearing the same name, the city gate was on the Eschenheimer Tor square until 1810. The gate, bastions and ramparts were on that occasion discarded, and only the gate tower, Eschenheimer Turm, was left standing.

The spire-adorned tower was built in true fortress style in 1400-1428, and the impressive piece of work is today one of the city's landmarks

29. Alte Oper



Opernplatz 1

www.alteoper.de

U-Bahn: Alte Oper

Frankfurt's beautiful opera house was inaugurated in 1880, in part helped out by private donations. It was completely destroyed during World War II, but since then the exterior of the building has been rebuilt according to the original plans. The construction was completed in 1981.

There are two halls in the opera house, Großer Saal with approximately 2.500 spectator seats and Mozart-Saal, which can accommodate 700 opera guests. The halls were decorated anew during the reconstruction.

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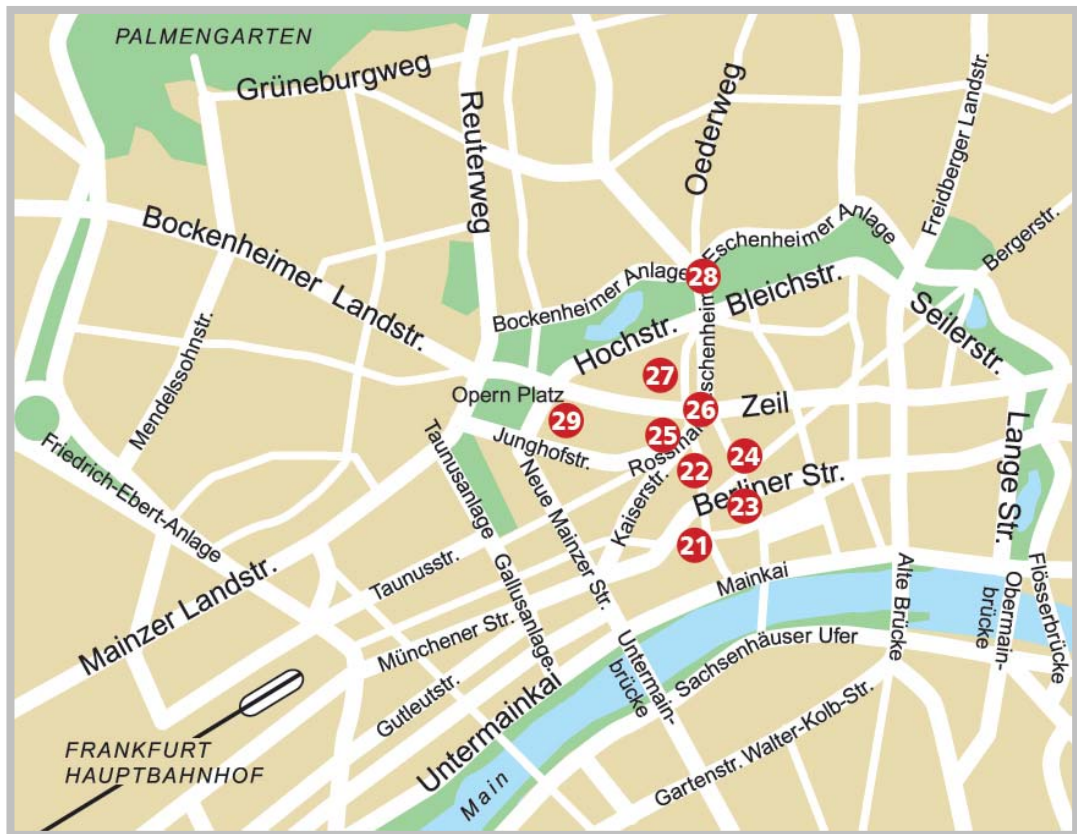
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Tour 4: Frankfurt

30. Jüdisches Museum

Untermainkai 14/15

www.juedischesmuseum.de

U-Bahn: Willy-Brandt Platz

The Jüdisches Museum depicts the life and history of Frankfurt's Jewish population in the period between the 1100s and the 1900s. At the museum there are also alternating German or international exhibitions on an ongoing basis.

The museum buildings are two Classicistic palaces, which were built by wealthy merchant families as residences. In 1928 they came into the city's possession.

31. Opern- und Schauspielhaus Frankfurt

Untermainanlage 11

www.oper-frankfurt.de

www.schauspielhausfrankfurt.de

www.buehnen-frankfurt.de

S-Bahn: Taunusanlage

U-Bahn: Willy-Brandt Platz

This is Frankfurt's Opera and Theatre, and home to one of Europe's leading and most productive operas. There are annually quite a few premiers on the programme. In addition to opera and theatre, fine concerts are held in the modern building.

32. Bankenviertel

S-Bahn: Taunusanlage

U-Bahn: Willy-Brandt Platz

The Bankenviertel quarter is the core of the modern office landscape in Frankfurt with its many skyscrapers of glass and steel. The area is

one of the only ones of its kind in Europe; of similar areas, the likes of Paris' La Defense and Moscow's Moscow International Business Centre can be mentioned. Bankenviertel is built along the western part of Frankfurt's historic moat. The concentration of the many exciting and impressive buildings is along the streets of Gallusanlage, Taunusanlage, Neue Mainzer Straße and Mainzer Landstraße. Those described here are a selection of the most significant ones.

33. Europäische Zentralbank



Kaiserstraße 29

www.ecb.eu

U-Bahn: Willy-Brandt Platz

The European Central Bank was founded in 1998 in connection with the institution of the European Euro currency. Its headquarters are in the 148-metre-tall skyscraper Eurotower, built in 1971-1977.

34. Commerzbank-Tower



Neue Mainzer Straße 32-36

www.commerzbank.de

S-Bahn: Taunusanlage

U-Bahn: Willy-Brandt Platz

Commerzbank-Tower is the head office of the large German bank, Commerzbank. It was built in 1994-1997 by the architect Sir Norman Foster.

The building is 259 metres tall, but measures 300 metres including antennas. The layout is an equilateral triangle with 60-metre-wide sides. There are integrated gardens on the upper floors, which play a part in making the building an exciting architectonic experience

35. Main Tower

Neue Mainzer Straße 52-56

www.maintower.de

S-Bahn: Taunusanlage

U-Bahn: Willy-Brandt Platz

The skyscraper Main Tower was opened in 2000, and it houses the Regional bank of Hessen and Thüringen. Main Tower was the first modern building with a public observation deck. This is 200 metres up and offers a fantastic view of Frankfurt city and its environs.

36. Deutsche Bank-Hochhaus



Taunusanlage 12

www.deutsche-bank.de

S-Bahn: Taunusanlage

This characteristic, double-towered skyscraper is the head office of Deutsche Bank. The building was erected in 1979-1984 and measures 155 metres in height. In the two darkly clad towers it is, depending on the angle, often possible to see some beautiful mirror images of other buildings in Bankenviertel as well as the sky.

37. Trianon

Mainzer Landstraße 16-24

S-Bahn: Taunusanlage

The Trianon building is 186 metres tall and was built in 1989-1993. The construction of the building is interesting; the ground plan is an equilateral triangle of which each corner in itself

forms a triangle, and, moreover, it is the first building in Germany for which high strength concrete was used.

38. Westend-Tower

Westendstraße 1 - S-Bahn: Taunusanlage

Westend-Tower, at a height of 208 metres, is one of Frankfurt's tallest buildings. It was built in 1987-1993 and is easily recognisable from the baldachin-like overhang on the top.

39. Messeturm



Ludwig-Erhard-Anlage

www.messeturm-frankfurt.com

S-Bahn: Messe

U-Bahn: Bockenheimer Warte

Frankfurt's distinctive Messeturm was built in 1991, and at 257 metres is one of Germany's tallest buildings. Its name derives from the

nearby trade fair area, for which it was to be a symbol of.

40. Naturmuseum Senckenberg



Senckenberganlage 25

www.senckenberg.de

U-Bahn: Bockenheimer Warte

This large natural history museum has a very exciting collection, and is, next to that of Berlin, the largest in Germany. One of the many highlights of the museum is the large dinosaur collection with several dinosaur skeletons on display.

41. Palmengarten

Palmengartenstraße

www.palmengarten.frankfurt.de

U-Bahn: Bockenheimer Warte

Palmengarten is Frankfurt's botanical garden. The gardens were set up by means of private resources and opened for the first time in 1871. The local government took over the garden in 1931, and from the end of World War II until the 1960s, the American military had set up accommodation here. In 1992 Palmengarten opened up in a new and reconstructed form.

The name Palmengarten derives from the interesting greenhouses, which contain tropical and subtropical plants.

42. I.G.-Farben-Haus

Holzhausenstraße Grüneburgplatz

I.G. Farbenindustrie AG used to be the largest chemical company in the world and developed a considerable number of products. The company was a consolidation of several companies, including BASF and Bayer. After World War II, I.G. Farbenindustrie AG was liquidated into the former companies.

The company's head office in Frankfurt, I.G.-Farben-Haus, was built in 1928-1931, and at that time it was the largest office building in Europe. After World War II, an American military administration moved in, and since 2001, the large building has been a part of the Goethe University. The style has been referred to as New Objectivity, and it supposedly symbolised business acumen and scientific industry.

The impressive dimensions are 250 metres in length and 35 metres in height. The façade is decorated with 33.000 square metres of travertine.

43. Europaturm

Ginnheimer Stadtweg U-Bahn: Dornbusch/Ginnheim

Europaturm is Frankfurt's 337.5-metre-tall television tower. It was built in 1974-1979, and from the viewing platform 227 metres up, you have an excellent view of Frankfurt and the surrounding country with the hilly terrain to the northwest.

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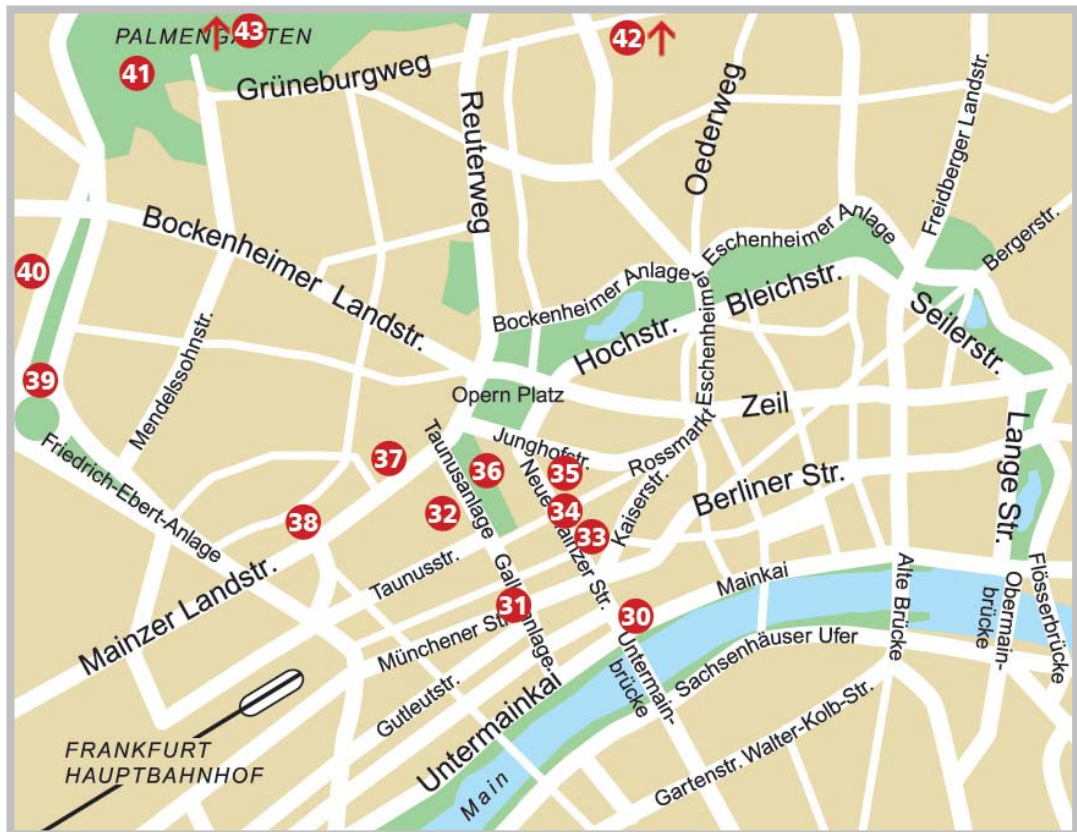
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Day Tours from Frankfurt

44. Wiesbaden



Wiesbaden, 40 km W

www.wiesbaden.de

S-Bahn: Wiesbaden Hbf

Wiesbaden is the capitol of the federal state of Hessen. The town has for centuries been known for its spa facilities with the warm and healthy springs. The tourism from the royals of Europe and other celebrities developed Wiesbaden in the 1800s, and now the very cosy town offers a range of wonderful experiences.

44a. Altstadt

Point of departure is Schloßplatz

www.marktkirche-wiesbaden.de

Wiesbaden's old part of town has quite a few shopping streets. Altstadt, for example Marktstraße and Langgasse, and from here it is not far to parks, edifices and relaxation.

On the Schloßplatz square is the town's very beautiful town hall, Rathaus, from 1884-1887 as well as the former town hall, Alte Rathaus, built

in Renaissance style in 1608-1610. Here you can also see the parliament of Hessen, Hessischer Landtag, which used to be the town castle of the Hessian dukes, built in 1837-1842. In the immediate vicinity of the square it is possible to see the five-towered church, Marktkirche, which was built in new-Gothic style in 1853-1862.

44b. Kurhaus

Kurhausplatz 1

www.spielbank-wiesbaden.de

The beautiful Kurhaus was built in 1905-1907 as perhaps one of the most impressive entertainment buildings of the country. It is surrounded by the brilliantly landscaped central park, and these days it functions as a casino.

44c. Hessisches Staatstheater

Christian-Zais-Straße 3

www.staatstheater-wiesbaden.de

Hessisches Staatstheater was constructed in 1893-1894 in new-Baroque style under the name Neues Hoftheater on the initiative of Emperor Wilhelm II. There are four halls in the large theatre building.

44d. Neroberg

Neroberg

www.nerobergbahn.de

Neroberg is a 245-metre-high mountain slightly north of the centre of Wiesbaden. The summit offers a stunning view of the town, and a special sight on the mountain is the Russian church with five onion domes. Neroberg itself can be reached by way of the impressive funicular railway Nerobergbahn, which opened in 1888.

44e. The baths of Wiesbaden

Wiesbaden is known for its thermal baths, which were even known and used by the Romans. As a visitor today, you have a range to choose from. Among the largest are the Thermalbad

(Leibnizstraße 7), Kaiser Friedrich-Therme (Langgasse 38-40) and Opelbad (outdoor bath on Neroberg). An alternative option to making use of the large public baths is to stay in a hotel, which has its own private thermal bath..

45. Schloß Biebrich

Rheingaustraße/Am Schloßpark

S-Bahn: Wiesbaden-Ost

Station: Wiesbaden-Biebrich

In the suburb of Wiesbaden, Biebrich, lies the castle of the same name at the end of a lovely castle park on the Rhine. The castle was built as a residence by the Nassau duke-family. In 1701 it was a much smaller construction, which over the following decades was turned into the magnificent Baroque castle you see today.

The castle is owned by the state of Hessen, and today it is mostly used for various administrative purposes.

46. Mainz



Mainz, 45 km SW

www.mainz.de

www.mainzer-dom.de

S-Bahn: Mainz Hbf

Mainz is the capitol of the federal state of Rheinland-Pfalz. It is an old town, parts of which have been brilliantly reconstructed after great destruction during World War II.

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Mainz's large and distinctive cathedral was originally established in Roman style in the late 900s. The bronze doors, which originate from around year 1000, are a sign of its earliest time. Inside the church you find a museum of religious treasures, among other things.

In the church St. Stephan on Stephansberg it is possible to see nine window paintings by Marc Chagall. The artist painted them in 1976-1985.

46a. Gutenberg-Museum

Liebfrauerplatz 5

www.gutenberg-museum.de

Mainz is the home town of Johann Gutenberg and therefore the birthplace of the printing press. Gutenberg employed his new technique for the very first time in 1457. At the Gutenberg Museum you gain an exciting insight into printing from the earliest known forms until today.

There is also a special section in which Gutenberg's printing technique is demonstrated by means of a display. Among the treasures of the museum are two of Gutenberg's original bibles; only 48 of the original 200 copies still exist today.

47. Rudesheim

Rudesheim, 85 km W

www.ruedesheim.de

Station: Rudesheim

The charming town of Rudesheim lies on the bank of the Rhine and by the gateway to the beautiful course of the Rhine to the west. Both the town and the surrounding area have many old edifices and monuments, for example the late-Gothic Adlerturm from the 1400s, which was part of the town's defence. Do explore the area and enjoy the jovial atmosphere and the

view of the Rhine, the mountains and the many wine-growing areas.

48. Rhein



Between Rudesheim and Koblenz

www.st-goarshausen.de

Perhaps the most beautiful course of the Rhine is the stretch between Rudesheim and Koblenz, which is a unique experience of nature with many historic attractions on the way. The Medieval castles lie like a string of pearls on the top of the ridge, which stretches all the way along the winding course of the river. One enthralling view and idyllic town supersedes another, no matter which side of the river one chooses to drive on.

The trip to the top of the Lorelei rock at St. Goarshausen is a must. It is said that the sirens sing there and lead the river captains astray. From the 132-metre-high mountaintop it is possible to see just how demanding the Lorelei Mountain is to steer clear of for the many riverboats. At its narrowest, this winding section of the river is only 113 metres wide, and the depth is 25 metres.

There are also trains running between Rudesheim and Koblenz, and it is a very fine ride.

49. Koblenz



Koblenz, 125 km NW

www.koblenz.de

www.festung-koblenz.de

Station: Koblenz Hbf

The town Koblenz is beautifully located by Mosel's outlet to the river Rhine. On this very location, by Deutsches Eck, it is possible to see the two large rivers at close range. A large and imposing statue of a horseman portraying Emperor Wilhelm I, erected in 1897, is situated on the spot. The full height of the monument is 37 metres, whilst the statue itself measures 14 metres.

Across from Deutsches Eck you can enjoy an amazing view of the 2.000-year-old charming town from the fortress Ehrenbreitstein, which is situated 118 metres up.

50. Trier



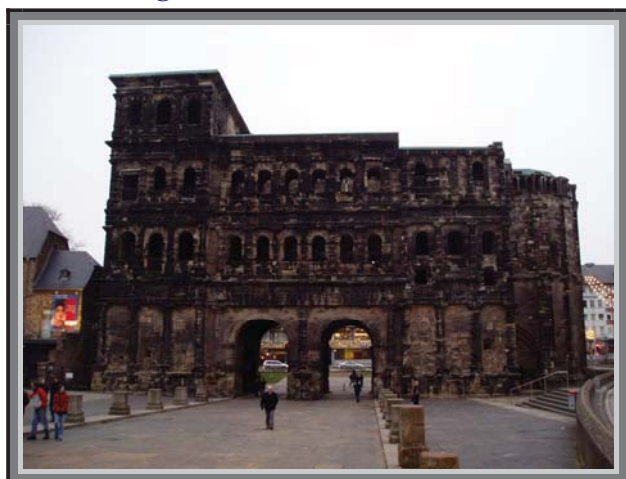
Trier, 180 km W

www.trier.de

Station: Trier Hbf

Trier is Germany's oldest town, and it has a host of attractions from the long history of the town. The Roman period is especially visible in Trier; only a few of the sights are mentioned here. In addition to these, it is among other things possible to see the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, which had the capacity to seat 20.000 spectators, the old Constantine basilica and the oldest bridge in Germany, Romerbrücke, which spans the river Mosel.

50. Porta Nigra



Porta-Nigra-Platz

www.trier.de/tourismus/schenswertes/porta.htm

The large Roman town gate, Porta Nigra, is the symbol of Trier today. It was built in 180 as part of the defence work of the town wall.

After the Roman period the town gate was converted into a church. In the early 1800s, Napoleon had the gate restored. Just inside the gate is the town museum of Trier, in which the history of Porta Nigra is delineated, among other things..

50b. Trierer Dom**Domfreihof**www.dominformation.de

Trier's cathedral was, at its height in the 300s, the largest Christian church in the world. It was four times larger than the cathedral of today. These days it is possible to see remains of the old Roman church, but the building mainly originates from the Middle Ages.

50c. Kaiserthermen**Weberbach**

Around the year 400 the Romans built some of the largest baths ever built; the Imperial Baths of Trier. With a little good imagination, a tour here is almost like travelling into the Roman Empire and becoming a part of the Roman cultural life.

50d. Kurfürstliches Palais**Konstantinplatz**

The elector palace of Trier is beautifully located next to the old Constantine basilica of the town. It is regarded one of the finest Rococo palaces in the world. The palace was built in 1615; the very beautiful Rococo south wing did, however, not get its current appearance until 1756 under Archbishop Johann Philipp von Waldersdorff. One ought to take one's time to see the interior of the castle, especially the splendid Rococo staircase

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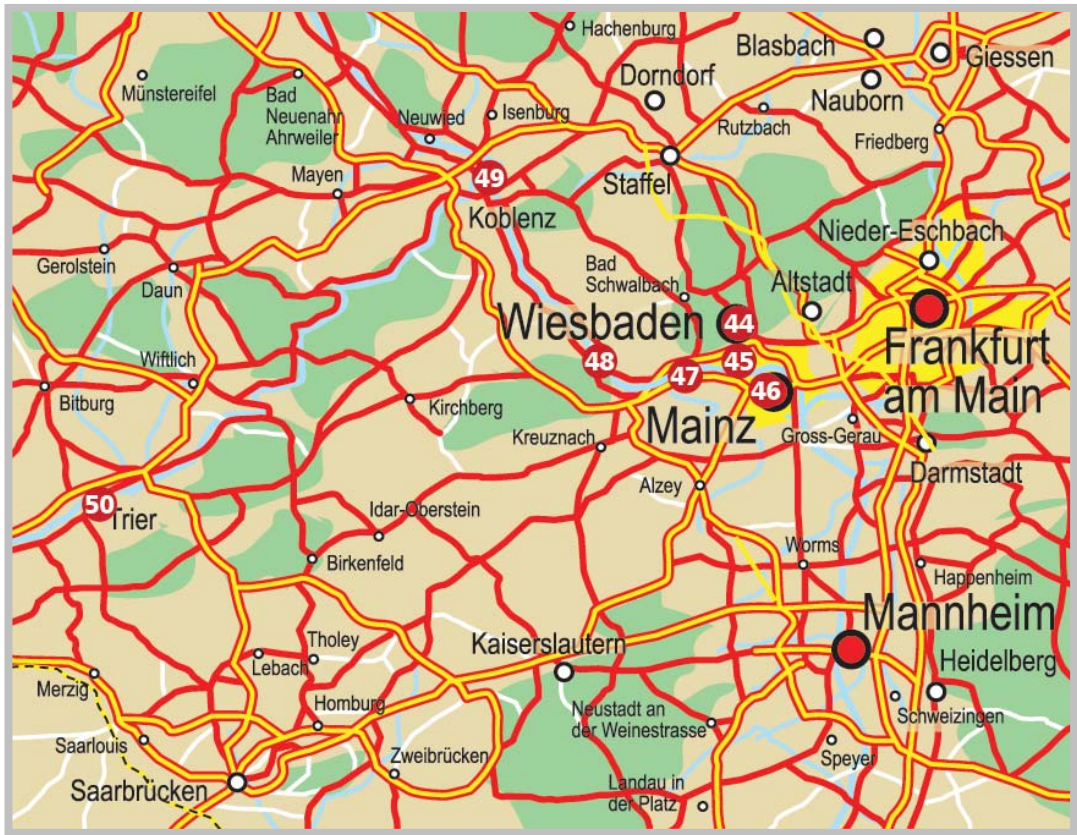
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www.holidaypark.de

Taunus Wunderland (Schlangenbad, 50 km W):

www.taunuswunderland.de

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www.galeria-kaufhof.de

Karstadt (Zeil 90):

www.karstadt.de

Main-Taunus Zentrum (Main-Taunus-Zentrum):

www.main-taunus-zentrum.de

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www.nwz-frankfurt.de

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www.peakundcloppenburg.de

Zeilgalerie (Zeil 112-114):

www.zeilgalerie.de

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Frankfurt city transport:

www.vgf-ffm.de

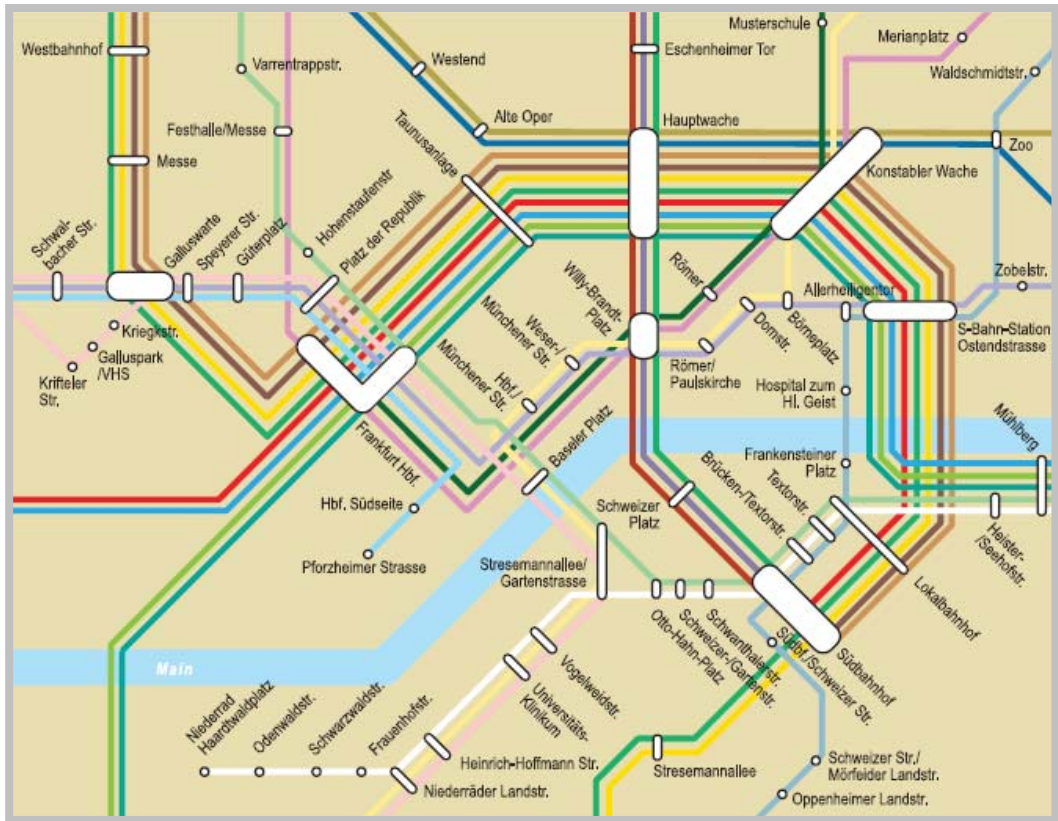
Frankfurt Airport:

www.frankfurt-airport.de

German railways:

www.db.de

Metro Map



Guten Tag Munich



A visit to Munich

www.muenchen-tourist.de

www.germany-tourism.de

Munich is the beautiful and pleasant capital of the South German Federal State of Bavaria and at the same time the northern gateway to the Alps. The city is home to famous brands such as BMW, the football club Bayern München, and not least its annual *Oktober Fest* celebrations, which delight millions of visitors.

Dukes, electors, kings and emperors have resided in the city over the years, and they have left their distinctive mark in the form of castles, churches, gardens, monuments and It is great to just walk around in the old part of town and the central neighbourhoods.

Exciting museums, delicious food and, of course, the good Bavarian beer are sure hits with travellers. And in case one wants to get out of the city for a bit, the mountain tops of the Alps, beautiful lakes and several architectural and cultural pearls are not far away.

Have a pleasant journey!

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Historical outline

Munich was founded in 1158 by Heinrich **der Löwe**, whose reign lasted only a few years. It was not until 1175 that the first fortifications were erected. The first reference to Munich as a city is in 1214 during which time the city was under the bishop of Freising.

The year 1240 became a landmark for the city since this was the year the city passed from the bishop to the Wittelsbach-family, who would end up dominating the city and thereby Bavaria through many centuries. In 1255 Munich was made capital of the duchy. During the following century, Munich was developed on an ongoing basis as capital of the region, and additional fortifications were erected. The building of the city wall was begun in 1293. At the same time the city underwent commercial growth, mainly because the city under Duke Ludwig of Bavaria was allocated commercial monopoly on salt. It was the same Ludwig who had Alter Hof built as residence and government complex. Alter Hof can still be seen in the city centre.

Commerce flourished, and the progress of the city was only halted by the plague epidemics which ravaged the city for the first time in 1349. Large scale constructions were started, for example, Frauenkirche in 1468, and, two years later, Alte Rathaus. In 1487 the regulations for the brewing of beer were committed to writing (although the well-known Reinheitsgebot did not appear until 1516).

In 1504 the population of Munich had risen to 13.500, and it was now the most important city in Bavaria. The following year, in 1505, Munich became capital of the whole Duchy of Bavaria.

The Reformation in other places in Germany was not met with a favourable reception by Duke Wilhelm IV of Bavaria. Here Catholicism stood strong, and the city became the centre of anti-reformation forces in the whole country. This was one of the reasons why a series of expensive construction works were started, such as Michaelskirche and Residenz.

During the Thirty Years' War Munich was besieged and occupied by King Gustav II of Sweden. Subsequently, memorials commemorating the resistance to the Swedes and the military resistance of Bavaria in general, have been erected in different places around the city.

In 1705-1714 Munich was under the leadership of the Austrian Habsburgs, and during the remainder of the century many cultural and educational institutions were established in the city.

Napoleon's reorganisation of the German territories brought about almost a doubling of Bavaria's size. Munich became capital of the Kingdom of Bavaria in 1806. Max Joseph was crowned as the first king, and four years later Crown Prince Ludwig married Princess Terese of Saxony-Hildburghausen. This wedding was celebrated by the city's very first Oktober Fest, which is now an annual event.

In 1818 the state became the first German state with its own official constitution after which the state parliament, Land Parliament, was set up. The special status of Bavaria has in many ways been preserved until today.

In 1825 Ludwig I became king, and along with him a colossal development of building projects

and an incipient industrialisation was started in the city. The first German railway was opened here.

Today, Ludwig I's building programme is noticeable all over Munich, such as in the grandly laid out Ludwigstrasse with its surrounding monuments and mansions. But he also wished to turn the city into a cultural centre, so the University of Bavaria was transferred to the city, Residenz was extended, Königsplatz was laid out and Alte Pinakothek was founded.

In 1848 Ludwig I had to hand over the throne to his son Maximilian II, who started the great industrialisation of Munich. In 1864 Ludwig II was crowned king. He was to become the last king of Bavaria, and like Ludwig I, he left a great cultural and economic mark on the city. Ludwig II started the building of luxurious palaces, which became beautiful buildings, but which drove the state into bankruptcy.

Bavaria was in 1871 incorporated into the new Germany led by Prussia. Ludwig II remained king until 1886. During this period the city was home to amongst others Richard Wagner, Kandinsky and many other cultural icons.

In 1920 the Nazi party held its first meeting in Horbräuhaus, and in 1923 Munich became the stage of Adolf Hitler's putsch. During World War 2 the city was severely damaged by bombardments, but it was beautifully reconstructed later on.

After World War 2, Munich, as the rest of West Germany, was quick to get underway economically. The city was on two occasions the centre of the world's commercial culture, in 1972 as home of the Olympic Games and two years later when it hosted the World Championship finals in football.

Tour 1: Munich

1. Marienplatz

Marienplatz

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

Marienplatz is the centre of Munich, a part it has played since the foundation of the city in 1158. During the first centuries the market was here, and Marienplatz was then called Marktplatz.

In the middle of Marienplatz stands the 11 metres tall Maria column, Mariensäule, which was placed here by the Elector Maximilian I in 1638. The reason was that the city was spared during the Swedish siege in the 'Thirty Years' War.

1a. Neues Rathaus



www.muenchen.de

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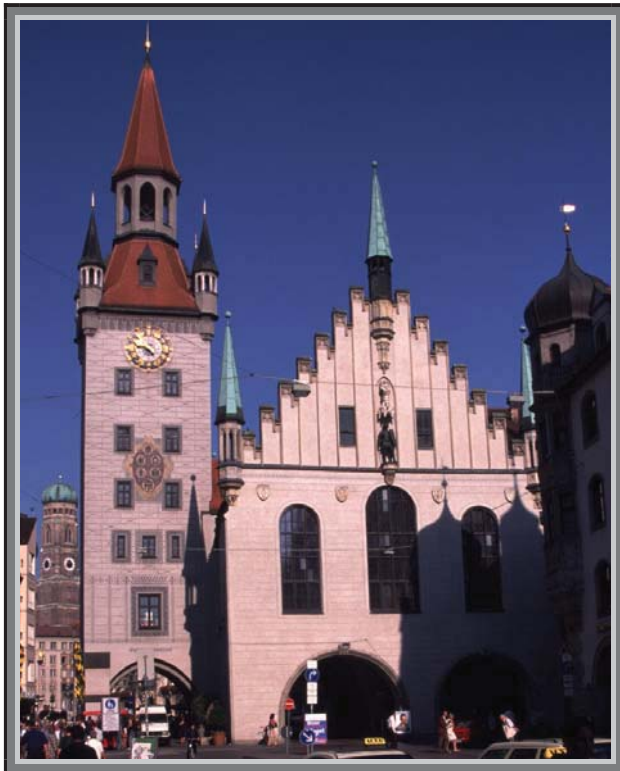
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The largest building on Marienplatz is the new town hall, Neues Rathaus, which is built in Dutch neo-Gothic style in 1867-1909. The building is fantastically ornamented, and the characteristic tower is along with Frauenkirche the most prominent structure on the centre skyline. The tower is 85 metres tall, and there is a lovely view from its top. On the walk up the bells are worth noticing.

1b. Altes Rathaus



www.muenchen.de

The city's old town hall on the eastern end of Marienplatz is built in 1470-1480. The Late-Gothic building replaced Munich's first town hall, which was situated a little further to the west and which was originally built in 1310. Here you can see elegant Gothic halls such as the well-known Ganghofersche Saal.

2. Frauenkirche



Frauenplatz

www.muenchner-dom.de

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

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Frauenkirche is the cathedral for the Munich and Freising area, and it is indeed the largest church building in the city. As early as the 1100s another church was built in the same location, but in the 1400s Duke Sigismund decided to build a large and impressive cathedral, Frauenkirche, which was erected in 1468-1494, incidentally, by the same architect who was behind Altes Rathaus.

The beautiful 98 metres tall twin-towers of the Frauenkirche are Munich's landmarks and can be seen from far away. Its characteristic onion domes have been designed with inspiration taken from the Rocky mosque in Jerusalem. The domes were finished in 1525 as replacements for two originally intended spires, similar to those found on the Cologne Cathedral.

Frauenkirche is a brick church, 109 metres long, 40 metres wide, and with 31 metres from floor to ceiling in the three naves.

Inside one notices that the church does not seem to have a lot of windows from certain angles. A curiosity is the so-called Devils Footprint, Teufelstritt, which is a footprint in one of the church's tiles. From this place there are no visible windows to the sides when you face the main altar, and it is said that the Devil stood here and wondered about just that.

Frauenkirche contains several graves, such as the one of the German-Roman Emperor, Ludwig IV, who was Duke of Bavaria before he was crowned Emperor in 1328

3. St. Michaels Kirche



Neuhauser Straße 52

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

St. Michaels Kirche is a beautiful Jesuit church, built in 1583-1597 with the Church of the Gesù in Rome in mind. It was built during the transition period between the Renaissance and the Baroque and became the first church north

of the Alps to have Baroque features, It has been a source of inspiration for countless Baroque buildings in the vicinity.

On the richly ornamented façade, one can see a number of persons from the Wittelsbach-dynasty depicted. Between the two entrance doors stands a bronze-statue representing the archangel Michael, champion of the Faith, who slays evil in the shape of a dragon.

The interior of the church is one of the most beautiful rooms of the city. It feels like a long dome, and everywhere the ornamentation is like small independent pieces of art with the main altar as centre.

Among the rich interior of the church one finds the grave of Prince Eugen Herzog von Leuchtenberg and Fürst von Eichstätt, known in French as Eugène de Beauharnais, stepson of Napoleon. Eugen became prince by marriage to the daughter of Maximilian I, Joseph of Bavaria. The sepulchral monument is carried out by the Dane, Bertel Thorvaldsen in 1830.

4. Damenstiftskirche

Damenstiftstraße 1

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

The small church, Damenstiftskirche, is built in 1733-1735 as abbey church. The convent was established as a ladies' diocese in 1784, hence the name.

The church interior is built in very beautiful late-Baroque style, in which the high altar, the ornamentation and the murals almost make the place appear animated

5. Karlsplatz

Karlsplatz

S-Bahn: Karlsplatz

U-Bahn: Karlsplatz

Karlsplatz was laid out in the late 1700s and named after Karl Theodor, Elector of Pfalz and later known as Karl II, also of Bavaria. In the talk of the town it is these days referred to as Stachus, whose name derives from a now defunct public house, located on this very spot.

The central building on the square is the old city gate, Karlstor, which was part of the city's fortification from the 1300s. In the middle of Karlsplatz is a large fountain around which many people choose to unwind when the weather permits it.

The symmetrical circular building was built in 1796-1802, inspired by Roman architecture.

6. Alter Justizpalast

Prielmayerstraße 7

S-Bahn: Karlsplatz

U-Bahn: Karlsplatz

Munich's enormous Palace of Justice, Justizpalast, is built in New-Baroque style in 1890-1897. The 67 metres tall dome stands right in the centre between the four beautiful fronts. The phrase Palace of Justice covers Bavaria's Ministry of Justice as well as a number of the High Courts of the region. There is access to the building where, among other things, different exhibitions related to the judicial system are on display

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The advertisement features a light blue background with a central graphic. The graphic consists of four icons in a row, separated by plus and equals signs. From left to right: a shopping cart icon on a dark grey background labeled 'Student Discounts'; a calendar icon on a blue background labeled 'Student Events'; a pound sterling symbol (£) on a grey background labeled 'Money Saving Advice'; and a yellow envelope icon with three stars on a yellow background labeled 'Happy Days!'. Below the graphic, the text 'wealthystudent.co.uk' is displayed in a bold, sans-serif font, with 'wealthy' in dark grey and 'student.co.uk' in light blue.

7. Neue Justizgebäude

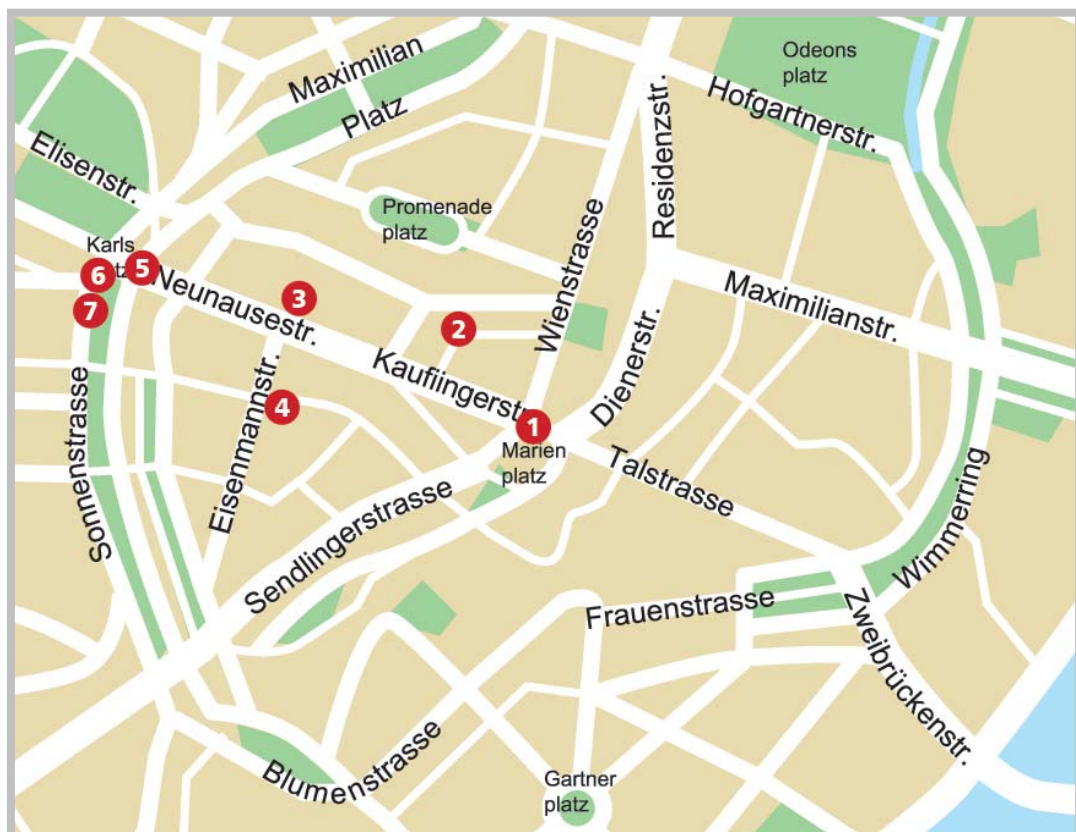
Prielmayerstraße 7

S-Bahn: Karlsplatz

U-Bahn: Karlsplatz

Already a few years after the building of the existing Alter Justizpalast it turned out to be too small for what it was intended. A new impressive judicial building was, therefore, built in the first decade of the 20th century. Inspiration was taken from the brick-Gothic style of northern Germany, and the building was embellished with two towers.

Today Neue Justizgebäude houses various courts, such as offices for the constitutional law of Bavaria



Tour 2: Munich

8. Löwenturm

Rindermarkt

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

Slightly hidden behind modern buildings is the old, seven-floor high Löwenturm in the middle of Munich's old part of town. The 23 metres tall tower is believed to have functioned as water tower and it dates back at least as far the 15th century.

9. Ruffinihaus

Rindermarkt/Sendlinger

Straße/Petterbeckstraße

www.blfd.bayern.de

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

The name Ruffinihaus covers several houses on the grounds where the former fortress tower, Ruffiniturm, stood until 1808. The present houses were built in 1903-1905, and the beautiful house on the corner of Sendlinger Straße and Pettenbeckstraße is particularly notable. Its' entire façade is decorated with beautiful frescos.

10. Hochbunker

Blumenstraße 22

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

Near Munich's absolute centre is a quadratic tower which might look like a part of an old fortress, namely Hochbunker. Hochbunker is an above ground bunker, built in 1941. Thick walls and a concrete cover ensured protection during air raids.

11. Münchner Stadtmuseum

Sankt Jakobs Platz 1

www.stadtmuseum-online.de

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

Münchner Stadtmuseum is a city museum where you can see exhibitions and collections which in different ways describe the history of the city. In terms of city development there is a permanent section where, amongst other things, one can see a replica of a model of the city from 1570 as well as numerous other details from many centuries back.

The remaining permanent exhibitions comprise a photographic museum, a doll theatre museum and a museum of musical instruments.

It is the former armoury and some of the central stables which have been converted into a fascinating museum. It is founded in 1888.

12. Asamkirche (officially Kirche St. Johannes von Nepomuk)



Sendlinger Straße 62

U-Bahn: Sendlinger Tor

The brothers Egid and Cosmas Asam built the Asam-church and its neighbouring building, the Asam-house (residence), in 1733-1746. The sumptuously decorated Asam-church is amongst the most impressive ones in Munich and is one of Southern Germany's major works within late-Baroque style. The church was built as a private church, but the brothers Asam opened it to the public after pressure from the citizens.

The plot of land used for the building measures 22x8 metres, and each square metre in the two-storied church is filled with artistic or architectural details, turning a visit there into a great experience. Vertically, the dark church-benches symbolise the suffering of the world and human beings, whereas the middle level, kept in blue-white tones, is that of the Emperors. The top parts with the beautiful paintings are symbolic of God and eternity.

13. Sendlinger Tor



Sendlinger-Tor-Platz

U-Bahn: Sendlinger Tor

Sendlinger Tor is Munich's southern city gate, which from its construction in 1318 led to the old part of the city. Sendlinger Tor was the beginning of the road to Italy from the city.

Until 1906, there were three separate entries through the city gate, but because of traffic issues, the current arch was constructed as replacement. The arch is flanked by two defence towers, and a remnant of the old city wall is also visible.

14. St Pauls Kirche

Sankt-Pauls-Platz 11

U-Bahn: Theresienwiese

The enormous basilica is built in 1892-1906 in the large, modern residential area, Ludwigsvorstadt. The funding came from the most affluent people in the area, who wanted an impressive church building in the area.

During the October celebrations, it is possible to enter the 97 metres tall main tower, and from here one has a view of the whole festival area. The two smaller towers are 76 metres tall. Inside one is met with a light and spacious church interior with high vaulted ceilings.

15. Ruhmeshalle and Bavaria

Theresienhöhe 16

www.schloesser.bayern.de

www.oktoberfest.de

U-Bahn: Theresienwiese

The building Ruhmeshalle is an impressive monument in Greek-Roman style, built in 1843-1853 in honour and remembrance of the great historical figures of Bavaria. They have been put up in the form of busts on the three-winged portico.

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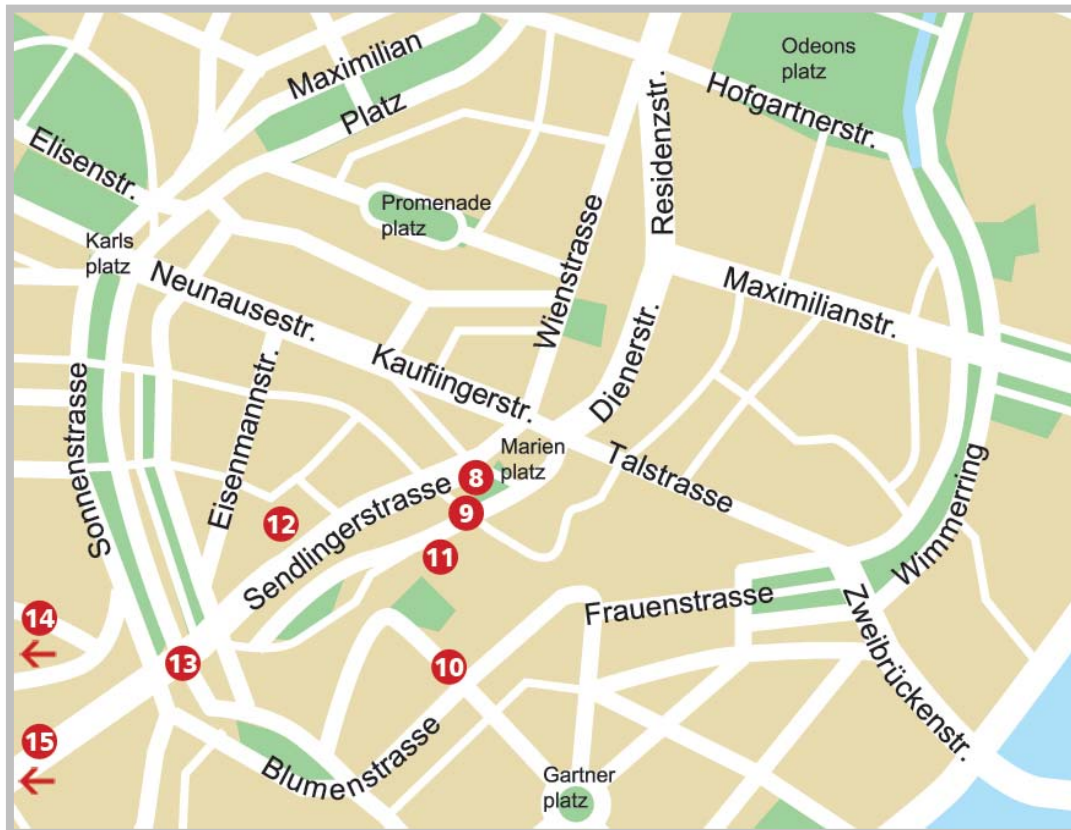
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In front of Ruhmeshalle is the 18.5 metres tall bronze-statue, which symbolises the State of Bavaria, hence the name Bavaria.

There is a platform which provides a good view in the Bavaria-monument, and the whole area offers a remarkable panoramic view of the city centre.

The large Theresienwiese area beneath the Ruhmeshalle and Bavaria is, by the way, the location where the annual week-long Oktober Fest is held in September-October.



Tour 3: Munich

16. Sankt-Peters-Kirche

Petersplatz

www.alterpeter.de

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

Sankt-Peters-Kirche is a parish church from the 12th century, which makes it the oldest in Munich. The tower, which is built at a later date, is called Old Peter, Alter Peter, and is 92 metres tall. There is access to Alter Peter, and the 56 metres high viewing platform provides a good view of the city centre.

Inside the church the main altar from 1730-1734 is worth seeing, and there is a variety of religious works of art dating back to the end of the 15th century. Of the seven bells of the tower, Zwölferin from 1382 is the oldest.

17. Heilig-Geist-Kirche

Prälat-Miller-Weg

www.heilig-geist-muenchen.de

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

A hospital with a small chapel, dedicated to Katharina of Alexandria, lay by Marienplatz from 1208. The hospital including the chapel went up in flames during the city fire in 1327, and the city decided to build the chapel as the autonomous church, the Holy Spirit Church, Heilig-Geist-Kirche. The building was finished in 1392 in Gothic style. Between 1724 and 1730 the Asam brothers transformed the church into the Baroque style of that time.

The complex hospital was demolished in 1806, and over the following 100 years or more, the church was expanded to the west and south.

The high altar and the beautiful frescos made by the Asam brothers are some of the attractions of the beautiful church.

18. Viktualienmarkt

Viktualienmarkt

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

Viktualienmarkt is Munich's food market, where one can purchase a variety of Bavarian and German specialities. The market was established in 1807, the year after the former hospital on the location had been torn down.

19. Zentrum für Außergewöhnlichen Museen

Westenriederstraße 41

S-Bahn: Isartor

The title Zentrum für Außergewöhnlichen Museen stands for a number of collections of unusual exhibits. So, if you are interested in things such as Easter bunnies, perfume flacons, guardian angels, model cars or chamber pots, this is the place to go to.

20. Isartor

Tal 43

S-Bahn: Isartor

Isartor is Munich's eastern city gate; it originates from the fortress which enclosed the city in the 14th century.

Today the gate has been renovated and partially reconstructed to resemble what it looked like originally. With its impressive towers it is a fine example of the solid city protection of that time. It is the only one of the gates still standing with its central tower preserved.

21. Müllersches Volksbad

Rosenheimer Straße 1

www.swm.de

S-Bahn: Isartor

Müllersches Volksbad is a public swimming facility, built in Art Nouveau in 1901 as one of the finest in the world at that time.

There are two larger basins, which were originally reserved for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The constructional settings are striking and quite different from modern day public swimming-pools. The place also has a steam bath, among other things. There is a water tower on the building which more or less resembles a church tower.

22. Deutsches Museum

Museumsinsel 1

www.deutsches-museum.de

S-Bahn: Isartor

U-Bahn: Frauenhoferstraße

Deutsches Museum is the largest museum of technology and natural sciences, and the collection is indeed both exciting and enormous in size. Here is practically everything a curious child could desire, aeroplanes, cars, model trains, space travels, telecommunications etc.

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Tour 4: Munich

23. Alter Hof



Alter Hof 1

www.alter-hof.de

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

The buildings and gardens of Alter Hof are a fine example of Munich's architecture in the Middle Ages. The buildings were part of the old castle, which was the country's political hub during the reign of the Emperor Ludvig IV of the German-Roman Empire. As early as the mid-thirteenth century though, the place was the city's first residence for dukes and emperors.

24. Hofbräuhaus am Platzl



Am Platzl 9

www.hofbraeuhaus.de

S-Bahn: Marienplatz

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

Hofbräuhaus is a widely famous Bavarian brewery, which was founded by Duke Wilhelm V in 1589 as a tavern and brewery for the court. Since 1828 it has been accessible to the public. The present buildings were built in 1896-1897.

The place made history on February 24th 1920, when approximately 2.000 people were gathered for the foundation of NSDAP, the German Nazi party. It was the first major popular assembly arranged by Adolf Hitler, and it was on this occasion that he presented the 25-item programme which was to become the foundation of the Nazi ideology. Today, tourists as well as locals enjoy the fantastic ambience of Hofbräuhaus. There is Bavaria music, lederhosen and, of course, the illicitly brewed beer.

25. Bayerische Staatsoper



Max-Joseph-Platz 2

www.staatsoper.de

U-Bahn: Odeonsplatz

Next to Residenz lies the national theatre, which today houses the well-reputed Bavarian opera; the ballet theatre of the town also performs here.

The building itself, Nationaltheater, was built in 1811-1818, though it has later been revamped on different occasions. The stage of the theatre is one of the largest in the world, and in the large audience area, accommodating more than 2.000 people, the royal box is the central feature.

26. Residenz



Residenzstraße 1

www.residenz-muenchen.de

U-Bahn: Odeonsplatz

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The castle Residenz is Munich's old city-castle, and it is built over many centuries by the different leaders of Bayern: dukes, electors, emperors and kings. There have been buildings in the location since 1385. Maximilian I had Alte Residenz built in the existing complex. Königsbau was built under Ludwig I with inspiration taken from Florence's Palazzo Pitti. Of other special interest one could mention the 250 metres long Festsaalbau and the royal stables, Marstall, built in 1817-1822. Additionally, you can walk around and enjoy the many gardens and interiors of the place.

The interior of the large beautiful hall Antiquarium is astonishing; it was designed in 1568-1571 to house the large antique collections of Albrecht V. Late the hall has been used as banquet hall. There are a number of halls from the early 1600s as well as many from the Baroque period of the 1700s. The New Classicism of the 1800s is represented by a lot of furnishings in the Königsbau-wing.

Of particular interest is the Cuveilles-theatre, which was built in 1751-1753. It is regarded as the most impressive Rococo-style theatre in the country.

26a. Residenz' museer

In the Residenz-castle you can see many fine collections. In the east-wing is the castle's treasury, which is brimfull of unique objects dating back to the early Middle Ages; items such as royal crowns, various jewellery, icons, the possessions of emperors. In Residenz it is also possible to see one of the world's largest collections of coins, bank notes and medals.

27. Maximilianeum

Max-Planck-Straße 1

www.maximilianeum.de

www.bayern.landtag.de

U-Bahn: Max-Weber-Platz

In 1857 King Max II laid the corner stone of the great building, Maximilianeum, which is like a vista point at the end of the pomp-street, Maximilianstraße. The building was finished in 1874, and it looks very impressive from the distance. But closer up you can see that quite a few of the side-wings are built like set pieces.

Today the Maximilaneum houses the Bavarian land parliament as well as an institution for gifted students from the Bavarian and Pfalz regions. Among the famous students one can mention the physicist Werner Heisenberg and the Bavarian politician Franz Josef Strauß.



Tour 5: Munich

28. Ludwigstraße



Ludwigstraße
U-Bahn: Odeonsplatz

The pomp-street Ludwigstraße was laid out in the early 1800s during the reign of Ludwig I as the city's new and worthy entrance befitting its status as royal residential city. The street was part of a large-scale expansion plan to the north, and through its buildings it was to represent art, science, the Roman-Catholic Christianity as well as the areas status as kingdom.

The pomp-street itself is the stretch between Odeonplatz/Feldherrnhalle in the south and Siegestor to the north, and the idea behind the original buildings was the so-called Roman arch style, a specific German development of late Classicism.

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29. Theatinerkirche



Theatinerstraße 22

www.theatinerkirche.de

U-Bahn: Odeonsplatz

Theatinerkirche is an Italian inspired basilica built in 1663-1692 as both Court Church and Mother Church for the Catholic Theatiner-order. The style is Italian late-Baroque and the building had, as the first in that style north of the Alps, significant influence on the other Baroque buildings of South Germany.

In 1801 the surrounding abbeys were secularised, and the Theatiner-order was no longer active here. Ministries moved into the abbeys whereas the church kept its status as Court- and diocese church.

Quite a few regents and wives are buried in Theatinerkirche, among them Emperor Karl VII.

30. Feldherrnhalle

Odeonsplatz

U-Bahn: Odeonsplatz

At the southern entrance to the street Ludwigstraße stands Feldherrnhalle, which was built in 1841-1844 in commemoration of famous Bavarian military commanders who also served in the battles of the area during the Thirty Years' War. The style is Florentine loggia, and Feldherrnhalle is indeed modelled on Loggia dei Lanzi in Florence. On November 9, 1923, the German Nazi party organised an illegal march, which was stopped at Feldherrnhalle by the local police. On that occasion Hermann Göring was wounded and Adolf Hitler arrested. The march was part of the so-called Beer Hall Putsch.

31. Hofgarten

Hofgartenstraße

U-Bahn: Odeonsplatz

Hofgarten is Residenz's palace garden, and it lies along the northern front of the Festsaalhaus. It was landscaped under Maximilian I, and the centrally placed circular French-style temple was built in 1615.

Opposite Festsaalbau is a gallery which houses a theatre museum, whereas the imposing dome-embellished building to the east was built in 1900-1905 as military museum. Nowadays the building houses the Bavarian State Chancellery

32. Prinz Carl Palais



Königinstraße 1

www.bayern.de

U-Bahn: Odeonsplatz

The palace Prinz-Carl-Palais was built in 1804-1806 in early new-Classicism. It is named after Ludvig I's brother, Carl, who lived here from 1825 to his death in 1875. Following a period of varying status, not least as the Austria-Hungarian diplomatic mission in Munich, it has been residence of the Prime Minister of Bavaria since 1924.

33. Haus der Kunst

Prinzregentenstraße 1

U-Bahn: Odeonsplatz/Lehel

www.hausderkunst.de

Haus der Kunst is an exhibition-building, built in 1933-1937 as replacement for the large glass-palace, Glaspalast, which lay on the green grounds directly north of Justizpalast.

In the years 1937 to 1944, a large annual German exhibition, Große Deutsche Kunstausstellung, was held, and until 1939 Adolf Hitler held a speech at the annual day of German art, Tag der Deutschen Kunst.

From its opening, the building took the form of being an experience, both in terms of art, comfort and gastronomy, and the place was well-attended.

34. Englischer Garten

Entrance from, for example,

Prinzregentenstraße or Königinstraße

www.schloesser.bayern.de

U-Bahn: Odeonsplatz/Lehel

The English landscape garden, Englischer Garten, lies like a green wedge from the core of Munich, through suburbs and all the way out of the city. It is one of the largest city parks in the world.

In 1789, the former military area was turned into Europe's first proper national park by the regent Karl Theodor. Since then, lakes have been landscaped and various buildings have been built; among them a 25 metres tall Chinese tower, a circular temple in Greek style and a Japanese teahouse.

35. Bayerische Staatsbibliothek

Ludwigstraße 16

www.bsb-muenchen.de

U-Bahn: Universität

The Bavarian national library is, with its millions of volumes, the second largest in the German speaking world. Among the books and documents of special interest is one of Gutenberg's original bibles and one of Niebelungenlieds' handwritten documents.

The library is founded in 1558 by Duke Albrecht V

36. Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität

Ludwigstraße/Professor-Huber-Platz

www.lmu.de

U-Bahn: Universität

Munich's Ludwig-Maximilians-University is the largest in Germany and constitutes one of the large building complexes on Ludwigstraße. The history of the university dates back to 1472, where it was founded in the town of Ingolstadt. In the 1802 it was moved to Landshut, and in 1826 it was moved again, this time to Munich.

Numerous famous people have studied at the university, among them the composer Richard Strauss, federal chancellors Konrad Adenauer and Karl Carstens, the presidents Theodor Heuss and Roman Herzog, tv-celebrity Thomas Gottschalk and Joseph Ratzinger, who is now Pope Benedict XVI

37. Siegestor



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Ludwigstraße**U-Bahn: Universität**

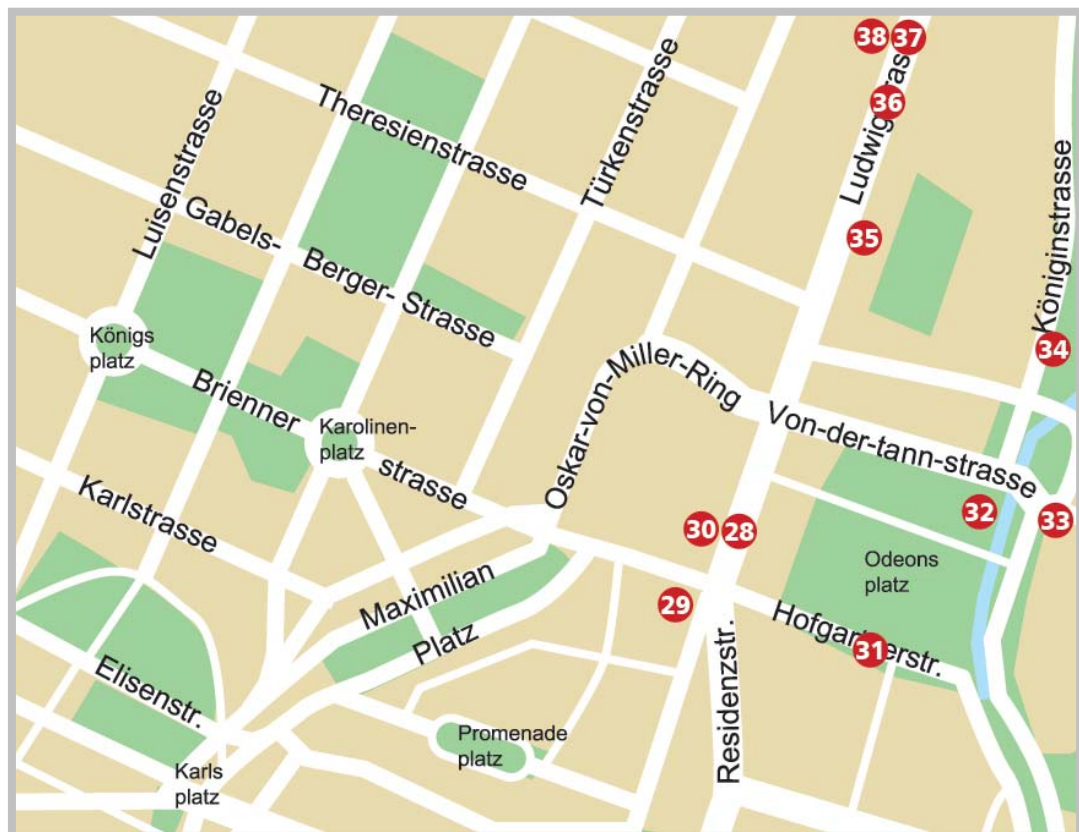
Munich's triumphal arch, Siegestor, closes Ludwigstraße to the north. The arch was built in 1842-1850 in remembrance of the armies of Bavaria. Topmost are four stately lions similar to those on the Arch of Constantine in Rome.

38. Akademie der Bildenden Künste**Akademiestraße 2**

www.adbk.de

U-Bahn: Universität

Akademie der Bildenden Künste is Munich's academy of art. The building was brilliantly constructed in 1874-1887, with inspiration obviously taken from Venetian Renaissance.



Tour 6: Munich

39. Neue Pinakothek

Barer Straße 29

www.pinakothek.de

U-Bahn: Königsplatz

The art museum Neue Pinakothek holds a fine collection of European paintings from the 1700s to the early 20th century. It has a special collection of German paintings from the 19th century, indeed the most extensive of its kind. At the museum there are, furthermore, pieces by classical English landscape painters, French Impressionists as well as other great artists like Gustav Klimt, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec and Bertel Thorvaldsen.

40. Alte Pinakothek

Barer Straße 27

www.pinakothek.de

U-Bahn: Königsplatz

Of the three sections of the art museum, Pinakothek, Alte Pinakothek covers the period from the Middle Ages to the 18th century, and the collection is among the finest in the world of its kind. There you find a range of halls and areas organised according to geography and era, such as Venetian art, Italian baroque painters and paintings of Flemish artists. Frans Hals and El Greco are just two of the numerous well-known masters represented.

The beautiful museum building was built in 1826-1836, and was at that time the largest museum building in the world.

41. Pinakothek der Moderne

Barer Straße 40

www.pinakothek.de

U-Bahn: Königsplatz

Pinakothek der Moderne is Germany's largest museum of modern art, and is with its opening in 2002 the latest of Munich's three Pinakoteks.

The museum displays collections of different art forms from the 1900s up to present time, among which are sculptures, paintings and photographs. The styles are Bauhaus, Cubism, Pop Art and many others.

42. Karolinenplatz



Karolinenplatz

U-Bahn: Königsplatz

The square Karolinenplatz was laid out in the 1800s according to Parisian example. In the middle of the square is an obelisk, erected in 1833 in remembrance of the soldiers who fell during wars and battles in Russia.

43. Braunes Haus

Brienner Straße 45**www.ns-dokumentationszentrum-muenchen.de****U-Bahn: Königsplatz**

During the years 1930 to 1945, the building Braunes Haus was fitted out as offices for the German Nazi party NSDAP. It opened as national headquarters for the party, and many high-ranking Nazis had offices here, such as Adolf Hitler, Hermann Göring and Heinrich Himmler. The so-called Blood banner which was carried during the Beer Hall Putsch was also stored in Braunes Haus. The building was bombed during World War 2 and demolished in 1947. A documentation centre for the Nazi background is now in the planning stages

44. Staatliche Hochschule für Musik/
Führerbau**Arcisstraße 12****www.musikhochschule-muenchen.de****U-Bahn: Königsplatz**

Munich's current music college was built in 1933-1935 as part of Adolf Hitler's and the Nazi party's administration and representation under the name Führerbau. The building was inaugurated in 1937 with attendance of the Italian Benito Mussolini, and this was one factor in the conversion of Königsplatz into a kind of ideological centre for Nazism. Other parts that were built were two "Honour Temples" (Ehrentempel), erected at Führerbau on each side of Brienner Straße; today one can see their preserved foundations as well as the administration building to the south, which is identical to Führerbau.

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Führerbau lay next to Braunes Haus and was intended to house a future leader's museum for Adolf Hitler. After World War 2 the American military administration made use of the building until it was turned into a college

45. Königsplatz



Königsplatz

U-Bahn: Königsplatz

King Ludwig I constructed the square Königsplatz as a centre for the city's art. With the fine art museums, Glyptothek and Staatliche Antikensammlung, on each side of Brienner Straße, this is a status still held by the place.

In addition to the museums the most important building on the square is the Propyläen-gate, which is built in 1848-1862. As is the case with the two museums, the style is Greek, and the objective was indeed to reproduce a small corner of Athen in Munich.

In the 1930s, the square was planned as and rebuilt to be the centre of Nazi ideology, which could be said to have started in a historical sense with the Beer Hall Putsch in 1923. The wide promenade was used for parades, and various buildings were built there, such as Führerbau containing Adolf Hitler's local office

46. Glyptothek



Königsplatz

www.stm-wfk.bayern.de/kunst/museen

U-Bahn: Königsplatz

Munich's temple-like Glyptothek holds one of Germany's largest collections of classical art. The exhibitions' primary collection is of Greek art, and one of the highlights is the 2500 year old statues from the temple of Aegina. There are, however, also artefacts representing archaic art, as well as Roman works of art.

The museum is built in 1816-1830 by Ludwig I, who later became king.

47. Staatliche Antikensammlung

Königsplatz

www.stm-wfk.bayern.de/kunst/museen

U-Bahn: Königsplatz

Ludwig I had the art museum Staatliche Antikensammlung built in Corinthian temple style in 1838-1845. The museum was built across from Glyptothek, and together they form a very beautiful whole.

One of the largest collections of Greek, Roman and Etruscan art in Germany is on display at the museum. The museum's collection of Greek ceramics is one of the finest in the world.

48. Städtische Galerie im Lenbachhaus & Kunstbau München



Luisenstraße 33

www.lenbachhaus.de

U-Bahn: Königplatz

The art museum in Lenbachhaus is built up around works of artists who have worked in Munich. The exhibition is particularly famous for the many pieces from the group of artists named “Blauer Reiter” in which, among other things, one can see more than 90 oil paintings of Kandinsky.

The museum is arranged in a 19th century palace in Tuscan building style; it used to belong to Franz von Lenbach, after whom it is named.

In 1994 the museum was expanded with Kunstbau, which was set up on a disused middle floor at Königplatz's U-Bahn-station.

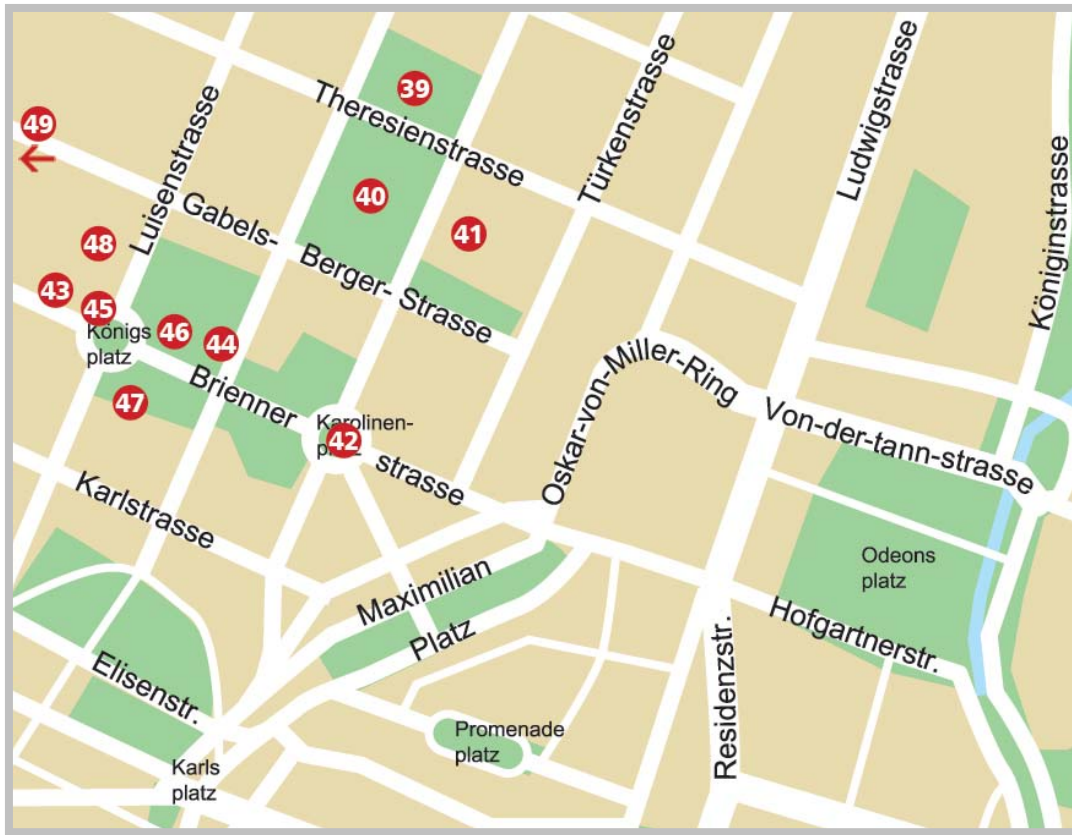
49. Löwenbräukeller

Nymphenburger Str. 2/Stieglmaierplatz

www.loewerbraeukeller.com

U-Bahn: Stiglmaierplatz

If you like beer, then a visit to Munich ought to include a trip to the city's famous brewery, Löwenbräu, which has Bavarian food and drink in their Löwenbräukeller. Here you can get delicious food and Bavarian beer, and you can enjoy yourself in the outdoor Biergarten or in one of the large and festive halls.



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Day Tours from Munich

50. Schloß Nymphenburg



Nymphenburger Schloßbrondell, 7 km W

www.schloesser.bayern.de

U-Bahn: Gern

In the western part of Munich lies the imposing baroque castle Nymphenburg, which is built in 1664-1675 as a gift from Elector Ferdinand Maria to his wife Adelheid von Savoyen.

Nymphenburg served through centuries as summer residence of the Bavarian regents, and the numerous halls underwent many a reconstruction and redecoration. Today you find, among other things, Ludwig I's well-known gallery of beauties, which consists of paintings of the most beautiful women of that time. In addition to the splendour of the castle itself, there are various museums worth taking a look at. The Marstall Museum displays the coaches owned by the royal family over many years. Porzellansammlung shows the local porcelain production which dates back to 1747. Finally, there is also a modern natural history museum.

50. Schloß Nymphenburg

The castle park of Nymphenburg is one of Germany's most impressive grounds with its formal gardens, lakes, waterfalls, channels, to name a few. The park is traversed in an east-west direction by a canal which reaches from the formal garden by the castle itself to the west through the large landscape garden.

There are three smaller castles in the castle park, and they are all unique and worth the walk. South-west of Nymphenburg lies the small Amalienburg, and if you continue to the west, you reach the beautiful Badenburg next to the largest lake in the park, Große See. On the opposite bank of the lake is the Apollo temple. North of the central canal, and next to another one of the park's large lakes, lies the building Pagadenburg.

51. Olympiapark



Dachauer Straße, 5 km N

www.olympia-park-muenchen.de

U-Bahn: Olympiazentrum

In 1972 Munich hosted the 20th Olympic Games, and in connection with this Olympiapark was built. These days the central stadium is not least known as home ground for one of Europe's most successful football teams, Bayern München.

The canvas architecture of the stadium is characteristic, and there is an extremely good view from the viewing platform 200 metres up in the 290 metres tall Olympiaturm. From here you can see the Olympic facility, Munich, and in clear visibility even the Alps which are situated 50 km to the south.

52. Dachau



Dachau, 23 km NW

www.dachau.info

www.schloesser.bayern.de

www.kz-gedenkstaette-dachau.de

Station: Dachau

In the town Dachau you can see the idyllic Schloß Dachau (Schloßstraße 7), which was the favoured country home for Munich's court in the 1700s. The castle itself dates back to the 16th and 17th centuries.

Dachau is also home of a concentration camp which in 1955 was set up as the current memorial area under the name KZ-Gedenkstätte Dachau (Alte Römerstraße 75). The history of the place during the period of 1933 to 1945 is delineated in the preserved buildings.

53. Garmisch-Partenkirchen

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, 90 km SW

www.garmisch-partenkirchen.de

Station: Garmisch-Partenkirchen

Like Munich, the ski resort Garmisch-Partenkirchen has also been the host of the Olympic Games, namely the winter games in 1936. The town is situated at the base of the Alps, which is the greatest attraction of the area, and which creates a fantastic setting in the idyllic town.

53a. Zugspitze**Bahnhof, Olympiastraße**www.zugspitze.de

Zugspitze is with its 2.962 metres Germany's highest mountain and is unlike many other alp tops easily accessible for tourists. On the very top there is among other things a restaurant and a terrace from which there is a nice view.

There are several routes to the top of Zugspitze. From Garmisch-Partenkirchen it is easiest to take the rack-railway from the train station. The railway brings you up to the cable car, which again brings you further up to the top. Please note that the ride takes quite a while, but that it is all worth it once you find yourself standing on the mountain top.

If you wish to take the trip to more than one mountain, then Alpspitze would be a natural choice. Alpspitze's pyramid-shaped top is one of the landmarks of the area, and a 3.800 metres long cable car goes up the mountain.

53b. Lindenhof**Linderhofer Straße**www.linderhof.de

In the beautiful mountain valleys north-west of Garmisch-Partenkirchen lies the beautiful castle Lindenhof, which was one of King Ludwig II's residences.

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The king had Lindenhof built himself, and his fondness of the place is noticeable not least in the garden, which, in addition to lakes and fountains, has things such as an artificial stalactite cave.

The grounds are very much worth visiting, for the castle and castle garden itself, but also because of their mountain location.

54. Chiemsee



Chiemsee, 90 km SE

www.chiemsee.de

Station: Prien

Lake Chiemsee, also called the Bavarian Sea, constitutes a very beautiful natural resort with lots of opportunities for relaxation and activities. The major attraction is a boating trip on the lake itself which has two islands, Herreninsel and Fraueninsel, that both offer beautiful buildings.

It is possible to sail to both islands from the town Prien on the western bank of the lake.

54a. Herreninsel



Herreninsel

www.schloesser.bayern.de

www.herren-chiemsee.de

The impressive Neues Schloß Herrenchiemsee and the abbey, called Altes Schloß, both lie on the comparatively small island (2,15 sq km) Herreninsel.

Neues Schloß is devised and built by Ludwig II in 1878. Inspiration was obviously taken from Versailles, and Neues Schloß is grandly thought out. Only about 20 rooms and halls were finished due to the king's building of many other pompous buildings, which resulted in a shortage of money to complete the work.

The castle's Hall of Mirrors is a must see. Here you can sense the atmosphere of Versailles. The remaining completed halls are also beautiful. An exhibition about Ludwig II's life has been arranged in some of the castle's other rooms. The castle park is beautifully landscaped in an axis with a vista to Chiemsee in both directions and a large fountain in front of the castle.

Altes Schloß is actually a Benedictine monastery, founded in the 700s. The current buildings are built in the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1803 the monastery was broken up. When Ludwig II bought the island in 1873 he set up residence in the monastery, Altes Schloß, while he was planning the building of the new castle.

Altes Schloß was in 1948 the venue where political leaders gathered to form the new German constitution. Today the place houses a museum built around this theme and one describing the history of the monastery.

54b. Fraueninsel

Fraueninsel

The island Fraueninsel is with its 0.15 square kilometres a small, but very nice island with gardens and low picturesque houses. As on Herreninsel, there is also an old Benedictine monastery here, founded in the 9th century. The fresco-adorned Roman gate from the monastery's earlier days still exists.

55. Berchtesgaden



Berchtesgaden, 150 km SE

www.berchtesgaden.de

All the way down in the south-eastern corner of Germany lies the town of Berchtesgaden/ It is

tugged away in a cosy little corner of the countryside by the same name, and bordered by the Alps on three sides. The town itself is characterised by a pleasant atmosphere and a surrounding landscape which offers one interesting experience after the other.

55a. Obersalzberg



E.g. Kehlstein

www.obersalzberg.de

The scenic mountains of Obersalzberg are known for their beautiful nature and for Adolf Hitler's affection for the area which led to the place being enhanced with a great deal of facilities after the Nazis came into power in 1933.

1.834 metres up on the mountain Kehlstein lies the house Kehlsteinhaus, which was an official present for Adolf Hitler on his 50th birthday in 1939. Kehlsteinhaus is literally on the top of the mountain and is also referred to as Eagle's Nest, Adlerhorst. Hitler, nevertheless, spent most of his time in Berchtesgaden in his other and more regular residence in the area, Berghof.

Top politicians such as Hermann Göring, Albert Speer and Martin Bormann also had houses here, just as there were underground bunkers and other facilities.

55b. Königsseewww.koenigssee.comwww.seenschiffahrt.de

The focal point of the countryside, and in many people's opinion the most beautiful place in Berchtesgaden, is the exceptionally beautiful lake, Königssee, which meanders between majestic mountains. It is possible to sail on the Königssee in electrically driven or pedal boats, and one possible excursion on the western bank is the pilgrim's church St. Bartholomä

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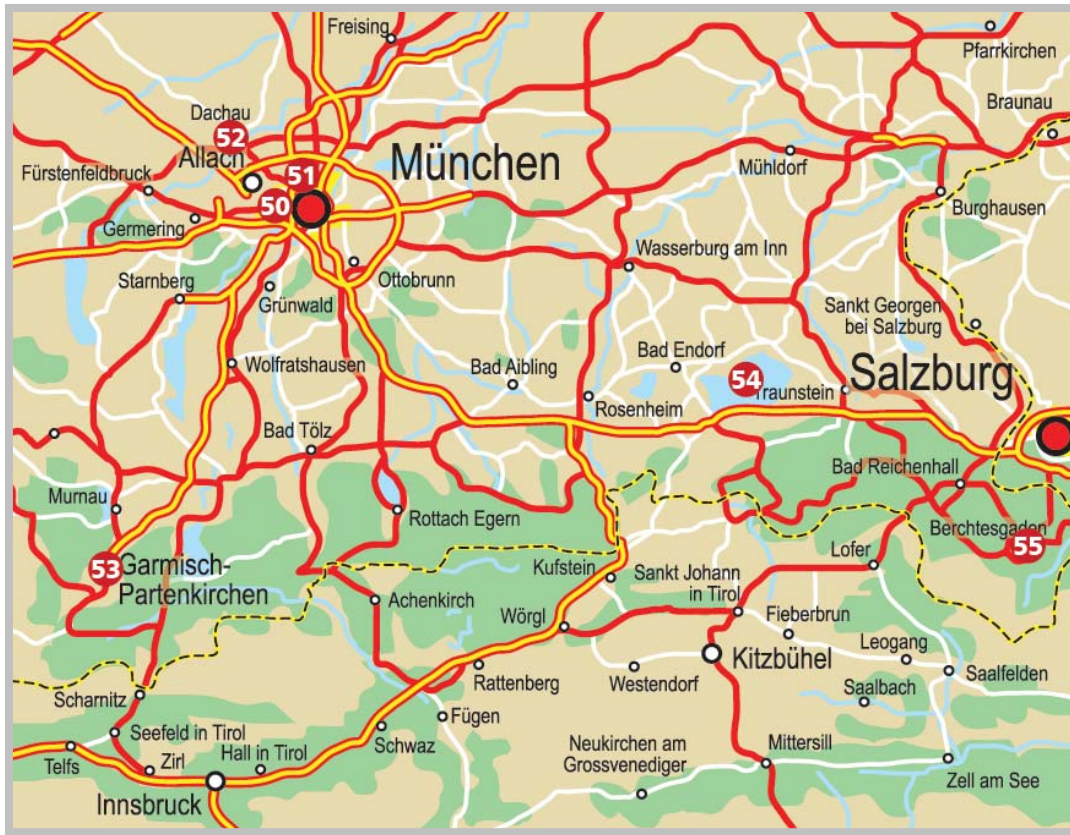
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With children in Munich

Bavaria Filmstadt (Bavariafilmplatz 7,
Geiseltgasteig):
www.filmstadt.de

Circus Krone (Zirkus-Krone-Straße 1):
www.cirkus-krone.de

Munich Zoo (Tierpark Hellabrunn, Tierparkstr.
30):
www.zoo-munich.de

Märchenwald Wolfratshausen (Kräuterstraße 39,
Wolfratshausen, 28 km S):
www.maerchenwald-isartal.de

Skyline Park (Hartfeld 1, Bad Wörishofen, 80 km
W):
www.skylinepark.de

Wildpark Poing (Hauptstraße 29, Poing, 22 km
E):
www.wildpark-poing.de

Shopping in Munich

Marienplatz, Karlsplatz, Neuhauserstraße,
Kaufingerstraße, Maximilianstraße,
Residenzstraße, Theatinerstraße.

Fünf Höfe (Theatinerstraße 15):
www.fuenfhoefe.de

Galeria Kaufhof (Karlsplatz 21-24):
www.galeria-kaufhof.de

Hertie (Bahnhofplatz 7 or Leopoldstraße 82):
www.hertie.de

Karstadt (Neuhauserstraße 18):
www.karstadt.de

Olympia-Einkaufszentrum (Hanauer Straße 68):
www.olympia-einkaufszentrum.de

PEP (Ollenhauerstraße 6):
www.einkaufscenter-neuperlach.de

Public transport i Munich

Munich's city-transport:
www.mvg-mobil.de

Munich Airport:
www.munich-airport.de

German railways:
www.db.de

Metro Map



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Facts about Germany



Political

Official name	Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Capital	Berlin
Form of government	Federal republic
Head of state	President Horst Köhler
Head of government	Chancellor Angela Merkel
National day	3 rd October
Achieved independence	Has never been subject to another country
Primary religion	Christianity
Language	German
Area	357.021 km ²
Population (2000)	82,707,000

Borders on

North	Denmark, the North Sea, the Baltic Sea
South	Switzerland, Austria
East	Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria
Vest	Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, France

Highest mountains

Zugspitze	2,962 metres
Schneefernerkopf	2,875 metres
Wetterspitzen	2,747 metres
Hochwanner	2,746 metres
Mittlere Höllentalspitze	2,740 metres
Watzmann-Mittelspitze	2,713 metres
Watzmann-Südspitze	2,712 metres
Hochblassen	2,703 metres
Leutascher Dreitorspitze	2,682 metres
Plattspitzen	2,679 metres

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Largest islands

Rügen	926 km ²
Usedom	445 km ² , hereof 373 km ² in Germany
Fehmarn	185 km ²
Sylt	99 km ²
Föhr	82 km ²
Pellworm	37 km ²
Poel	36 km ²
Borkum	31 km ²
Nordeney	26 km ²
Amrum	20 km ²

Largest lakes

Bodensee	536 km ²
Müritz	117 km ²
Chiemsee	80 km ²
Schweriner See	62 km ²
Starnberger See	56 km ²
Ammersee	47 km ²
Plauer See	39 km ²
Kummerower See	32 km ²
Steinhuder See	29 km ²
Großer Plöner See	29 km ²

Longest rivers*

Donau	2 860 km
Rhein	1 320 km
Elbe	1 165 km
Oder	866 km
Mosel	544 km
Main	524 km
Weser	452 km
Lausitzer Neiße	252 km

*the rivers run partially in countries other than Germany

Largest cities (2006)

Berlin	3,275,000
Hamburg	1,686,000
München	1,185,000
Köln	965,000
Frankfurt	648,000
Essen	589,000
Dortmund	588,000
Stuttgart	581,000
Düsseldorf	569,000
Bremen	528,000

Administrative subdivision

Countries of the BRD	Capital	Area
Baden-Württemberg	Stuttgart	35,752 km ²
Bayern	München	70,549 km ²
Berlin	Berlin	892 km ²
Brandenburg	Potsdam	29,477 km ²
Bremen	Bremen	404 km ²
Hamburg	Hamburg	755 km ²
Hessen	Wiesbaden	21,115 km ²
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Schwerin	23,174 km ²
Niedersachsen	Hannover	47,618 km ²
Nordrhein-Westfalen	Düsseldorf	34,043 km ²
Rheinland-Pfalz	Mainz	19,847 km ²
Saarland	Saarbrücken	2,569 km ²
Sachsen	Dresden	18,416 km ²
Sachsen-Anhalt	Magdeburg	20,445 km ²
Schleswig-Holstein	Kiel	15,763 km ²
Thüringen	Erfurt	16,172 km ²

Heads of state since 1871**Germany**

Wilhelm I	1871-1888
Friedrich III	1888-1888
Wilhelm II	1888-1918
Friedrich Ebert	1919-1925
Hans Luther	1925-1925
Walter Simons	1925-1925
Paul von Hindenburg	1925-1934
Adolf Hitler	1934-1945
Karl Dönitz	1945-1945

Western Germany

Theodor Heuss	1949-1959
Heinrich Lübke	1959-1969
Gustav Heinemann	1969-1974
Walter Scheel	1974-1979
Karl Carstens	1979-1984
Richard von Weizsäcker	1984-1990

DDR

Wilhelm Pieck	1949-1960
Walter Ulbricht	1960-1973
Willi Stoph	1973-1976
Erich Honecker	1976-1989
Egon Krenz	1989-1989
Manfred Gerlach	1989-1990
Sabine Bergmann-Pohl	1990-1990

Germany

Richard von Weizsäcker	1990-1994
Roman Herzog	1994-1999
Johannes Rau	1999-2004
Horst Köhler	2004-

Chancellors (DDR: Presidents of the Cabinet of ministers) since 1949**DDR**

Otto Grotewohl	1949-1964
Willi Stoph	1964-1973 and 1976-1989
Horst Sindermann	1973-1976
Hans Modrow	1989-1990
Lothar de Maizière	1990-1990

Western Germany

Konrad Adenauer	1949-1963
Ludwig Erhard	1963-1966
Kurt Georg Kiesinger	1966-1969
Willy Brandt	1969-1974
Helmut Schmidt	1974-1982
Helmut Kohl	1982-1998 (Western Germany and Germany)

Germany

Gerhard Schröder	1998-2005
Angela Merkel	2005-

Bank holidays and remembrance days*

January 1 st	New Year's Day
Easter holidays – 2 days	Good Friday
Date varies	Easter Sunday
Easter day + 1 day	Easter Monday
May 1 st	Labour Day
Easter Sunday + 39 days	Ascension Day
Easter Sunday + 49 days	Whit Sunday
Easter Sunday + 50 days	Whit Monday
October 3 rd	Reunion Day
December 25 th	Christmas Day
December 26 th	Boxing Day

*others vary between countries within the BRD

Various facts

Currency	Euro
Currency code	EUR
Time zone	CET (UTC+1)
Country code	D
Internet domain	.de
Telephone country code	+49

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Climate – Berlin	24 hour mean temperature (°C)	Precipitation (millimetres)
January	-0.9	42
February	0.5	33
March	3.5	35
April	8.4	40
May	13.5	53
June	17.1	76
July	18.5	57
August	17.9	60
September	14.2	48
October	9.0	39
November	3.9	47
December	0.9	51

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate – Hamburg	24 hour mean temperature (°C)	Precipitation (millimetres)
January	0.5	61
February	0.7	40
March	3.5	52
April	7.2	47
May	12.0	55
June	15.4	74
July	16.7	81
August	16.5	79
September	13.4	68
October	9.5	62
November	5.0	65
December	2.1	71

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate – Munich	24 hour mean temperature (°C)	Precipitation (millimetres)
January	-1.8	49
February	-0.6	43
March	2.8	52
April	7.5	70
May	12.4	101
June	15.6	123
July	17.4	127
August	16.8	112
September	13.2	83
October	7.8	62
November	2.4	54
December	-0.9	51

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

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Climate – Frankfurt	24 hour mean temperature (°C)	Precipitation (millimetres)
January	0.5	45
February	1.5	42
March	5.0	54
April	9.3	60
May	13.6	61
June	16.9	73
July	18.7	60
August	18.2	73
September	15.0	54
October	10.3	56
November	4.7	58
December	1.4	55

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate – Erfurt	24 hour mean temperature (°C)	Precipitation (millimetres)
January	-1.1	29
February	0.0	26
March	3.0	31
April	7.3	40
May	12.1	56
June	15.5	66
July	17.1	65
August	16.4	55
September	13.2	42
October	8.5	41
November	3.2	35
December	0.2	30

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Phrase book

Courtesy phrases

Greetings	Begrüßungen
Good morning	Guten Morgen
Good day	Guten Tag
Good afternoon	Guten Tag
Good night	Gute Nacht
Hi/Hey	Hallo
farewell	Lebewohl
See you	Auf Wiedersehen
Others	Andere
Thanks	Danke
Thanks for the help	Danke für die Hilfe
Yes	Ja
No	Nein
Okay	In Ordnung
Be so good	Könnten Sie bitte
Be so kind	Könnten Sie so freundlich sein
Sorry	Entschuldigung
My name is.....	Mein Name ist
What is your name?	Wie heißt Du?

Question (Inquiring) words

What...?	Was?
Where...?	Wo?
When...?	Wann?
Who...?	Wer?
How...?	Wie?
Why...?	Warum?

Find way

To the right	rechts herum
To the left	links herum
Straight on	geradeaus
Back	zurück
Where is?	Wo ist?
Can you show the way to.....?	Können Sie mir den Weg nach ... zeigen?
Where am I/we at present?	Wo bin ich momentan?

How do I reach....?	Wie erreiche ich ?
how far is it to.....?	Wie weit ist es bis nach ?
Where is the nearest station?	Wo ist der nächste Bahnhof?
Address	Adresse
What is the address?	Wie ist die Adresse?

Tourist in the city

Have you a city map?	Haben Sie einen Stadtplan?
What shall I see here in this city?	Was sollte ich mir in dieser Stadt anschauen?
Can you recommend a sight seeing tour?	Können Sie mir eine Stadtführung empfehlen?

Visit to the toilet

Toilet	Die Toilette aufsuchen Toilette
Have you a toilet?	Haben Sie eine Toilette?
Do you have some more toilet paper?	Haben Sie mehr Toilettenpapier?
Can I change the toilet?	Kann ich eine andere Toilette verwenden?

Transport for the trip

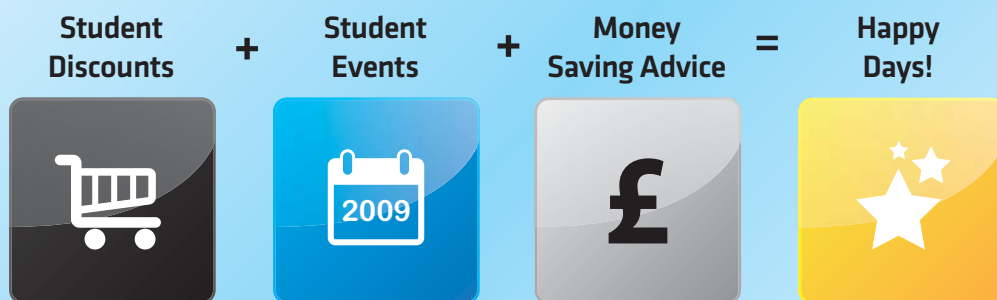
Railway	Eisenbahn
Underground railway	die Untergrundbahn (die U-Bahn)
Train	Zug
Till what time does the train run?	Bis wann fährt der Zug?
Time table	Zeitplan
Station (train)	Bahnhof

Bus and Tram

Tram	Bus und Straßenbahn Straßenbahn
Bus	Bus
Till what time does the bus/tram run....?	Bis wann fährt der Bus/die Straßenbahn?
At what time is the last bus/tram?	Wann fährt der letzte Bus/ die letzte Straßenbahn?
Station (bus)	Busbahnhof

Stop	Haltestelle	Taxi	Taxi
Airway	Luftweg	Drive me to this address	Fahren Sie mich zu dieser Adresse
Airport	Flughafen	I shall go to.....	Ich beabsichtige nach ... zu fahren
Check-in	Abfertigung	How much is it by taxi to?	Wieviel kostet es mit dem Taxi nach ... ?
Passport	Reisepass		
Ship	Schiff	General	Allgemein
Ferry	Fähre	Cycle	Fahrad
Port	Hafen	Motorcycle	Motorrad
Automobile	Automobil	Arrival/arrival time	Ankunftszeit
Motorcar	Auto	Departure/departure time	Abflugszeit
Car rental	Autovermietung	Baggage	Gepäck
Driving License	Führerschein	Baggage locker	Gepäckverschluss
I would like to hire a....	Ich würde gerne einen ... anmieten.		
Have you a children's seat?	Haben Sie einen Kindersitz?		
Does it run on petrol or diesel?	Ist das ein Diesel oder ein Benziner?		
Parking space	Parkplatz		
Multi-storeyed car park	mehrstöckiges Parkhaus		

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Entertainment

Cinema	Kino
Theatre	Theater
Match	Partie
Concert	Konzert
Park	Parkanlage
Circus	Zirkus
Museum	Museum
Amusement park	Vergnügungspark
Casino	Spielcasino
Disquothek	Diskotheke
Night club	Nachtclub
Aquarium	Aquarium
Zoological garden	Zoologischer Garten

Tickets

Adult	Erwachsener
Child	Kind
Pensioner	Rentner
Student	Student
Can I get a ticket?	Kann ich einen Fahrschein haben?
Can I get a daily ticket?	Kann ich einen Tagesfahrschein haben?

In the hotel

I/we have a reservation	Ich habe eine Reservierung / Wir haben eine Reservierung
The name is....	Der Name ist ...
Single room	Einzelzimmer
Double room	Doppelzimmer
What is the room number?	Wie ist die Zimmernummer?
Which floor?	Auf welchem Stock?
Where is the elevator?	Wo ist der Aufzug?
No smoking	Rauchen verboten
Smoking	Rauchen erlaubt
Have you a vacant room?	Haben Sie ein freies Zimmer?
What is the cost of a single-/double room?	Wieviel kostet ein Einzelzimmer/Doppelzimmer?

Can I order for an extra bed?	Kann ich ein Extrabett bestellen?
Have you a baby cot?	Haben Sie ein Kinderbett?
Where is the breakfast?	Wo ist das Frühstück?
When is the breakfast?	Wann ist das Frühstück?
When shall we check in?	Wann sollten wir einchecken?
Where can I park?	Wo kann ich parken?
Can I call for a taxi?	Kann ich ein Taxi bestellen?
Have you a card with the hotel's address?	Haben Sie eine Karte mit der Adresse des Hotels?
Have you a security locker?	Haben Sie ein Sicherheitsschloss?
Is there a swimming pool?	Gibt es ein Schwimmbad?
Can I ask for a wake up call?	Kann ich einen Weckruf haben?
Can I borrow an ironbox/-board?	Kann ich mir eine Eisenbox/Eisenplatte ausleihen?
Can I borrow a hair drier?	Kann ich einen Haartrockner ausleihen?
Can I keep my baggage?	Kann ich mein Gepäck behalten?
Can I request for extra toilet paper?	Kann ich zusätzliches Toilettenpapier anfordern?

On shopping

Shopping centre	Einkaufszentrum
Departmental stores	Fachwarenhäuser
Main shopping area	Haupteinkaufsgegend
Pedestrian street	Fußgängerstrasse
Is it available in large size?	Ist es in einer großen Größe vorhanden?
Is it available in small size?	Ist es in einer kleinen Größe vorhanden?
What is the cost of this/that?	Was kostet dies/das?

Do you have this/ these in my size?	Haben Sie dies in meiner Größe?
Can you pack this in a gift wrap?	Können Sie dies als Geschenk verpacken?
Do you accept credit card?	Kann ich mit Kreditkarte bezahlen?
When do you close?	Wann schließen Sie?
Open	Geöffnet
Closed	Geschlossen

In the restaurant/café

Breakfast	Frühstück
Lunch	Mittagessen
Supper	Abendessen
May I see the menu card?	Kann ich die Menükarte sehen?
May I see the liquor card?	Kann ich die Karte mit den alkoholischen Getränken sehen?
Menu for the children	Kindermenü
Vegetarian	Vegetarisch
Well done	durchgebraten
Medium	medium
Red (rare)	blutig
It must not be very strong	Es muss nicht sehr stark sein
I cannot bear....	Ich kann es nicht ertragen
Bill	Rechnung
May I pay?	Kann ich bezahlen?
Can I pay with the credit card?	Kann ich mit Kreditkarte bezahlen?

From the menu card

Starters	Vorspeisen
Main course	Hauptgang
Desserts	Nachspeise
Fish	Fisch
Shell fish	Meeresfrüchte
Poultry	Geflügel
Chicken	Hähnchen
Duck	Ente
Goose	Gans
Turkey	Pute
Pork	Schwein

Beef	Rind
Veal	Kalb
Lamb	Lamm
Bread	Brot
Butter	Butter
Egg	Ei
Yoghurt	Joghurt
Soup	Suppe
Salad	Salat
Sandwich	Vesperbrot
Sausages	Würstchen
Hotdog	Hot Dog
Pizza	Pizza
Hamburger	Hamburger
French fries	Pommes Frites
Cheese	Käse
Ice	Eis
Cake	Kuchen
Sugar	Zucker

Beverages

Milk	Getränke
Mineral water	Milch
Juice	Mineralwasser
Soda water	Fruchtsaft
Without ice	Sodawasser
Coffee	Ohne Eis
Tea	Kaffee
Cocoa	Tee
Beer	Kakao
White wine	Bier
Red wine	Weißwein
Champagne	Rotwein
Liquor	Champagner
Spirits	Liquor
	Spirituosen

Service

Knife	Service
Fork	Messer
Spoon	Gabel
Teaspoon	Löffel
chop stick	Teelöffel
Glass	Essstäbchen
Plate	Glas
Napkin	Teller
	Serviette

Bank, post, internet and telephone

Bank and money	Bank und Geld
Bank	Bank
Where is a bank?	Wo ist die Bank?
Automatic teller machine	Geldautomat
Where can I draw money?	Wo kann ich Geld wechseln?
Change money	Wechselgeld
Where can I change currency?	Wo kann ich Devisen wechseln?
What is the rate of exchange?	Wie hoch ist der Wechselkurs?

Post	Post
Post office	Post
Where is the post office?	Wo ist die Post?
Post box	Briefkasten
Where is a post box?	Wo ist der Briefkasten?
Stamp	Briefmarke
Do you have an envelope?	Haben Sie einen Briefumschlag?

Internet

Where is the internet café?

Do you have internet, which I can use?

Telephone

Can I borrow a telephone?

How do I ring abroad?

How much does it cost to ring to...?

Internet

Wo ist ein Internetcafé?

Haben Sie Internet, welches ich verwenden kann?

Telefon

Kann ich ein Telefon anmieten?

Wie kann ich ins Ausland telefonieren?

Wieviel kostet es nach anzurufen?

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Alarm and Sickness

Police and Fire Polizei und Feuerwehr

Help	Hilfe
I have been robbed	Ich bin ausgeraubt worden
Telephone the police	Rufen Sie die Polizei an
Police station	Polizeistation
Theft/stop the thief	Diebstahl, stoppt den Dieb
Fire/ the burner	Brand/ der Brenner
Ring up the fire fighting service	Rufen Sie die Feuerwehr an

Doctor and pharmacy Arzt und Apotheke

Ring for an ambulance	Rufen Sie einen Krankenwagen
Can you fix up an appointment with the doctor for me?	Können Sie einen Termin mit dem Arzt für mich vereinbaren?
Hospital	Krankenhaus
Doctor	Arzt
Pharmacy	Apotheke
Where is the pharmacy?	Wo ist die Apotheke?
I have pain	Ich habe Schmerzen
I have pain here	Ich habe hier Schmerzen
I have pain in the head	Ich habe Kopfschmerzen
I have nausea	Mir ist übel
I have diarrhoea	Ich habe Diarrhoe
I have pain in the stomach	Ich habe Magenschmerzen
Have you pills for head ache?	Haben Sie Tabletten gegen die Kopfschmerzen?
Have you pills for diarrhoea?	Haben Sie Tabletten gegen die Diarrhoe?
Tablets	Tabletten
Dentist	Zahnarzt
Can you fix up an appointment with the dentist for me?	Können Sie einen Termin mit dem Zahnarzt für mich vereinbaren

I have tooth ache

Ich habe Zahnschmerzen

Numbers

Zero	Null
One	Eins
Two	Zwei
Three	Drei
Four	Vier
Five	Fünf
Six	Sechs
Seven	Sieben
Eight	Acht
Nine	Neun
Ten	Zehn
Twenty	Zwanzig
Thirty	Dreißig
Fourty	Vierzig
Fifty	Fünfzig
Sixty	Sechzig
Seventy	Siebzig
Eighty	Achzig
Ninety	Neunzig
Hundred	Hundert
Thousand	Tausend
Million	Millionen

Calendar and time

Days	Tage
Monday	Montag
Tuesday	Dienstag
Wednesday	Mittwoch
Thursday	Donnerstag
Friday	Freitag
Saturday	Samstag
Sunday	Sonntag
Yesterday	Gestern
Today	Heute
Tomorrow	Morgen
Day after tomorrow	Übermorgen

Months

January	Januar
February	Februar
March	März
April	April
May	Mai
June	Juni
July	Juli
August	August
September	September
October	Oktober
November	November
December	Dezember

Monate**Time**

What is the time?	Zeit	Wie spät ist es?
The time is quarter past...	Viertel ...	
The time is half past....	Halb ...	
The time is quarter to.....	Dreiviertel ...	

Zeit

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A man wearing a wide-brimmed hat, a tropical print short-sleeved shirt, and shorts stands on a brick-paved platform next to a silver train car. He is looking towards the right. The background shows a clear blue sky and the side of the train with several windows.

About the Author

Stig Albeck (1969) is the author behind the travel books at OnLibri.com. Stig writes the way you travel the destinations!

The books often take their departure in the world's most exhilarating cities and evolve to the attractions and sights in their vicinity. Stig is a devoted traveller and a passionate explorer which brings him around the world several times each year to search for new exciting destinations.

Going to big cities or more adventurous destinations, Stig writes his travel guides to help and inspire readers to get the full benefit of their destination of choice.

Travelling is about enjoying the moment, but also about taking home memories and gaining new knowledge. No matter how far or near by the destination might be there sure are great experiences waiting to be unveiled.

Stig holds a masters degree in marketing and tourism from Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. He has been working in the tourism industry and with global marketing of tourist destinations.

If you have questions or perhaps made a discovery that you would like to share, then send Stig an email to travelstig@gmail.com (if you attach photos you agree to letting us use these for future travel guides).

Stig offers lectures on his travel experiences, or any specific tour that you might be about to head out for. To learn more about things like touring Australia, visiting the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, or enjoying a fresh smoked omul at the Lake Baikal in February, visit www.stigalbeck.com.

Bonne Voyage!