

## Chapter 1 : Berlin Best of Berlin, Germany Tourism - TripAdvisor

*Official Website of Berlin: Information about the Administration, Events, Culture, Tourism, Hotels and Hotel Booking, Entertainment, Tickets, Public Transport, Political System, Local Authorities and Business in Berlin.*

Brandenburg Gate No other monument in Berlin is as famous around the world as Brandenburg Gate, built between and to plans by C. Langhans on Pariser Platz in the heart of the city. After the Berlin Wall was built in , Brandenburg Gate became impassable for 28 years. As a signature attraction and symbol of German reunification, it now represents the past and present of the German capital in exemplary fashion. The gate is supported by six Doric columns, forming five passageways with pedestrian-only access. The famous quadriga depicting the goddess of victory, Victoria, riding a four-horse chariot was added in . The elegance of power: The ministerial buildings and the Federal Chancellery, in particular, reflect the successful synthesis of the old with the new through prestigious yet modest elegance. From here, your gaze is immediately drawn to the Reichstag, one of the most famous sights in Berlin. Its glass dome by leading British architect Norman Foster has become a hugely popular attraction for visitors from far and wide. Mixing with the stars: Stars and starlets, culture and commerce, glitter and glamour at a festival of distinction with , visitors, 4, journalists, and as many as films, mostly world and European premieres. Despite its size, the event is great for meeting new people and discussing the latest films. The cream of world cinema, the independent and arthouse scene, movies for younger audiences, newly unearthed gems from German cinema, films from faraway lands and experimental formats: Find out more about City-Highlights A treasure trove of human history: Find out more about Museums The memorial to the murdered Jews of Europe The memorial to the murdered Jews of Europe at the northern end of Wilhelmstrasse close to Brandenburg Gate testifies to the fact that these unspeakable crimes had their origins in Berlin. A place for mourning, reconciliation and perhaps forgiveness, but not a place for forgetting. This extremely popular ensemble has brought back to life a genuine slice of Old Berlin. Find out more about City-Highlights All the way up: Mary close to the Rotes Rathaus and immediately to the west of Alexanderplatz square. At a height of more than metres, its observation platforms offer a magnificent panoramic view of the city. The tower was opened in , although apparently the architects were not invited to the ceremony. The show must go on: Friedrichstadt-Palast No other German theatre has dedicated itself with such vigour to upholding the great revue traditions of the s. Visitors can expect glitter and glamour, lavish revues and a spectacular show of light and colour, dance and acrobatics – along with star performers from all over the world who have trod the boards at this site of cultural and historical interest. Find out more about City-Highlights Quiet contemplation in the pleasure garden: Year after year, it attracts many thousands of visitors from all over Germany and abroad – and of all faiths and beliefs. Built between and to plans by Julius Raschdorff in the Italian high renaissance and baroque style, the cathedral is one of the most important church buildings in Germany. The main entrance is reached through the pleasure garden. A memorial to peace: Its impressive mosaics, reliefs and sculptures were created by famous artists. In November , however, the church was destroyed in a bombing raid. Its ruined tower was turned into a memorial and is now one of the signature attractions in the west of Berlin. It is famous for its blue glass walls and the incredible acoustics inside – standing in the centre of a bustling metropolis, you could hear a pin drop. Find out more about City-Highlights For those with expensive tastes: Quartier Luxury fashion, cosmetics and interior design: The architecture with its glass prisms, mediterranean-style atrium and Venetian mosaics is an attraction in itself. Everyday objects and works of art, photos and letters, interaction elements and media stations covering 13 different eras from the Middle Ages through to the present day reflect Jewish culture in Germany and show how closely Jewish life is linked with German history. The museum also hosts a variety of special exhibitions. The modern exhibition hall by famous Chinese-American architect I. Pei has four levels which offer new exhibitions all the time about major historical events. Find out more about City-Highlights Down the ages: Laid out in and home to , graves, this is the largest surviving Jewish cemetery in Europe and has been under a preservation order since the s. Along the main walkways and on special rows of honour there are mausoleums and monumental headstones for a number of notable Jewish citizens, while a memorial stone commemorates

the victims of Nazi persecution. Find out more about City-Highlights A water sports paradise in the leafy suburbs: As well as providing the perfect backdrop for scenic walks far from the buzz of the city, it is also a true paradise for water sports enthusiasts. Boat trips on the lake offer spectacular views of the huge gardens belonging to the lakeside residences and there are many small bays where you can moor up and enjoy a picnic. The shady beer gardens are the ideal settings in which to enjoy a Berliner Weisse beer. Most of this concrete structure has since been torn down, but fragments do remain a feature of the city. The Berlin Wall Trail, a route for walkers and cyclists split into 14 sections, follows the path of the former wall. Information panels installed at 30 points tell the story of the Berlin Wall. The colourful and recently restored East Side Gallery in Friedrichshain is a piece of the hinterland wall that in was painted by artists from 21 countries. On Bernauer Strasse, where there is a replica section of the Berlin Wall, you can also visit a memorial site, a documentation centre and the Chapel of Reconciliation.

## Chapter 2 : 24 Hours in Berlin, Germany - Recipe Girl®

*Berlin is an edgy city, from its fashion to its architecture to its charged political history. The Berlin Wall is a sobering reminder of the hyper-charged postwar atmosphere, and yet the graffiti art that now covers its remnants has become symbolic of social progress. Check out the Weltzeituhr.*

The landscape The city site Berlin is situated about miles km south of the Baltic Sea , miles km north of the Czech-German border, miles km east of the former inner-German border, and 55 miles 89 km west of Poland. It lies in the wide glacial valley of the Spree River , which runs through the centre of the city. The mean elevation of Berlin is feet 35 metres above sea level. The highest point near the centre of Berlin is the peak of the Kreuzberg, a hill that rises feet 66 metres above sea level. Measuring approximately 23 miles 37 km from north to south and 28 miles 45 km from east to west, Berlin is by far the largest city in Germany. It is built mainly on sandy glacial soil amid an extensive belt of forest-rimmed lakes, formed from the waters of the Dahme River to the southeast and the Havel to the west; indeed, about one-third of the Greater Berlin area is still covered by sandy pine and mixed birch woods, lakes, and beaches. Climate Berlin lies where the influence of the Atlantic Ocean fades and the climate of the continental plain begins. The average precipitation is 22 inches mm. About one-fifth to one-fourth of the total falls as snow. While still a small town, it became the capital of the electoral princes of Brandenburg from the end of the 15th century onward. From the late 17th and early 18th centuries, when the electors of Brandenburg also kings of Prussia from developed into powerful figures on the European political stage, the city expanded and gained a Baroque appearance; new castles, such as Charlottenburg Palace, were built. The central quarter expanded and was embellished with broad avenues, handsome squares, and grandiose stone buildings. The central area acquired broad north-south avenues, such as Wilhelmstrasse and Friedrichstrasse, and also its characteristic east-west road axis. Supplementing this main axis are several exit roads that now serve as major traffic arteries. In the late 19th century suburbs developed around these arteries and their subsidiary streets. Where destruction during World War II was massive, there has been large-scale construction of modern apartment and office buildings, one of the most famous being the Hansa Quarter, built by renowned architects from many countries. Although there is only one major park near the city centre—the Tiergarten , just west of the Brandenburg Gate—Berlin has always been a surprisingly green city, with luxuriant trees softening the effect of the stone apartment blocks in many streets. The boundary between East and West Berlin and the boundary between West Berlin and East Germany, for a combined length of miles km , were closed until by a solid ring of barriers, consisting mostly of prefabricated concrete slabs. Of the several heavily guarded crossing points, Checkpoint Charlie on Friedrichstrasse was the most famous. Here one can find remnants of the wall as well as a small museum dedicated to its history. In some places buildings had immediately adjoined the wall, and in the early days of division some people died attempting to jump to freedom from their upper floors. Today crosses mark some of the places where these and other would-be refugees, numbering at least , lost their lives. The political and physical division of Berlin had a profound and pervasive influence on urban planning. The area had been a distinctive commercial and entertainment district since the late 19th century, but rebuilding following extensive damage from World War II gave it a decidedly modern character. Throughout the city an effort to blend the modern with the traditional is evident. A landmark of more conventional historic preservation is the heavily restored Reichstag building. In , after extensive renovation and a major redesign, the German legislature finally moved into the Reichstag building, and the area surrounding the Reichstag became a centre of national government. Dome atop the Reichstag, Berlin. Nicholas Church Nikolaikirche , dating from about The church, capped by two steeples, serves as the centrepiece of the old city enclave, the St. Nicholas Quarter Nikolaiviertel , which includes replicas of townhouses from three centuries. A 1,foot metre television tower erected by the communist state dominates central Berlin. The tower, completed in to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of East Germany, commands the Berlin skyline and is adjacent to the Alexanderplatz. Nearby once stood the Palace of the Republic Palast der Republik. The building, which opened in as the new seat of the East German parliament Volkskammer , occupied the site of the former

palace of the Prussian and German kings and kaisers. In the decision was made to raze the asbestos-contaminated building and reconstruct the former palace. The dismantling of the Palace of the Republic began in and was completed two years later. Most of these museums are Neoclassical buildings designed by Karl Friedrich Schinkel and his disciples. The reconstruction of its interior, primarily as a museum, was completed in The cultural district on Unter den Linden , the broad avenue leading from near the Alexanderplatz to the Brandenburg Gate , also reflects the old and new. At its eastern end stands the Berlin cathedral Berliner Dom , which was restored between the late s and early s. The Brandenburg Gate, Berlin. Wilhelmstrasse, which runs north-south, was once the site of Prussian and Reich government buildings. Before its collapse, the East German government had bulldozed the bunker area and begun erecting apartment buildings. Archaeologists reopened the underground complex, which has again become a focus of historical examination. While serving as the Prussian and German national capital, Berlin always attracted architects and city planners. The people Although the two parts of the city divided by the wall were approximately equal in area, the population of East Berlin numbered less than two-thirds that of West Berlin. Because the average age of West Berliners was higher than that of other West Germans, West Berlin encouraged the immigration of younger West German and foreign workers. With the end of partition, new patterns of population growth quickly emerged. Some people from the west sought cheaper housing in the east. Property values and rents soared throughout the city. Many international firms sought Berlin locations. The district of Kreuzberg has the largest Turkish community in Europe. During much of its history, Berlin has had a multiethnic population. Since the collapse of communism, the city has attracted immigrants, including a significant number of Jews , from various eastern European countries and the former Soviet Union. Indeed, the city has experienced a modest rebirth of its once-thriving Jewish community. These include the production of textiles, metals, clothing, porcelain and china, bicycles, and machinery. Electronics became a principal postwar industry. The production of food, chemicals, cigarettes, and confectionery continues. Transportation Modern rapid transit systems have existed since the 19th century. Construction of the Stadt- or Schnellbahn S-Bahn , a largely elevated and partly underground railway system, began in , and building of the subway, or Untergrundbahn U-Bahn , was initiated in After the erection of the wall, the bus became the mainstay of transportation, although streetcar service continued in some eastern districts. After unification, through train service increased rapidly, reconnecting Berlin with all major German and European cities. Air traffic has played an important role since , particularly in West Berlin in , at the time of the Soviet blockade of the western sectors. It closed permanently in The system is linked with the Berliner Ring, a circle of autobahns around the city with Berlin in the centre of access spokes. Even before , both Germanys had cooperated in maintaining road and rail traffic to and from Berlin. A new autobahn connecting Berlin with Hamburg was financed by West Germany. Administration and social conditions Government Berlin has a central government and 12 district governments, with a chief burgomaster, or mayor, a member government, and a city assembly, or parliament, on the central, or Land state , level, and district mayors, district councils governments , and district assemblies on the local level. The city has various local and state courts, including a constitutional court. The constitution of former West Berlin, amended in , served as the transitional constitution of the state of Berlin until , when a referendum on a revised constitution passed. The first all-Berlin elections since were held in The official seat of the government is again in the Rotes Rathaus, the red-brick town hall, in the old city centre. Formal reunification ended four-power jurisdiction in Berlin. Health Far-reaching health insurance is available throughout the city. Education and science Berlin has traditionally played a leading role in German education. Secondary education is based on both a three-track system of separate schools differentiated by ability and a unified system of comprehensive schools grades 7â€”10 , senior high schools grades 11â€”13 , and various types of full-time and part-time vocational and professional schools or colleges. Because of communist hegemony , nonconformist academics left East Berlin in and founded FU later that same year, with substantial American support. From its inception, FUâ€”and particularly its Department of Political Science, the largest one in Germanyâ€”drew political activists from all over the country. By a new left had emerged, whose militancy was carried into the streets, leading to violent clashes with the police. It initiated the German student revolt of , which during the early s brought about thorough reforms in higher education. Since the late s

student activism has declined. In East Berlin neither the students nor the professors of HU played a significant role in the reform groups of the 1980s or the demonstrations in the autumn of 1989. Unification-related problems are obvious within the education system. Several noteworthy archives and libraries operate in the city. Libraries of acclaim are the American Memorial Library, built with U.S. aid. Among its first and internationally acclaimed scholars were Albert Einstein and Max Planck. The academy was phased out in 1990, and its research institutes were either integrated into existing research organizations and universities or dissolved; only its association of scholars continues to exist. Cultural life When Berlin was a provincial capital, it only rarely rivaled cities such as London and Paris as a cultural magnet and, because of the regionalism of German life, seldom monopolized talented individuals as did other national capitals. Although Berlin never rivaled Vienna as a centre for German composers, it nonetheless held its own with composers such as Felix Mendelssohn and Paul Hindemith. Despite the stigma of Nazism, the destruction of war, and division, Berlin was able to rebuild its reputation as a centre of international cultural life. As a consequence, Berlin today is unique in its large number and variety of cultural institutions. The renaissance of German literature, dating from the late 18th century, found at least one of its homes in Berlin. Other noted 19th-century writers who flourished in Berlin were the playwright Heinrich von Kleist and E. Hoffmann, who is best known for his fantastic short stories. From the 18th century the Prussian state was served by a line of distinguished architects. From the founding of the Frederick William University in 1709, Berlin became one of the foremost centres of German intellectual life. In the 19th century Berlin was also the centre for German newspaper publishing, and it still has more daily newspapers than do most large cities. Today there are again more than 100 publishing houses in Berlin.

*In Berlin and Brussels, the tone is somewhat cautious when it comes to the topic of impeachment. German observers of US politics fear that Trump could attempt to change the subject by ordering a.*

Dating back to the 13th Century, most of our generation know is best as a city divided by geopolitical turmoil and war. During the 1930s and subsequent Second World War, the rise and reign of the Third Reich thrust Berlin into the global spotlight. In the 60s, Berlin made headlines again, as a city that represented the divide between East and West. The functional and metaphorical Berlin Wall ripped the city and families part. Today, Berlin is a city reborn. While there is still remanence of its all too recent history, there is a simmering revival as a new younger generation return. They are bringing their energy invigorating arts, architecture, technology and innovation. We loved visiting Berlin. It has a perfect mix of old and new to explore. Its energy is infectious, we could definitely see ourselves living there one day! We chose to have a relaxing evening before our 3-day adventure in this new city. We were staying at the Titanic Gendarmenmarkt Berlin, situated just a few blocks from the Brandenburg Gate. The location of the hotel was a great fit for us. It is close to many attractions all within walking distance. It is also central for public transit allowing us to get out of the downtown district. Berlin Day 1 Refreshed and ready to explore, our first stop was Checkpoint Charlie. This historic location is about as celebrity as a border crossing can get. Checkpoint Charlie inspired fear and anxiety in all who tried to cross it, whether legally or illegally. While no original parts of the checkpoint are visible today, the gate replica is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Berlin. You can take a cheesy photo with actors dressed in the former East and West guards uniforms, or just stand and imagine what the experience would have been like 30 years ago. Located right where American and Soviet tanks squared off in , this museum is dedicated to the history of the Cold War and the division of Berlin and Germany. The outside of the gallery is free, or, as we did, pay a small fee to visit the indoor exhibition where you can get a closer look at the East-West conflict. We continued West along what would have been the Wall. There are several small museums along the route dedicated to the Berlin Wall history. The along the Wall there is another section that has been turned into an outdoor museum. Providing detailed stories of people and families during the time of the Cold War. Although it is hard to accept the pain and suffering the Wall caused, it is important that we understand the past in all its inglorious truth. By understanding the mistakes made in the past, we can hope that we will avoid repeating them in the future. With all the walking we had definitely worked up an appetite. There was only one must have culinary experience on our Berlin list, Currywurst. Currywurst is typically a German pork sausage, covered with a curry ketchup think tomato sauce with curry powder added. This dish is so popular in Germany that there is an estimated million consumed in Germany every year! There is even a Currywurst Museum you can visit!! He had brought his love of Currywurst to the family and Vade had to try it in its natural habitat. We spent the rest of the day exploring the streets, admiring the architecture and history. We stopped by the outdoor memorial dedicated to the Holocaust. The memorial was ceremonially opened in The area is open day and night and from all four sides, you can fully immerse yourself in the fully accessible spatial structure. The memorial is on a slight slope and its wave-like form is different wherever you stand. The uneven concrete floor gives many visitors a moment of giddiness or even uncertainty. Its openness and abstractness give you space to confront the topic in your own personal way. The sheer size of the installation and its lack of a central point of remembrance call into question the conventional concept of a memorial. This creates a place of remembrance, but not with the usual means. This memorial has also received a lot of coverage and controversy in the travel blogger community recently. Many Instatravellers fail to grasp what it represents and give it the respect that it deserves. This, once again, reinforces that travellers need to do research before visiting destinations. They need to understand the cultural relevance and customs of the places and people they are visiting. Next to the monument is another well-known monument with a long history, the Brandenburg Gate. Erected between and under the direction of the Prussian sovereign Friedrich Wilhelm II who was looking for a suitable architectural statement to enhance the approach into the Boulevard Unter den Linden. Gorbachov “tear down this wall! The speech, on the Western side of the Wall, echoed down the east side of

the Gate and was one of the catalysts to the eventual removal of the Wall and German reunification. We wanted to get out explore the outer parts of the city. We had read many articles about street art and how graffiti had influenced the artistic and socio-politics of the city. Online we discovered a walking tour that would take us out of the city into surrounding neighbourhoods to learn about the history of the city and to learn about the art of graffiti. Our meeting point was the Berliner Fernsehturm Television Tower , which is the tall spire that towers over the city. Greeted by our guide and small group we heading off to the train station towards our first stop. North of the city we visited the suburb of Kollwitzkiez. This is a quaint little area filled with cafes and farmers markets and of course graffiti! We headed down alleyways to walls filled with different styles and techniques. All showed impressive artistic skill, vibrant colours and interesting cultural statements. All these styles and technique have idiosyncracies and artistic merit in line with any other artistic movement. With academic and cultural studies in neo-classical, impressionism, cubism and expressionism, we wonder how long before street art becomes a mainstay in the art world. Looking past the law and order side of the artform, it is very clear there is a level of skill and expression that is worthy of praise and attention. Back on the train, we headed East to the suburb of Kreuzberg. During the time of the Wall, it was enclosed on three sides. Today, Kreuzberg has one of the youngest populations of all European boroughs; statistically, its population age demographic has switched and cycled twice in the last two decades. With many government support programs funding and encouraging the development of innovative software and tech hardware solutions. The main piece we were heading to see was a work called The Cosmonaut. The piece is massive. Floating as if weightless, the astronaut immediately attracts your attention. Looming over the residents at 22m high by 14m wide, it creates a thought-provoking juxtaposition between daily terrestrial life and the space race of the cold war. After much walking, we came to a unanimous decision to stop for a beer. We all wandered into a small bar and onto its patio, where we enjoyed a cleansing and refreshing ale in the late Summer sun. Here visitors can wander along the River and view parts of the Berlin Wall still standing. The area is covered in street art and graffiti. All with unique messages and statements, spanning all generations and political viewpoints. We strolled around and soaked it all in, the perfect end to a really cool and unique art and culture experience. Destinations like this are always hard and sombre experiences. These places shine a light on the regrettable parts of world history. Dark destinations like concentration camps can be difficult for modern mindsets to fully to comprehend. Evil and ignorant actions like those of the Nazis in WWII, are so often performed in the name of politics or religion. They permeate our global history, no nation or culture is immune. Like we mentioned earlier, it is only by understanding the mistakes of the past that we can progress towards a more enlightened, inclusive and just future. The Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp is the closest in proximity to Berlin, making it an easy day trip either by yourself or as we chose, on a group tour. We met our guide and the rest of the tourist joining us at a train station in the heart of the city. It was a really weird experience meeting new people and trying to be friendly when in the back of your mind, we knew a heavy experience was ahead of us. The train took us approx 45 minutes out of the city to a town called Oranienburg. We began walking through this quaint little town not sure what to expect. The concentration camp is situated in the town, surrounded by houses and businesses. It is hard to comprehend that people lived so close to a site that caused so much pain and suffering. Prisoners at the camp were mostly made up of German political opponents to the Nazi regime and captured nationals from other occupied European states. During their time at the camp, inmates were forced to perform physical testing of military footwear, work in local businesses like the brickworks as slave labour and to produce counterfeit British Pounds. It is estimated that over 1 billion pounds of counterfeit banknotes were created in camps like Sachsenhausen. In an attempt to create a drug that would enhance the performance of soldiers on the front line. By the time the camp was dissolved in , tens of thousands of people died from disease, starvation, forced labour or by execution by hanging, shooting or in the camps gas chamber. During the tour of the camp, you will visit cells, gallows, gas chambers and burial pits. You get a real heavy feeling when walking around. You can still feel the sadness and pain that has seemed to seep into the walls and campgrounds. The tour ends with a return trip back to Berlin.

**Chapter 4 : Berlin - Wikipedia**

*After World War II, defeated Germany was divided into Soviet, American, British and French zones of calendrierdelascience.com city of Berlin, though technically part of the Soviet zone, was also split, with.*

Both were founded near the beginning of the 13th century. Whatever the date of foundation, it is certain that the two towns were established for geographic and mercantile reasons, as they commanded a natural east-west trade route over the Spree River. The way for their founding was opened by a Germanic resurgence in the area, which had been abandoned to the Slavs by the original Germanic tribes as they had migrated westward. His successors took the title margrave of the mark border territory of Brandenburg. Berlin still retains as its symbol a defiant black bear standing on its hind legs. The Ascanians, followers of Albert I the Bear, established their fortress in at Spandau in the north where the Spree flows into the Havel River; by the fortress had earned the privileges of a town. When Frederick William the Great Elector assumed power in , he embarked on a building program, which included fortifications that enabled him to expel Swedish invaders. The population grew from 12, in to 61, in , including 6, French Huguenot refugees. During the first half of the 18th century, Berlin expanded in all directions. Frederick II the Great adorned the city with new buildings and promoted its economic and infrastructural development. The Napoleonic occupation of 1808 caused a serious setback to its development. Part of the administrative, economic, and cultural reconstruction was the foundation, in , of the Frederick William University by the scholar and minister of education Wilhelm von Humboldt. The university was renamed Humboldt University in . But colleges and academies had already existed in Berlin since the midth century. The Revolution of led to a bloody clash between soldiers and citizenry. With the opening of the Berlin-Potsdam line in , Berlin became the centre of an expanding rail network. Friedrich Schlegel, detail of an engraving by F. At this time the population of Berlin, the capital of the German Empire , was , The population continued to grow rapidly . From the 18th to the late 20th century, French, Jewish, Dutch, Polish, Russian, Austrian, and Turkish immigrants contributed to the population mix of the metropolitan area. The 20th century The republic and Hitler Four times in the 20th century, the date of November 9 has marked dramatic events in the history of Germany and Berlin. On that date in , Berlin became the capital of the first German republic. In Nazi storm troopers vandalized Jewish synagogues, shops, and other properties in the night of violence known as Kristallnacht Night of Broken Glass. And on November 9, , East German authorities opened the wall that had divided the city for 28 years. Because of the associations attached to this date, October 3, rather than November 9, became the new national holiday Unity Day. Map of Berlin c. The period 1923 was one of runaway inflation, mass unemployment, and the rise to power of Adolf Hitler. On January 31, , Hitler became chancellor and, based on the infamous Enabling Act , adopted by a Reichstag majority, he took absolute power that very year. In the Nazis began to persecute communists, social democrats, and labour unionists and to deprive the German Jews of their rights as citizens. Owing to voluntary and forced emigration, the Jewish population of Berlin decreased from 4. The spectacle of the Olympics in Berlin only superficially veiled the reality of Nazi Germany, which was soon revealed by Kristallnacht. Five thousand Jews survived the Holocaust in the city of Berlin. Another , civilians died in the battle for Berlin launched by the Soviet army on April 16, . On April 30, , Hitler committed suicide in his bunker below the Chancellery. Twenty resultant districts now 12 became integral parts of metropolitan Berlin but still remained largely autonomous. Map of Cold War Berlin. In March the Western powers decided to unite their zones of Germany into a single economic unit trizone. In protest, the Soviet representative withdrew from the Allied Control Council. In June a currency reform was introduced in the trizone, including West Berlin. The Soviet Union responded by launching a land blockade of West Berlin. The division of Berlin was completed when in November a separate municipal government with its own chief burgomaster was set up in East Berlin. In June some 50, workers, reacting to restrictive policies, rebelled in East Berlin. The uprising, which spread throughout East Germany , was crushed by Soviet military intervention. A Soviet ultimatum in concerning the status of West Berlin prompted a new Berlin crisis, again causing hundreds of thousands of people to leave East Germany via West Berlin. To stop the exodus of its population, the East

German government, with the full consent of the Soviets, erected the Berlin Wall, isolating West from East Berlin. West Berlin, then literally an island within the surrounding GDR, became the symbol of Western freedom. Generous cultural and economic subsidies and the exemption of its citizens from West German conscription made West Berlin a centre of artistic experimentation and political dissent. During the 1970s a network of treaties, based on the Four-Power Agreement of 1971, progressively eased relations and increased the freedom of movement, at least for West Berliners and Western visitors. The opening of the wall brought the 1961-1989 division of Berlin to an end, as the unification of Germany ended the 45-year occupation of the city. With a few segments preserved as a monument, the wall was completely removed by the summer of 1989. Perhaps most importantly, the divisions within the city began to break down as westerners lived or worked in former eastern neighbourhoods, and easterners lived or worked in the former west. The democratization of eastern Europe and the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 moved the centre of European gravity eastward. This shift, expressed also by the transfer of the German federal government from the Rhine to the Spree, holds strong promise for reviving Berlin as an economic centre and as the political and cultural hub of central Europe.

**Chapter 5 : Berlin Wall - HISTORY**

*Meeting planner for Munich, Germany and Berlin, Germany. To schedule a conference call or plan a meeting at the best time for both parties, you should try between AM and PM your time in Munich, Germany.*

The Neanderthal 1 fossils are known to be 40,000 years old. Evidence of modern humans, similarly dated, has been found in caves in the Swabian Jura near Ulm. The finds include 42,000-year-old bird bone and mammoth ivory flutes which are the oldest musical instruments ever found, [16] the 40,000-year-old Ice Age Lion Man which is the oldest uncontested figurative art ever discovered, [17] and the 35,000-year-old Venus of Hohle Fels which is the oldest uncontested human figurative art ever discovered. As it was partitioned in 486, West Francia blue and East Francia red became predecessors of France and Germany, respectively. In the 3rd century a number of large West Germanic tribes emerged: Around 300, the Germanic peoples broke into Roman-controlled lands. Simultaneously several large tribes formed in what is now Germany and displaced or absorbed smaller Germanic tribes. Large areas known since the Merovingian period as Austrasia, Neustria, and Aquitaine were conquered by the Franks who established the Frankish Kingdom, and pushed farther east to subjugate Saxony and Bavaria. Areas of what is today the eastern part of Germany were inhabited by Western Slavic tribes of Sorbs, Veleti and the Obotrite confederation. East Francia and Holy Roman Empire In 800, the Frankish king Charlemagne was crowned emperor and founded the Carolingian Empire, which was later divided in among his heirs. The Holy Roman Empire absorbed northern Italy and Burgundy under the reign of the Salian emperors, although the emperors lost power through the Investiture Controversy. In the 12th century, under the Hohenstaufen emperors, German princes increased their influence further south and east into territories inhabited by Slavs; they encouraged German settlement in these areas, called the eastern settlement movement Ostsiedlung. Members of the Hanseatic League, which included mostly north German cities and towns, prospered in the expansion of trade. The edict of the Golden Bull issued in 1356 by Emperor Charles IV provided the basic constitutional structure of the Empire and codified the election of the emperor by seven prince-electors who ruled some of the most powerful principalities and archbishoprics. Johannes Gutenberg introduced moveable-type printing to Europe, a development that laid the basis for the spread of learning to the masses. In 1555, the Peace of Augsburg established Lutheranism as an acceptable alternative to Catholicism, but also decreed that the faith of the prince was to be the faith of his subjects, a principle called Cuius regio, eius religio. The agreement at Augsburg failed to address other religious creed: Having no male heirs, he had convinced the Electors to retain Habsburg hegemony in the office of the emperor by agreeing to the Pragmatic Sanction. From 1740, the dualism between the Austrian Habsburg Monarchy and the Kingdom of Prussia dominated the German history. In 1772, then again in 1793 and 1795, the two dominant German states of Prussia and Austria, along with the Russian Empire, agreed to the Partitions of Poland; dividing among themselves the lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. As a result of the partitions, millions of Polish speaking inhabitants fell under the rule of the two German monarchies. However, the annexed territories though incorporated into the Kingdom of Prussia and the Habsburg Realm, were not legally considered as a part of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1806 the Imperium was dissolved; many German states, particularly the Rhineland states, fell under the influence of France. Following the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna convened in 1814 founded the German Confederation Deutscher Bund, a loose league of 39 sovereign states. Disagreement within restoration politics partly led to the rise of liberal movements, followed by new measures of repression by Austrian statesman Metternich. The Zollverein, a tariff union, furthered economic unity in the German states. The Hambach Festival in May 1832 was a main event in support of German unity, freedom and democracy. In the light of a series of revolutionary movements in Europe, which established a republic in France, intellectuals and commoners started the Revolutions of 1848 in the German states. King Frederick William IV of Prussia was offered the title of Emperor, but with a loss of power; he rejected the crown and the proposed constitution, leading to a temporary setback for the movement. Bismarck is at the centre in a white uniform. Bismarck successfully concluded war on Denmark in 1864, which promoted German over Danish interests in the Jutland peninsula. After the French defeat in the Franco-Prussian War, the German princes proclaimed the founding of the German Empire in 1871 at

Versailles , uniting all the scattered parts of Germany except Austria and the German-speaking parts of Switzerland. Prussia was the dominant constituent state of the new empire; the Hohenzollern King of Prussia ruled as its concurrent Emperor, and Berlin became its capital. Under Wilhelm II , Germany, like other European powers, took an imperialistic course, leading to friction with neighbouring countries. Most alliances in which Germany had previously been involved were not renewed. This resulted in creation of a dual alliance with the multinational realm of Austria-Hungary , promoting at least benevolent neutrality if not outright military support. Similarly, Britain, France and Russia also concluded alliances that would protect them against Habsburg interference with Russian interests in the Balkans or German interference against France. In what became known as the "First Genocide of the Twentieth-Century", between and , the German colonial government in South West Africa present-day Namibia ordered the annihilation of the local Herero and Namaqua peoples , as a punitive measure for an uprising against German colonial rule. After four years of warfare, in which approximately two million German soldiers were killed, [46] a general armistice ended the fighting on 11 November, and German troops returned home. In this treaty, Germany, as part of the Central Powers , accepted defeat by the Allies in one of the bloodiest conflicts of all time. Germans perceived the treaty as humiliating and unjust and it was later seen by historians as influential in the rise of Adolf Hitler. Germany was declared a republic at the beginning of the German Revolution in November It was supported by parts of the Reichswehr military and other conservative, nationalistic and monarchist factions. After a tumultuous period of bloody street fighting in the major industrial centres, the occupation of the Ruhr by Belgian and French troops and the rise of inflation culminating in the hyperinflation of 1923 , a debt restructuring plan and the creation of a new currency in ushered in the Golden Twenties , an era of increasing artistic innovation and liberal cultural life. Historians describe the period between and as one of "partial stabilisation. In public work projects of , 1.

*Berlin is the capital of Germany and the second most populous city proper in the European Union after London. It has a long and checkered history and we were excited to explore and experience all of it.*

This was a part of the world I had yet to explore, so I was very interested to go on this trip. My husband joined me, and our journey began when we landed in Berlin. We had 24 hours in this historical city before we boarded our Viking cruise. How bad is the jet lag when you travel to Europe? We landed in Berlin in the morning. But the worst thing you can do when you arrive in Europe is go to your hotel and take a nap. Get on track with normal sleeping as soon as possible. We got to our hotel, unpacked, and then hit the road to explore Berlin! It seemed to be pretty centrally located, and it was a nice and comfortable hotel. The original church on the site was built in the s. It was badly damaged in a bombing raid in . The damaged spire of the old church has been retained and its ground floor has been made into a memorial hall. This is common street food found all over Germany. The best way to describe it is to think of how Gyros are made. You knowâ€ the Greek fave- a big slab of lamb from which they shave slices to create a Gyros sandwich? And it was probably even more delicious because we were totally starving! You can order a beer with your street food and carry it though the streets with you. The concierge had told us that walking was probably our best bet. You can buy tickets to go to the top and get an elevated peek at Berlin, but we opted not to do that. They were getting the entire city ready for the Berlin Marathon. Inline skaters roller bladers had completed the marathon the day we arrived. The big running race was set to take place the following day. The Berlin Marathon is one of six of the largest and most renowned marathons in the world. So we continued to explore! We came upon some pretty important pieces of history. The monument is composed of rectangular concrete blocks, laid out in a grid formation. This is a memorial to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust. I really wish we had more time in Berlin to learn more about all of this. That night, ecstatic crowds swarmed the wall. Some crossed freely into West Berlin, while others brought hammers and picks and began to chip away at the wall itself. To this day, the Berlin Wall remains one of the most powerful and enduring symbols of the Cold War. There are still pieces of the Berlin Wall standing- with chunks taken out of it and graffiti splattered on it in places. Over , East Germans attempted to escape over the wall and into West Berlin, where they could migrate to other Western European countries. Over 5, succeeded, and some died during their attempt to escape. Continuing on our walkâ€ just some German guys. I like to think this is what they wear on a daily basis, but I think they might have been part of an entertainment type of group. That evening, we enjoyed a fantastic, classic German meal of Pork Schnitzel. This one was served with sauteed mushrooms and potatoes. Surprisingly, we actually made it until about 10pm without laying down to take a nap. Every time we sat down though during the dayâ€ that tired feeling kind of overwhelmed us. So we just kept going! Great pastries were available at our hotel along with a great breakfast buffet! We met up with my friend Sandy ReluctantEntertainer. For more about Viking River Cruises- all of the countries they visit and their itineraries, visit their website:

### Chapter 7 : 10 Things to See and Do in Berlin, Germany - EscapeHere

*I was invited to Berlin, Germany to embark on the 2nd half of a day Viking River Ocean Cruise through the Norwegian fjords in the legendary homelands of the Vikings (through Denmark and Norway). This was a part of the world I had yet to explore, so I was very interested to go on this trip.*

Visit Website Even though Berlin was located entirely within the Soviet part of the country it sat about miles from the border between the eastern and western occupation zones , the Yalta and Potsdam agreements split the city into similar sectors. The Soviets took the eastern half, while the other Allies took the western. This four-way occupation of Berlin began in June The Russians began maneuvering to drive the United States, Britain and France out of the city for good. In , a Soviet blockade of West Berlin aimed to starve the western Allies out of the city. Instead of retreating, however, the United States and its allies supplied their sectors of the city from the air. This effort, known as the Berlin Airlift , lasted for more than a year and delivered more than 2. The Soviets called off the blockade in After a decade of relative calm, tensions flared again in For the next three years, the Sovietsâ€™emboldened by the successful launch of the Sputnik satellite the year before and embarrassed by the seemingly endless flow of refugees from east to west nearly 3 million since the end of the blockade, many of them young skilled workers such as doctors, teachers and engineers â€™blustered and made threats, while the Allies resisted. Summits, conferences and other negotiations came and went without resolution. Meanwhile, the flood of refugees continued. The following month, 30, fled. In the first 11 days of August, 16, East Germans crossed the border into West Berlin, and on August 12 some 2, followedâ€™the largest number of defectors ever to leave East Germany in a single day. Building the Wall That night, Premier Khrushchev gave the East German government permission to stop the flow of emigrants by closing its border for good. In just two weeks, the East German army, police force and volunteer construction workers had completed a makeshift barbed wire and concrete block wall â€™the Berlin Wallâ€™that divided one side of the city from the other. Before the wall was built, Berliners on both sides of the city could move around fairly freely: They crossed the East-West border to work, to shop, to go to the theater and the movies. Trains and subway lines carried passengers back and forth. After the wall was built, it became impossible to get from East to West Berlin except through one of three checkpoints: Eventually, the GDR built 12 checkpoints along the wall. At each of the checkpoints, East German soldiers screened diplomats and other officials before they were allowed to enter or leave. Except under special circumstances, travelers from East and West Berlin were rarely allowed across the border. A foot-tall, 4-foot-wide mass of reinforced concrete was topped with an enormous pipe that made climbing over nearly impossible. In all, at least people were killed trying to get over, under or around the Berlin Wall. Escape from East Germany was not impossible, however: From until the wall came down in , more than 5, East Germans including some border guards managed to cross the border by jumping out of windows adjacent to the wall, climbing over the barbed wire, flying in hot air balloons, crawling through the sewers and driving through unfortified parts of the wall at high speeds. At midnight, they flooded through the checkpoints. Soon the wall was gone and Berlin was united for the first time since

*Current local time in Germany - Berlin. Get Berlin's weather and area codes, time zone and DST. Explore Berlin's sunrise and sunset, moonrise and moonset.*

Honestly, I was biased and scared of the hostel experience. I ended up giving in and booked us in a person mixed dorm. More on that life-changing experience later. Recommendations Pack light Travel as lightly as possible in terms of weight and luggage size. I brought a tiny wheeled suitcase and a backpack but I wished I brought less because even though my luggage was small, it was heavy. I used the rolling technique to fit in a ton of clothes. I use the large cube for most of my clothes, the medium cube for toiletries, and the small cube for socks and underwear. No more hunting around for my stuff! Much cheaper to get cash from an ATM than at a current exchange bureau. Klean kanteens come in a variety of colors and sizes so find one perfect for you! Pack your "gadgets" I brought a few non-electronic essentials that came in handy. Bandana, combination lock, carabiners, sleeping mask, and ear plugs. We had an almost 4 hour layover at Heathrow Airport - we napped in the terminal but I was worried about someone stealing all my luggage while I slept. After we landed in Munich we made our way to our hotel and slept until dinner. We had dinner somewhere close to our hotel and just turned in early because our next day was our only full day in Munich and it was going to be packed. We took the subway to Marienplatz to get started. The palace rooms and halls were ornate and grand but I, of course, made a beeline for the treasury where I played the "pick one" game. You know, where you imagine you get to "pick one" from every jewelry case. George slaying a dragon contains more than precious stones Photo courtesy of Alvin C. It chimes every day at 11am and 12pm and 5pm from March - October and large crowds gather below to watch the many figures dance and bells ring. The show lasts for about 15 minutes and concludes when a golden bird emerges to chirp 3 times. Reviews of the Glockenspiel on TripAdvisor. We grabbed small bites from a few vendors and sat down to eat at one of the open tables. Reviews of Viktualienmarkt on TripAdvisor. Buckets of olives Lots of prepared side dishes Smoked fish What better way to finish lunch than with a cold drink? We sat at communal tables and enjoyed our drinks while a very merry band played traditional Bavarian music. Reviews of Frauenkirche on TripAdvisor. The devil could take the soul of the first man who entered the church after completion. When the devil came to collect, the architect claimed that the devil had build the church incorrectly because no windows could be seen in the church. He was standing from a vantage point where all the columns covered exactly the views of the windows. The devil can still be heard today as the wind howls through the church. Munich - English Gardens On our second day we just had time to walk through part of the English Gardens and have lunch before we had to take our train to our next destination - Salzburg, Austria. I noticed a ton of parked bikes just leaning against buildings, not locked to anything. If we were in the Mission in San Francisco, that bike would be gone in about 8 seconds. Later on I noticed that the lock was actually an inconspicuous ring around the back tire. Or tossing it into the back of a van. I guess I figured we were taking the train to Austria and it might be a while before I ate again. I love duck and I order it every chance I get. I loved the crispy skin and the gravy that came with the dish. We made it a point to do something that each person wanted in each city so it was a lot of fun trying new things. Read reviews of Hostel Louise 20 on TripAdvisor. After checking in to our hostel, we wandered around Dresden to search for a lunch spot. We turned to the vocabulary section of our travel guides and tried to decipher the menu. Luckily no one needed a guide to order beer. We learned that hackfleisch meant ground meat - literally hacked flesh! I was super excited and started looking up other words to break down and translate. Trying to translate the menu Photo courtesy of Alvin C. Photo courtesy of Alvin C. I found Dresden to be an incredibly beautiful city. We walked around and noticed a bunch of children playing in a water fountain, cooling off in the hot sun. The only difference between German kids and American kids was that most of the German kids were running around naked. I love the European approach to nudity which is Everyone has a body! Not the other way around, as it is currently. We each made our own way through the museum while keeping an eye out for the piece that would speak most to Alvin. I think I stood in front of it transfixed for at least 15 minutes just looking at every detail on that canvas. It was amazing and haunting.

Reviews of Albertinum on TripAdvisor. It was destroyed in the bombings of Dresden in World War II and the remaining ruins left for 50 years as a war memorial. It was reconstructed, completed in along with other buildings in surrounding Neumarkt Square. The church was rebuilt using original plans and reconstructed using as many salvaged pieces of the original church as possible. Approximately original stones were used in the reconstruction with each piece returned to its approximate original position. You can see the original pieces stand out on the exterior, darker due to fire damage and weathering. We climbed the dome of the Church of our Lady to the top to take in the views below. There are actually two views - the first level is the looking down on the interior of the church itself and then you ascend stairs to the second level to see the view outside. Green diamond Photo courtesy of Alvin C. I remember it being very small because we crammed 3 people in and had to get a rollaway bed. The Checkpoint Charlie Museum was vast and full of exhibits. It was a hodgepodge of artifacts and it took some concentration to get through the entire thing. Get ready to do a lot of reading! We went to see The Holocaust Memorial, an outdoor memorial of concrete slabs arranged in a grid pattern in a sloped area that spans 19, square meters. I think it had that exact effect on me - I felt uncomfortable walking between the slabs and the rain added to that feeling of isolation. I was very excited to see Caravaggio paintings on display there. Berlin - Charlottenburg Palace, returned to San Francisco We took it super easy on our final day of our trip. We headed back to our hotel just as the sun was rising - we had time to pack up our luggage and get to the airport for our 9am flight. Read reviews of Charlottenburg Palace on TripAdvisor. Alvin is ready for the long flight home We covered 4 other countries during this backpacking trip. Please read about them here:

Chapter 9 : Berlin - Official Website of the City of Berlin, Capital of Germany “ calendrierdelascience.com

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