

Chapter 1 : BBC - Languages - German - Talk German - Introductions

Greetings, Saying Goodbye and common sentences in German INFO: your browser cannot play sound files WE USE COOKIES (our own and third party) in order to offer a better service and to display Ads.

Before [edit] A mark had been the currency of Germany since its original unification in 1871. With the outbreak of World War I, the mark was taken off the gold standard. The currency thus became known as the Papiermark, especially as high inflation, then hyperinflation occurred and the currency became exclusively made up of paper money. Early military occupation following WWII [edit] During the first two years of occupation the occupying powers of France, United Kingdom, United States, and the Soviet Union were not able to successfully negotiate a possible currency reform in Germany. Due to the strains between the Allies each zone was governed independently as regards monetary matters. The US occupation policy was governed by the directive JCS in effect until July, which forbade the US military governor "to take any steps to strengthen German financial structure". In addition, each person received a per capita allowance of DM 60 in two parts, the first being DM 40 and the second DM 20. He did this, as he often confessed, on Sunday because the offices of the American, British, and French occupation authorities were closed that day. He was sure that if he had done it when they were open, they would have countermanded the order. Although the new currency was initially only distributed in the three western occupation zones outside Berlin, the move angered the Soviet authorities, who regarded it as a threat. The Soviets promptly cut off all road, rail and canal links between the three western zones and West Berlin, starting the Berlin Blockade. In response, the U. Economics of currency reform [edit] Since the 1920s, prices and wages had been controlled, but money had been plentiful. That meant that people had accumulated large paper assets, and that official prices and wages did not reflect reality, as the black market dominated the economy and more than half of all transactions were taking place unofficially. The reform replaced the old money with the new Deutsche Mark at the rate of one new per ten old. The result was the prices of German export products held steady, while profits and earnings from exports soared and were poured back into the economy. In addition, the Marshall plan forced German companies, as well as those in all of Western Europe, to modernize their business practices, and take account of the wider market. Marshall plan funding overcame bottlenecks in the surging economy caused by remaining controls which were removed in 1948, and opened up a greatly expanded market for German exports. Overnight, consumer goods appeared in the stores, because they could be sold for higher prices. Only after the wage-freeze was abandoned, Deutschmark and free-ranging prices were accepted by the population. In July, a completely new series of East German mark banknotes was issued. The Deutsche Mark earned a reputation as a strong store of value at times when other national currencies succumbed to periods of inflation. In the 1970s, opinion polls showed a majority of Germans opposed to the adoption of the euro; polls today show a significant number would prefer to return to the mark. Despite French pre-referendum claims that a "no" vote would mean that the Saar would remain a French protectorate it in fact resulted in the incorporation of the Saar into the Federal Republic of Germany on January 1, 1957. The new German member state of the Saarland maintained its currency, the Saar franc, which was in a currency union at par with the French franc. German reunification [edit] The Deutsche Mark played an important role in the reunification of Germany. East German marks were exchanged for German marks at a rate of 1:1. The government of Germany and the Bundesbank were in major disagreement over the exchange rate between the East German mark and the German mark. France and the United Kingdom were opposed to German reunification, and attempted to influence the Soviet Union to stop it. The policy was "hard" in relation to the policies of certain other central banks in Europe. The "hard" and "soft" was in respect to the aims of inflation and political interference. From 1990, the inscription Bundesrepublik Deutschland Federal Republic of Germany appeared on the coins. These coins were issued in denominations of 1, 2, 5, and 10 pfennigs. The 1- and 2-pfennig coins were struck in bronze clad steel although during some years the 2 pfennigs was issued in solid bronze while 5 and 10 pfennigs were brass clad steel. In 1991, cupronickel pfennig and 1-mark coins were released, while a cupronickel 2 marks and a Cupronickel replaced silver in the 5 marks in 1991. The 2- and 5-mark coins have often been used for commemorative themes, though typically only the generic

design for the 5 marks is intended for circulation. Commemorative silver mark coins have also been issued which have periodically found their way into circulation. Unlike other European countries, Germany retained the use of the smallest coins 1 and 2 pfennigs until adoption of the euro.

Chapter 2 : German (GERMAN) < University of California, Berkeley

Start studying German Introductions. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

This book is concerned with the literature of the state now called Germany, which needs to be seen in isolation from the literatures of Austria and Switzerland if its own peculiar dynamic is to become visible. In order to bring out the coherence of the German story, I begin with a synopsis of political and cultural developments since the Middle Ages, without referring to individual writers. There follow four chapters which keep to the same framework but give rather more detail. Chapters dealing with the Middle Ages and the literatures of Austria and Switzerland can be found on the internet [http:](http://) The clergy and the university The Lutheranism is important. The Reformation of the early 16th century marks the beginning of German literature, in the sense of the term used here. Not just because the Reformation followed relatively soon and doubtless not by chance on the 5 German Literature linguistic changes which brought into existence the modern form of the German language, and on the invention of moveable-type printing, which made it desirable, and feasible, to have a standard written language for the whole area across which German books might circulate. By transferring the responsibility for the defence of the Christian faith from the Emperor to the local princes, the Reformation made it possible to imagine a German Protestant cultural identity that could do without the Empire altogether, as free of political links to the Roman past as it was of religious links to the Roman present. In particular their clergy, then the largest class of the professionally educated and professionally literate, the bearers of cultural values and memory, were cut off from their fellows, even their fellow Protestants, by the boundaries of their state and their historical epoch. They could call only with reservations on the experience of Christians in other places and times and, in practical matters, they had to make their careers in dependence, direct or indirect, on the local monarch. Charged with providing, or supervising, primary education and other charitable activities, such as the care of orphans, which in Catholic states remained the responsibility of relatively independent religious orders or local religious houses, Protestant ministers were often virtually an executive branch of the state civil service. A political revolt of the middle classes, which in 16th-century Holland and 17th-century England was largely successful but which in France went underground with the suppression of the Fronde by the young Louis XIV, was in Germany out of the question. The Empire became a federation of increasingly absolute monarchs who in cultural as in political matters looked to the France of the Sun King as their model. German Literature The 18th-century crisis Eighteenth-century Germany was a stagnant society in which economic and political power was largely concentrated in the hands of the state, and intellectual life was initially in the grip of the state churches. There was little room for private enterprise, material or cultural. Yet this society experienced a literary and philosophical explosion, the consequences of which are still with us. The constriction itself put up the boiler pressure. In Germany the equivalent class was proportionally much smaller and shut away in the towns, where it could engage in political or economic activity of only local importance. The only outlet for the energies of this peculiarly German middle class was the book. Germany in the 18th century had more writers per head than anywhere else in Europe, roughly one for every 5, of the entire population. New career paths, inside and outside academic life, became available for those with a scholarly bent but a distaste for theology, through the creation of new subjects of study or the expansion of previously minor options. Since there was not much of a private sector in which an ex-cleric could seek alternative employment, and since loyalty to the state church was something of a touchstone for loyalty to the state itself, a crisis of conscience was an existential crisis too. The struggle for a way out was a matter of intellectual and sometimes personal life and death. Two generations of unprecedented mental exertion and suffering within the pressure-vessel of the German state brought into existence some of the most characteristic features of modern culture, which elsewhere took much longer to develop. German Literature disciplines 18th and early 19th-century Germany established a pre-eminence which, in some cases, has lasted into the present. Second, and more precariously, the ex-theologian could turn to the one area of private enterprise and commercial activity readily accessible to him: But there was a snare concealed behind the lure of literature. It was not therefore possible to write about the real forces shaping German life and at the same time to write

about something familiar and important to a wide readership. The German literary revival of the 18th century was in great measure the attempt, fuelled by secularization, to resolve this dilemma. Especially in the earlier phases it seemed that the example of England, the ally in Protestantism, might be the answer, and hopes of a German equivalent to the English realistic novel, at once truthful and popular, ran high. The most powerful impetus to give it a political meaning probably came from Napoleon. He imposed the abolition of the ecclesiastical territories, a radical reduction in the number of the principalities from over to about 40, and the organization of the remainder into a federation of sovereign states, even before the formal dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806. His annihilating defeat of Prussia in the same year forced on it a programme of modernization which was to determine German social and political structures for the next century and a half. The Prussian commercial, industrial, and professional middle classes were still too weak to challenge the king, or even the landowning nobility the Junkers, and introduce representative government or a separation of legislature and executive. Some kind of association between them had to be found. And there was the rub: In practice, the two great powers were resolving the issue for themselves: Prussia was expanding purposefully westwards to the Rhineland, while Austria was withdrawing from German affairs to concentrate on its non-German-speaking territories in Eastern Europe and North Italy. In the end, the Protestant intellectuals of Northern Germany, still held together, as under the old regime, by the publishing industry and the university network, threw in their lot with Prussia. It was an attempt to unify Germany by constitutional and administrative means, while retaining for government, and monarchical government at that, the leading role in the structuring of society. But the balance of power in the German middle class was already beginning to shift fundamentally. The decade ended with an economic as well as a political crash, and with the last of the pre-industrial famines partly caused by the same potato blight that devastated Ireland – factors that together led as in Ireland to a surge in emigration. The consequences for literature and philosophy were far-reaching. The uniquely – for the outside world perhaps impenetrably – German culture of the late 18th-century Golden Age, scholarly, humanist, cosmopolitan, survived under the patronage of the lesser courts, in the lee of political events and economic changes, until 1806, but thereafter it declined into academicism or, in the case of the kings of Bavaria, into eccentricity. Bismarck is in the centre. Germany in 1871 was not only to be a nation like England or France – it was to have its literary classics like them too. It was given a voice in the Reichstag, the Imperial Diet, and the lesser representative assemblies of the constituent states, but the executive, with the Imperial Chancellor at its head, was in no formal way responsible to these parliaments. By the 1890s that prophecy was clearly coming true. The worldwide stock-market crash of 1873, which began in Vienna, led to a long depression from which the world did not emerge until the 1890s. In Germany the depression was relatively shallow and some growth continued, though in the 1870s net emigration which had totalled 3 million over the previous four decades reached an all-time high of 1.5 million. Within the constraints imposed by the supreme priority of national unity, the agents of autocracy continued to look down on those they regarded as self-interested individualists and materialists because they made money for themselves, rather than receiving a salary from the state. German Literature became of strategic importance in wartime, and to abandon his earlier policy of free trade, erecting a tariff wall round his new state. As general growth resumed in the 1890s it became clear that, with its armed forces backed by the largest chemical and electrical industries in the world, and a coal and steel industry that was catching up on the British, Germany was capable, not necessarily of displacing the British Empire, but certainly of disputing its power to impose its own will. A British hegemony was giving way to a bi-polar world, and from the turn of the century something like a Cold War began in the cultural sphere. A class living solely off its capital, off the alienated labour of others, was sustainable only by societies with open frontiers, with open spaces into which the disadvantaged and disaffected could expand. As the world economy grew into a single closed system, and as societies that shrank from the challenge of the political co-operation required by economic integration sought – in vain, of course – to seal themselves off in smaller units, so there was less and less room for a leisured capitalist class, and it was forced increasingly into work. Britain and France at this time wove similar myths of their own special mission in world-history. Tariff walls became walls in the mind, and the mental effects were as serious as the economic distortions which put increasing strains on the inadequate international political order. After more than a decade of toying by the nations of

Europe with fantasies of their own exceptionalism, in the war-games went real. German Literature by political institutions, were subjected to intense and hostile scrutiny. In Germany had its revolution at last. But the new republic was born in military defeat and shackled at once by an unequal peace. It was shorn, not only of its symbolic overseas empire, but of much of its mineral wealth in the territories returned to France and the resurrected Poland. Its rivals, cushioned for a while yet by empire, and by the complacency of victory, could afford to ignore the challenge to their identity implicit in the global market. The culture of the German and Austrian successor-states in the age of the Weimar Republic had about it a radical modernity, indeed postmodernity, whose full relevance to the condition of the rest of the world became apparent only after. In one crucial respect, however, the Weimar Republic had not been released from its past. The authoritarian monarch had gone, but the state apparatus remained, and its instinct was either to serve authority, or to embody it. They were ill at ease with parliamentary institutions that bestowed the authority of the state on a proletarianized mass society – that is, a society based not on the ownership of land, or even of capital, but on the need and obligation to work. The representative bodies of the Second Empire, crudely divided between nationalists and socialists, had been, largely, a sham and, once the monarchy that was the reason for their existence had passed away, they could not be grown on as a native democratic tradition. Nor was there any obvious external source of democratic inspiration. For nationalists there was no reason to look kindly on the liberal traditions of the victor powers, who hypocritically imposed self-determination on Poles and Czechs, in order to break up Germany and Austria, but withheld it from Indians and Africans, in order to preserve their own empires. The ideology, however, diverted all but the most perceptive writers from the task of defending the constitution. The Weimar Republic was betrayed on all sides, and if the writers and artists, on the whole, betrayed it from the left, the public service, including the professors, betrayed it, massively and effectively, from the right. Its opportunity came when the excitement of global recovery in the 1920s faltered and, after the great crash of 1929, gave way to global depression. The disastrous decision of the Western nations to respond to this crisis with protectionism took in Germany in the form of electing a government committed to withdrawing the country from all international institutions and establishing in the economy, as in the whole of society, a command structure based on a military model – a queerly deranged memory of the Second Empire. The universities, emptied of anyone of independent mind or Jewish descent, lost their global pre-eminence for ever. Music and the performing arts were parasitic on the achievements of the past, which by and large they caricatured. Of the worst it is still impossible to speak with moderation. Territorially the adjustment was the biggest there had ever been. Millions moved westwards from areas that had had majority German populations for centuries. The state of Prussia was formally dissolved. Germany was returned approximately to the boundaries of the Holy Roman Empire without Austria at the time of the Reformation. Socially and politically too the zones occupied by Britain, France, and the USA recovered something of 16th-century Germany, before the rise of absolutism: Hitler had succeeded where all previous German revolutionaries had failed: For 12 years inherited wealth and station had counted for nothing; what mattered was race, party membership, and military rank. Culturally, however, the underlying continuity betrayed itself in a troubled relationship with the remoter past of the nation. The relentless advance of the global market had destroyed both parties: As the emigrant generation of the 1920s reached maturity, and as universities on either side of the Atlantic came to exchange personnel more freely, it also came to be appreciated in the wider world that German philosophy and critical theory still provided essential instruments for understanding the revolutionary changes of the 20th century, especially if they were allowed to interact with ideas from the English-speaking cultures. In reality, it was the last – let us hope, fading – trace of an animosity that runs through years of German literary engagement with the concept of nationhood: For nearly three centuries the German literary and philosophical tradition has been compelled by local circumstances to concentrate on the point where the opposing forces collide. A decline in the authority of the Holy Roman Emperors coincided with a European population explosion and an economic boom. Although plague and a worsening climate halted the continental expansion in the later 14th century, Germany by then had several major urban centres, notably Cologne, Augsburg, and later Nuremberg, with around 50,000 inhabitants, which were comparable to contemporary London. The modern commercial and banking system, born in Italy around 1400, of which the German cities were soon a part, brought

with its new political and cultural attitudes. Above all, the monetarization of economic relations, the replacement of feudal dues and payments in kind by rents paid in cash, a process which in urban areas was largely complete by the end of the 13th century, had a fundamental effect on conceptions of personal identity. Mystical writers from Mechthild von Magdeburg c. As literacy spread, the new concept of individual identity, reinforced by the practice of solitary and silent reading, rapidly made obsolete the chivalrous literature of feudalism, and after the rise of mysticism its themes survived only as the material of burlesque, of self-conscious revivalism, or of transformation into spiritual allegory. Outside the devotional realm much of the literature of the closely knit urban communities was collective or anonymous in origin: Narrative, whether in verse or prose, was often coarse, humorous, or obscene, and satirical in purpose. The laying of the foundations to 3.

Chapter 3 : NorthStar Academy | Introduction to German 1

Introduction to German 1 Learning Resources Required For This Course Are Available For Purchase From Our Online Bookstore. Description: Students begin their introduction to German by focusing on the four key areas of foreign language study: listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Introduction Welcome to Level I German! Level I is aimed at junior high and high school students. However, it can also be used by others just beginning to learn to speak or read German. The goal of Level I German is to introduce the basics of the German language without overwhelming students. Therefore, the vocabulary is formatted for translating from English which the students know into German. Although Level II is aimed at students and people who are a bit proficient after Level I, still, English translation will be used, so as to ease the learning. It helps because, at times while learning a new language, even with basic understanding, the words are above normal understanding level, and thus require a "sub" assistance. German and English[edit] German and English are quite close to each other, and are called language sisters or, more formally, cognate languages. Both belong to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family. Here are some major similarities: Both languages use the Latin alphabet. Normally, sentences follow Subject-Verb-Object order. There are contractions e. Many words share the same roots, such as word and Wort, or house and Haus. Kindergarten early school grade is an English word borrowed directly from German, with a slight change of meaning from its original sense of daycare or nursery school. As you can see, German is quite similar to English. There are, however, differences: German has more letters than and different pronunciations from English. In German the verb is sometimes the last word of a sentence. German has more verb forms than English. German is the only known written language where every noun is capitalized, whether or not it is a proper noun. The word ich I is only capitalized if it is the first word of the sentence. German has three different words for you. Adjectives have different endings based on the noun they are modifying in German. German does not have any Present Continuous tense, only Present tense. However, German is still one of the easiest languages for English speakers to learn. The differences will be tackled over the course of the lessons. You should read and review the German dialogs as often as possible. Many of the dialogs come with audio recordings by native speakers. These recordings are invaluable to learn the German pronunciation. If there is a recording, you can do several kinds of exercises: Read the German dialog and translate it to English with the help of the vocabulary list. Listen to the dialog while you read it and try to understand as much as possible. Listen to the dialog without reading it, pause the playback after each sentence and translate it to English. Listen to the dialog without reading it, pause the playback after each sentence, and write it down in German. Listen to the dialog while reading it, stop after each sentence and repeat the pronunciation. At the reviews, after every third lesson, go back to look at the previous lessons. Layout of the Lessons[edit] Every lesson has a title at the top. The lesson will introduce several topics, more and more as the lessons progress. Topics are usually introduced by dialogs, which are accompanied by vocabulary lists. Each lesson features several problems and a test at the end. You should write down your answers either electronically or on paper before looking at the suggested answers. The act of writing down your answers will help you to learn the spelling. Level I uses a "more than enough" system for the problems. However, the test may require knowing certain vocabulary, so you need to make sure you know it. Levels of Completion[edit] On the contents page, you will see filled-in boxes next to each lesson. The number of boxes corresponds to the completeness of the lesson as follows:

Chapter 4 : German Phrases: How To Introduce Yourself in German

This Audiobook will take you through the basics of German with Basic Bootcamp, All About, and Pronunciation lessons. The five Basic Bootcamp lessons each center on a practical, real-life conversation.

Larose, in Wine Bottles Lafite, Grand Vin, Ch. People were willing to pay equivalent prices for German Riesling as they were for the top wines of Bordeaux. I recently visited German vineyards for the first time. Vineyard in the Rheinhessen Some background on Germany. Most of its top regions are relatively cool climate, and to get enough warmth to ripen the Riesling grapes sufficiently, many of the leading vineyards make use of south-facing slopes, on the banks of rivers. Germany is, currently, one of the countries that has benefited from global warming. The increases in average temperature in recent decades have meant that marginal regions such as the Mosel, where it is sometimes just a bit on the cool side to ripen Riesling, are now enjoying fewer difficult vintages than they used to, and more high quality vintages. If you are new to German wines, reading the label can be a bit of a problem. As an example, we might see the following: Dr Loosen is the producer. Mosel is the region. Then we have the long bit. Sonnenuhr is the name of the vineyard, and because it is located in the village of Wehlen, the prefix Wehlener is added. Riesling is the grape variety. All German wines also have what is known as an AP number, which is a unique identifier of each lot of wine that is bottled. This is where things start to get complicated. For German whites there are two main styles. For Mosel Riesling, the fruity style off-dry, ranging through to sweet is the most commonly seen in the UK, although trocken wines are very popular in Germany and most producers will now do, on average, a Eiswein is a separate category, made from grapes naturally frozen on the vine. The most important of these categories are the first four: Why are German wines often sweet when the fashion is for dry wines? Why not just make all wines in the dry trocken style? It is a question of balance. Qba and Kabinett are just off-dry, with lovely delicacy and high acidity levels. These are made from the least ripe of the harvested grapes and so the high acidity levels do need a bit of balancing by sweetness. Interestingly, well made examples will have some sugar, but the counteracting effect of the acid will make them seem drier than they are. Auslese selected harvest wines are sweeter still, and this is where many producers make their top wines. Confusingly, some winemakers will make small lots of special Auslese, which they might designate with asterisks, or the use of a gold capsule Goldkapsel. Urziger Wurzgarten in the Mosel: As with other German regions, quality can vary hugely between the best and the worst producers. But with a slightly warmer climate than some of the more northern regions, it makes some lovely, intense white wines from the Riesling grape. The best wines come from the hillside vineyards. Rheinhessen Immediately south of the aristocratic Rheingau region, on the other side of the Rhine river, this large German region makes wines of hugely varying quality. Franconia This is an interesting region, centred on the town of Wurzburg in southern Germany. Its distinctive bocksbeutel flask shaped bottle is still used by most producers. Baden Large southern German wine region which runs along the French border, over the Rhine from the Alsace. And unlike the other German regions, the wines from Baden are mostly dry in style. So, if I wanted to explore German wine, where would be the best place to start? Leitz, from the Rheingau, are also well represented, and their wines are solidly reliable. The following list of producers is a useful start as a shopping list, although this is by no means an exclusive list of all the great German producers:

Chapter 5 : INTRODUCTION " 1(German/Netherlands) Corps

By Edward Swick. Learning the proper way to make introductions in German can help you get off to the right start. The German language tends to be a bit more formal than American English.

Now, look at the sample conversation below. *Wie geht es dir? Es geht mir gut, danke. Mir geht es auch gut. Freut mich dich kennenzulernen. Freut mich auch dich kennenzulernen.* And now, the English: I am very fine, thanks. What is your name? My name is Markus. Nice to meet you. Nice to meet you, too. This conversation represents a simple greeting and introduction between two people who are near the same age. Therefore, this conversation was somewhat informal. The pronoun went from you informal *du* to you formal *Sie*. *Sie* is always capitalized when it means you formal, even if it is in the middle of the sentence. On the other hand, *Ich* is only capitalized when it appears at the beginning of a sentence. Often times in German, you will see verbs at the end of the sentence. This is usually if there are two verbs in a sentence. This will not always be the case! When you learn a new sentence, be sure to note the place of the verb. It can be difficult to get the hang of at first, but you will soon recognize which verbs go in last position and which go in second position after the subject.

Chapter 6 : The wines of Germany: part 1, an introduction

The course furthermore provides an introduction to basic German grammar and training in language learning strategies. Students are introduced to first aspects of life and culture of the German-speaking societies.

Chapter 7 : Introductions - German business etiquette, manners, customs in Germany

Learn to introduce yourself in German and you've got 1/3rd of a German conversation squared away. The rest are topics of interest and closing greetings. The rest are topics of interest and closing greetings.

Chapter 8 : German/Level I/Introduction - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

You're about to learn the most important German verbs EVER! In this lesson, you'll benefit from German verbs in 3 tenses and an example sentence for each verb. Viel Spaß!

Chapter 9 : Lesson 1: Introductions & Greetings | Yes German

German also builds words from roots or stems of common words just as we do in English to a lesser extent. For example, in English, these two series of words all share the same roots: bind, bound, binder, bindery, band, binding.