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TRAVEL TO MUNICH



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Munich

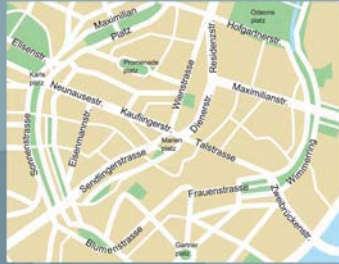
Munich

Area Map

Metro Map

City Map

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Munich

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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!

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 Hofbräuhaus, 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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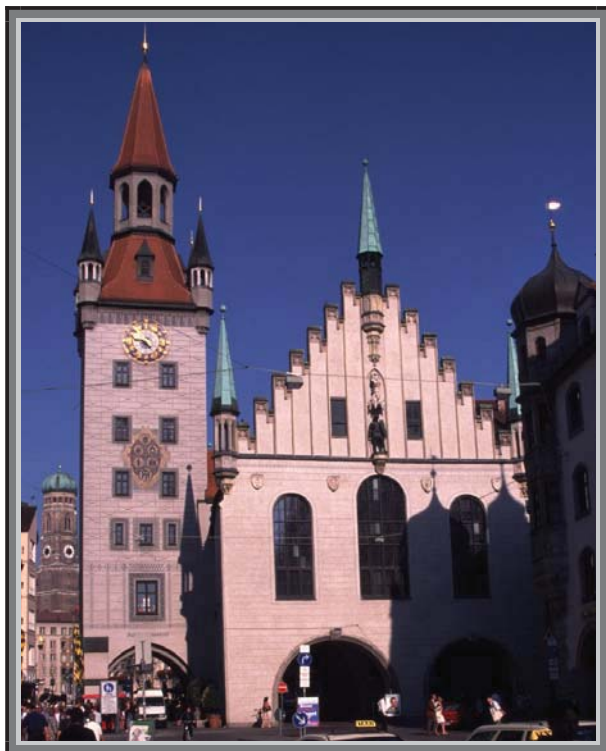
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The largest building on Marienplatz is the new town hall, Neues Rathaus, which is built in Dutch neo-Gothic style in 1867-1909. The building is fantastically ornamented, and the characteristic tower is along with Frauenkirche the most prominent structure 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

U-Bahn: Marienplatz

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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7. Neue Justizgebäude

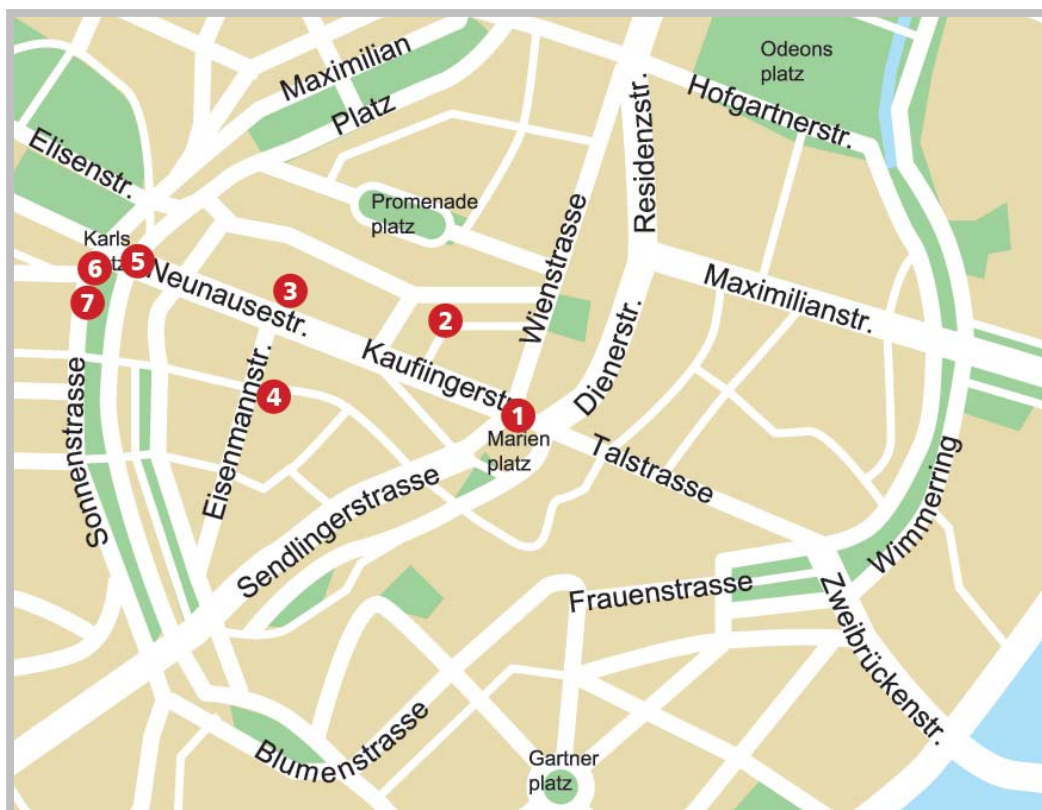
Prielmayerstraße 7

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, Ruffinurm, 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

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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.

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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

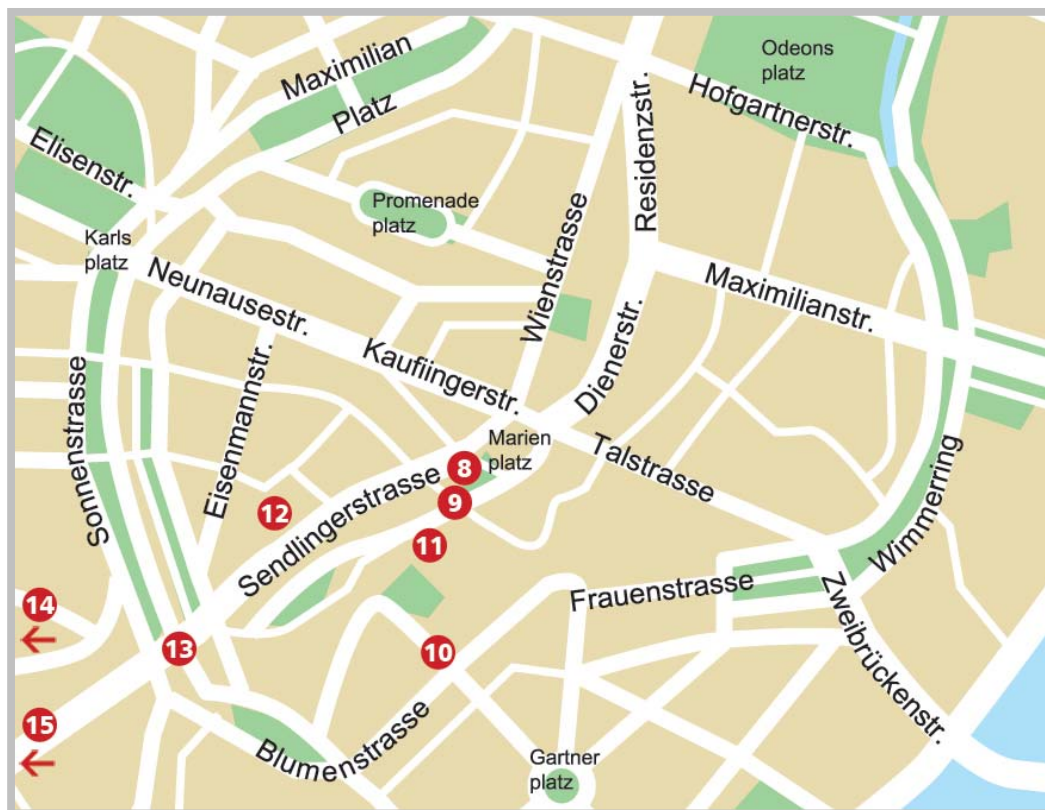
U-Bahn: Theresienwiese

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.

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: Fraunhoferstraße

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

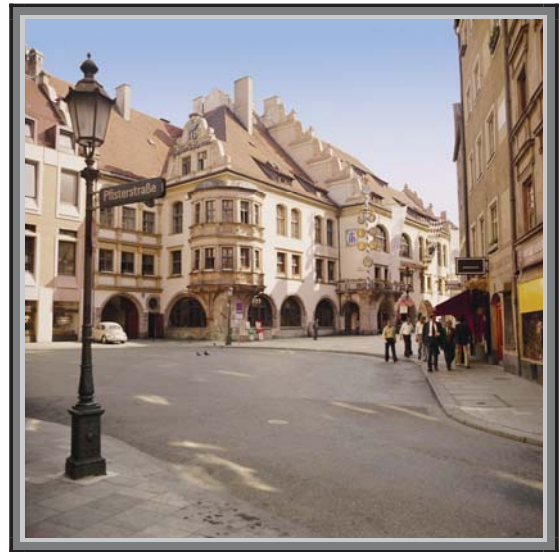
www.alter-hof.de

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 Ludwig 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

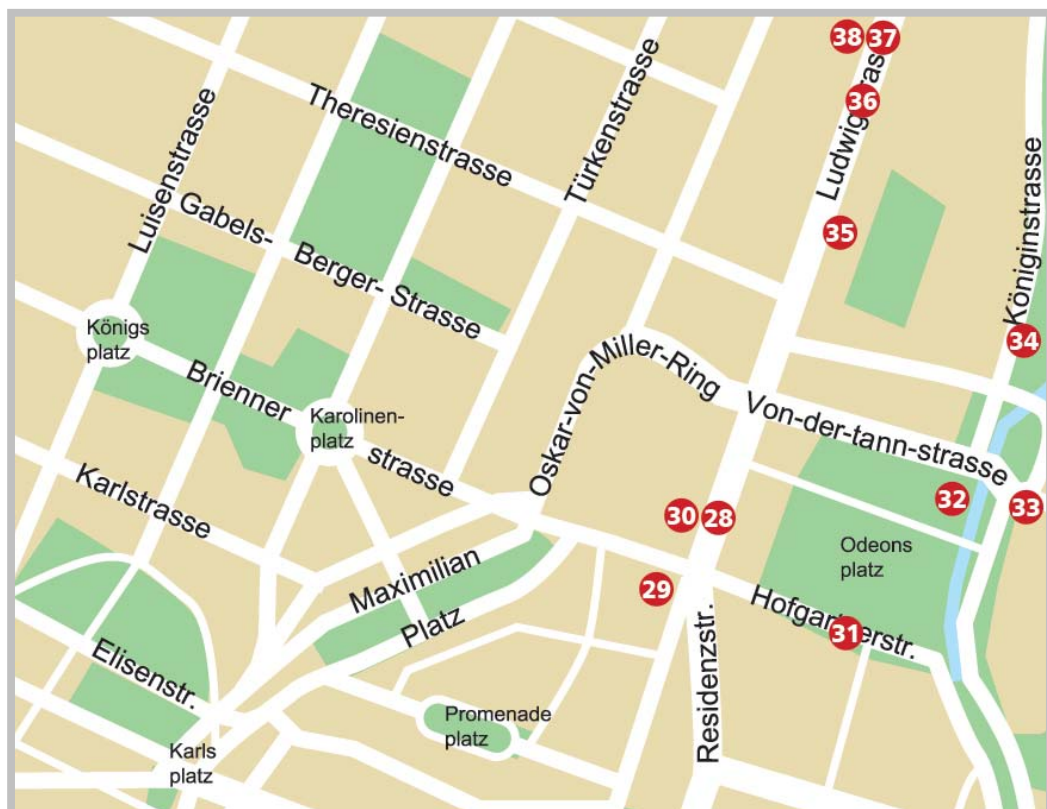


Akademiestraße 2

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.

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

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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 Königsplatz’s U-Bahn-station.

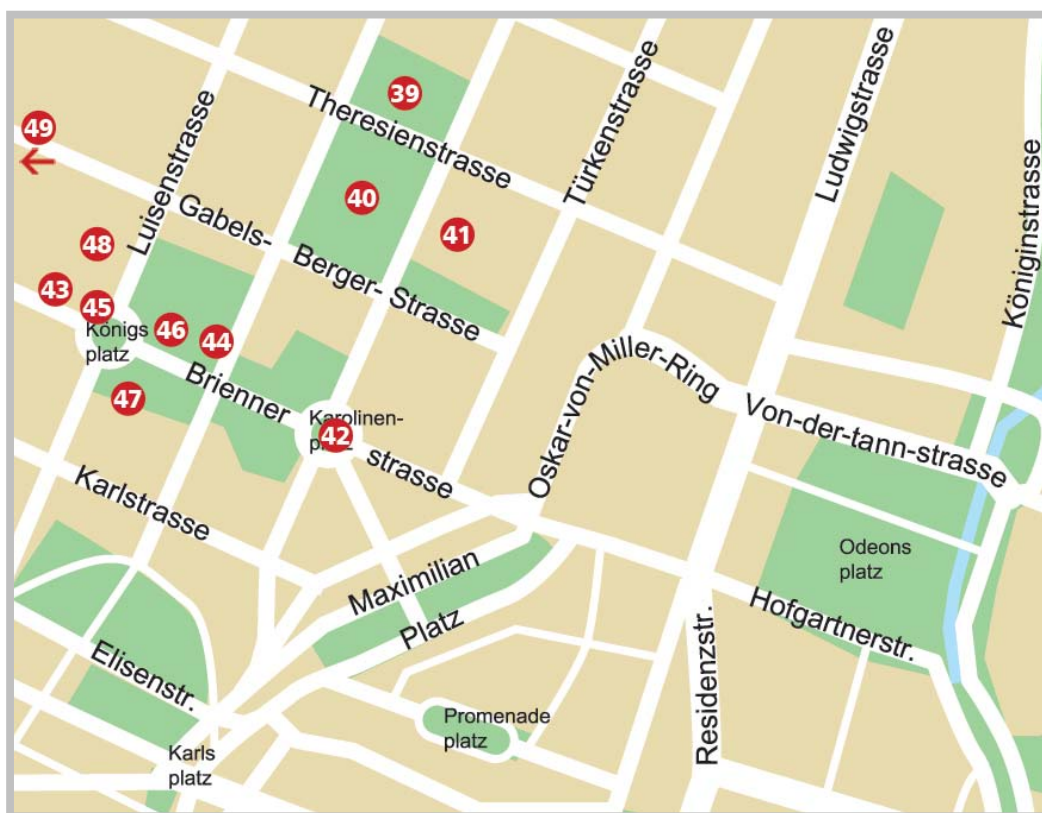
49. Löwenbräukeller

Nymphenburger Str. 2/Stieglmaierplatz

www.loewerbraeukeller.com

U-Bahn: Stieglmaierplatz

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.



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.

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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 Linderhof, which was one of King Ludwig II's residences.

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.

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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.

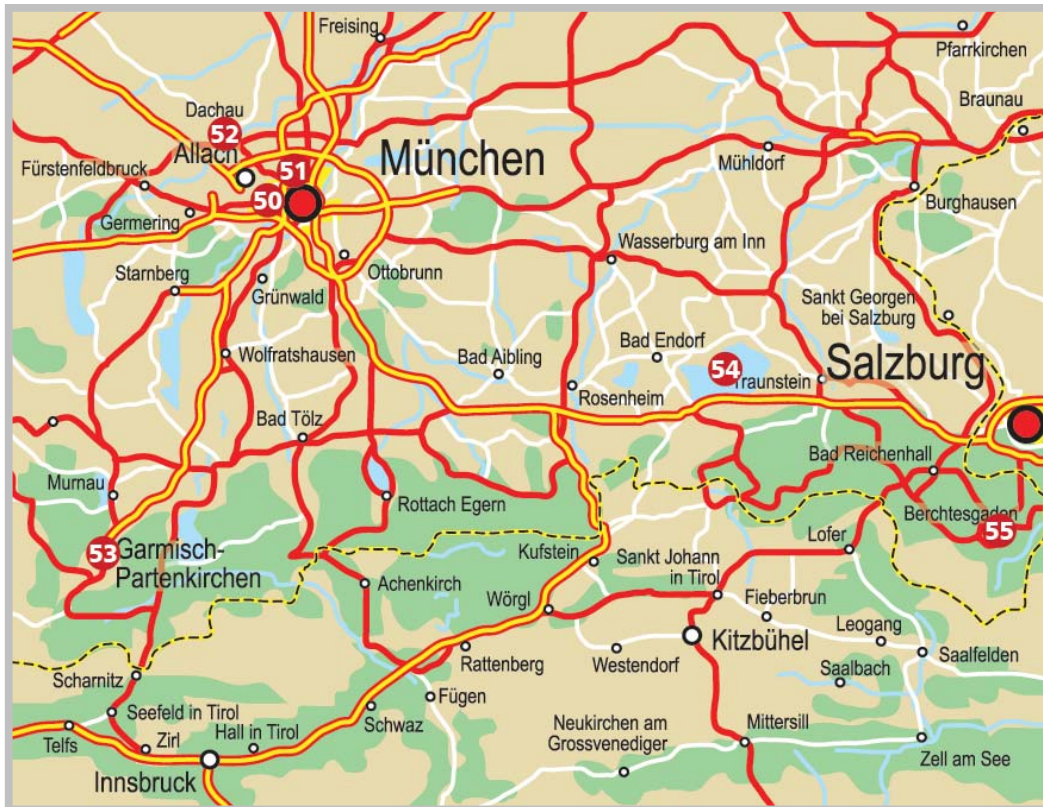
55b. Königssee

www.koenigssee.com

www.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



With children in Munich

Bavaria Filmstadt (Bavariafilmplatz 7, Geiselgasteig):

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.einkaufszentrum-neuperlach.de

Public transport in 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
Schneefenerkopf	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*

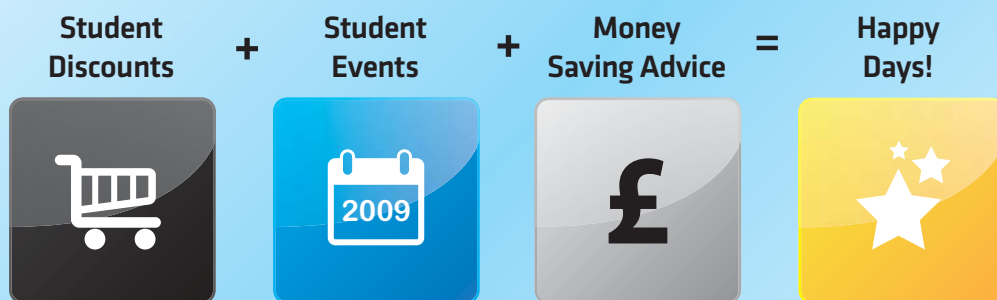
January 1 st	New Year's Day
Easter holidays – 2 days	Good Friday
Date varies	Easter Sunday
Easter day + 1 day	Easter Monday
May 1 st	Labour Day
Easter Sunday + 39 days	Ascension Day
Easter Sunday + 49 days	Whit Sunday
Easter Sunday + 50 days	Whit Monday
October 3 rd	Reunion Day
December 25 th	Christmas 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	rechtsherum
To the left	linksherum
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 kostest 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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PEOPLE FIRST

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	Von der Menükarte 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	Wurstchen
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

Where is a bank?

Automatic teller
machineWhere can I draw
money?

Change money

Where can I change
currency?What is the rate of
exchange?

Bank und Geld

Bank

Wo ist die Bank?

Geldautomat

Wo kann ich Geld
wechseln?

Wechselgeld

Wo kann ich Devisen
wecheln?Wie hoch ist der
Wechselkurs?**Post**

Post office

Where is the post
office?

Post box

Where is a post box?

Stamp

Do you have an
envelope?

Post

Post

Wo ist die Post?

Briefkasten

Wo ist der Briefkasten?

Briefmarke

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

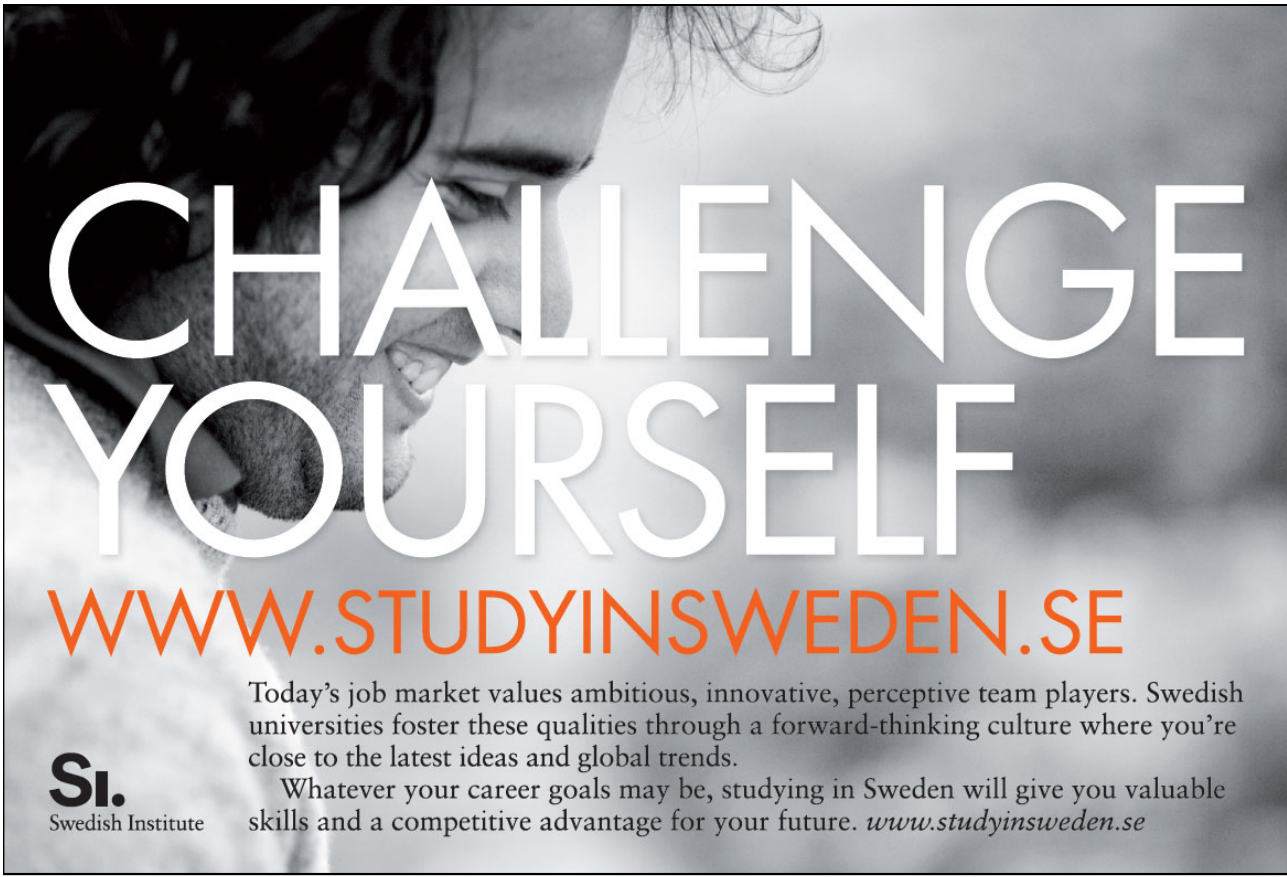
Wo ist ein Internetcafé?

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
The time is quarter past....	Wie spät ist es?
The time is half past....	Viertel ...
The time is quarter to.....	Halb ...
	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!