

# Berlin







Berlin is the capital and largest city of Germany, the second most populous and the fifth area of the city of the European Union. Is one of 16 lands in the FRG. The city is situated on the banks of the river spree, in connection with what Berlin called the "Athens on the spree" and Havel in the center of Brandenburg.

# Brandenburg gates



An important architectural monument of Berlin with a special symbolic value. In 1871 through the gates a solemn procession of the Prussian regiments that marked the announcement of the German Empire. In 1933 there was held the famous Nazi torchlight procession and was proclaimed "thousand-year Reich". After world war II, the Brandenburg gate became the boundary of Germany on the West and East



# Reichstag



The Reichstag was the seat of the German legislature period of the German Empire, the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich. The modern German Parliament, too, is engaged in the Reichstag Assembly. The building itself is built in a very pompous and somewhat overwhelming manner, which according to the architects was to emphasize the greatness of the Empire. All in the Reichstag seems huge and impenetrable – column, grey facades, a Grand glass dome.



# Berlin wall



The wall, which by the end of world war II divided Berlin into zones of influence of the two main opponents – the military units of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The wall stood for almost 30 years and has become a symbol of the cold war. It was a real border with checkpoints and guards. After the fall of the Wall and German reunification in 1989, its remains gradually pilfered for Souvenirs. Some fragments of the design it was decided to preserve as a monument.



# Berlin Cathedral



The largest Protestant Church in Germany, located within the Museum island. The Cathedral was built in the era of Kaiser Wilhelm II and was conceived as a German analogue of the Cathedral. Peter's in the Vatican. The building just dazzles with its solemn and majestic architecture. The feeling that it was built by giants. From the observation platform of the temple offers a great panoramic view of Berlin.



# Charlottenburg



Palace of the end of the XVII century in Baroque style, the gift of king Friedrich I for his wife Sophia Charlotte of Hanover. After the countdown, he immediately was used as a Royal residence. In front of the Palace is a Park in the classic traditions of French and English landscape art. First, the building was called Lietzenburg, but after the death of the Queen was renamed in her honor.



# Spandau



The fortress of the XVII century on the outskirts of Berlin, built during the reign of Joachim II. In the beginning of XX century on the territory of Spandau produced weapons and ammunition. In 1935 it hosted the secret laboratory of the Nazis, where he developed chemical weapons. The last secret was in the 70-ies. The tourists were admitted to the territory in 1992, after the final "thawing" of the object.



# The Kurfürstendamm



The Kurfürstendamm in Berlin, extends from Memorial Church, the Kaiser Wilhelm through the area Breitside to luxury residential district of Halensee in Berlin. This beloved shopping street of the Germans. It is possible to find a large number of expensive luxury boutiques. The largest shopping centre in the European part of the continent — CA-De-VE is also located at the Kurfürstendamm and extends to the street Tauentzienstrasse. And for younger visitors there is the Zoological Garden, the oldest zoo in Germany.



# Potsdamer Platz



Before the Second World war, it was the business center of the city. In the period since 1945, and as long as the country was divided, Potsdamer Platz has gone through very difficult times. After 1989 the area has completely changed its appearance. Today you can see the center "Sony" (Sony Center), skyscrapers and a huge number of shops paintings. Potsdamer Platz today is a gathering place of the stars during the film festival and not only.