

GERMANY.



GEOGRAFICAL POSITION.

❖ Germany is in Western and Central Europe, with Denmark bordering to the north, Poland and the Czech Republic to the east, Austria and Switzerland to the south, France and Luxembourg to the southwest, and Belgium and the Netherlands to the northwest. Elevation ranges from the mountains of the Alps in the south to the shores of the North Sea (*Nordsee*) in the northwest and the Baltic Sea (*Ostsee*) in the northeast. The forested uplands of central Germany and the lowlands of northern Germany are traversed by such major rivers as the Rhine, Danube and Elbe.



MAIN CITIES.

❖ The main cities of Germany are Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Keil.

PLACES OF INTEREST.





LEIPZIG

❖ The largest city in Germany's federal state of Saxony, Leipzig is known for its vibrant arts and culture scene shaped by famous music composers like Bach, Richard Wagner and Felix Mendelssohn. Tourists today can enjoy performances of Bach's music at the St. Thomas Church where Bach once served as choir leader and is now buried.

ROMANTIC RHINE





ROMANTIC RHINE

❖ Stretching between the cities of Bingen and Bonn, Germany, the Middle Rhine flows through a dramatic geological formation called the Rhine Gorge. This region features a spectacular landscape dotted with some 40 medieval castles, picturesque villages and terraced vineyards. The best way to experience the Romantic Rhine is by a riverboat cruise.

COLOGNE





COLOGNE

❖ Situated on the Rhine River in the German federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Cologne is one of the most popular places to visit in Germany. The city offers a vibrant array of attractions, buzzing nightlife and a stellar arts and culture scene. Cologne also packs impressive landmarks such as the city's informal symbol, the Cologne Cathedral, a stunning Gothic church.

DRESDEN





DRESDEN

❖ Before it was severely damaged from World War II bombings, Dresden was known as the Jewel Box because of its lavish collection of stunning art and architecture. After many years, the city has restored much of its former glory. The capital of the federal state of Saxony, Dresden offers a number of historic sites like the stunning Frauenkirche cathedral.

HEILDELBERG





HEILDELBERG

❖ With historic treasures like the medieval Old Bridge, the Heidelberg Castle, the Church of the Holy Spirit and the Knight St. George House, it is no wonder that Heidelberg is a popular tourist attraction. The city center's main street, Hauptstrasse, is packed with pubs, restaurants, museums, art galleries, shops and markets selling the likes of beer steins, cuckoo clocks and German sausages.

NEUSCWANSTEIN





NEUSCHWANSTEIN

❖ The most photographed building in Germany, Neuschwanstein Castle, is also one of Europe's most popular tourist destinations. Nestled among the breathtaking beauty of the Bavarian Alps near the town of Fussen, this fairy-tale castle served as the inspiration behind Walt Disney's Sleeping Beauty Castle.

MUNICH





MUNICH

❖ Best known as the origin of the world famous Oktoberfest, Munich is one of the best places to visit in Germany with a great culture scene. Munich is home to several sophisticated opera houses and theaters like the National Theatre. The city center is an attractive blend of classic and modern architecture, teeming in historic churches, medieval walls and royal palaces as well as bustling shopping centers and nightlife venues.

BERLIN





BERLIN

❖ A federal state and the capital city of Germany, Berlin is widely associated with its World War II history and former division of East and West Germany by the Berlin Wall during the Cold War. Since the fall of the historic wall in 1989, Berlin today is now a vast, unified city diverse in ethnic groups and abundant in sightseeing attractions, museums, sports, culture and nightlife.



CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF
GERMANY

A decorative white floral border with intricate scrollwork and leaf patterns surrounds the central text. The border is symmetrical and features a central floral motif at the top and bottom.

GERMAN EASTER

❖The characteristic animals for the German Easter celebration are the “Easter Rabbit” and the “Easter Lamb.” Children believe that the Easter Rabbit comes on Easter Sunday and jumps around hiding Easter eggs. It is a family tradition to have a breakfast with hard boiled eggs, and then attempt to find the hidden eggs. They have a traditional joint of lamb, beef or pork. People also make big Easter Fires to celebrate this holiday. These fires are a sign of victory of light and warmth over the hardness, darkness, and coldness of the winter.



DAY OF A GERMAN UNITY

❖ This is a national holiday in Germany commemorating reunification of the two Germanys after 40 years of separation. Germany was unified on October 3, 1990. People come together in Berlin to celebrate the reunification.

A decorative white floral border with intricate scrollwork and leaf patterns surrounds the central text area. The border is set against a dark background.

OKTOBERFEST

❖ Oktoberfest is a traditional festival that lasts two weeks. In October 1810, Prince Ludwig and Princess Therese married, and invited the whole town of Munich to the reception. The importance of the origin of the celebration allowed it to become a part of German tradition. People dress in traditional clothing, and enjoy music, dancing and drinking. Now, it has become a celebration of beer that draws people from all over the world.



ALL SAINTS DAY

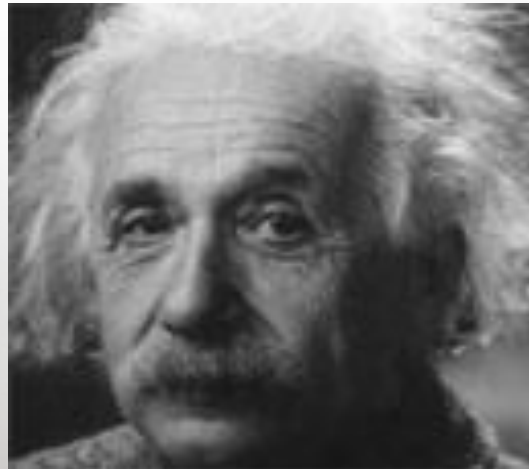
❖ Halloween does not exist in Germany, but instead they celebrate All Saints Day on November 1. On this day, families visit their relatives' graves. Afterward godparents come with gifts of braided sweet bread called "Strietzel" to their godchildren's homes. "Strietzel" is a long bread, and it can be more than three feet long. Germans can buy Strietzel from the neighborhood baker, but it is traditionally made at home.



FAMOUS PEOPLE

❖ ALBERT EINSTEIN (1879-1955)

- ❖ Iconic genius and legendary theoretical physicist who formulated the Theory of Relativity and the mass-energy equivalence formula.



❖ LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (1770-1827)

- ❖ Composer who bridged the gap between Classical and Romantic music with his symphonies, concertos, and sonatas despite losing his hearing.



❖ JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH (1685-1750)

- ❖ Immortal composer, organist, harpsichordist, violist, and violinist who revolutionized religious and secular music.



❖ MICHAEL SCHUMACHER 44

❖ Champion Formula One race car driver for Ferrari.



❖ SEBASTIAN VETTEL 26

- ❖ Dominant Formula One driver won three consecutive World Championships between 2010 and 2012.





The end.