

# Germany



**Name:** The Federal Republic of Germany.

**Capital City:** Berlin

**Location:** Western Europe

To the north of Germany are the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, and the country of Denmark.

To the east of Germany are the countries of Poland and the Czech Republic.

To the south of Germany are the countries of Austria and Switzerland.

To the west of Germany are the countries of France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

**Area:** 137,847 square miles

**Population:** 80.6 million

Flag of Germany



**RELIGION:** Protestants and Roman Catholics

Germany's constitution says that all people can believe in any religion they want to, and that no one is allowed to discriminate against somebody because of the person's religion.

**TERRAIN:** Germany is one of the largest countries in Europe. It stretches from the North Sea and Baltic Sea in the north to the high mountains of the Alps in the south.

The highest *mountain* in Germany is the Zugspitze with 2,963 metres.

Germany's northern part is very low and flat.

In the middle, there are low mountain ranges covered in large forests.

Between these and the Alps, there is another plain created by glaciers during the ice ages.

**RIVERS:** Germany also contains parts of Europe's longest rivers, such as the Rhine (which makes up a part of Germany's western border), the Danube and the Elbe.

## **FOOD**

Their food varies from region to region. For example, in the southern regions, such as Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, they share their type of food with Switzerland and Austria.

Everywhere in Germany, meat is eaten as a sausage.

The Germans love their bread, which is mainly a mix of wheat and rye flour and is much darker and has a hard crust.

Even though wine use is increasing, the national alcoholic drink is beer.

The number of Germans who drink beer is one of the highest in the world.

German restaurants are also rated the second-best, with France rated first place.

## *CULTURE*

Germany has a long history of poets, thinkers, artists, and so on. There are 240 theaters, hundreds of orchestras, thousands of museums and over 25,000 libraries in Germany.

Millions of tourists visit these attractions every year.

Germany has created a high level of gender equality, disability rights, and accepts homosexuality.

A global poll showed that Germany has the most positive influence on the world.



Pergamon  
Museum, Berlin

## *ECONOMY*

Germany is the largest economy in Europe.

It has one of the world's largest technologically-powerful economies.

Its main industry area is the Ruhr area.

# Sights



*The Reichstag Building in Berlin.*  
The Reichstag is the seat of the German Parliament, and one of Berlin's most historic landmarks.



*The Cologne Cathedral at the Rhine River is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.*

# The Brandenburg Gate



The Brandenburg Gate (Brandenburger Tor) in Berlin, Germany is an important symbol and is linked to many important events in the history of the 20th century. It is located on the Pariser Platz and is the end of the street Unter den Linden.

It marked the border between East and West Berlin and is the symbol of the reunification of Germany in 1990.

# EUROPA-PARK



Europa-Park is the largest theme park in Germany and the second most popular theme park resort in Europe, following Disneyland Paris. Europa-Park is located in Rust, in south-western Germany, between Freiburg and Strasbourg, France.

The park is home to twelve roller coasters, the oldest being the Alpen express Mine Train, where a powered coaster speeds through a diamond mine, - and the newest coaster being Arthur, a suspended indoor/outdoor powered rollercoaster and dark ride combination. Europa-Park can accommodate up to about 50,000 guests per day. It is also the location of the Euro Dance Festival.

# Neuschwanstein Castle



The Neuschwanstein is a palace - 19th century Castle situated on a hill above the village of Hohenschwangau near Füssen in southwest Bavaria, Germany. Its construction was ordered by Louis II of Bavaria as a rest area and homage to Richard Wagner. Ludwig was Richard Wagner's patron, and many rooms of the castle were inspired by Wagner's operas.

The palace opened to the public on payment immediately after Ludwig's death in 1886.

Since then, the castle has been visited by over 60 million people. The palace has appeared in several movies and was the inspiration for the castle of Sleeping Beauty in Disneyland.

# The Fernsehturm



The Fernsehturm is a television Tower in central Berlin. With its height of 368 meters, it is the tallest structure in Germany. The Tower was constructed between 1965 and 1969. From a distance you can see the Tower raising from the skyline of the city. It is easily visible throughout the

central and some suburban districts of Berlin.

The Tower is a unique landmark of the new unified Berlin. The Tower has become one of the most prominent symbols of the country. It symbolizes the new center of a reunified Germany. Due to its location near Alexanderplatz, the tower is occasionally called Alex Tower.



# Charlottenburg Palace



Charlottenburg Palace is the largest and most important residence of the Hohenzollern in Berlin. It is surrounded by a unique baroque garden, which leads into a landscape park and is decorated with a variety of architectures. The palace and gardens were originally built for the Prussian Queen Sophie Charlotte as a summer residence.

Nikos Simopoulos

Theofilos Nikas

Andrew Sembros