

Gefördert durch



Erasmus+
Schulbildung

A Tourist Guide for Kappeln In Schleswig-Holstein



Basic facts about Schleswig-Holstein

	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Schleswig-Holstein</u>
Population:	82.8 <u>mio.</u> people	2.9 <u>mio.</u> people
Flag:		
Size (in <u>sqkm</u>)	357,386	15,763
cities	2.056 cities	63 cities
Capital city	Berlin	Kiel

Geography:

Schleswig-Holstein (S-H) is the northernmost state in Germany. It's located between Denmark and the states Mecklenburg Western Pomerania, Hamburg and Lower Saxony. with an area of 15.770 sqkm S-H is the 5th smallest state of 16 in Germany. The capital city of S-H is Kiel. S-H is full of historical sites and its landscape is wonderful. Schleswig-Holstein is located between the North Sea and the Baltic sea. The seas are salty with a salt content of 3.5% and 0.3- 1.9% Schleswig-Holstein is the only state in which three languages are spoken. In addition to German, Danish and Frisian are also spoken



sources: Wikipedia



"Kieler Woche"

The capital city Kiel is also the biggest city in Schleswig-Holstein. Every year in the summer the "Kieler Woche" takes place the worldwide biggest sailing regatta.

Quellen Bilder: www. ostsee.de, www. Bergmann-gruppe.net



North sea and Baltic canal in Kiel:

The Kiel Canal connects the North Sea with the Baltic Sea. It belongs to the worldwide most used artificial water road. The canal starts in Kiel, crosses Brunsbützel and goes back to Kiel.



sources: www. Wikipedia.de

Landscape at the end of April to the start of May:

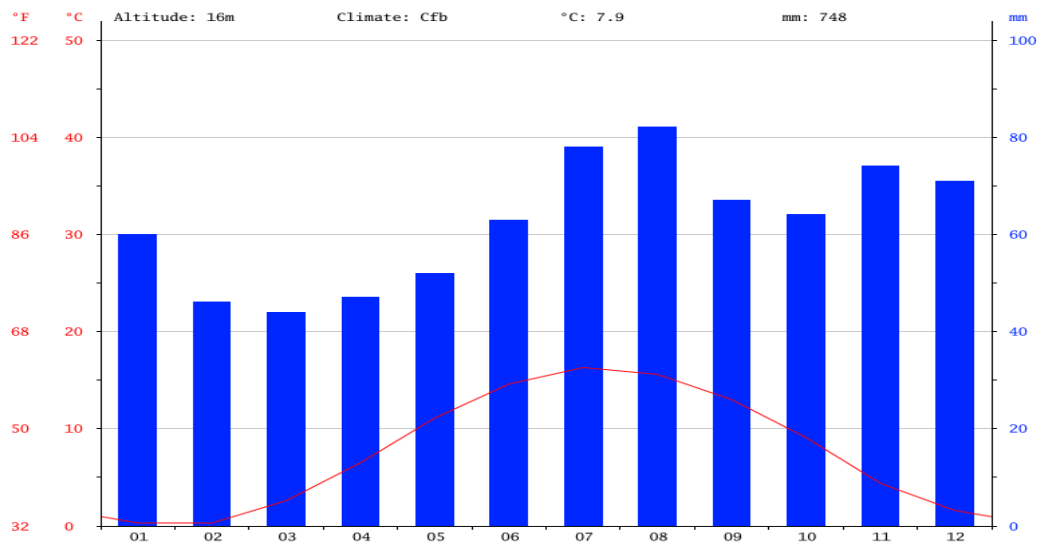
At the end of April to the begin of May S-H is stands in yellow because it's rapeseed season and it's blooming and all the fields are yellow. It looks so beautiful!



sources: www. fotocommunity.de, www. ostseefjordschlei.de, www. fotolia.de

The Climate in Schleswig-Holstein

Climate graph of Schleswig-Holstein:



Average annual temperature: 8°C

Total annual precipitation: 800mm

Features of the Schleswig-Holstein climate

It is a maritime climate that means mild winters, cool summers and high precipitation because we are near to the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. It's very windy here because of the Baltic and North Sea

The hottest temperature in Schleswig-Holstein was in July 2018: 38°C

The coldest temperature in Schleswig-Holstein was in December 1978/79: -20°C

Climate Change

There is a protest movement, which is named „Fridays for future “. It's about the changes of the climate. Many people protest in different cities all over the world. The average temperature in winter has risen up (by 15%) and in the summer it has dropped down (by 9%) since 1881.

Food in Schleswig-Holstein

Kale with sausages



„Kale with sausages“ is a very popular dish in Schleswig-Holstein. Besides that Germans like to eat fried potatoes with mustard.

Currywurst

“Currywurst“ is a well-known fast-food in Northern Germany. A very good place to buy this dish is in Maasholm, near Kappeln. It's called “Udo's Imbiss“.



Vanilla ice cream

Desserts

In Germany people like for example vanilla ice cream or red fruit jelly.



Easter fires

What is it?

The Easter fire is usually lit on Good Friday or Easter Monday. High piles of wood and shrubs are set on fire. Sometimes there is a doll on the top. At the Easter fire we meet friends and drink beer or eat a sausage.

The Easter fire



<http://www.ff-takern.at/cms/index.php/aktuelles-lesen/items/brauchumsfeuer-sicherheitsvorkehrungen-264.html>

Why do we celebrate this?

The Easter fire is of Germanic origin. The first fire took place in the year 1559. The origin came from the Christianity. They celebrate the resurrection of Jesus. But with the fire the winter should be chased away, and the spring welcomed. This origin was already known in the Middle Ages.

Rummelpottlaufen

Kids and teens running Rummelpott



<http://www.taz.de/!5170340/>

What is it?

On New Year's Eve kids and teens wear costumes and run singing from house to house, but they do not wear creepy costumes, they wear funny costumes. Sometimes they have a very old instrument. It is the *Rummelpott*. It is a tin with a stick in it. The kids and teens get sweets.

Why do we celebrate this?

Why exactly we celebrate this is not known. But the *Rummelpott* makes a loud sound which should chase away ghosts.

An old Rummelpott



<https://de.>

Kappeln

History

Kappeln is located in one of the most beautiful landscapes of Schleswig Holstein at the Schlei and the Baltic Sea. A small fishing village and a chapel were built and gave the place the name "Kappeln". A long time ago some sailors founded the church of St. Nikolai. After the demolition of the old church, St. Nikolai was built in a baroque style by J. Adam Richter. Another attraction is the last Herring fence in the Schlei, it is still in operation since the 15th century. We celebrate the herring in May at the "herring-days", there is a little market with candy, clothes and you can play some games.



Kappeln was first mentioned in a document	1357
Kappeln is sold to Henneke von Rumohr zu Roest	1533
People of Kappeln go to Arnis	1667
Start of building the Nikolai Church	1789
Kappeln is sold to Carl von Hessen	1797
Kappeln is sold to King Christian VII from Denmark	1807
Opening of the bridge over the Schlei	1867
Kappeln gets the town rights	1870
Construction of the mill Amanda	1888
Opening of the new bridge over the Schlei	1927
Opening of the new bridge of today	2002
660 th anniversary of Kappeln	2017



Kappeln

Coat of arms

In the coat of arms you can see six herrings and a man, Christopherus, with a red coat and a sceptre. Christopherus is holy and people thought he protected them, so they put him on coat of arms with the “well-known” herrings.



a
the

Christopherus (3rd century)



Characteristics of Kappeln

State: Schleswig-Holstein

County: Schleswig-Flensburg

Area: 43.32km

Population: 8,675 (December 2017)

Mayor: Heiko Traulsen

Founded: 1357

Since the 18th century the fishers have been using nets for fishing. The herring fence consists of about 2000 piles. This tradition is really complicated so many fishers stopped that. Only Kappeln is still using this tradition. But now a little worm is “eating” the fence. Everyone hopes that the landmark stays healthy.



The Bridges of Kappeln

Kappeln has had three different bridges:

1. Ponton Bridge (1867-1927)

The Bridge was 180 m long and stood on 18 piles. At the deepest point of the Schlei the Bridge was opened. There were railway tracks on the bridge, but the locomotives were too heavy for the bridge and so horses always pulled the trailers across. You had to pay to cross the bridge.



2. Revolving Bridge (1927-2002)

The bridge had a revolving part that could be opened. In 1933 the use became free. The revolving bridge was demolished in January 2003.



3. Bascule bridge (since 2002)

Because the revolving bridge was no longer good for the growing traffic, a new structure was planned. The double wing double revolving bridge was built. The new revolving bridge was celebrated with a public bridge festival.



The Herring fence of Kappeln

What is the herring fence?

The herring fence is an emblem of Kappeln. It is a fence which catches herrings. It is the last herring fence in Germany and Europe. It is more than 600 years old. About 2,000 piles made of ash wood are rammed 1.80m to 4.50m in the ground of the Schlei. From the air it looks like a “W”.

How does the herring fence work?

The fish come from the Baltic Sea and swim into the herring fence. The fish can't escape because they are pushed into the fishing nets. The herring fence is emptied every year at Ascension Day. Otherwise the fish are fished in a conventional way.



verschoenerungsverein-kappeln.de

The history of the herring fence

The origin of the herring fence dates back to the 15th century. At that time almost 40 of these braided fences were located close to each other in the middle of the Schlei.

The fishermen of Holm (Schleswig) and the other fishermen of the region (called “Schleijunker”) had a bitter competition in the 13th and 16th century. It was not until 1614 that this dispute could be settled, and a balance established between the fishing parties. The herring fence is used until today and every year there is a festival on Ascension Day. This festival is called “Heringstage”. It starts on Ascension Day and ends four days later. There are many fun rides and many trucks with candy. But the main part of the festival is the bet. People bet how many fish are in the herring fence. The people who bet the best are the new “Herringking” and “Herringqueen”.



heringstage-kappeln.de

Heringstage

Heringstage means „Herringsdays“ in English. It takes place every year at Ascension Day to the following weekend at our harbour. We celebrate the last operating herringsfence in Europe.



<https://www.heringstage.de/>

Once a year at the time of the „Herringsdays“ the herrings which swim in the Schlei get fished out of the herrings-fence. At the harbour there are also concerts, performances and different stalls.

„Heringswette“

The „Heringswette“ means „Herrings-bet“ and there are two types of it. There is the bet for the “normal“ people. They have to estimate the number of the herrings which get fished and the one who is the closest becomes the “Heringskönig/königin“ („Herringsking/queen“). There is also a bet for “celebrities“ like the mayor etc. They have to estimate how much pounds the herrings are.



<https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&id=56B452E4678D0923FEAA0D8CBDB0B878B2FF259E&thid=OIP.CgMisHq8tJhu->



http://www.kappeln-eschmidt.de/seiten/2005_05_08-1/2005_05_08-1.htm

You can have a ride on a little carousel, shoot with a bow and arrow at balloons and win little prizes. You can also buy some food, for example sugared almonds, cotton candy, gingerbread or crepes.



The history of the Klaus-Harms-School

The school was founded in 1923 in the Kirchstraße. Dr John Friedrich Teichert was the director of the Klaus-Harms-Schule from 1924-1928.

The name comes from the pastor Claus Harms. Claus Harms was born as the son of a mill owner. In order to support his sick father Harms initially completed an apprenticeship as a miller. After the death of his father in 1796 he took over the mill together with his brother but soon decided to sell it and worked as a servant with his brother until he had enough money to study Theology. In the time of the National Socialism Hans Wittkopp was the director (1929-1956). In that time as everywhere the school day started with a flag parade.

After the World War (8 May 1945) the school was closed by the Allied because the teachers of the school were impaired.

In August 1945 the school was reopened and the new director Wilhelm Lassen came (1956-1968), but he had to leave the school because of his health.

In 1979 the school moved into the street Hüholz 14. 2010 our headmaster Thomas Hellmuth started and he's still our headmaster.

Basic Facts of the KHS

Characteristics:

Type of school:	Gymnasium
Founded:	1923
Address:	Hühholz 16
Location:	City Kappeln
State:	Schleswig-Holstein
Students:	681
Teachers:	58
Headmaster:	Thomas Hellmuth



Features:

We also have some special events in our school. For example the „National youth matches“. It is a day for sports competition. In summer we have a charity run and we collect money for poor children in Africa. For the 9th grade we have a volleyball competition. The classes play volleyball against each other. Then we have a competition for the 5th and 6th grades, they play international ball games against each other. For the 10th to 12th grades, there is a football competition.

We also go on class trips. In total, every student has three class trips at the KHS. In the 12th grade the students can choose between different countries for example Portugal, Dublin, Rome or Surfing in France, they are called study trips.

There are also many different exchanges at our school for example with Czechia, France, Poland, Italy or you can do a voluntary social year.

Schooldays

Timetable of our 8th grade class:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
7.40-8.25	Latin	English	Art	Physics	Maths
8.25-9.10	Biology	English	Art	Physics	Maths
9.25-10.10	French	German	Maths	Chemistry	English
10.15-11.00	French	French	Biology	Chemistry	German
11.15-12.00	German	Latin	Sports	Maths	History
12.05-12.50	German	Latin	Sports	Latin	History
13.20-14.05	Geography	Bilingual			
14.05-14.50	Geography				

In the timetable you can see how a normal week looks like...

We have a few breaks in a day. In the short breaks (5 minutes) we have time to go to the next room or to eat something small. Then we have also breaks that are a bit longer (15 minutes). Mostly we go outside or we just chill. If we have seven lessons or more we can go to the school canteen to have lunch. Then the break is a bit longer (30 minutes). But also in the shorter break we go there because the food is so yummi!

Now I want to tell you something about the subjects in our school. Some of them you have already seen in the timetable. Of course, we have the basic subjects like Maths, German, English, etc.... But we have also subjects like „WiPo“. Maybe you do not know that. „WiPo“ stands for „Wirtschaft und Politik“ (=economy and politics) so we learn something about our country and politics.

Freetime Activities

Sports:

In Kappeln you can go to the **Football Club** where you can play football. In Damp you can visit the **Fun & Sport Center** or **Bowling** at the same place. At the entrance of Damp you can get to a **Water Skiing** place with a Café and a good view at the **Baltic Sea**.

Learning the Region:

With your family you can go on a ship tour with the “**Schlei Paddle Streamer**“ or the “**Schlei Shipper**“. If you don't want to have a planned tour you can take **bicycles** and ride them at the **Nature Reserve “Geltinger Birk”** where you can see the **Baltic Sea** or the famous wild horses named “**Koniks**“.

Activities to Relax:

If you just want to relax and enjoy the weather you can go to the **Beach** in **Olpenitz/Weidefeld** and relax on the beach in the sun.



FOOTBALL CLUBS IN NORTHERN GERMANY

One of the biggest football clubs in northern Germany is Holstein Kiel.

The club was founded in 1900 and they are playing in the Holstein stadium. A total of 13,400 people fit in the stadium. The nickname of the club is ``the Storks.“ The club is currently playing in the 2nd league.

The greatest successes are winning the German championship in 1912 and two second places in 1910 and 1930 in the German championship.

The head coach is Tim Walter. The team consist of 23 players.



Brarupmarkt

Brarup markt plan 2018



<https://www.brarupmarkt.de/marktplan/2>

Basic facts

The Brarup Market is the biggest country funfair in Schleswig – Holstein. It takes place every year on the last July weekend from Friday to Tuesday in Süderbrarup. This year it celebrates the 426th anniversary. Every year on Tuesday is the family day, there are attractive prices at fun rides, food stands and at the other attractions.

History

The Brarup Market was mentioned for the first time in 1593. But it is probably much older. In former times it was a farm market where animals were sold. It has developed to a fair.

Horse market 2018



https://www.brarupmarkt.de/fileadmin/Fotogalerie/2018/04_Pferdemarkt/20180730_091919.jpg

The big wheel



<https://www.brarupmarkt.de/bilder/album/03-sonntag/2.html>

Brarup - market today

Today it is a big funfair with many stalls and roller coasters. But there is still a horse market. Last year was the special attraction that you could eat breakfast in the big wheel.

Tolk Schau

History:

The Tolk Show is a traditional company in the 2nd and 3rd generation. It started 1963 with a small fairytale forest.



Basic Facts:

Opening Mon.-Sun. 10-18h.

Price per person: 24.00€(617.27CZK).

People with handicap: 17.00€ (436.91CZK).

Groups of 25 or more: per person 20.00€ (514.33CZK).

Barbecue cabins for about 50 people: 42.00€ (1080.51 CZK).

Dogs are prohibited. The park is 30ha in size.



Attractions:

There are attractions like a long hill slide, a waterslide, a carpet slide, a family roller coaster, a valley of the dinosaur, a giant wave slide, a swing boat, a deer park, a mini city of Schleswig and many more.



The Hansa Park

Some Basic facts:

The Hansa Park opened in May 1987. It is Germany's only theme park by the sea, it is located in Sierksdorf near the Baltic Sea. Sierksdorf is 30 km north of the world cultural heritage city Lübeck. The Hansa Park is about 460,000 square meters and it has a lot of themed areas with attractions and shows. Last year about 1.4 million people visited the Park.

In 2016 they got two awards of the „European Star Award 2016“, the fourth place in the category „Europe's Best Family Parks“ and in the second category „Europe's best Family Rides“, for the sixth time in a row they got the award for the „Europe's Best Park for Kids“.

This is the entrance to the Hansa Park



Park Plan



<http://www.parkscout.de/>

History:

The Hansa Park opened 1977 under the name „Hansaland“. At that time some attractions were built. After 10 years (1987) it was named „Hansa Park“ and a lot of themed areas and attractions were built again. In 2007, they had their 20th anniversary. And 2015 they built the attraction „Kärnan“ it is the second highest roller coaster of Europe and it has a unique reverse free fall.

Flensburg

Geography:

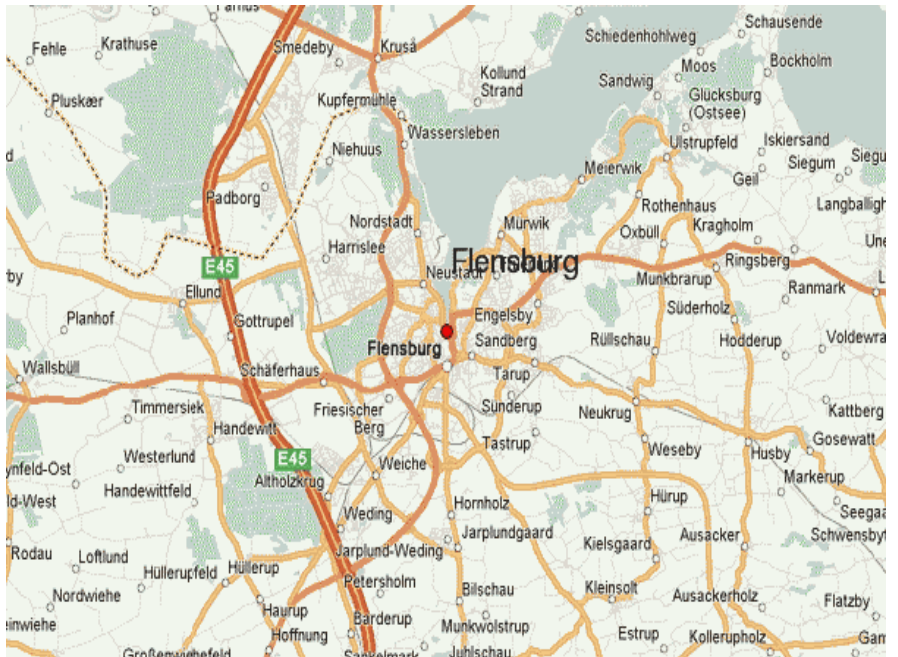
Flensburg is the third biggest city in Schleswig-Holstein.

The city has 94,000 inhabitants. The area of Flensburg 56.74 km² big. Flensburg is divided into 13 different districts. In earlier days the borders were different. Between Flensburg and Denmark is only the community Harislee. Flensburg has a fjord like bay.

History:

The history of the name "Flensburg" is not known. In the 12th century founded a trade- and fishing settlement. In Flensburg some people speak Danish because of the location near Denmark. After the destroying of land- and sea rule by the Danes the life, for the people who live near by the water was safer. After fights between the Danish king and his brother

Abel the centre of Flensburg was destroyed . Abel rebuilt the city. 1284 Flensburg was given the city right. Flensburg has never been a member in the Hanse.



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-1005-0208-022
Foto: Levetmann, Hildegard | 1942 ca.

Flensburg after the second world war.

Flensburg

In the harbour of Flensburg are many attractions, e.g. sailing or boat tours. In the harbour are two different ports. There is a marina for yachts and a museum port.



With 94 thousand inhabitants Flensburg is the third biggest city in Schleswig-Holstein. It has an area of 56.38km² and the twin cities are Carlisle (England), Neubrandenburg (Germany) and Slupsk (Poland).

In Flensburg every 5th inhabitant is Danish and in the city you can hear both languages. Of course there are Danish kindergarten and schools you can visit.



Hamburg

General Information:

- Population : 1.81 Million
- Area : 755.22 km²
- Town Quarters : Altona, Emsbüttel, Nord, Wandsbek, Harburg, Mitte, Bergedorf
- Founding : 500 years B.C.
- Flag :



Landmarks : Michel, Elbphilharmonie , harbour, Reeperbahn



The Harbour of Hamburg:



The harbour of Hamburg is open tide-harbour. It is the biggest seaport of Germany and the third biggest harbour in Europe. The harbour has got four large Container terminals.

The Labe river

The labe river flows through Hamburg and connects Hamburg with the North Sea. It has an overall length of 1.094 meters. The labe river has got a North-/ Southhalf. You can make a harbour cruise on it. Most of the harbour cruises start at the Landungsbrücken



The Townhall



The Townhall of Hamburg is located near the "Binnenalster". It was rebuilt after it burned down completely in 1842, the reconstruction took 11 years (from 1886- 1897). The tower is 112 meters high.

The Michel



The "Michel" is the most famous church in North of Germany. It is a famous landmark of Hamburg. The church is 132.14 meter high and was built from 1647 to 1669. One can get to the top of the church- tower.

The Speicherstadt

The "Speicherstadt" is a historical warehouse complex in the harbour of the city. It covers the area from the "Baumwall" to the "Oberhafen". The "Speicherstadt" has been under monument protection since 1991.



St. Pauli

St. Pauli is a district of Hamburg. The famous street on St. Pauli is the "Reeperbahn". The sights in St. Pauli are the "Elbphilharmonie", a concert hall, and the musicals at the harbour. Three times a year the "Hamburger Dom" a funfair with attractions and rides takes place there, every second week on Sunday the home game of the St. Pauli football club takes place.



The Reeperbahn



The "Reeperbahn" is a central street in the amusement and red light district of Hamburg's St. Pauli. It is usually called "Kiez". It runs from the "Millerntor-Stadion" to the "Nobister". The Reeperbahn got his name from dew makers and rope makers who needed a long line for the production of ship

Sources:

<https://www.heringstage-kappeln.de/nc/willkommen.html>

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kappeler_Heringstage

www.kappeln.de

www.kappeln-ellenberg.de

<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Süderbrarup>

<https://www.brarupmarkt.de/marktplan/2018/>

<https://www.brarupmarkt.de/bilder/album/03-sonntag/2.htm>

<https://www.brarupmarkt.de/historisches.html>

https://www.google.de/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.kappeln-eschmidt.de%2Fseiten%2F1927-03-c%2F01-1927_03_15-0006-0278.jpg&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.kappeln-eschmidt.de%2Fseiten%2F1927-03-c%2F1927-03-c.htm&docid=jSAWgOn3Zj4VaM&tbnid=D9pfWrPZcvaQrM%3A&vet=10ahUKEwiD64XH3qfiAhUoyoUKHRctC-sQMwhTKBMwEw..i&w=750&h=604&bih=969&biw=1920&q=pontonbr%C3%BCcke%20kappeln&ved=0ahUKEwiD64XH3qfiAhUoyoUKHRctC-sQMwhTKBMwEw&iact=mrc&uact=8

https://www.google.de/url?sa=i&source=images&cd=&ved=0ahUKEwiCmcaR36fiAhUOxYUKHeJ-A08QMwg-KAEwAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.kappeln-eschmidt.de%2Fseiten%2F2002-12-a%2F2002-12-a.htm&psig=AOvVaw2HKrGyD3VL40_rYpYLh7YQ&ust=1558360433147866&ictx=3&uact=3

https://www.google.de/url?sa=i&source=images&cd=&ved=0ahUKEwi4p5i936fiAhWB4YUKHWrrAxwQMwhJKAgwCA&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ffhsh.de%2Fen%2F414%2FLocation%2F133818%2FKlappbruecke_bei_Kappeln&psig=AOvVaw1Uu5N-MbsTXjoqXzQtEX9b&ust=1558360524699078&ictx=3&uact=3

https://www.t-online.de/leben/essen-und-trinken/rezepte/id_75622900/scharfe-currysosse-fuercurrywurst.html

<https://greenway36food.blogspot.com/2018/11/gruenkohl-im-backofen.html>

<https://www.chefkoch.de/rezepte/775711180527538/Vanilleeis-mit-suessen-roten-Bohnen-undgruener-Teesauce.html>

www.hamburg.de