



9-DAY “FASCINATION AND TERROR” - RISE AND FALL OF THE THIRD REICH (9R05)

YOUR TOUR INFORMATION SHEETS

When you are traveling along this tour and you need any assistance please call this number:

06475-911-0259 (from Germany)

+49-6475-911-0259 (from outside of Germany)

www.to-europe.com



OVERVIEW (I)

- Day 1 **Rail** from Munich International Airport to Munich, admission to the "**NS Documentation Center**", free time for sightseeing in Munich (e.g. the Hofbrauhaus, where Hitler began his speeches), **Accommodation** in Munich
- Day 2 **Breakfast, Munich all-day pass**, Self-guided Half-day trip to Dachau Memorial, free time for sightseeing in Munich, **Accommodation** in Munich
- Day 3 **Breakfast**, High-speed **Rail** from Munich to Salzburg, free time for sightseeing in Salzburg, **Accommodation** in Salzburg
- Day 4 **Breakfast**, Half-day English-speaking escorted coach tour to **Eagles Nest** (from May till October), in the afternoon: free time for sightseeing in Salzburg, **Accommodation** in Salzburg
- Day 5 **Breakfast**, High-speed **Rail** from Salzburg to Nuremberg, free time for sightseeing in Nuremberg with your **2-Day Nuremberg Card** and for visiting the **Imperial Castle** (admission included) and the Old Town, **Accommodation** in Nuremberg



OVERVIEW (II)

- Day 6 **Breakfast**, free time for sightseeing in Nuremberg with your **2-Day Nuremberg Card** and for visiting the **Memorium Nuremberg Trials** (admission included) and the **Nazi Rally Grounds** (admission included), Accommodation in Nuremberg
- Day 7 **Breakfast**, High-Speed **Rail** from Nuremberg to Berlin, free time for sightseeing with your **72-hour Greater Berlin & Potsdam Welcome Card** (e.g. Topography of Terror, New Synagogue, Kathe Kollwitz Museum), option to join a **2.5 hour free English-speaking walking tour of Berlin**, **Accommodation** in Berlin
- Day 8 **Breakfast**, free time for sightseeing with your 72-hour **Greater Berlin & Potsdam Welcome Card**, Self-guided Half-day trip to Memorial and Museum Sachsenhausen, **Accommodation** in Berlin
- Day 9 **Breakfast**, **Rail/Coach** from station close to your hotel to Berlin Tegel Airport where your tour ends



CHECKLIST: DOCUMENTS

TICKETS & INFORMATION SENT BY MAIL (POSTAL) TO YOUR HOTEL IN MUNICH:

Check:

- Your 2-Day Nuremberg Card
- Day Pass ticket for unlimited use of the public transportation system within Munich Complete Network
- Your 72-hour Greater Berlin and Potsdam Welcome Card

RAIL TICKETS (PRINT OUT AT MUNICH INT. AIRPORT BY ORDER NUMBER):

1. Unrestricted / "open" rail tickets (not restricted to a specific train) from Munich Int. Airport to Bergheim which are valid on multiple days: from Munich Int. Airport to Munich **and** from Munich to Salzburg
2. Unrestricted / "open" rail tickets (not restricted to a specific train) from Bergheim to Berlin which are valid on multiple days: from Salzburg to Nuremberg **and** from Nuremberg to Berlin

Please see the Email which introduced the sending of your tour package for your order number and the information on how to print it.



CHECKLIST: VOUCHERS & INFORMATION

PDF VOUCHERS AND TIMETABLES SENT BY EMAIL:

Check:

- All of your accommodation Vouchers
- Your Voucher for the admission to the “NS Documentation Center” in Munich
- Your Voucher for the Eagles Nest Tour (from Salzburg)
- Your timetables for your rail journeys
- Your walking directions to your hotels



CHECKLIST: LINKS & PDF-INFORMATION (I)

LINKS & PDF INFORMATION TO DOWNLOAD FROM OUR WEBSITE:

Check:

(please see the Email we had sent with the links to the specific sites and the password)

Tour Information Sheets (you are looking at right now)
information on how to **print your rail tickets**

City Information Munich:

Walking Suggestions for Munich

Munich City Map

Map Dachau Memorial

Links to the official Munich tourist information page and to sights in Munich & beyond

City Information Salzburg:

Walking Suggestions for Salzburg

Map Salzburg Sights

Links to the official Salzburg tourist information page

City Information Nuremberg:

Walking Suggestions for Nuremberg Historic Mile

Map Nuremberg Historic Mile

Links to the official Nuremberg tourist information page and to sights in Nuremberg

City Information Berlin:

WWII Walking Directions

Links to the official Berlin tourist information page



MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION (I)

TRAIN STATIONS:

Most of the train stations in Central Europe have been built at the end of the 19th century when the cities were smaller. The cities grew around them and this is why today they are mostly located right in the City Center. This is one reason why traveling by Rail is very convenient. At all of the medium size and larger train stations you will find lockers, restaurants, grocery- and other shops. You also find the German Rail travel Center (“DB Reisezentrum”) in case you need any assistance.

GERMAN & AUSTRIAN RAIL SYSTEM:

Rail system in the world are different and this is why it might be helpful to have some information about the German & Austrian Rail System. The rail companies we use are the major ones, “DB Deutsche Bahn” in Germany and “OEBB” in Austria. Both are government owned and controlled. There are differences between the local and regional rail systems and the long distance rail systems:

- Local and regional rail system
When you look at your timetables you will find “S”-trains (suburban trains), “RB”- and “RE”-trains (regional- and regional express trains), “IRE”-trains (interregional trains) which all belong to the local and regional rail system.
- Long distance/High-speed Rail System
When you look at your timetables you will find “ICE”-trains (High-speed Intercity Express), “IC”- and “EC”-trains (Intercity- and Eurocity express trains) and “RJ”-trains (Railjet) which all belong to the long distance rail system.



MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION (II)

SEAT RESERVATION:

Seat reservations are not mandatory in Germany and they can only be made for long distance trains (IC, EC, RJ and ICE). It is not possible to make seat reservations for a local train. Seat reservations on long distance trains are not included in the price of the ticket. There is a charge of EUR 4.50 for each seat reservation which is made. For the long distance trains you are holding unrestricted tickets which are valid on the different trains listed in your timetable. When you board the train there will be a little display above or at each seat showing if and, if yes, from where to where this seat has been reserved. You may take any seat which has not been reserved or which is not claimed within 10 minutes after the train has departed. If you prefer to make a reservation for a specific seat you may do so at any ticket center ("Reisezentrum") of German Rail.

BAGGAGE ON THE TRAINS:

In Central Europe there is no baggage check-in for the trains. You take the baggage with you. There are no restrictions concerning baggage on the trains. However, it is advisable to travel light which makes the handling of the baggage much easier. At each train you find luggage racks above the seats where baggage can be stored. In addition to that most of the long distance trains have additional places to store baggage (either in the middle of the coach or right at the entrance).

On Regional trains the overhead racks are smaller. Some of the trains have a compartment with fold-away seats where bicycles and baggage can be stored. It is advisable to keep the baggage attended.



MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION (III)

YOUR HOTELS:

We always try to book hotels which are well rated and are located close to the Central Stations. All of the hotels we book are located right at, close by or in walking distance to the rail stations. You do have directions on your voucher or google walking directions have been provided. Even though the hotels we pick are in walking distance of the Station with heavy baggage you might consider taking a taxi to the hotel. Since the hotels are close by the fare for the taxi should not be more than about EUR 6.00.

YOUR TOURS:

Please be at the departure point 10-15 minutes before the tour starts. On your tour vouchers you find directions and more information about the tour and also contact information about the provider of the tour.

ELECTRICITY:

Germany runs on 220 volts, 50 cycle. If you're bringing electric appliances such as an electric razor or hairdryer, you'll need a converter and a European-style, two round-pin, plug adapter.

WATER:

Tap water is safe to drink in Central Europe. Reasonably priced bottled water can be purchased in local supermarket.



MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION (IV)

CURRENCY:

The currency in most of the European countries is the EURO (€). Banknotes are issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 Euros. Please note that notes of 100 Euros and above are not commonly used and that smaller shops and restaurants might not accept these notes. Coins will be worth 2 euros, 1 euro, and 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 “cents.” Money can be exchanged in your hotel, at banks, post offices and currency exchange booths.

Credit Cards issued by Visa and MasterCard are widely accepted, American Express Cards might not be accepted at some stores. You might want to check with your bank about the fees for a money withdraw at an Automatic Teller Machine (ATM). In Europe you will find plenty of ATM’s in the City Center (e.g. at Rail Stations). Many of our clients tell us that a withdraw of Euros at an ATM for them was the most inexpensive way to “change” money. Please make sure you have your 4-digit PIN with you if you want to use the ATM’s.

MEALS AND TIPPING:

Your tour includes daily buffet breakfast. Other than that you will find a very good choice of restaurants which offer typical regional dishes along your tour (some tips are listed in these information sheets). The prices are very reasonable. Service is included in the price of the meal. All tips are voluntary and at your discretion. It is common to “round up” the bill by about 10%. Before you tip, make sure that it was not already added to your bill (which is very rarely done). Tip should be given directly to your server when you do the payment and not left on the table.



MUNICH (I)

The commuter train from the Airport Terminal to Munich Central Station takes about 40 minutes. Munich, famous throughout the world, is the Bavarian metropolis, close to the Alps and in the heart of Europe. Where to begin when one wants to name places to see and things to do in this extraordinary city which like few others combines modern life with lively history.

Suggestion how to spend your day in Munich if you prefer a walking tour

(please see the pdf “Munich Walking Suggestions”):

Start your tour towards the “Feldherrenhalle (Field Marshals’ Hall) (B), that commemorates the German-French war in 1870/71 to the Munich Residence (C) (opening hours: Apr. to Oct.15th: 9am-6pm, Oct.16th-Mar.:10am-5pm), residence of the Bavarian dukes, electors and kings from 1508 to 1918. There are three highlights to see: The Treasury - the result of centuries of avid collecting (jewels, goldsmith's work, enamels, crystal objects and ivories) by the rulers of Bavaria; The Residence Museum - ranks among the finest palace museums in Europe (it gives visitors a good idea of how rulers lived in past times and how they used art and architecture as an expression of power); The Cuvillies Theater - built from 1751 to 1753 by François de Cuvillies in rococo style.

Take a walk through the Court Garden (with the pavilion, designed in 1615, which is capped by a copy of Tellus Bavarica, a monumental bronze figure symbolizing the treasures of the Bavarian land: grain, game, water and salt) to come to the famous English Garden (D), bigger than London’s Hyde Park or Central Park in New York.

Visit the Chinese Tower (E), a 25 meter high wooden structure, constructed in 1789 to 1790. The beer garden at the Chinese Tower is the second largest and the best-known in Munich. On your way back you may want to stop at the Japanisches Teehaus (Japanese teahouse) (F) built in 1972 on a small island. A traditional Japanese tea ceremony takes place here regularly.



MUNICH (II)

The “Frauenkirche” (Church of Our Lady) (G) with its twin onion domes is the emblem of the city. It was built in the 15th century. One attraction inside is the Devil’s Footstep. The legend said that the devil made a deal with the builder to finance construction of the church on the condition that it contain no windows (to celebrate the darkness). The builder tricked the devil by positioning columns so that the windows were not visible from the point where the devil stood. But then when he took another step further, the columns that had been blocking the view of the windows opened up and, in his fury at being tricked, he stamped his foot, forever marking the floor with his black footprint.

Follow the walking suggestions to the “Hofbräuhaus” (I). On your way you might want to visit a special coffee shop which dates back three centuries: „Dallmayr – since 1700” (H) . The Delicatessen store used to be the official supplier to the Royal Bavarian Court and still today you enjoy your coffee from exquisite hand painted porcelain vessels crafted in Nymphenburg. By the time you get to the „Hofbräuhaus“ (I) you might be as thirsty as Wilhelm V. was, the Duke of Bavaria (1579-1597) who was not very happy that all the beer had to be imported from Lower Saxony at the time. He ordered that the „Hofbräuhaus“ had to be built – the first brewery in Munich. Take a beer at the historic beer hall called “Schwemme” where up to 1300 guests can sit at tables. A regular beer is a “Mass” – a little more than a quarter of a gallon. You might want to eat something before you empty the “Mass” – at least a Pretzel. If you want more: one of the specialties here is the Crisp roast knuckle of pork in natural gravy...

The Maximilian Park with its Angel of Peace inside (J) has been designed by Carl von Effner. Rising above the terraces is the 38-metre (125 feet) “Angel of Peace”, often regarded as a symbol of Munich. It was created from 1896 to 1899 to mark the 25 years of peace after 1871. The Hall of Fame (K) was built under King Ludwig I of Bavaria from 1843 to 1853. It was used as a pantheon for celebrated Bavarians. In front of the Hall stands the statue of Bavaria, a female personification of the Bavarian homeland. A circular staircase leads up to a platform in the head, from where you have a view to the Theresienwiese (where the Oktoberfest takes place) and downtown Munich.



MUNICH (III)

History Trail: National Socialism in Munich

It was in Munich, where the rise of the National Socialist movement began. The City of Munich has published a brochure, a map and an audio guide as part of a “cultural history trail”. At our City Information Page for Munich you may download the **brochure**, the **map** and – if you plan to take a mobile device with you – the audio version (MP-3).

If you follow the history trail it will take you about 1.5 to 2 hours to complete this tour.

NS-Documentation Center Munich

Number 21 on the map “History Trail: National Socialism in Munich” marks the location of the NS-Documentation Center Munich. The address of the “NS-Dokumentationszentrum München“ is „Brienner Straße 34“; it is open from Tuesday to Sunday 10 a.m.–7 p.m. Please see the admission tickets (which are part of your tour package) for the specific date you are booked for your entry.

The Documentation Center is about 10 walking minutes from Munich Central Station. However, you may take the subway “U2” from Munich Central Station to “Königsplatz”. The subway runs towards “Feldmoching” and the stop “Königsplatz” is just one stop from Munich Central Station.



DACHAU MEMORIAL SITE – DAYTRIP BY RAIL FROM MUNICH (I)

KZ Dachau was the **first Concentration Camp** of Nazi Germany, soon erected after Hitler came in power in 1933. When Hitler became “Reichskanzler” (chancellor) he turned the paramilitary “Sturmabteilung” (SA), a division of the Nazi party to protect party assemblies, into regular police, which gave them the right to arrest political enemies without any reason. Very soon the prisons were overcrowded and Himmler had the idea to use unoccupied factory buildings located near Dachau (where he had worked in) as a prison.

The Memorial Site can easily be visited from Munich by taking the commuter train (“S2”) (“S-Bahn”) or the **Regional train to Dachau Station**. The regional train only takes 11 minutes, the “S2” 21 minutes to get there. A local **bus line** (726) takes you from there to the entrance of the Memorial Site – the schedule of the bus is matched to the arrival of the trains. The fare to get to the Memorial Site is covered by the “**MVV Munich Complete Network**” day pass ticket which is part of your tour package.

From the station there are also signs which lead you to the Memorial Site (“KZ-Gedenkstätte”) if you prefer to walk and would like to follow the “**Path of Remembrance**”. The path follows the route the prisoners had to take when they were walking from the Dachau Railway Station to the entrance of the concentration camp. There are 11 information panels along the way. Walking time to follow the “**Straße der KZ-Opfer**” is about 45 minutes.



DACHAU MEMORIAL SITE – DAYTRIP BY RAIL FROM MUNICH (II)

Admission to the Memorial Site is free. When you get to the Memorial Site you first want to visit the Visitor Center. There are scheduled **English-speaking tours** (daily at 11am and 1pm) for a small fee you can join and there is also the option to rent **audio guides** if you prefer to explore the memorial at your own time and pace. The audio guide is accompanied by a map of the area, and contains information about the grounds and history of the Dachau Concentration Camp, as well as accounts of historical witnesses. You should plan to spend about 2.5 to 3 hours to visit the site.

When you walk towards the gate (which used to be the main entrance of the KZ Dachau) you will see the former railway ramps. At the former entrance of the KZ you will find the iron gates with the slogan "**Arbeit macht frei**" - work makes (you) free. In the former maintenance building (which you find right behind the entrance gates) you find a permanent exhibition about the site and the prisoners. Here you can also watch the **documentary film** "The Dachau Concentration Camp" which takes 22 minutes. An English version is shown 10:00 am, 11:30 am, 12:30 pm, 2:00 pm and 3:00 pm.

The "**Camp Road**" crosses the "**Roll-call area**" and leads to the barracks. Along the sides you will see the guard towers and the security installations. There are a few barracks which are open so you can take a look at the **interior**. Even without the many people which were packed in one barrack a visit of the inside gives you an idea under which circumstances the prisoners lived in the camp. At the end of the Camp road you find the **Crematorium** area. The area behind the buildings was used as an execution site used to shot Soviet prisoners of war and Gestapo prisoners. Today the area is the main **place of remembrance** and cemetery in the Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial Site.

Please also see our blog DACHAU MEMORIAL SITE – DAYTRIP BY RAIL FROM MUNICH with pictures and more information on our website: <http://to-europe.com/blog/dachau-memorial-site-daytrip-by-rail-from-munich/>



SALZBURG (I)

By High-Speed rail it only takes a little less than 90 minutes from Munich to Salzburg. Your hotel is located in walking distance from Salzburg Central Station. The city is known for Mozart, “The Sound of Music” and also for the “Mozartkugeln” (Mozart Ball), the delicious praline made out of pistachio, marzipan, nougat and dark chocolate.

In 1938, when Austria was annexed to Germany, Salzburg was the only city in Austria where a book burning took place (at the “Residenzplatz”) and Salzburg’s Synagogue was burned. Jewish inhabitants were forced to sell their homes and businesses and soon Salzburg was among the first cities in Austria declaring itself “arianised” – “free of Jews”. Since Adolf Hitler spend much time at the “Berghof” on the Obersalzberg Mountain (Eagles Nest) located above Berchtesgaden, he used Klessheim Palace (which today is the seat of Salzburg casino) for hosting international guests.

If you would like to get an overview of the beautiful Old Town we recommend to follow a walking tour (please see **“Salzburg Walking Tour Suggestions”** provided with your tour package):

Mirabell Palace and Park (A) - The Palace was built in 1606 and it is a great start for your walking tour. Walk through the Mirabell Garden from where you enjoy great views of the Old Town and of Hohensalzburg Fortress towering above.

Mozart's Residence (B)

The Mozart family moved to this house in 1773 when the after the house in which Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart had been born became too small. The building now accommodates a museum showing the various stations of the lives of the Mozart family.

Kapuzinerberg and Monastery (C)

The Kapuzinerberg Mountain is the highest elevation in the city. The Capuchin Monastery with the protruding bastion, the towering cross and the forest in the background is an imposing landmark which is clearly visible from afar.



SALZBURG (II)

Steingasse (D)

Just a stone's throw from the busy traffic route of the 21st Century, there's the ancient Steingasse, nestled between the foot of the hill known as the Kapuzinerberg and the Salzach river, which to this day has wholly retained its medieval charm!

Residence Square (E)

Residence Square is an especially magnificent forecourt between the archiepiscopal residences in the heart of Salzburg's Old City. It is bordered by the New Residence with its carillon, the Cathedral, the Old Residence and a continuous row of townhouses, now housing shops, a bakery and a café.

Funicular Railway to Hohensalzburg Fortress (F)

Hohensalzburg Fortress, built in 1077, is the largest, fully-preserved fortress in central Europe. The medieval princes' apartments and the Fortress Museum are of particular interest. Since 1892 the fortress can easily be reached by funicular railway departing from the Festungsgasse.

Franciscan Church (G)

The Franciscan Church is a Gothic-style Church with an impressive ceiling, the tower holds one of the oldest preserved bells made by the master bell-founder, Jörg Gloppischer, in 1468.

Mozart's Birthplace (H)

Leopold and Anna Maria Mozart lived on the third floor for a total of 26 years, from 1747 to 1773. Today Mozart's Birthplace is a Museum. Mozart's 'Geburtshaus' guides guests through the original rooms in which the Mozart family lived and presents a range of artefacts, including historical instruments, documents, keepsakes and mementos, and the majority of the portraits painted during his lifetime.



SALZBURG (III)

Mönchsberg Lift (I)

The Mönchsberg lift lets you quickly and easily ascend the Mönchsberg, taking you right to the "Museum der Moderne" (Modern Museum). Three express lifts lead from Anton-Neumayr-Platz to this popular viewpoint on the Mönchsberg above the Old Town. You will enjoy the stunning views and photo opportunities from the lift's top station. Lovely, romantic walking trails lead to the Hohensalzburg Fortress.

Tip – to enjoy a fresh beer during your walking tour you may want to visit the Beer Hall "Augustiner Bräustübl zu Mülln". The address is: Street: "Lindhofstrasse", Street Number: "7".

Tip - visit a typical Austrian Restaurant, the "Alter Fuchs" (which means old fox) for example. The restaurant is only 5 walking minutes from the Mirabell Palace. The address is: Street: "Linzergerasse", Street Number: "47-49".



ESCORTED COACH TOUR TO THE EAGLES NEST

In the morning you will be picked up at your hotel in Salzburg (please see your voucher for details) to join the 4 hour escorted coach tour to the “**Kehlsteinhaus**”, located close to nearby **Berchtesgaden**/Germany, in English-speaking countries known as the “**Eagles Nest**”.

Before you go on the tour: please pick up a ticket for **free use of the public bus lines** within the city of Salzburg for the remainder of the day at the ticket office where you board the tour bus at Mirabellplatz (not the one picking you up at your hotel). This ticket is provided by the operator of the Sound of Music tour for all of our guests free of charge.

The Eagles Nest was built for Adolf Hitler for his 50th birthday as a present from his party. It is an architectural master piece: the building on a rock on top of the mountain, a road cut into the mountain ending in front of a tunnel leading to a **golden brass elevator** through which one can reach the summit. Truly impressive and this is what it was supposed to be: to impress and dazzle people. For information about what to expect at the Eagles Nest you may want to look at our Blog “Eagles Nest – daytrip from Salzburg” where you also find some impressions of this day trip: <http://to-europe.com/blog/eagles-nest-day-trip-from-salzburg/>

You will be back in Salzburg around 1:30pm. In the afternoon you have free time for sightseeing in Salzburg (and you may want to use the ticket for free use of the public bus lines within the city of Salzburg).



NUREMBERG (I)

Take the train to Nuremberg. Travel time from Salzburg to Nuremberg is about 3 hours. You're holding the 2-Day "**Nuremberg Card**" which covers public transportation within the greater Nuremberg area (Zone A) and admission to nearly all museums and attractions in Nuremberg for two consecutive days.

Nuremberg is world-known for its **Christkindlesmarkt** (Christmas Market), but it also has many sights which are worth visiting like the impressive Imperial Castle, medieval St. Lorenz Church or the Toy Museum for example. But Nuremberg once was "Stadt der Reichsparteitage" (**city of the party rallies**) – a fact which was not easy for the town to deal with, until they decided to use part of the monumental **Congress Hall** for the museum and documentation center which opened in 2001. Its permanent exhibition "Faszination und Gewalt" (**Fascination and Terror**) is concerned with the causes, connections, and consequences of the Nazi movement in Germany. It is structured in a chronological order and first shows the fascination, extensively managed with means of modern marketing and media. To get to the Documentation Center please take a tram from Nuremberg Central Station (tram number 9). It departs from just outside the station and takes you directly to the entrance of the Documentation Center Nazi Rally Grounds which is located in the Congress Hall. There are signs pointing to the tram station saying "Doku-Zentrum". The fare is covered by the Nuremberg Card as well as the entrance to the Documentation Center. After the visit of the **Documentation Center** you may also consider the **Rally Grounds** with the "**Great Road**" (leading towards the Imperial Castle located in the Old Town) and the Zeppelinfield with the large **Grandstand**. For information about what to expect at the Nazi Rally Grounds you may also want to look at our Blog "Documentation Center Nazi Rally Grounds" where you also find some impressions of the museum and the Rally Grounds: <http://to-europe.com/blog/nazi-rally-grounds/>



NUREMBERG (II)

If you visit Nuremberg you also have to visit the Castle. **Nuremberg Imperial Castle** is one of the most important imperial palaces dating from the Middle Ages, from 1050 to 1571 all the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire stayed in it during their reign. You may also consider visiting the Deep Well and Sinwell Tower. The visit of the entire castle takes about 1,5 hrs. After your Castle visit you may want to explore the beauty of Nuremberg's mediaeval **Old Town**. One can start at the Koenigstor ("Kingsgate"), from where the timber framed buildings, the Gothic Church of St.Lawrence and the Church of St.Sebaldus can be easily reached by foot. Right next to the Koenigstor there is the Handwerkerhof (craft center), here you will feel like you are back in the mediaeval times, there are craft workshops like they used to have a long time ago as well as a gingerbread bakery. Make sure to enjoy a **Nuremberg Bratwurst** along with a beer or a glass of Frankenwein. Please see the Information of the "**Historic Mile**" as well as the map provided with your tour package.

Tip - Visit the "Barfüßer" (located close to Nuremberg Main Station, a Franconian restaurant with its own brewery. The address is: Street: "Hallplatz", Street Number: "2". Try the famous Nuremberg fried sausages, served with Sauerkraut and bread and enjoy a freshly brewed beer. Guten Appetit!



BERLIN (I)

After breakfast you take the direct High-speed “ICE” train from Nuremberg to Berlin, Germany’s capital city. It is not easy to describe this great metropolis, which fascinates the visitor both with its culture as well as with its history. Of course every Berlin visitor wants to walk thru the Brandenburger Tor, Berlin’s only preserved town gate which became a symbol for the separated city as it was once located in “no man’s land” directly at the Berlin Wall. The Reichstag (parliament) with its new dome is the most visited monument in Berlin, its eventful history reflecting the turbulences of German history. Berlin’s “Museumsinsel”(Museum Island) is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, this “title” has also been rewarded to the castles and parks of the city of Berlin. Stroll along “Unter den Linden”, Berlin’s most beautiful street, the “old” heart of the city, leading from the Brandenburger Tor to the “Schlossbrücke”. Or how about Friedrichstrasse, this legendary road where the tradition of the “Golden Twenties” is combined with the architecture of the new Berlin.

Visit the Memorial Church on Kurfürstendamm, the Gendarmenmarkt square which forms a beautiful and harmonious architectural synthesis with the Konzerthaus (concert hall). There are the German Cathedral and the French Cathedral with their impressive architecture and the Potsdamer Platz with ultra modern buildings, with shops and entertainment. “Checkpoint Charlie” hardly needs any explanation at all, at the former border crossing American and Russian tanks stood vis-a-vis after the wall had been built in 1961.

When you have checked into your hotel you may want to start your tour by following our “**Berlin WWII Walking Tour Suggestions**” provided with your tour package.

Potsdamer Platz (A)

Which used to be one of the busiest intersections in Europe was totally destroyed in World War II. The area was left desolate after the war being located on the grounds of former East Berlin. After the unification of the City it was widely seen as one of the hottest, most exciting building sites in Europe and major international companies have built buildings at this superb location.



BERLIN (II)

The German Resistance Memorial Center (B)

The German Resistance Memorial Center is located in the historic section of the former headquarters of the Army High Command on Stauffenbergstrasse 13-14. The commemorative courtyard accessible from the Stauffenbergstrasse represents the center of the Bendler Block. It is dedicated to the memory of the officers executed here on the night of July 20, 1944. The permanent exhibition Resistance to National Socialism on the second floor of the historic building comprehensively documents the motives, methods, and goals of the struggle against the lawless National Socialist state.

“Reichstag” (German Parliament) (C)

The Dome of the Reichstag Building can be visited. Admission is free but an advance registration is required. If you are interested please use the online registration link for the registration:

<https://visite.bundestag.de/BAPWeb/pages/createBookingRequest.jsf?lang=en>

Brandenburg Gate (D)

The neoclassical triumphal arch was built in the 18th Century. Which used to be the symbol of the divided country is now the symbol of the unified Germany.

Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe (E)

The Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe in the Centre of Berlin is the German Holocaust Memorial honoring and remembering the up to six million Jewish victims of the Holocaust. Located between the Brandenburg Gate and Potsdamer Platz, the Memorial consists of the Field of Stelae designed by Peter Eisenman and the subterranean Information Centre. The admission is free of charge.



BERLIN (III)

Topography of Terror Documentation Center (F)

The Secret State Police Office with its own “house prison,” the leadership of the SS and the Reich Security Main Office were located on the site where the Topography of Terror Documentation Center is located today. Its permanent exhibition “Topography of Terror: Gestapo, SS and Reich Security Main Office” focuses on the central institutions of the SS and police during the “Third Reich” and the crimes that they committed throughout Europe.

Checkpoint Charlie (G)

Checkpoint Charlie was the name given by the Western Allies to the best-known Berlin Wall crossing point between East Berlin and West Berlin during the Cold War. It became a symbol of the Cold War, representing the separation of East and West. Soviet and American tanks briefly faced each other at the location during the Berlin Crisis of 1961.

With your **Berlin Welcome Card** you can travel around the city with no extra charge, using street cars, busses and subways, there is a discount booklet which comes along with the Welcome Card which offers reductions on many cultural and tourist highlights. It is recommended to use the Busses “100” and “200”.

Experience Berlin by Bus “100” and “200”

A hop on/hop off bus tour doesn’t always have to cost a lot of money. A really simple way to make your own sightseeing tour is to combine a trip on board of the busses “100” and “200” - both lines are covered by your Berlin and Potsdam Welcome Card so there is no extra cost for that. This way, you can get out whenever you like for the most important attractions, or just stay in the bus and enjoy looking at them in passing by.

The number 100 bus route was created after the reunification of Germany as the first bus route connecting East and West Berlin thus linking so many of the sightseeing attractions that Berlin has to offer.



BERLIN (IV)

You may consider checking the website of “SANDEMANs NEWEUROPE BERLIN” for an English-speaking 2.5 hours walking tour of Berlin. The tour guides do not charge for the tour but they will ask you for a tip at the end of the tour in case you were happy with their service. Please make a reservation in advance if you would like to join: <http://www.newberlintours.com/daily-tours/free-tour.html>



SACHSENHAUSEN MEMORIAL SITE – DAYTRIP BY RAIL FROM BERLIN

In the morning take the train from Berlin Central Station to Oranienburg Station (takes about 30 minutes). The **Memorial and Museum Sachsenhausen** is about 15-20 walking minutes from the station. About 30,000 prisoners died in the concentration camp; even though KZ Sachsenhausen-Oranienburg was originally not intended as an examination camp (those camps were built in the East). These deaths were caused by exhaustion due to very hard labor, by diseases due to poor living conditions and diet, by abuse and medical experiments, etc.

The camp had an outstanding position because it was also the **administration center** of all of the concentration camps. KZ Sachsenhausen-Oranienburg was intended to set a standard for other concentration camps, in its design and also in the treatment of prisoners.

The Memorial Site can easily be visited from Berlin by taking the **regional train "RE 5"** (towards "Stralsund" or "Rostock") to **Oranienburg Station**. The Memorial and Museum Sachsenhausen is about 15-20 walking minutes from the station but you may also take a **public bus** (804 or 821) to the bus stop station "Sachsenhausen Gedenkstätte, Oranienburg" which is located right at the entrance of Sachsenhausen Memorial Site. The fare is covered by the "**Berlin Welcome Card ABC**" and the train takes about 25 minutes.

The Memorial Site (Visitor Center, the **open air-exhibition** "Murder and Mass Murder in Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp and the "Station Z") are open every day and the admission to the Memorial Site is free. When you get to the Memorial Site you first want to visit the **Visitor Center**. There you have the option to rent audio guides for a small fee. The audio guide is accompanied by a map of the area, and contains information about the grounds and history of the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp.



DEPARTURE FROM BERLIN

Today your tour ends. Take the train and bus to Berlin Tegel Airport. Please let us know if you need any post-tour accommodation or additional rail tickets. We always want to improve our services to provide High-quality Self-guided tour packages for a reasonable price and we very much appreciate your feedback.

Have you made pictures? Please post some on our Facebook site:

www.facebook.com/TOEUROPE

Thank you for being on this tour with us and have a safe trip back home!

TRAVEL YOUR WAY!

and find your next pre-packaged Rail-, Coach- & Self-drive tour on

www.to-europe.com