



Germany

Castles on the Rhine, Christmas markets, great music and good bread, in the heart of Europe.

AT A GLANCE

Facts to know

CAPITAL

Berlin

POPULATION

About 83 million, the largest in the European Union

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

German, set by federal law for public offices and courts. Danish, North and Saterland Frisian, Sorbian, Romani and Low German are recognised regional or minority languages

CURRENCY

Euro, since 1999 (notes and coins since 2002); before that, the Deutsche Mark, introduced in 1948

AREA

About 357,000 km²

GOVERNMENT

Federal parliamentary republic of 16 states, under the Basic Law of 1949. The Federal President is head of state and the Federal Chancellor leads the government

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

Zugspitze, 2,962 m, in the Bavarian Alps on the border with Austria

LONGEST RIVER

The Rhine, about 1,230 km long in total, flowing from the Swiss Alps through Germany to the North Sea in the Netherlands

NEIGHBOURS

Nine: Denmark, Poland, the Czech Republic, Austria, Switzerland, France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands. Sweden lies across the Baltic Sea

DRIVES ON THE

Right

CALLING CODE

+49

A 45-minute trip to Germany

Everything you need is in this pack. No preparation beyond printing. Adapt the timing to your group.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 0 to 5 min | Welcome. Show the map page and find Germany together. Ask: who has been there, or knows someone from there? |
| 5 to 15 min | Read the facts at a glance, then three moments from the story: AD 9: The Battle of the Teutoburg Forest; 1919: The Weimar Republic; 1990: Germany is reunified. |
| 15 to 25 min | At the table: talk about Currywurst and Weisswurst. Idea: bring a small taste (bread, cheese, fruit, tea) if your kitchen can help. |
| 25 to 30 min | Say it like a local: practise "Guten Morgen" (Good morning), "Guten Tag" (Hello, good day), "Guten Abend" (Good evening). Everyone says them together. |
| 30 to 40 min | Quiz: read the questions aloud, or play the big-screen version at https://preview.worldstroll.com/countries/germany/group . No scores needed. |
| 40 to 45 min | Talk about it (questions page), then stamp or sign everyone's passport page. |

You will need

- This printed pack (one per table, or one each)
- Pens for the quiz
- Optional: a world map or globe, a small tasting, music from the country

Germany and its cities



- Berlin (Berlin): The Brandenburg Gate, The Reichstag and its glass dome, Museum Island, The East Side Gallery, a stretch of the Wall covered in murals
- Hamburg (Hamburg): The port and the Speicherstadt warehouses, The Elbphilharmonie concert hall, The Beatles' early years in the 1960s, About 2,500 bridges
- Munich (Bavaria): The Oktoberfest, The Glockenspiel on Marienplatz, The English Garden, BMW
- Cologne (North Rhine-Westphalia): Cologne Cathedral, Carnival, Kölsch beer, Eau de Cologne, made here since 1709
- Frankfurt (Hesse): The European Central Bank, The Frankfurt Book Fair, Apple wine and green sauce, Goethe's birthplace
- Stuttgart (Baden-Württemberg): The Mercedes-Benz and Porsche museums, Vineyards

inside the city, Swabian food such as Maultaschen and spätzle, The Swabian dialect

- Dresden (Saxony): The Frauenkirche, The Zwinger palace and the Semperoper opera house, The Striezelmarkt, a Christmas market first held in 1434, Dresden stollen
- Leipzig (Saxony): Johann Sebastian Bach and the Thomanerchor, The Leipzig Trade Fair, dating back to about 1165, The 1989 Monday demonstrations, Auerbachs Keller, a restaurant in Goethe's Faust
- Nuremberg (Bavaria): The Christkindlesmarkt Christmas market, Lebkuchen gingerbread, The painter Albrecht Dürer, The International Toy Fair
- Heidelberg (Baden-Württemberg): Heidelberg Castle, The Old Bridge over the Neckar, The university, founded in 1386, UNESCO City of Literature
- Bonn (North Rhine-Westphalia): Beethoven's birthplace, The former government quarter, Haribo, founded here in 1920, United Nations offices
- Füssen (Bavaria): Neuschwanstein Castle nearby, The end of the Romantic Road, Violin making, The Hohes Schloss, a bishops' summer palace

A short history of Germany

From Roman frontiers and medieval emperors to the printing press, the Reformation, two world wars, division and a peaceful reunification, Germany's story shaped the whole of Europe.

AD 9 The Battle of the Teutoburg Forest

In September of the year 9, an alliance of Germanic peoples led by Arminius destroyed three Roman legions under Varus. After a few years of revenge campaigns, Rome gave up trying to conquer the lands east of the Rhine, and the river became the empire's frontier.

AD 800 Charlemagne is crowned emperor

On Christmas Day 800, Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne, King of the Franks, emperor in Rome. His empire covered much of Western and Central Europe, and his favourite residence was Aachen, where he is buried in the cathedral he built.

AD 962 Otto I is crowned emperor

Otto I, King of Germany since 936, was crowned emperor in Rome in 962. This is seen as the formal beginning of the Holy Roman Empire, a loose union of many German and other lands that lasted for more than 800 years.

1455 Gutenberg prints his Bible

In Mainz, Johannes Gutenberg printed the Bible with movable metal type, and the first finished copies were ready by 1455. Printing made books far cheaper and spread ideas across Europe. Of about 160 to 185 copies, 49 survive at least in large part.

1517 Luther's Ninety-five Theses

On 31 October 1517, Martin Luther, a monk and professor in Wittenberg, sent his 95 theses against the sale of indulgences to his archbishop. They were soon printed and read all over Germany, and began the Protestant Reformation. His later translation of the Bible helped shape the German language.

1618 **The Thirty Years' War begins**

A war that began over religion and power in 1618 drew in most of Europe and was fought largely on German soil. Some regions lost more than half their people to fighting, hunger and disease. It ended with the Peace of Westphalia, signed in Münster and Osnabrück in 1648.

1806 **The Holy Roman Empire ends**

After Napoleon's victories, Emperor Francis II gave up the imperial crown on 6 August 1806, and the Holy Roman Empire, which had lasted since 962, came to an end.

1871 **The German Empire is founded**

After wars led by Prussia and its chancellor Otto von Bismarck, the German states united. On 18 January 1871, King Wilhelm I of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. Austria stayed outside the new empire.

1919 **The Weimar Republic**

After defeat in the First World War and the end of the monarchy in 1918, Germany became a democratic republic. Its constitution was written by an assembly that met in the town of Weimar in 1919, and in that year's election women could vote for the first time.

1933 **The Nazi dictatorship begins**

On 30 January 1933 Adolf Hitler was appointed chancellor. Within months the Nazis abolished democracy, banned other parties and began persecuting Jews, political opponents and many other groups.

1939 **The Second World War and the Holocaust**

Germany invaded Poland on 1 September 1939, starting the Second World War in Europe. Tens of millions of people died. In the Holocaust, Nazi Germany and its collaborators murdered about six million Jews, as well as many others. The war in Europe ended with Germany's unconditional surrender on 8 May 1945.

1949 **Two German states are founded**

After the war, Germany was occupied by the Allies. In 1949 two states were created: the Federal Republic of Germany in the west, under the Basic Law of 23 May, with Bonn as its seat of government, and the German Democratic Republic in the east, on 7 October, with East Berlin as its capital.

1957

The Treaty of Rome

On 25 March 1957, West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg signed the Treaty of Rome, which created the European Economic Community, the forerunner of today's European Union.

1961

The Berlin Wall is built

About 3.5 million people had left East Germany for the West. On 13 August 1961 the East German government began building a wall around West Berlin to stop them. At least 140 people were killed at the Wall or died because of it in the years that followed.

1989

The Berlin Wall falls

In the autumn of 1989, peaceful protests grew in East Germany, above all the Monday demonstrations in Leipzig, where people chanted 'We are the people'. On the night of 9 November 1989 the border crossings in Berlin were opened, and people from East and West celebrated together on the Wall.

1990

Germany is reunified

On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic joined the Federal Republic, and Germany became one country again, with Berlin as its capital. The day is now a national holiday, the Day of German Unity.

What people eat in Germany

German food is hearty and very regional: every area has its own sausages, breads and cakes. A traditional day starts with bread rolls, cheese, cold meats and jam. Lunch was long the main hot meal, while supper is often 'Abendbrot', literally 'evening bread', a cold meal of bread with cheese and cold cuts. On weekend afternoons many families still meet for 'Kaffee und Kuchen', coffee and cake.

Currywurst

Berlin

A grilled or fried pork sausage, cut into slices and covered in a warm tomato sauce spiced with curry powder, with more curry powder dusted on top. It is eaten standing at a street stall, with chips or a bread roll.

Weisswurst (Weißwurst)

Munich and Bavaria

A pale sausage of minced veal and pork back fat, flavoured with parsley, lemon, onion and mace. It is heated in hot water, not boiled, and served with sweet Bavarian mustard, a soft pretzel and a wheat beer. The skin is not eaten.

Pretzel (Brezel, Brezn)

Southern Germany, especially Bavaria and Swabia

A knotted bread dipped in a lye solution before baking, which gives it a shiny brown crust and a special taste, then sprinkled with coarse salt. Bavarian pretzels have thick, soft arms; Swabian pretzels have thin, crisp arms and a thick 'belly'.

Maultaschen

Swabia (Baden-Württemberg)

Large square pasta parcels filled with minced meat, spinach, onions and breadcrumbs, seasoned with parsley and nutmeg. They are served in broth, or sliced and fried with onions and egg.

Cheese spätzle (Käsespätzle)

Swabia and the Allgäu

Soft egg noodles, traditionally scraped from a wooden board straight into boiling water, layered with melted Emmental cheese and topped with crisp fried onions. It is usually served with a green salad.

Sauerbraten

All of Germany, with a well-known Rhineland version

A pot roast of beef marinated for several days in vinegar or wine with onions and spices, then slowly braised. The rich, sweet-sour gravy is served with potato dumplings, red cabbage or spätzle.

Beef rouladen (Rinderrouladen)

All of Germany

Thin slices of beef spread with mustard, rolled around bacon, onion and pickled gherkin, browned and braised until tender in a dark gravy. A classic Sunday dinner, served with potatoes or dumplings and red cabbage.

Swabian potato salad (Schwäbischer Kartoffelsalat)

Southern Germany, especially Swabia

Warm sliced waxy potatoes soaked in a dressing of hot broth, vinegar, onion and oil, served warm or at room temperature. In the north, potato salad is more often made with mayonnaise, egg and pickles.

Labskaus

The northern ports: Bremen, Hamburg and Lübeck

A sailors' dish of corned beef, potatoes and onions, minced and fried together, often coloured pink with beetroot. It is served with a fried egg on top, gherkins and rolled pickled herring.

Thuringian bratwurst (Thüringer Rostbratwurst)

Thuringia

A long, thin, finely seasoned pork sausage grilled over charcoal and eaten in a bread roll with mustard, at markets, fairs and football grounds.

Frankfurt green sauce (Frankfurter Grüne Soße)

Frankfurt and Hesse

A cold sauce of seven fresh herbs, parsley, chives, chervil, borage, sorrel, garden cress and salad burnet, chopped fine and mixed with sour cream or yoghurt. It is served with halved hard-boiled eggs and boiled potatoes, often in spring.

Black Forest cake (Schwarzwälder Kirschtorte)

Named after the Black Forest, in the southwest

Layers of chocolate sponge soaked in Kirsch, a clear cherry brandy, filled with whipped cream and sour cherries, and decorated with more cream, cherries and chocolate shavings.

Dresden stollen (Dresdner Christstollen)

Dresden, Saxony

A dense, buttery Christmas bread full of raisins, candied peel and almonds, brushed with butter and covered in icing sugar. It is baked weeks before Christmas and eaten in slices through Advent.

Nuremberg gingerbread (Nürnberger Lebkuchen)

Nuremberg, Bavaria

Soft, spiced gingerbread made with honey, nuts and spices such as cinnamon, cloves and ginger, often on a thin wafer base and glazed or coated in chocolate. The finest kind, Elisenlebkuchen, contains little or no flour.

Apple wine (Apfelwein, Ebbelwoi)

Frankfurt and Hesse

A tart, dry apple cider of about 5 to 7 percent alcohol, poured from a grey and blue stoneware jug called a Bembel into a glass with a diamond-cut pattern, the Geripptes.

GOOD MANNERS

At the table

- Before eating, people wish each other 'Guten Appetit', enjoy your meal, and wait until everyone has been served.
- When drinking together, glasses are raised with 'Prost' (for beer) or 'Zum Wohl' (often for wine).
- Tipping is usually modest: round up the bill or add about 5 to 10 percent, and tell the server the total you want to pay, rather than leaving money on the table.
- Supper is often a simple cold meal of bread, cheese and cold meats, called Abendbrot.
- Coffee and cake in the afternoon, especially at weekends, is a cherished social custom.

Currywurst

A grilled or fried pork sausage, cut into slices and covered in a warm tomato sauce spiced with curry powder, with more curry powder dusted on top. It is eaten standing at a street stall, with chips or a bread roll.

Ingredients

- 4 pork sausages for frying (bratwurst)
- 1 tablespoon oil
- 1 small onion, finely chopped
- 2 teaspoons curry powder, plus more for dusting
- 1 teaspoon sweet paprika
- 400 g passata (sieved tomatoes)
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 tablespoon vinegar
- Salt

Method

1. Heat the oil in a small pan and soften the onion over medium heat for 5 minutes.
2. Stir in the curry powder and paprika and cook for 1 minute.
3. Add the passata, sugar and vinegar, simmer for 10 minutes and season with salt. Blend until smooth if you like.
4. Meanwhile, fry or grill the sausages for 10 to 12 minutes, turning often, until browned and cooked right through.
5. Cut the sausages into thick slices, pour the warm sauce over them and dust with a little more curry powder.
6. Serve with chips or a bread roll.

Cheese spätzle

Soft egg noodles, traditionally scraped from a wooden board straight into boiling water, layered with melted Emmental cheese and topped with crisp fried onions. It is usually served with a green salad.

Ingredients

- 400 g plain flour
- 4 eggs
- About 150 ml water
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 250 g Emmental or another mountain cheese, grated
- 2 large onions, thinly sliced into rings
- 40 g butter
- Black pepper and chopped chives

Method

1. Beat the flour, eggs, salt and most of the water into a thick, smooth, slightly sticky dough. Beat until bubbles appear, adding water if it is too stiff. Rest it for 10 minutes.
2. Fry the onions slowly in half the butter for about 15 minutes until golden brown and crisp. Heat the oven to 150 °C.
3. Bring a large pot of salted water to the boil. Press or scrape the dough in batches into the water through a spätzle press, a colander with large holes, or from a wet board with a knife.
4. When the spätzle float to the top, cook them for 1 more minute, lift them out with a slotted spoon and put a layer in a warm ovenproof dish.
5. Sprinkle each layer with cheese and pepper, and keep the dish in the oven while you cook the rest, so the cheese melts.
6. Top with the fried onions and chives, and serve hot with a green salad.

Beef rouladen

Thin slices of beef spread with mustard, rolled around bacon, onion and pickled gherkin, browned and braised until tender in a dark gravy. A classic Sunday dinner, served with potatoes or dumplings and red cabbage.

Ingredients

- 4 large thin slices of beef topside (about 150 g each), pounded thin
- 4 teaspoons medium-hot mustard
- 4 rashers of streaky bacon
- 1 onion, cut into thin wedges
- 2 pickled gherkins, cut into strips
- 2 tablespoons oil
- 1 tablespoon tomato purée
- 500 ml beef stock
- 1 tablespoon cornflour mixed with a little cold water
- Salt and black pepper
- Kitchen string or cocktail sticks

Method

1. Lay the beef slices flat, season with salt and pepper and spread each one with mustard.
2. Lay a rasher of bacon, some onion and gherkin strips at the short end of each slice. Roll up tightly, fold in the sides, and tie with string or pin with cocktail sticks.
3. Heat the oil in a heavy pot and brown the rolls well on all sides. Add any remaining onion and the tomato purée and stir for 1 minute.
4. Pour in the stock, cover and simmer very gently for about 1 hour 30 minutes, turning the rolls now and then, until tender.
5. Lift out the rolls, remove the string, and stir the cornflour into the liquid. Simmer for 2 minutes until the gravy thickens, and season.
6. Serve the rolls in the gravy with boiled potatoes or dumplings and red

cabbage.

Swabian potato salad

Warm sliced waxy potatoes soaked in a dressing of hot broth, vinegar, onion and oil, served warm or at room temperature. In the north, potato salad is more often made with mayonnaise, egg and pickles.

Ingredients

- 1 kg waxy potatoes, unpeeled
- 1 small onion, very finely chopped
- 250 ml hot beef or vegetable broth
- 4 tablespoons white wine vinegar
- 1 teaspoon mustard
- A pinch of sugar
- 4 tablespoons sunflower oil
- Salt, black pepper and chopped chives

Method

1. Boil the potatoes in their skins for about 20 minutes, until just tender. Drain, let them cool a little and peel them while still warm.
2. Slice the potatoes thinly into a large bowl.
3. Bring the broth to the boil with the onion, vinegar, mustard, sugar, salt and pepper, and pour it hot over the potatoes.
4. Mix gently and leave for at least 30 minutes, so the potatoes soak up the dressing and turn creamy.
5. Stir in the oil, taste and season again, and scatter with chives.
6. Serve warm or at room temperature, with sausages, schnitzel or Maultaschen.

Useful phrases

Guten Morgen

GOO-ten MOR-gen · Good morning

Guten Tag

GOO-ten TAHK · Hello, good day

Guten Abend

GOO-ten AH-bent · Good evening

Gute Nacht

GOO-tuh NAHKHT · Good night

Auf Wiedersehen

owf VEE-der-zay-en · Goodbye

Bis später

biss SHPAY-ter · See you later

Wie geht es Ihnen?

vee GAYT ess EE-nen · How are you? (polite)

Mir geht es gut, danke

meer GAYT ess GOOT, DAHN-kuh · I am well, thank you

Vielen Dank

FEE-len DAHNK · Thank you very much

Entschuldigung

ent-SHOOL-dee-goong · Excuse me, sorry

Es tut mir leid

ess TOOT meer LITE · I am sorry

Sprechen Sie Englisch?

SHPREKH-en zee ENG-lish · Do you speak English?

Ich verstehe nicht

ikh fer-SHTAY-uh nikht · I don't understand

Wo ist die Toilette?

voh ist dee toy-LET-tuh · Where is the toilet?

Wie viel kostet das?

vee FEEL KOS-tet dahs · How much does this cost?

Ich heiße ...

ikh HY-suh · My name is ...

Prost!

PROHST · Cheers!

Guten Appetit!

GOO-ten ah-peh-TEET · Enjoy your meal!

Frohe Weihnachten

FROH-uh VY-nahkh-ten · Merry Christmas

Things you might not know

1. The famous beer purity law, the Reinheitsgebot, was issued in Bavaria on 23 April 1516. It allowed only barley, hops and water; yeast was added later, once its role was understood. The rule was applied across all of Germany only in 1906.
2. Munich's Oktoberfest began as the celebration of a royal wedding: Crown Prince Ludwig of Bavaria married Princess Therese on 12 October 1810. The meadow where the festival is held, the Theresienwiese, is named after her.
3. Christmas markets began in German-speaking lands in the late Middle Ages. Dresden's Striezelmarkt, first held in 1434, is one of the oldest, and Nuremberg's Christkindlesmarkt is one of the most famous.
4. The decorated Christmas tree is an old German custom. Queen Victoria and her German-born husband, Prince Albert, helped make it popular in Britain in the 1840s.
5. Gummy bears were first made in Bonn in 1922 by Hans Riegel. His company's name, Haribo, comes from the first letters of HANs Riegel BONn.
6. The word 'kindergarten', 'garden of children', comes from Friedrich Fröbel, who gave that name to his school for young children in Bad Blankenburg in 1840.
7. The Brothers Grimm, Jacob and Wilhelm, published their first volume of fairy tales in 1812. It includes Snow White, Hansel and Gretel, Rapunzel and Cinderella.
8. As of 2026, much of Germany's autobahn network has no general speed limit for cars, only a recommended speed of 130 km/h. Many sections do have posted limits.
9. Germany is proud of its bread: around 3,000 kinds of bread are baked in the country, from light wheat rolls to dark rye.
10. Cologne Cathedral took 632 years to finish, from 1248 to 1880. When it was completed, it was briefly the tallest building in the world.
11. Aachen Cathedral, built for Charlemagne, was among the first 12 places on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1978. About 30 German kings were

crowned there between 936 and 1531.

12. As of 2026, Germany has 55 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, from Roman frontier walls to the royal palaces of Ludwig II, added in 2025.
13. The first article of Germany's constitution, the Basic Law of 1949, says: 'Human dignity shall be inviolable.'
14. German is spoken as a first language by about 95 million people, more than any other native language in the European Union. It is official in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Belgium.

TALK ABOUT IT

Questions for the group

- Have you ever been to Germany, or has someone in your family? What do you remember?
- Have you ever tasted Currywurst or Weisswurst? What is a dish you remember from a trip?
- The Berlin Wall falls (1989). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- Germany is reunified (1990). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- Have you seen Brandenburg Gate, in person or in pictures? Which famous place would you most like to see?
- If you could spend one day in any city of Germany, which would it be and why?

QUIZ

How well do you know Germany?

Circle the right answer. The answers are on the last page.

1. The Holy Roman Empire came to an end in 1806, after Napoleon's victories.

- A) True
- B) False

2. Cologne Cathedral was begun in 1248. In which year was it finally completed?

- A) 1948
- B) 1648
- C) 1348
- D) 1880

3. By Bavarian tradition, Weisswurst is eaten before noon.

- A) True
- B) False

4. The Striezelmarkt, first held in 1434 and one of the oldest Christmas markets, is in which city?

- A) Dresden
- B) Cologne
- C) Bremen
- D) Stuttgart

5. What did the first Oktoberfest in Munich, in 1810, celebrate?

- A) The end of a war
- B) A royal wedding
- C) A new king's coronation
- D) A good harvest of hops

6. Early Dresden stollen was plain because butter was not allowed during the Advent fast, until a papal letter of 1490 permitted it.

- A) True

B) False

7. In which city was currywurst, sliced sausage in curry-spiced tomato sauce, first sold in 1949?

- A) Munich
- B) Cologne
- C) Hamburg
- D) Berlin

8. Maultaschen, large meat-filled pasta parcels, come from which region?

- A) Swabia
- B) Schleswig-Holstein
- C) Thuringia
- D) Saxony

9. What is the highest mountain in Germany?

- A) Zugspitze
- B) Brocken
- C) Feldberg
- D) Watzmann

10. Which three ingredients did the Bavarian beer purity law of 1516 allow?

- A) Barley, honey and yeast
- B) Rye, hops and malt vinegar
- C) Barley, hops and water
- D) Wheat, sugar and water

11. In 1806, who took the Quadriga, the horse-drawn chariot on top of the Brandenburg Gate, to Paris?

- A) Louis XIV
- B) Charlemagne
- C) Bismarck
- D) Napoleon

12. How many fresh herbs go into Frankfurt green sauce?

- A) 5
- B) 3
- C) 7
- D) 10

Quiz answers

1. True

True. Emperor Francis II gave up the imperial crown on 6 August 1806, and the empire, which had lasted since 962, ended.

2. D) 1880

It was completed in 1880, 632 years after it was begun. Work stopped in the 1500s and restarted only in 1842.

3. True

True. An old saying goes that a Weisswurst should not hear the church bells ring noon, because it was made fresh each morning without preserving.

4. A) Dresden

The Striezelmarkt is in Dresden, the home of Dresden stollen.

5. B) A royal wedding

It celebrated a royal wedding: Crown Prince Ludwig of Bavaria married Princess Therese on 12 October 1810. The Theresienwiese is named after her.

6. True

True. The 'Butter Letter' of Pope Innocent VIII in 1490 allowed butter, and stollen became the rich bread we know today.

7. D) Berlin

Herta Heuwer is said to have created currywurst at her stall in Berlin in 1949.

8. A) Swabia

Maultaschen come from Swabia, in Baden-Württemberg. Legend says monks at Maulbronn Abbey hid meat inside the pasta during Lent.

9. A) Zugspitze

The Zugspitze, 2,962 m, is in the Bavarian Alps on the border with Austria. The Watzmann and the Feldberg are lower, and the Brocken is in the Harz hills in the north.

10. C) Barley, hops and water

Barley, hops and water. Yeast was added to the rule later, once its role in brewing was understood.

11. D) Napoleon

Napoleon took it to Paris in 1806, and it was brought back to Berlin in 1814.

12. C) 7

7 herbs: parsley, chives, chervil, borage, sorrel, garden cress and salad burnet.

Germany visa page

Name: _____ Date: _____



Next stops

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Country: _____	Country: _____	Country: _____

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