

## 1: The Local - Germany's News in English

*Germany recalls Kristallnacht with warning for the present. Germany will Friday remember victims of the Nazi pogrom that heralded the start of the Third Reich's drive to wipe out Jews, at a time.*

The Neanderthal 1 fossils are known to be 40,000 years old. Evidence of modern humans, similarly dated, has been found in caves in the Swabian Jura near Ulm. The finds include 42,000-year-old bird bone and mammoth ivory flutes which are the oldest musical instruments ever found, [16] the 40,000-year-old Ice Age Lion Man which is the oldest uncontested figurative art ever discovered, [17] and the 35,000-year-old Venus of Hohle Fels which is the oldest uncontested human figurative art ever discovered. As it was partitioned in 481, West Francia blue and East Francia red became predecessors of France and Germany, respectively. In the 3rd century a number of large West Germanic tribes emerged: Around 300, the Germanic peoples broke into Roman-controlled lands. Simultaneously several large tribes formed in what is now Germany and displaced or absorbed smaller Germanic tribes. Large areas known since the Merovingian period as Austrasia, Neustria, and Aquitaine were conquered by the Franks who established the Frankish Kingdom, and pushed farther east to subjugate Saxony and Bavaria. Areas of what is today the eastern part of Germany were inhabited by Western Slavic tribes of Sorbs, Veleti and the Obotrite confederation. East Francia and Holy Roman Empire In 800, the Frankish king Charlemagne was crowned emperor and founded the Carolingian Empire, which was later divided in among his heirs. The Holy Roman Empire absorbed northern Italy and Burgundy under the reign of the Salian emperors, although the emperors lost power through the Investiture Controversy. In the 12th century, under the Hohenstaufen emperors, German princes increased their influence further south and east into territories inhabited by Slavs; they encouraged German settlement in these areas, called the eastern settlement movement Ostsiedlung. Members of the Hanseatic League, which included mostly north German cities and towns, prospered in the expansion of trade. The edict of the Golden Bull issued in 1356 by Emperor Charles IV provided the basic constitutional structure of the Empire and codified the election of the emperor by seven prince-electors who ruled some of the most powerful principalities and archbishoprics. Johannes Gutenberg introduced moveable-type printing to Europe, a development that laid the basis for the spread of learning to the masses. In 1555, the Peace of Augsburg established Lutheranism as an acceptable alternative to Catholicism, but also decreed that the faith of the prince was to be the faith of his subjects, a principle called Cuius regio, eius religio. The agreement at Augsburg failed to address other religious creed: Having no male heirs, he had convinced the Electors to retain Habsburg hegemony in the office of the emperor by agreeing to the Pragmatic Sanction. From 1740, the dualism between the Austrian Habsburg Monarchy and the Kingdom of Prussia dominated the German history. In 1772, then again in 1793 and 1795, the two dominant German states of Prussia and Austria, along with the Russian Empire, agreed to the Partitions of Poland; dividing among themselves the lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. As a result of the partitions, millions of Polish speaking inhabitants fell under the rule of the two German monarchies. However, the annexed territories though incorporated into the Kingdom of Prussia and the Habsburg Realm, were not legally considered as a part of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1806 the Imperium was dissolved; many German states, particularly the Rhineland states, fell under the influence of France. Following the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna convened in 1814 founded the German Confederation Deutscher Bund, a loose league of 39 sovereign states. Disagreement within restoration politics partly led to the rise of liberal movements, followed by new measures of repression by Austrian statesman Metternich. The Zollverein, a tariff union, furthered economic unity in the German states. The Hambach Festival in May 1832 was a main event in support of German unity, freedom and democracy. In the light of a series of revolutionary movements in Europe, which established a republic in France, intellectuals and commoners started the Revolutions of 1848 in the German states. King Frederick William IV of Prussia was offered the title of Emperor, but with a loss of power; he rejected the crown and the proposed constitution, leading to a temporary setback for the movement. Bismarck is at the centre in a white uniform. Bismarck successfully concluded war on Denmark in 1864, which promoted German over Danish interests in the Jutland peninsula. After the French defeat in the Franco-Prussian War, the German princes proclaimed the founding of the German Empire in 1871 at

Versailles , uniting all the scattered parts of Germany except Austria and the German-speaking parts of Switzerland. Prussia was the dominant constituent state of the new empire; the Hohenzollern King of Prussia ruled as its concurrent Emperor, and Berlin became its capital. Under Wilhelm II , Germany, like other European powers, took an imperialistic course, leading to friction with neighbouring countries. Most alliances in which Germany had previously been involved were not renewed. This resulted in creation of a dual alliance with the multinational realm of Austria-Hungary , promoting at least benevolent neutrality if not outright military support. Similarly, Britain, France and Russia also concluded alliances that would protect them against Habsburg interference with Russian interests in the Balkans or German interference against France. In what became known as the "First Genocide of the Twentieth-Century", between and , the German colonial government in South West Africa present-day Namibia ordered the annihilation of the local Herero and Namaqua peoples , as a punitive measure for an uprising against German colonial rule. After four years of warfare, in which approximately two million German soldiers were killed, [46] a general armistice ended the fighting on 11 November, and German troops returned home. In this treaty, Germany, as part of the Central Powers , accepted defeat by the Allies in one of the bloodiest conflicts of all time. Germans perceived the treaty as humiliating and unjust and it was later seen by historians as influential in the rise of Adolf Hitler. Germany was declared a republic at the beginning of the German Revolution in November It was supported by parts of the Reichswehr military and other conservative, nationalistic and monarchist factions. After a tumultuous period of bloody street fighting in the major industrial centres, the occupation of the Ruhr by Belgian and French troops and the rise of inflation culminating in the hyperinflation of 1923 , a debt restructuring plan and the creation of a new currency in ushered in the Golden Twenties , an era of increasing artistic innovation and liberal cultural life. Historians describe the period between and as one of "partial stabilisation. In public work projects of , 1.

## 2: Germany - Wikipedia

*But Germany as a unified nation is much newer than most of its European neighbors. Germany was created in under the leadership of chancellor Otto von Bismarck after Prussia (PreuÃŸen) had conquered most of German-speaking Europe.*

Imperial Germany[ edit ] Before , in the area where the single state of Germany now exists, different kingdoms and principalities existed. After the unification of Germany , and the Founding of the Empire , there was still no common national holiday. The Sedantag was, however, celebrated every year on 2 September, recalling the decisive victory in the Franco-Prussian War on 2 September No decision was made. The Sedantag would soon also be celebrated at the universities and in many German cities. Some Culture Ministers of the states, especially in Prussia , decided that the Sedantag would be an official festival in schools. Emperor Wilhelm I declined this: In memorial of this "Hour of birth of democracy", the 11 August was created as Constitution Day, because the President of the Empire, Friedrich Ebert , signed the constitution on this day. Immediately after the establishment of the holiday in , the Nazis banned trade unions on 2 May and occupied their buildings as offices for the Nazi Movement. On 1 March , Hitler declared 9 November the day of the failed Beer Hall Putsch in as the "Memorial Day for the movement" as the national holiday. However by the mids as hope faded that the two Germanies would ever be re-united, this date became more of a holiday and opportunity to drink than a day to consider national unity. The Helsinki Conference was set for 2 October, at which the foreign ministers would be informed of the results of the Two-plus-Four talks. At the beginning of July, the governments of both German states decided on the schedule: After a heated debate, the President of the Volkskammer, Sabine Bergmann-Pohl , announced the results at 2: In the matter Nr. There were no invalid votes. This is a historic event. Ladies and Gentlemen, I believe that we have not made an easy decision, but today we have acted within our responsibilities of the voting rights of the citizens of the GDR. I thank everybody that this result was made possible by a consensus across party lines. The Parliament has no more and no less decided on the downfall of the German Democratic Republic as of 3 October ". Instead of 3 October, the National Reunification should be celebrated on the first Sunday of October. The demand worried a part of the population because of discontent for increased working hours would be seen as a provocation and devaluing the national holiday. In addition, fixing the Unity Day on the first Sunday of October would have meant that it would sometimes fall on 7 October, which happens to have been the national day of East Germany; this date would thus have been seen as commemorating the division of Germany rather than the reunification. The idea was dropped after a short but angry debate.

## 3: German Unity Day - Wikipedia

*Germany Today: The DW TV magazine about people in Germany and their stories. We use cookies to improve our service for you. You can find more information in our data protection declaration.*

See Article History Alternative Titles: At the spiritual heart of the country is the magnificent east-central city of Berlin , which rose phoenixlike from the ashes of World War II and now, after decades of partition, is the capital of a reunified Germany, and the Rhine River , which flows northward from Switzerland and is celebrated in visual art, literature, folklore, and song. Germany BerlinOverview of Berlin. Although Germany in that sense is an ancient entity, the German nation in more or less its present form came into being only in the 19th century, when Prussian Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck brought together dozens of German-speaking kingdoms, principalities, free cities, bishoprics, and duchies to form the German Empire in Economic depression, widespread unemployment, and political strife that verged on civil war followed, leading to the collapse of the progressive Weimar Republic and the rise of the Nazi Party under Adolf Hitler. After gaining power in , Hitler established the Third Reich and soon thereafter embarked on a ruinous crusade to conquer Europe and exterminate Jews, Roma Gypsies , homosexuals, and others. Berlin, GermanyTime-lapse video of Berlin, Germany. The victorious powers divided Germany into four zones of occupation and later into two countries: In East Germany this boundary was, until the fall of its communist government in , marked by defenses designed to prevent escape. Although Berlin was a flashpoint between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War , the city declined in national and international significance until 1990, when a popular and peaceful uprising toppled the East German government and soon after restored a united Berlin as the capital of a reunified Germany. Clearly, modern Germany struggles to balance its national interests with those of an influx of political and economic refugees from far afield, especially North Africa , Turkey , and South Asia, an influx that has fueled ethnic tensions and swelled the ranks of nationalist political parties, particularly in eastern Germany, where unemployment was double that of the west. Tensions became especially acute in the second decade of the 21st century, when more than one million migrants entered Germany in the wake of the revolutions of the Arab Spring and the Syrian Civil War. Matters of national importance, such as defense and foreign affairs, are reserved to the federal government. At both the state and federal levels, parliamentary democracy prevails. During the four decades of partition, the Federal Republic concluded a number of agreements with the Soviet Union and East Germany, which it supported to some extent economically in return for various concessions with regard to humanitarian matters and access to Berlin. For us enough is never enough. We always want more. This devotion to hard work has combined with a public demeanour which is at once reserved and assertive to produce a stereotype of the German people as aloof and distant. Yet Germans prize both their private friendships and their friendly relations with neighbours and visitors, place a high value on leisure and culture, and enjoy the benefits of life in a liberal democracy that has become ever more integrated with and central to a united Europe. Page 1 of

## 4: What Kind of Clothes are Worn in Germany? | USA Today

*The Day of German Unity (German: Tag der Deutschen Einheit) is the national day of Germany, celebrated on 3 October as a public holiday. It commemorates the anniversary of German reunification in when the goal of a united Germany, that originated in the middle of the 19th century, was fulfilled.*

## 5: Germany | Facts, Geography, Maps, & History | www.enganchecubano.com

*Germany - read about What Is the Peak Tourist Season in Berlin, Germany?, Restaurant Tipping in Germany.*

## 6: Germany | USA Today

*Germany's role as the defender of a liberal and tolerant Europe is in jeopardy: A far-right political party is gaining strength and Chancellor Angela Merkel says she will not seek re-election.*

### 7: Germany Today | DW

*Germany 10 November The Kindertransport at 80 The Kindertransport children 80 years on: 'For the rest of his life, my father had nightmares that the Gestapo were coming for him'.*

### 8: Tourism in Germany – travel, breaks, holidays

*Home Calendar Holidays Germany. Holidays in Germany in Change Year (UTC) is the basis for civil time today. This hour time standard is kept using highly.*

### 9: Germany | World | The Guardian

*Today, the sovereign state of Germany is a federal parliamentary republic with an elected president. In the 21st century, Germany is a great power with a strong economy ; it has the world's fourth-largest economy by nominal GDP, and the fifth-largest by PPP.*

*Town Mouse Country Mouse and other tales Birth of a dilemma Report on conveyance Inorganic Materials Chemistry Desk Reference, Second Edition Character Psychology And Character Educa Le iptv seminar report Think About Editing Teach Your Parrot Beginning Tricks Extraordinary Cases of Sherlock Holmes Philippines Lonely planet Spinning For Fresh Water Game Fish Remove drm from adobe digital editions Virginia, Prosser, L. J. Jr. Sweet, Palmer C. pp. 493-499 The Complete Robot (Nelson Graded Readers) The actress reflects on the hard road up. Chaucers language and versification. Little Journeys to the Homes of the Great Volume 10 Maida Heatters New book of great desserts 15. Weaving jagged words: the Black Left, 1930s-1940s Nicole Walingora-Davis And justice for all Dawn of the Dragons Eye Adapting mathematics to the new biology Leah Edelstein-Keshet Tricked for treats! Pmbok\_guide\_fourth\_ed password Nearsightedness A Medical Dictionary, Bibliography, and Annotated Research Guide to Internet References 2004 Consumer Buying Guide How to understand a balance sheet. Economics, power, and culture Cases on Information Technology And Business Process Reengineering (Cases on Information Technology Serie In fifteen minutes you can say a lot Audi Fox Service Manual, 1973-79 (Audi) Globalization of capitalism in ThirdWorld countries Anyway : forgiving a difficult spouse Food, consumption, and the body in contemporary womens fiction Virtue ethics : seeking the good Advanced Grammar in Use Network CD ROM (Grammar in Use) Wings of fire in tamil German Panzer Markings The Illustrated Tales Kumpulan novel dewasa*