

Germany



“Land of Poets and Thinkers”

GERMANY



Germany Timeline

BCE

- 500 - Germanic tribes move into northern Germany.
- 113 - Germanic tribes begin to fight against the Roman Empire.
- 57 - Much of the region is conquered by Julius Caesar and the Roman Empire during the Gallic Wars.

CE

- 476 - German Goth Odoacer becomes King of Italy signaling an end to the Western Roman Empire.
- 509 - The King of the Franks, Chlothar I, took control of much of Germany.
- 800 - Charlemagne is crowned the Holy Roman Emperor. He is considered the father of the German monarchy.
- 843 - The Treaty of Verdun divides the Frankish empire into three separate regions including East Francia, which would later become the Kingdom of Germany.
- 936 - Otto I is crowned King of Germany. The Holy Roman Empire is centered in Germany.
- 1190 - The Teutonic Knights are formed.
- 1250 - Emperor Frederick II dies and Germany becomes a number of independent territories.
- 1358 - The Hanseatic League, a powerful group of merchant guilds, is established.

- 1410 - The Teutonic Knights are defeated by the Polish at the Battle of Grunwald.
- 1455 - Johannes Gutenberg first prints the Gutenberg Bible. His printing press will change the history of Europe.
- 1517 - Martin Luther publishes his 95 Thesis which marks the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
- 1524 - German peasants revolt against the aristocracy.
- 1618 - The Thirty Years' War begins. It is fought largely in Germany.
- 1648 - The Thirty Years' War comes to an end with the Treaty of Westphalia and Treaty of Munster.
- 1701 - Frederick I becomes the king of Prussia.
- 1740 - Frederick the Great becomes king. He expands the German Empire and supports the sciences, arts, and industry.
- 1756 - The Seven Years' War begins. Germany allies with Britain against France, Austria, and Russia. Germany and Britain win.
- 1756 - Famous composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is born.
- 1806 - The French Empire under Napoleon conquers much of Germany.
- 1808 - Ludwig van Beethoven's *Fifth Symphony* is first performed.
- 1812 - German writers the Brothers Grimm publish their first collection of folk tales.
- 1813 - Napoleon is defeated at the Battle of Leipzig in Germany.

- 1848 - German philosopher Karl Marx publishes *The Communist Manifesto* which would be the basis for Marxism and communism.
- 1862 - Otto von Bismarck is elected Prime Minister of Prussia.
- 1871 - Germany defeats France in the Franco-Prussian War. The German states are unified and the national parliament, called the Reichstag, is established.
- 1882 - The Triple Alliance is formed between Germany, Austria, and Italy.
- 1914 - World War I begins. Germany is part of the Central Powers with Austria and the Ottoman Empire. Germany invades France and Russia.
- 1918 - World War I ends and Germany is defeated.
- 1919 - The Treaty of Versailles is signed forcing Germany to pay reparations and give up territory.
- 1933 - Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.
- 1934 - Hitler declares himself Fuhrer.
- 1939 - World War II begins when Germany invades Poland. Germany is part of the Axis alliance including Germany, Italy, and Japan.
- 1940 - Germany conquers much of Europe.
- 1941 - Germany declares war against the United States after Pearl Harbor.
- 1945 - World War II in Europe ends when the German army surrenders to the Allies.
- 1948 - The Berlin Blockade occurs.
- 1949 - Germany is split into East and West Germany.
- 1961 - The Berlin Wall is built.

- 1973 - East and West Germany both join the United Nations.
- 1989 - The Berlin Wall is torn down.
- 1990 - Germany is reunified into a single country.
- 1991 - Berlin is named the capital of the new unified country.
- 2002 - The Euro replaces the Deutsche Mark as the official currency.
- 2005 - Angela Merkel is elected as the first woman Chancellor of Germany.

German history

Humans settled in northern Europe about 10,000 years ago, after the end of the last **Ice Age**. The first people to speak a language similar to modern German probably lived in the area about 5,000 years ago. It was still thousands of years, though, before Germany was created.

Early Germany was a patchwork of small states ruled by dukes and kings. But in **1871**, the country was united by a politician named **Otto von Bismarck**.

In the late 19th century Germany began competing with other European countries to set up colonies in Africa and Asia. These tensions led to **World War I** in **1914**, the worst conflict the world had ever seen. Germany and its allies lost the war to **Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan** and later, the **United States**.

Adolf Hitler and his **Nazi Party** came to power in **1933** promising to make Germany great again. In **1939**, Hitler invaded Poland, starting World War II. During the war, Hitler created camps where millions of Jewish people and other groups of people were killed. The war ended in **1945** with the Germans' defeat.

After World War II, Germany was divided into West and East, and the country became the centre of a standoff between the **Soviet Union*** and **Western powers**. This confrontation, which lasted 44 years, was called the **Cold War**. In **1989**, East Germany opened its borders and the Cold War came to an end.

Brief Overview of the History of Germany

The area that is now Germany was inhabited by Germanic speaking tribes for many centuries. They first became part of the Frankish Empire under the rule of Charlemagne, who is considered the father of the German monarchy. Much of Germany also became part of the Holy Roman Empire.

From 1700 to 1918 the Kingdom of Prussia was established in Germany. In 1914 World War I broke out. Germany was on the losing side of the war and is estimated to have lost 2 million soldiers.



Reichstag Building

In the wake of WWI, Germany tried to recover. There was revolution and the monarchy collapsed. Soon a young leader named Adolf Hitler rose to power. He created the Nazi party which believed in the superiority of the German race. Hitler became dictator and decided to expand the German empire. He started WWII and at first conquered much of Europe including France. However, the United States, Britain and the Allies managed to defeat Hitler. After the war, Germany was divided into two countries; East Germany and West Germany.

East Germany was a communist state under control of the Soviet Union, while West Germany was a free market state. The Berlin Wall was built between the two countries to prevent people from escaping from East Germany to the West. It became a central point and focus of the Cold War. However, with the collapse of the Soviet Union and communism, the wall was torn down in 1989. On October 3, 1990 East and West Germany were reunited into one country.

The Berlin Wall

On the 9th of November, 1989, the Berlin wall was opened after nearly three decades keeping East and West Berliners apart.



The **wall** separated East **Berlin** and West **Berlin**. It was built in order to prevent people from fleeing East **Berlin**. In many ways it was the perfect symbol of the "Iron Curtain" that separated the democratic western countries and the communist countries of Eastern Europe throughout the Cold War.

After World War II the country of Germany ended up dividing into two separate countries. East Germany became a communist country under the control of the Soviet Union. At the same time West Germany was a democratic country and allied with Britain, France, and the United States. The initial plan was that the country would eventually be reunited, but this didn't happen for a long time.

The City of Berlin Berlin was the capital of Germany. Even though it was located in the eastern half of the country, the city was controlled by all four major powers; the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and France.

Defections

As people in East Germany began to realize that they did not want to live under the rule of the Soviet Union and communism, they started to leave the eastern part of the country and move to the west. These people were called defectors.

Over time more and more people left. The Soviet and East German leaders began to worry that they were losing too many people. Over the course of the years 1949 to 1959, over 2 million people left the country. In 1960 alone, around 230,000 people defected.

Although the East Germans tried to keep people from leaving, it was fairly easy for people to leave the city of Berlin because the inside of the city was controlled by all four major powers.

Building the Wall

Finally, the Soviets and the East German leaders had had enough. On August 12th and 13th of 1961 they built a wall around Berlin to prevent people from leaving. At first the wall was just a barbed wire fence. Later it would be rebuilt with concrete blocks 12 feet high and four feet wide.



The Wall is Torn Down

In 1987 President Ronald Reagan gave a speech in Berlin where he asked the leader of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, to "Tear down this Wall!"

Around that time the Soviet Union was beginning to collapse. They were losing their hold on East Germany. A

few years later on November 9, 1989 the announcement was made. The borders were open and people could freely move between Eastern and Western Germany. Much of the wall was torn down by people chipping away as they celebrated the end to a divided Germany. On October 3, 1990 Germany was officially reunified into a single country.

Interesting Facts About the Berlin Wall

- The Eastern Germany government called the wall the Anti-Fascist Protection Rampart. The Western Germans often referred to it as the Wall of Shame.
- Around 20% of the East German population left the country in the years leading up to the building of the wall.
- The country of East Germany was officially called the German Democratic Republic or GDR.
- There were also many guard towers along the wall. Guards were ordered to shoot anyone attempting to escape.
- It is estimated that around 5000 people escaped over or through the wall during the 28 years it stood. Around 200 were killed trying to escape.

GERMANY IN PICTURES

Sauerbraten (Roast Beef Stew) * NATIONAL DISH



Authentic ***Sauerbraten*** is marinated, cooked and served with a deliciously rich and sweet-sour gravy, pot roast style. There are regional variations.



Berlin Wall, Germany



Neuschwanstein Castle Schwangau, Germany



Cologne Cathedral



Berlin Cathedral, Germany



Heidelberg Castle



Berlin Cathedral



Mount Zugspitze



Memorial to the murdered Jews in Europe



Animal - German Shepherd dog



Bavaria, Germany



Nuremberg, Germany



Bird - Golden Eagle (official animal)



Tree - Oak tree



Brandenburg Gate is the symbol of reunification

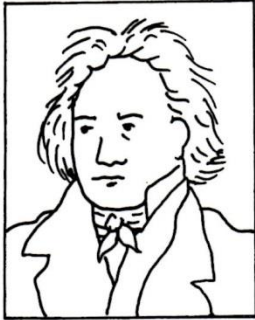


Freedom Bell - The Freedom Bell (in German, *Freiheitsglocke*) in *Berlin, Germany*, is a bell that was given as a gift from Americans to the city of Berlin in 1950

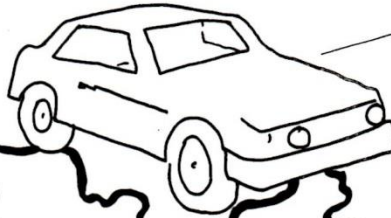
Germany

EUROPE

Ludwig van Beethoven (1170-1827) was a great German composer who wrote masterpieces even after he became deaf.



Germany is Europe's industrial center, with key businesses like car manufacturing.



Germany has over 1,500 kinds of sausage. The city of Frankfurt gave its name to the frankfurter (hot dog).



Berlin

The famous Oktoberfest beer celebration is held in Munich every autumn.



Rhine R.

Main R.

BOHEMAN FOREST

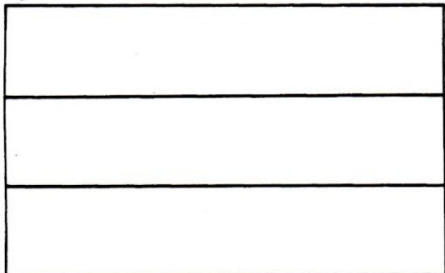


Neuschwanstein Castle is one of three fairy tale castles built by King Ludwig II in the late nineteenth century.

Munich

BLACK FOREST

BAVARIAN ALPS



German Flag

Fast Facts

After World War II, Germany was divided into East and West countries for fifty years. In 1990, the wall between them was torn down and the two countries were united.

CAPITAL: Berlin

CURRENCY: Euro

AREA: 137,847 square miles

MAIN EXPORTS: machinery, vehicles, chemicals, metals,

POPULATION: 82,424,609

foodstuffs, textiles

LANGUAGE: German

Facts about Germany

OFFICIAL NAME: Federal Republic of Germany

Germany means 'genuine, of the same parents' and is called Deutschland in **German**.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT: Federal republic

CAPITAL: Berlin

POPULATION: 82,422,299

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: German

MONEY: Euro

AREA: 349,223 square kilometers

MAJOR RIVERS: Rhine, Elbe, Main, Danube

Religions: Protestant 34%, Roman Catholic 34%, Muslim 3.7%, unaffiliated or other 28.3%

Size Comparison: slightly smaller than Montana

Climate: temperate and marine; cool, cloudy, wet winters and summers; occasional warm mountain (foehn) wind

Major Cities: BERLIN (capital) 3.438 million; Hamburg 1.786 million; Munich 1.349 million; Cologne 1.001 million (2009), Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Dusseldorf

Major Landforms: Alps, North European Plain, Rhine Valley, Ore Mountains, Palatine Forest, Vogelsberg Mountains, the Spreewald, Black Forest

Major Bodies of Water: Rhine River, Danube River, Elbe River, Main River, Saale River, Murtitz Lake, Lake Constance, North Sea, Baltic Sea

Famous Places: Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, Berlin Wall, Reichstag building, Neuschwanstein Castle in Bavaria, Cologne Cathedral, Rugen Cliffs, Romantic Rhine, Frauenkirche (Church of Our Lady in Dresden), Oktoberfest in Munich, Heidelberg Old City, the Black Forest

Economy of Germany

Major Industries: among the world's largest and most technologically advanced producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, food and beverages, shipbuilding, textiles

Agricultural Products: potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbages; cattle, pigs, poultry

Natural Resources: coal, lignite, natural gas, iron ore, copper, nickel, uranium, potash, salt, construction materials, timber, arable land

Major Exports: machinery, vehicles, chemicals, metals and manufactures, foodstuffs, textiles

Major Imports: machinery, vehicles, chemicals, foodstuffs, textiles, metals

National Symbols:

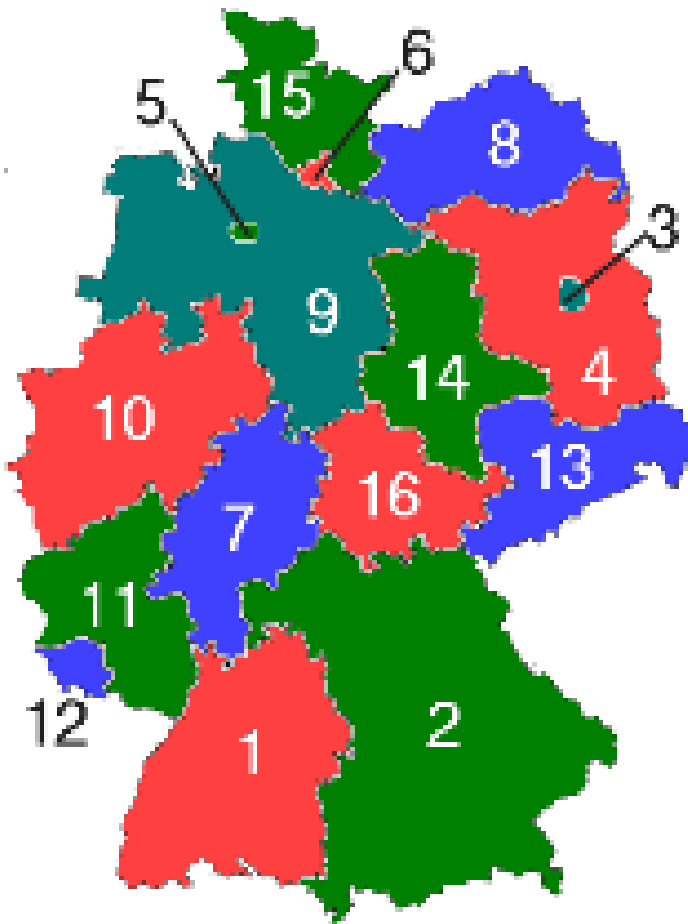
- Animal - German Shepherd dog
- Bird - Golden Eagle (official animal)
- Tree - Oak tree
- Colors - Black, red, and gold
- Motto - Unity and justice and freedom
- Coat of Arms - A black eagle on a yellow shield
- Other Symbols - Brandenburg Gate is the symbol of reunification, Freedom Bell



- **Description of flag:** The German flag was adopted on May 23, 1949. It has three equally wide horizontal stripes of black (top), red (middle), and gold (bottom). The black represents determination, the red represents bravery and strength, the gold represents generosity.

Divisions: Germany is divided into sixteen states.

Largest states by population are North Rhine-Westphalia, Bavaria, and Baden-Wurttemberg.



- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Baden-Wurttemberg | 9. Lower Saxony |
| 2. Bavaria | 10. North Rhine-Westphalia |
| 3. Berlin | 11. Rhineland-Palatinate |
| 4. Brandenburg | 12. Saarland |
| 5. Bremen | 13. Saxony |
| 6. Hamburg | 14. Saxony-Anhalt |
| 7. Hesse | 15. Schleswig-Holstein |
| 8. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 16. Thuringia |

National Holiday: Unity Day, 3 October (1990)

Other Holidays: New Years' Day (January 1), Good Friday, Labor Day (May 1), Ascension Day, Whit Monday, German Unity Day (October 3), Christmas Day (December 25), Boxing Day (December 26), Oktoberfest is a festival held in Bavaria that lasts 16 days from late September to the first weekend in October.

Christmas in Germany Facts

Christmas gifts are exchanged on Christmas Eve, December 24th.

One of the most interesting facts about Germany at Christmas is that the 25th and 26th are considered essential days for the family to gather and religious people to attend church.

German-style Christmas markets with stalls, wine, food, and fantastic handmade gifts are popular worldwide.

Nikolaustag (St. Nikolas's day) is on December 6th, and St. Nick visits kids in their homes and brings small gifts to check if they've been good. Children often recite poems for him!

St Nikolas often fills children's shoes with sweets, fruits, and nuts if they are left on the doorstep.

The Christmas tree only goes up on Christmas Eve.

The People of Germany

Languages Spoken: German

Nationality: German(s)

Religions: Protestant 34%, Roman Catholic 34%, Muslim 3.7%, unaffiliated or other 28.3%

Origin of the name Germany: The name "Germany" comes from the Latin word Germania. It was first used by the Gauls and then later by the Romans and Julius Caesar. The Germans call their country Deutschland.

Famous People:

- Johann Bach - Classical music composer
- Red Baron - WWI fighter pilot
- Ludwig van Beethoven - Classical music composer
- Pope Benedict XVI - Religious leader
- Nicolaus Copernicus - Astronomer who said the Earth rotated around the Sun
- Albrecht Durer - Artist and painter
- Albert Einstein - Physicist who came up with the Theory of Relativity
- Anne Frank - Writer and Holocaust victim
- Steffi Graf - Tennis player
- Grimm Brothers - Writers of fairy tales
- Johannes Gutenberg - Inventor of the printing press
- Adolf Hitler - Fascist dictator of Nazi Germany
- Kaiser Wilhelm - Last emperor of Germany
- Heidi Klum - Model
- Martin Luther - Leader of the Protestant Reformation
- Karl Marx - Philosopher and pioneer of communism
- Angela Merkel - Chancellor of Germany
- Levi Strauss - Entrepreneur who made blue jeans
- Wernher von Braun - Rocket scientist
- Bruce Willis - Actor
- Katarina Witt - Figure skater

Germany: geography and landscape

Germany's central and southern regions have forested hills and mountains cut through by the **Danube**, **Main** and **Rhine** river valleys. In the north, the landscape flattens out to a wide plain that stretches to the **North Sea**. Between these extremes, Germany is a country of incredible variety.

Germany shares borders with nine countries

– **France, Luxembourg, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Poland.**

Germany's largest wooded area, and its most famous, is in the southwest near the Swiss border. This is the **Black Forest**, a mountainous region full of pines and fir trees. This forest contains the source of the Danube, one of Europe's longest rivers.

German people and culture

Today almost one in every ten Germans comes from a foreign country – more than at any time in Germany's history. The largest minority are Turkish, who started to come to Germany in the 1950s to work. About two-thirds of Germans are Christians.

Germany has been called the "**Land of Poets and Thinkers.**" Germans are famous in all forms of art, but particularly classical music. Germany's famous composers include **Bach, Brahms, Schumann, Wagner and Beethoven.**

Germany's wildlife and nature

The German government works hard to protect the country's wildlife. There are **97 nature reserves in Germany**, the biggest of which is the Black Forest. Despite these efforts, however, many species are at risk of extinction, including **beavers, minks** and, off the coast, certain species of **whales**.

Germany's major unspoiled habitats are in two main regions. The flat northern coast is home to sea life and wading birds, while the forested hills and mountains in the south are the best place to find **wildcats, boar, ibex** and other large mammals.

Germany's government and economy

After losing **World War II**, Germany was in ruins. In **1949** (four years after the war had ended) the country divided into the **Federal Republic of Germany**, in the west, and the **Communist German Democratic Republic**, in the east. Over time, West Germany recovered to become Europe's richest country, but East Germany fell far behind. After the two sides reunified in **1989**, Germany spent billions of pounds to modernise the East.

Fun and Interesting Facts About Germany

- Germany Has 1,000 Varieties of Sausages!
- The Most Popular German Surname is Müller.
- Beer is a Food in Bavaria.
- Germany Loves Bread. Bread (Brot) is a significant part of German cuisine. There are **more than 3200 officially recognized types** of bread in Germany In Germany **about 600 main types of breads** and 1,200 different types of pastries and rolls are produced.
- Gummy Bears are a German Invention.1920
- The First Oktoberfest Was a Wedding.
- Germany Has The World's Largest Cathedral - The Cologne Cathedral is located in Cologne, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. It is the largest Gothic church in Northern Europe. It is home to the second-tallest spires. These huge spires make for the largest church in the entire world.

- **Attempting To Escape Jail Is Legal In Germany** - In Germany, it is considered a basic human instinct to do whatever you can to be free. So, if a prisoner attempts to escape from prison, they will not receive additional punishment for the act itself. However, if the prisoner damages any property, hurts anyone, murders anyone, or commits any other crimes while they're attempting to escape, they will be charged for those crimes.
- **Germany is home to some of the most gorgeous castles in the world.** There are over 20,000 castles located in Germany
- **Germany's Drinking Age Is 16** - You already know that beer is a major part of the culture and lifestyle in modern-day Germany. It's so common that at the age of 16, citizens are allowed to start drinking wine and beer. They have to wait until they're 18 to drink other spirits, but wine and beer are totally okay. This is actually common among many of the countries in Europe.

- The modern Christmas tree was indeed born in Germany. But we now know that the symbolic use of evergreen trees started in ancient Egypt and Rome. Germany continued the tradition and added candles to the decoration to celebrate the **winter solstice**.
- 65% of the highways in Germany have no speed limit and are called the Autobahn.
- Germany sells around 6 million cars a year, making it one of the largest car producers in the world.
- Germany is famous for being the Land of Poets and Thinkers.
- From vital inventions to Christmas traditions, sausages and beer, Germany is home to plenty of culture, history and quirky laws! Germany is also known for its major cities, the Black Forest, the Alps and Oktoberfest.
- Germany has the largest economy in Europe.
- Large German companies include BMW, Adidas, SAP, Mercedes-Benz, Nivea, Audi, Bayer, Volkswagen and Siemens.

- Over 100 Germans have been awarded the Nobel prize in their field, including Albert Einstein, who was born in Germany.
- Football (soccer) is the most popular sport in Germany.
- Berlin is nine times bigger than Paris, France.
- In Germany, cars are driven on the right side.
- One-third of Germany is undeveloped and remains forested.
- In 1916, Germany was the first country to adopt daylight savings time.

Traditional German Foods

- Sauerbraten (Roast Beef Stew) * NATIONAL DISH *



Authentic **Sauerbraten** is marinated, cooked and served with a deliciously rich and sweet-sour gravy, pot roast style. There are regional variations.

- Schweinshaxe (Pork Knuckle)



- Rinderroulade (Beef Roll)

- Bratwurst (Grilled Sausage)



- Kartoffelpuffer (Potato Pancake)

- Kartoffelkloesse (Potato Dumplings)

- Sauerkraut (Fermented Cabbage)



- Spätzle (Egg Noodles)



- Schnitzel (Breaded Cutlet) *actually Austrian*

Must-Try German Desserts and Sweets



- Bienenstich (Bee Sting Cake)

- Rote Grütze (Red Berry “Pudding”)
- German Chocolate Bars. Milka



- Fruit and Quark Pastries.



- Schwarzwälder Kirschtorte
(Black Forest Cake)



- Käsekuchen (German Cheesecake)
- Apfelstrudel (Apple Struedel)

Making Soft Brezeln



Authentic, Soft Brezeln



Get the recipe here:

<https://dirndlkitchen.com/german-pretzel-recipe/>

Dining Experience

Mr. Dunderbak's Biergarten and Brewery, Tampa



We had an immersive dining experience at Mr. Dunderbak's Biergarten and Brewery. They have an amazing store FULL of German products as well as a deli. Everything was great! We ordered some of nearly everything it seemed! A well-rounded experience!

MAIN DISHES:

SAUERBRATEN: Thin sliced beef roast marinated for 5 days in red wine vinegar and eleven spices. Served in it's own rich raisen and vinegar gravy with sliced almonds.

SCHNITZEL SANDWICH: Breaded cutlet sandwich. Our lightly breaded cutlet with lettuce tomato and mayo on a kaiser roll.

SIDES: Spatzle - Kraut - Homemade Applesauce - Potato Cheese Pierogi - Pommes Frites

DESSERTS: Homemade Black Forest Cake - Homemade Apple Strudel



SAUERBRATEN



SCHNITZEL SANDWICH



Potato Cheese Pierogi & Spatzle



Applesauce & Kraut



Pommes Frites



Black Forest Cake & Apple Strudel

FUN FACT: My mom's great-great grandfather was in the German cavalry, then immigrated to Chicago and became a brewmaster!

Great-Great Grandpa Johann Buedel

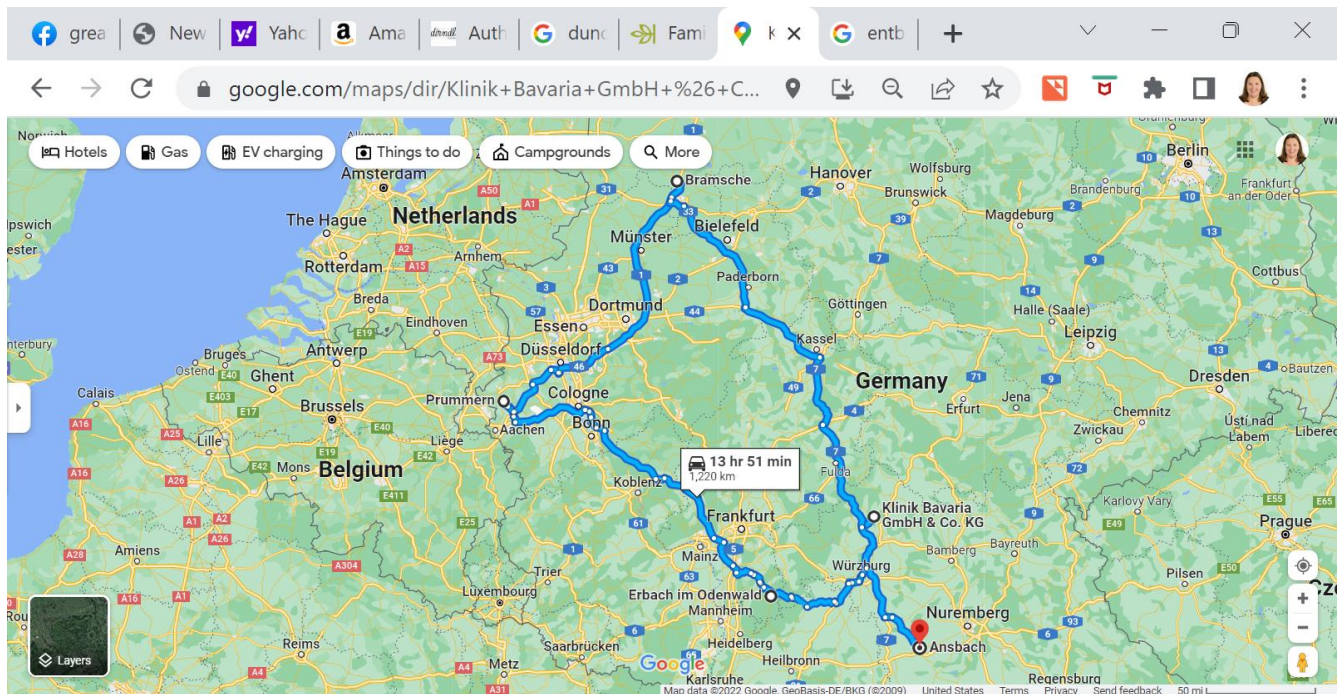
1864 Fromenrboch, Germany - 1938 Chicago.

Our cousin has this heirloom now. It is a "pallasch" issued to our great-great grandfather Johann who served in the Prussian heavy cavalry. It is only a stabbing weapon, much like a lance but more wieldy. The edges are not sharpened. Interesting history as it was originally French made in 1811 and captured during the 1871 Franco Prussian war and put into Prussian service. He later immigrated to Chicago and worked as a brewmaster. He's the big guy in the back, second from left.





Our family on the map!



We have records of grandparents born in Germany, some include:

Modlos, Bad Kissingen, Bavaria, Germany

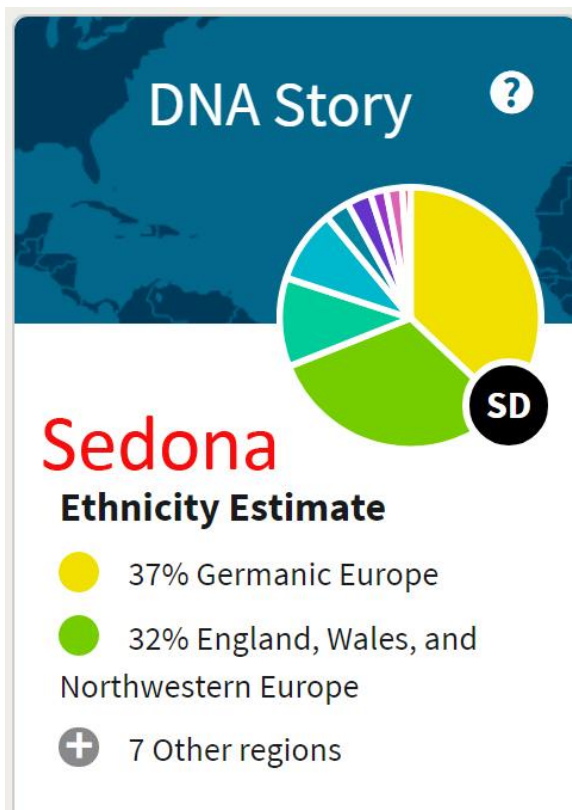
Fromenbach, Germany

Prummern, Heinsberg, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany

Prumsschen, Germany

Fromenboch, Ansbach?, Germany

Sedona's DNA



UNITED KINGDOM region	41%
<i>England, Wales & NW Europe</i>	32%
<i>Ireland & Scotland</i>	9%
Germanic Europe	37%
Eastern Europe & Russia	11%
Scandinavia	5%
<i>Norway</i>	3%
<i>Sweden</i>	2%
Italy	3%
Baltic States	2%
Turkey & the Caucasus	1%

Maternal: Chicago immigrants early 1900's

Paternal: Alabama & Southern States Settlers

German treats to try:

(Items we served at the Multicultural Fair)

Homemade Bavarian Brezeln (Soft Pretzels)

Recipe: <https://dirndlkitchen.com/german-pretzel-recipe/>

Bavarian German-Style Smoked Sausage Snack Sticks

Original Landjaeger, Translation: “Land Hunter.” Our famous salami snack stick! Pork and beef fermented, smoked, and dry cured.

Dill Gherkins

Baby whole dill pickles, *Spreewald Gherkins* are a specialty food from the Brandenburg region of Spreewald, located about 60 miles Southeast of Berlin.

Gummi Bears!

HARIBO was founded by Hans Riegel in Bonn, Germany in 1920. HARIBO invented the gummi bear in 1922.

Himbeer Bonbons, Raspberry Hard Candy

My great grandfather gave my mom jars of these as a child! Authentic Bavarian Hard Candies from Germany.

Bergen Marzipan, Assorted Fruits

The invention of marzipan is usually attributed to Lübeck, Germany. Legend has it that during a 15th century famine when flour for making bread became scarce, clever bakers came up with marzipan, using eggs, sugar, and almonds.

Werther's Original Butter Candy

In the little town of Werther, Germany in 1909, the confectioner Gustav Nebel created the now iconic Butter Candy recipe using fresh cream, real butter, refined white sugar, brown rock sugar, a pinch of salt and plenty of time!



GERMANY

Political Map of Europe



Germany shares borders with nine countries

– France, Luxembourg, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Poland.



SOURCES:

<https://www.ducksters.com/>

Germany Facts - National Geographic Kids

<https://www.natgeokids.com › country-fact-file-germany>

<https://theplanetd.com/facts-about-germany/>

<https://www.factsjustforkids.com/country-facts/germany-facts-for-kids/>

98 Fun & Cool Facts about Germany You Probably Didn't Know | CBS

<https://www.cbs.de › blog › facts-about-german>

<https://europeancitieswithkids.com/facts-about-germany-for-kids/>

<https://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/countries/germany.html>

**WE DO NOT OWN ANY OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN. ALL
INFORMATION WAS COMPULED FROM THE SOURCES AND USED
ONLY FOR PERSONAL USE. NEVER SOLD.**