

Auf geht's! Cultural Targets

Unit 5: Quer durch Deutschland

This handout covers the pertinent cultural information present in Unit 5 of *Auf geht's!*. Complete the following exercises in order to help you prepare for an exam on this unit. All information is available in the Interactive.

Bundesländer. Label each German *Bundesland* on the map using the abbreviations below.

Hamburg (HH)

Bayern (BY)

Sachsen-Anhalt (ST)

Schleswig-Holstein (SH)

Niedersachsen (NI)

Brandenburg (BB)

Berlin (BE)

Nordrhein-Westfalen (NW)

Baden-Württemberg (BW)

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (MV)

Thüringen (TH)

Sachsen (SN)

Rheinland-Pfalz (RP)

Saarland (SL)

Bremen (HB)

Hessen (HE)



Deutschland: Im Norden

A. Verbindungen mit dem Norden.

1. The landscape in Northern Germany is for the most part _____ .

2. How do Germans describe the weather in Northern Germany?

3. What is *die Hanse*? Which German cities still retain their *Hanse* roots?

4. The *Ostsee* and *Sylt* are both popular vacation destinations. Which one offers budget vacations? _____

5. What is *Plattdeutsch*? Are all Germans able to understand it?

6. Which type of house is often seen in Northern Germany? _____

7. Briefly explain what *Boßeln* is.

8. The two major bodies of water in the North are the _____ and the _____ . They are connected to each other with the _____ .

9. What is a *Wattwanderung*, and what time of the day does it take place?

B. Bundesländer und Städte im Norden.

1. Name six major cities in Northern Germany.

2. Which of the following is not associated with Hamburg?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a. distinct pronunciation | c. fishing |
| b. <i>der Schnoor</i> | d. the greeting ' <i>Moin, moin!</i> ' |

3. _____ , just like Hamburg, is a city-state.

4. Which popular story is Bremen associated with? What does this story explain?

B. Bundesländer und Städte im Norden. (cont.)

5. Bremen is known for *Kohl und Pinkel*. What kind of dish is this?

6. True or false: The *Marktplatz* in Bremen was completely destroyed during WWII.

Deutschland – Im Süden**A. Verbindungen mit dem Süden.**

1. The is a popular destination for vacationers in the summer, and is popular in the winter for sports like skiing.

2. True or false: The stereotypes some people have of all Germans are based on Germans from Bayern.

3. What is *der Föhn*?

4. What are the three main dialects spoken in Bayern?

5. Most Germans view people in Bayern as being

- a. separate from the rest of Germany. c. Catholic.
b. conservative. d. all of the above.

6. *Freistaat Bayern* is synonymous with .

7. The *Schwarzwald* is located in the *Bundesland* .

8. How do Germans tend to perceive people from Schwaben?

9. What are *Maultauschen*?

B. Städte im Süden.

1. Name at least five major cities in Southern Germany.

2. The capital of Bayern is . That is where the takes place in September.

B. Städte im Süden. (cont.)

3. Other than The Nuremberg Trials from 1945-1949, what are some other things associated with Nürnberg?

[Blank response area]

4. Stuttgart is most closely associated with the [] industry.

5. List three associations Germans have with the city of Ulm.

[Blank response area]

6. Who are *die Achtundsechziger*? Which city comes to mind when Germans think of them?

[Blank response area]

7. Heidelberg is known for [], *Das Heidelberger Schloss*, not being destroyed by Allies during WWII and its university, which was established in [] .

8. What are *Studentenverbindungen*?

[Blank response area]

Deutschland – Im Osten

A. Verbindungen mit dem Osten.

1. Directly after WWII, how many occupations zones were there in both Berlin and Germany as a whole? []

2. In 1949 Germany was divided into the [] in the East and the [] in the West. This marked the beginning of the [] .

3. What is the Eastern Bloc? Which form of government did these countries have?

[Blank response area]

4. What did it mean for East Germans living in a system based on *soziale Sicherheit*? What kinds of things did the government provide?

[Blank response area]

5. List some stereotypes of people living in West Germany, i.e. *Wessis*. What does the term *Ellenbogengesellschaft* mean?

[Blank response area]

A. Verbindungen mit dem Osten. (cont.)

6. How did the *Wessis* view the *Ossis*?

7. When did the German reunification (*die Wiedervereinigung*) occur?

8. Briefly describe the relationship between the former East and West Germans nowadays. What differences still exist?

9. List a few associations with *die Insel Rügen*, the largest island in Germany.

B. Städte im Osten.

1. Name at least five major cities in East Germany.

2. When was *die Berliner Luftbrücke* in use and why was it needed?

3. _____ is seen as a cultural capital. It is there that the _____ architecture and design movement began.

4. Why is the city of Wittenberg famous?

Deutschland – Im Westen

A. Verbindungen mit dem Westen.

1. Which river in Western Germany has an important historical past and has served as a natural border between nations for a long time?

2. Tacitus wrote the book _____, which is an important document that details the history of the Germanic people.

3. The German language has been influenced by Latin, one of the many marks left behind by the _____.

4. Where did the Germanic tribes defeat the Romans?

A. Verbindungen mit dem Westen. (cont.)

5. What is *das Ruhrgebiet*?

6. Where is *die Märchenstraße* located, and what supposedly happened along it?

7. Some people in Western Germany speak a dialect known as .

B. Städte im Westen.

1. The oldest city in Germany is . The , a remnant of the original Roman city wall is still standing today. List a few more associations with this important German city.

2. What do people associate with the city of Frankfurt?

3. Which city was destroyed during WWII and is the location of the art show *documenta*?

4. The capital of Charlemagne's empire was . The famous is where many Holy Roman emperors were coronated.

5. Dortmund is one of the largest cities in the *Ruhrgebiet*. What other things are connected with this city?