

# DO YOU KNOW GERMANY?



Embassy  
of the Federal Republic of Germany  
Washington

*Wunderbar*  
*together* | Germany  
and the U.S.

# GENERAL FACTS ABOUT GERMANY



Official Name	Federal Republic of Germany
Capital	Berlin
Official Language	German
Official Currency	Euro (€; 1 Euro = 100 cents)
Size	137,810 sq. mi. (357,022 sq. km), approximately the size of Montana
Population	Approximately 83 million inhabitants, roughly one fourth of the U.S. population
Measuring System	Metric
Federal States	16 federal states (13 states + 3 city-states)
Federal Flag	3 same-sized horizontal stripes in black, red, and gold
Federal Seal	Black eagle on gold background
Government System	Parliamentary democracy
National Anthem	<i>Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit</i> (Unity, Justice and Freedom) is the third verse of the <i>Song of Germany</i> , a poem written by August Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben in 1841 and set to <i>The Emperor Quartet</i> by German composer, Joseph Haydn



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# GEOGRAPHY

## CAN YOU FIND GERMANY ON A MAP?



Germany is located in Central Europe and is bordered by nine countries, more than any other European nation. The country's geography is diverse and defines its many regions.

Germany has many mountains, forests, rivers, and beaches. The northern part of the country is generally flat and borders the North and Baltic seas. In the summer, many people visit the beaches there. The southern part of Germany is known for its tall mountains, called the Alps, which are famous for their hiking trails and ski slopes.

Forests cover almost one third of Germany, offering ample opportunity for hiking and walking. The Rhine, the Danube, and the Elbe are three of the many rivers that flow through Germany.

## LOWEST

At 11.6 ft (3.5 m) below sea level, Neuendorf-Sachsenbande in Schleswig-Holstein is the lowest accessible point in Germany.



## HIGHEST

At 9,718 ft (2,962 m), the Zugspitze is part of the Bavarian Alps and lies on the border to Austria. It is the tallest mountain in Germany.







Germany and its neighbors



The longest river in Germany is the picturesque Rhine which is 538 miles (865 km) long. It flows from Switzerland through Germany and into the Netherlands.

**SIZE COMPARISON**



Germany is similar in size to Montana.



Unusual geological formations in Saxon Switzerland (*Sächsische Schweiz*) near Dresden.



A waterfall in the Black Forest (*Schwarzwald*), situated in Germany's southwest.



The chalk cliffs of Rügen, an island located in Germany's northeast in the Baltic Sea.

# POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

Germany is a parliamentary democracy with a federal system of government, which means Germans choose their representatives in local, state, and national elections. It is also a multi-party system, so political parties usually have to form coalitions to create a governing majority in the parliament. The upper house of parliament is called the *Bundesrat* and represents the states, similar to the U.S. Senate. The lower house is called the *Bundestag* and represents the people, similar to the U.S. House of Representatives.

The head of government, called the chancellor, is elected by a majority of the members of the *Bundestag*. He or she is the most powerful person in Germany. The head of state is the president, who represents Germany at home and abroad.

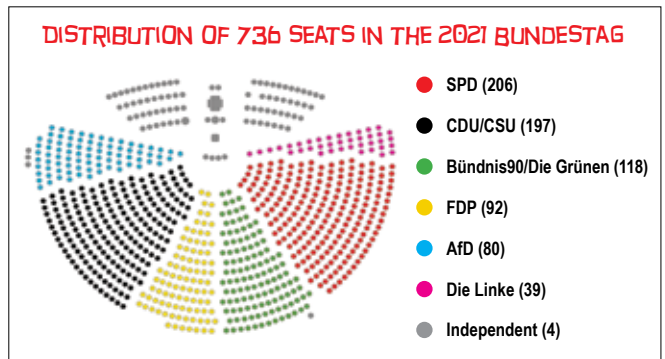
The *Bundestag* in session



In the U.S., the heads of state and government are combined into the office of the president.

The German constitution is called the *Grundgesetz* (Basic Law). Much like the U.S. Constitution, it establishes democracy and grants all Germans the same basic inalienable rights. Human rights and dignity are principles enshrined in the Basic Law.

The Federal Constitutional Court is independent from the government and ensures that the Basic Law is followed. Anyone may appeal to the court if they believe their basic rights have been violated by a law or public authority.



[https://www.bundestag.de/parlament/plenum/sitzverteilung\\_20wp](https://www.bundestag.de/parlament/plenum/sitzverteilung_20wp)



Above:

Breakdown of the *Bundestag* showing the major parties  
Olaf Scholz, Chancellor of Germany

# EUROPEAN UNION

## THE EURO

After World War II, the leaders of Europe came together in an effort to guarantee and promote peace. They formed a community of nations to cooperate with each other economically and, later, politically. Germany was one of the six original members. This small community has grown into what we know today as the European Union (EU). Currently, 27 countries belong to the EU and are called member states. That means 447 million people across Europe are also EU citizens.

What does this mean for Germany? Like its EU partners, Germany is an independent nation with its own culture and traditions. But as a member of this special community, Germans can easily travel to and from and work and live in other EU countries. The EU also makes up the world's largest single market, which allows the member states to trade more easily with each other. Collectively, the EU member states also negotiate with non-EU nations on trade and other political issues to secure the best possible future for their citizens.



European Central Bank in Frankfurt

For current information, visit [www.europa.eu](http://www.europa.eu).



The European Flag is the symbol of the Council of Europe and the European Union.

## THE EURO

Currently, 19 EU member states, including Germany, use a common currency, called the euro. This makes buying and selling much easier across country borders, because everyone is using the same kind of money. Prices for goods in countries using the euro are easier to compare. Germany started using the euro on January 1, 2002.



1 EURO = 100 CENTS



# DEMOGRAPHICS

With 83 million people, Germany has the largest population of any country in the European Union. Roughly one in four people, or 26 percent of the population, has at least one parent who was born outside of Germany. The majority of immigrants come from other European countries, such as Turkey, Poland, Russia, Romania, and Italy.

Most families have a father, mother, and children living under the same roof. However, many other types of families such as “patchwork” or blended families have become common. All are welcomed and have a place in German society. Many young people say that they strongly value a good, stable family life.

The birth rate in Germany is lower than in the United States. Without immigration, the German population would shrink, because not enough children are being born to support the economy and the aging population.

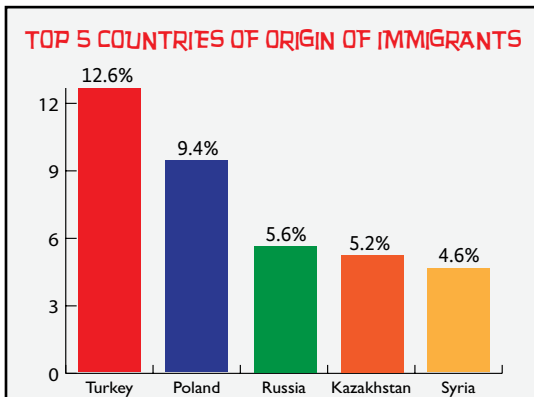


From top clockwise:  
Families spending time in nearby parks or forests on weekends

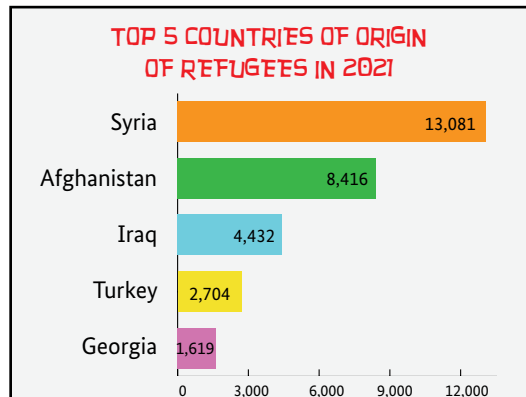


A Turkish family in a park

A fun summer outing to the North Sea



This diagram does not include statistics from the Ukraine refugee influx since 2022.



Source: www.bpb.de



# ECONOMY

The German economy is currently the strongest in the European Union and among the largest worldwide. German companies export most of their products, such as cars, appliances, and chocolate. The total value of goods exported from Germany almost equals the total value of goods exported from the U.S., even though Germany is a much smaller country. Most German companies are small- and medium-sized businesses and many of their brands are well-known household names. Look around your home, and you might find several products made in Germany.

Most of the economy is devoted to providing services, which includes everything from banks to restaurants to hotels and beyond. High-tech manufacturing is a major part of the German economy. Research, development, and innovation help businesses, such as those in the automotive, robotics, and construction industries, to remain leaders in the global marketplace.



From top clockwise:

Marzipan animal figures made with almond paste

Technicians in a laboratory

Scientist demonstrating voice commands with a robot at the Hannover Messe

The financial district in Frankfurt

Manufacture of gas turbines

Windfarm in the North Sea



# RELIGION

The Basic Law protects freedom of religion. There is no official state church, and religion is a private matter for the individual. Public schools must offer courses in religion, but only for educational purposes, and students may opt out. The most common religious faith is Christianity.

In 1517, Martin Luther started the Protestant Reformation when he challenged some practices of the Catholic Church, triggering wars and causing Europe to split into devoted Catholic believers and reformers of the Church, who would later become known as Protestants. Individual regions throughout Germany can still be identified as distinctly Catholic or Protestant.

The long history of Jewish life and culture in Germany was cut short by the Nazis and the Holocaust. But in the 1990s, many people of Jewish descent from the former Soviet Union settled in Germany. Jewish



Left: The *Frauenkirche* in Dresden (Protestant)  
Below: Martin Luther (1483–1546), Leader of the Protestant Reformation

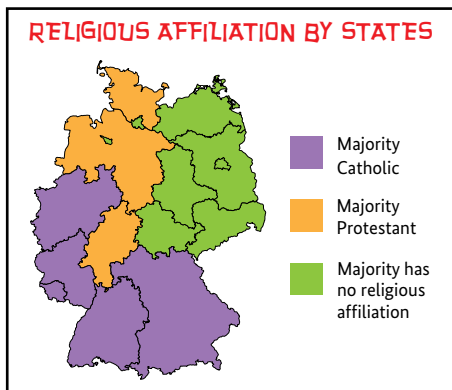


communities in Germany have more than 94,000 members. Roughly the same number has a Jewish background without being affiliated with a Jewish community.

About one third of Germans do not belong to any major religion. Most of those living in the former communist eastern part of Germany identify as atheists.

Immigration has created more religious diversity, with Muslim communities growing at a high rate.

Right, top to bottom: A country chapel in Bavaria (Catholic). Rabbi ordination in the Leipzig synagogue (Jewish). The Imam Ali Mosque in Hamburg (Islam). Religious leaders at the site of the future “House of One” in Berlin.



# EDUCATION

German children start school when they are six years old. After elementary school (usually grades 1 to 4), students have a choice of different types of schools. The most common is called *Gymnasium*, which runs from 5th to 12th grade. Each state has slightly different educational requirements, and some have an additional 13th grade.

At the end of 12th grade, students earn an *Abitur*, which is similar to a high-school diploma, and enables the recipient to study at a university. Many high-school students spend a year as an exchange student studying in another country. The United States is one of the most popular places to study abroad.

Another option for young people is an apprenticeship. Under Germany's very successful dual vocational training and education system, young apprentices attend a vocational school while at the same time working at a company learning the chosen career on the job. No student loans and a guaranteed job offer are a few of the many advantages of an apprenticeship.

## WHAT IS DIFFERENT?

Students at German universities seldom pay tuition.

See page 20 for information on organizations that support studying in Germany.



From the top:

A typical Gymnasium classroom

A school building in the city

Two students show off their award-winning science project.



## SCHULTÜTE

German students get a *Schultüte* - or school bag - from their parents on their first day of school. It is a large cone filled with candy and school supplies.





# THE LAST 100 YEARS



**World War I**  
(1914-1918)  
devastates  
Europe.  
15 million  
lives are lost.

**1914**



**Adolf Hitler**  
becomes chancellor.  
He will become a  
dictator and lead  
Germany into  
World War II.

**1933**



**World War II**  
(1939-1945)  
begins with the  
German invasion  
of Poland  
on September 1.

**1939**



The **Marshall Plan**,  
introduced by the  
United States in 1948,  
allows West Germany  
to rebuild.

**1948**



**Berlin Airlift**  
In 1948, U.S. and  
British planes  
drop supplies  
over Berlin after  
the Soviet Union  
blocks all land  
access routes  
to the Western  
sector of the city.

**1918**

**Revolution** at the end of  
WWI leads to the creation  
of a democratic Germany  
and the **Weimar Republic**  
in 1919.



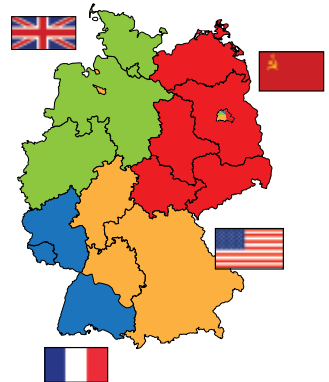
**1938**

During **Kristallnacht** ("Night  
of Broken Glass") Jewish  
businesses, synagogues, and  
schools are destroyed in **pogroms**  
on November 9. Persecutions  
intensify, leading to the Holocaust.



**1945**

**World War II**  
**ends.** The Allied  
nations (United  
States, Great  
Britain, France,  
and the Soviet  
Union) divide  
war-ravaged  
Germany into  
occupied zones.



# IN GERMAN HISTORY



German Democratic Republic



Federal Republic of Germany

The **Federal Republic of Germany** (West Germany) and the **German Democratic Republic** (East Germany) are founded.

**1949**

*"Ich bin ein Berliner!"*  
*"I am a Berliner!"*  
U.S. President John F. Kennedy in Berlin, 1963



**1963**



The **Berlin Wall falls** on November 9 after weeks of protests and mass demonstrations by East Germans against the socialist regime.

**1989**



**Angela Merkel** becomes the first woman to be elected German chancellor and remains in office until 2021.

**2005**

**1961**

The **Berlin Wall is built** by East Germany to prevent residents from leaving the country. East and West Germany are sealed off from each other.

**1987**



*"Tear down this wall!"*  
U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Berlin, 1987

**1990**

**German reunification.** East and West Germany are reunified on October 3 after the official transfer of power from the Allies.

**2020**

German **BioNTech** founders Uğur Sahin (left) and Özlem Türeci (right) develop a COVID-19 vaccine.



# LITERATURE & MUSIC



Johann Sebastian Bach  
(1685-1750)



Ludwig van Beethoven  
(1770-1827)



Johannes Brahms  
(1833-1897)

German music is world renowned. Classical music by composers such as Johann Sebastian Bach, Ludwig van Beethoven and Johannes Brahms is often heard in movies and played in concert halls. Some pieces are well-known lullabies. The Christmas carol “O Christmas Tree” stems from a German folk song.

THE 3 B's

Right: A 19th century illustration of Aschenputtel (Cinderella)



The Brothers Grimm traveled around Germany collecting spoken folktales and later publishing them as books. That is how German fairy tales became known all over the world. *Cinderella*, *Little Red Riding Hood*, and *Rumpelstiltskin* are just some of the many fairy tales widely told, read, and watched as movies today.

The books of many modern German authors have been translated into English. Cornelia Funke is famous for her fantasy and adventure books, such as the *Inkheart* series. Walter Moers has a series of books about the adventures of *Captain Bluebear*.

Left: About 14 million Germans play a musical instrument or sing in a choir in their free time.

*Inkheart* is a beloved book by German author, Cornelia Funke.





# FOOD

Germans like eating many foods that are similar to those that are popular in America. *Bratwurst* is as much a German favorite as the hotdog is to Americans. A preferred German sweet, the *Berliner Pfannkuchen*, is comparable to the American doughnut. Germany is famous for its bakeries, which offer over 600 different types of breads, as well as a wide variety of rolls, pastries, and cakes.

If you travel throughout Germany, you will discover that different regions have their own specialties. The Black Forest Cake – *Schwarzwälder Kirschtorte* in German – comes from the Black Forest region in the southwest.

Germany also has its share of ethnic foods. In large cities, for example, small restaurants and food trucks serve *Döner*, a sandwich brought to Germany by Turkish immigrants, and *Gyros*, a Greek sandwich that is also enjoyed in the U.S.

*Bread = Brot*

*Pretzel = Brezel*



Top to bottom:  
Bratwurst with  
Potato Salad  
Döner sandwich  
Black Forest  
Cake



YUMMY GUMMI



# HOLIDAY TRADITIONS

## EASTER

Easter is an important holiday in Germany. Some German Easter traditions are similar to American customs. People decorate eggs and the Easter Bunny hides eggs, chocolates and candy for children. People often get together with their families, because Good Friday and Easter Monday are holidays. This gives everyone a nice long weekend to relax and celebrate.



A typical wooden Easter decoration, often displayed in a window or on Easter branches



Easter bread in the shape of a bunny



Branches from pussy willows or forsythia are often decorated with Easter eggs painted by kids.



## CARNIVAL

Many towns and cities have their own holiday celebrations and traditions. Some regions celebrate *Karneval* or *Fasching* (Carnival), which marks the beginning of Lent, a period of fasting in the Christian religion. Carnival begins with many parades and parties, much like the Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans. People dress in funny costumes and collect candy and treats from the parade floats. In some areas, the parades are so big and festive that schools close for a few days.

The most famous Carnival festivities and parades take place in the Rhineland region, in the cities of Cologne, Mainz and Düsseldorf.



Carnival revelers





Christmas is one of the most important holidays in Germany. Decorating Christmas trees, singing Christmas carols, and opening Christmas presents are all German traditions. Young children also celebrate *St. Nikolaus* on December 6, when St. Nicholas fills their polished shoes with small treats if they have behaved well during the year or with lumps of coal if they have misbehaved. During the four weeks leading up to Christmas, many children keep Advent calendars, which count the days until Christmas, and light candles on Advent wreaths to mark the four Advent Sundays before Christmas. Families exchange gifts on December 24 and celebrate December 25 and 26 as the first and second day of Christmas, so there is plenty of time for enjoying the holiday season.



German families decorate their Christmas tree on December 24.

Germany is famous for its Christmas markets. Some of these *Christkindlmärkte* are very large and thousands of people visit them each year. Christmas markets are held outdoors and often located in the town squares with merchants offering Christmas treats and gifts from small wooden booths. Families bundle up and take a stroll, shopping for Christmas presents and special holiday cookies, gingerbread, and *Stollen*.

Photos, clockwise from top:  
Oversized Nutcracker at a Christmas Market in Köln  
Typical Christmas baked items include *Stollen*, *Lebkuchen*, *Spekulatius* and cinnamon stars (*Zimtsterne*).  
Miniature carving from the Erz Mountains  
Christmas pyramid in Erfurt



# ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE

Germans place a high value on protecting nature and the environment, which is an official goal of the German government. Land, water, plants, and animals are important resources which must be shared and preserved for future generations. Everyone contributes to this aim by recycling and avoiding waste. Visitors to Germany often notice that trash cans are smaller than recycling bins, an indication that more material is recycled than thrown away.

Germany and the U.S. are signatories of the Paris Agreement on climate change. The agreement aims to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius. To implement the treaty and decarbonize the atmosphere, everyone needs to do their part, from energy producers and manufacturers to farms and households.

Germany is committed to finding more ways to use solar power, wind power, and other renewable energy sources. Over 45 percent of Germany's electricity is already generated through renewable resources. The more renewable energy Germany uses, the more it is protecting the climate for the future.



German automakers are developing electric cars.

## ENERGIEWENDE... ENERGY TRANSITION

is Germany's ambitious effort to shift from the use of fossil fuels and nuclear power to renewable energies and lower energy consumption. One of the goals of the energy reform is to draw 65 percent of the country's electricity from renewable sources by 2030.



The Grüne Punkt (Green Dot) is the symbol of the European-wide recycling program. Less paper and thinner glass are used, and more products are recycled. Trash is sorted to make recycling and energy recovery efforts easier.

## ENERGY EFFICIENCY MADE IN GERMANY

Germany leads the world in energy efficiency. New houses have to be insulated, and old houses are retrofitted to be energy efficient. German industry offers particularly efficient technologies for heating and cooling air and water.

*Altpapier*  
= Old Paper

(= WASTE PAPER = RECYCLING)



There are 79 million bicycles in Germany. Cycling is a popular way to get around town. In large cities, it is not uncommon to own a bicycle as the sole form of transportation.



## SOLAR POWER!

Since the 1990s, the German government provides incentives to homeowners and companies to install solar panels on roofs.



## DID YOU KNOW?

...that there are about **28,000 wind farms in Germany** and that the first German offshore wind turbine was completed off the coast of the North Sea in 2009?

... that in 2015, a **partial solar eclipse darkened up to 80% of the German sky** for two hours? Solar power generation decreased, but rebounded by the end of the eclipse, without power outages.

...that **per capita energy consumption is much lower in Germany** than in the U.S.? This is partly due to climate and population density.

...that **95% of all German students take part in bicycle training at their elementary schools?** They familiarize themselves with traffic and safety rules during the first two years of school and take an exam in the third or fourth grade. Many students bike to school.

# SPORTS

Soccer is the most popular sport in Germany. Professional soccer clubs can be found in many cities and have loyal fan bases. The names and faces of the players on the national teams are well known all over Germany.

You might know the names of several famous German athletes. Dirk Nowitzki was one of the all-time greatest basketball players in the NBA. Speed skater Claudia Pechstein has competed in eight Olympic Games and won nine medals, including five gold medals.

Michael Schumacher and Sebastian Vettel are two of the greatest drivers in the Formula 1 race. While Michael Schumacher no longer competes, Sebastian Vettel is still an active race car driver.

Besides soccer, other popular sports include ice skating, skiing, gymnastics, tennis, handball, riding, and basketball.

Philipp and his friends love to play soccer, known as Fußball (pronounced fooss-ball).



The Bavarian Alps are just one of many places in Germany where families go skiing.

**DID YOU KNOW?**

...that the German men's national soccer team has won four World Cups (1954, 1974, 1990, 2014)...



...and that the women's national soccer team has won two (2003, 2007)?



Clockwise from top: Ski jumping. Melanie Leupolz in National Championship against Spain. Horseback riding is a popular sport. German speed skater Claudia Pechstein at the 2022 Olympics in Beijing. Sebastian Vettel (left) and Michael Schumacher (right) are beloved Formula 1 drivers.

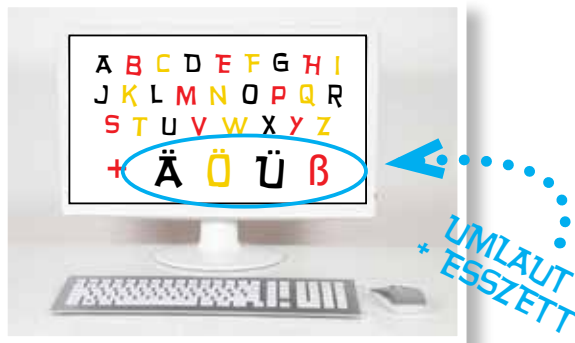


# LANGUAGE

The German alphabet is just like the one you use every day, but there are four additional letters.

Three letters use an “umlaut,” written as two small dots above the letter. These are formed when you combine the long “a,” “o” or “u” sound with “e” - these become “ä,” “ö” and “ü.”

One letter looks like a “b,” but is an “Ess-tsett,” pronounced as a very sharp “s” sound.



# COMPOUND WORDS

## Donaudampfschiffahrtskapitän

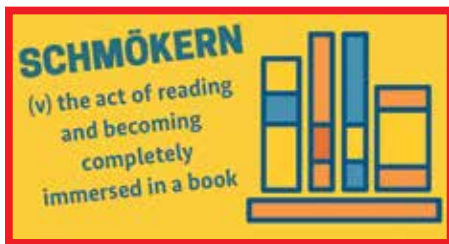
Germans have a word for everything and often combine several nouns into “compound words.” In the example above, the compound word breaks down into five separate words: “*Donau*” (Danube) is a large German river. “*Dampf-schiff-fahrt*” is itself a compound word meaning “steam-ship-excursion” and “*Kapitän*” is the German word for “captain.”

So the noun *Donaudampfschiffahrtskapitän* means “the captain of a steamship excursion on the Danube.”

Below are other examples of these compound words that are a big part of the language.

*Schreibfaul* combines the words for writing (“*schreiben*”) and lazy (“*faul*”). It means someone who is not interested or very good at writing people, whether it is via letters, emails or even just responding to messages.

A *Suppenkasper* is someone who is a picky eater. The term comes from *Kasper*, a character in the classic German children’s book *Der Struwwelpeter* who sits at the dinner table and refuses to eat his soup (*Suppe*).



# GERMANY IN THE U.S.

## DO DEUTSCH

About 40 million people in the U.S. claim some German heritage, or one in eight Americans. From town names and festivals with German roots to last names and family traditions, traces of Germany can be found all over the U.S.

More than 5,500 German companies have invested roughly \$564 billion in the U.S. and collectively created about 860,000 jobs. The German and American governments have signed agreements to increase cooperation on both sides.

About 330,000 students in public schools across the U.S. are learning German, along with another 81,000 at universities and colleges.

- Speaking German helps your chances in the job market by opening more doors in today's global economy.
- Want to study abroad in a few years? University tuition is free in Germany and the German Academic Exchange Service, the world's largest funding organization for the international exchange of students and researchers, can help guide you in applying for scholarships offered to Americans.
- German is spoken by around 100 million people in Europe and about 15.4 million people around the world are learning the language. Knowing German will help you when traveling.
- Exchange programs such as the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange (CBYX) and the German-American Partnership Program (GAPP) introduce young U.S. citizens to Germany and help foster bilateral ties.
- German is a major language for science, both historically and today. Understanding German gives you access to even more knowledge.

## INFORMATION

**Goethe-Institut**  
[www.goethe.de/en](http://www.goethe.de/en)



The Goethe-Institut is Germany's cultural and language center around the world. It provides information and programs on a wide range of topics, is well-known for its language courses and teaching materials, and promotes discussion on current world affairs.

**German Academic Exchange Service**  
[www.study-in-germany.de/en/](http://www.study-in-germany.de/en/)  
and [www.daad.org](http://www.daad.org)



The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) is a publicly funded independent organization of higher education institutions in Germany dedicated to supporting students and faculty for international research and study.

**American Association of Teachers of German (AATG)**  
[www.aatg.org](http://www.aatg.org)



Founded in 1926, the AATG promotes the study of the German-speaking world in all its linguistic, cultural and ethnic diversity, and endeavors to prepare students as transnational, transcultural learners and active, multilingual participants in a globalized world.

**German-American Heritage Foundation and Museum**  
[www.gahmusa.org](http://www.gahmusa.org)

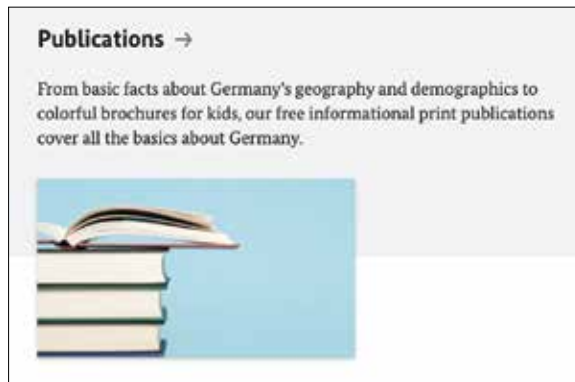


The German-American Heritage Foundation and Museum aims to highlight German history in the U.S., as well as the impact Germans have had on shaping the country.

## DID YOU KNOW...?

...that the website of the German Embassy has its own kids and teen pages? Click on the QR code or visit the website below and learn more about kids who live in Germany. You will find other publications there, too, that are meant for kids just like you.

## WWW.GERMANY.INFO/RESOURCES



### Facts about Germany

[www.facts-about-germany.de](http://www.facts-about-germany.de)

Here you can find the latest advanced information, facts, and statistics about Germany presented in an easy-to-use format.

### Young Germany

<https://www.deutschland.de/en/young-germany>

This website is dedicated to the latest information about career, education, innovation, and lifestyle in Germany.

### PHOTO CREDITS:

PICTURE-ALLIANCE.COM: Front Cover. Inside Front Cover: timber frame house, girl on beach, skateboarder. Page 2: Zugspitze. Page 3: Rhine, Saxon Switzerland, Rügen, Black Forest. Page 4: Bundestag, Chancellor Scholz. Page 5: European Central Bank. Pages 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Page 15: Nutcracker, baked goods, miniature carving, pyramid. Pages 16, 17, 18. Page 19: Computer. Back Cover.

PHOTOTEK.NET: Page 11: Angela Merkel. Berlin 2015. © Thomas Trutschel/photothek.net.

GERMAN NATIONAL TOURIST OFFICE: Inside Front Cover: Chapel (Hans Peter Merten/DZT), lakeside fun (argus fotoagentur Peter Frischmuth/DZT). Page 2: Wattensee (Panorama-Fotografie Olaf Vernunft/DZT). Page 15: Christmas market (Ludwigsburg/ Neckar Stadtmarketing u. Touristik GmbH/DZT).

ISTOCKPHOTO: Inside Front Cover: German flag button. Page 5: EU flag.

ALAMY: Page 5: Euros

JENS TIEDEMANN, NEUENDORF-SACHSEBANDE: Page 2: Lowest point marker

GERMAN INFORMATION CENTER: Illustrations on pages 12, 14, 15, 18 were produced for the GIC.





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of the Federal Republic of Germany  
Washington



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