

### Field Trip to Potsdam, June 2



\*If you do not want to buy your own lunch, bring one with you.

\*Paula can be reached on the IES field trip mobile: +49.1573-7728007.

**\*Bring your extra ticket for public transport for Postdam (B/C Ticket) and stamp it the same day!**

Time	Program
8.30	Meet IES Berlin staff Paula in front of Meininger
8.47	Take the S2 from <i>Oranienburger Strasse</i> to <i>Friedrichstrasse</i> (8.48)
8.53	Take the S7 from <i>Friedrichstrasse</i> to <i>Potsdam Hauptbahnhof</i>
9.35	Arrival at Potsdam-Hauptbahnhof, meet the city guide Thomas Abbott (Tel: +49. 171 473 17 06) and walk to the Old Market
9.45 – 11.45	Walking tour of Potsdam
11.45	End of the tour at the Brandenburg Gate
11.45– 14	Lunch break (individual)
14.30 <small>(bus X15 is only running every 20 min; do not miss it)</small>	Take bus Nr. X15 (direction Potsdam Neues Palais) from Luisenplatz at Brandenburger Straße to Besucherzentrum an der Historischen Mühle, An der Orangerie 1 (3 stops, 14.37 arrival)
14.50 – 16.50	Tour of Palace Neue Kammern and Park Sanssouci with Thomas Abbott
	From Besucherzentrum an der Historischen Mühle take bus Nr. X15 (direction: S Hauptbahnhof) to Potsdam Hauptbahnhof (6 stops, 15 min. travel time). Take S-Bahn back to Berlin.

**See next page for more information about:**

Potsdam and Sanssouci Park

## Potsdam

Without any doubt, Potsdam is one of the most beautiful cities in Germany. Integrated into the attractive cultural ambience, the capital city of the State of Brandenburg is a natural destination to satisfy the most varied interests and demands.

Potsdam's most popular sight is the Schloß Sanssouci palace located in the park to which it gives its name. However, there are far more than the former summer residency of Frederick the Great and the Sanssouci park to make your visit worthwhile. The Alexandrowka, the Holländisches Viertel (the Dutch quarter) and the Weaver's quarter - the historic sections of the city - provide the flair of a city steeped in European tradition.

The Babelsberg Filmpark, the Biosphäre nature experience exhibition, the National Horticulture Show park, known as the BUGA park, built for the National Horticulture Show in 2001, the tourist cruise ships and the crown estate, the Krongut Bornstedt, are all special attractions which will make your visit to Potsdam a very pleasurable experience.



Potsdam's cultural landscape is one of the most beautiful of Germany's world heritage sites and considered in combination with Berlin it is also the largest. The ensemble effect of the parks is really a unique one, a system which was created over the centuries by order of Prussian electors, kings and emperors. Great architects, famous artists and landscape architects left their mark on the complete artistic creation of gardens and buildings interwoven in diverse fashion with pathways and vantage points.

Since 1990 large areas of Potsdam were granted World Heritage status by UNESCO. That includes the Sanssouci park, Neuer Garten, Babelsberg and Glienicke with their palaces, the Pfaueninsel (Peacock Island) and also the palace and park Sacrow along with its Church of the Redeemer. Fourteen further listed areas were added to Potsdam's world cultural heritage list in 1999. Among them were Lindstedt palace and park, the Russian colony Alexandrowka, the Pfingstberg with the Belvedere and the Sternwarte astronomical observatory in the Babelsberg park.

### Sanssouci Park and castles

Sanssouci Park was originally nothing more than a terraced garden which Frederick the Great had planted in 1744 to cultivate plums, figs and vines on a hill just outside the gates of Potsdam. Because the view was so beautiful, the King had a summer residence built above the terraces just one year later. In the following years, more palace buildings were blended into the gentle hill landscape, while the slopes were used for ornamental and vegetable gardens. On a hill to the north of the palace, artificial ruins were grouped to form a mock-antique staffage which simultaneously camouflaged the water tank designed to feed the fountains in the park. The King was only able to enjoy his fountains once, however; they did not become fully operational until the steam engine-house was built in the 19th century.



The baroque garden was no longer in fashion during the reigns of Frederick the Great's successors; it was redesigned in the style of a landscaped park and extended by Frederick William IV, who added elements that reflected his longing for Italy.

The **Neue Kammern** (New Chambers) is a former orangery and guesthouse, whose fancy interior includes the festive *Ovidsaal*, a grand ballroom with a patterned marble floor surrounded by gilded reliefs.