

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION AND VISUAL ARTS

A Division of Universal City Studios, Inc.

Filmstrips

221 Park Avenue South

New York, New York 10003

Teacher's Manual

REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

**UNIVERSAL EDUCATION
AND VISUAL ARTS FILMSTRIPS
THE REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**

3. THIS IS A MAP OF THE FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC

Of the great German Empire that was Hitler's dream and which he actually achieved in the pre-war period, from 1933 to 1939, there remains only what the Allies have allowed: the Federal Republic with about 50 million inhabitants, which is administered under English, French, and American rule. With the exception of Berlin, its capital, the boundary that separates the two Germanys, runs the length of the two allied headquarters, established by the military treaties signed at the end of the terrible conflict that Hitler had unleashed during the 1939 to 1945 period.

Western Germany has a fairly flat and even terrain, with the exception of the Bavarian Alps and the Holstein plain. The remainder of the land is wavy, and is watered by the two most important rivers of Central Europe: the Danube and the Rhine.

**4. HERE WE SEE A SAMPLE OF WOODEN CONSTRUCTION
IN WURTTMBERG**

Upon entering this territory, the first thing that catches the eye of the foreign visitor is the typical construction of the homes.

We note that this is the Black Forest region whose economy is based principally upon farming and the lumber that is felled in its immense forests.

**5. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE BLACK FOREST IS INTER-
ESTING**

When we realize that more than 60 percent of the area is wooded, we can readily appreciate the importance of these forests. The economy of this region compares with that of our huge American forests and lumber tracts.

6. HERE WE SEE THE QUAINT WOODEN STREET SIGNS

Since the times of the earliest settlers, wood has been of vital importance to the people: they built their frame-dwellings with it, their tools and weapons, and, more recently, even their street signs.

Now the carved wooden signs are left in their original positions for decorative purposes as a tourist attraction.

7. THIS IS TODNAU, A GATHERING SPOT FOR TOURISTS

Tourist spots and vacation lands, especially in the Black Forest region, are by no means of minor importance in Germany. Here we see one of the better-known and more climatically milder centers of Wurttemberg: Todnau. In the background of one of the streets in the center, we can see the parish church.

8. HERE IS A RURAL HOME IN SCHOENAU

The homes of the German farmers manifest a happy appearance. The passion of these people for orderliness, scrupulous tidiness, and flowers--these are the hallmarks that distinguish them.

9. AND THIS IS LAKE TITISEE

The German people are very fond of travelling and like to pass their leisure-time merrily. To meet these simple public demands, great tourist centers have been developed one of the most prominent of which is Titisee. This little city is also held to be the spiritual capital of the Black Forest which the German fable-writers of old chose as the habitat of Ghosts, ogres, dwarfs and witches.

10. THIS IS A WATER-CRAFT ON THE NECKAR RIVER

Water is a fundamental importance in the lives of the people who live and work in this region. A large number of German families with habits and customs all their own, their needs and their problems, actually live on its rivers and canals. The family lives astern (at the rear of the vessel,) while at the top of the pilot-house we find the smaller children's play-pen and the television antenna! Much is crowded into a small space.

11. THE LOCKS IN THE NECKAR RIVER ARE SEEN HERE

Not all rivers could be entirely navigable in their natural state due to the many level variants all along their course. Therefore, locks were built in order to meet this problem and to lessen the dangers of rapids while at the same time, control the high tides. To fulfil the demands of this keenly felt-need, locks were built, an ingenious system of pools which allow the craft to negotiate even the profoundest depth-levels in minimum time.

12. AND HERE WE SEE THE HISTORICALLY FAMOUS HEIDELBERG CASTLE

As we flow downstream we are certain to come across a great number of castles which bear witness to the flourishing historical periods of the country: the great Germanic Middle Ages.

The Heidelberg Castle which we see here was the theater of the most furious clashes between the Germans and the French in the 17th Century.

13. THIS IS THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RHINE, SHOWING THE GUTENFELS CASTLE

The location of these massive buildings reveals the military logistics and strategy of those times. The castles were built in the highest possible spots, obviously to command the view of the valley and the small communities that dotted the landscape. From these evidences we can logically deduce the conclusion that life in the Middle Ages unfolded quite uniquely in the valleys that spread concurrently with the flowing rivers.

14. THIS IS BUT A SMALL VIEW OF THE BEAUTIFUL RHINE VALLEY

In the present day these castles are no longer in fear of enemies who lay siege and then attack, but are rather thickly endowed with rich grape-vines which produce wines that are in great demand, such as Rhine Gold. Many of the castles have been converted into hotels and restaurants where the gastronome can taste the special dishes of the area and savour these outstanding fine wines.

While such a mundane transformation might at first sight appear almost sacrilegious, there is the obvious advantage of preventing them from falling into decay and ruin if left unattended over the centuries.

15. THIS IS A CEMENT PLANT IN MAGONZA

In a highly industrialized country like the German Federal Republic, with a deep interest in progressive development, and where even the motor highways are laid in cement aggregates, it seems logical that the cement plants are more regularly to be seen than some of the other enterprises.

16. HERE WE SEE A PIER IN COLOGNE HARBOR

Germany boasts of more than 3,000 miles of navigable waterways which criss-cross it at every point of the compass and can reach every conceivable place. Thousands upon thousands of vessels that come down from the North Sea, travel to Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, and other countries of Central Europe.

17. WE SEE HERE THE FAMOUS AND BEAUTIFUL CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE

In sharp contrast with the modern auto highways, the splendid German buildings executed in Gothic style during the Middle Ages stand out in bold relief. The most famous structures done in Gothic architecture are the cathedrals at Ratisbonn, Munich Ulm, and Cologne. This last-mentioned is named the Cathedral of Saint Peter which was started in 1248 and was by choice of both sides spared the aerial bombardments which razed the city during the last World War.

18. HERE IS A VIEW OF BONN, THE CITY OF BEETHOVEN'S BIRTH

Germany can proudly list a great number of illustrious men in the fields of letters, the arts, and thought: writers like Goethe and Schiller; the philosophers Schopenhauer and Immanuel Kant, the musicians Bach and Beethoven. The great composer Beethoven was born in this very building.

19. AND THIS IS AQUISGRANA SHOWING THE PARK AND ITS FOUNTAINS

Many parts of Germany recall the tyrannies of war and hard, bitter fighting, such as this park, for instance, which was the scene of many bloody battles between the American troops and Hitler's Wehrmacht. Now, at this very spot, we see row upon row of breath-takingly beautiful flower-beds, in the very shadow of the Dome of Charlemagne.

20. AND HERE WE HAVE A FLOWER-VENDOR, IN THE SAME LOCATION

Like all Nordics, the Germans are passionately fond of flowers, a logical reaction to the almost year round grey of their leaden skies. Characteristically, then, we find countless flower-vendors whom we can see preparing the floral layouts on their little benches, very early in the morning.

21. THIS IS THE AQUISGRANA CITY HALL AND THE MONUMENT OF CHARLEMAGNE

There are two common denominators that are apparent in all the German cities of the Middle Ages: the dome, and the city hall, invariably situated in the public market square. From that, it can be logically concluded that the Middle Ages in Germany were prosperous throughout the entire country during the same period and with equal intensity.

22. ANOTHER POINT OF INTEREST IN THIS SAME COMMUNITY ARE THE WORKS OF SCULPTURE AT THE DOME

whose excellent carvings adorn the exterior of the octagonal chapel dedicated to the memory of Charlemagne, and in which a number of emperors have been crowned.

23. AND HERE WE SEE THE MAIN ENTRANCE AT CITY HALL

The Middle Ages in Germany witnessed an enormous development in the field of Gothic architecture, especially apparent in the public buildings and cathedrals, works which were truly noteworthy because of their linear characteristics and the exquisite execution of details.

In this color-photo we see the main entrance of the Aquisgrana City Hall executed in sculptures of high-ranking quality.

24. THIS IS THE "RATSKELLER", OR MUNICIPAL RESTAURANT

But the German Middle Ages have not brought down to us a heritage that limited merely to public buildings and cathedrals, but it has given us many structures that were characteristic of that era. Here, for example, is a typically constructed Ratskeller, a restaurant built adjacent to the municipal building, and a common sight in every large German city.

25. CHARLEMAGNE HAD A GOOD-LUCK PIECE!

We often discover little weakness in great men whom we have always known to be dauntless and fearless. Charlemagne, for example, had a talisman which he always carried on his person. Now it is preserved among other treasures stored in the Aquisgrana Cathedral.

26. THIS IS THE STREET OF ROMANCE

This short section join the Alps, passing through Wurzburg, Rothemburg, Dinkelsburg, Augusta and Ulm, finally terminating at Fuessen.

27. THESE ARE LITTLE PEASANT FARM-HOUSES

The Street of Romance, narrow as it is, is about 300 miles long, and is a very fascinating throughfare. It is dotted all along its way with this characteristic type small farm-houses.

28. THESE ARE THE WALLS OF ROTHEMBURG

The Street of Romance is also dotted with typically Bavarian villages that are very well-preserved, even in the interior where we still admire the artisans' trade-marks of the times, the retaining walls with double gates, and the nunneries.

29. THIS IS FEUCHTWANGEN

This same highway cuts through all of Bavaria, a region that is rich in tradition which have come down from the Middle Ages, such as the Sword Dance which symbolizes armed conflict and struggles with the neighboring Tyrolese.

30. THE SWORD DANCE REACHES THE MOMENT OF CLIMAX

The dance ends with the two contenders leaping upon a podium of crossed blades. This ceremony is enacted only once a year and exactly during the October Festival which is celebrated all over southern Germany. The proceedings are very similar to those of the springtime carnivals.

31. THE CITY OF ULM WAS BUILT UPON THE BANKS OF THE DANUBE

Our travelogue now takes us to another great German River, the Danube. But, actually, it is more than German. In truth, it is really a European river because while its source is in Germany, about 90% of it flows through a number of Central European countries before it empties into the Black Sea.

32. IN ULM WE BEHOLD A DETAIL OR TWO IN THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING

The Danube had made important and vital contributions to the development and progress of the City of Ulm. It was over this navigable waterway, in fact, that brought in the great volume of trade that enriched the city and gave it prosperity during the Middle Ages.

Here we see a few of the details in the interior of the Municipal Building. Its staircase is protected by an elegant portico, while on its walls we see frescoes of the ancestral coats-of-arms of the Ulm nobility.

33. AND THIS IS THE ELEVATION (FRONT VIEW) OF CITY HALL

Here we are shown a view of Ulm's City Hall which faces the Market Square. The frescoes and the decorations that adorn the front of the building, date back to 1540, and until today only one of them has had to be restored. The considerable number of coats-of-arms inserted into the building prove beyond a doubt that there was never a scarcity of nobles.

34. AND IN THE SAME CITY, WE SEE THE COLUMN OF THE CATHEDRAL PORTICO

Besides being an important commercial center Ulm is noted for its famous Gothic cathedral similar to those in the North. The church has the highest steeple in the whole world: about 190 yards. Here we see the details of a column that support the main entrance to the cathedral.

35. THIS IS THE MAXIMILIAMSTRASSE IN THE CITY OF AUGUSTA

And here are some typical dwellings that front Augusta's main thoroughfare: the Maximiliamstrasse, so named in honor of the memory of their king of ancient times, Maximilian II, of Bavaria.

36. THIS IN ST. ULRICH'S CHURCH, ALSO IN AUGUSTA

In a region that is so profoundly Catholic as Bavaria, there has risen a house of worship that can be pointed out as a true symbol of genuine religious tolerance: the Church of Saint Ulrich, half of which is consecrated to the Catholic religion, and half to the Lutheran Evangelical.

37. THIS IS MUNICH AND A TREASURE AT THE RESIDENZ MUSEUM

Of all the cities of Germany, Munich has contributed the greatest number of treasures and works of art.

Here we can see the solid gold statue of Saint George which is insured for almost one million dollars.

38. AND, HERE, FINALLY, WE HAVE A PANORAMA OF THE WHOLE CITY OF MUNICH

What was once the capital of a great kingdom is now a vast industrial complex which is growing prodigiously at rapid pace, employing thousands of German workers as well as many Italian immigrants.

On sunny days we can enjoy this stupendous view that embraces the whole city and the surrounding countryside as far as the Tyrolean Alps which form the natural boundry between Germany and Italy.

39. THE END