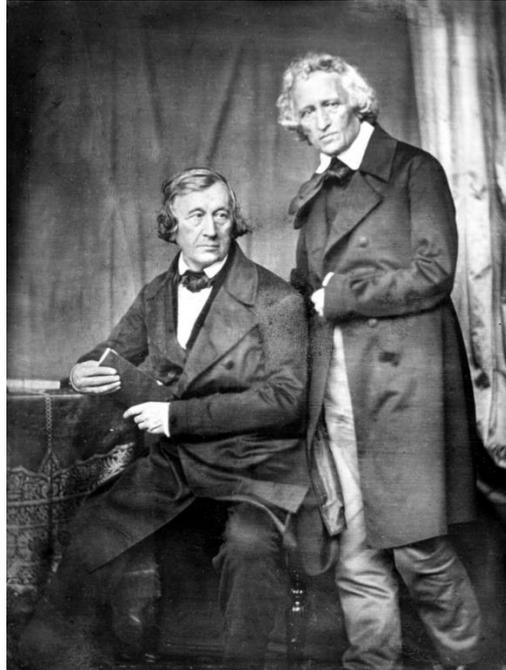


The Grimm Brothers

The Grimm Brothers, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, were born in 1785 and 1786 in Hanau. The two brothers had five more siblings.



After their father's death, their mother sent them to Kassel to stay with their aunt Henriette. They attended "Friedrichsgymnasium", a high school that today still exists. Having finished school, both studied law.

In 1806, they started to collect local fairy tales, old stories, that were told by people around Kassel. In 1812, the first edition of "Kinder- und Hausmärchen" (Children's and Home fairy tales) was published.



A few years later, the Grimm Brothers worked at a library. But then they were offered to edit a dictionary. Since that day they collected German words. They got letters with new words from several friends from all over Europe. The edition was a difficult work. It took very long time. Until they died in 1859 (Wilhelm) and 1863 (Jacob) they only reached letter "F". Other scientists finished the dictionary later.

The GRIMM WORLD

The GRIMM WORLD Kassel was built in 2 years and opened on 4th September 2015.



It is a very fantastic museum in our hometown. You can learn many interesting things about the creative life and activities of the Grimm Brothers.

In the GRIMM WORLD Kassel, language, fairy tales and biographical information are presented in 25 areas and for people of all ages.



In one area there are handwritten copies of the 1st edition of "Children and Household Fairy tales". Since 2005 they have belonged to the World Documentary Heritage.

In another area you can find excerpts from the German Dictionary (Deutsches Wörterbuch (DWB)).

It contains over 320.000 keywords.

Finally, some impressions of our home: GRIMM HEIMAT NORDHESSEN and our questions... We hope you like them.



(Sleeping Beauty's Castle: Dornröschenschloß Sababurg)



(Fairy Tale Well: Märchenbrunnen in Wolfhagen)

Questions:

1. What is the woman's name, who told the Grimm Brothers lots of their fairy tales? (1)
2. Write down the titles of four of the most famous fairy tales! (2)
3. Where were Wilhelm and Jacob Grimm buried? (1)
4. How many years did it take to complete the DWB (Deutsches Wörterbuch)? (2)

GERMANY

Tradition and food

Hello students!

Today we want to tell you about German traditions and food. The biggest traditional festival is the „**Oktoberfest**“ in Munich (München). This festival is about the harvest of hops and some people drink a lot of alcohol there.



In the picture on the left you can see the typical food (Brezel) and drinks (Bier).



A typical German dish is **Bratwurst mit Sauerkraut**.



Another famous party is the **Kölner Karneval**. You and your friends can masquerade, sing and dance there.

Questions

- 1) What kind of clothes do people wear at the Oktoberfest? (1)
- 2) Which German dish has got the name of a former German chancellor? (1)

Please write your answers to Nora Saehrendt.

Piece of Art by Hiwa K.: “When we were exhaling images”



The sewer pipes are a creation of Hiwa K. and belong to the most famous works of art of the documenta 14. The artwork consists of 20 sewer pipes with a diameter of 90cm each. Together with the art academy in Kassel, Hiwa K. furnished the pipes.

Hiwa K. uses stories of people in his works of art. Through these works of art he wants to draw attention to how many people are in need and have to live with little space. Many people in the world live in very small rooms or outdoors, either because they are homeless or refugees. Some also live in large cities and have little space because there is a housing shortage.

He himself was born in 1975 in the Kurdish part of Iraq. Today he lives in Berlin, where he studied music and worked as a guitarist for a long time.

Questions:

What is documenta 14? (2)

Where (from which town) did Hiwa K. get the inspiration for this piece of art? (1)

Please write to Minu Dayyari for the answers!

Bergpark (Mountain Park)

Information:

Our “Bergpark” is the biggest mountain park in Europe. Absolute highlights of the park are the “water games”, when the huge amount of water is released below the Herkules statue .

Wilhemshöhe Castle

Wilhelmshöhe Castle is a building in the mountain park in Kassel, the *Bergpark*. It was a building for Landgrave Wilhelm in the 18th century. Today Wilhelmshöhe castle is a museum and cafe. It has the Antiquities Collection, the Gallery of the Old Masters and the Graphic Arts Collection .

Herkules

At the very top of the park, you can find the huge monument of the Herkules. It was completed 300 years ago (in year 1717)!!! There is a platform from which you can see all of Kassel.

Herkules at night

It is beautiful when the Herkules shines at night. Sometimes the “water games” are at night.



Questions:

- 1: When are the “ water games”??? (2 points)
- 2: When was the last renovation of Wilhemshöhe Castle ? (1 point)

presentation from : Anna ; Emilia ; Celina ; Victoria :D

Please write your answers to Victoria Nikolayenko or Anna Justus.

Ludwig Spohr



Ludwig Spohr was born on 5th April, 1784 in Braunschweig. At the 22th October, 1859 he died in Kassel. Spohr was the oldest son of the doctor Karl Heinrich Spohr. At the age of 5 years he sang together with his mother in front of an audience. Beside his school education he had music lessons from the age of 12 on. When he was 15 years old he became chamber musician of the Duke of Braunschweig. Spohr was very famous as a violinist and at age 21 he became the concert master of Gotha. And at age 29 he became concert master in Vienna. There he met Beethoven. After that, he went to London, Frankfurt and Dresden. In 1822 Spohr accepted the job as a director of music at the court of Kassel. There he played music till shortly before his death. Spohr married his wife Dorette in 1806 and had 3 daughters with her. After the death of Dorette, he married another time. He became famous with a new conducting technique. Spohr invented the baton. He made music life in Kassel famous and founded a violin school which students all over Europe came to. Spohr is a citizen of honour of Kassel. Since 2009 there has been a "Spohr"-museum in the "Kasseler Kulturbahnhof". In the centre of "Opernplatz" in Kassel, everybody can see the sculpture of Ludwig Spohr. Besides, the music academy is named "Ludwig Spohr" too.

Questions

1. Which instrument did Louis Spohr play most often? (1)
2. How old was Spohr when he died in Kassel? (1)
3. What was the name of his second wife? (2)

Please write your answers to Carl Jesper



Johann Amadeus Mozart became 35 years, 10 months and nine days old. Although he was born and died in Austria, he can be called a real European because he travelled ten years, two months and eight days of his life in Western Europe. The purpose of the study and scholarly trips was education and training, contacting other scholars. His father Leopold, his mother Anna Maria and his sister Nannerl joined him on his travels. The travels were not easy, because many carriages got stuck. The distance of the concerts were 15 miles. And they drove between 7.5km per hour. The change of horses in the post offices often took up to two hours. It took two days for the distance between Salzburg and Munich. Accommodation was often inadequate, damp rooms and inadequate hygiene were commonplace. When the Mozart family left Salzburg on 6 June 1763 and embarked on Western Europe, they experienced the upheavals in Europe, which can be summarized under the catchphrase "Enlightenment". Mozart saw: Belgium, Germany, England, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, the Switzerland, Slovakia and Czech Republic with more than 2000 places. Perhaps he would not have been able to write such beautiful music if he hadn't travelled so much. Among the most important trips were the Great Journey of Western Europe (1763-1766), his three trips to Italy and his Paris trip included stays in Munich, Augsburg and Mannheim, where he met the Weber family. At the time, Mozart fell in love with Aloysia Weber and married her. He travelled to Vienna three times and died there.

Questions:

1. What was Mozart's real name? 1P
2. When exactly did Mozart live? 1P
3. What is the name of one of his operas in which there is a "queen of the night"? 2P



The State Theatre in Kassel: "Staatstheater Kassel"

Our theatre has the oldest theatre tradition north of the Alps. It dates back to the 17th century.

The German emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II ordered the building of a new theatre for an audience of 1,400 in 1909. In this building, which was bombed during the Second World War during the terrible bombing of Kassel during the night of the 22nd October 1943, operas, concerts and theatre performances were offered for viewing.

The damage was so great that in 1952 a new theatre was built. There are two buildings now, the big theatre house for operas, musicals and concerts and the little house for drama plays and dance performances.

Questions:

1. What are the names of the architects of the new theatre building after the Second World War? 2 points
2. When was the building finished? 1 point

Documenta

The documenta is a world exhibition of modern art. It takes place every five years in Kassel.



Parthenon of books

The **Parthenon of Books** is an example of one piece of art. It looked like the Parthenon in Athens and was made of forbidden books.

The books were donated by people. At the end the books were given out again so that they were being read again. It's one of the most famous pieces of art of the last documenta (documenta 14).



The artist's name is **Marta Minujin**. She is 76 years old and was born in Argentina.



The **Friedrichsplatz** is one of the most visited Documenta places. There are five documenta artworks.

Questions: (please write to Aurelia van Velzen)

When was the last documenta (Documenta 14)? (1p)

What's the name of the "documenta boss" of Documenta 14 and where is he from? (2p)

Only one part of Documenta 14 took part in Kassel. In which city and country did the other part take place? (2p)

