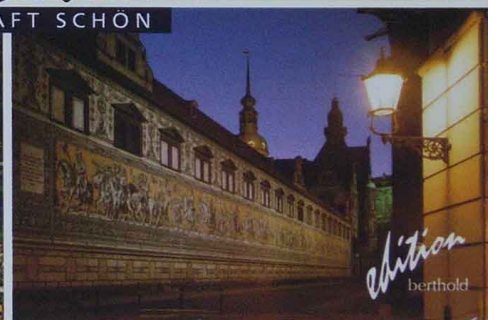


# Survival Guide Dresden



*Dresden*

TRAUMHAFT SCHÖN



*edition*  
berthold

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# Country



Germany, officially the Federal Republic of Germany, is a country in Central Europe. It is bordered to the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea; to the east by Poland and the Czech Republic; to the south by Austria and Switzerland; and to the west by France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

The territory of Germany covers 357,021 square kilometers and is influenced by a temperate seasonal climate. Germany is home to the third-largest number of international migrants worldwide.

## Demographics

With 82 million inhabitants, Germany is the most populated country in the European Union. However, its fertility rate of 1.39 children per mother is one of the lowest in the world, and the federal statistics office estimates the population will shrink to between 69 and 74 million by 2050 (69 million assuming a net migration of +100,000 per year; 74 million assuming a net migration of +200,000 per year). Germany has a number of large cities, the most populated are Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Cologne, Frankfurt and Stuttgart. By far the largest conurbation is the Rhine-Ruhr region, including Düsseldorf (the capital of NRW) and the cities of Cologne, Essen, Dortmund, Duisburg, and Bochum.

## Religion

Christianity is the largest religious denomination in Germany, with 53 million adherents (64%). The second largest religion is Islam with 3.3 million adherents (4%) followed by Buddhism and Judaism, both with around 200,000 adherents (0.25%). Hinduism has some 90,000 adherents (0.1%). All other religious communities in Germany have fewer than 50,000 (or less than 0.05%) adherents. About 24.4 million Germans (29.6%) have no registered religious denomination.

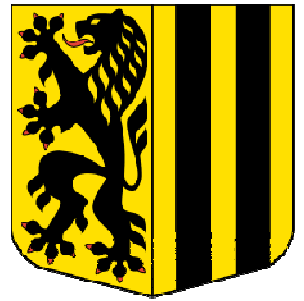
## Languages

German is the official and predominantly spoken language in Germany. It is one of 23 official languages in the European Union, and one of the three working languages of the European Commission, along with English and French. Recognized native minority languages in Germany are Danish, Sorbian, Romany, and Frisian. They are officially protected by the ECRML. Most used immigrant languages are Turkish, Polish, the Balkan languages, and Russian.

The standard German is a West Germanic language and is closely related to and classified alongside English, Dutch, and the Frisian languages. To a lesser extent, it is also related to the East (extinct) and North Germanic languages. Most German vocabulary is derived from the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family. Significant minorities of words are derived from Latin and Greek, with a smaller amount from French and most recently English (known as Denglisch). German is written by using the Latin alphabet. In addition to the 26 standard letters, German has three vowels with Umlauts, namely ä, ö, and ü, as well as the Eszett or scharfes S (sharp s) which is written "ß".

German dialects are distinguished from varieties of standard German. The German dialects are the traditional local varieties and are traced back to the different German tribes. Many of them are not easily understandable to someone who knows only standard German, since they often differ from standard German in lexicon, phonology, and syntax.

Around the world, German is spoken by approximately 100 million native speakers and also about 80 million non-native speakers. German is the main language of about 90 million people (18%) in the EU. 67% of the German citizens claim to be able to communicate in at least one foreign language, 27% in at least two languages other than their own.



# Dresden

Dresden fascinates as a complete artwork! You will never get bored because there is a lot to discover. "Florence on the Elbe" – how Dresden is often called – is the capital of the Federal State of Saxony in the East of Germany, on the river Elbe, near the Czech border. Dresden has a population of 518,000 people. The city has a long history and was known as a Jewel Box because of its baroque and rococo city centre. During the World War II Dresden was almost completely destroyed.

## Geography

The river Elbe divides Dresden into two parts: Neustadt (New City) and Altstadt (Old City). The entire city is situated in the valley. The highest point of the city is about 380 meters height. Moreover, Dresden is considered to be one of the greenest cities in Europe with about 60% of Dresden being green areas, forests and nature reserves. The city hosts protected gardens, parkways, parks and old graveyards.

Dresden lies not far away from the German capital Berlin (200km to the north), Czech capital (150km to the south) and the Polish Wroclaw (200km to the east). The incorporation of neighbouring rural communities over the past 60 years has made Dresden the fourth largest urban district by area in Germany after Berlin, Hamburg, and Cologne. Nowadays, the city is situated in the most dynamic, economic strong regions of Germany. It is one of the cultural, educational, economic and political centres of Germany.

## Culture and Sights

The fact is: Dresden is very varied. There is so much to see in it! Dresden is a home to several important art collections (e.g. Staatliche Kunstsammlungen –Dresden State Art Collections), world-famous musical ensembles (e.g. Sächsische Staatskapelle Dresden which was founded in 1548) and significant buildings from different architectural periods including Baroque, Renaissance, Historism as well as Modernism and Postmodernism.

To mention just a few of the sights which must be seen by every tourist visiting Dresden, here there are:

- \* The **Zwinger Palace** with the Kronentor (crowned gate) situated in the city centre of Dresden and is world wide famous as a centre for the royal art collections.
- \* The **Saxon State Opera** which was rebuilt after the World War II, reopened in 1985 and is an incredibly beautiful place in which opera, ballet and concerts can be seen and listened to.
- \* The **Hofkirche** is the church of the royal family. August the Strong, who converted to Catholicism, ordered the building of the church.
- \* The **Frauenkirche**, in contrast to the Hofkirche, was built by the citizens of Dresden. It is the most impressive cupola building in Europe. The Dresden Frauenkirche was restored and completed in 2005, just one year before Dresden's 800th anniversary.
- \* The **New Synagoge** (a postmodern building with only few windows), the **Transparent Factory** (the production place of Volkswagen's Phaeton), the **UFA-Kristallpalast** ("the leaning cinema") are just a few examples representing a modern style of the city.

Dresden is one of the ten fastest growing cities in Germany, and is ranked among the best ten cities in Germany to live in. Be prepared to be amazed!



## Prices

The German currency is Euro: 1 Euro = 100 Euro-Cent.

Examples for the prices in Dresden:

Tram, Bus, Train within Dresden	2,00€ (single trip valid 1h)
	5,00€ (inner-city whole day ticket)
	7,00€ (4 times journey)
	19,00€ (weekly ticket)
Bread (500g)/Baguette	0,69€ - 1,50€
Mineral water (1,5 liters in a supermarket)	0,50€ - 0,89€
Beer Box (20 l)	9 – 14 €
Cheap dinner in a pub	5 – 6 €
Döner – Kebap	3,40€
Big Mac	3,20€
Coffee	1,00 – 2,50€
Ice cream (scoop)	0,60 – 1,20€
Lager-Beer in a pub (0,5 liters)	2,70 – 3,50€
Wheat beer	2,80 – 3,40€
Newspaper	0,50 – 2,00€
Box of condoms (3 pieces)	3,00€
Cigarettes	4,00€

Tips are not obligatory in Germany but quite normal in bars, restaurants and taxis.

# Dictionary

Hello!

Good morning!

Good evening!

Good night!

Goodbye

Thank you

You're welcome

Sorry

What is that?

Enjoy your meal

Cheers!

I'm lost, can you tell me the way to...

I'm hurt, can you please call the ambulance?

How are you?

What's your name?

I'm drunk

One beer please

Do you want to dance?

Let's go outside, I want to show you something

You are beautiful/handsome

I like you

I love you

Do you want to kiss me?

My place or yours?

I'm a strawberry, eat me!

Lets just be friends

Fuck off!

Hallo!

Guten Morgen!

Guten Abend!

Gute Nacht

Auf Wiedersehen

Danke

Bitte

Entschuldigung

Was ist das?

Guten Appetit

Prost!

Ich habe mich verlaufen, kannst du mir sagen wie ich nach ... komme?

Ich bin verletzt, ruf bitte einen Krankenwagen?

Wie geht es dir?

Wie heißt du?

Ich bin betrunken

Ein Bier bitte

Hast du Lust zu tanzen?

Lass uns raus gehen, ich will dir etwas zeigen

Du bist hübsch/schön

Ich mag dich

Ich liebe dich

Willst du mich küssen?

Zu mir oder zu dir?

Ich bin eine Erdbeere, iss mich!

Lass uns Freunde bleiben

Verpiss dich!

# How to get to Dresden

There are many ways to come to Dresden. Whatever way you'll choose, we'll help you if you have any questions. Don't hesitate, just write and ask!

You can book a **direct flight to Dresden**. We have an International Airport ([www.dresden-airport.de](http://www.dresden-airport.de)) which is situated in the north of the city. There is no problem to come into the city taking a train (S2 to Hauptbahnhof Dresden) for the further way to us. The ticket is cheap, about 2€ (single trip) and it takes you 20min to be on the Central Station Dresden.



However, the direct flight is mostly too expensive. That's why it is recommendable taking a **flight to Berlin** (Berlin-Schönefeld) using e.g. easyjet ([www.easyjet.com](http://www.easyjet.com)). From Berlin-Schönefeld there is a comfortable bus driving 8 times a day directly from Berlin to Dresden ([www.berlinlinienbus.de](http://www.berlinlinienbus.de)). The **bus ticket** (one way) costs about 14€. Additionally, you need to pay 1€ per suitcase. It's better to book a seat in the bus beforehand to be sure that you get a place.

Your start:	Berlin Schönefeld
Destination:	Dresden Hauptbahnhof



If you don't get a cheaper flight, you can also check the prices to Munich, Frankfurt am Main taking afterwards a **train** to come to Dresden Hauptbahnhof. More useful information you will find on [www.bahn.de](http://www.bahn.de)

You can also come directly by train from your city. The link [www.bahn.de](http://www.bahn.de) will help you to find the right way.

If you choose the way coming by **car**, use Google maps. Just for the little orientation: You will need the European route E40 (German: Bundesautobahn A4).

Please inform us if you need any help, advice or if you need to be picked up!

**We'll be happy to help you!**

## Important numbers

Police	110
Ambulance	19222
Fire-brigade	112
Directory enquiries	11833 (national), 11834 (international)
Taxi call in Dresden	+49 (0) 351 211 211
bonding office	+49 (0) 351 47 111 47

## Webseiten

Technical University of Dresden: [www.tu-dresden.de](http://www.tu-dresden.de)

German Railway: [www.bahn.de](http://www.bahn.de)

Official Website of Dresden: [www.dresden.de](http://www.dresden.de)

International Airport Dresden: [www.dresden-airport.de](http://www.dresden-airport.de)

## Don't forget to bring

- \* Passport or ID-Card
- \* Student card
- \* Visa (necessary only for citizens of FYR Macedonia, Russia, Serbia-Montenegro, Ukraine and Turkey; we will help you if you need an invitation)
- \* Formal clothes (for official opening and exclusive discotheque)
- \* Clothes for sunny and rainy weather
- \* Swimming suit
- \* Camera
- \* Sleeping bag
- \* a typical drink, food and funny song from your country for the international evening
- \* always good mood ;)

## Contact

bonding office in Dresden  
bonding-studenteninitiative e.V. Hochschulgruppe Dresden  
Nürnberger Straße 49  
01187 Dresden  
Phone +49 (0)351 47 111 47  
Fax +49 (0) 351 47 111 57  
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