



Dear visitors,
Welcome to the viewing platform of the Reichstag Building. From here, you can enjoy a unique panorama of Germany's capital city. This leaflet is intended to help you take in the scene from the heart of Berlin's parliamentary quarter and find your bearings in relation to the main sights.

I hope that your visit will also provide you with exciting insights into the work of the Bundestag. Because it is here that the heart of our democracy beats. The Members of the Bundestag represent the people in Germany. Parliament elects the Chancellor, passes laws and oversees the work of the government. This is reason enough to focus on the Bundestag, get in contact with it and get involved. Because the Members are there to serve the voters.

Norbert Lammert, President of the Bundestag

The **building of the Federal Press Association** designed by the architects Johanne and Gernot Nalbach (2000).

Tower block housing **Charité Hospital** (1977-1982). Hospital founded in 1710 to care for plague victims, **university clinic** since 1816.

The **Marie-Elisabeth Lüders Building** (1998–2003), designed by the architect Stephan Braunfels, houses the Library and the Reference and Research Services of the German Bundestag.

Prenzlauer Berg, a popular central residential area with an area of 10.95 km².

Former Imperial Patent Office (1887-1891), architect: A. Busse, houses offices of the Administration of the German Bundestag.

The **New Synagogue**, Oranienburgerstraße. Completed in 1866, designed for 3000 worshippers. Partially destroyed in a bomb attack in 1943. Rebuilt during the 1990s as the **Centrum Judaicum**.

The **Museum Island**, built from 1824 onwards, a UNESCO world cultural heritage site: the cupola of the **Bode Museum** (1904) can be seen and, on the right, the **Pergamon Museum** (1909-1930).

Friedrichstraße Station, first opened in 1882, served as an intersection between East and West from 1961 to 1990.

The 25-storey **International Trade Centre** (1976-1978).

The **Television Tower**, Berlin's highest building at 368 metres, erected between 1965 and 1969 adjacent to **Alexanderplatz**, based on ideas by Hermann Henselmann, Fritz Dieter et al. A revolving café is situated at a height of 207 metres.

Berlin Cathedral (1894–1905), former court and palace church beside the Lustgarten (Pleasure Garden). Built on the basis of designs by Julius Carl and Otto Raschdorff.

Unter den Linden: **St. Hedwig's Cathedral** (1747–1773), constructed to plans by Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff, is today the mother church of the Catholic Archdiocese of Berlin.

The **"Red Town Hall"**, seat of the Governing Mayor of Berlin since 1991, constructed to plans by Hermann Friedrich Waesemann (1861-1869). To the right: the twin towers of the **Nikolaikirche** (built around 1230).

Jakob Kaiser Building (1997–2002), houses offices of Members of the Bundestag, ensemble of eight buildings designed by five different teams of architects. The former official residence of the President of the Reichstag was restored by Thomas van den Valentyn.

Cupola of the **Deutscher Dom** (German Cathedral) on Gendarmenmarkt, which houses the German Bundestag's historical exhibition. To the left, cupola of the **Französische Kirche** (French Church).

The **Axel Springer tower**, erected right next to the Berlin Wall in 1966 by the publisher Axel Springer. To its left, tower blocks along Leipziger Straße, built from 1969 to 1972.

The reconstructed **Hotel Adlon** (1995–1997) on **Pariser Platz**, designed by Patzschke, Klotz & Partner.

New building housing the **Academy of Arts** (founded in 1969). Architect: Günter Behnisch.

Frank O. Gehry's pale sandstone **DZ-Bank** building (1996–1999).

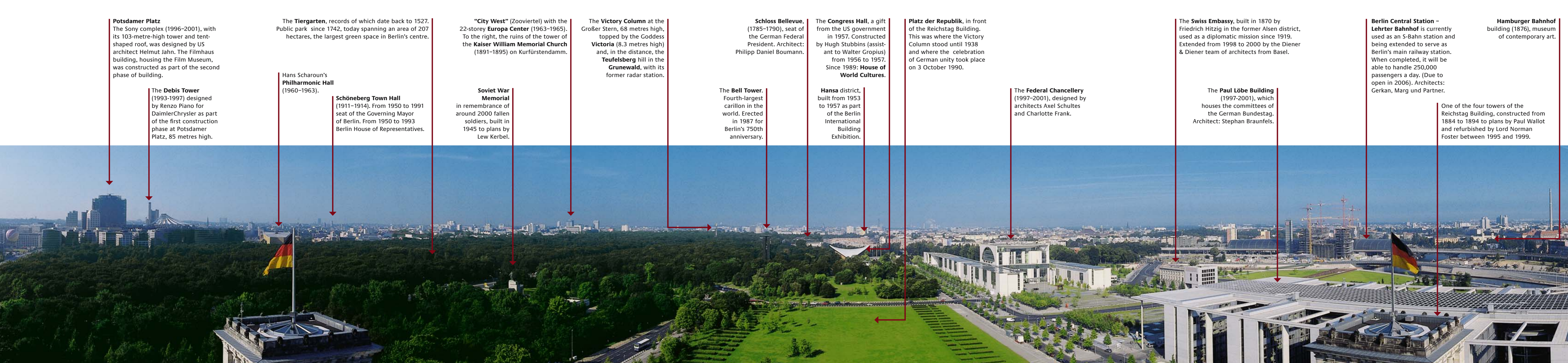
Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe, designed by Peter Eisenman.

Brandenburg Gate (1788–1791), erected by Carl Gotthard Langhans.



Outlooks

Berlin Panorama –
View from the Cupola



Potsdamer Platz
The Sony complex (1996–2001), with its 103-metre-high tower and tent-shaped roof, was designed by US architect Helmut Jahn. The Filmhaus building, housing the Film Museum, was constructed as part of the second phase of building.

The Debis Tower
(1993-1997) designed by Renzo Piano for DaimlerChrysler as part of the first construction phase at Potsdamer Platz, 85 metres high.

The **Tiergarten**, records of which date back to 1527. Public park since 1742, today spanning an area of 207 hectares, the largest green space in Berlin's centre.

Hans Scharoun's **Philharmonic Hall** (1960–1963).

Schöneberg Town Hall (1911–1914). From 1950 to 1991 seat of the Governing Mayor of Berlin. From 1950 to 1993 Berlin House of Representatives.

Soviet War Memorial
in remembrance of around 2000 fallen soldiers, built in 1945 to plans by Lew Kerbel.

“**City West**” (Zooviertel) with the 22-storey **Europa Center** (1963–1965). To the right, the ruins of the tower of the **Kaiser William Memorial Church** (1891–1895) on Kurfürstendamm.

The **Victory Column** at the Großer Stern, 68 metres high, topped by the Goddess **Victoria** (8.3 metres high) and, in the distance, the **Teufelsberg** hill in the **Grunewald**, with its former radar station.

The Bell Tower.
Fourth-largest carillon in the world. Erected in 1987 for Berlin's 750th anniversary.

Schloss Bellevue, (1785–1790), seat of the German Federal President. Architect: Philipp Daniel Boumann.

Hansa district, built from 1953 to 1957 as part of the Berlin International Building Exhibition.

The **Congress Hall**, a gift from the US government in 1957. Constructed by Hugh Stubbins (assistant to Walter Gropius) from 1956 to 1957. Since 1989: **House of World Cultures**.

Platz der Republik, in front of the Reichstag Building. This was where the Victory Column stood until 1938 and where the celebration of German unity took place on 3 October 1990.

The Federal Chancellery (1997–2001), designed by architects Axel Schultes and Charlotte Frank.

The **Swiss Embassy**, built in 1870 by Friedrich Hitzig in the former Alsen district, used as a diplomatic mission since 1919. Extended from 1998 to 2000 by the Diener & Diener team of architects from Basel.

The Paul Löbe Building (1997-2001), which houses the committees of the German Bundestag. Architect: Stephan Braunfels.

Berlin Central Station – Lehrter Bahnhof is currently used as an S-Bahn station and being extended to serve as Berlin's main railway station. When completed, it will be able to handle 250,000 passengers a day. (Due to open in 2006). Architects: Gerkan, Marg und Partner.

One of the four towers of the Reichstag Building, constructed from 1884 to 1894 to plans by Paul Wallot and refurbished by Lord Norman Foster between 1995 and 1999.

Hamburger Bahnhof building (1876), museum of contemporary art.

Worth a visit

The roof terrace and the cupola are accessible to the public via the steps at the west entrance. Opening hours: 08.00 hrs – 24.00 hrs daily (last admission: 22.00 hrs). Disabled access to the roof terrace and the visitors' galleries is via an entrance to the right of the steps on the west side of the building. The entrance is signposted from Scheidemannstraße. Information on visits to plenary sittings, talks on the gallery of the plenary chamber and tours of the parliamentary buildings is available from:

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Platz der Republik 1, 11011 Berlin
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Information material on the work of the German Bundestag can be picked up inside the west entrance and on the level of the visitors' galleries or ordered from the Public Relations Division by telephone (+49 (0) 30–22 73 74 53), email (infomaterial@bundestag.de) or over the Internet.

The Bundestag's website can be found at: www.bundestag.de.

This panorama photograph is the starting point for an interactive tour through Berlin at: www.berlin.de/berlin360.

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West

North