



Fachhochschule  
Heidelberg

# Guide

Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences





## Welcome to Germany

Germany attracts young people from all over the world as a place to study. About 246.000 foreign students are enrolled at German Universities, in other words more than every tenth student comes from abroad. Germany is, after the United States and Great Britain, the most preferred host country for international students.

Heidelberg is world-famous as one of the most beautiful cities of Europe, linking both, historical ambiance and top-level research facilities. The Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences symbolises the future. Its science tower stands for dynamism, transparency and innovation. Young people from all over the world are given here the possibility of acquiring skilled vocational qualification in only three years. As one of the few private universities in Germany, the Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences offers our students top service with a wide range of study courses, small groups and close contact to the professors. Our success rate is accordingly high: 93% of our alumni get an appropriate position within six months after their final examination.

## Welcome to the Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences

“Imagination is the factor that brings science to life” (Albert Einstein)

As a private university of applied sciences it is our first priority to promote the personal success of our students. The basis for this success is expertise. The effective combination of theoretical knowledge and practical experience makes them meet the needs of the market.

The opportunity for individual personal growth, the realisation of own innovative projects and the beneficial cooperation between professors and students motivate our students to excellence.

The modern equipment of our facilities with their transparent architecture reflects the lively campus atmosphere.

Let us help you to open up new horizons to your professional development!



I am looking forward to getting to know you!  
Prof. Dr. Wolfram Hahn, Principal



Welcome to Germany

Welcome to the Heidelberg  
University of Applied Sciences

Your new hometown Heidelberg

Studying in Heidelberg

Heidelberg University of Applied  
Sciences

How to handle annoying things  
like visas, insurances ...

Crash Course Germany

The ABC of Heidelberg

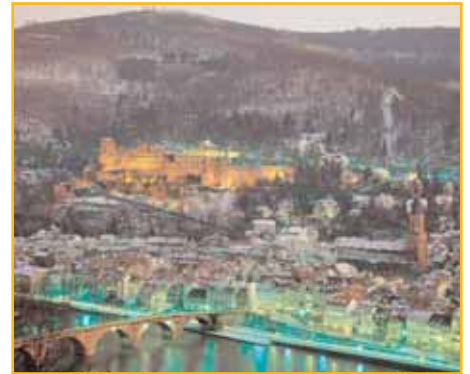


## Your new hometown Heidelberg

Heidelberg is located in the Rhine-Neckar-Triangle where Baden-Württemberg, Hessen and Rhineland-Palatinate meet. In April 2005 the region has been awarded as “European Metropolitan Region” because of its meaning as source of inspiration in economic, social and cultural concerns.

With its natural setting on the banks of the river Neckar and in the midst of the hills, Heidelberg is regarded as one of the most beautiful cities in Germany. Every year millions of tourists are attracted by the castle and the Old Town. The university of Heidelberg is the oldest German university. It has been established in 1386. The library and the Old Auditorium are worth being seen as is of course the castle with its wonderful

garden and the Old Bridge. But Heidelberg is much more than an old city with great history. It is also a city of science and business with Germany's most important centres of research and development (University of Heidelberg, German Cancer Research Centre, European Molecular Biology Laboratory, five institutes of the Max Planck Society) and world-famous



Heidelberg in Wintertime

enterprises such as Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG, HeidelbergCement, ABB, MLP, SAS Institute and Springer Science.

### Worth knowing

The name, Heidelberg, is probably derived from the German words, Heidelbeere (huckleberry or bilberry) and Berg (mountain). The name of the River Neckar may stem from a Celtic word meaning ‘wild water.’



## Studying and Living in Heidelberg means

---

- ...to be home next to the world famous castle and the picturesque Old Town at the Neckar.
- ...to benefit from Germany's oldest university and state-of-the-art research establishments.
- ...to dive into alleys full of history and the collegiate scene.
- ...recreative walks in the footsteps of the great philosophers.
- ...exciting international congresses and international festivals.
- ...a shopping mile that is counted among the most beautiful pedestrian precincts in Europe.
- ...to admire the treasures of the past in one of the numerous museums.
- ...to have a picnic on the patio in the garden of the castle, who once was considered to be the eighth wonder of the world.
- ...meetings with interesting people from all over the world.
- ...a premium sport program: rowing, inline skating, cycling, running, nordic walking, basketball, swimming, playing golf, rugby, hockey and the chance of meeting the world's famous athletes who esteem the conditions at the Olympiastützpunkt and the Institute of Sports.
- ...to live in an emerging city where every fifth inhabitant is a student: theater, concerts, cinema, cabaret, political events and parties.
- ...to go on trips through the picturesque valley of the Neckar.
- ...to have breakfast in the Liberty, the place where students get together on the campus of the Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences.



### Cultur

During the summer, the castle courtyard provides a marvelous backdrop for performances of the musical, *The Student Prince* (in English), as well as for open-air concerts.



## It Does Matter What You Study, and Particularly Where You Study

### Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences

A well-founded education remains the best way to a fulfilling professional life. In spite of the fact that even university graduates find it harder to get a job nowadays. Both of these facts add great importance to the choice of the right university. This choice is as important as the choice of your subjects of study for your life later on.

The Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences offers in many ways optimum conditions for your start into a successful future. This is due to our model of studies, which will not only prepare you for your final exam, but more importantly, for the times that follow it.

#### Our focus on:

- study programmes with a future,
- on short study duration,
- on the close linkage of theory and practice,
- on teachers devoted to your individual development,
- on complementing your development with additional / extra-curricular qualifications, and
- on providing first-rate technical equipment for your progress

■ are only some of the advantages of our education concept. What is decisive, is the fact that all our advantages contribute to the considerable increase of your opportunities on the labour market. They provide you with an edge over your competitors and create excellent opportunities on the labour market for you.

#### Briefly stated, we offer:

- education with a high degree of marketability,
- a short duration of studies,
- the synergies of theory and practice throughout your studies,
- small study groups,
- above-average performance,
- an open and lively environment,
- the advantages of Heidelberg's scientific community, and
- a maximum return on your investment into your education.

## Our Philosophy– Offering the Best Chances for the Future

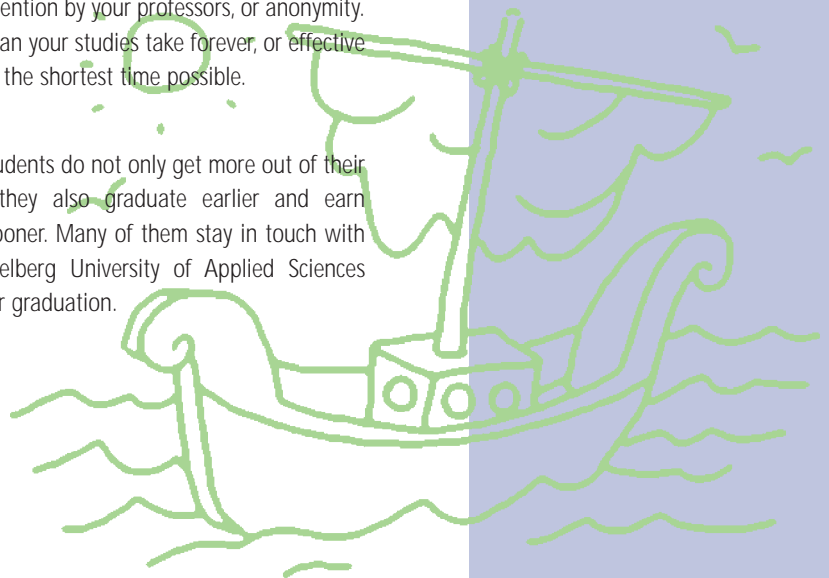
The key premise of our study model is the transfer of relevant knowledge and its application in practice. Thus the most important qualitative trait of our model is the linkage of knowledge to practice. This linkage is fostered throughout the entire course of studies, and it provides an intense and successful preparation of our students for their professional lives. In the initial stage of a study programme at our University, students acquire relevant theoretical foundations, soft skills and working techniques for their future. Throughout the second stage, the knowledge and skills acquired previously are utilized during practice-simulating exercises and events. These processes are accompanied by the transfer of in-depth knowledge. During the third stage of the study programme students are often involved in projects of the business sector, parallel to attending classes. Many of the companies co-training our students choose to offer them a job after they graduate. Almost a third of our students is placed with employers in this way, a figure which highlights our success. Another considerable number of our students finds a job a very short time after graduation.

### Your Teachers Are in the Same Boat

University studies are a journey of discoveries with many cross-roads. An internship abroad, the learning of a foreign language or participating in corporate projects – these experiences can present new perspectives.

“To study” can mean many things: it can mean you have direct access to your teachers, or you cram into packed lecturing halls. It can mean individual attention by your professors, or anonymity. It can mean your studies take forever, or effective results in the shortest time possible.

Our students do not only get more out of their studies; they also graduate earlier and earn money sooner. Many of them stay in touch with the Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences after their graduation.





## University Principals

Founding principal:

Schulz-Linkholds  
(1968 - 1972)

Prof. Dr. Werner Herrmann  
(1972 - 1980)

Prof. Horst Methner  
(1980 - 2000)

Prof. Dr. Wolfram Hahn  
(since 2000)

## Academic Calendar

The academic year at the Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences differs from the schedule of the other German Universities and Universities of Applied Sciences. There are no semesters (= seven months of studying and five months without lectures) but periods of five months at the end of which the exams take place and just four weeks of holiday in August and a Christmas break.

## History – Milestones

**2004** October: Opening of the new university building in Ludwig-Guttman-Strasse as the first central building in the history of the Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences

Juli: The Wissenschaftsrat der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Council of Science) awards state recognition to the Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences as the first private university in Germany

**2003** Mechanical Engineering is introduced as a new study course, including the fields of Product Engineering and Innovations Management

**2001** December: Opening of the Foundation Centre as an incorporated association of public utility.

**2000** The Department of Social Studies is renamed Department of Social and Healthcare Studies. The Department of Business Studies founds the HD\*U – the Heidelberg Institute of Business Consulting

**1999** The post graduate study courses in Business Information Technology and Multimedia Informatics are awarded state recognition on 5 October. As of October, the Department of Business Studies also offers a study course in Sport Management

On 22 September the post graduate study courses in Social Welfare Management and Business Engineering are awarded state recognition

**1998** The Department of Business is awarded with the Baden-Württemberg state prize for its extraordinary didactic concept known as the “Heidelberger Modell”

**1997** The Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences is the first German university to be certified according to DIN EN ISO-9001

**1994** On 22 November the undergraduate study course in Business Engineering is awarded state recognition

**1991** The Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences opens and positions its strict training concept on the market – now all study courses are open to private students (exception: the Music Therapy study course has been accepting private students since 1979)

**1984** In accordance with the decision of the permanent committee of the ministers of education and culture of the FRG, the academic degree “Diplom-Musiktherapeut” is introduced on a nationwide level as a diploma degree

**1979** The Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences is the first university to offer a study



course in music therapy. Until the final decision of the Ministry of Education for Baden-Württemberg it is integrated as part of the Social Education study course.

**1976** The study course in Social Welfare Management is awarded state recognition

**1975** The Ministry of Education for Baden-Württemberg appoints professors for all the university departments. The Department of Information Technology begins, offering a study course in Business Information Technology.

**1973** The Department of Business Administration is evaluated and assessed by a committee of experts in the field of economy, led by Prof. Dr. Kirsch from the University of Mannheim. The Department of Social Welfare Management is established and starts the same year offering its course of study.

**1972** 20 April: Adoption of the German Law on Universities of Applied Sciences.

As an enterprise of the Berufsförderungswerk Heidelberg – the foundation Stiftung Rehabilitation Heidelberg - the Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences is officially authorized and receives state recognition. Graduates no longer complete their studies with academic titles such as “Betriebswirt (grad.)” but with “Diplom-Betriebswirt (FH)”. In the same

year the University of Applied Sciences opens its study course in Electronics, which ends with the academic title, “Diplom-Ingenieur (FH)”.

In the winter term of 69/70, sixty students enrol in the Department of Business Studies, forty in the Department of Architecture and thirty in the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

**1969** 1 October: What we know today as the Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences began its work as an “Enterprise for the education and rehabilitation of disabled people”. Business Studies, Architecture and Mechanical Engineering are the first courses of study that are offered. Its forerunners are the “Institut für Betriebswirte” (a state-recognised higher educational college for disabled people) and the “HTL” (a higher educational technical college)

**1968** Beginning of the construction of the second centre in Heidelberg

**1964** Beginning of the construction of the first centre in Heidelberg

**1960** Establishment of the foundation “Berufsförderungswerk Heidelberg” on the basis of the founding association “Stöckerwerke e.V. The foundation establishes its first centre in Heidelberg-Pfaffengrund.

## Degrees

Our departments offer diplomas as well as bachelor and master degrees in the following courses of study:

**Architecture**

**Business Administration**

**Business Law**

**Business Psychology**

**Electrical Engineering**

**Engineering**

**Industrial Engineering and Management**

**Information Technologies**

**Music Therapy**

**Social Economics**

**Social Work**



## Facilities on Campus

### Smartcard

The Smartcard is your Student ID but also has some more functions than that. It serves as library card, as payment card in the refectory and in the liberty as well as for the copiers and as parking permit in case you have rented a parking space on the campus.

### Academic Library

Ludwig-Guttman-Straße 6 (basement)

Armin Vetter

Phone: 0 62 21 88-24 59

Opening hours:

Monday to Thursday 09.00 a.m. - 05.00 p.m.

Friday 09.00 a.m. - 03.00 p.m.

### Cafeteria of the Heidelberg University of Applied Sciences

Ludwig-Guttman-Straße 6 (lounge)

Phone: 0 62 21 88-22 12

Opening hours:

Monday to Thursday 08.00 a.m. - 06.00 p.m.

Friday 08.00 a.m. - 04.00 p.m.

### Cash point

Bonhoefferstraße 17

### Daycare facility for children

Ludwig-Guttman-Straße 8

### Dormitory

Bonhoefferstraße 9 and 13

Rooms of different sizes with or without furniture from

150,- to 350,- Euros per month

Gabriele Fountoukas (Room E103)

Bonhoefferstraße 17

Phone: 0 62 21 88-27 07

### Hairdresser Georg

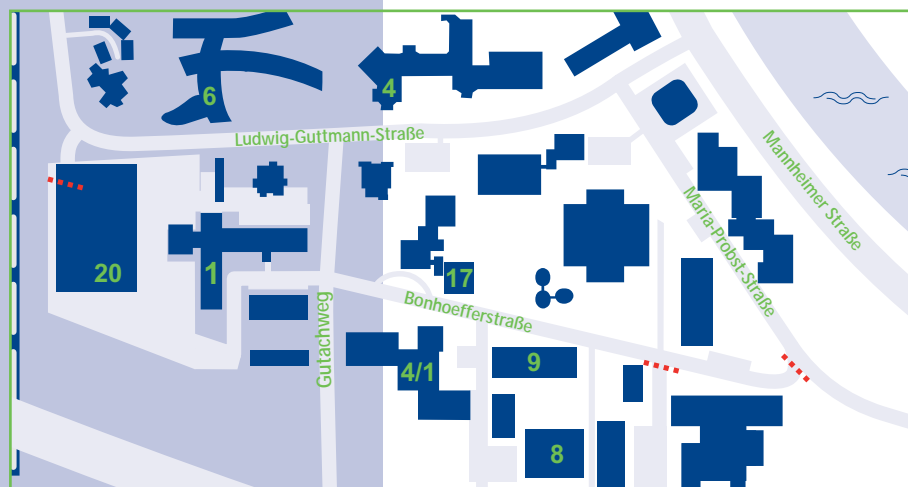
Ludwig-Guttman-Straße 4

Phone: 0 62 21 88-31 93

### Main Administration

Bonhoefferstraße 1

Phone: 0 62 21 88-34 35



**Kurpfalz Café**

Bonhoefferstraße 17

Phone: 0 62 21 83 41 00

Opening hours:

Monday to Thursday 08.00 a.m. – 11.00 p.m.

Friday 08.00 a.m. – 06.00 p.m.

Saturday noon – 06.00 p.m.

Sunday / Holiday 02.00 p.m. – 06.00 p.m.

**Liberty**

Bonhoefferstraße 8

Phone: 0 62 21 88-33 44

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday 07.00 a.m. – 02.00 p.m.

**Psychological Counselling**

Bonhoefferstraße 17

Ulrike Schneider (Room 104)

Phone: 0 62 21 88-11 49

**Pastoral Care**

Ludwig-Guttman-Straße 4

Priest Dr. Harald Pfeiffer

Phone: 0 62 21 88-36 36

**Parking Garage**

Bonhoefferstraße 20

**Refectory**

Bonhoefferstraße 14

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday 06.20 a.m. – 09.00 a.m.

11.40 a.m. – 01.20 p.m.

05.00 p.m. – 06.45 p.m.

**SRH Campus Sports e. V.**

Bonhoefferstraße 4/1

Phone: 0 62 21 88-22 88

**Student Service**

Counselling, Tickets, Cards, Merchandise, etc.

Ludwig-Guttman-Straße 6

Ada Ehrmann (Room arc101/arc104)

Phone: 0 62 21 88-20 05

Ludwig-Guttman-Straße 4

Phone: 0 62 21 88-36 00

Opening hours:

Monday to Friday 09.30 a.m. – 01.00 p.m.

03.00 p.m. – 06.30 p.m.

Saturday 09.30 a.m. – 01.00 p.m.

The Semesterticket serves as ticket for public transportation in the Rhine-Neckar-Region and can be obtained at the travel agency Talin on the campus.



## How to handle annoying things like visas, insurances

### Language skills

---

To study at a German university or university of applied sciences you have to fulfill the academic entrance requirements, e. g. you have to prove that your language skills are sufficient to study. There are several possibilities to prove your skills. For example, you can take the "TestDaF" which stands for "Test Deutsch als Fremdsprache" (test in German as a foreign language) or you can attend an international summer course at a university or university of applied sciences. In addition you can take a course at Germany's Goethe Institutes. For information concerning needed language skills you can contact the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).

There is one exception: you do not have to prove your language skills in German when you are about to study in an international program taught in English. In this case you will have to prove your language skills in English (for example with the TOEFL-Test "Test of English as a foreign language").

### Visa

---

If you are an EU citizen or a citizen from the countries listed below you do not need a visa.

Argentina, Australia, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Korea (South), Liechtenstein, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Romania, Singapore, Switzerland, United States, Uruguay, Vatikan City, Venezuela

If not, you must apply for a visa via the German diplomatic representation in your home country. As there are several types of visa it is important for you to apply for a visa for study purposes and under no circumstances come to Germany on a tourist visa. You cannot study in Germany on a tourist visa.

In order to obtain a visa, you need to prove that you can finance your studies in Germany. You must be able to fully finance the first year of your studies which means you need to prove that you have at least 585 Euros per month (7020 Euros for the first year) and- in case of private universities - are able to pay the tuition fees.

#### Further information Language Skills

[www.daad.de](http://www.daad.de)

[www.goethe.de](http://www.goethe.de)

[www.testdaf.de](http://www.testdaf.de)

#### Further information VISA

German diplomatic representation  
of your home country (Embassy or  
General Consulate)

[www.daad.de](http://www.daad.de)

[www.auswaertiges-amt.de](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de)

You can also apply for a visa if you are not admitted at a University yet. The visa you will get is valid for three months and it can be converted into a visa for study purposes after your admission to a higher education institution. Same thing if you want to attend a language course in Germany. Your visa will be valid for the duration of the language course and can be converted into a full visa for study purposes afterwards.

Once you have arrived in Germany you will have to inform the registration office (Einwohnermeldeamt) in "your" town. You also have to inform them of any change of address.

### Health Insurance

---

As a student in Germany you are obliged to have Health Insurance. There are three types of scenario:

■ You come from a country of the EU or from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Iceland, Croatia, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Norway, Switzerland, Slovenia, Turkey or Tunisia and you are insured in your home country. You have to bring with you the form E111 or E128 from your home country which you have to submit to a statutory medical

insurance company in Germany (e. g. AOK, BEK, BKK, DAK, IKK, KKH, TK).

■ You are not from one of the countries mentioned above but you are sufficiently medically insured in your home country. You have to decide by yourself if you are sufficiently insured. If you think so you can be exempted from obligatory student insurance by a German medical insurance company. The exemption cannot be cancelled.

■ You are not from one of the countries mentioned above and you are not sufficiently medically insured in your home country. In this case you are obliged to take out medical insurance cover in Germany.

The statutory nursing care insurance is taken out with the same company that provides the health insurance.

### Notrufnummern

In Bundesländern (z. B. Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Rheinland-Pfalz), in denen die Rettungsleitstelle unter 19222 erreichbar ist, sollte auch 19222 gewählt werden, um keine Zeit durch eine Weitervermittlung zu verlieren. Ohne Ortsvorwahl ist dies nur vom Festnetz aus möglich. Bei Notrufen per Mobiltelefon sollte generell die 112 gewählt werden.

Polizei: 110

Feuerwehr / Rettungsdienst: 112



MA-Neckarstadt-Ost: 2 ZKB, Balk  
 Bad mit Freibad, Isolierfenster, EG, Z  
 tralheizung, ca. 70 m<sup>2</sup>, € 385,- € -  
 + Kt. Ab 1.05.07 oder 1.06.07 z  
 ☎ 0622



The World Wide Web offers a lot of websites for searching a place to stay.

Some useful links are:

[www.suchezimmer.de](http://www.suchezimmer.de)

[www.studis-online.de](http://www.studis-online.de)

[www.wg-gesucht.de](http://www.wg-gesucht.de)

[www.studenten-wg.de](http://www.studenten-wg.de)

## Accommodation

Basically there are three alternatives for living:

- renting your own appartement
- renting a room on the campus
- renting a room in an apartment shared with other students

There are many different ways of finding your place to live. You can either look for a place to live from home or when you are on the spot. The most common ones are listed below.

The student services organisations offer accommodation services where you get the addresses of private landlords/landladies who have rooms available.

Notice Boards at the student unions (AstA and UstA), the student services organisations (Studentenwerk), the universities. The boards can be used for offering and searching accommodation (and nearly everything you can sell and buy).

Most local newspapers publish on Wednesdays and on Saturdays a special accommodation section.

You will find many, many curious abbreviations and codes while reading the ads, so here is a list of them Crash Course Germany:

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 2 Zi.-Whg =   | 2 room flat  |
| 2 ZKDB =      | 2 rooms, kitchen, hall, bathroom   |
| zzgl. NK =    | plus extra charges (heating, electricity, etc.)  |
| ZH =          | central heating  |
| K =           | deposit  |
| NR =          | non-smokers  |
| KN =          | kitchenette  |
| NMM =         | net monthly rent (plus costs for heating, electricity, gas, water, waste disposal)     |
| MVZ =         | rent in advance  |
| Prov. =       | commission   |
| WG =          | shared flat  |
| WBS erford. = | subsidised housing only rented to holders of a special permit issued on social grounds |
| kalt =        | heating extra  |
| Abstand =     | you have to buy some of the fixtures and furnishings                                   |



| Kilometers | Miles |
|------------|-------|
| 1          | 0.62  |
| 3          | 1.86  |
| 4          | 2.48  |
| 7          | 4.34  |
| 9          | 5.58  |
| 10         | 6.20  |
| 20         | 12.4  |
| 40         | 24.8  |
| 50         | 31.0  |
| 60         | 37.2  |
| 80         | 49.6  |
| 90         | 55.8  |
| 100        | 62.0  |

Note: A Kilometer is approximately 5/8 or 0.6 miles. Thus to convert Kilometers to miles multiply by 0.6 i.e.,  
50 kilo = 30miles

### Capacity

|          |   |             |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 1 gallon | = | 3.79 liters |
| 1 liter  |   | 0.26 gallon |
| 2 liter  |   | 0.53 gallon |
| 3 liter  |   | 0.79 gallon |
| 4 liter  |   | 1.06 gallon |
| 5 liter  |   | 1.32 gallon |
| 10 liter |   | 2.64 gallon |

## Germany

### Geography

Germany covers an area of 357,031 square kilometres (137,850 square miles) which divides into 349,223 square kilometres (134,835 square miles) of land and 7,798 square kilometres (3,010 square miles) of water.

It is located in Central Europe and therefore shares borders with more European countries than any other country in Europe. Its neighboring countries are Denmark in the north, Poland and the Czech Republic in the east, Austria and Switzerland in the south, France and Luxembourg in the south-west and Belgium and the Netherlands in the north-west. Additional national borders are the North Sea and the Baltic Sea in the north.

Some of Europe's largest rivers such as the Rhine, the Elbe and the Danube run through Germany and the highest mountain is the Zugspitze with 2962 metres of height.

### Climate

Which climate you get to know if you are in Germany depends on the region in which you are staying as Germany is situated within the moderately cool west wind zone between the Atlantic Ocean and the continental climate to the east.

In winter the average temperature fluctuates between 1.5 degrees Celsius (34.7° Fahrenheit) in the lowland areas and minus six degrees Celsius (21.2° Fahrenheit) in the mountains.

In July, the average is around 18 degrees Celsius (-0.4° Fahrenheit) in the lowlands and 20 degrees Celsius (68° Fahrenheit) in the sheltered valleys of the south.

Exceptions are the Upper Rhine Trough with its very mild climate, Upper Bavaria with its intermitently occurring warm Alpine wind from the south (Föhn) and the Harz Mountains' special microclimate with its cold winds, cool summers and heavy winter snows.





## Population

---

Germany has a population of 82.5 million which corresponds to a population density of 231 inhabitants per square kilometre.

There is a number of larger cities all over Germany because of its decentralised structure. The most common cities are Hamburg, Berlin, Frankfurt/Main, Cologne and Munich.

Germany is ethnically very heterogenous as it is the country with the third-highest percentage of migration worldwide. The major groups of the country's foreign residents are Turkish, Italian, people from former Yugoslavia and people from the former Soviet Union who themselves or one of their ancestors originally were Germans.

## Language

---

German belongs to the West Germanic branch of the Germanic languages. In addition to the people living in Germany it is spoken in Austria, in Suisse and in many borderlands of neighboring countries such as the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

English is taught as a second language in school so most people are able to speak and to understand English to some extent. There are also few people who speak and understand French or Spanish because one can choose it as a third language in school.

## Religion

---

In Germany there are 66 percent Christians which are divided into 33 percent Catholics and 33 percent Protestants. The northern part of Germany is dominated by the Protestants while the southern part is dominated by the Catholics. There are also 3 percent Muslims, 0,1 percent Jews and some free churches.

## Time

Most foreign countries base all scheduling of activities and transportation on the 24-hour clock.

Thus, the morning hours are the same as ours, but from 1.00 p.m. to midnight, the time is given as 13.00 to 24.00 hours.

## Temperature

| Centigrade | Fahrenheit |
|------------|------------|
| 37.3       | 100        |
| 35.0       | 95         |
| 32.2       | 90         |
| 29.4       | 85         |
| 26.6       | 80         |
| 23.8       | 75         |
| 21.1       | 70         |
| 18.3       | 65         |
| 15.5       | 60         |
| 12.7       | 55         |
| 10.0       | 50         |
| 7.2        | 45         |
| 4.4        | 40         |
| 1.6        | 35         |
| 0          | 32         |



## German History At A Glance

### 800: Charlemagne

Charlemagne (German Karl der Große) is crowned Roman Emperor by pope Leo III. Later he is declared "Father Of Europe". He dies 814 in Aachen.

### 1493: Rise of the House of Habsburg

The House of Habsburg was one of the dominant aristocratic dynasties in Central Europe for centuries. Its rise is marked by the regency of Maximilian I.

### 962: Otto I

Otto I, also known as Otto the Great, is crowned. His crowning marks the beginning of the Holy Roman Empire.

### 1517: Religious Schism

Martin Luther publicly declares his 95 Theses against the system of indulgences of the Catholic Church in Wittenberg. The Age of the Reformation begins.

### 1024–1125 / 1138–1268:

#### Salier and Stauffer

The dynasties of the Salier and Stauffer Families shape the fortune of Europe.

### 1618-1648: Thirty Years' War

The Thirty Years' War, religious war and political conflict at the same time, ends with the peace of Westphalia. From now on the Catholic, Lutheran and Reformist beliefs are seen as equal.

### 1179: Hildegard von Bingen

Hildegard von Bingen, abbess and healer and one of the most influential women in medieval Germany, dies at the age of 81.

### 1740-1786: Frederick the Great

Prussia emerges as the European supremacy under the reign of Frederick the Great or Frederick I.

### 1452-1454: Invention of Printing

Johannes Gutenberg invents printing with movable type and produces the first printed bible (Mainz), about 180 copies.



1024–1125 / 1138–1268:

Salier and Stauffer

King Ekkehard

### 1803: Secularization

The Secularization of ecclesiastical rule and the dissolution of Imperial free cities by the final recess announce the end of the “Holy Roman Empire of German Nation”.

### 1848/49: March Revolution

The “German Revolution” leads to the first German National Assembly which was called in in the Paulskirche in Frankfurt/Main.

### 1871: Foundation of the Reich

Wilhelm I is proclaimed German Emperor during the Franco-Prussian War, the second German Reich is a constitutional monarchy.

### 1914-1918: World War I

Germany is isolated from its neighbors by Wilhelm II. This isolation is responsible for the disastrous course for Germany in the First World War. The Treaty of Versailles is signed in June 1919 and ends the war.

### 1918-1919: Weimar Republic

After the abdication of Wilhelm II the Social

Democrat Philipp Scheidemann proclaims a Republic.

### 1933: National Socialism

The NSDAP attains the Reichstag elections in 1932, Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of the Reich on January 30, 1933. His dictatorship begins with the “Enabling Act”.

### 1939: Start of the Second World War

The invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939 marks the beginning of the Second World War. The Nazis murder 6 million Jews in Concentration Camps, another 60 million people die during World War II.

### 1945: End of the Second World War

The German Wehrmacht surrenders between 7-9 may 1945. Germany is divided into four occupation zones, as is Berlin, by the four Allies.

### 1948: Blockade of Berlin

The deutschmark is introduced in the western occupation zones which affects the Soviet Union to cut off East-Berlin from West-Berlin.



### **1949: Birth of the Federal Republic of Germany**

The Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany is proclaimed on May 23, 1949 in Bonn. Konrad Adenauer (CDU) is elected the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic on August 14. On October 7 the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic accomplishes the division of East and West.

### **1972: Brandt kneels in Warsaw**

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt (SPD) kneels in front of the memorial for the victims of the uprising in the Jewish ghetto in Warsaw. His gesture became a symbol of the German plea for reconciliation.

### **1957: Treaties of Rome**

West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg sign the founding treaties of the European Economic Community.

### **1989: The Fall of the Wall**

On November 9, 1989, after a peaceful revolution of the East German population the Berlin Wall fell.

### **1961: Building of the Berlin Wall**

On August 13, 1961 East Germany builds a wall through the middle of Berlin and the "Death Strip" along the border between the two Germanies.

### **1990: German Reunification**

German Reunification was formally concluded on October 3, 1990. On December 2, 1990 the first general elections of the united Germany are held. Helmut Kohl (CDU) becomes the first unified nation's Chancellor.

### **1963: Élysée Treaty**

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and the French President Charles de Gaulle sign the Treaty of Friendship between France and Germany.

### **2006: Angela Merkel is elected Chancellor.**

She is the first female chancellor in German history.

## Political System/Government

### The constitution: the Basic Law

The Basic Law describes the basic cornerstones of German democracy, the primacy of the basic rights, the definition of the principles of a democratic and social Federal State and the foundation of the supreme court that watches over adherence to the constitution.

### The head of state: the Federal President (Horst Köhler)

The Federal President is elected for a five year term by the Federal Electoral Assembly and can be reelected only once. He represents the country under international law and swears in the diplomatic representatives. The Federal President also proposes a candidate to the parliament to be elected as Federal Chancellor.

### The Federal Chancellor (Angela Merkel)

The Federal Chancellor is the head of government. He/She is elected for a four year term and chooses his/her ministers with whom he/she constitutes the Federal Government, e. g. he/she determines the number of ministries and their responsibilities. He/She also lays down the guidelines of government policy. The Federal Chancellor therefor could be compared to the president in a presidential democracy at least to some extent.

### The Federal Government

The Federal Government is the executive constitutional body of Germany and consists of the Federal Chancellor and his Federal Ministers.

### The parliament: the German Bundestag

The Bundestag is the supreme federal legislative organ. It represents the will of the people by passing federal laws, electing the Federal Chancellor and overseeing the work of the government. It is elected for a four year term and situated in Berlin.

### The Federal Council: the German Bundesrat

The Bundesrat represents the federal states and alongside the Bundestag is a form of Second Chamber.

### The Federal Constitutional Court: the German Bundesverfassungsgericht

The Bundesverfassungsgericht is the supreme organ of constitutional jurisdiction. The Basic Law accorded it the right to repeal legislation passed as part of the legitimate democratic process should it come to the conclusion that such legislation contravenes the Basic Law. It is politically independent from all other constitutional organs and its decisions are non-appealable and binding for all other organs. It is located in Karlsruhe.



## Economy

Germany is a social market economy. The idea of this concept is to find a medium between pure market economy and socialism, e. g. the market forces can develop freely while the state guarantees a welfare network to maintain the social balance.

Germany has, after the USA and Japan, the world's third largest national economy. With its population of 82.5 million it is also the largest and most important market in the European Union. In addition Germany is the biggest exporter of goods worldwide.

The most important branches of industry are car-manufacturing, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and the chemical industry. German companies such as Daimler-Chrysler, Siemens, SAP have an excellent reputation in the international arena. "Made in Germany" is a seal for quality, innovation and cutting-edge technology the world over. Alongside the global players there are also numerous world market leaders who are small and medium-sized enterprises.

## Social Security System

Germany has one of the most extensive welfare systems in the world. It embraces health, pension, accident and unemployment insurance. The right to these payments and services is acquired by paying social security contributions. As a student you just have to pay for health insurance.

## Education

---

Nine years of schooling are compulsory for all children from the age of six or seven.

**Kindergarten** or preparatory classes for elementary school can precede voluntarily the compulsory education.

The elementary school, German **Grundschule**, lasts four or six years depending on the state. In some states children have to attend 2 years (grades 5 and 6) in orientation phase, German Orientierungsstufe, to help decide on which type of school he or she should be sent.

After Grundschule (or Orientierungsstufe) there are four options for secondary schooling:

**I Hauptschule**, providing a basic general education, usually comprising grades 5 to 9

**I Realschule**, providing a more extensive general education and the opportunity to go on to courses of education at an upper secondary level, comprising grades 5 to 10

**I Gymnasium**, providing an in-depth general education, qualifying for the general higher education entrance, comprising grades 5 to 13 or 5 to 12

**I Gesamtschule**, offering several courses of education leading to the qualifications mentioned above

After all these graduations you can start your professional career with an apprenticeship in the vocational school, German Berufsschule.



To enter tertiary education the general higher education entrance is needed. This qualification can only be reached in Gymnasium or Gesamtschule. There are different types of tertiary education institutions:

**Universities:** according to the higher education reformer Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835) the principle of the “indivisibility of research and teaching” is pursued at German universities. Classic universities are dedicated to pure science and scholarship, covering the entire spectrum from ancient studies through to economics. Academic degrees at a university are Diplom, Magister Artium, doctorate and since the Bologna Conference Bachelor and Master.

**Technical Universities:** originally restricted to technical and engineering disciplines, nowadays also teaching arts and humanities degree courses but still focused on engineering and natural sciences.

**Other University Status Institutions:** a number of higher education institutions focused on very specific subjects such as Medical Universities, Hochschule for Art and Media, Hochschule for Sport.

**Universities of Applied Sciences:** the curriculum is more practically oriented, an University of Applied Sciences degree course lasts three years as a rule which is much less time than studying at a University, the courses are stringently organized and regular examinations are held throughout the studies.

**Music and Film Academies:** the universities of music and performing offer young artists the opportunity to acquire concrete musical skills such as aural training, conducting and composition, as well as the more scientific skills of music theory and principles of music education and teacher training. Some of them even offer special areas like jazz/popular music and dance.







## The ABC of Heidelberg

### Annual Festivals

There are numerous cultural festivals all year round in Heidelberg. The ones listed below are the ones which take place every year but there are many more festivals during the course of the year. If you do not want to miss anything take a look in the local newspapers or visit <http://www2.heidelberg.de/veranstaltungskalender/>

The **Heidelberg Spring Festival** is a festival for classical and contemporary music which offers a combination of concerts and workshops with world famous musicians and newcomers. [www.heidelberger-fruehling.de](http://www.heidelberger-fruehling.de)

The **Heidelberger Chamber Music Festival** with over 20 different concerts in three weeks takes place in January and June. [www.muho-mannheim.de](http://www.muho-mannheim.de)

The **Heidelberg Days of Church Music** takes place every June.

Enjoy Jazz, the **international festival for jazz** and other music with concerts in different locations in Heidelberg, Mannheim and Ludwigshafen is known for its mixture of world famous and talented new musicians in Germany and abroad. [www.enjoyjazz.de](http://www.enjoyjazz.de)

The **International Film Festival Mannheim-Heidelberg** is a festival of newcomers, of highly talented film directors who are at the beginning of their career. [www.mannheim-filmfestival.com](http://www.mannheim-filmfestival.com)

The **Film Days of the Mediterranean** with about 10 films in 20 days take place in the cinema of the Karlsruhbahn. Its concept is a journey through the cultures. [www.karlstorkino.de](http://www.karlstorkino.de)

The **Heidelberger Stückemarkt** is a theatre festival for young playwrights with a program of performances, lectures, video art, discussions with the audience and a lot more. [www.theaterheidelberg.de](http://www.theaterheidelberg.de)

### Castle Illumination

In memory of the destruction of the Heidelberg Castle by the French General Melac and his troops over 300 years ago the castle walls turn blood red and brilliant fireworks are launched from the Old Bridge. The castle illumination takes place three times a year and starts after dusk.

The **Heidelberger Theatre Days** is a festival of independent theatre companies taking place in the Karlsruhbahnhof and including the Award for Innovative Theatre Productions.

The **Heidelberg Literature Days** is a 4-day event with lectures of and discussions with international authors.

[www.heidellittage.de](http://www.heidellittage.de)

The **Heidelberg Castle Festival** takes place every summer from June to August. The ruins of the Heidelberg Castle are the perfect setting for performances and concerts.

[www.schlossfestspiele-heidelberg.de](http://www.schlossfestspiele-heidelberg.de)

The **Old Town Autumn Festival** takes place at the end of September and the whole pedestrian zone of Heidelberg turns into one big party with lots of music, a medieval market, an art and crafts market and a flea market.

The **Heidelberg Christmas Market** starts at the end of November and ends two or one days before Christmas Eve. Over 140 stalls all over the Old Town of Heidelberg spread the flair of Christmas.

## HeidelbergCard

If you want to discover the city of Heidelberg in just a few days, the HeidelbergCard should be your choice. It includes free entrance in the Heidelberg Castle, the Old University and many museums, theatres, concerts and festivals. It also offers 10% discount in many shops and restaurants throughout the city and last, but not least it includes free travel on all buses and trams in the city.

HeidelbergCard for 1 day - 10 €

HeidelbergCard for 2 days - 14 €

HeidelbergCard for 4 days - 20 €

Where to buy:

[www.cvb-heidelberg.de](http://www.cvb-heidelberg.de)

Tourist-Information at main station

Town Hall at the market square

Youth Hostel Heidelberg



## Cultural and Night Life

As one in five residents of Heidelberg is a student, there is a multitude of bars, bistros, coffee-houses and cultural meeting points in the Old Town of Heidelberg. If you want to know what is going on you can buy meier.das.stadtmagazin at any newspaper kiosk or visit the website of the magazine <http://www.godelta.de/>

The most popular meeting points are listed below:

**Karlstorbahnhof:** cultural centre where concerts, cinema, theatre, parties and much more take place <http://www.karlstorbahnhof.de/>

**Billy Blues im Ziegler:** music club and bar <http://www.billyblues.de/>

**Cave 54:** Germany's oldest student jazz club <http://www.cave54.de/>

**Schwimmbad Musik Club:** music club with three floors [www.schwimmbad-musik-club.de](http://www.schwimmbad-musik-club.de)

**Musikfabrik Nachtschicht:** another music club with music from Wednesday to Saturday [www.nachtschicht.com](http://www.nachtschicht.com)

**NEU!**  
• DISCO  
• DISCO  
• DISCO

**SCHWIMMBAU**  
-musik-club.de

DISCO® OPEN AIR CLUB® LIVE CLUB®

Unser aktuelles Programm  
Donnerstag 19.04.07

**STUDI PARTY**  
SCHWIMMBAU  
DISCO

**OPEN AIR DISCO**  
SCHWIMMBAU  
DISCO

Geöffnet:  
21-3Uhr  
Eintritt:  
2€  
Für Studenten  
frei!

© Friends  
Live Club  
Vorschau  
Drinks & Food  
Anfahrt  
Booking  
Gästebuch  
Newsletter  
Links  
Kontakt  
Impressum  
Presse

## dai – German-American Institute Heidelberg

The dai offers diverse cultural events such as lectures, discussions, seminars, exhibitions, concerts, literary readings, films, theatre performances and much more and hereby aims at crosscultural exchange and better understanding.

For further information: [http://www.dai-heidelberg.de/content/e319/index\\_eng.html](http://www.dai-heidelberg.de/content/e319/index_eng.html)

## Public Swimming Pools

There are two open air and three indoor swimming pools in Heidelberg.

- Darmstädter Hof Centrum in the city of Heidelberg
- Hasenleiser in the south of Heidelberg
- Köpfel in the east of Heidelberg
- Open air Swimming Pools
- Thermalschwimmbad in the centre of Heidelberg
- Tiergartenstraße in the west of Heidelberg

For further information:  
<http://www.heidelberger-schwimmbaeder.de/>

## Public Transportation

The public transport network of Heidelberg and the whole Rhine-Neckar-Region is very close. You can choose between the tramway, the buses, the S-Bahn (rapid transit railway) or the German Railways (Deutsche Bahn), with the Semesterticket you can ride all of them. If you want to know how and when to get to your travel destination visit [www.vrn.de](http://www.vrn.de)

## Smoking

There is no such thing as a general prohibition of smoking in the public in Germany but there are many public places (coffeehouses, restaurants, train stations etc.) that are divided into smoke-free areas and smoking areas.



## Taxi

Taxi ranks are outside Heidelberg main station, the Bismarckplatz, the Neckarmüzplatz and at the University Square.

phone: +49 (0)6221 - 30 20 30 or 1 94 19

Alternatively you can call a minicar which is cheaper than a normal taxi.

phone: + 49 (0)6221 - 432 444

## Telephone Services

In Germany telephone numbers consist of an area code for the town and the number of the place you want to call. The area code of Heidelberg is 06221.

If you want someone from your home country to call you in Germany he or she must dial first the area code of Germany, then the code of Heidelberg or any other town without the first zero and then the house number.

0049 (Germany) + 6221 (Heidelberg) + 881000 (University of Applied Sciences Heidelberg)

## Time

Germany is on Central European Time (CET), in other words one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

## Tipping

It is common to tip 10 percent of the sum of your bill, if you are highly pleased you may even tip 15 percent.

## Tourist Information

The Tourist Information Centre is located directly in front of Heidelberg main station.

Opening hours are:

1st April - 31st October: Monday - Saturday 9 a.m. - 7 p.m., Sunday and Holidays 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

1st November - 31st March: Monday - Saturday 9 a.m. - 6 p.m., Closed Sundays and Holidays (changes possible)

## Train Travel

Germany's railroad network is known for its density all around the world. So if you want to visit some other regions of Germany than the one you are staying in you can find out more on the website of Deutsche Bahn.

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

## Unit of measurement

Germany applies the metric system.

## Water

You can drink tap water. In Germany tap water is under examination every day, so there is no need to buy bottled water.

## Youth Hostel Heidelberg

If you have not found a room to live yet when you arrive at Heidelberg you can stay for some nights in the youth hostel. It is easily be reached by bus line 32 which departs directly in front of the main station. The bus ride takes about 10 minutes. For further information and the current prices visit <http://www.jugendherberge-heidelberg.de/>



**SRH Hochschule Heidelberg**  
Staatlich anerkannte Fachhochschule  
Ludwig-Guttman-Str. 6  
69123 Heidelberg  
[www.fh-heidelberg.de](http://www.fh-heidelberg.de)