

### Visiting the Bundestag

Would you like to take part in a guided tour, watch a plenary sitting, or attend a lecture in the visitors' gallery of the plenary chamber? You can find out more from the Visitors' Service of the German Bundestag.

🌐 [www.bundestag.de/en/visittheBundestag](http://www.bundestag.de/en/visittheBundestag)  
☎ +49 (0)30 227-32152/35908

It is possible to visit the roof terrace and the dome; advance registration is required.  
🕒 8 a.m. to midnight (last admission at 9.45 p.m.)  
📍 Deutscher Bundestag, Besucherdienst, Platz der Republik 1, 11011 Berlin  
☎ +49 (0)30 227-36436  
🌐 [www.bundestag.de/en/visittheBundestag](http://www.bundestag.de/en/visittheBundestag)



### Audioguide

During your tour of the dome, an audioguide will inform you about the Reichstag Building and its surroundings, the Bundestag, the work of Parliament and the sights you can see (duration: around 20 minutes). The audioguide can be obtained on the roof terrace and is available in 12 languages. Versions are also available (in German) for children, for blind people, and in simple German; there is also a video guide for deaf visitors.

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### Berlin Wall Memorial

Parts of the hinterland wall serve as a reminder of the past division of Berlin and Germany. The Memorial, like Johann Gottfried Schadow's Quadriga on the Brandenburg Gate, is a symbol of German unity and one of the city's most famous landmarks.

📍 Marie-Elisabeth Lüders Building, entry via the pathway along the bank of the River Spree, Schiffbauerdamm, 10117 Berlin  
🕒 Tue–Wed, Fri–Sun, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Thu 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.  
✉ [kunst@bundestag.de](mailto:kunst@bundestag.de)  
🌐 [www.mauermahnmal.de](http://www.mauermahnmal.de)

### Exhibition on parliamentary history

The exhibition shows the historical development of parliamentarianism in Germany.  
📍 Deutscher Dom (German Cathedral), Gendarmenmarkt 1, 10117 Berlin  
🕒 Tue–Sun, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (10 a.m. to 7 p.m. from May to September); closed on Mondays except for public holidays  
☎ +49 (0)30 227-30431/30432  
✉ [historischeausstellung@bundestag.de](mailto:historischeausstellung@bundestag.de)  
🌐 [www.bundestag.de/deutscherdom](http://www.bundestag.de/deutscherdom)

### Website for downloading and ordering the German Bundestag's information materials

🌐 [www.btg-bestellservice.de](http://www.btg-bestellservice.de)



**26** Potsdamer Platz, with the Sony complex, the Kollhoff Tower, the Bahntower (Deutsche Bahn headquarters), the Beisheim Center and the Debis Tower.

**27** The Gasometer in Schöneberg was still in use until 1995. The 78-metre-high structure is now classified as a historical monument and is one of the landmarks of the Schöneberg area of Berlin.

**28** The Philharmonic Hall (1960–1963, architect: Hans Scharoun) is home to the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. The concert hall, with its unique architecture and acoustics, became a model for many concert halls around the world.

**29** The Steglitzer Kreisel complex (1968–1980, architect: Sigrid Kressmann-Zschach).

**30** Schöneberg Town Hall (1911–1914, architects: Peter Jürgensen and Jürgen Bachmann) was the seat of the Governing Mayor of Berlin until 1991; the Berlin House of Representatives met here until 1993. On 26 June 1963, US President John F. Kennedy held his famous “Ich bin ein Berliner” speech in front of Schöneberg Town Hall.

**31** The Tiergarten, records of which date back to 1527, has been a public park since 1742. Today it is the largest green space in central Berlin, with an area of 207 hectares.

**32** The Soviet War Memorial in the Tiergarten (1945, designed by Lew Kerbel) in remembrance of around 2000 fallen soldiers was the first Soviet cenotaph erected in the city centre.

**33** The “City West” district around Kurfürstendamm, with the KaDeWe department store, the 22-storey Europa Center (1963–1965), the ruins of the Kaiser William Memorial Church (1891–1895), and the new buildings at Zoo Station.

**35** The Teufelsberg hill in Grunewald, with a former US radar station.

**34** The Victory Column, colloquially referred to as “Gold-else” (“Golden Lizzy”), at the Großer Stern is 69 metres high and topped by the Goddess Victoria (8.3 metres).

**36** The Radio Tower (1924–1926, designed by Heinrich Straumer), also known as the “langer Lulatsch” (“Beanpole”), is 150 metres high (including antennas) and located on Berlin's trade fair grounds. Major trade fairs are held here, such as the consumer electronics fair IFA and the International Green Week.

**37** The Carillon is the fourth largest bell tower in the world. It was erected in 1987, as Berlin celebrated its 750th anniversary, in remembrance of the bell towers of the Garrison Church in Potsdam and Berlin's Parochialkirche, which were destroyed in the Second World War.

**38** Schloss Bellevue (1785–1790, architect: Philipp Daniel Boumann), seat of the Federal President.

**39** The House of World Cultures (1957, architect: Hugh Stubbins), formerly the Congress Hall, was a gift from the US government. The building is also known as the “pregnant oyster” because of its distinctive shape.

**40** The Hansa district (1953–1957), built as part of the International Building Exhibition, is considered a prime example of modern architecture and urban planning in the 1950s.

**41** The Platz der Republik in front of the Reichstag Building covers an area of almost 37,000 square metres. The German reunification celebrations took place here on 3 October 1990.

**42** The Federal Chancellery (1997–2001, architects: Axel Schultes and Charlotte Frank), seat of the Federal Chancellor.

**43** The new building of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and for Home Affairs (2010–2014, architects: Müller/Reimann).

**44** The Swiss Embassy (1870, architect: Friedrich Hitzig; extension: 1998–2000, architects: Diener & Diener) has been used as a diplomatic mission since 1920. It is the only building in the Alsen district within the curve of the River Spree to have survived the Second World War without significant damage.

**45** The Paul Löbe Building (1997–2001, architect: Stephan Braunfels) houses the committees of the German Bundestag, among other things.

**46** Berlin Central Station (opened in 2006, architects: Gerkan, Marg und Partner) is one of Europe's biggest and most modern railway interchanges.

**47** The Hamburger Bahnhof building (1847, designed by Friedrich Neuhaus and Ferdinand Wilhelm Holz) has been used as a museum since 1906 and today houses the Museum for Contemporary Art.

**48** The Futurium is a museum that opened in 2019. Possible scenarios for life in the future are developed here in exhibitions and events. It shows the possibilities offered by research and innovation. There is a showroom for future designs and curious visitors can actively inform themselves in a hands-on course and laboratory.

**49** The Federal Ministry of Education and Research (2011–2014, architects: Heinle, Wischer und Partner).



 Deutscher Bundestag

**Outlooks**  
Berlin panorama:  
View from the dome

Berlin-Panorama in englischer Sprache

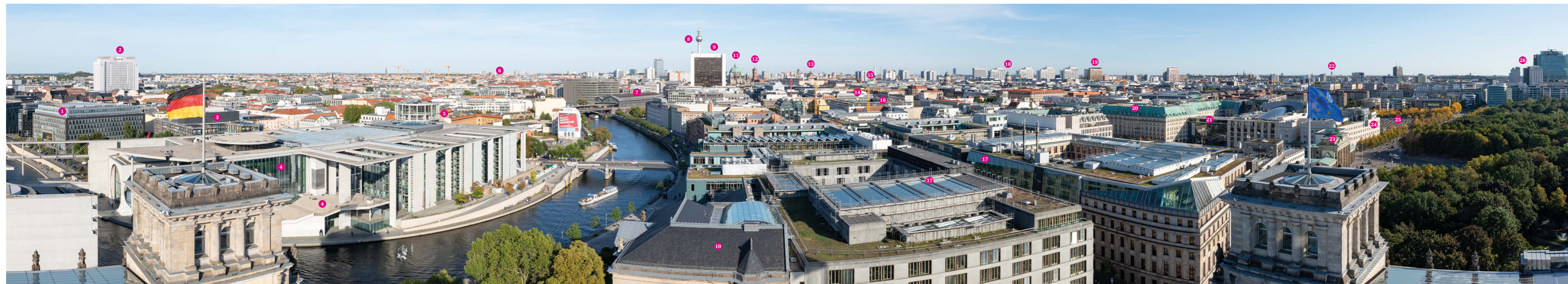
  






“The silhouette of the German Bundestag has become the symbol for political Berlin. From the glass dome, 40 metres up, a panoramic view of the capital unfolds. Beneath the dome beats the heart of democracy, in the plenary chamber the Members of the Bundestag debate the most important issues of the day – always openly and transparently for the citizens.”

Julia Klöckner, President of the German Bundestag



**1** The Federal Press Conference building (2000, architects: Johanne and Gernot Nalbach).

**2** Charité Hospital multi-storey building (completed in 1982). The hospital was founded in 1710 to care for plague victims and has been a university clinic since 1816.

**3** The building on Luisenblock West, constructed using timber modules, offers space for around 400 offices for Members of the Bundestag across its seven storeys (2020–2022, architects: Sauerbruch Hutton).

**4** The Marie-Elisabeth Lüders Building (1998–2003, architect: Stephan Braunfels) houses the Bundestag’s large conference room for hearings, library and research services.

**5** The former Imperial Patent Office (1887–1891, architect: August Busse) houses offices of the Administration of the Bundestag.

**6** The New Synagogue on Oranienburger Straße (1859–1866, architect: Eduard Knoblauch) suffered severe damage in the Second World War, and was rebuilt in the 1990s as the Centrum Judaicum.

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

**8** At 368 metres, the Television Tower (1965–1969, designed by Hermann Henselmann, Fritz Dieter and others) is Berlin’s tallest structure. To the left: the tower blocks at Alexanderplatz.

**9** The 25 storeys of the International Trade Centre (1976–1978, architect: Munakata Hiromichi) are occupied by 135 companies from Germany and abroad.

**10** The former residence of the President of the Reichstag (renovated 1997–1999 by Thomas van den Valentyn) today houses the German Parliamentary Association.

**11** Berlin Cathedral (1894–1905, designed by Julius Carl Raschdorff) beside the Lustgarten, or Pleasure Garden.

**12** The “Red Town Hall” (1861–1869, designed by Hermann Friedrich Waesemann) has been the seat of the Governing Mayor of Berlin since 1991. To the right: the twin towers of the Nikolaikirche (13<sup>th</sup> century), the oldest church in Berlin, now a museum.

**13** The Humboldt Forum which opened in the summer of 2021, is a universal museum and stands on the site of the former Berlin City Palace, which was demolished in 1950 or the Palace of the Republic, which was demolished between 2006 and 2008. It contains several museum collections, including the Ethnological Museum of Berlin, the Asian Art Museum and the City Museum’s Berlin exhibition.

**14** The parliamentary building Unter den Linden 50 houses offices for Members of the Bundestag. The yellow sphere is the top of Klaus Rinke’s 30-metre sculpture Sunbeam in the building’s courtyard.

**15** St Hedwig’s Cathedral (1747–1773, designed by Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff) is today the mother church of the Archdiocese of Berlin.

**16** Exhibitions organised by the German Bundestag’s Art Council are held in the side wing of the historic Schadow Building.

**17** The Jakob Kaiser Building (1997–2002, architects: Schweiger & Partner, Busmann + Haberer, Gerkan, Marg und Partner, de Architekten Cie) is an ensemble of eight buildings which houses conference rooms and offices for the staff of the parliamentary groups, as well as the offices of the Vice-Presidents of the Bundestag and rooms for the use of the Bundesrat and the Federal Government.

**18** The dome of the Deutscher Dom or German Cathedral (1701–1708, designed by Martin Grünberg), at Gendarmenmarkt; the German Bundestag’s exhibition on parliamentary history has been on display here since 2002. To the left: the dome of the Französischer Dom, or French Cathedral (1701–1705, designed by Jean Cayart and Abraham Quesnay).

**19** The Axel Springer tower (1959–1966) was built right next to the Berlin Wall. To the left: tower blocks along Leipziger Straße (built from 1969 onwards).

**20** The reconstructed Hotel Adlon (1995–1997, architects: Patzschke, Klotz & Partner) on Pariser Platz.

**21** The new building (opened in 2005, architect: Günter Behnisch) housing the Academy of Arts, founded in 1696.

**22** The 72-metre radar tower (1982, designed by Adolf Behrens) on the Tempelhofer Feld site, which was opened as an airport in 1923 and is one of the largest urban open spaces in the world.

**23** The Brandenburg Gate (1788–1791, designed by Carl Gotthard Langhans) was a symbol of the division of Berlin and Germany until 1989. Today it is a symbol of German unity and one of the city’s most famous landmarks.

**24** The US Embassy (2004–2008, architects: Moore Ruble Yudell) on Pariser Platz.

**25** The Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe (2003–2004, designed by Peter Eisenman).

**26** Potsdamer Platz, with the Sony complex, the Kollhoff Tower, the Bahntower (Deutsche Bahn headquarters), the Beisheim Center and the Debis Tower.

