An audioguide is available for your tour of the Bundestag exhibition (www.bundestag.de/en/visittheBundestag) and for the open terrace area of the Reichstag Building. An audioguide is also available for all the information about the history of the Bundestag and its work. A video for children and a brochure for blind visitors are available in German. The guide for deaf visitors and a version in simple language are also available (in German). Varying views of the Bundestag can be seen from the surroundings, the Bundestag, the work of Parliament about the Reichstag Building and its surroundings.

Visiting the Bundestag

Advance registration is required. You can register by fax (+49 30 227-36436 or 30027) or by post. Information about how you can attend a plenary sitting or a lecture in the visitors' relations activities.

This publication has been produced as part of the German Bundestag's public relations activities. It is provided free of charge and is not intended for sale. It may not be used for election campaign purposes or utilised by parties or parliamentary groups in their own public relations activities.

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Bundestag eagle: Created by Professor Ludwig Gies, revised in 2008 by büro uebele

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Outlooks

1. Schöneberg area of Berlin. The 78-metre-high structure was still in use until 1995. It is provided free of charge and is not intended for sale. It may not be used for election campaign purposes or utilised by parties or parliamentary groups in their own public relations activities.

2. Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra at the Berliner Philharmonie (1960–1963, architect: Hans Boumann), seat of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and home to many of its concerts. The concert hall, with its unique architecture and acoustics, became a model for many concert halls around the world. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra is Germany’s oldest orchestra and has been a permanent fixture on the international concert scene since 1906. It is the only orchestra of its kind in the world. It was erected in 1987.

3. Sony complex, the Kollhoff Tower, Deutsche Bahn headquarter and the Debis Tower. The Sony complex is one of the most famous movie and television production companies in the world. It was erected in 2005.

4. Victory Column, colloquially referred to as “Goldelse” (1905, architect: Georg Wimmenaur). The Victory Column, colloquially referred to as “Goldelse” (1905, architect: Georg Wimmenaur), is 69 metres high and topped by the Goddess Victoria (“Golden Lizzy”), at the Großer Stern. The column was originally planned as a victory memorial to the Prussian victory over France in 1871. It was erected in 1905. In the Second World War, the column was used as a landmark for Nazi propaganda. It was restored in 1950.

5. The Radio Tower (1924–1926, architect: Otto Bartning). The Radio Tower is one of the most famous radio stations in the world. It was erected in 1924.

6. Tiergarten. The Tiergarten, also known as “l anger Lulatsch” (“Beanpole”), is a public park in central Berlin. It was established in 1742 as a royal hunting park. It is the largest green space in central Berlin, with an area of around 200 hectares. The Tiergarten was destroyed in the Second World War. It was restored in 1949.

7. Soviet War Memorial in Berlin. The Soviet War Memorial in Berlin, erected in 1945, is dedicated to the Soviet soldiers who died in the war. It is the first Soviet monument in the world. It was erected in 1945.

8. The Stasi Museum. The Stasi Museum is a museum dedicated to the former East German secret police agency, the Stasi. It was opened in 1995.

9. The Wall Memorial. The Wall Memorial is a memorial to the victims of the Berlin Wall. It was erected in 1995.

10. Berlin Central Station. Berlin Central Station is one of the biggest railway stations in the world. It was opened in 1872.

11. The Museum for Contemporary Art. The Museum for Contemporary Art is a museum dedicated to contemporary art. It was opened in 1996.

12. The Carillon. The Carillon is the fourth biggest carillon in the world. It was erected in 1996.


14. The Hamburger Bahnhof. The Hamburger Bahnhof is a museum dedicated to modern art. It was opened in 1996.

15. The Museum of Modern Art. The Museum of Modern Art is a museum dedicated to modern art. It was opened in 1996.

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The German Bundestag is the only constitutional body in Germany that is directly elected by the people. Beneath its dome, the elected parliamentarians discuss and take decisions on behalf of the people in accordance with democratic rules which are binding for all and under the watchful eye of the public.

Dr Wolfgang Schäuble, President of the German Bundestag, since 2011.

In 1710 to care for plague victims and has been a university clinic since 1816.

The hospital was founded in 1869, designed by Hermann Henselmann, and the second tower block was completed in 1982.

The New Synagogue on Oranienburger Straße, completed in 1866, architect: Eduard Knoblauch.

At 368 metres, the Television Tower is Berlin's tallest structure.

The former Imperial Patent Office (1887–1891, architect: Friedrich Waesemann) suffered severe damage in the Second World War, and was rebuilt (completed in 1866, architect: Knobelsdorff) beside the Lustgarten, or Pleasure Garden.