1. Bauhaus was originally a pedagogical workshop in Weimar.

2. In 1925 Bauhaus shifted its headquarters to Dessau, and several years later the school for art, crafts and technology moved to Berlin.

3. In Article 20a of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic the state elevated environmental protection to a civic goal.

4. The ongoing protection of the air, water, and earth is naturally a central assumption for a healthy economic development.

5. Global environmental problems, as for example climatic change, depletion of the ozone layer, and the decline of biological diversity, represent a particular task for the government.

6. The architect Andreas Schlüter almost single-handedly gave the Prussian-Berlin Baroque architecture its characteristic style.

7. The Great Elector (1620-1688) invited his court architect to reconfigure Berlin from the ground up.

8. The "Zeughaus" (imperial Berlin's military storehouse) illustrates the essential features of the Prussian-Berlin style: a feeling for reality can be found here together with ornate decorations.

9. In his edict of 1671, Friedrich repealed the prohibition of Jewish immigration (to Berlin). During this time many Jewish families came to Berlin.

10. Some time later, the Elector invited persecuted Calvinists to come from France to Berlin.

11. Between 1820 and 1920, over six million Germans emigrated from Germany to the New World.

12. Hundreds of thousands returned, however, to their German homeland and spent the last years of their lives in Germany.

13. In 1895 Roentgen announced his great discovery. This public unveiling took place at his laboratory in Munich.
14. In the year 1903 the brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, carried out the first motor-driven flight with their self-built double deck plane.

15. In 1912 the English steam ship Titanic on its first voyage to New York collided with an iceberg and sank with 1500 people onboard.

16. In his autobiography the politician described the influences of his education on his personal development. His description is relatively believable.

17. The ancient Romans divided the year into only ten months. They began with the war god, Mars, and at the end (of the year) they counted down the seventh to tenth month with September to December. The second Roman emperor finally added two additional months: January and February.

18. The well-known works by Karl Friedrich Schinkel include many buildings, for example, museums, churches and castles. The introductory remarks about to be considered describe relatively unknown works by the architect and artist.