



MONUMENTS

Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe

Stelenfeld / Information place

Cora-Berliner-Str. 1
10117 Berlin

Tel: +49 (0) 30 200 766 - 0

Fax: +49 (0) 30 200 766 - 20

www.holocaust-mahnmal.de/en

The Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe in the centre of Berlin is Germany's central Holocaust memorial site, a place for remembrance and commemoration of six million victims.



Bayerischer Platz/ Schoeneberg district

The district of Schoeneberg, especially around the Bayerischer Platz, was a lively Jewish part of town before World War II. In the nineteen twenties, the Bayerisches Viertel was known colloquially as "Jewish Switzerland" since so many well-to-do Jews had settled there after the turn of the century. The neighbourhood's inhabitants of that time, for the most part doctors, lawyers, businessmen, and architects, had done well in Germany and were thoroughly integrated into its social network; they felt themselves to be not German Jews but Jewish Germans. The artist, Renata Stih and the historian, Frieder Schnock have constructed a memorial network which consists of eighty plaques; each poster became a mini-memorial. Each of the billboards shows pre- and postwar maps of the area.

Website in German only: <http://www.berlin-spuren.de/bayerischer.htm>

Memorial for the "Wives' Protest"

Rosenstrasse, Berlin (Mitte)

The monument commemorates the successful protest of non-Jewish women on behalf of their Jewish husbands.

Memorial Stone

Grosse Hamburgerstr. 26
10117 Berlin
Tel: +49 (0) 30 3043234

The memorial is dedicated to the victims of the annihilation camps and is located next to the cemetery.

Gleis 17 /Track 17

Berlin-Grunewald is a railway station in the Grunewald district of Berlin. It is served by the S-Bahn line S7.

Starting on October 18th, 1941, it was one of the major sites of deportation of the Berlin Jews. The trains left mainly for the ghettos of Litzmannstadt and Warsaw, from 1942 directly for the concentration camps Auschwitz and Theresienstadt. On October 18th 1991, a monument was inaugurated at the ramp leading to the former freight yard. The Deutsche Bahn had a memorial established on January 27th 1998 at the historic track 17 ("Gleis 17"), where most of the deportation trains departed.

Trains To Life, Trains To Death 1938-1945 U/S-Bahn Friedrichstr.

Memorial for the children who were transported to England from the railway station Friedrichstrasse in Berlin during the Nazi regime.



German Resistance Memorial Center

Stauffenbergstr. 13 – 14
Entrance through the commemorative courtyard
10785 Berlin-Mitte
Tel: +49 (0) 30 26995000
Fax: +49 (0) 30 26995010
Email: sekretariat@gdw-berlin.de
www.gdw-berlin.de/index-e.php

An extensive permanent exhibition, a series of temporary special exhibitions, events, and a range of publications document and illustrate resistance to National Socialism. The center's goal is to show how individual persons and groups took action against the National Socialist dictatorship from 1933 to 1945 and made use of what freedom of action they had.



Silent Heroes Memorial Center

Rosenthalerstr. 39
10178 Berlin
www.gedenkstaette-stille-helden.de/english.html

The Silent Heroes Memorial Center, part of the German Resistance Memorial Center Foundation, is continuing to collect reports, photos, and documents, recording oral memories of the events in audio and video form.

Empty Library

Bebelplatz (Mitte), Berlin

Empty white book shelves placed underground commemorate the book burning of 1933 in Berlin. The Memorial by Micha Ullman opened in 1995 in Bebelplatz.



Memorial and Museum Sachsenhausen

Strasse der Nationen 22

16515 Oranienburg

Tel: +49 (0) 30 33012000

Visitor information: +49 (0) 30 3301200200

Fax: +49 (0) 30 3301200201

www.stiftung-bg.de/gums/en/index.htm

The Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp was built in the summer of 1936 by concentration camp prisoners from the Emsland camps. Between 1936 and 1945 more than 200,000 people were imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp.