

## Comenius timetable for Vienna

French: Arrival: 28.11. at 19:20  
 Departure: 5.12. at 15:00  
 4 teachers, 18 pupils

Spanish: Arrival: 28.11. at 12:00  
 Departure: 4.12. at 12:30  
 3 teachers, 18 pupils

Mo 28.11.		Arrival at the airport
Tu 29.11.	08:00	Welcome at school
	09:30	presentation of our working results
	12:00	lunch
	13:00	different workshops
	until 16:10	
We 30.11.	08:00	meeting at school - building groups for a quiz in the Inner City
	until 12:00	coming back to school
	12:00	lunch
	13:00	different workshops
	until 16:10	
	18:00	event for the Comenius pupils, their families and teachers
		Presentation of our working results
	until 20:00	
Th 01.12.	08:00	meeting at school
	09:00	guided tour at the Main library of Vienna
	10:40	guided tour at the National library of Vienna
	12:30	lunch in the Inner City
	15:00	Schönbrunn
	until 17:00	
Fr 02.12.	08:00	meeting at school
		workshops - presentation of the working results
	12:00	lunch
	13:00	visiting the Christkindlmarkt
	until 17:30	
Sa 03.12.	08:00	meeting in front of the school
		Going to the "Papiermühle" to make your own paper
	11:00	guided tour - making paper
		Fassldorf + Adventmarkt
	~19:00	coming back to school
Su 04.12.		Staying with families
		departure of the Spanish pupils and teachers
Mo 05.12.	08:00	working for our common book
	11:00	departure of the French pupils and teachers

## Comenius Arbeitsplan

Mo 28.11.	Ankunft der Franzosen und Spanier - Begrüßung am Flughafen  Franzosen: Ankunft: 28.11. um 19:20  Spanier: Ankunft: 28.11.: IB 3576 11:45	<b>normaler Unterricht für Schüler der 4E und 5A</b>  <b>(Schulsachen nicht vergessen!)</b>
Di 29.11.	8:00 Schule - Begrüßung, Frühstück  Kennenlernspiel  Präsentationen der Arbeitsergebnisse („From Library to Cibrary“, Bibliotheksmodelle, Fortsetzungsgeschichte)  Gruppenbildung  12:00 Mittagessen in der Schule  ab 13:00 - ca. 16:10 Arbeitsgruppen	kein regulärer Unterricht für Schüler der 4E, 5A
Mi 30.11.	8:00 Treffpunkt in der Schule – Rätselralley in der Innenstadt  12:00 Mittagessen in der Schule  ab 13:00 – ca. 16:10  Arbeitsgruppen  18:00 – 20:00 Projektpräsentation mit anschließendem Buffet (Veranstaltung für Eltern, Gastfamilien, Schüler, Lehrer) (Ansprachen/Präsentationen/Fotos/Filme/Modelle)	kein regulärer Unterricht für Schüler der 4E, 5A
Do 1.12.	8:00 Treffpunkt in der Schule  NUR Spanier und Franzosen besuchen die Nationalbibliothek/Hauptbücherei  12:00 Mittagessen unterwegs  Nachmittag: Schönbrunn (Schlossbesichtigung, Tiergarten, Wagenburg, ...) und Weihnachtsmarkt  Bis ~17:00	<b>normaler Unterricht für alle Schüler der 4E und 5A</b>  <b>(Schulsachen nicht vergessen!)</b>
Fr 2.12.	8:00 Schule  Arbeitsgruppen  12:00 Mittagessen in der Schule  ab 13:00 bis ca. 17:30: Franzosen und Spanier besuchen	kein regulärer Unterricht für Schüler der 4E, 5A

	Christkindlmärkte (Altes AKH, Rathausplatz, Freyung)	
Sa 3.12.	<p>8:00 (pünktlich!) Abfahrt von der Schule</p> <p>11:00 Papiermühle in Bad Großpertholz und Adventmarkt im Fassldorf</p> <p>Die Kinder bekommen für diesen Tag ein Lunchpaket.</p> <p>Rückkehr (Schule) ca. 17:30</p>	<b>NUR Franzosen und Spanier</b>
So 4.12.	<p>In den Gastfamilien</p> <p>Abreise der <b>Spanier</b> – 10:30 am Flughafen</p>	
Mo 5.12.	<p>8:00 – 10:00 Arbeitsgruppen</p> <p>10:00 – 11:00 Verabschiedung und Abreise der Franzosen (fahren selbstständig zum Flughafen)</p>	<p>08:00 – 10:00 nur Schüler der 4E,</p> <p>10:00 – 11:00 Schüler der 4E, 5A</p> <p>ab 11:00 normaler Unterricht für alle Schüler der 4E und 5A <b>(Schulsachen!)</b></p>

## Investigate Historical Vienna

You start your walk in the first district at “2 Georg-Koch (Coch)- Platz”, very close to the former Imperial and Royal Ministry of War. At this address you will find the famous building of the Postal Savings Bank, which was built

by (1) \_\_\_\_\_ - one of the most famous architects of that time. If you look closely, you might recognize as building material a material (metal), completely new for this time, which is (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Unlike the builders of the Age of Promoterism (1840-1914) , he tries to emphasize the central section. Except building a protruding roof above the entrance and the flower boxes, he uses the following effects:

(3) \_\_\_\_\_, (4) \_\_\_\_\_,  
(5) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Now you follow “Biberstraße“ in the direction of “Dr. Karl-Lueger Platz” – named after a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ - , where you pass, diagonally opposite the building of the Postal Savings Bank, the Ministry of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ . You find the next place at

“8 Parkring ”. Here you are standing in front of the palace of the Archduke Wilhelm or of the Teutonic Order (Deutscher Ritterorden), which was built in (8) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Astonishingly, when you take a look at the facade, it reminds us of an already bygone historical epoch, called (9) \_\_\_\_\_ .

The main part of the house is especially emphasized by the typical columns, which are (10) \_\_\_\_\_ columns (try to find out, which type of columns the architect has chosen here).

Walk along the Ring to “16 Kärntnerring” until you finally get to the former

**Palais Württemberg**, which has been a hotel since (13) \_\_\_\_\_ . Today

there is the (14) \_\_\_\_\_ on its premises. Though

the facade of the Hotel \_\_\_\_\_ reminds you rather of early

Historism ,– (15) \_\_\_\_\_ - , there are also typical

elements of the Age of Promoterism (1840-1914), such as

(16) \_\_\_\_\_, (17) \_\_\_\_\_ or

(18) \_\_\_\_\_.

At the opera house you leave the Ring and visit the probably most famous building of Vienna Modernism, the "**Sezession**" in '2 Friedrichstraße'. It was built in only six months by (19) \_\_\_\_\_

in (20) \_\_\_\_\_. The people saw it as a kind of 'Temple of Art', where above its entrance a frieze of (21) \_\_\_\_\_ should symbolically guard it. Also notable is the famous inscription over the portal:

(22) \_\_\_\_\_. Can you find out what it means? (23) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

Today the house near the „Naschmarkt“ with the golden leaves, which is lovingly called (24) \_\_\_\_\_ by the Viennese, is still used as a place for exhibitions of (25) \_\_\_\_\_.

If you look back a last time you will hopefully recognize at the entrance the repeatedly used ornament, the (26) \_\_\_\_\_.

It was the symbol of the artists who dissociated themselves from the conservative group of artists and fought for a more modern way of art. By the way, do you know why the architect might have built a glass roof at the back of the building? (27) \_\_\_\_\_

But now back to the "Ringstrasse", which exists as such only since (28) \_\_\_\_\_.

At "Dr.Karl-Renner Ring" take a quick look at the "Palais Epstein".

Between 1870 and 1873 it was built for the banker with the same name by (29) \_\_\_\_\_. The horizontal and vertical lines of this building remind us of a palace of the (30) \_\_\_\_\_ time.

Here we have also got a special reference to the present: From 1922 to 2001 the (31) \_\_\_\_\_ was here. In the

meantime, from 1945 to 1955, the Soviet headquarters were here. On your way to the city walk through “Schottengasse” and next to the ladies fashion store “Kohlroser” walk through the passage into the “Schottenhof”. This block of buildings is a typical example for the large blocks with rented flats of the Age of the Promoterism (1840-1914). Though it is less spectacular than the flats of the upper middle classes, we can find two pieces of extraordinary information in the courtyard of the former monastery: (32) \_\_\_\_\_ and exactly opposite it the (33) \_\_\_\_\_ was founded on the premises in the courtyard in the year (34) \_\_\_\_\_.

Pay a short visit in devotion to the close-by church. It’s worth it because you’ll be able to recognize another epoch of style (35) \_\_\_\_\_.

Diagonally opposite you’ll find the Palais Kinsky. Can you guess by its facade or the date of its construction to which epoch it belongs? (36) \_\_\_\_\_.

Now walk down “Herrengasse” until you get to “Michaelerplatz”. You’ll pass by the Landhaus (Country House). This is a historical place because, as you know, the (37) \_\_\_\_\_ started there in Vienna in (38) \_\_\_\_\_.

At “3 Michaelerplatz” you will now see a house that was named after its constructor (39) \_\_\_\_\_. There was a surge of wrath when this house was built because it was (40) \_\_\_\_\_.

(Why did people revolt so much against this house?)

Despite its modernity you’ll be able to find at least one thing that is similar to the Hofburg – the (41) \_\_\_\_\_.

Does the optical splitting of the facade have a deeper meaning?

(42) \_\_\_\_\_.

On your way back to “Graben” stop at “16 Kohlmarkt”. The smooth facade of the building which belongs to the bookshop of the publishers “Manz” is literally standing out in this area, in contrast to the other strongly structured buildings. Here Historism and Art nouveau are clashing against each other. Yet the design of the entrance has its justification; by setting back the front door the entrance has a special function, it serves as (43) \_\_\_\_\_, which is one of the aim of the architecture of the Art nouveau.

At the plague column you can hand in your questionnaires.