



EXPERIENCEPLUS!
BICYCLE TOURS SINCE 1972

Cycling Copenhagen to Berlin 16th – 29th July, 2016

Day Four – shuttle/ train/ ferry/ bicycle to Eutin

Highlights: 4 different modes of transportation - car, train that goes on the ferry, and bike!

A short shuttle to the nearby train station gets you going this morning-you'll travel on the iconic Berlin-Copenhagen line which goes directly onto the ferry to cross the Fehmarn Belt to enter Germany. Continue by train across the Fehmarn Sund bridge to the town of Oldenburg where you'll switch modes of transportation to hop on your bike and pedal to our two night stay in this German lakes region. Enjoy your first night in Germany with some bratwurst and beer! Distance: 38km (24 miles)

This evening's hotel:

Das kleine Hotel Eutin
Albert-Mahlstedt-Straße 6
23701 Eutin

Tel: +49 4521 85 80 441

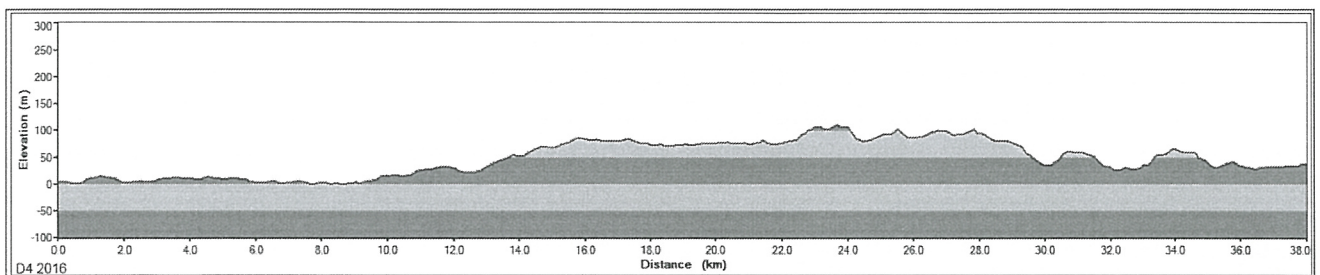
Tour Leader phone numbers:

Philipp: +49 (0)1577 ⁷⁷⁸⁸³¹¹ 2721381
Jessica: +49 (0)1573 148 6448

Ilaira: +49(0)1573 854 8988

In an emergency call 112

Today's Ride: We're going to test quite a few modes of transportation, first we'll shuttle to Vordingborg station, take the train that goes on a ferry to the German side. Leaving the ferry, the train will take us to Oldenburg (Holstein) where you'll start cycling. Make sure you prepare a **daypack** that contains everything you need in the morning until we'll meet the van and bikes in Germany: that is, toothbrush, morning toiletry, bike gear (you can change on the ferry or in Oldenburg at the station), Passport, money, camera, and anything else you might want with you. We'll ask you to have your big piece of luggage down before breakfast that day. In Germany, we'll bike from Oldenburg to the Weissenhäuser Beach and then turn south heading towards Eutin.



Lunch and Dinner: Have lunch on the ferry, and enjoy your last great smørbrød. Dinner will be on your own tonight in Eutin.

You Might Like to Know: The change from Denmark to Germany might not be very obvious and that is quite normal since the Duchy of Schleswig, or Southern Jutland, was originally an integral part of Denmark. Schleswig and Holstein have at different times belonged in part or completely to either Denmark or Germany, or have been virtually independent of both nations. For many centuries, the King of Denmark was both a Danish Duke of Schleswig and a German Duke of Holstein.



Cycling Copenhagen to Berlin

16th – 29th July, 2016

The German national awakening that followed the Napoleonic Wars gave rise to a strong popular movement in Holstein and Southern Schleswig for unification with a new Prussian-dominated Germany. This development was paralleled by an equally strong Danish national awakening in Denmark and Northern Schleswig. This movement called for the complete reintegration of Schleswig into the Kingdom of Denmark and demanded an end to discrimination against Danes in Schleswig. The ensuing conflict is sometimes called the Schleswig-Holstein Question. In 1848, King Frederick VII of Denmark declared that he would grant Denmark a liberal constitution and the immediate goal for the Danish national movement was to ensure that this constitution would not only give rights to all Danes, i.e., not only in the Kingdom of Denmark, but also to Danes (and Germans) living in Schleswig. Furthermore, they demanded protection for the Danish language in Schleswig.

Representatives of German-minded Schleswig-Holsteiners demanded that Schleswig-Holstein receive its own constitution and that Schleswig join Holstein as a member of the German Confederation. These demands were rejected by the Danish government in 1848, and the Germans of Holstein and southern Schleswig rebelled. This gave start to the First Schleswig War (1848–51), which ended in a Danish victory at Idstedt.

In 1863, conflict broke out again when King Frederick VII of Denmark died without legitimate issue. According to the order of succession, Schleswig and Holstein were to be separated but the separation of the two duchies was challenged by the Augustenborg heir, who claimed to be the rightful heir of both Schleswig and Holstein. The promulgation of a common constitution for Denmark and Schleswig in November 1863 prompted Otto von Bismarck to intervene and Prussia and Austria declared war on Denmark. This was the Second War of Schleswig, which ended in Danish defeat. Nevertheless, the question never seemed to be solved because of the big minorities living on either side of the new border.

Following the defeat of Germany in World War I, the Allied powers arranged a plebiscite in northern and central Schleswig. The plebiscite was conducted under the auspices of an international commission. The prevailing vote in an entire zone was to decide the outcome. In Northern Schleswig, 75% voted for reunification with Denmark and 25% voted for Germany. In central Schleswig, the results were reversed; 80% voted for Germany and just 20% for Denmark, primarily in Flensburg. Even nowadays, you find a Danish minority in Schleswig-Holstein, which is represented in the state parliament and has schools teaching in Danish.

Our final destination Eutin is the birthplace of the romantic composer Carl Maria von Weber. To honor him, an open-air theater was built in the park of Eutin Castle in 1951, and operas are performed there in July and August during the Eutin Opera Summer Festival (Eutiner Festspiele). The festival includes music students in Eutin as well as students from the University of Kansas in Lawrence, Kansas, US, which is twin city of Eutin.



EXPERIENCEPLUS!
BICYCLE TOURS SINCE 1972

Cycling Copenhagen to Berlin 16th – 29th July, 2016

Bicycle safety tips:

ABC Quick Check (30 second safety check) Every day check for:

A: Air in your tires;

B: Brakes - make sure they are working properly and don't drag on the wheel;

C: Chain, crank and cassette - make sure the drive train is working smoothly (rain yesterday? Check for debris or oil, etc.) /Quick Check: Double check all your quick releases

Danish/ German Lesson of the Day:

Bid a farewell to Denmark saying: "*Farvel*"

And be "*Willkommen*" (welcome) in Germany.

In Germany the most common way to greet someone throughout the day is: *Guten Tag* (literally, "good day")

And being polite is pretty easy:

Thank you is: *Danke* or Thank you very much: *Danke schön*

For please and your welcome Germans use the same word: *Bitte*



Day 4 Stege to Eutin

Towns for Navigation: Weissenhäuser Strand (7 km), Eutin (38 km)

