

# ENGLISH PLUS

WITH  
ANSWER  
KEY

## PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



# LISTENING

# GERMANY

# Listening | Germany

## Listening Practice | Intermediate

1. *Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.*

### GERMANY

Germany has more people than any country in Europe, not counting Russia. Industry has made Germany wealthy. It is the dominant economic power in [1]\_\_\_\_\_. Its factories make steel, cars, cameras, chemicals, and machines of every type. Yet Germany lay in ruins in 1945, after its defeat in World War II.

### GERMANY'S LAND

[2]\_\_\_\_\_ lies at the heart of Europe. Berlin is its capital and largest city.

[3]\_\_\_\_\_ European countries border Germany on all sides. But the country has a seacoast to the north, where it meets the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. Hamburg, a city near the North Sea, is Germany's major seaport.

Low-lying plains spread over northern Germany. This is a largely agricultural area. The plains rise to [4]\_\_\_\_\_ hills in [5]\_\_\_\_\_ Germany. Frankfurt is a manufacturing and business center in central Germany. Frankfurters (hot dogs) are named after a sausage made in Frankfurt.

Rivers have [6]\_\_\_\_\_ [7]\_\_\_\_\_ in the hills. The Rhine, a [8]\_\_\_\_\_ river of Europe, flows through western Germany. Boats on the [9]\_\_\_\_\_ carry freight and passengers. [10]\_\_\_\_\_ countryside, picturesque towns, and old castles lie along the Rhine.

To the [11]\_\_\_\_\_, Germany extends into the Alps. The Bavarian Alps, as Germany's mountains are called, include some spectacular scenery and a fairytale castle. The castle was built for Louis II of [12]\_\_\_\_\_, who is sometimes [13]\_\_\_\_\_ Mad King Ludwig. The Black Forest—a dense evergreen forest—is in southwestern Germany. It's a favorite spot for hikers.

Munich is the largest city in southern Germany. Every [14]\_\_\_\_\_, people come to Munich for the Oktoberfest. At this lively festival, they drink the beer for which southern Germany is famous.

Expressways—known as autobahns—run through Germany and link German cities. Parts of the autobahn have no speed limits. [15]\_\_\_\_\_ can drive as fast as they want. Yet there are few accidents. The road is well designed, and most of the cars are German made. They are examples of fine German engineering.

## WORLD WAR II

One of the most destructive dictators the world has ever known [16] \_\_\_\_\_ Germany from 1933 to 1945. His name was Adolf Hitler, and he led the Nazi Party. Hitler rose to power after Germany's [17] \_\_\_\_\_ in [18] \_\_\_\_\_ War I (1914-1918). He promised to make Germany great again, and he set out to conquer Germany's neighbors. In 1939, Hitler invaded Poland, starting World War II. The war was long and costly, and Germany lost.

## DIVIDED AND UNITED

After World War II, Germany was divided into two countries: East Germany and West Germany. East Germany had a Communist government and took [19] \_\_\_\_\_ from the Soviet Union. West Germany became a [20] \_\_\_\_\_ that received support from the United States and other [21] \_\_\_\_\_ [22] \_\_\_\_\_.

The boundary between East Germany and West Germany ran [23] \_\_\_\_\_ Berlin. East Germany put up barbed wire along the border. A concrete wall divided Berlin. The Berlin Wall kept East Germans from leaving their country for the wealthier West Germany. With the fall of [24] \_\_\_\_\_ in 1989, the wall came down. It was a joyous [25] \_\_\_\_\_ for Germans on both sides. The two Germanys were [26] \_\_\_\_\_ in 1990.

## CENTURIES OF DIVISION

Germany has known little unity throughout its history. Until 1871, the land now known as Germany [27] \_\_\_\_\_ of many small kingdoms. Prussia in the north was the most powerful of these kingdoms. Prussia's prime minister, Otto von Bismarck, led efforts to unite the kingdoms. In 1871, they came together to form the German Empire. Prussia's king, [28] \_\_\_\_\_ I, was crowned emperor of Germany.

## GERMAN CULTURE

[29] \_\_\_\_\_ has produced great thinkers, composers, and artists. Johannes Gutenberg, for example, invented the printing press [30] \_\_\_\_\_ 1450. He made it possible to publish books. Afterward, more and more people learned to read. A German priest, Martin [31] \_\_\_\_\_, broke away from the Roman Catholic [32] \_\_\_\_\_ in 1512. The Protestant churches all grew out of the movement Luther started.

German thinkers such as Immanuel Kant, G. W. F. Hegel, and Friedrich Nietzsche wrote key books of western philosophy. The list of German composers contains many of the great names of classical music. [33] \_\_\_\_\_ Frideric Handel, Johann [34] \_\_\_\_\_ Bach, Johannes

Brahms, Ludwig van Beethoven, Robert Schumann, and Richard [35] \_\_\_\_\_ were Germans. Albrecht Dürer is Germany's most important painter.

- |               |               |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. Europe     | B. Scenic     | C. Germany   |
| D. powers     | E. called     | F. George    |
| G. Church     | H. William    | I. democracy |
| J. central    | K. Wagner-all | L. Germany   |
| M. through    | N. ruled      | O. carved    |
| P. orders     | Q. Communism  | R. Luther    |
| S. rolling    | T. World      | U. major     |
| V. reunited   | W. valleys    | X. defeat    |
| Y. Rhine      | Z. People     | AA. south    |
| BB. Sebastian | CC. occasion  | DD. Bavaria  |
| EE. Western   | FF. consisted | GG. October  |
| HH. around    | II. Other     | .            |

## Listening Practice | Advanced

2. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

### GERMANY

[1] \_\_\_\_\_ has more people than any country in [2] \_\_\_\_\_, not counting [3] \_\_\_\_\_. Industry has made Germany [4] \_\_\_\_\_. It is the dominant economic power in Europe. Its factories make steel, cars, [5] \_\_\_\_\_, chemicals, and machines of [6] \_\_\_\_\_ type. Yet Germany lay in ruins in 1945, [7] \_\_\_\_\_ its defeat in [8] \_\_\_\_\_ War II.

### GERMANY'S LAND

Germany lies at the heart of Europe. Berlin is its capital and largest city. Other [9] \_\_\_\_\_ countries border Germany on all sides. But the [10] \_\_\_\_\_ has a seacoast to the north, where it meets the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. Hamburg, a city near the North Sea, is Germany's [11] \_\_\_\_\_ [12] \_\_\_\_\_.

[13] \_\_\_\_\_ plains spread over northern Germany. This is a largely [14] \_\_\_\_\_ area. The [15] \_\_\_\_\_ rise to rolling [16] \_\_\_\_\_ in central [17] \_\_\_\_\_. Frankfurt is a [18] \_\_\_\_\_ and [19] \_\_\_\_\_ center in central Germany. Frankfurters (hot dogs) are named [20] \_\_\_\_\_ a sausage made in [21] \_\_\_\_\_.

Rivers have carved valleys in the hills. The [22] \_\_\_\_\_, a [23] \_\_\_\_\_ river of Europe, flows [24] \_\_\_\_\_ [25] \_\_\_\_\_ Germany. [26] \_\_\_\_\_ on the Rhine carry freight and passengers. Scenic [27] \_\_\_\_\_, picturesque towns, and old [28] \_\_\_\_\_ lie [29] \_\_\_\_\_ the Rhine.

To the south, [30] \_\_\_\_\_ extends into the Alps. The Bavarian Alps, as [31] \_\_\_\_\_ mountains are called, include some spectacular scenery and a fairytale [32] \_\_\_\_\_. The [33] \_\_\_\_\_ was [34] \_\_\_\_\_ for Louis II of Bavaria, who is sometimes called Mad King [35] \_\_\_\_\_. The Black [36] \_\_\_\_\_ dense evergreen forest-is in [37] \_\_\_\_\_ [38] \_\_\_\_\_. It's a favorite spot for [39] \_\_\_\_\_.

Munich is the largest city in [40] \_\_\_\_\_ Germany. Every October, [41] \_\_\_\_\_ come to Munich for the Oktoberfest. At this lively [42] \_\_\_\_\_, they drink the beer for which

[43] \_\_\_\_\_ Germany is [44] \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[45] \_\_\_\_\_ as autobahns-run through Germany and link [46] \_\_\_\_\_ cities.  
Parts of the [47] \_\_\_\_\_ have no speed limits. [48] \_\_\_\_\_ can drive as fast as they want. Yet [49] \_\_\_\_\_ are few accidents. The road is well designed, and most of the cars are [50] \_\_\_\_\_ made. They are examples of fine German engineering.

## WORLD WAR II

One of the most [51] \_\_\_\_\_ [52] \_\_\_\_\_ the [53] \_\_\_\_\_ has ever known ruled [54] \_\_\_\_\_ from 1933 to 1945. His name was Adolf [55] \_\_\_\_\_, and he led the Nazi Party. [56] \_\_\_\_\_ rose to power after Germany's defeat in [57] \_\_\_\_\_ War I (1914-1918). He promised to make Germany great again, and he set out to conquer Germany's neighbors. In 1939, Hitler [58] \_\_\_\_\_ [59] \_\_\_\_\_, starting [60] \_\_\_\_\_ War II. The war was long and costly, and Germany lost.

## DIVIDED AND [61]

After World War II, [62] \_\_\_\_\_ was divided into two countries: East Germany and West [63] \_\_\_\_\_. East Germany had a Communist [64] \_\_\_\_\_ and took orders from the Soviet Union. West Germany became a democracy that [65] \_\_\_\_\_ support from the [66] \_\_\_\_\_ [67] \_\_\_\_\_ and [68] \_\_\_\_\_ Western [69] \_\_\_\_\_.

The boundary [70] \_\_\_\_\_ East Germany and West Germany ran [71] \_\_\_\_\_ [72] \_\_\_\_\_. East Germany put up barbed wire along the border. A concrete wall divided Berlin. The Berlin Wall kept East Germans from [73] \_\_\_\_\_ their country for the wealthier West Germany. With the fall of Communism in 1989, the wall came down. It was a joyous occasion for [74] \_\_\_\_\_ on both sides. The two Germanys were reunited in 1990.

## CENTURIES OF DIVISION

Germany has [75] \_\_\_\_\_ little [76] \_\_\_\_\_ throughout its [77] \_\_\_\_\_. Until 1871, the land now known as [78] \_\_\_\_\_ consisted of many small kingdoms. Prussia in the north was the most [79] \_\_\_\_\_ of these kingdoms. Prussia's prime minister, Otto von Bismarck, led [80] \_\_\_\_\_ to unite the kingdoms. In 1871, they came together to form the German [81] \_\_\_\_\_. Prussia's king, William I, was [82] \_\_\_\_\_ emperor of Germany.

## [83] \_\_\_\_\_ CULTURE

[84] \_\_\_\_\_ has produced [85] \_\_\_\_\_ thinkers, composers, and [86] \_\_\_\_\_. Johannes [87] \_\_\_\_\_, for example, invented the printing press around 1450. He made it [88] \_\_\_\_\_ to publish books. [89] \_\_\_\_\_, more and more people learned to read. A German [90] \_\_\_\_\_, Martin Luther, [91] \_\_\_\_\_ away from the Roman Catholic Church in 1512. The [92] \_\_\_\_\_ churches all grew out of the movement [93] \_\_\_\_\_ started.

[94] \_\_\_\_\_ thinkers such as Immanuel Kant, G. W. F. Hegel, and [95] \_\_\_\_\_ Nietzsche wrote key books of western philosophy. The list of [96] \_\_\_\_\_ [97] \_\_\_\_\_ contains many of the great names of [98] \_\_\_\_\_ music. George Frideric [99] \_\_\_\_\_, Johann [100] \_\_\_\_\_ Bach, Johannes [101] \_\_\_\_\_, Ludwig van Beethoven, Robert [102] \_\_\_\_\_, and Richard Wagner-all were Germans. Albrecht Dürer is [103] \_\_\_\_\_ most important [104] \_\_\_\_\_.

# Spelling Practice

3. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

## GERMANJ

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- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_

## GERMANY'S LAGD

Germany lies at the heart of Europ. Berlin is its capital and largest city. Other European countries border Germane on all sides. But the country has a seacoast to tha north, where it meets the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. Hamburg, a city near the North Sea, is Girmany's major seaport.

- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_

Low-lying plains spread ovir northern Germany. This is a largely agricultural area. The plains rise too rolling hills in central Germany. Frankfurt is a manufacturing and business centar in central Germany. Frankfurters (hot dogs) our named after a sausage made in Frankfurt.

- 12. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_

Rivers have carved valleys in the hills. The Rhine, a major river off Europe, flows through western Germany. Boazs on the Rhine carry freight and passengers. Scenic countryside, picturesque towns, and ald castles lie along tha Rhine.

- 16. \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. \_\_\_\_\_

To the south, Germani extends into the Alps. The Bavarian Alps, as Germany's mountains are called, include some spectacular scenery and a fairytale castle. The castle was built for Louis IIE of Bavaria, who is sometimes called Mad King Ludwig. The Black Forest-a dinse evergreen forest-is in southwestern Germany. It'se a favorite spot for hikers.

- 20. \_\_\_\_\_
- 21. \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. \_\_\_\_\_
- 23. \_\_\_\_\_
- 24. \_\_\_\_\_

Munich is the largest city in sothern Germany. Every October, people come to Munich for the Oktoberfest. At this lively festivle, they drink the beer fore which southern Germany is famous.

- 25. \_\_\_\_\_
- 26. \_\_\_\_\_
- 27. \_\_\_\_\_

Expressways-known az autobahns-run through Germany and link German cities. Parts of the autobahn have no speed limits. People kan drive as fast as they want. Yet their are few accidents. The road is well designed, and most of the cars are Girman made. They are examples of fin German engineering.

- 28. \_\_\_\_\_
- 29. \_\_\_\_\_
- 30. \_\_\_\_\_
- 31. \_\_\_\_\_
- 32. \_\_\_\_\_



**WORLD WAR II**

33.

One of the most destructive dictators the world has ever known ruled Germany from 1933 to 1945. His name was Adolf Hitler, and he led the Nazi Party. Hitler rose to power after Germany's defeat in World War I (1914-1918). He promised to make Germany great again, and he set out to conquer Germany's neighbors. In 1939, Hitler invaded Poland, starting World War II. The war was long and costly, and Germany lost.

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**DIVIDED AND UNIFIED**

40.

After World War II, Germany was divided into two countries: East Germany and West Germany. East Germany had a Communist government and took orders from the Soviet Union. West Germany became a democracy that received support from the United States and other Western powers.

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The boundary between East Germany and West Germany ran through Berlin. East Germany put up barbed wire along the border. A concrete wall divided Berlin. The Berlin Wall kept East Germans from leaving their country for the wealthier West Germany. With the fall of Communism in 1989, the wall came down. It was a joyous occasion for Germans on both sides. The two Germanys were reunited in 1990.

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**CENTURIES OF DIVISION**

52.

Germany has known little unity throughout its history. Until 1871, the land now known as Germany consisted of many small kingdoms. Prussia in the north was the most powerful of these kingdoms. Prussia's prime minister, Otto von Bismarck, led efforts to unite the kingdoms. In 1871, they came together to form the German Empire. Prussia's king, William I, was crowned emperor of Germany.

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**GERMAN CULTURE**

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64.

65.

German thinkers such as Immanuel Kant, G. W. F. Hegel, and Friedrich Nietzsche wrote key books of Western philosophy. The list of German composers contains many of the great names of classical music. George Frideric Handel, Johann Sebastian Bach, Johannes Brahms, Ludwig van Beethoven, Robert Schumann, and Richard Wagner—all were Germans.

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Albrecht Dürer is Germany's most important painter.

71.

# Listening | Germany

## Listening Practice | Intermediate

1. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

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### GERMANY'S LAND

[2] Germany lies at the heart of Europe. Berlin is its capital and largest city.

[3] Other European countries border Germany on all sides. But the country has a seacoast to the north, where it meets the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. Hamburg, a city near the North Sea, is Germany's major seaport.

Low-lying plains spread over northern Germany. This is a largely agricultural area. The plains rise to [4] rolling hills in [5] central Germany. Frankfurt is a manufacturing and business center in central Germany. Frankfurters (hot dogs) are named after a sausage made in Frankfurt.

Rivers have [6] carved [7] valleys in the hills. The Rhine, a [8] major river of Europe, flows through western Germany. Boats on the [9] Rhine carry freight and passengers. [10] Scenic countryside, picturesque towns, and old castles lie along the Rhine.

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## DIVIDED AND UNITED

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- |               |               |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. Europe     | B. Scenic     | C. Germany   |
| D. powers     | E. called     | F. George    |
| G. Church     | H. William    | I. democracy |
| J. central    | K. Wagner-all | L. Germany   |
| M. through    | N. ruled      | O. carved    |
| P. orders     | Q. Communism  | R. Luther    |
| S. rolling    | T. World      | U. major     |
| V. reunited   | W. valleys    | X. defeat    |
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| BB. Sebastian | CC. occasion  | DD. Bavaria  |
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# Listening Practice | Advanced

2. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

## GERMANY

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## GERMANY'S LAND

Germany lies at the heart of Europe. Berlin is its capital and largest city. Other [9] European countries border Germany on all sides. But the [10] country has a seacoast to the north, where it meets the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. Hamburg, a city near the North Sea, is Germany's [11] major [12] seaport.

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## WORLD WAR II

One of the most [51] **destructive** [52] **dictators** the [53] **world** has ever known ruled [54] **Germany** from 1933 to 1945. His name was Adolf [55] **Hitler**, and he led the Nazi Party. [56] **Hitler** rose to power after Germany's defeat in [57] **World** War I (1914-1918). He promised to make Germany great again, and he set out to conquer Germany's neighbors. In 1939, Hitler [58] **invaded** [59] **Poland**, starting [60] **World** War II. The war was long and costly, and Germany lost.

## DIVIDED AND [61] UNITED

After World War II, [62] **Germany** was divided into two countries: East Germany and West [63] **Germany**. East Germany had a Communist [64] **government** and took orders from the Soviet Union. West Germany became a democracy that [65] **received** support from the [66] **United** [67] **States** and [68] **other** Western [69] **powers** .

The boundary [70] **between** East Germany and West Germany ran [71] **through** [72] **Berlin**. East Germany put up barbed wire along the border. A concrete wall divided Berlin. The Berlin Wall kept East Germans from [73] **leaving** their country for the wealthier West Germany. With the fall of Communism in 1989, the wall came down. It was a joyous occasion for [74] **Germans** on both sides. The two Germanys were reunited in 1990.

## CENTURIES OF DIVISION

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[94] **German** \_\_\_\_\_ thinkers such as Immanuel Kant, G. W. F. Hegel, and [95] **Friedrich** \_\_\_\_\_ Nietzsche wrote key books of western philosophy. The list of [96] **German** \_\_\_\_\_ [97] **composers** \_\_\_\_\_ contains many of the great names of [98] **classical** \_\_\_\_\_ music. George Frideric [99] **Handel** \_\_\_\_\_, Johann [100] **Sebastian** \_\_\_\_\_ Bach, Johannes [101] **Brahms** \_\_\_\_\_, Ludwig van Beethoven, Robert [102] **Schumann** \_\_\_\_\_, and Richard Wagner-all were Germans. Albrecht Dürer is [103] **Germany's** \_\_\_\_\_ most important [104] **painter** \_\_\_\_\_.



# Spelling Practice

3. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

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Germany lies at the heart of **Europ**. Berlin is its capital and largest city. Other European countries border **Germane** on all sides. But the country has a seacoast to **tha** north, where it meets the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. Hamburg, a city near the North Sea, is **Girmany's** major seaport.

Low-lying plains spread **ovir** northern Germany. This is a largely agricultural area. The plains rise **too** rolling hills in central Germany. Frankfurt is a manufacturing and business **centar** in central Germany. Frankfurters (hot dogs) **our** named after a sausage made in Frankfurt.

Rivers have carved valleys in the hills. The Rhine, a major river **off** Europe, flows through western Germany. **Boazs** on the Rhine carry freight and passengers. Scenic countryside, picturesque towns, and **ald** castles lie along **tha** Rhine.

To the south, **Germani** extends into the Alps. The Bavarian Alps, as Germany's mountains are **called**, include some spectacular scenery and a fairytale castle. The castle was built for Louis **IIE** of Bavaria, who is sometimes called Mad King Ludwig. The Black Forest-a **dinse** evergreen forest-is in southwestern Germany. It's**e** a favorite spot for hikers.

Munich is the largest city in **sothern** Germany. Every October, people come to Munich for the Oktoberfest. At this lively **festivle**, they drink the beer **fore** which southern Germany is famous.

Expressways-known **az** autobahns-run through Germany and link German cities. Parts of the autobahn have no speed limits. People **kan** drive as fast as they want. Yet **their** are few accidents. The road is well designed, and most of the cars are **Girman** made. They are examples of **fin** German engineering.

1. **GERMANY**

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5. **every**

6. **after**

7. **LAND**

8. **Europe**

9. **Germany**

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**WORLD WAR II**

One **off** the most destructive dictators the world has ever known ruled Germany **frome** 1933 to 1945. His name was Adolf Hitler, and he led the Nazi Party. **Hitlir** rose to power after Germany’s defeat in World War I (1914-1918). He promised to make Germany great again, and he set out to **conquir** Germany’s neighbors. In 1939, Hitler invaded Poland, starting World War II. The war was **longe** and costly, and Germany lost.

**DIVIDED AND UNITEDE**

**Aftir** World War II, Germany was divided into two countries: East **Germanee** and West Germany. East Germany had a Communist government and took orders from the **Soveit** Union. West Germany became a democracy that received support **frome** the United States and **othre** Western powers.

The boundary **betwein** East Germany and West Germany ran through **Birlin**. East Germany put up barbed wire along the border. A concrete wall divided Berlin. The Berlin Wall kept East Germans from leaving **they're** country for the wealthier West Germany. **Witb** the fall of Communism in 1989, the wall came down. It was **an** joyous occasion for Germans on both sides. The two Germanys **wur** reunited in 1990.

**CENTURIESE OF DIVISION**

Germany has known little unity throughout **it's** history. Until 1871, the land now known as Germany consisted of many **smal** kingdoms. Prussia **inn** the north was the most powerful of these kingdoms. Prussia’s prime minister, Otto von Bismarck, **ld** efforts to unite the kingdoms. In 1871, they came together to form the German Empire. Prussia’s **c** king, William I, was **crownd** emperor of Germany.

**GERMAN CULTIRE**

Germany has produced great thinkers, **composirs**, and artists. Johannes Gutenberg, for example, invented the printing press around 1450. **H** made it possible to publish books. Afterward, more **end** more people learned to read. A German **preist**, Martin Luther, broke away from the Roman Catholic Church in 1512. The Protestant churches all grew **owt** of the movement **Luthir** started.

German thinkers such as Immanuel Kant, G. W. **FE** Hegel, and Friedrich **Nitzsch** wrote key books of western philosophy. The list of German composers contains many **off** the great names of classical music. George Frideric Handel, Johann Sebastian Bach, **Johanes** Brahms, Ludwig van **Bethoven**, Robert Schumann, and Richard Wagner-all were Germans.

33. **WORLD**

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67. **Nietzsche**

68. **of**

69. **Johannes**

70. **Beethoven**

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Albrecht Dürer is Germany's most **emportant** painter.

71. important