



CULTUREGUIDE **AUSTRIA**

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AUSTRIA CULTUREGUIDE

This unit is published by the Intercultural Outreach Program of the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies at Brigham Young University as part of an effort to foster open cultural exchange within the educational community and to promote increased global understanding by providing meaningful cultural education tools.

Curriculum Development

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WHY STUDY CULTURES?

For most of us, cultures are misunderstood; they are nebulous, vague, and hidden. Like the famous iceberg analogy, we know that most of what a culture is cannot be seen. But what does that mean? And why, then, should we study cultures if we do not know what we're studying in the first place?

In the late twentieth century, Brigham Young University did not embrace a new discipline, but rather a new area of study—the study of cultures. Typically, anthropology is the social science that studies cultures. Why should they have all the fun? The study of cultures unites other academic disciplines (as needed), drawing upon literature, political science, sociology, and even the more applied areas of nursing, social work, law, and business. The study of cultures has grown into nothing short of a revolt against disciplines, “a mode of inquiry” that looks at things in new ways.¹

In 1982, the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies established Intercultural Outreach² as a formal program to help build bridges of intercultural understanding. Since then, more than 10,000 gratis cultural presentations have been given to local area public schools, taking students to new places using language, multimedia, and imagination. *CultureGuides* derive from the same expertise that has been honed in classrooms—with the exciting exception that these intercultural learning tools are not geographically bound. Thanks to the Internet, accessible multimedia technology, and our trusty eMACs, a limitless audience can learn about different cultures.

Globalization, the driving paradigm of the post-Cold War world, means that now, more than ever, culture matters. Culture is the invisible context that may keep us from understanding important people, places, and ideas; it exists whether or not we think about it. Intercultural education can help us, not only as an intellectual exercise, but also in very practical ways to combat racism, to expand business, and to communicate effectively.

CultureGuides share the same aim as Edward T. Hall, the eminent cultural scholar, to try to “make culture real.”³ Even though our “student guides” are not present in every classroom, we hope that *CultureGuides* will make classrooms of the mind and cultural laboratories wherever you may reside.

¹ Ziauddin Sardar and Borin Van Loon. *Introducing Cultural Studies*, Totem Books, New York, 1998.

² The program was originally called International Outreach when it was established in 1982, but it was renamed Intercultural Outreach in 2006 to better reflect its aims.

³ *The Edge: The E-Journal of Intercultural Relations*, summer 1998, Vol. 1(3), posted 10/11/98, <http://interculturalrelations.com/v1i3Summer1998/sum98sorrellshall.htm>.

TRADITIONS

AUSTRIAN CHRISTMAS MARKETS

Austrian Christmas markets, or *weihnachtsmärkte* [vy-nakhts-merkt-eh] (singular: weihnachtsmarkt), are outdoor markets set up near churches or other important city buildings about a month before Christmas Day. Although the weihnachtsmärkte are places where Austrians may buy Christmas decorations and gifts, they are also places where Austrians may enjoy the festivity of the Christmas holidays and socialize with friends and family. These markets are important to Austrian culture because they allow Austrians to celebrate the Christmas season while spending time with the most important people in their lives.



Starting Points

1. Do you and your family celebrate Christmas? What do you do to prepare for it? Many Austrians prepare for Christmas each year by visiting a weihnachtsmarkt. Weihnachtsmärkte help the Austrian people get into the Christmas spirit and give families a place to enjoy the holiday season together.
2. Think of a prominent building in your town. Is it ever decorated for holidays? How? Where do you usually shop for gifts? Important buildings in Austria are decorated at Christmastime, and booths selling Christmas gifts and ornaments are often set up in front of these buildings.
3. Look at a photo of an Austrian Christmas market (see **Traditions Visual 1**). Is there anything unusual about it? Are there similar holiday decorations in the United States? Christmas markets are a part of Austrian tradition and are set up every year at Christmastime. They allow people to enjoy the Christmas spirit, while shopping for presents and eating Christmas foods with friends and family members.



Information

Weihnachtsmärkte

For many people in the United States, Christmas is one of the most exciting and festive times of the year. Austrians love to celebrate the Christmas season as well. One of the most notable Christmas traditions in Austria is the tradition of Christmas markets, known as weihnachtsmärkte, which have existed for hundreds of years. Weihnachtsmärkte are open throughout the Christmas season.

Most of the time, weihnachtsmärkte are set up in front of prominent buildings in the city. Vienna often has five to seven large markets scattered among the city buildings. One of the most popular markets in the city of Vienna is located in front of the *rathaus* [rot-house], or townhall (see **Traditions Visual 1**). The market in front of the Rathaus is often called the *Christkindlmarkt* [krist-kindel-markt], or children's Christmas market, because there are special activities for children.

Another popular Viennese Christmas market is set up in front of the former royal palace in Vienna, called *Schönbrunn* [shooen-broon] (see **Traditions Visual 2**). The palace serves as a charming background for looking at gifts and eating food.

What do the markets look like?

Weihnachtsmärkte are a huge mesh of Christmas lights, booths, and decorations. The streets are lined with booths of various kinds that are decorated with lights and garlands (see **Traditions Visual 3**). At the Christkindlmarkt, the rathaus is brightly lit up and the trees surrounding the park in front of the rathaus are decorated with strings of large, glowing plastic balls of different colors and shapes. In the center of almost every weihnachtsmarkt is a large Christmas tree (see **Traditions Visual 4**).

At the rathaus weihnachtsmarkt, a huge advent calendar is made using the windows of the rathaus (see **Traditions Visual 5**). In each window is a number representing one of the twenty-five days until Christmas. After that day has passed, the number in the window is replaced with a transparent painting that is lit up each night.

What is sold at a weihnachtsmarkt?

Weihnachtsmärkte are filled with booths selling Christmas ornaments, decorations, candles, food, and many other Christmas goods. Food and drink are always some of the most popular items at weihnachtsmärkte.

Many booths at the market sell only food, usually pastries and desserts (see **Traditions Visual 6**). Literally hundreds of different kinds of pastries are sold in these booths, including breads, doughnuts, strudels, and cakes. In addition to pastries and desserts, *bratwurst* [brot-voorst], a kind of sausage, is sold. Bratwurst is usually fried, seasoned with a spice like curry, and wrapped in some type of bread.

Roasted nuts are another favorite food found at these markets. Generally, these nuts are roasted on the tops of barrels heated by small fires. The most popular type of roasted nuts are chestnuts, although several other kinds of nuts are also sold. Potatoes are cut into small pieces and roasted on the tops of barrels as well.

In Austria, there is also a special drink associated with Christmas called *punsch* [poonsch]. This drink is a mix between cider and fruit punch. It is sold hot and usually contains alcohol. Often, the booths selling punsch are large and busy because the drink is very popular. Punsch is sold in porcelain mugs, which are paid for with the purchase of the punsch. When a mug is returned, the money paid for the mug is refunded. A nonalcoholic variety of punsch known as *kinderpunsch* [kind-er-poonsch] is sold for children.

Other than a variety of food and drinks, there are many different gifts that can be purchased at weihnachtsmärkte. Markets are one way that craftsmen have been able to continue selling handmade items in Austria. Often, handmade straw ornaments in the shapes of stars are sold at booths. Wooden nativity scenes are also popular. Other items that can be purchased at the markets include wallets, candles, mittens, hats, and jewelry. Wreaths and other Christmas decorations are also favorite purchases (see **Traditions Visual 7**). Wreaths are usually made out of pine branches and are decorated with berries or candles.

What can you do at a weihnachtsmarkt?

In addition to buying food and gifts, participants do many other things at a weihnachtsmarkt. The simple act of going to a market and looking at the booths and shops while interacting with the other shoppers is a social event. At the rathaus Christkindlmarkt, there are activities for children both inside and outside the town hall.

Inside the rathaus, people of all ages may participate in creating various crafts for a small fee. They may roll out sugar-cookie dough, cut it into shapes, bake it, and then decorate the cookies (**see Traditions Visual 8**). They can also decorate wooden notebooks. Participants draw a simple design and then burn the design into the wooden cover of a notebook (**see Traditions Visual 9**).

Outside the rathaus weihnachtsmarkt there are many decorations and festive exhibits. Often, a train for children to ride runs around the perimeter and through the middle of the Weihnachtsmarkt. Also, there is a house set up where children can play with Christmas toys.

Weihnachtsmärkte and Austrian Culture

Weihnachtsmärkte are important to Austrian culture for many reasons. First of all, Austria is a country with deep historical ties to the Roman Catholic religion. Because of their ties to this religion, Austrians place a strong emphasis on Christmas. Markets are also important to Austrians because they provide a way to enjoy traditions and celebrate Austria's heritage. Austrians are proud of their traditions, especially their weihnachtsmärkte. These markets have continued other traditions such as allowing only small traders to sell their goods at the markets. This opportunity to sell items at profitable prices ensures that Austrian craftsmen will sell more high-quality hand-made goods, something Austrians are proud of as well.

One more reason the weihnachtsmärkte are important to Austrians is they give people a chance to spend time together. Family and friends are very important to Austrians, and spending time celebrating Christmas amid festive decorations and delicious food is fun for everyone. Typically, most people visit weihnachtsmärkte in the evening. Then, the combination of bright lights, large crowds, and appetizing foods makes the atmosphere vibrant.



Activities

1. Design an advertisement for a weihnachtsmarkt. Be sure to include several of the traditions mentioned in this section, but add one or two new traditions of your own that would be appropriate in a market setting.
2. In groups, decide what type of booth you would set up at a weihnachtsmarkt. Determine how much your materials would cost and set up a budget so you can run your booth successfully. Have a weihnachtsmarkt in class where students can buy and sell various items with pretend money.
3. Make (or draw) an item that might be sold at a weihnachtsmarkt. This could be an advent calendar, a small wreath, a candle, or a Christmas ornament made out of wood or straw.

4. Plan and design your own themed market. How and where would you advertise this market? Would you have a logo for it? Where would you hold your market? What would the floor plan look like? Would you have activities or entertainment available? Use what you know about weihnachtsmärkte, trade shows, conventions, or shopping malls for ideas. Create a sales pitch to present to the class.
5. Do the Weihnachtsmarkt word search (see **Traditions Visual 10**).



Discussion Questions

1. What traditions exist in the United States that are similar to the tradition of the Austrian Christmas markets?
2. Do you think having weihnachtsmärkte would be a good tradition for us to start in the United States? Why or why not?
3. If you visited a weihnachtsmarkt, what would you do first? What about after that? Is there anything you wouldn't be interested in seeing?
4. What is something that you do at Christmastime that shows your family and friends that they are important to you?
5. Do you think weihnachtsmärkte are economical? Why do people shop there? Consider your own shopping habits and discuss why you shop at some stores but not at others.
6. Where would be the best place for a weihnachtsmarkt in your city? Why?

FOLKLORE & LANGUAGE

THE LEGENDS OF STEPHANSDOM AND KARLSKIRCHE

The Roman Catholic religion has always been a central part of Austrian culture. Two of the most prominent Roman Catholic buildings in Vienna are *Stephansdom* [shte-fawns-dome] and *Karlskirche* [karls-keer-khe]. There is an Austrian folktale about each of the churches; both tales reflect the Austrians' long devotion to the Roman Catholic Church as well as the cultural influence of the church.



Starting Points

1. Look at the pictures of Karlskirche and Stephansdom (see **Folklore & Language Visuals 1–3**). When do you think these churches were built? Why do you think they have been around for so long? These two churches are very important in Austria, and they have folktales and legends associated with them.
2. Think of the biggest building you have ever seen. What do you know about this building? Why was it built? Are there any stories or folktales relating to the construction of this building? In Vienna, there are important buildings that usually have folktales relating to their construction.
3. Create a list of myths, legends, and fairytales on the board (e.g., the legend of Bigfoot or Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs). How have those stories changed over time? Do the changes show that we emphasize different values as time passes? Pay attention to what the legends of Stephansdom and Karlskirche reveal about values in Austrian culture.



Information

The Roman Catholic Church in Austria

Today, the Roman Catholic Church continues to be a dominant force in Austria's religious culture. Many families attend church services on a regular basis, and many churches have been built in Austria. Two of the most significant churches in Vienna have well-known legends surrounding them. These folktales emphasize the history and importance of religion in Austrian culture.

The Legend of Stephansdom

Long ago, in the heart of Vienna, the venerable cathedral of St. Stephen was being reconstructed. The original church had existed for centuries and was finally being expanded and given a pair of beautiful towers. Master Builder Hans von Prachatitz had been personally overseeing the construction of the south tower for many years. Upon completion, the tower was to be 137 meters (450 ft) tall—about the height of a modern forty-five-story building.

Von Prachatitz loved building his tower, but he loved his beautiful daughter, Maria, even more. The old man knew that one of his workers, Hans Puchsbaum, loved Maria, too. Von Prachatitz was wealthy and influential and did not want his daughter to marry a

poor mason, but despite the old man's pleading, the girl loved Hans and planned to marry him. So, Von Prachatitz made a deal with Puchsbaum: "If you can finish building the north tower before I finish building the south tower, my Maria will be yours!"

Hans accepted the challenge and began to work. He worked harder than he had ever worked in his life, but in spite of all his efforts, the walls of the north tower hardly grew while the south tower stretched farther and farther into the sky. Frustrated, Hans threw down his tools and cried, "This is impossible! Not even the devil himself could finish this tower in time!"

Suddenly, a well-dressed gentleman standing nearby murmured in a smooth voice, "For a certain price, nothing is impossible, Hans." The poor mason trembled because he knew that Satan had heard his rash words and now stood before him. "I'll finish your tower," the devil continued. "However, until it is finished, you must not speak the name of God or the name of any saint."

"What if I do?" Hans asked.

The devil grinned. "Then your soul will belong to me," he answered.

Poor Hans hesitated; should he trust the devil in the construction of this church? Since Hans felt there was no other way he could finish the tower and marry Maria, he agreed to the terms.

The weeks flew by and the tower grew higher and higher. The people all agreed that Hans Puchsbaum's speedy work seemed like a miracle. Hans worked hard and always took care to never speak the name of a saint. The devil, seeing this, developed a plan to make Hans break the pact and lose his soul.

One day, as Hans worked on top of the high scaffolding of the tower, the devil put his plan into action. He put on a woman's shawl and disguised himself as Hans' love, Maria. High above the marketplace, Hans glanced down and saw what he thought was the figure of his love slowly walking across the square. Hans' heart leaped. Joyfully, he waved and shouted, "Maria!" With that fateful word, the girders of the tower groaned and cracked under Hans' feet, and poor Hans fell to his death.

Today, the north tower remains much shorter than the lofty south tower because no one is brave enough to finish the tower built with the help of the devil.

The Legend of Karlskirche

Karlskirche is just a short walk from Stephansdom, but it was built hundreds of years later (see **Folklore & Language Visual 3**). The name "Karlskirche" literally means "Charles's church." In fact, it was built to honor a saint named Charles Borromeo (1538–84 C.E.) who lived during the time of a terrible plague in Europe.

In Milan, Italy, where Borromeo was a priest, many people were dying from plague infections. Those who had the plague were cast out of the city because others were afraid they might get the infection. Since they had been forced to leave the city, the sick had no access to food; not only were they suffering from the plague, they were also starving. For this reason, the priest decided to take food outside the city to the suffering, starving people. Everyone warned him that if he took food to the sick, he would get infected and die. In response, Borromeo said he would rather die tomorrow

and go to heaven than die in twenty years and go to hell because he had not helped the sick people. Borromeo was a great comfort for those who were suffering. He actually did not die from the plague, but continued his life in service to the poor and the afflicted. The Catholic Church honored him as a saint for his service and sacrifices (see **Folklore & Language Visual 4**).

The Architecture of Stephansdom and Karlskirche

The legends of Karlskirche and Stephansdom reflect the importance of religion and give reasons for the extreme care that was taken in the construction of these two cathedrals. The differences in the architecture and art of these two churches also reflect the changes in Austrian culture throughout history.

Stephansdom

It is difficult to determine exactly when Stephansdom was built. Pieces of an ancient pagan temple are still part of the existing cathedral. The building has also undergone intermittent construction, reconstruction, and remodeling over a period of many years. Stephansdom as it appears today was originally completed in 1359 C.E., a date determined largely by the fact that it was built in the gothic style.

The gothic architecture of Stephansdom was meant to draw onlookers' eyes upward toward God. Its beautiful design was intended to represent heaven. Gothic churches were built with extremely tall spires and very high ceilings, tall and pointed side windows and arches, and slender pillars both inside and outside of the church (see **Folklore & Language Visuals 1, 2, and 5**). Gothic buildings often had a huge, round, stained-glass window, called a rose window, which was meant to create the impression that the church was alive or blooming. This design was also intended to convey the idea that the building belonged up in the sky, closer to God.

The overall effect of a cathedral like Stephansdom is one of awe. To the people who lived in Vienna while the church was being built, the church must have seemed colossal and incredibly ornate. The church was far larger and more noticeable than any other building in the city at the time. Today, the visual strength and massive size of the building not only reminds the Viennese of the strength and omnipotence of God, but also brings to mind the power of the Roman Catholic Church in Austria.

Karlskirche

Karlskirche was commissioned in 1713 C.E. by Emperor Karl VI to show gratitude toward God for the end of a plague in Vienna. Karlskirche was built from 1715 to 1713 C.E. during an artistic period called the baroque period. Baroque architecture was supposed to show power and movement. Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach (1656–1723 C.E.), the man who designed and built Karlskirche, wanted the cathedral to embody human power and movement, so he built a church that pointed to great moments in the history of humankind.

Near the main structure of Karlskirche, two engraved columns depict scenes from the life of Saint Charles (see **Folklore & Language Visual 3**). At the same time, the columns allude to an ancient, famous pillar known as Trajan's column in Rome, which is engraved with scenes of great Roman military victories. The front porch of Karlskirche is shaped after a common design of ancient Greek temples. Also, the

large dome of Karlskirche is reminiscent of the dome of Saint Peter's Basilica at the Vatican, the seat of the Roman Catholic Church. The inside of Karlskirche's dome is illustrated with scenes from Saint Charles's life (see **Folklore & Language Visual 4**). Lastly, the two squat towers of Karlskirche reflect a popular baroque design of the Vienna of Fischer's time and ground the building in a contemporary style. Although Karlskirche seems eclectic, the overall design is harmonious. By using allusions to both the church's and human accomplishments, Fischer gave his church a sense of strength and created a representation of the power of God in the world.

Cathedrals and Churches Reflect Austrian Culture

For over a thousand years, the Roman Catholic Church has been an important component of Austrian culture. Throughout the Middle Ages, the church was not just an important aspect of life but also the center of life. Many people dedicated their lives to living the standards of their religion and did what clergymen told them to do. Because people believed the church would provide a better life for them in the world to come, they often chose to accept life's existing circumstances and situations.

The Roman Catholic Church shaped the majority of the culture and thought processes that occurred in Europe in the Middle Ages. Because Stephansdom was the most important church in Austria, it was also one of the most important cultural elements of the city. At the time Stephansdom was built, most Viennese were illiterate, so Stephansdom was decorated with scenes of stories from the Bible to enable people to learn about the scriptures.

As time progressed, views about religion changed, but the significance of the church did not. Even in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Roman Catholic Church was a dominant force in the lives of Austrians. Although the church was not completely pervasive in these later centuries, it was still highly influential. Church attendance was still a regular part of Austrian life, and advice from clergymen was still taken seriously.

Because Karlskirche was built in the eighteenth century, the architecture and ideas behind Karlskirche are a result of greater literacy and education among the people. More people were interested in thinking and creating their own ideas. At this time, a good education always involved a deep study of ancient Greece and Rome, including a study of classical art and architecture. The paintings on the ceiling of Karlskirche are also more realistic than the paintings in Stephansdom. By this time, the people were more interested in realistic art with correct proportions and colors.

Today in Vienna, there are hundreds of religious buildings scattered throughout the city. Many of the churches come from different historical periods, and each one varies in architectural style. Despite the era they were built in, the churches reflect the influence of the Roman Catholic religion and affect Austrian culture (see **Folklore & Language Visuals 6–9**).



Activities

1. Think of a legend you have heard and do some research to find out how much of it is true. Share your findings with the class.
2. Divide into two groups. As a group, select one of the legends to do a news blurb on. Select students to be newscasters and people from the legends. Have the newscasters interview the people from the legend, asking them why they did what they did or how they were affected by what happened. Discuss the events of both legends, and offer opinions for why people would have acted as they did in the legends.
3. Do the folklore quiz (see **Folklore & Language Visual 10**).
4. Choose an important building and create a myth about it. Be sure the myth explains some aspect of the building's appearance as well as a value of culture.
5. Do research to find more buildings done in gothic and baroque architecture. Which style do you like better?



Discussion Questions

1. What is a folktale you know? How does that folktale reflect on aspects of American culture? What do the folktales about Stephansdom and Karlskirche tell about Austrian culture?
2. If you were a city planner, what would be the most important buildings to have in your city? Why?
3. If you were constructing a building or a church, what would you want it to look like? Describe the building, inside and out.
4. Can you think of someone else in history who is like Saint Charles? Do we honor people like Saint Charles the same way in the United States as in Austria?
5. What are some of the buildings in the United States that are as important to Americans as Karlskirche and Stephansdom are to Austrians? What makes these buildings so important?
6. Do you think Austrians are as interested in the church today as they were when Stephansdom and Karlskirche were built? Are Americans as influenced by religion now as they have been in the past?

FOOD

AUSTRIAN PASTRIES AND DESSERTS

In Austria, bakeries with many kinds of pastries and desserts can be found on almost every corner. Austrian pastries and desserts are more than just delicious treats. Getting together for dessert provides opportunities for Austrians to socialize with family members and friends, especially after church or a concert. Most people in Austria live in very small apartments, so friends often meet at coffeehouses, restaurants, or bakeries. At many coffeehouses, guests can stay as long as they want, provided they have purchased something.



Starting Points

1. What is your favorite dessert? When do you usually get to enjoy your favorite dessert? Do you like to invite someone to eat some with you? In Austria, going to get dessert is a time to chat with friends, not just a time to eat.
2. Have you ever been to a bakery outside of a grocery store? How far was it from your house? Do you pass by a bakery with fresh desserts every day? In Austria, there are bakeries on almost every block. Most Austrians will pass by at least one bakery every day.
3. What do you and your friends do after church or a concert? In Austria, many families go to coffeehouses or bakeries and spend an entire afternoon there chatting and eating desserts and pastries.



Information

Austria and Baked Goods

In Austria, bakeries have been around for hundreds of years (see **Food Visual 1**) and are very common—nearly every city block has a bakery. This makes them easily accessible. Austrians are proud that such a wide array of pastries are available in their country. The fact that there are hundreds of varieties of pastries in Austria proves that pastries have been important to the Austrian culture and way of life for many years.

Where to Buy Pastries and Desserts

Pastries and desserts can be found almost anywhere in a typical Austrian city, especially near subway stations. Some commercial bakery chains are also found throughout Austria. Bakeries, dessert houses, coffeehouses, and grocery stores all sell the most popular desserts and pastries. Most restaurants also sell at least a few types of pastries, although prices tend to be a bit more expensive at restaurants than at shops or dessert houses. One of the most popular and historic coffeeshops is the Café Landtmann in Vienna (see **Food Visual 2**). This coffeehouse is located just a short distance from the State Opera, the Burgtheater, and Stephansdom, so it is a prime location for spending an afternoon with friends.

Typical Ingredients in Pastries

Austrian pastries are usually made out of a flaky crust (similar to a thin pie crust) and have a filling inside. The filling is often made out of fruit, especially apples and raisins. *Topfen* [top-fen] is another common ingredient in Austrian pastries, and it is unique to Austria. It has a texture similar to that of cottage cheese, but is much sweeter and not as lumpy. Topfen has also been made into a type of popular snack sold in Austria: the snack looks and tastes similar to yogurt, but its texture is much thicker. It comes in some unusual flavors and is packaged much like yogurt and pudding are packaged in the United States.

Chocolate is also an important ingredient in many pastries, cakes, and other rich desserts. The chocolate made in Europe generally tends to be creamier and less sugary than American chocolate.

In general, Austrian pastries use less sugar than their American counterparts. While American pastries are frequently coated with sugar or frosting, Austrian pastries generally contain sweetened fruit and are not frosted. Some pastries, like the *krapfen* [krahpfun] (a jelly-filled doughnut), may be lightly sprinkled with powdered sugar for a little sweetening, but the amount of sugar used is still less than what American pastries have. Also, Austrian pastries are usually quite a bit smaller than most American-sized pastries (see **Food Visual 3**).

Favorite Austrian Pastries and Desserts

One of the most famous Austrian pastries is *sachertorte* [zakh-er-torte]. A sachertort is a variation of chocolate cake and is unique to Austria. This pastry looks similar to chocolate cake usually found in the United States with a thin layer of chocolate frosting on the top and a thin layer of apricot jam in the middle. The main difference between a sachertorte and a typical American chocolate cake is a sachertorte is a little less moist and less sweet than a typical American cake. Because a sachertort is dry, whipped cream is served on the side.

Apfelstrudel [ap-fel stru-del] (see **Food Visual 4**) and *topfenstrudel* [top-fen-stru-del] are two more popular Austrian pastries. Both are similar to American turnovers in that they have a flaky crust that encloses a filling; however, the fillings are usually not as sweet as those in American turnovers. Apfelstrudel has a filling of apples in sweetened sauce and is usually flavored with cinnamon. Topfenstrudel has a filling made of topfen and often contains raisins as well.

Bread products, such as sweet rolls and sweet bread, are also frequently eaten as desserts. Even common items like pretzels are sold in various varieties such as cinnamon or chocolate (see **Food Visual 5**).

Gelato [juh-la-toe] is another dessert that is commonly found in Austria. Although gelato originated in Italy, it is popular in Austria. Gelato is a form of ice cream that has a little more ice and a little less milk than traditional ice cream has. It comes in every flavor from tomato, to pistachio, to double chocolate, and more. Throughout the city there are several places to buy gelato, although most gelato shops close in October or November because of the cold weather.

As Christmastime approaches, different kinds of Christmas pastries begin to appear throughout bakeries across the country. One of the most popular types of Christmas pastry is *lebkuchen* [labe-koo-khen]. Lebkuchen is similar to gingerbread in its ingredients and overall taste; however, it often comes in forms different from the typical gingerbread cookie. Lebkuchen may also be the dominant flavor, or layer, in a pastry. Sometimes Lebkuchen has a filling, like jelly.

Lebkuchen Recipe

You will need:

1 egg	½ tsp ground allspice
¾ C brown sugar, packed	½ C slivered almonds
½ C honey	½ C candied mixed fruit peel, finely chopped
½ C dark molasses	1 egg white, beaten
3 C sifted all-purpose flour	1 T lemon juice
½ tsp baking soda	½ tsp lemon zest
1¼ tsp ground nutmeg	1½ C sifted confectioners’ sugar
1¼ tsp ground cinnamon	
½ tsp ground cloves	

Preparation

1. In a large bowl, beat egg, brown sugar, and honey together until smooth. Stir in molasses. In a separate bowl, combine flour, baking soda, nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, and allspice; stir into the molasses mixture. Stir in almonds and candied fruit peel. Cover or wrap dough and chill overnight.
2. Preheat oven to 400 degrees F. Grease cookie sheets. On a lightly floured surface, roll the dough out to ¼-inch thickness. Cut into 2x3-inch rectangles. Place cookies 1½ inches apart on cookie sheets.
3. Bake for 10 to 12 minutes or until firm.
4. In a small bowl, stir together the egg white, lemon juice and lemon zest. Mix in the confectioners’ sugar until smooth. Brush lemon glaze over warm cookies.



Activities

1. Make an advertisement showcasing at least three different pastries or desserts that are sold at an Austrian bakery.
2. Bring a favorite family dessert to share in class. Tell your classmates how you made it.
3. Make an Austrian dessert and discuss how that dessert tastes and looks different from American desserts in general.
4. Decide what you would want to sell if you owned a bakery, and create a menu.
5. Visit a bakery in your hometown and observe how it is different from Austrian bakeries. How long do people stay? What do they eat?



Discussion Questions

1. Do Austrian desserts sound appealing to you? Why or why not? What has influenced your taste in desserts?
2. Do you think Austrian desserts are healthier than American desserts? Why or why not?
3. What types of stores or buildings are as common in the United States as bakeries are in Austria?
4. What is your favorite pastry or dessert? What is your least favorite?
5. What types of things do Americans do that might be similar to eating pastries with friends in Austria?
6. What American food is as common in the United States as pastries are in Austria? What does this show about American culture?

CROSS-CULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS

AUSTRIA AND CLASSICAL MUSIC

Throughout history, Austria has been highly influential in the development of music. Many classical composers lived in Austria for most, if not all, of their lives. The music these composers wrote while in Austria was innovative, influential, and often revolutionary. Their compositions contributed to the development of music in cultures and countries worldwide. Although many of the most famous Austrian composers lived over a hundred years ago, their music is still an important part of Austrian culture today. Austrians' enjoyment and value of music reflects on their rich musical heritage.



Starting Points

1. What is your favorite kind of music? Who are your favorite musicians or composers? Why do you like their music? How has their music influenced you? Classical music has been very influential in Austria, largely because so many classical composers came from the country.
2. Think of a famous celebrity or historical figure. What did he or she do? In Austria, some of the most famous and respected people are music composers. These composers wrote music that both entertained and influenced the people of their day. Even today, their music is still important to Austrian people.
3. On the board, make a list of classical composers. Which ones do you recognize? Can you name any of the musical pieces written by these composers? Which ones lived in Austria? Many classical composers in history were born in Austria.



Information

Prominent Composers in Austria

Since the eighteenth century, Austria has been an important musical center in Europe. Renowned composers such as Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Franz Josef Haydn, Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Schubert, Anton Bruckner, Gustav Mahler, Johann Strauss Jr., and Arnold Schönberg each spent part, or all, of their lives in Vienna. Many of them are buried in Vienna and their graves can be seen in Austria today (see **Cross-cultural Contributions Visual 1**). All of these composers have monuments dedicated to them in cities across Austria. These monuments are dedicated to them because the music they wrote was innovative, inventive, and influential for other composers and other cultures.

Mozart's Major Works and Influence

One example of a composer whose work influenced Austria and composers worldwide is Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791 C.E.). One of Mozart's most famous operas is *Die Zauberflöte* [dee tzow-ber-floetah], or the Magic Flute. This opera is

one of the most popular and renowned operas in the world. This opera was unique at the time of its premiere because there had been very few operas composed in the German language before the Magic Flute. Even the operas that Mozart had written previous to the Magic Flute had been sung in Italian. Mozart's popular composition of the Magic Flute helped German-language operas become accepted and even standard. Because of Mozart's opera, German operas became popular. This popularity paved the way for later composers such as Richard Wagner [vog-ner], who also wrote German-language operas.

Mozart's operas are still played frequently throughout Austria, Germany, and the rest of Europe. Almost every major city has an opera house of its own. Even countries smaller than Austria, such as Slovakia and the Czech Republic, have large opera houses of their own (see **Cross-cultural Contributions Visuals 2–5**).

Beethoven's Major Works and Influence

The works of Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827) are some of the most influential compositions in the history of music. Although he was born in Germany, Beethoven spent much of his life in Vienna, where he composed music for many instruments, though most of his music was for the piano and the orchestra. In total, Beethoven wrote nine symphonies. Today, they are some of the most famous and well loved symphonies in the world. The most remarkable of those nine were his Third, Fifth, and Ninth symphonies, which were highly innovative and enormously influential.

Beethoven's Third Symphony, known as *Eroica*, or *Heroic*, has four movements. Prior to Beethoven, most composers had adhered to a certain form when writing symphonies—similar to using a pattern when writing a poem—but Beethoven made the first movement of this symphony much longer and more complex than the first movement of any previous symphony, pushing the limits of what was considered conventional.

In Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, there is one idea, or motif, that is repeated over and over. This motif ties the entire symphony together and gives it unity. Previous to Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, there had been no orchestral works with this type of unity. The use of one repeated motif influenced composers all over Europe and later spread throughout the entire world. One person who was influenced by this idea was the French composer Hector Berlioz. Berlioz lived around Beethoven's time, and, like Beethoven, he repeated one musical phrase throughout his entire composition *Symphonie Fantastique*. Many composers other than Berlioz also used this idea in their works. Even today, the motif from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony is commonly used in commercials and movies.

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was one of the last pieces Beethoven wrote before he died. Many of the composers throughout Europe believed a better piece of music couldn't be written. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was unprecedented in several ways. First, it had five movements, whereas the conventional symphony had four. Second, in the fifth movement, Beethoven added singers to the composition. Prior to this piece, singers had never been part of a nonreligious symphonic work. Third, the fifth movement used the text from a German poem, "*An die Freude*" [on dee froyda], or "Ode to Joy," by Friedrich Schiller as the text for the choral music.

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony inspired many future symphonic works that were written for both orchestra and chorus. Today, the Ninth Symphony is often played on special occasions or at the end of the year, because it is considered to be one of the best summations of music and words. One of the most memorable times the symphony was played was at a ceremony celebrating the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

Not only Beethoven's symphonies, but also much of his other music has been influential. His piano sonatas are still learned and played by pianists everywhere. Some of the most famous of these sonatas are the Tempest, Pastorale, Pathétique, Appassionata, Waldstein, and Moonlight Sonata. He also wrote literally dozens of pieces of music for various instruments and voice. Musicians everywhere still love and play his music today.

Schubert's Major Works and Influence

Franz Schubert (1797–1828) also lived in Vienna for a large portion of his life. Schubert wrote over 130 songs for voice and piano, commonly referred to as *lied* [leed] (song), or *lieder* [leed-er] (songs). His lieder were unique because Schubert was one of the first composers to closely link together the music played on the piano, the notes sung by the voice, and the actual text being sung. One example of this is a song entitled “Erlkönig” [ehrl-koe-nig], meaning “Elf King.” The text for this song comes from a poem. The poem is about a boy who has become sick in the middle of the night; his worried father is carrying him in his arms and racing to get help. In the song, the boy says that the Elf King (a character similar to the Grim Reaper) is calling for him. The parts of different characters are all sung by one singer, but each time a different character “speaks,” the music changes to indicate which character it is. For example, when the boy speaks, the notes are higher, and when the father speaks, the notes are lower. The piano part of the song uses repeated notes to create a kind of panicked feeling in listeners, representing the danger in the story. Schubert was a master at creating this kind of music.

The works of Schubert became extremely popular in countries throughout Europe. One of his most popular pieces for voice and piano is still very well known today: “Ave Maria.” Because Schubert wrote his songs for just voice and piano, they could be performed in small gatherings in peoples' homes. Schubert's popularity also gave way to “Schubertiades,” which were small gatherings where friends sang the lieder written by Schubert. These parties occurred all over Europe during the nineteenth century, particularly in France and Austria. These types of gatherings affected the musical culture throughout Europe—they brought music into the homes of middle-class citizens.

Strauss's Major Works and Influence

Johann Strauss Jr. (1825–1899) is another famous Viennese composer. He wrote many kinds of music, from marches to polkas to operettas. Some of his most famous pieces include the Thunder and Lightning and Tritsch-Tratsch polkas, and the Gypsy Baron and *Die Fledermaus* [dee flay-der-mouse] operettas. Although he wrote many different kinds of music, Johann Strauss was especially well known for his waltzes. Throughout Europe, he soon became known as the “Waltz King,” and, to this day, no one has been able to take the title from him. Some of his most popular and

famous waltzes include the Blue Danube, Tales from the Vienna Woods, Voices of Spring, Roses from the South, and the Emperor Waltz.

As a result of Strauss' music, the Viennese Waltz became very popular throughout Austria and the rest of Europe (**see Additional Resources**). Although the waltz was condemned at first as an evil dance, its popularity grew so rapidly that in balls across Europe, the waltz soon became one of the main attractions.

Today, large dances are held every January and February in Austria, at which the waltz is danced as the Vienna Philharmonic performs Strauss' music. Waltzes are a popular form for formal ballroom dance, and at professional international dance competitions, couples compete by dancing the waltz.

Schönberg's Major Works and Influence

Arnold Schönberg (1874–1951) is another composer who had a tremendous impact on the history of music. Schönberg was one of the first composers to write atonal music. Atonal music has no tonal center; instead, all of the notes in the chromatic scale are given equal importance in the music. Thus, Schönberg's works were not written in any specific key signature. This was a colossal change from traditional compositions. Schönberg's atonal writing was different for two reasons. First, since it was not based around a specific key, there was no real "home" for the music to start and end on. Second, the fact that he wrote atonal music revealed that music had now become a mental exercise. For Schönberg, it was not as important to make music that people would enjoy, as it was to write music that would challenge their minds. Some of his pieces include *Pierrot Lunaire* [pee-row loon-ai-re], *Nonet*, *Verklärte Nacht* [fair-klar-tuh nahkt], and Chamber Symphony no.1. Although much of his music was not well received at first and remains controversial to this day, it has permanently influenced the composition of Western music and the style of many American composers like John Cage and Charles Ives.

The Effects of Austrian Music on Other Cultures

Austrian composers continue to significantly affect music worldwide. Even though many of their works were written centuries ago, the compositional techniques they used are still considered brilliant and enormously creative. Composers who lived at the same time as Beethoven studied Austrian compositions to understand the innovative devices and forms used. Current composers still look to the music written by Austrian composers to gain new ideas for the music they write today. Resonances of these composers' music can often be heard in the works of many composers who lived hundreds of years after Beethoven in countries far from Austria.

Not only is their music still studied, but it is still performed regularly. The music of many of these composers is often used in American movies, television shows, and commercials, although many people are unaware of this fact. Much of the music that was written by composers in Austria is also studied and performed regularly by world-class orchestras across the globe. Orchestras such as the New York Philharmonic, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the London Symphony Orchestra, and many others around the world regularly play the works of Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Strauss, and Schönberg. The fact that the best orchestras in the world still devote much of their time to learning and performing the works of these composers

indicates that their music is highly influential in both our culture and cultures around the world.



Activities

1. Listen to a recording of a waltz by Johann Strauss; then, learn the basic steps of the waltz and dance to the music.
2. Listen to a piece of classical music (possibly Beethoven's Ninth Symphony or Schubert's "Elf King"). What do you think of as you listen to the music? What do you notice about the music? How is this music different from your favorite kind of music?
3. Listen to a recording of a piece of music by Beethoven and then a piece of music by a later Austrian composer such as Anton Webern. What are the differences between the two pieces? Which piece do you like better? Why?
4. Divide the class into groups and assign each an Austrian composer. Have each group do further research about the composer and his musical works and present their findings to the class.
5. Listen to several pieces of music written by different Austrian composers. Try to guess, based on what you know about the composer, who wrote each piece of music.



Discussion Questions

1. If you had lived at the time of Beethoven, do you think you would have liked his music? Why or why not?
2. Do you think people will ever stop listening to classical music? Why or why not?
3. Do you think American composers have affected the history of music as much as Austrian composers? Why or why not?
4. Who are two composers who lived in Austria? What do these two composers have in common? What are their differences?
5. What types of music styles have been invented in the United States? How have they influenced other countries?
6. Do you think composers such as Beethoven knew the effect they would have on music around the world? Explain.

FACTS ABOUT AUSTRIA

Official Name: Republic of Austria
(Republik Österreich)

Capital: Vienna (Wien)

Government Type: federal republic

Area: 83,870 sq km

Land Boundaries: Czech Republic,
Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein,
Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland

Climate: temperate; cold winters,
moderate summers

Lowest Point: Neusiedler See 115 m

Highest Point: Grossglockner 3,798 m

Natural Resources: oil, coal, lignite,
timber, iron ore, copper, zinc, anti-
mony, magnesite, tungsten, graphite,
salt, hydropower

Natural Hazards: landslides, ava-
lanches, earthquakes

Population: 8,192,880 (July 2006 est.)

Ethnic Groups: Austrians 91.1%, for-
mer Yugoslavs 4% (includes
Croats, Slovenes, Serbs, and
Bosniaks), Turks 1.6%, German 0.9%,
other 2.4% (2001 census)

Religions: Roman Catholic 73.6%,
Protestant 4.7%, Muslim 4.2%, other
3.5%, unspecified 2%, none 12%
(2001 census)

Languages: German (official nation-
wide), Slovene (official in Carinthia),
Croatian (official in Burgenland),
Hungarian (official in Burgenland)

GDP: \$279.5 billion (2006 est.)

GDP Per Capita: \$34,100 (2006 est.)

GDP Composition By Sector: agricul-
ture: 1.8%; industry: 30.4%; services:
67.8% (2005 est.)

Labor Force: 3.52 million (2006 est.)

Unemployment Rate: 5.2% (2005 est.)

Industries: construction, machinery,
vehicles and parts, food, metals,
chemicals, lumber and wood processing,
paper and paperboard, communications
equipment, tourism

Agricultural Products: grains, potatoes,
sugar beets, wine, fruit, dairy products,
cattle, pigs, poultry, lumber

Exports: \$144.4 billion f.o.b. (2006
est.) machinery and equipment, motor
vehicles and parts, paper and paper-
board, metal goods, chemicals, iron
and steel, textiles, foodstuffs

Imports: \$138.6 billion f.o.b. (2006
est.) machinery and equipment, motor
vehicles, chemicals, metal goods, oil
and oil products, foodstuffs

Trade Partners: Germany, Italy, U.S.,
Switzerland, U.K., France (2005)

Currency: euro (EUR)

Exchange Rate: 0.79669 EUR = \$1 U.S.
(2006)

HISTORY AND HOLIDAYS

TIME LINE

- 15 B.C.E.** Romans invade the area inhabited by Illyrian and Celtic people; Austria becomes provinces of the Roman Empire; formerly a Celtic settlement, known as Vindobona, Vienna, becomes one of first Roman military posts
- C.E. 788** Charlemagne establishes outposts or military districts, including *Ostmark* (Eastern March), which later becomes *Ost Reich* (Eastern Country), or *Österreich* (Austria)
- 812** Charlemagne renounces his claim on several territories, including the area that is now Austria, in exchange for political recognition from the Byzantine empire
- 955** The defeat of an invading Hungarian army marks the emergence of Austria as a political entity, under the rule of Otto I of Germany, the first Holy Roman Emperor
- 1135** Construction on St. Stephen's Cathedral begins
- 1273** Rudolf I of Habsburg elected Holy Roman Emperor, beginning the Habsburg family's great political influence which continues for the next 550 years
- 1365** University of Vienna established
- 1521–22** Division of the Habsburg dynasty into Spanish and Austrian branches; the reformation also begins to gain force in the Holy Roman Empire
- 1555** Peace of Augsburg brings limited religious tolerance for Lutherans and Catholics (based on the idea that each individual ruler within the Holy Roman Empire can determine the religion of his subjects)
- 1618** Rebellion of Protestant nobles in Bohemia marks the beginning of the Thirty Years War
- 1713** Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI decrees the Pragmatic Sanction, allowing females to inherit the throne
- 1740** Charles VI dies without any sons; Maria Theresa, who rules for forty years and has sixteen children (among them Marie Antoinette), ascends the throne—ultimately leading to the War of Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War
- 1756** Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is born in Salzburg
- 1797** Treaty of Campo Formio: Austria relinquishes present-day Belgium to Napoleon Bonaparte in order to preserve control of the remainder of the country
- 1800** Open hostilities resume with France
- 1806** The Holy Roman Empire is dissolved; Francis II declares himself Emperor of Austria

- 1848** Francis Joseph I ascends to the throne at age eighteen (he later marries Elizabeth (Sissi) of Bavaria, an adored heroine of the Austrian people)
- 1867** The Dual Monarchy, known as the Austria-Hungary Empire is created; each, however, has its own constitution, government, parliament, and language
- 28 Jun 1914** Heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, Francis Ferdinand and his wife are assassinated, triggering the start of World War I
- Summer 1918** Austro-Hungarian forces are defeated—strikes, protests, and demonstrations occur at home
- 12 Nov 1918** The monarchy relinquishes its power and Austria and Hungary declare themselves republics
- 15 Mar 1938** Anschluss (unification) with Germany occurs—Hitler’s German troops enter Austria, and the country is annexed to Germany
- Apr 1945** Eastern part of Austria is liberated by Soviet troops; the Allied forces separate Vienna and Austria into four sectors, just as they did to Berlin and Germany
- 1951** After starvation, industrial failure, disrupted production, and economic devastation, the United States and United Nations help industrial production break its prewar peaks
- 15 May 1955** Occupying powers and the Austrian government sign the Austrian State Treaty, restoring Austrian sovereignty and prohibiting another Anschluss; Austria announces permanent neutrality
- 1955** Austria becomes a member of the United Nations
- 1 Jan 1995** Austria becomes a member of the European Union
- Jan 2002** Euro coins and bills replace the old Austrian schilling
- Apr 2004** Heinz Fischer elected president

HOLIDAYS

- 1 Jan** Neujahrstag (New Year’s Day), Traditional Vienna Philharmonic concert celebration: Neujahrskonzert
- Feb/Mar** Fasching (Carnival)—the moment the new wine becomes old; many balls and parties; tasting of the new wine (this holiday occurs forty days before Easter)
- Mar/Apr** Good Friday—a serious day of fasting; Palm Sunday—priests bless adorned pussy willow branches (symbolizing rebirth) that are subsequently situated in special corners in the home
- Mar/Apr** Ostern (Easter), observed on Sunday and Monday; traditional music is played in churches and many attend Mass
- 1 May** Tag der Arbeit (Labor Day), traditionally known as May Day, there are parades, dances, and festivals; today there are more protests and demonstrations
- May** Christi Himmelfahrt (Ascension), always occurring on a Thursday in May, it is a celebration of Christ’s ascension; many gather with friends and relatives for the day
- Mid-May/Jun** Second Thursday after Whitsunday (Pentecost); marked by a large procession along the main street in Vienna (*Ringstrasse*)

- 15 Aug** Maria Himmelfahrt (Assumption Day)—commemorates the Virgin Mary’s ascension into Heaven; like on Christi Himmelfahrt, friends and family usually meet for the day and dinner
- 26 Oct** Nationalfeiertag (Austrian National Day)—commemorates the day in 1955 when the last foreign troops, a continuous presence since World War II, left Austria; many take long walks or hikes on this day
- 6 Dec** Nikolaustag (St. Nikolas Day)—the white-robed St. Nikolas and his devious, evil-spirited companion, Krampus, roam the streets, rewarding or punishing children for behavior during the previous year
- 24 Dec** Heiliger Abend (Christmas Eve)—marked with a festive meal, a candle-lit tree, and the distribution of presents; many attend Midnight Mass, at the end of which they sing *Stille Nacht* (“Silent Night”)
- 25 Dec** Christtag (Christmas Day)—the holy day of resting, going to church, and visiting family; many gather with relatives and friends to eat a roast goose
- 31 Dec** Silvester (New Year’s Eve)—on this evening people celebrate by drinking special drinks, throwing confetti, and giving each other kisses; there are firework shows and a special Midnight Mass

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY TO THE UNITED STATES

3524 International Court N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
Tel: (202) 895-6700
Fax: (202) 895-6750
E-mail: austrianembassy@washington.nu
Web site: <http://www.austria.org/embassy.shtml>

AUSTRIAN CONSULATE GENERAL-NEW YORK

31 East 69th Street
New York, NY 10021-4976
Tel: (212) 737-6400
Fax: (212) 772-8926
E-mail: info@Austria-ny.org

AUSTRIA NATIONAL TOURIST OFFICE

Margaretenstrasse 1
A-1040 Vienna
Tel: (43) 01-58-866-0
Fax: (43) 01-58-866-20
E-mail: travel@austria.info
Web site: <http://www/Austria-tourism.at/us>

THE EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES

Boltzmanngasse 16
A-1090, Vienna
Tel: (+43-1) 31339-0
Fax: (+43-1) 310 06 82
United States Ambassador: Her Excellency Susan McCaw
E-mail: embassy@usembassy.at
Web site: <http://vienna.usembassy.gov/en/>

HONORARKONSULAT (DIGNITARY CONSULATE)

240 Edison Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Tel: (801) 364-1045
Fax: (801) 364-1601
Honorakonsul: Franz Kolb
E-mail: ausconsutah@kolb1.com

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- Toelken, Barre. *Morning Dew and Roses: Nuance, Metaphor, and Meaning in Folksongs*, University of Illinois Press, 1995.
- World Tourism Organization. *Faced with Worldwide Competition and Structural Changes, What Are the Tourism Responsibilities of European Governments? Salzburg, Austria*, Bernan Associates, 1998.

FILM

- Austria-Summer in Austria*, Travel Series/Education 2000, 1994.
- Rick Steve's: Best of Travels in Europe: Germany and Austria*, Questar, Inc., 2001.

INTERNET SITES

Austrian Museum of Folklore (in German):

<http://www.volkskundemuseum.at/> (to translate, go to <http://translate.google.com> and type in the Web address)

Austrian Specialties: Recipes for Famous Austrian Food:

http://www.geocities.com/giovanni_aureel/recipe.html

Beethoven: The Immortal

<http://www.lucare.com/immortal/>

CIA World Factbook:

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>

Kidsweb (in German):

<http://www.kidsweb.at/>

Main Cities in Austria:

http://www.travelnotes.org/Europe/Austria/austrian_cities.htm

The Mozart Project:

<http://www.mozartproject.org/>

Stephansdom:

http://www.aboutvienna.org/sights/stephens_cathedral.htm

Vienna Online: Typical Austrian Traditions:

<http://www.geocities.com/viennaonline/ai/ai0799.html>

Vienna Webservice:

<http://www.wien.at/english>

MUSIC

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Strauss, Johann and Nikolaus Harnoncourt. *New Year's Concert 2003: The Vienna Philharmonic*, Universal #474250, 28 January 2003 (CD).

SUGGESTED MATERIALS FOR LISTENING

Ludwig van Beethoven: *Fur Elise*, Piano Sonata No. 8 in C minor (*Pathetique*), Piano Sonata #23 in F minor (*Appassionata*), Symphony No. 3 in E Flat Major (*Eroica*), Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Symphony No. 9 in D minor (Ode to Joy)

Johannes Brahms: Hungarian Dances, *Ave Maria*

Franz Joseph Haydn: Symphony 88, movt. 4

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: *Eine Klein Nachtmusik*, *Così fan Tutte* (overture), *Die Zauberflöte* (overture), Piano Concerto no. 24 in C minor (k.491), Piano Sonata No. 11 A (*Alla Turca*) (1778 k.331 3rd Movt.)

Franz Peter Schubert: Symphony No. 5 in B Flat (D 485) 1st Movt., *Marche Militaire* in D, Erl Koenig

Johann Strass, Jr: the "Blue Danube," "Voices of Spring," "Vienna Blood," "Tales from the Vienna Woods"

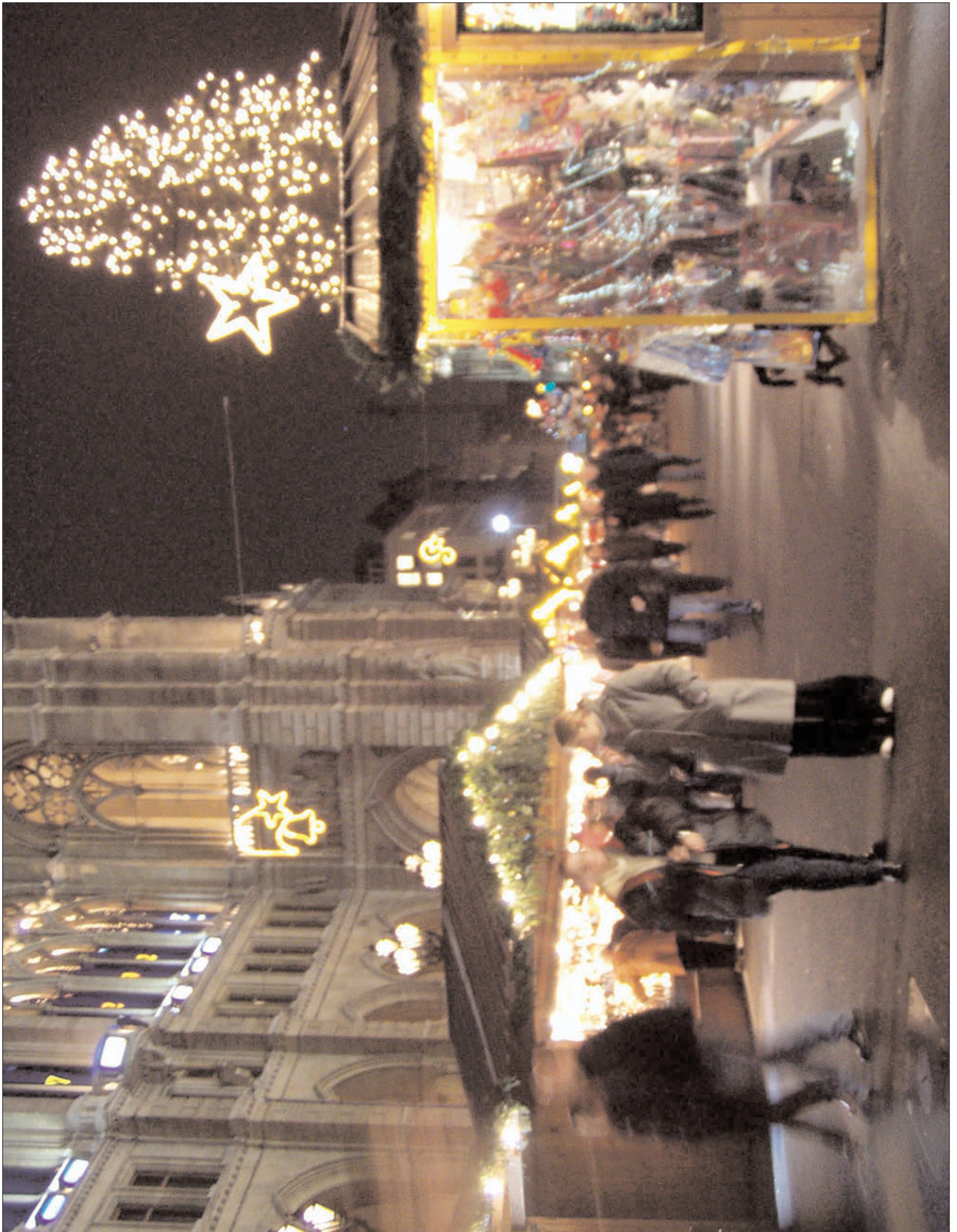
Traditions Visual 1: Vienna Rathaus Weinachtsmarkt in Daylight



Traditions Visual 2: Schönbrunn Weinachtsmarkt



Traditions Visual 3: Christmas Booths at Rathaus Weinachtsmarkt





Traditions Visual 5: Rathaus Advent Calendar



Traditions Visual 6: Booth Selling Food



Traditions Visual 7: Four Christmas Wreaths



Traditions Visual 8: Child Cutting Sugar Cookies



Traditions Visual 9: Making a Gift at the Weinachtsmarkt



Name: _____

Weinachtsmarkt Word Search



BOOTHS

LIGHTS

BRATWURST

ORNAMENTS

CANDLES

PUNSCH

CHESTNUTS

RATHAUS

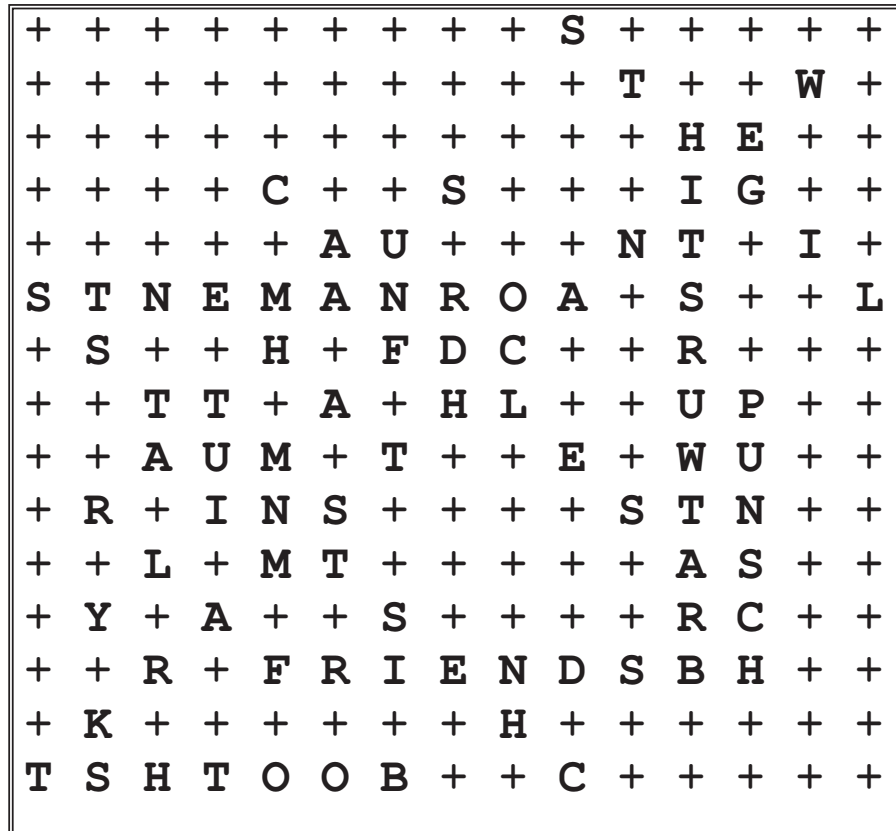
FAMILY

WEINACHTSMARKT

FRIENDS

Name: _____

Weihnachtsmarkt Word Search



BOOTHS

LIGHTS

BRATWURST

ORNAMENTS

CANDLES

PUNSCH

CHESTNUTS

RATHAUS

FAMILY

WEINACHTSMARKT

FRIENDS







Language & Folklore Visual 4: Fresco on Ceiling of Karlskirche by J.M. Rottmayr of Saint Charles Borromeo Pleading with God to End the Plague













Stephansdom and Karlskirche Folklore Quiz

Name: _____

1. What religion was practiced in the Stephansdom and Karlskirche churches?
 - a. Protestant
 - b. Methodist
 - c. Roman-Catholic
 - d. Muslim
2. For what act is St. Charles remembered?
 - a. Taking food to people who had the plague
 - b. Healing the sick
 - c. Preaching religion to his neighbors
 - d. Memorizing the Bible
3. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Stephansdom was built to show how powerful the ruler of Austria was.
 - b. Karlskirche was built to show how powerful the ruler of Austria was and to worship God.
 - c. Karlskirche was built in the Gothic Style.
 - d. Stephansdom was named after a ruler of Austria.
4. According to legend, why did the architect of the north tower of Stephansdom die?
 - a. He died of happiness when Stephansdom had been completed.
 - b. He was so angry that no one liked the church that he had a heart attack.
 - c. He died from the plague.
 - d. He fell off one of the towers of Stephansdom.
5. Each of the following statements is true EXCEPT:
 - a. Austrians think religion is ridiculous and refuse to practice it in any form.
 - b. Religion was the most important part of life when Stephansdom was first being built.
 - c. Church services are still held at Stephansdom and Karlskirche every Sunday.
 - d. The Stephansdom and Karlskirche are two of the most important and historic churches in Vienna.

Stephansdom and Karlskirche Folklore Quiz

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Food Visual 1: Historical Vienna Bakery





Food Visual 3: An Austrian Pastry and a Cup of Hot Chocolate



Food Visual 4: Apfelstrudel



Food Visual 5: Pretzel Man



Cross-cultural Contributions Visual 1: Tombs of Haydn, Strauss, Brahms, and Beethoven



HAYDN



BEETHOVEN

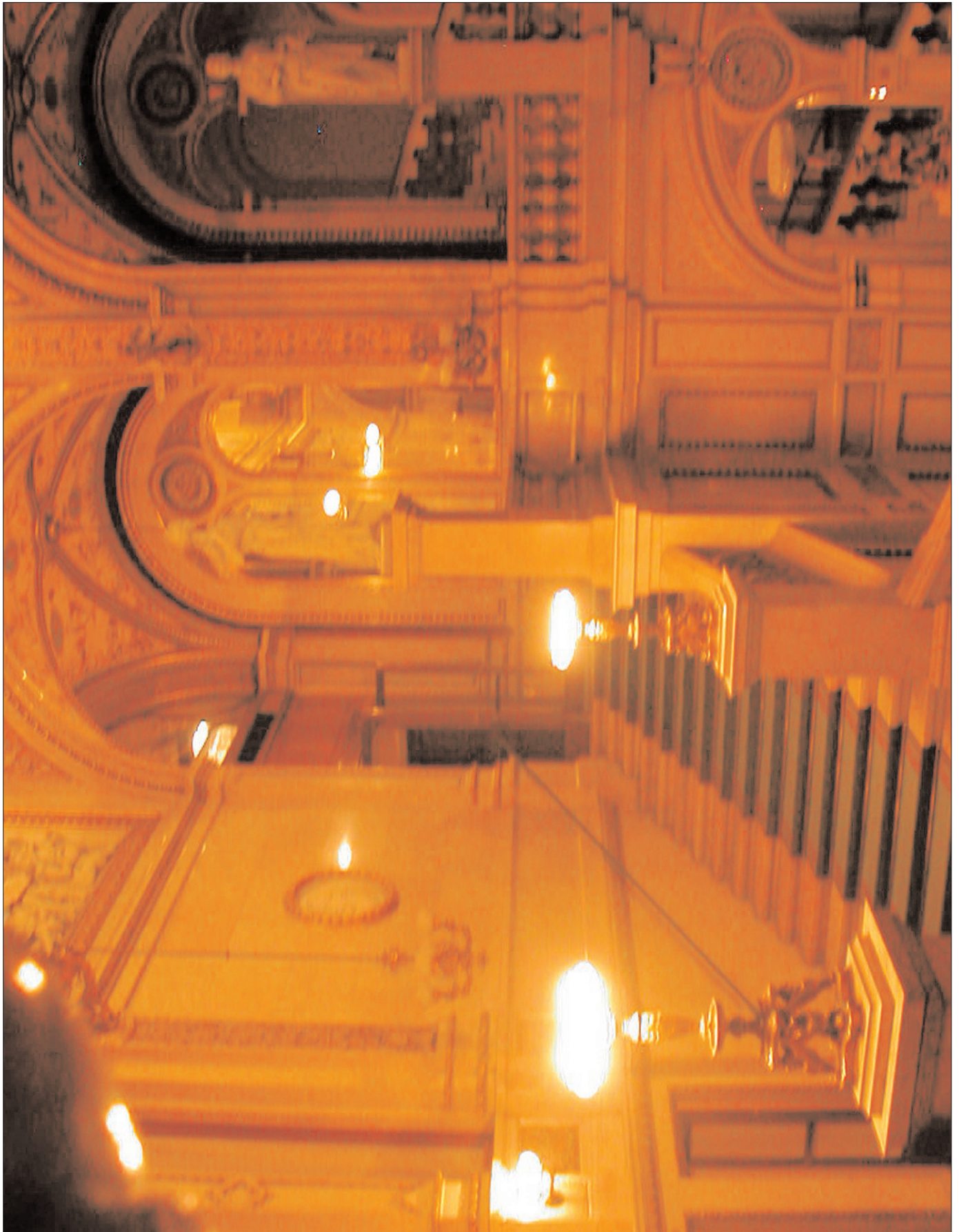


STRAUSS



BRAHMS











FLAG OF AUSTRIA

The Austrian flag has three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and red.

Map of Austria

