



THE MUSEUM'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME



City Museum Erlangen

Martin-Luther-Platz 9
91054 Erlangen

Tues/Weds: 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Thurs: 9 a.m. – 8 p.m.
Fri: 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Sat/Sun: 11 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Entrance: € 4, discounted € 2,50

Tours: € 1

Museum educational programme: € 2

Old Town Tour ("Wenzel"): € 3

Children's Birthdays: € 60/75

Duration of the options making up the museum's educational programme:

Standard: 90 mins, with city tour: 120 mins, project days/workshops/children's birthdays/H+L options: 120 – 180 mins

Contact:

Office: Museum Administration, Cedernstr. 1, 91054 Erlangen

Tel: 09131 / 86 2408 (registration)

09131/86 2300 (information, museum reception)

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www.erlangen.de/stadtmuseum (where you can also register online).

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The museum's educational programme provides a graphic and playful way of introducing the younger members of the public to history and art. The programme focuses primarily on the items in the museum, also accompanied by reconstructions, models and modern media. Learning based on example is its objective with specialist guidance enabling focussed watching, sampling and recognition of contexts through exchanges with others of the same age.

Erlangen boasts a great many schools and so the museum's educational programme is especially aimed at school classes and project days for all age groups. A series of slight variations ensures its appeal for kindergartens, nursery schools and youth groups, as well as for children's birthday, school holiday or leisure activities. The range of topics includes special exhibitions and everyday life attractions. Individual groups are arranged for special exhibitions.

The established tradition of activity and family days is popular with a diverse public and the museum is currently expanding its range of learning opportunities for young people.

Our Target Groups:

School Classes, Project Days, Seminar Courses	Sch
Kindergartens and Nursery Schools	KiGa
Youth Groups	Yth
Holidays + Leisure	H+L
Children's Birthdays	Bday

Principles

The museum is a place of learning where young people are able to learn about their town, the region and the world. This requires their own mental and practical confrontation with the objects on display and the museum's educational programme serves to inspire the young audience's imagination. Historical facts are related to their own lives and approached from a contemporary perspective. In the same vein, the appreciation of art also requires a personal perspective and not just expertise alone. Creative activities are staged in small groups and the requests of the teaching staff are taken into consideration. It is also possible to combine a number of the options.

Programme

- › Prehistory in the Erlangen Region
- › Erlangen's Old Town
- › Erlangen's New Town
- › Industrialisation in Erlangen
- › Erlangen during the "Third Reich"
- › Fools Going on About the Ultimate Victory
- › An Overview of the Town's History
- › Wenzel – A Cart Full of History
- › Great-Grandma's Breakfast
- › Cooking in Great-Grandma's Kitchen
- › Childhood in the Past
- › Washing in the Past
- › Stone Age Workshop
- › Children's Birthdays
- › Special Exhibitions
- › Activity and Family Days



Prehistory in the Erlangen Region

Sch The groups are introduced to prehistoric finds and excavation sites in the region. They carry out a symbolic “excavation” and compare their “finds” with the originals on display. This gives them an understanding of the technical skills and culture of prehistoric peoples. At the end they either make a “Stone Age” arrow using flint stone tools, or “Bronze Age” jewellery. For the arrow each child needs to bring along a smooth, thin, freshly-cut stick (50 cm long).

Erlangen's Old Town

Sch Here the focus is on old “Erlang”, today the area surrounding the Martin-Luther-Platz. With a display and a short tour of the area the groups learn the history from the first documented mention in 1002 and the town’s development during the 14th century through to the fire of 1706. They discover the earlier design of the small town with the tower, the mint, the church, the town hall, the school and the public baths. The structure and design of the 1002 declaration is explained and they are able to make a stamp with the royal seal of Henry II. Using a quill pen they are then able to sign their own monogram. As in the Middle Ages, they also mint an “Erlangen Pfennig” and write on a wax tablet.



Erlangen's New Town

Sch The new town was developed in 1686 at the instigation of the margrave as a refugee settlement for persecuted French Calvinists. The school children learn about the plight of the Huguenots and the reasons behind the privileges accorded to them. They study the symmetrical planning of the Baroque town, the deviations from the ideal town plan with the construction of the residency, and the success of new production and distribution technology. The difficulties associated with the successful integration of the Huguenots are also addressed. All of this gives the children a grasp of the key factors in the town’s development. Historical costumes enable them to comprehend something of the lifestyle of the nobility and the common people. A walk through the town centre and a visit to the Huguenot church tower – by prior arrangement – help to highlight the subject matter.

Industrialisation in Erlangen

Sch This topic deals with the transition from handcrafts to industry and the upheavals which industrialisation brought to people’s lives and work. The children determine the reasons behind the decline of the old export activities and the upsurge in new factories, as well as the proliferation of the steam engine, electrification and water supplies. They compare the manually operated hosiery loom from 1716 and a 19th-century comb saw with a demonstration of its transmission drive, as well as the poor lighting in the workshop lit by “shoemaker’s bowls” and the light provided by electric light bulbs. They also learn to recognise the convenience and hygiene advantages of a municipal drinking water and waste water system as opposed to the well supplies of the past. The strict factory regulations exemplify the transformation of job norms.



Erlangen During the "Third Reich"

Sch "Aligned" institutions and press, "brown" uniforms and blood red "Swastika" flags, the suppression of all opposition and the defamation of Jewish citizens were also the features of the Nazi era in Erlangen. This module deals with the gradual changes in everyday life following the Nazis' coming to power. Using work sheets the school children are able to grasp the experiences, encounters and observations made by an anonymous family of five in Erlangen. They also have the opportunity to study objects typical of the time and interpret a variety of texts, images, recordings and film documentaries. A walk to the "stumbling blocks" laid in 2007 recalls the annihilation of the Jewish community.

Fools Going on About the Ultimate Victory

Sch Here the focus is on the events leading up to the occupation of Erlangen by the US Army on 16 April 1945. At the historical site of the surrender in the museum basement the children are able to learn about the state of the town and its residents at the end of the war using historical sources, maps and display items. A radio drama reconstructs the efforts of Mayor Ohly to convince the military commander Lorleberg to surrender without a fight in order to save the overfilled, intact town from senseless destruction. The children then engage in a discussion about the conflict between betrayal and loyalty, reason and obedience under the Nazi dictatorship which continued to function right up to its end.

An Overview of the Town's History

Yth This tour through all of the sections of the permanent exhibition provides the ideal introduction to the town's history. The prehistory, the first documented mention and the town's development in the Middle Ages are followed by the history of the Baroque-style Huguenot town and Industrialisation in Erlangen. The module then continues with the changes to the town's community against the background of one hundred years of German history following the founding of the Empire. Key focal points here are the Nazi era in Erlangen as well as the town's dynamic development after 1945 into a university and Siemens town and then into a young city.

Wenzel – A Cart Full of History



Bday Seated in a cart, the children set off on a journey of discovery through the over one thousand year old "Erlang" around Martin-Luther-Platz. The cart is packed full of objects and stories from the Middle Ages. Wenzel has something exciting to listen to, to marvel at and to participate in at every stop. On this tour through the old town the children discover the remains of the medieval town wall and the public baths, the site of the former tower as well as where the school used to stand. Suitable for groups of up to 15 children from the age of 8.



Great-Grandma's Breakfast

KiGa This option takes a look at how great-grandma used to prepare breakfast for her large family in around 1900 and takes place in an authentic historical kitchen. The work in the kitchen is discussed step by step: where does the water come from, how is it transported, how is it heated? What is there to eat? Once the hearth has been stoked up the children are able to try out old-fashioned household utensils such as water vats and sugar grinders. At the end all of the children have the opportunity to sample the sweet milk soup which they have prepared themselves. This unit makes an ideal combination with the "Childhood in the Past" module.

Bday

H+L

Childhood in the Past

KiGa How did children live in around 1900? What did they wear? How big were their families in those days? These issues are discussed using objects and pictures and the children are then able to take a look at toys from different eras. They distinguish between valuable girls and boys toys as well as old-fashioned middle class parlour games, comparing these with the toys of today. They are then able to try out traditional games of skill and activities such as Diablo, yo-yo, spinning, walking on stilts, skipping and hoop throwing. Part of the objective is also to inspire creative games with the simplest of means.

Sch

Bday

H+L

Cooking in Great-Grandma's Kitchen

KiGa Here, too, the children get to cook in the historical kitchen equipped with household and kitchen utensils from around 1900. They learn how to stoke a wood and coal stove and how long it took to cook one hundred years ago. They also discuss their great-grandparents provisions in the well-stocked "larder". How did they preserve their foodstuffs and how did they keep them cool without electricity? At the end the children sit together at the table to eat the dish they have prepared themselves – porridge with apple puree. All of this enables them to make comparisons with today's meals.

Sch

Bday

H+L



Washing in the Past

KiGa This is where the children learn how arduous and time-consuming washing was in the past when there were no electric washing machines, driers and irons. Reliving a "wash day" in a middle class household they get to use a wash board, a posser and a wringer, wringing out the larger cloths by hand in pairs and using a wooden mangle to smooth the damp washing. Finally, they also get to use a heavy iron filled with hot charcoal. Please bring something to wash (tea towel, etc.) with you!

KiGa

Sch

Bday

H+L



Children's Birthdays

Bday The celebration of children's birthdays in the museum is a growing trend and the children have a choice of four activities: Cooking in Great-Grandma's Kitchen/Childhood in the Past/Wenzel – A Cart full of History/Stone Age Workshop.

The birthday party guests are able to spend two hours experimenting, designing and playing while learning something about their forefathers in the process. You are also welcome to bring your own birthday cake to the party.

Options for groups of up to 12 children from the age of 6. We ask that you please register 14 days in advance with an indication of your chosen activity.

Cost: €60 without, €75 with party.

Stone Age Workshop

SCH Stone Age hunters and farmers are said to have been permanently engaged in a battle for survival and were constantly plagued by hunger. Their implements were "primitive" and their expertise limited. This is the one sided image which the Stone Age workshop sets out to correct. The technical skills of the Stone Age are better appreciated using arrows, axes, drills and needles. A copy of the yew bow found with the Early Stone Age glacier mummy "Ötzi" in 1991 also forms part of the display. As in the Stone Age, the children use pitch and hide to make an arrowhead and grind grain into flour. For the arrow each child needs to bring along a smooth, thin, freshly-cut stick (50 cm long).



Special Exhibitions

The museum's educational programme also encompasses the special exhibitions and the options available are also based on the school curricula as far as is possible. The advantage of the museum as a place of learning, however, is the hands-on and tangible form of knowledge transfer where practical, experimental or staged participatory activities, group work with work sheets, film shows and recordings, discussion sessions and the involvement of contemporary witnesses have proven to be effective methods.

Activity and Family Days

The Activity and Family Days usually form part of a themed programme supporting the special exhibitions. The preferred venue is the museum's large, attractive courtyard.