



# From "zero hour" to the present

[GC4XDN8](#)

A Multi-Cache by [bonpland1799](#)  
[English Version]

This Multi-Cache takes you on a journey into contemporary German History. Including a short visit to the Roman past of Bonn, you will see 20 highlights of the permanent exhibition of the "House of the History of the Federal Republic of Germany" ("Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland", abbreviated: HdG). The experience of history and the fascination of the original objects shall be the focus of your attention. Therefore the 20 stages are kept deliberately simple. At the end, you are able to calculate the coordinates for the cache.

**Information of the Bonus [GC4XYMK](#) in the logbook of the main cache.**

The museum is barrier-free accessible. Accessible to stroller, wheelchair users need assistance at some Stages because several of the objects or text labels you are looking for are difficult to see. Both Caches are located near the HdG and can be reached barrier-free; assistance is needed in retrieving the cache containers.

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The HdG was opened in 1994. In the permanent exhibition are displayed around 8.000 objects on 4.000 square meters showing the History of Germany from the end of the Second World War to the present. With around one million visitors every year, it is one of the most popular German museums.

Opening hours: Tuesday to Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Sunday to Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday closed, Entrance is free; further Information: [www.hdg.de](http://www.hdg.de). Film and photography are permitted for private use. The use of photoflash is prohibited. So take a lot of pictures of you with the objects... without

showing the requested numbers, please!

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Your tour through the exhibition passes automatically at most of the 20 stages – three objects are located somewhat outside the "main tour". This will be indicated in the text.

Stand in the middle of the foyer: Behind you is the escalator to the Chancellors' salon car, the Adenauer Mercedes and the subway. To your right is the entrance to the temporary exhibition. Now look in the direction of the permanent exhibition and you will see the second stage: the American military jeep. Now look up: Your tour ends there. The permanent exhibition is divided into 4 architectural levels. Through the glass floor you can already have a first look at the Roman cellar. It was discovered during the construction of the museum and integrated into the exhibition. There is the first Stage: Go left at the info counter and past the checkroom down the stairs. By the way, here are also the toilets.

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## **Stage 1: "Cella Romana"**

During the excavation work preparatory to building the new museum, archaeologists discover some stonework foundations. Further excavation uncovers the cellar of a Roman house dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, there is a Roman settlement (vicus) in the former Government District. 2006 and 2007 26 graves from Roman times are found near the Haus der Geschichte. Some grave goods are on display in a showcase nearby the roman cellar. Among those grave goods, there is a big tile-plate with 1800 years old paw prints of a dog on it. Maybe it was superstition? In the Middle Ages, people believe that those paw prints on stones or tiles protect from evil. Or is the dead accompanied by the paw prints of his favorite dog in the grave? Maybe the dog jumped just simply on the freshly formed plate which was drying in the sun - to the anger of the workers. How many paw prints left the dog on the plate?

**A = \_**

[Go now up the stairs to the US-Military-Jeep at the entrance of the permanent exhibition]

## Stage 2: Zero hour - Occupied Germany

The Second World War has ended. The USA and Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union assume governmental control after Germany's unconditional surrender. Germany is divided into four occupation zones, Berlin into four sectors. An Allied Control Council in Berlin, consisting of representatives of the four Powers, is responsible for Germany as a whole.

The American "Willys-Overland-Jeep" is a symbol of the superiority of the allied troops. The Jeep was built since 1941 for the US-Army and is always at the front line when allied soldiers conquer German cities. In occupied Germany, the Jeep dominates the streets.

At the right side of the rear bumper, under the spare wheel, there are two letters and a two-digit number. You are looking for the number.

**B = \_ \_**

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## Stage 3: Shadows of the past

A bit later, a black metal cube blocks your way. It symbolizes the Nazi period which is omnipresent in post-war Germany. Outside you can see objects and information about this dark period of German history.

Later on your tour, you will meet this design element again whenever Nazi-past influences social or political events and developments.

On the outside of the cube is a long showcase. The jacket of a Polish concentration camp prisoner is displayed there. Which five-digit number is printed on the jacket?

**C = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_**

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## Stage 4: Berlin-Blockade

The East-West conflict escalates dramatically in 1948: Berlin which was divided into four sectors lies in the middle of the Soviet occupation zone. On June 24, Soviet

Union troops block all Western land routes to Berlin. An airlift of the US and Great Britain supplies the city for more than one year. The Soviet blockade failed. The aircrafts - fondly known to Berliners as the "Candy Bombers" - supply the city with dry milk, potatoes, vegetables, and other essential everyday items.

You will pass through a fuselage of a US Air Force C-47 Aircraft. How many cans of food are in the transport crates?

**D = \_**

After the candy bomber, you'll find yourself in a divided Germany. The border is symbolized by the grid elements: On the left side are the western occupation zones, which later become the Federal Republic. On the right side is the Soviet zone, which later becomes the GDR. The grids accompany you from now on through the exhibition until reunification. At first, they are still permeable - like the border. Later they close.

[Go up the stairs to the next level]

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## **Stage 5: Democracy**

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the first parliamentary elections are held on August 14, 1949. On September 7, the members of parliament meet for the constituent session. CDU/CSU form the Federal Government together with the FDP and the German Party (DP).

Konrad Adenauer is elected as the first Chancellor. Theodor Heuss becomes the first President of the Federal Republic.

Please be seated: These seats, upholstered in green, are from the old plenary chamber in Bonn. Listen to a sampling of debates. At the front right there is a showcase with a golden ballot box, which is used for the election of the chancellor and the president. How many state emblems are engraved on the box?

**E = \_ \_**

## Stage 6: Popular uprising

In the GDR political pressure and economic misery lead on June 17, 1953, to the uprising in over 250 locations – above all the workers. The people demand better supplies and free elections. It is put down by Soviet troops with tanks and units of the GDR "People's Police".

The Soviet T-34 Tank in the exhibition is painted with a red-white three-digit number on the tank turret. What is the number?

**F** = \_ \_ \_

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## Stage 7: Cinema

In the 1950s for many people, a trip to the cinema is one of the most popular leisure activities until television emerged as a rival. In a cinema furnished with the authentic period decor, you can immerse yourself in the movie world of the 1950s in East and West Germany.

Inside the cinema, you will find the "Oscar" which is awarded 1960 to a German zoo director for a documentary film. What is the name of the film? Calculate the word (letter) value of the first word (a geographical region in Africa!)

**G** = \_ \_ \_

[Now up to the next level of the exhibition]

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## Stage 8: Cold war

The world in the middle of the 20. Century is characterized by the conflict between the Western forces under the leadership of the USA and the Eastern bloc with the Soviet Union at its head. After the indirect confrontation in the Korean "proxy war" at the beginning of the 1950s, the Cuba Crisis brings mankind 1962 to the brink of a Third World War.

At the beginning of the next level, you stand in the middle of the world crises, depicted on large aluminium panels. Above it hangs a model of the first satellite,

"Sputnik 1", which the Soviet Union launches into orbit in 1957. The Western World is shocked: There is obviously a technological gap between the USA and the Soviet Union. The Space Race between the two Superpowers seems to have been decided. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the launch vehicle of the Sputnik has the range of an Intercontinental missile which is able to reach the USA.

You are now walking toward a large free-standing display case containing the so-called "Hallicrafters radio receiver" used by West German space explorer Heinz Kaminski to receive signals from the Soviet satellite Sputnik 1 on the night of October 7, 1957. To the left in the lattice wall are objects in a display case showing the enthusiasm in the GDR about the successful launch of the Sputnik. Among other objects, you can see a songbook. Look closely at the cover: How many children sing of the flight of the Sputnik?

H = \_

[Follow now the tour to the left through the red walls.]

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## Stage 9: Escape

The division of the world into east and west has direct consequences for the Germans. With the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961, the GDR-Regime cements the division of the country. Hundreds of thousands escape from the GDR for political or personal reasons every year – sometimes in adventurous ways.

You first pass a roll of barbed wire and then some bricks used for the construction of the Berlin wall. Directly opposite is a showcase with an outboard boat motor. A GDR-family mounts this motor to a self-constructed raft for the flight over the river "Elbe" from East to West Germany. The motor fails and they have to paddle. A West German customs boat takes them on board.

On the motor, you find 2 letters and a three-digit number. Note the number.

I = \_ \_ \_

## Stage 10: Jukebox

In the 1960s West Germany looks westwards – politically, economically and culturally. Many take the USA as a model for new ideas, goods, and behavior. Young people look for new role models. Coca-Cola, Jeans, and Rock'n'Roll are expressions of their way of life. In ice-cream parlors, they hear their favorite music on jukeboxes imported from the USA.

On the jukebox in the ice-cream parlor, you can hear songs of this epoch. Which song is currently playing ("Selection playing")? The red arrows show the letter "H" + a two-digit number. Note the number.

**J = \_ \_**

[Now up to the next level]

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## Stage 11: A piece of the moon

Now you have reached the highest level of the exhibition. The next object you are looking for is located still a little bit higher.

1957 the Soviet Union launches the first satellite "Sputnik 1" into space. The Russian Juri Gagarin is 1961 the first human in outer space. But the race to the moon win the Americans: On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first human being to set foot on the moon.

Which Apollo-Mission brought the piece of the moon to earth that is on display in the exhibition? What is its exact weight in grams? There is different information about the weight on the Internet. Only the number on the text label in the exhibition is valid.

Mission: XX | Weight: YYY

**XXYYY = K | K = \_ \_ \_ \_ \_**

(One number is repeated three times)

## Stage 12: Hippie-VW Bus

In the 1970s young people break out of their traditional social environment. The arising counterculture puts parental authority and ideas in question. Self-Realization is the basic concept of the "Flower-Power-Generation". By the VW-Hippie-Bus they travel through California, the land of their dreams.

In the lower right corner of the windscreen, there is a small sticker with a four-digit year number.

L = \_ \_ \_ \_

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## Stage 13: Border-crossing "Berlin-Friedrichstraße"

The best-known border-crossing between West- and East-Berlin is the station called "Bahnhof Friedrichstraße". Just behind the VW-Bus, you can pass one of the checkpoint cabins. The cramped confines of the checkpoint cubicle let you feel the oppressive atmosphere. One of the many strict rules governing visits to the GDR was the mandatory exchange of currency.

On the cubicle counter, you see East and West German coins (East-Mark and West-Mark). How many "Marks" are there in total on the counter?

M = \_

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## Stage 14: Oil crisis

At the beginning of the 1970s oil prices rise dramatically. 1970 it was still about 55 Pfennig per liter of petrol. It nearly doubles until 1976 to 91 Pfennig. West Germany's government restricts energy consumption: On four Sundays imposes a traffic ban.

Which petrol price shows the Shell-Fuel-dispenser (ignore the comma)?

N = \_ \_ \_



## Stage 15: Terrorism

After the fuel-dispenser go around the corner. Now you are in front of an orange industrial-robot. Go to the side-room at your right. Here is the German left-wing terrorism "Red Army Fraction" (RAF) on display.

In the 1970s Politicians, judges and soldiers, businessmen and bankers, representatives of State and industry are attacked, murdered and kidnapped by members of the RAF. They see themselves as social-revolutionary fighters against the "establishment". In 1977 the wave of terror reaches its peak: Hanns-Martin Schleyer, President of the association of German employers, is kidnapped and Palestine terrorists hijack a Lufthansa aircraft. Both actions have the same goal: to force the German government to release leading RAF members sentenced to life-long imprisonment. Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt decides not to give in. German Special Forces GSG 9 storm the aircraft and free the hostages. Schleyer is murdered by the terrorists.

On the table in the corner, there is a self-constructed rocket launcher. This weapon is used by RAF-members to attack the German Federal Court at Karlsruhe. They invade an opposing apartment and place it at the window. The attack fails because of the faulty ignition. Of how many pipes consists the rocket launcher? Count only the pipes, not the "missiles".

**O** = \_ \_ (checksum is 6)

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## Stage 16: Balance of terror

At the beginning of the 1970s Soviet Union begin to modernize his medium-range nuclear missiles. The nuclear balance in Europe is disturbed. The western governments respond with the "NATO dual-track decision": If prior disarmament negotiations fail, NATO will deploy more sophisticated nuclear weapons in Europe. Since no accord with the Soviet Union is reached, USA begins the deployment of the new missiles: "Pershing II" and "Cruise missiles".

At the end of the 1980s around 70.000 nuclear warheads confront each other in east and west – enough to destroy the entire mankind several times.

On your tour through the exhibition, you come to a photograph taken 1985 at Genf: It shows the Soviet Premier Michail Gorbatschow and US-President Ronald Reagan welcome each other with open arms. A signal of rapprochement and the first hope for disarmament.

Right hand you see a steel gate from the American missile base in Mutlangen (Baden-Württemberg). On this base, the first "Pershing II" missiles are deployed in 1983. On the right side of the wall, there is a badly damaged sign in the Russian Language. It points to the danger of the use of nuclear weapons. Look for the three-digit number in the sixth line from the bottom.

**P = \_ \_ \_**

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## **Stage 17: Fall of the Berlin Wall**

In the autumn of 1989 thousands of GDR citizens begin demonstrating against the GDR-Regime. People launch protests from Rostock to Dresden. Their posters call for freedom of speech and assembly. Demonstrations are held in Leipzig every Monday. 70.000 demonstrators gather on October 9 shouting "We are the people!". Bloody clashes with the police are feared but do not happen. The peaceful revolution emerges victorious: On November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall falls. One year later, on October 3, 1990, Germany is reunified after more than 40 years of division.

Walk towards the green "Trabi". There are two pieces of the Berlin Wall on both sides of the car. Look on the back of the left piece. There is written a green "R" and a two-digit number on it. Note the number.

**Q = \_ \_**

## **Stage 18: Globalization and digital revolution**

After German unification and the end of the east-west conflict international interdependencies increase. The term "Globalization" describes the challenges of our time in the best way. As a result of the technical progress in the fields of communication and transportation technologies, political, economic and social events or developments have more directly worldwide effects than it has been in the past. Bursting credits of real estate bubbles in the US lead 2008 to a worldwide economic and financial crisis. On the other hand, European integration is deepened. In the EU live half a billion people. The EU-institutions take over more competences from the national states. The German Bundeswehr takes part in "UN-led" out of area peacekeeping missions. Germany is undergoing dramatic changes: It becomes an immigration country. The climatic changes require international solutions.

At the same time, the world is undergoing a digital revolution. Computer controlled processes begin to affect almost all areas of life. Machines begin to replace humans. For how much longer the museum guides in the Haus der Geschichte will still be human? At the end of the exhibition, you will meet EVA, the new Robot-Guide. She gives you an idea of future developments.

Walk through the Brandenburg Gate. Behind it, you come to the "Street of Treaties". Take a look at the documents leading to the German reunification and the end of the East-West conflict.

Walk around the corner. A bit later you will see a model of the Federal Chancellery in Berlin. Opposite is the exhibition unit that focuses on European integration. Look for the showcase with the "Maastricht Treaty". Don't worry, it is the thickest book in the exhibition – you can't miss it. Count the seals on the opened page.

R = \_

## **Stage 19: 9/11**

On 11 September 2001 passenger airliners are hijacked by Islamic terrorists and crashed into the two towers of the World Trade Center in New York. 3.000 people are killed, over 6.000 others injured. The attacks (also referred to as 9/11) mark the dawning of a new age. Many actual events and developments can be traced to this day.

In response to the attacks starts on 7 October 2001 the operation "Enduring Freedom": US-led Coalition forces attack the Taliban-Regime in Afghanistan, the assumed location of Osama Bin Laden, the mastermind behind the attacks on WTC and leader of Al Qaeda. He is killed 10 years later in Pakistan by US-Soldiers. Since then, the global security system has changed essentially. Even Europe and Germany are affected by Islamic terrorist attacks.

Almost at the end of the exhibition, you come to a steel beam from the destroyed World Trade Center. Behind it is a showcase with a sad exhibition piece: The ID-Card of a German bank employee who died at the towers. On what day in August 2001, the card was issued?

**S = \_ \_**

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## **Stage 20: The Refugee crisis**

The civil war in Syria and Afghanistan, the spread of the terrorist organization ISIL and the poverty in Africa provokes since 2014 a dramatically increasing number of refugees. About 890.000 refugees come in 2015 to Germany. Thousands of Africans die while attempting to cross the Mediterranean in inadequate boats.

The last exhibit of the exhibition is a refugee boat: 70 African refugees reach Malta by this boat.

Inside just below the edge of the boat, there are small U-shaped hooks. (Look very closely: Not all are silver!). How many do you count? (= X) Now look to the stern of the boat. How many hooks are attached to it outside? (= Y)

**Hooks inside = X**

**Hooks outside = Y**

**T = XY**

**T = \_ \_**

 **Congratulations!** 

You have found all the numbers. Have a break in the Museum restaurant and calculate the coordinates for the stash:

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>T</b>

***Checksum numbers A - T = 65.501***

**Find the Cache at:**

**N 50° (A + B + C + D + E + F + G + H + I + J + K) – 18.457**

**E 007° (L + M + N + O + P + Q + R + S + T) + 3.230**

**The results are the missing minutes and seconds:**

**N50° \_ \_ ' \_ \_ \_ "**

**E007° \_ ' \_ \_ \_ "**

# Finale

The final is located on the grounds of the HdG and has been arranged with the museum. So..be brave! Speaking of courage, do you remember Stage 9? There, you could look at an outboard motor that a family attached to their self-made raft for the escape from the GDR across the river Elbe....

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Information of the Bonus [GC4XYMK](#) in the logbook of the main cache.

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## Sources:

Text Label HdG; Stiftung Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland: Unsere Geschichte. Deutschland seit 1945, Bonn 2012; LeMO (Lebendiges Museum Online): <http://www.hdg.de/lemo/>; Wikipedia; Norris, Robert S. / Kristensen, Hans M.: "Global nuclear stockpiles, 1945-2006," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 62, no. 4 (Juli/August 2006), S. 64

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