

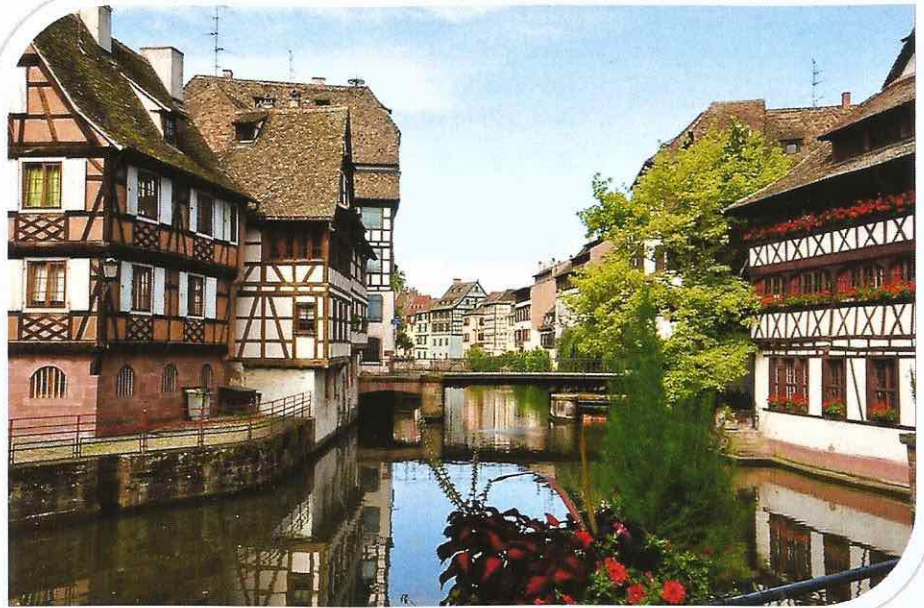


## ADVENTURES ★ BY Disney®

### Daily Adventurer

Monday  
April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017

Strasbourg



#### Sunrise & Sunset

Today's information

Sunrise: 06:48 AM

Sunset: 08:12 PM

#### Weather Forecast

Partly cloudy

Minimum: 44°F / 7°C

Maximum: 74°F / 23°C

Wake up this morning in the beautiful town of Strasbourg. With its monumental cathedral featuring carvings as delicate as any piece of lacework, Strasbourg is one of Europe's most attractive cities. Thanks to the richness and sheer density of its heritage sites, the entire town center has been listed as A UNESCO World Heritage Site. Strasbourg is definitely well worth a visit to discover its history, its cuisine and its unique Alsatian atmosphere!



### IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Every time you leave the ship or return from shore, please remember to have your safety card scanned at the reception.

#### Docking Location:

Kehl:

A-Rosa Steiger

West Strasse

#### Ship Phone

0031 638 6946 68

#### Cruise Manager Phone

**Name Surname**

0049 160 5871 503



## Your program today...

Cruise schedule is subject to change due to navigational conditions beyond our control



Docked in Kehl, Germany	
<b>5:30 AM - 6:30 AM</b>	Early Risers' pastries are available for you in the <i>Lounge</i>
<b>6:30 AM - 8:30 AM</b>	Breakfast is served in the <i>Restaurant</i>
<b>8:00 AM - 1:00 PM</b>	<b>Alsace Canoe, Strasbourg city tour and Visit to Notre Dame Cathedral</b> departs from the ship
<b>8:00 AM - 1:00 PM</b>	<b>Batorama River Boat Tour, Strasbourg City Tour and Visit to Notre Dame Cathedral</b> departs from the ship
<b>8:30 AM - 9:30 AM</b>	Late Risers' pastries are available for you in the <i>Lounge</i>
<b>1:00 PM</b>	<b>Alsatian Lunch</b> is served in our <i>Restaurant</i> or a light lunch is available in the <i>Lounge</i>
<b>2:15 PM - 4:15 PM</b>	Depart the ship by coach for the <b>Wine Tasting at Cave Historique des Hospices de Strasbourg</b>
<b>2:15 PM - 4:45 PM</b>	Depart by coach for the <b>French Macaroons Cooking Class</b>
<b>2:30 PM - 6:30 PM</b>	Depart for the <b>Alsatian Bike Ride</b> by coach
<b>4:00 PM - 5:00 PM</b>	Tea time in the Lounge with Piano music from our Musician Zsolt
<b>7:00 PM</b>	Join us for dinner in the Main Restaurant or our new tasting menu in the <i>Chefs Table Restaurant</i>
<b>8:30 PM - 10:00 PM</b>	<b>The Au Bon Vivant</b> (Beer and Wine Tavern) tour departs from the ship, try a Tarte Flambée
<b>9:30 PM</b>	Remaining on board, join Guest French entertainers Armand and Marylene in the lounge. Wonderful singing and accordion! Armand is a Maestro
<b>And then.....</b>	Afterwards Join Zsolt, our onboard Musician for piano music in the Lounge
<b>10:30 PM</b>	Your Late night Snack is available in the Lounge
<b>10:30 PM</b>	<b>ALL ABOARD!</b> <i>AmaKristina</i> sails overnight to Mannheim
<b>Please register your credit card at the Front Desk for pre-authorization. Thank you!</b>	
Reservations for the <i>Chef's Table Restaurant</i> can be made at the <i>Reception</i>	
<b><i>Out of respect to your fellow travelers sleeping below, jogging and other physical activity is not permitted on the sundeck after 10 PM or before 8 AM. Thank you!</i></b>	





Medieval bridges – Ponts Couverts / Strasbourg

## FRANCE

France is the largest state in the European Union by area. With an estimated population of 65.4 million people, France is the 20th most populous country in the world as well as the most visited, receiving 82 million foreign tourists annually! It is one of the founding members of the European Union, a founding member of the United Nations, and a member of the Francophonie, the G8, G20, NATO, OECD, WTO, and the Latin Union. It is one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, possesses the third largest number of nuclear weapons in the world and the largest number of nuclear power plants in the European Union. France is divided into 18 administrative regions. There are 13 in metropolitan France (12 are on the continental part of metropolitan France and one is the territorial collectivity of Corsica), and 5 are overseas regions. The regions are further subdivided into departments which are numbered mainly alphabetically. This number is used in postal codes and license plates.

## FRENCH FACTS

Size	543,965 sq km/ 210,026 sq mls
Population	65.4 million
Capital	Paris
Language	French
Currency	Euro (€)

## USEFUL PHRASES

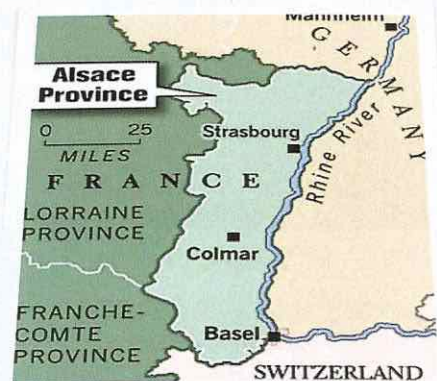
Hello	Bonjour
Goodbye	Au revoir
Yes	Oui
No	Non
Please	S'il vous plaît
Thank you	Merci
You're Welcome	De rien /Je vous en prie

## STRASBOURG

Strasbourg is the seat of several European institutions such as the Council of Europe and the Eurocorps as well as the European Parliament, and the European Court of Human Rights. Strasbourg is an important center of manufacturing and engineering, as well as of road, rail, and river communications. Its port is the second largest on the Rhine after Duisburg, Germany. The city is the seat of the Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine.

Strasbourg's historic city center, the Grande Île (Grand Island), was classified as a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1988, the first time such an honor was placed on an entire city center. Strasbourg is fused into the Franco-German culture. Although violently disputed over throughout history, it has been a bridge of unity between France and Germany for centuries, especially through the University of Strasbourg, currently the largest in France, and the co-existence of Catholic and Protestant cultures.

The city's main sight is the Cathedral Notre Dame de Strasbourg with its famous astronomical clock. Other draws include its medieval cityscape of the Rhineland, black and white timber-framed buildings, and the Petite-France district.





## ALSACE

Alsace is the 6th most densely populated region in France, with 220 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. Strasbourg is the political, economic and cultural capital as well as the largest city of Alsace. Alsace is politically one of the most important regions in the European Union. The name "Alsace" derives from the Germanic Ell-sass, meaning "seated on the Ill," a river in Alsace. The region was historically part of the Holy Roman Empire. It was gradually annexed by France in the 17th century under kings Louis XIII and Louis XIV and subsequently made a province of France. Alsace is frequently mentioned in conjunction with Lorraine, because German possession of parts of these two régions (as the imperial province Alsace-Lorraine, 1871–1918) was contested in the 19th and 20th centuries, during which Alsace changed hands four times between France and Germany in 75 years. Although Alsace is historically a German dialect speaking region, today most Alsatians speak French, the official language of the country they have been a part of for most of the past three centuries.

## TARTE FLAMBÉE

The tarte flambée is one of the most famous gastronomical specialties of the Alsatian region. This dish is made with bread dough rolled out very thinly in the shape of a rectangle (traditionally), which is covered with fromage blanc (similar to low-fat cream cheese) or crème fraîche (sour cream, but less sour) and thinly sliced onions.

Depending on the region, this dish can be called flammekueche (in Alsatian), Flammkuchen (in German), which means "flame cake" or tarte flambée (in French), which translates as "pie baked in the flames." Contrary to what the direct translation would suggest, tarte flambée is not usually flambéed, but cooked in a wood-fire oven.

## ALSATIAN WINE & BEER

Alsace is an important wine-producing region. Vins d'Alsace (Alsatian wines) are mostly white and display a strong Germanic influence. Alsace produces some of the world's most noted dry Rieslings and is the only region in France to produce mostly varietal wines identified by the names of the grapes.

The most notable example is Gewürztraminer. Alsace is also the main beer-producing region of France, thanks primarily to breweries in and near Strasbourg. These include those of Fischer, Karlsbräu, Kronenbourg, and Heineken International. Hops are grown in Kochersberg and in Northern Alsace. Schnapps is also traditionally made in Alsace, but it is in decline because home distillers are becoming less common and the consumption of traditional, strong, alcoholic beverages is decreasing.

