



ADVENTURES ★ BY Disney

Daily Adventurer

Day 4
Tuesday
April 11th, 2017

Mannheim
Heidelberg
Stuttgart

Sunrise & Sunset

Today's information
Sunrise: 06:41 AM
Sunset: 08:12 PM

Weather Forecast

Partly cloudy
Minimum: 39°F / 4°C
Maximum: 59°F / 15°C



This morning we arrive to Mannheim the second largest river port in Europe and an important industrial center. After Breakfast the tours begin. A full day tour to visit two of the stars of the German car industry, Porsche and Mercedes Benz, or a tour of nearby Heidelberg, A post card town! In the evening try some Spaghetti Ice Cream!

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Docking Location:

Mannheim:
Haus Hochrhein Blok 1

Ship Phone

0031 638 6946 68

Cruise Manager Phone

0049 160 5871 503



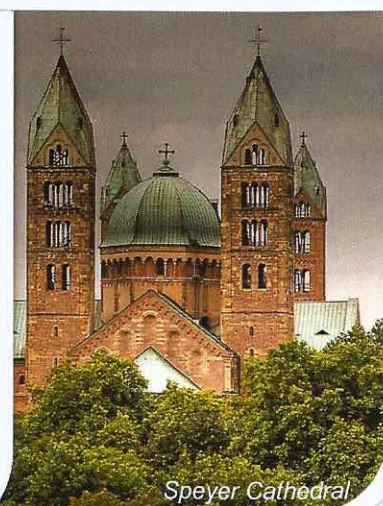
Your program today...

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



Cruising stretch: Kehl - Mannheim // 131 km / 80 mi. (2 locks)	
6:00 AM - 7:00 AM	Early Risers' pastries are available for you in the <i>Lounge</i> .
7:00 AM - 9:00 AM	Breakfast is served in the Main Dining Room.
9:00 AM - 10:00 AM	Late Risers' pastries are available for you in the <i>Lounge</i> .
9:00 AM	Approximate arrival of the <i>AmaKristina</i> to Mannheim, Germany.
9:00 AM - 6:00 PM	German Automaker Excursion, Porsche and Mercedes Benz Museums with Lunch at a Brewery departs from the ship by coach.
9:00 AM	Heidelberg Castle, walking Tour, On Your Own Lunch and time in Heidelberg departs from the ship by coach. Please ask your Adventure Guides for shuttle information should you want more free time in Heidelberg.
12:30 PM	Lunch for all Guests staying onboard will be served in our Main Restaurant.
Afternoon	Should you wish to stay in Heidelberg "On your own" for lunch, please consult an Adventure Guide for Shuttle Options .
1:30 PM - 4:15 PM	Heidelberg Castle, Costumed guide, Walking tour, On Your Own in Heidelberg departs from the ship by Coach.
4:00 PM - 5:00 PM	Tea time in the <i>Lounge</i> with Zsolt to entertain you on the piano.
7:00 PM	Your Dinner is served in the Main <i>Restaurant</i> or try our new tasting menu in the <i>Chefs Table Restaurant</i> .
9:00 PM	Your hosts from Fontanella welcome you to the <i>Lounge</i> for a Spaghetti Ice Cream Demonstration ...with tasting!
9:30 PM	Join guest entertainers Monia and Hutch . Fun and Funky, sounds from Stevie Wonder and the like. Dance the night away!
10:30 PM	Still hungry? Late night snack is available in the <i>Lounge</i> .
1:00 AM (April 12)	ALL ABOARD !!! The <i>AmaKristina</i> sails for Rudesheim, Germany.
<p>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!</p>	

Old Mint & Maximilian Street



Speyer Cathedral

MANNHEIM

Mannheim lies at the confluence of the Rhine and Neckar Rivers and is rare among German cities for its layout, a grid pattern (or “quadrates”) similar to those found in North America. The grid was originally plotted in 1606 and emanated from Friedrichsburg fortress, which later became the site of Mannheim Palace. Today, it partly houses the University of Mannheim. The city’s iconic water tower and its beautiful Luisenpark are must-sees. Two important transportation firsts took place in Mannheim: Karl Drais created the world’s first bicycle in 1817, and Karl Benz built the world’s first production motorcar in 1885.

SPEYER

Speyer is a lovely town of 50,000 inhabitants in the German state called Rhineland-Palatinate. It is one of Germany’s oldest towns, founded by the Romans. However, it was the year 1024 that marked a decisive event in the history of the town. In Oppenheim near Mainz, Konrad II, a Salian emperor from the Speyer district was elected King of Germany, drawing Speyer into the center of imperial politics and making it the spiritual center of the Salian kingdom. Nothing more could express this importance than the construction of the mighty cathedral. It was consecrated in 1061 although only completed in 1111, the largest church of its time and it became the burial place of eight German emperors and kings. With the Abbey of Cluny in ruins, the Speyer Cathedral remains the largest Romanesque church to this very day.

In the shadows of these great historical events the first Jewish community emerged in Speyer at the instigation of the bishop. In 1084 Bishop Rudiger Huzmann invited Jews to move to Speyer and settled them in the former suburb of Altspeyer (the area of today’s train station), which he had surrounded by a wall for their protection. Along with

this invitation, the bishop granted the Jews rights and privileges which went well beyond contemporary practice. They were confirmed by the emperor Henry IV in 1090 and became an example for Jews’ privileges in many cities of the empire. A Jewish quarter soon also developed next to the bishops’ district near the cathedral. Its center, the Jews’ Court (Judenhof), contained men’s and women’s synagogues and the Mikveh (Judenbad). The ruins of the Speyer Synagogue are the oldest visible remnants of such a building in central Europe.

The Mikveh, first mentioned in 1126, has remained almost unchanged to this day and is still supplied by fresh groundwater. For two centuries the Speyer Jewish community was among the most important of the Empire and, in spite of pogroms, persecution and expulsion had considerable influence on Ashkenazi culture and the spiritual and cultural life of the town. Nevertheless, anti-Semitism and persecution were no less virulent in Speyer than in other places and the Jewish community shared the fate of most. The Yiddish surnames Spira, Shapira and Shapiro possibly derive from Shpira; the Hebrew name for Speyer.

HEIDELBERG

Located about 30 min drive from Mannheim and situated on the banks of the pretty Neckar river, Heidelberg is a romantic city dominated by the ruins of its extensive castle and known for its university—the oldest in Germany.

The castle ruins are a landmark of Heidelberg, and are one of the most important Renaissance-style structures to be found anywhere north of the Alps. The castle has only been partially rebuilt since its destruction in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The courtyards are the highlight nowadays, as is the magnificent view overlooking the red roofs of the old town and the Neckar River.

While at the castle, keep in mind that there is a slope to ascend from the bus parking to the castle ruins and that once at the top, the ground is often uneven and checkered with cobblestones. Please remember good footwear. Following your visit to the Heidelberg Castle, you'll travel by coach to the city center where you can enjoy a walking tour and free time.

One of the highlights is the Old Stone Bridge, from where you can enjoy a spectacular view of the city when standing in the middle, above the river. University buildings are strewn about the entire city and some of these can be seen during the walking tour. The Heidelberg University was founded in 1386 and is the oldest university in Germany, the 4th university established in the Holy Roman Empire. Today it consists of twelve faculties and offers degree programs at undergraduate, graduate and postdoctoral levels in some 100 disciplines. Another interesting sight during your walking tour is the Holy Ghost Church; its windows should not be missed, as they are quite unique!

Heidelberg has one of the longest shopping streets in all of Germany, as the so-called pedestrian street Hauptstrasse stretches for over 1 km from one end to the other. Even guests who do not wish to shop should stroll along, since it is the heart of the city and lined by many cafes and bistros. For active guests who like to walk, cross the bridge and go up the hill following the Schlangenberg (Snake's Way). Then go left on the Philosophenweg (Philosopher's Way)

for the most magnificent view of Heidelberg and its castle ruins.

THE HEIDELBERG KISS

The Heidelberg Kiss is both a confection and a bit of fascinating history. One café in particular caught the fancy of the men and women of the city, Café Knösel. Respectable young women, accompanied by guardians, went there as did the young men attending the university. And, in the 1800s, these two groups were not encouraged to meet. They had to content themselves with side glances and secret smiles. But Fridolin Knösel, the pastry chef, was a bit of a romantic and soon developed a chocolate delicacy called the Student Kiss – chocolate praline nougat and thin wafers covered with a layer of chocolate. The young men could give the young women who caught their attention, a chaste but delicious kiss. Café Knösel still exists. Although owned by a different family, the Knösel family maintains a chocolate shop at Haspelgasse 16 specializing in the delicious "sweet-talking" Heidelberg Student Kiss.

