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## Permanent Exhibition

### **Topography of Terror: Gestapo, SS and Reich Security Main Office on Wilhelm- and Prinz-Albrecht-Straße**

The permanent exhibition “Topography of Terror: Gestapo, SS and Reich Security Main Office on Wilhelm- and Prinz-Albrecht-Straße” focuses on the central institutions of the SS and police during the “Third Reich” and the crimes that they committed throughout Europe. With the help of mostly photographic material on a “ribbon of panels” and documents (facsimiles) presented at subject-oriented lecterns, visitors are led through the major themes of the exhibition’s five main segments: The National Socialist Takeover of Power (I); Institutions of Terror (SS and Police) (II); Terror, Persecution and Extermination on Reich Territory (III); SS and Reich Security Main Office in the Occupied Countries (IV); and The End of the War and the Postwar Era (V). Computer stations and reading folders provide in-depth information, often addressing subjects beyond the scope of the exhibition.

A few audio and film recordings are deployed within the exhibition. The media units contain both temporal and spatial stages of development: Maps show the location of SS and police command stations (*Leitstellen*) and the sites where atrocities occurred. A diagram of the National Socialist concentration camp system, as the central component of the terror system in the “Third Reich,” is also presented.

The exhibition is presented in both German and English.

## Permanent Exhibition

### **Berlin 1933–1945. Between Propaganda and Terror**

Open between the spring and fall - currently closed

The exhibition “Berlin 1933–1945: Between Propaganda and Terror” addresses National Socialist policy in Berlin and its consequences for the city and its population. It shows how the National Socialists were able to gain a foothold in “red” Berlin and gradually establish the city as the political center of its leadership. The main chapters of the exhibition are arranged in different colors in a trench along the exposed segments of a cellar wall and provide information about: Berlin in the Weimar Republic (I), Establishing the Führer’s Dictatorship (II), Berlin and the “People’s Community” (III), Wartime in Berlin 1939–1945 (IV); and Berlin and the Consequences of the Nazi Regime (V).

Most of the exhibition panels are made of glass, making it possible to view the excavated ruins behind them. The exhibition presents photos, newspaper articles and documents. Media stations provide in-depth information on selected topics.

The exhibition is presented both in German and English

# Permanent Exhibition

## The Historic Site “Topography of Terror.” A Site Tour in 15 Stations

The site tour in 15 stations is designed to complement the permanent indoor exhibition, introducing visitors to the history of the terrain at the actual site.

Information lecterns with photos, documents and 3-D graphics provide an historic overview of the grounds where the most important institutions of National Socialist persecution and terror, the Secret State Police, the Reich SS Leadership and the Reich Security Main Office, were located from 1933 to 1945. An audio guide is also available, providing both a general overview as well as in-depth information at each station.

The tour integrates both the historical remains of the Berlin Wall, which have been designated a historic monument, and parts of the preserved historic sidewalk from Prinz-Albrecht-Straße that was previously not accessible.

The exhibition is presented both in German and English.

## Street Exhibition

### Historic Wilhelmstraße

The outdoor exhibition “Historic Wilhelmstraße” uses photos and texts at 30 stations along Wilhelmstraße to present the history of the buildings in the historic government district. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Wilhelmstraße was established as the seat of the most important ministries of Prussia, of the German Reich by 1871 and later of the Nazi state. Most of the buildings no longer exist today, including the Palace of the Reich President, the Prussian State Ministry and the Reich Chancellery. The buildings that did survive were later used by the government of East Germany (GDR) and as of 1991, by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The outdoor exhibition “Historic Wilhelmstraße,” commissioned by the Senator for Construction, Housing and Transport, was first created in 1996. It was completely revised and expanded in 2007 using funds provided by the Senate Administration for Urban Development. The exhibition is now presented in German and English.

D'autres renseignements sur <https://www.topographie.de/en/the-historic-site/>

1 à h-20h