

www.museumsinsel-berlin.de

Museumsinsel Berlin

With its five edifices (Altes Museum, Neues Museum, Alte Nationalgalerie, Bode-Museum and Pergamonmuseum) situated between the river Spree and Kupfergraben, the Museumsinsel (Museum Island) forms an incomparable ensemble of museum and cultural history, gradually developed over time. Officially declared as World Cultural Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1999, the Museumsinsel illustrates the scope of the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin (National Museums in Berlin) as a universal museum of human culture from its earliest beginnings to the present day. The Staatliche Museen zu Berlin's main institutions form five distinct clusters, the others being the one at Kulturforum as well as those in Dahlem, Charlottenburg and Köpenick. The Alte Nationalgalerie already had its spectacular reopening as part of the Museumsinsel Master Plan in 2001. This was followed in 2006 by the completion of renovation work on the Bode-Museum, while the Neues Museum again went on show to the public in October 2009. The Pergamonmuseum and the Altes Museum are also to undergo subsequent restoration.

Pergamonmuseum

Staatliche Museen zu Berlin
Museumsinsel Berlin
Address:
Bodestraße 1-3, D-10178 Berlin
Visitor entrance:
Am Kupfergraben

www.smb.museum

www.facebook.com/
staatlichemuseenzuberlin

Opening hours

Monday-Sunday 10 am - 6 pm
Thursday until 9 pm
Temporary exhibitions open from 9 am

Public transport

S/U-Bahn

Hackescher Markt S3, S5, S7, S75
Friedrichstraße S1, S2, S25, U6

Tram

Hackescher Markt M4, M5, M6
Am Kupfergraben M1, 12

Bus

Staatoper TXL
Lustgarten 100, 200
Friedrichstraße 147

Online ticket sales

Avoid the queues for all museums and exhibitions. Tickets available at:
www.smb.museum/shop
Audio guides, available in various languages, are included in the admission.



Museumsinsel Berlin
Das Kuratorium

Allianz

Bank of America
Merrill Lynch

BERTELSMANN

Daimler Financial Services

DB
Mobility
Networks
Logistics



e-on

J.P.Morgan

KPMG

Linde

SIEMENS

Union
Investment

WÜRTH

DF

Information, advice, bookings

Phone +49 (0)30-266 42 42 42
Fax +49 (0)30-266 42 22 90
E-mail service@smb.museum

Foreign-language tours available on request.

Groups and tours by third-parties must be announced beforehand. Details for events and guided tours for the public are available at:
www.smb.museum/veranstaltungen

Exclusive events

outside opening hours

Museum & Location
www.museum-location.de

Bookshop

Phone +49 (0)30-20 90 63 90

Café

Phone +49 (0)30-20 90 63 61

Further facilities

Prams and wheelchairs suitable for use in the museum available. Wheelchair access available.

Details subject to change.



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Antikensammlung
Vorderasiatisches Museum
Museum für Islamische Kunst

Pergamonmuseum

museumsinsel



Staatliche Museen zu Berlin
Preußischer Kulturbesitz

Date 01/2012
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Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



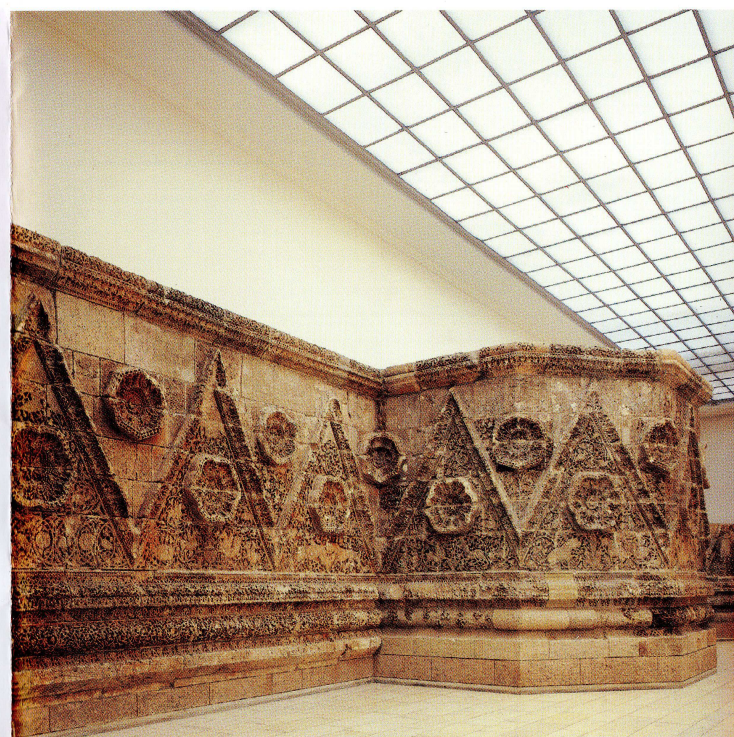
Museumsinsel
World Heritage

The Pergamonmuseum was designed by Alfred Messel and completed by Ludwig Hoffmann from 1910 to 1930. A smaller building had previously stood on the site, from 1901 to 1909. It had initially housed the important finds excavated by the Berlin museums, such as the Pergamon Altar frieze panels, covered between 1878 and 1886. However, insufficient foundations soon resulted in damages to the building's structure, and it had to be torn down within less than a decade of opening. The new, larger Pergamonmuseum was conceived as a three-winged complex. Today it houses the Antikensammlung (Collection of Classical Antiquities), the Vorderasiatisches Museum (Museum of the Ancient Near East) and the Museum für Islamische Kunst (Museum of Islamic Art). The Pergamonmuseum has become famous around the world for its imposing reconstructions of archaeological ensembles – the Pergamon Altar, Market Gate of Miletus, Ishtar Gate in the Processional Way from Babylon and the Mshatta Facade. Staggered renovation work, begun in 2008, is currently under way as part of the Museumsinsel Master Plan, fulfilling plans devised by the architectural offices of Oswald Mathias Ungers.

Pergamon Altar (reconstruction), 180–160 BCE



Photos © Staatliche Museen zu Berlin | Title: Dietmar and Marga Riemann
Pergamon Altar: Johannes Laurentius | Mshatta: Georg Niedemeister | Ishtar Gate: Jürgen Liepe



Antikensammlung, Vorderasiatisches Museum and Museum für Islamische Kunst

The Pergamonmuseum is home to three important collections of the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin: the Antikensammlung, the Vorderasiatisches Museum and the Museum für Islamische Kunst. The Antikensammlung boasts one of the most important collections of Greek and Roman art anywhere in the world. It is now on view in three separate locations, all on the Museumsinsel Berlin: Altes Museum, Pergamonmuseum and Neues Museum. In the Pergamonmuseum, Greek and Roman architectural structures are on display. Among these, the main attraction is the Pergamon Altar (180–160 BCE). Its sculpture frieze ranks as one of the towering masterpieces of Hellenistic art and depicts the battle of the Olympian gods against the Giants. The Market Gate of Miletus, meanwhile, is a magnificent example of Roman architecture and dates from the early 2nd century CE. The Vorderasiatisches Museum collects artefacts from 6000 years of cultural history, predominantly from Mesopotamia, Syria and Anatolia. The 270,000 objects it holds mostly originate from



Mshatta, portal facade of a palace of the Caliph al-Walid II, Jordan, 743/744 CE

Ishtar Gate, Babylon, 6th century BCE (reconstruction)

the major German excavations in Babylon, Assur, Uruk and Habuba Kabira. Its main attractions include the large architectural reconstructions of the colourful Ishtar Gate and Processional Way from Babylon, dating from the time of Nebuchadnezzar II (6th century BCE). Of equal importance are the earliest written documents in the history of humankind in cuneiform script on clay tablets from Uruk, dating from the late 4th millennium BCE. The Museum für Islamische Kunst contains one of the most stunning collections of Islamic art outside the Islamic world. It brings together masterpieces of decorative art and archaeological artefacts from various Muslim peoples, and the Christian and Jewish groups living with them, ranging from the 8th to the 19th century. Particularly noteworthy here are the architectural works, which are, in terms of scale, without parallel in any other museum. These include the stone facade of the caliph's palace of Mshatta (Jordan, 740s) and the famous Aleppo Room with its painted wall panels (Syria, 1600).