

The Capital of Denmark: Copenhagen¹

10 out of 16 possible tasks are described below. Plan your route so that it makes sense to you.

In order to be able to complete the tasks, it is important to bring the following with you:

- Your mobile phone with camera
- A pair of scissors, pen and paper

Remember to take a lot of photos of “Wonderful Copenhagen”.

Have fun!

Map: [Ekspedition København](#)

Optional route:

1. Copenhagen City Hall - Rådhuset (opens at 9 a.); Jens Olsen's Watch and tourist information
2. The Pedestrian Road - Strøget
3. Parliament - Christiansborg (open 10am – 5pm); Castle with tapestry: entrance DKK 125/adult
4. New Haven/Harbour - Nyhavn (via "Børsen" and "Kongens Nytorv")
5. The royal castle Amalienborg -> Amaliegade
6. Shipping firm "Mærsk" – Mærsk, Grønningen
7. The Little Mermaid - Den Lille Havfrue – from "Kastellet", Swedish Church -> Øster Voldgade
8. Queen Louise's Bridge - Dronning Louises bro (not that interesting)
9. Botanical Garden - Botanisk Have (in winter: Geologisk Museum with the Greenlandic stone)
10. King's Garden - Kongens Have
11. The train station: Nørreport Station -> Købmagergade
12. Round Tower – Rundetårn (10am-6pm; tickets: DKK: 25/adult, DKK: 10/children (school))-> Kannikestræde->
13. Church of Our Lady - Vor Frue Kirke (open) -> Gammeltorv og Nytorv
14. Cinema "Palace Theater" - Palads Biograf (not that interesting)
15. News of the city - Nyheder i byen
16. Bicycles

1. Copenhagen City Hall

Provides premises for many events like political meetings and weddings, but another tradition is that football and handball national teams are celebrated from the balcony of the Town Hall after having won a major tournament.

Stand on the City Hall Square and sing the national anthem “Det er et yndigt land” ([Bing Videoer](#))² in front of the City Hall as to celebrate your visit to Copenhagen.

¹ [Copenhagen - Wikipedia](#) Copenhagen meaning “harbour of merchants”, 1,4 mio inhabitants including suburbs, established in the 10th century.

² “It is a wonderful country” – see also: [Der er et yndigt land - Wikipedia](#) Find the bronze statue of H.C. Andersen (1965), facing H. C. Andersens Boulevard made by Henry Luckow-Nielsen

2. "Strøget" (The Pedestrian Road: 1,1 km long)

The most famous and longest pedestrian road of Copenhagen opened 1962 is called "Strøget". In the month of December, very many people walk slowly through the inner city.

Tie your left foot together with another patrol member's right foot (scarves) and take time when crossing from "Nytorv" (New Square) to "Gammeltorv" (Old Square).

3. (11) Christiansborg Palace, the Danish Parliament

The Danish Parliament, the Prime Minister's Office and besides the castle houses the royal representation premises, the Church of the Castle and the royal stables. The current castle has been the center of power since the 1400s, and it is often referred to as the Castle ("Borgen"). It burned down and was rebuilt twice.

Go to Christiansborg³ and take a picture of all the scouts on the stairs of the Parliament.

4.(3) Nyhavn

The author Hans Christian Andersen (1805-75) has lived at three different addresses in Nyhavn. As you may know, Hans Christian Andersen wrote well-known fairy tales and created beautiful paper cuttings throughout his life.

Cut one of Hans Christian Andersen's well-known fairy tale characters in paper.

Take a picture of your paper cuttings with Nyhavn as a background.

5. Amalienborg Castle⁴ (1750-60)

Go to Amalienborg Castle. Consider where to stand when you are to wave to the royal family on birthdays and jubilees.

Once you have found the perfect place, practice a little and take some royal pictures.

6. (4) The Headquarters of A. P. Møller-Mærsk: Esplanaden 50

The building has been given the nickname "The House with the Blue Eyes" because of its blue windows.

³ [Christiansborg Palace \(2nd\) - Wikipedia](#), built 1803-28 by C.F.Hansen in a French Empire style burnt down except the chapel/church and the building connecting the chapel with the chapel. The third Christiansborg was built 1907-28 by Thorvald Jørgensen in a neo-baroque style.

⁴ The palaces were built by Eigtved and after his death, Lauritz de Thurah – two well-known architects. Frederick VIII's palace has four identical Classical facades with rococo interiors. At the centre: An equestrian statue of Frederick V – the statue was extremely expensive, actually the king went bankrupt. The statue was made by the world famous French sculptor Jacques Saly (1771).

From the building you can look over to the Opera House, which is located on the other side of the water. It was donated by A. P. The Møller Foundation in 2005. It is the largest cultural gift (2,5 billion DKK) that has been given to Denmark.

Find your inner actor and perform - preferably with the Opera House as background – and take a photo.

7.(10) On “Langelinie”: The Little Mermaid (by Edvard Eriksen, 1913, 1,25 m tall, 175kg)⁵

She is one of Denmark's main tourist attractions; it is a bronze statue of The Little Mermaid from

Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale “The Little Mermaid”, telling us about a mermaid becoming human. The statue has been subject to vandalism; she has had her head cut off a couple of times, has been knocked down from her stone, and had her arm sawn off.

Your task is to write a perfect poem about our beloved mermaid. Make a video of one or two recitations in front of the mermaid.

8. (8) Queen Louise's Bridge (1887)⁶

The Bridge named after King Christian IX's wife connects the inner city with Nørrebro (northern part of Copenhagen). The construction of the bridge began in 1885, and it was completed in 1887. If you cross the bridge on a sunny day, people will sit on benches, enjoying Copenhagen from one of the most beautiful sides. Take a walk across the bridge and find a good place to sit. You must now point out the corners of the world from where you stand.

9. (13) The Botanical Garden (or: University of Copenhagen Botanical Garden)

Hortus Medicus was first established in 1600 by king Christian IV, but moved to today's location in 1870; 27 glasshouses were funded by J.C. Jacobsen/Carlsberg in 1874.⁷

It is a research center of the Copenhagen University. You have free entrance.

There are over 22,000 various plants spread over an area of 10 hectares. Take a walk through the Botanical Garden and find your favorite plant.

Remember to take pictures.

10. (7) The King's Garden

⁵ The statue was commissioned by Carl Jacobsen, the son of Carlsberg's founder. The mermaid's head was modelled after the ballerina Ellen Price from the Royal Theatre of Copenhagen, the body after the sculptor's wife Eline Eriksen. The statue on display is a copy; there are more than thirteen copies of the statue around the world. [The Little Mermaid \(statue\) - Wikipedia](#)

⁶ [Dronning Louises Bro - Wikipedia](#)

⁷ [University of Copenhagen Botanical Garden - Wikipedia](#)

Also known as Rosenborg (Castle's) Garden, is Copenhagen's most well-known park. It was built in 1606 as part of Rosenborg Castle. It was King Christian IV who cleared a large piece of land. The garden was to supply his court with flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

In the garden you might find various sculptures. Find the three largest sculptures and pose in front of them while you imitate them. Remember to take some good pictures.

11. (9) The Northern Port of the city: Nørreport (1918, 2001-16)⁸

Today the station is one of the busiest stations. Hundreds of thousands of travelers pass the station daily either by train, metro, bus, etc. It is never quiet.

Stand under the canopy, and count how many people who come by. When 5 minutes have passed, shape the number with your bodies. Take a picture!

12. (6) Round Tower (Rundetårn)⁹

Here you find Europe's oldest astronomic observatory. The tower was completed in 1642, and thereafter the observatory located in small buildings on the otherwise flat roof were built. It is connected to the Trinitatis Church and an academic library.

King Christian IV was the initiator of this tower (34.8 m) but he was inspired by Tycho Brahe, who is considered to be the founder of modern observational astronomy.

Stand in front of the Round Tower and create each participant's zodiac sign with your bodies. Remember a photo of each zodiac sign. ¹⁰

13. (12) Church of Our Lady, Copenhagen Cathedral (1829)¹¹

It is from the 12th century, but has burnt down and was built up again several times. The present church is built in the beginning of the 19th century, designed by the famous architect Chr. Fr. Hansen in the Neoclassical style. In 2004, the Crown Prince Couple married in the church. (Before them, King Frederik the 3rd in 1648.)

On a plinth at the entrance there is a statue of King David. The original bronze statue has been stolen (2008) and has not been found.

Go to the statue. Guess how tall King David is.

Take a photo where you show us how tall king David is - without the plinth.

⁸ [Nørreport station - Wikipedia](#)

⁹ [Rundetårn - Wikipedia](#)

¹⁰ E.g.: [12 Zodiac Signs: Dates, Traits, Meanings & More | Horoscope.com](#)

¹¹ [Church of Our Lady, Copenhagen - Wikipedia](#)

14. Palace Theatre (Palace Cinema)¹²

Has become an iconic building ever since the artist Poul Gernes decorated it in 1989. Today, Palace Theater is one of our largest cinemas with 17 screens and 2,100 seats.

Count how many colours Poul Gernes used in order to paint the building.

Take a picture of your favorite colour in the background.

15. The Best Story

In Copenhagen you find stories wherever you go.

Find an interesting story and select three words to describe your own.

Connect your personal story with a picture.

16. Bicycles

Copenhagen is known worldwide for being a city of bicycles. The entire city is characterized by bicycle signs, bicycle smiths, bicycle racks and a lot of other things that have to do with bicycles. To be able to blend into the city, it is extremely important to have cycling skills.

Find a park, a bench or another place where you can lie down and do cycling on your back for 5 minutes.

Well done!

Hopefully, you have had an exciting day and that you have experienced a lot!

If you have some good pics from your trip which you want to share with us, then, please, use these hashtags: #spejder #kfumspejderne #københavn #fællesskab

¹² [Palads Teatret - Wikipedia](#)

Bilag

Quiz

1. Where do King Frederik and Queen Mary live?
 - a) Christiansborg
 - b) Amalienborg
 - c) Rosenborg
2. How many minutes does the trip from Nytorv to Gammel Torv take when you walk two and two with your feet bound together?
 - a) 10 minutes
 - b) 8 minutes
 - c) 5 minutes
3. Who among our guests cut the most beautiful fairy tale figure from a fairy tale written by the world known Hans Christian Andersen?
4. King Christian 4. was a king with visions. He is the father of several impressive buildings in Copenhagen. Please, mention as many buildings you can!
5. There are very many beautiful sculptures in our King's Garden. Copy three of them!
6. About 250,000 passengers pass Nørreport Station daily. A lot of people bring their bicycles with them. How many parking lots do you think there are?
 - a) 2,000
 - b) 1,500
 - c) 2,500
7. The Little Mermaid has been beheaded. When was last time?
 - a) 1968
 - b) 1990
 - c) 2010
8. How tall is King David in front of Vor Frue Kirke,
 - a) 3.2 m
 - b) 4.3 m
 - c) 5.4 m
9. In our Botanical Garden you will find very many plants. Copenhagen University has registered all of them. How many living plants?
 - a) More than 5,000
 - b) More than 10,000
 - c) More than 15,000
10. Why is the Copenhagen City Hall so important?
 - a) Its pancakes
 - b) Its mayor
 - c) Its architecture