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	This information has been compiled for the committee of t
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GENERALINFORMATION Copenhagen, the capital city of Denmark, is situated on the east coast of the Danish island of Zealand, the largest of Denmark's approximately 500 islands. The entire country is in size, one half the area of Maine. The name Copenhagen or København, means 'Merchant Harbor' and it is believed that the City was founded in 1167 by Bishop Absalon, at the spot where fishermen and merchants gathered to market their goods.

With a population of about 1.7 million inhabitants, Copenhagen is Scandinavia's largest city and the center of Danish government, administration and finance. Denmark is a constitutional monarchy with the longest, continuous royal blood line in Europe, spanning some 400 years. It has a parliament and is very advanced, both politically and socially, with a high standard of living and a comprehensive social security system. Copenhagen is an important shipyard and design center, and the home of Denmark's leading export, beer, with both the Carlsberg and Tuborg breweries being located here. Other important exports include; butter, biscuits and bacon.

Copenhagen is an elegant city, rich in history and tradition, which delights visitors with its blend of historical old world charm, majestic architecture, friendly citizens and modern efficiency. This special combination serves to make the City one of the top tourist destinations in Europe, adding greatly to the local economy.





PORT EXPLORER & SHOPPING GUIDE

Copenhagen

HISTORY In 1157 Copenhagen was a small fishing village called Havn (Harbor) and in 1167 Bishop Absalon built a fortress to protect the port. It soon developed into an important trading center due to its position at the entrance of the Baltic, a vital trade route in medieval Europe. Queen Margrete I established the union of Denmark, Sweden and Norway in 1397 – the Trekronnen Kingdom, the largest Viking Empire in history, which was ruled from Denmark. Copenhagen became the capital city in 1416.

The reign of Christian IV (1588-1648) saw industry and commerce flourish and Danish trade was extended to the East Indies. Many of the finest buildings in the City were built at this time; the Stock Exchange, Rosenborg Castle and the Round Tower all remain to this day.

In 1660 Copenhagen became a 'free' city with residents being given the same rights and privileges as the nobles. Major fires in 1728 and 1795, as well as attacks by British Naval forces in 1801 and 1807, destroyed large parts of the

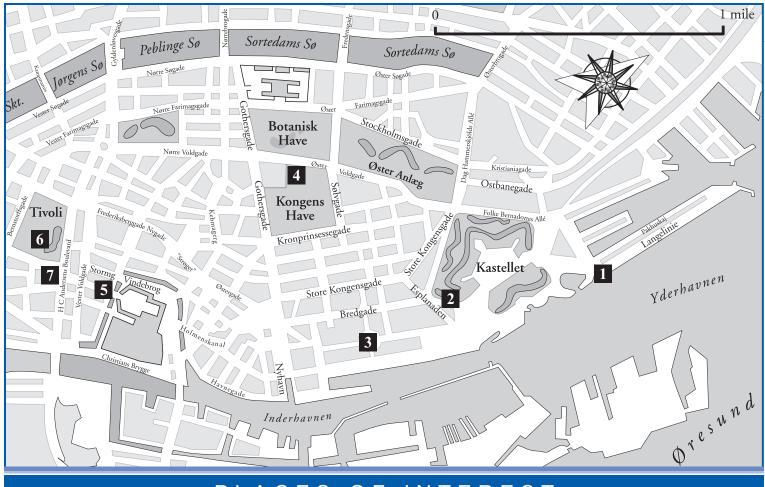
The mid-19th century was Denmark's golden age, the arts flourished and social progress took place. Neutral in World War I, Denmark was occupied for 5 years by German forces in World War II, but the underground put up a heroic resistance and the Danes helped some 7,000 Jews to escape to Sweden. Fortunately the City escaped large scale destruction and after the War, Denmark entered NATO (1949) and in 1972 became a member of the European Economic Community.











PLACES OF INTEREST

COPENHAGEN PLACES OF INTEREST

1 Langelinie Promenade runs from the Ship's berth. In the surrounding park is the Gefion Fountain, Copenhagen's most spectacular fountain. Nearby is the English Church, Churchill Park and the Resistance Museum.

Resistance Museum (Frihedsmuseet) contains relics of the Resistance Movement from 1940 to 1945.

Amalienborg Palace has been the residence of the Danish Royal Family since 1749. and consists of a large square, encircled by four uniform rococco palaces. The Changing of the Guard takes place in the Square every day at Noon. Three of the Palaces are not open to the public.

Rosenborg Castle, located on Øster Voldgade, was built between 1606 and 1617 by Christian IV. Its name means 'Castle of the Roses' and it is an ornate renaissance palace. Inside are fine interiors with extensive collections of art and furnishings and in the basement, the magnificent crown jewels.

5 National Museum, situated at Ny Vestergade 10, is the biggest museum in Scandinavia, with exhibits ranging from Prehistoric to Middle Ages, with a special emphasis on Danish history.

Tivoli Gardens, Copenhagen's famous amusement park, the heart of the City, located across from the Town Hall. Established in 1843, it is a large cultural and entertainment center with gardens, fountains, lakes, bands, as many as 38 restaurants, and a fun fair.

7 Carlsberg Sculpture Museum (Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek) contains a vast collection of ancient art with many Greek and Roman statues and a collection of 19th and 20th century art, including works by Gaugin and Van Gogh. It is located on Hans Christian Boulevard near Tivoli Gardens.

Beyond Copenhagen

Frederiksborg Castle, some 23 miles north of Copenhagen, is considered one of Europe's most beautiful renaissance buildings. Built by Christian IV between 1600 and 1620, it was restored after a severe fire in 1859, and opened as a museum in 1878. Inside is a complete record of the Danish Monarchy.

Kronborg Castle, at Helsingor, 25 miles north of Copenhagen, is often referred to as 'Hamlet's Castle' after the famous Shakespeare play. Built between 1574 and 1584 at the command of King Federick II, it collected tolls from merchant ships who, at this point, entered the narrow sound before going into the Baltic.

Louisiana Museum of Modern Art is situated on the North Zealand coast in spacious parkland overlooking Sweden. Here you will find an excellent collection of International 20th-cenury art, a permanent

exhibition of Danish painters and a varying exhibition of foreign artists including works by Matisse, Magritte, Picasso, and Rembrandt. The museum also boasts of a number of informative films, concerts, a children's wing, a cafe and a museum shop.

Rungstedlund is the former manor house of author Karen Blixen, better known by many under her pen name Isak Dinese, author of "Out of Africa". The home which is now turned into a museum contains the original manuscripts and many personal belongings from the farm in Africa where she stayed for 17 years. Karen Blixen's grave site is located amongst the beautiful parkland and bird sanctuary that surround the house.

SHORE EXCURSIONS To make the most of your visit to Copenhagen and its surrounding areas we suggest you take one of our organized Shore Excursions. For information concerning tour content and pricing consult your Shore Excursion Brochure or contact the Shore Excursion Desk.

LOCAL CUSTOMS Bargaining: There is little or no opportunity to bargain in Denmark.

Tipping: Generally the Danes do not expect to be tipped.

Local Cuisine: The Danes are probably best known for their open-face sandwiches (Smørrebrød), of which there are many tempting varieties. Typical of Scandinavia the "Cold Table", Buffet-style lunch is also very popular, consisting of many types of fish and seafood, particularly herring which may be pickled, marinated or fried, a range of cold meats and pates and even the odd "hot" dish such as meatballs. The world-renowned "Danish" pastry is very common and oddly enough referred to as "Wienerbrød" (Viennese pastry).

Drink Specialties: The Danes are famous for their Beer, with over 50 different brands, the two most widely recognized brewers being; Carlsberg and Tuborg. Aquavit, a potato based liquor, flavoured with caraway, is a favorite of the locals, in fact, throughout Scandinavia. Bottled water is recommended.

SHOPPING FACILITIES Shops are generally open 10:00 am - 6:00 pm Monday through Friday, 9:00 am - 1:00 pm on Saturday. Many stores will remain open all day on Saturday, and some of the more touristic stores may open on Sunday.

The main shops are located along Østergade, Amagertory, Vimmelskaftet, Nygade and Frederiksberggade, effectively all one street, an area referred to as "Strøget", approximately 1 mile from the Ship's berth. Denmark produces a wide range of quality products including; porcelain, crystal of classic Nordic design, pewter and silver-ware, amber jewelry and furs. In addition, miniature mermaids, dolls in traditional costume, candles and wooden carvings make excellent souvenirs.

U.S. Dollars are accepted in some of the more touristic stores and major credit cards are also widely accepted.

Value Added Tax (VAT), is added to most purchases. Visitors who spend over a certain amount may be entitled to re-claim some or all of the tax paid. In Scandinavia many stores participate in "Tax Free Shopping", ask for a "Tax Refund Cheque", this is usually reimbursed before departing the country although Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd.® cannot guarantee the cooperation of local authorities. Please check

with individual shops for further details.

LOCAL CURRENCY The unit of currency in Denmark is the Krone (DKK). There are 100 øre to the Krone. Krone bills are available in the following denominations: 50, 100, 500 and 1,000.

POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES The Post Office is located next to the central train station, on Bernstorffsgade.

There is a Telephone and Telegraph Office within the Post Office. In addition, there are plenty of phone booths through-out Copenhagen which accept local coins and some which accept phonecards. Phonecards may be purchased at post offices and some tobacconists, available in various denominations.

AT&T: 8001.0010 MCI: 8001.0022

TOURIST INFORMATION The main Tourist Information Office is located on Vesterbrogade 4A at Tivoli's main entrance. Tourist information is also available on the pier.

TRANSPORTATION A limited number of taxis are available at the Pier. Some taxi drivers will accept U.S. Dollars. Major credit cards are accepted in Danish taxis, however, it is advisable to determine the form of payment accepted by the taxi driver prior to entering the vehicle.

There is a frequent bus service operating through-out the City with tickets valid for a period of time and which can be used on any bus or on the subway (S-trains).

The Metro runs frequently between Nørreport and Ørestad. The closest station is "Kongens Nytorv". Tickets for busses and trains can also be used in the Metro.

There are two main train stations within Copenhagen, Osterport Station on Folke Bernadottes Alle, close to the Ship's berth and Central Station off Bernstorffsgade (tickets are purchased according to 'zones', valid for a certain amount of time, and must be time-stamped on the platform before boarding the train).

Canal boat trips are a popular attraction. There are a number of different tours departing from Gammel Strand and Nyhavn.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Yes • Ja No • Nej Good Day • God Dag Good-bye • Farvel Thank-you • Tak

You're Welcome • Selvtak