



# 10 天優雅的易北河之旅

Elegant Elbe

10 Days | 7 Guided Tours | 2 Countries

10 天 | 7 导览 | 2 个国家

\*部分行程会有不同\*



## Day 1 — Berlin, Germany 德国柏林

Arrive and check in to your hotel. After a decades-long postwar rift, Germany's capital has been reunified and undergone a remarkable rebirth as a center of art, culture and great architecture. It is still riding the wave of its newfound energy, and exploring its streets feels akin to browsing a newly opened museum. Risen from the ashes of war, many of its buildings that once stood for division now embrace unity. Among them, the Reichstag parliament building embodies a new transparency with its glass dome, and the city's Museum Island celebrates self-expression and creativity.

抵达后入住酒店。经过数十年的战后分裂，德国首都终于统一，并作为艺术、文化和伟大建筑的中心经历了一次非凡的重生。它仍然在乘着新发现的活力浪潮，探索它的街道就像浏览新开的博物馆一样。许多曾经代表分裂的建筑从战争的灰烬中重生，如今已拥抱统一。其中，国会大厦的玻璃穹顶体现了新的透明度，而这座城市的博物馆岛则颂扬着自我表达和创造力。

**Shore Excursions:** Berlin by Night、Berlin Dinner Cruise、Friedrichstadt-Palast Theater

**岸上观光:** 柏林之夜、柏林晚餐巡游、弗里德里希宫剧院

## Day 2 — Berlin, Germany 德国柏林

Berlin is one of Europe's most cosmopolitan and forward-thinking capitals. When the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, a sweeping transformation took hold and is powerfully symbolized in the Reichstag, Germany's parliament building. Monuments of wartime are everywhere here, from remnants of the wall to Checkpoint Charlie. Prewar treasures include the baroque Charlottenburg Palace and 13th-century St. Nicholas Church. Straddling the Spree River and peppered with grand theaters and more than 170 museums—many of them on Museum Island—today's Berlin is a major cultural center. 柏林是欧洲最国际化、最具前瞻性的首都之一。1989年柏林墙倒塌后，柏林发生了翻天覆地的变化，德国国会大厦是这一变化的有力象征。从柏林墙的遗迹到查理检查站，这里随处可见战争纪念碑。战前的珍宝包括巴洛克风格的夏洛特堡宫和13世纪的圣尼古拉斯教堂。如今的柏林横跨施普雷河，遍布大剧院和170多个博物馆（其中许多位于博物馆岛），是一座重要的文化中心。

**Shore Excursions:** Panoramic Berlin、Flavors of Berlin、Brewery Visit & Dinner、Hidden Gems of Berlin by Bike、Berlin During the Cold War

**岸上观光:** 柏林全景、柏林风味、参观啤酒厂和晚餐、骑自行车探索柏林的隐秘瑰宝、冷战期间的柏林

### **Day 3 — Potsdam, Germany 德国波茨坦** **Wittenberg, Germany 德国维滕贝格**

#### **Potsdam, Germany**

After breakfast, check out of your hotel and begin your journey to your embarkation city. Potsdam straddles one of the Elbe's main tributaries, the Havel River. It boasts a rich history that spans more than 1,000 years. From its humble beginning, Potsdam burgeoned into a royal city, hosting the residences of Prussian and German rulers until the early 1900s. A series of tumultuous events followed, but through it all, Potsdam maintained its prominent stature. And in 1990, with Germany's reunification, Potsdam was named Brandenburg's state capital. Today, the city's regal past lives on in its 16 well-preserved palaces and three elegantly landscaped parks.

#### **Wittenberg, Germany**

Embark your ship and settle into your stateroom. Wittenberg is an important center of culture and learning, known mostly as the birthplace of the Protestant Reformation. It was here that the Augustinian monk Martin Luther famously nailed his "95 Theses" against the selling of indulgences to the door of the palace church in 1517, launching the spread of a new religious movement throughout Europe. Wittenberg's incredibly preserved Old Town was spared destruction during World War II, and so its charming houses remain as they have for centuries, with those in the market square huddled around the beloved statue of Luther.

#### **德国波茨坦**

早餐后，退房并开始前往登船城市。波茨坦横跨易北河的主要支流之一哈维尔河。它拥有超过 1,000 年的丰富历史。波茨坦从简陋的开端发展成为一座皇家城市，直到 20 世纪初一直是普鲁士和德国统治者的住所。随后发生了一系列动荡事件，但波茨坦始终保持着其显赫地位。1990 年，随着德国统一，波茨坦被命名为勃兰登堡州首府。如今，这座城市的皇家历史在其 16 座保存完好的宫殿和三个风景优美的公园中得以延续。

#### **德国维滕贝格**

登上您的船，入住您的客舱。维滕贝格是重要的文化和学习中心，以新教改革的发源地而闻名。1517 年，奥古斯丁修道士马丁·路德在这里将他著名的“95 条论纲”贴在宫殿教堂的门上，反对出售赎罪券，从而引发了一场新宗教运动在整个欧洲的传播。维滕贝格保存完好的老城区在二战期间幸免于难，因此其迷人的房屋几个世纪以来一直保持原样，市场广场上的房屋围绕着深受人们喜爱的路德雕像。

#### **Shore Excursions: Sanssouci Palace & Potsdam Walk**

**岸上观光：** 无忧宫和波茨坦步行道

## Day 4 — Wittenberg, Germany 德国维滕贝格

In a city so central to the Protestant Reformation, it is well worth taking a closer look at Wittenberg's churches. The most famous is the Lutheran All Saints' Church, built around 1340. It later became the official church of the University of Wittenberg and provided a pulpit for Martin Luther and his colleague Philipp Melanchthon to preach Protestantism. Luther and Melanchthon are both entombed within the church. The Town Church of St. Mary is renowned as the first to have celebrated mass in German rather than in Latin. Here, also, bread and wine were offered to worshippers for the first time, earning it a place as the "Mother Church of the Reformation."

在维滕贝格这样一个新教改革的中心城市，非常值得仔细看看这里的教堂。最著名的是路德教会诸圣教堂，建于 1340 年左右。后来，它成为维滕贝格大学的官方教堂，并为马丁·路德和他的同事菲利普·梅兰希顿提供了宣扬新教的讲坛。路德和梅兰希顿都被埋葬在教堂内。圣玛丽镇教堂因首次用德语而不是拉丁语举行弥撒而闻名。在这里，信徒们也首次得到了面包和葡萄酒，因此它被誉为“宗教改革之母教堂”。

**Shore Excursions:** Wittenberg Walking Tour、Leipzig & Bach

**岸上观光:** 维滕贝格徒步之旅、莱比锡与巴赫

## Day 5 — Meissen, Germany 德国迈森

Surrounded by idyllic wine villages and set at a rocky spur on the Elbe, Meissen dates back more than a thousand years. The city is dominated by its 13th- and 14th-century Gothic cathedrals and Albrechtsburg Castle, perched on a low hill, considered one of the great achievements of German architecture. The introduction of porcelain here by Johann Friedrich Böttger in the early 18th century made Meissen world famous. Meissenware has been produced here ever since. Across the city, the chimes of the Gothic Church of Our Lady's bells can be heard; they were the first church bells made of porcelain.

迈森坐落在易北河的岩石山脊上，周围环绕着田园诗般的葡萄酒村，其历史可追溯到一千多年前。这座城市以 13 世纪和 14 世纪的哥特式大教堂和阿尔布雷希特城堡而闻名，后者坐落在一座低矮的山丘上，被认为是德国建筑的伟大成就之一。18 世纪初，约翰·弗里德里希·伯特格 (Johann Friedrich Böttger) 将瓷器引入这里，使迈森闻名于世。从那时起，这里就一直生产迈森瓷器。在整个城市，可以听到哥特式圣母教堂的钟声；这是第一批用瓷器制成的教堂钟。

**Shore Excursions:** Meissen Walking Tour & Porcelain Manufacturing

**岸上观光:** 迈森徒步之旅和瓷器制造

## Day 6 — Dresden, Germany 德国德累斯顿

Dresden is awash in artistic treasures and baroque splendor. The city is blessed with water meadows and green parks near the center, giving it a wide-open feeling and making it easy to focus on the beautiful sandstone buildings that line the river. It took Dresden more than 50 years to rebuild after it was devastated during Allied bombing. Most agree it was certainly worth the wait. The city has been lovingly restored to its original glory, from the ornate Frauenkirche (Church of Our Lady) and grand Semper Opera House to the shining Zwinger Palace.

德累斯顿到处都是艺术珍宝和巴洛克风格的辉煌。这座城市市中心附近有水草甸和绿色公园，给人一种开阔的感觉，很容易让人将注意力集中在河边美丽的砂岩建筑上。德累斯顿在盟军轰炸中被摧毁后，花了 50 多年时间才重建。大多数人都认为这绝对值得等待。这座城市经过精心修复，恢复了昔日的辉煌，从华丽的圣母教堂 (Frauenkirche)、宏伟的森帕歌剧院到闪闪发光的茨温格宫。

**Shore Excursions:** Panoramic Dresden、Dresden & the Elbe Valley、The Working World of Volkswagen、Concert at the Zwinger、Discover the Elbe by E-Bike、Dresden & Whisky

**岸上观光:** 德累斯顿全景、德累斯顿和易北河谷、大众汽车的工作世界、茨温格宫音乐会、茨温格宫音乐会、骑电动自行车探索易北河、德累斯顿与威士忌

## Day 7 —Scenic Sailing: Saxon Switzerland 风景优美的航行：萨克森瑞士 Bad Schandau, Germany 德国巴特尚道

Scenic Sailing: Saxon Switzerland

Sail through the magnificent, soaring rock formations of Saxon Switzerland. This spectacular region earned its name from two Swiss painters who were reminded of their home while visiting. You will witness some of the wildest cliff formations imaginable, with nicknames such as Catapult, Locomotive and Wolf's Ravine. As you pass through, marvel at the Bastei, a 1,000-foot spectacle of tooth-like rocks connected by a footbridge. Sailing past these iconic monoliths is sure to be a highlight of your journey.

Bad Schandau, Germany

One of the oldest and most important spa resorts in Saxon Switzerland, the beautiful resort city of Bad Schandau has retained much of the splendor and charm of bygone ages. After iron-rich springs were discovered here in the mid-18th century, hotels and spa houses soon dotted the landscape. In 1920, the town (then Schandau) was awarded the right to use the prefix "Bad," meaning "Spa." For refugees and emigrants

during World War II, this was a place of hope. Many were helped to safety by climbers who knew secret passes through the mountains and out of Germany.

风景优美的航行：萨克森瑞士

乘船穿过萨克森瑞士壮丽、高耸的岩层。这个壮观的地区因两位瑞士画家而得名，他们在游览时想起了自己的家乡。您将看到一些可以想象到的最狂野的悬崖构造，它们有“弹射器”、“火车头”和“狼之谷”等绰号。穿过时，您会惊叹于巴斯泰，这是一座 1,000 英尺高的奇观，由一座人行桥连接，上面有齿状岩石。乘船经过这些标志性的巨石一定会成为您旅程的亮点。

德国巴特尚道

美丽的度假城市巴德尚道是萨克森瑞士最古老、最重要的温泉度假胜地之一，保留了昔日的辉煌和魅力。18 世纪中叶，人们在这里发现了富含铁元素的温泉，此后，酒店和温泉疗养院随处可见。1920 年，这座小镇（当时名为尚道）被授予使用前缀“Bad”的权利，意为“温泉”。对于二战期间的难民和移民来说，这里是希望之地。许多人得到了登山者的帮助，他们知道穿过山脉并离开德国的秘密通道。

**Shore Excursions:** The Bastei

**岸上观光:** 巴斯台

## **Day 8 — Prague, Czech Republic 捷克共和国布拉格** **Děčín, Czech Republic 捷克共和国杰钦**

Děčín, Czech Republic

After breakfast, disembark your ship and transfer to your destination. The Czech town of Děčín enjoys a pastoral setting amid green hills. The 13th-century king of Bohemia Ottokar II invited northern neighbors to settle here, forever giving the town a German flair. Though the 1945 Potsdam Agreement expelled postwar Germans, Děčín embraces its heritage in many of its architectural treasures, including its namesake castle and the 1906 buttercream- and azure-colored synagogue, the only surviving structure of its kind in the former Sudetenland. Děčín's elegant beauty was inspiration for Polish composer Frédéric Chopin.

Prague, Czech Republic

Arrive and check in to your hotel. Prague is known as the “City of a Hundred Spires” and it is easy to see why. The towering twin steeples of Týn Church and the beautiful baroque Church of St. Nicholas are among some of the city's most notable. Best explored on foot, Prague's Old Town is a maze of ancient cobblestone lanes with the

Old Town Square at its core. Here, the medieval Astronomical Clock still chimes today and provides for its viewers a little theater with the “Walk of the Apostles” on the hour, every hour.

早餐后，下船前往目的地。捷克小镇杰钦坐落在青山绿水之间，田园风光宜人。13世纪的波西米亚国王奥托卡二世邀请北方邻居在此定居，让小镇永远充满德国风情。尽管1945年的《波茨坦协议》驱逐了战后的德国人，但杰钦的许多建筑瑰宝都保留了其传统，包括同名城堡和1906年建成的奶油色和天蓝色犹太教堂，这是前苏台德地区唯一幸存的此类建筑。杰钦的优雅之美是波兰作曲家弗里德里克·肖邦的灵感来源。

布拉格，捷克共和国

抵达后入住酒店。布拉格被称为“百塔之城”，原因显而易见。高耸的双尖塔泰恩教堂和美丽的巴洛克式圣尼古拉斯教堂是这座城市最著名的建筑之一。步行游览布拉格老城区是一座古老的鹅卵石小巷迷宫，老城广场是其核心。这里的中世纪天文钟至今仍在报时，为观众提供一个小剧场，每小时都会上演“使徒行”。

**Shore Excursions:** Panoramic Prague

**岸上观光:** 布拉格全景

## **Day 9 — Prague, Czech Republic 捷克共和国布拉格**

Few cities embody the past as authentically as Prague, the Czech Republic’s atmospheric capital on the Vltava River that clings to its history with unwavering passion. Prague’s medieval architecture is its most prominent, but the city is also a rich repository of Romanesque, baroque and art nouveau buildings that stir the imagination. The city’s graceful, pedestrian-only Charles Bridge served as the coronation route of the kings of Bohemia across the river to Hradčany Castle and its rich complex of royal buildings.

很少有城市能像布拉格一样真实地体现捷克共和国的历史。布拉格是捷克共和国的首都，位于伏尔塔瓦河畔，充满情调，对历史有着坚定不移的热情。布拉格的中世纪建筑最为突出，但这座城市也是罗马式、巴洛克式和新艺术风格建筑的宝库，激发人们的想象力。这座城市优雅的步行桥查理大桥是波希米亚国王的加冕之路，穿过河前往城堡区及其丰富的皇家建筑群。

**Shore Excursions:** Privileged Access: Lobkowitz Palace、Jewish Prague、Prague Folklore Dinner、Prague by Night

**岸上观光:** 特权访问：洛布科维兹宫、犹太布拉格、布拉格民俗晚宴、布拉格之夜

## Day 10 —Prague, Czech Republic捷克共和国布拉格

After breakfast, check out of your hotel and journey home.

自 1842 年发明皮尔森啤酒以来，捷克人就因其啤酒酿造技术而闻名，并将 Staropramen 和 Budějovický Budvar 等著名品牌带到了欧洲及其他地区。如今，布拉格的微型酿酒厂文化蓬勃发展，生产不同浓度和颜色的啤酒，从浅色到琥珀色，从深色到黑色。布拉格各地的酒吧和咖啡馆里，当地人举杯庆祝，经常听到碰杯声和“*Na zdraví!*”的欢呼声。早餐后，退房回家。