

**BERLINATHON**  
26.04. – 30.08.2026



**26.04.2026**

**KULTURLAUF  
KUNST**



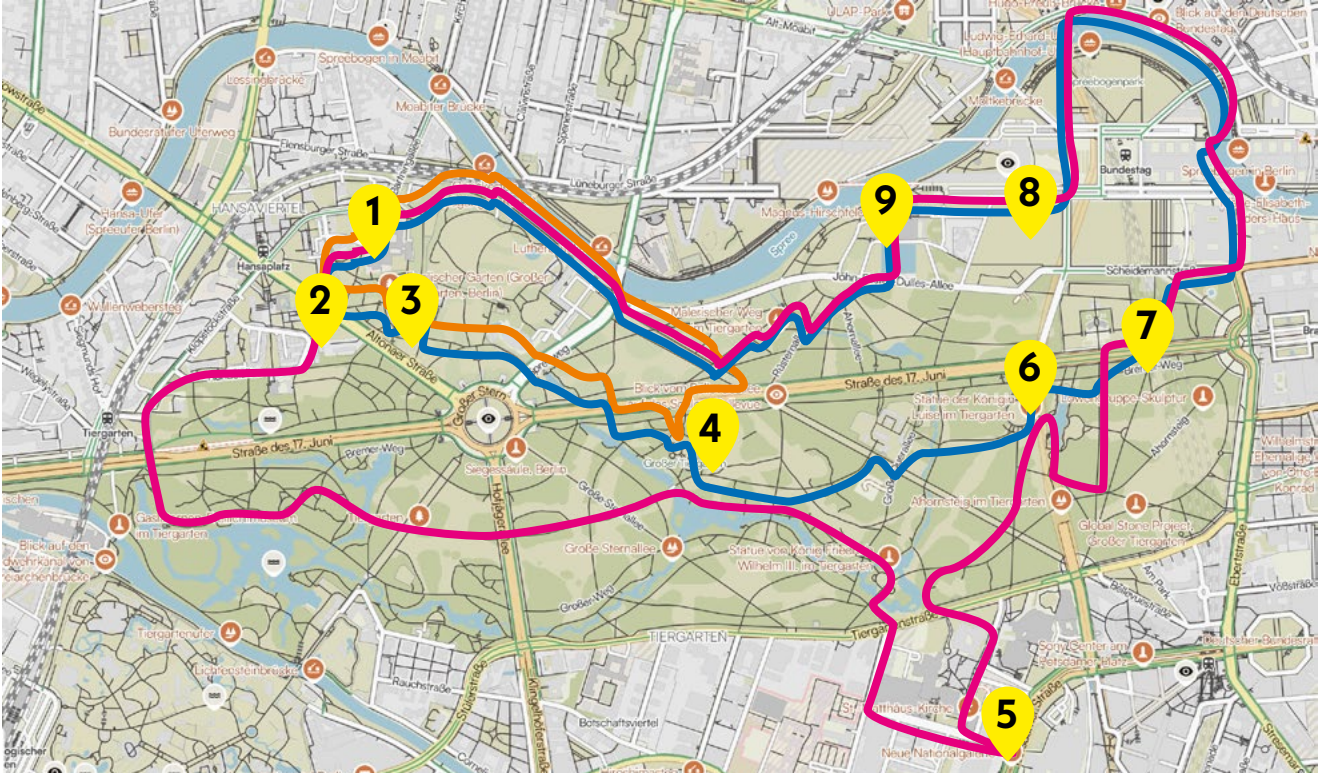
**CULTURE  
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# DIE STRECKE KULTURLAUF KUNST



QR CODES ZU DEN ROUTEN (KOMOOT)



# 1 Die Akademie der Künste



Founded in 1696, the Berlin ‘Akademie der Künste’ is one of Europe’s oldest cultural institutions. It is a community of artists comprising prominent cultural figures—such as Käthe Kollwitz and Günter Grass—as well as a venue for events and debates, and it represents Germany in the realm of the arts. This continues to give the Akademie a political profile to this day. Its maximum of 500 members are selected by a jury. The building on the edge of the Tiergarten was constructed in 1960 according to plans by Werner Düttmann as a complex comprising an exhibition hall, a theater, and a studio building. In the current exhibition “Vessel & Voyager,” which runs through May 10, 2026, the ‘Junge Akademie’ is transforming the building on Hanseatenweg into a laboratory of contemporary art. Twenty-five international fellows are presenting cross-media works.

Foto: IMAGO / Joko, Architektur: Werner Düttmann

# 2 Hansaviertel



The Hansaviertel was developed as part of the 1957 ‘Internationale Bauausstellung’ as a visionary example of modern urban planning. As early as 1953, the Berlin Senate—partly in response to the monumental Stalinallee in the eastern part of the city—announced a competition for the reconstruction of the district, which had been almost completely destroyed during World War II. The result was an open, light-filled residential district featuring individually designed buildings rather than uniform architecture. A total of 35 structures were completed.

Renowned architects such as Walter Gropius and Oscar Niemeyer had a decisive influence on the neighborhood. In the context of the Cold War, the Hansaviertel served as a “showcase of the West” and was intended to make the idea of a free, modern society architecturally visible.

Foto: IMAGO / imagebroker, Architektur: Oscar Niemeyer

## 2 Altonaer Straße 4–14



This elongated, seemingly floating building was designed by Oscar Niemeyer in 1957 and is considered an outstanding example of postwar modernism. In it, the Brazilian architect impressively combines architecture and art. His original design was adapted to the Berlin Senate's guidelines for social housing without compromising on design quality. Characteristic features include the flowing, curved forms, the light-filled rooms, and the spacious loggias. Resting on V-shaped supports, the building opens up to the surrounding greenery and conveys a special lightness despite its massive concrete structure. Here, architecture is experienced as a plastic, almost sculptural art form—functional, open, and visionary all at once.

Foto: IMAGO / Jürgen Ritter, Architektur: Oscar Niemeyer

## 3 Armillarsonnenuhr



The armillary sundial in Tiergarten stands on a pedestal made of rubble from former embassy buildings in the Tiergarten district and was made possible by a donation from Berlin resident Martha Borchard. Its name refers to the “armillary sphere,” a model consisting of interlocking rings that represents the celestial spheres. The sundial owes its name to the Latin word for “bracelet” (armilla), as it consists of several metal rings. A slanted rod (gnomon) casts a shadow on the scale depending on the position of the sun, making it possible to read the time.

Foto: Victoria Adam

## 4 Floradenkmal im Rosengarten



The Flora sculpture is one of the oldest sculptures in the 'Großer Tiergarten' and depicts the Roman goddess of blossoms and youth in a robe. At her side stands a putto, a childlike, often winged figure symbolizing lightness and joie de vivre. Crafted from sandstone, the sculpture blends classical mythology with Baroque design traditions. It was created in the late 18th century, was moved several times within the Tiergarten, and was later replaced by a copy. The damaged original is now located in the Lapidarium on the Landwehr Canal, where historical monuments and their remains are preserved. Flora exudes a gentle, mysterious harmony.

Foto: IMAGO / Depositphotos

## 5 Neue Nationalgalerie



Foto: IMAGO / Schöning, Architektur: Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

As one of Germany's leading institutions for modern and contemporary art, the 'Neue Nationalgalerie' showcases significant works from the 20th and 21st centuries. Designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in the late 1960s, the building is considered an icon of modernism: a light-filled steel-and-glass structure that embodies openness and clarity. Following a comprehensive renovation by David Chipperfield, the museum reopened in 2021. The current exhibition at the 'Neue Nationalgalerie' is dedicated to the work of Constantin Brancusi and, in cooperation with the Centre Pompidou, features over 150 sculptures, photographs, drawings, and films.

## 5 Imperial Love



“Imperial Love” by Robert Indiana, created in 2006 based on a 1966 design, presents the iconic LOVE motif as a horizontal, mirrored two-part artwork made of Corten steel. The sculpture transforms the familiar lettering into a visual puzzle that can be experienced from different angles. Indiana reduced the typography to its essentials and combined Pop Art aesthetics with social significance.

Created in the 1960s, the work reflects the spirit of optimism of the time and unites art, consumerism, politics, and emotion. LOVE became a globally recognized symbol and is today one of the most influential motifs in art history. “Imperial Love” was on display in front of the 'Hamburger Bahnhof' from 2016 to 2021 and now stands on the terrace of the 'Neue Nationalgalerie'.

Foto: IMAGO / CHROMORANGE, Künstler: Robert Indiana

## 5 The Archer



Henry Moore’s bronze sculpture “Three Way Piece No. 2: Archer” (1964/65) is one of the most striking works on the terrace of the 'Neue Nationalgalerie'. As the title suggests, the sculpture is designed to convey different impressions when viewed from three main perspectives. There is no fixed front: vertical, horizontal, and arched elements combine to form a dynamic, organic-looking composition.

The semicircular section is reminiscent of an archer, yet remains deliberately abstract. Another characteristic of Moore’s work is the use of openings and “negative space”: the hole in the sculpture functions as an active design element.

Foto: IMAGO / Pond5 Images, Künstler: Henry Moore

## 6 Amazone zu Pferd



The statue of the Amazon on horseback in the 'Großer Tiergarten' is an outstanding example of artistic park sculpture. Designed by the sculptor Louis Tuaillon, the statue depicts a female rider leaning casually on her horse with her left hand while holding a double-headed axe in her right—without, however, appearing ready for battle.

The Amazon's relaxed posture conveys calm and self-assurance while simultaneously underscoring her role as a symbol of female emancipation. Artistically, the sculpture captivates with its balanced composition and clear formal language.

Foto:IMAGO/ Reeh

## 7 Der Rufer



“I walk through the world calling out, ‘Peace, peace, peace.’”

This quote from the Italian poet Francesco Petrarca complements the bronze sculpture “The Caller” on Straße des 17. Juni in Berlin. The three-meter-tall figure was created in 1966 by the sculptor and graphic artist Gerhard Marcks and stands on a three-step granite platform.

Marcks saw the figure as the embodiment of the right to freedom of expression. For its Berlin location, the sculpture took on a new political significance: it calls for peace, while other casts around the world convey different messages—from human rights to the memory of torture victims—thus lending the sculpture universal meaning.

Foto:IMAGO/ Schöning, Künstler: Gerhard Marcks

## 8 Skulpturenpark gegen Krieg und Gewalt



The Kroll Opera House once stood here; it was here that Adolf Hitler announced the invasion of Poland in 1939—marking the start of World War II— and declared war on the United States in 1941. In the years that followed, the border between East and West Berlin ran just a few hundred meters away. In the winter of 1961–62, young sculptors from Europe, Israel, Japan, Austria, and France used this historic site to take a stand against war and the construction of the Wall. They created around 20 sculptures that have become part of the natural landscape over the decades. West German quarries provided materials and transportation, the U.S. Army assisted with crane trucks, and the Berlin Senate covered the artists' living expenses. Today, the sculptures serve as a reminder of creativity, courage, and international understanding.

Foto: Victoria Adam

## 9 Haus der Kulturen der Welt



Foto: IMAGO / Schöning, Architektur: Hugh Stubbins, Künstler: Henry Moore

The 'Haus der Kulturen der Welt' (HKW) is an architectural manifesto of freedom. Hugh Stubbins designed the striking Congress Hall in 1957 as the American contribution to Interbau—a gift from the United States to divided Berlin and a symbol of freedom and democracy. With its boldly curved roof, the building was architecturally revolutionary for its time.

This artistic vision continues in the outdoor space: Henry Moore's monumental bronze sculpture "Large Divided Oval: Butterfly" in the reflecting pool corresponds with the organic form of the "Pregnant Oyster." As a venue for the "arts of our time," the HKW today combines its historical symbolism with global perspectives and intercultural dialogue.

# **Berlinathon – das Lauf-Programm für Neulinge, Hobbyjogger und Fortgeschrittene, die Berlin kulturell entdecken oder neu erleben wollen.**

## **KULTURLÄUFE**

Kunst | 26.04.2026

Bühne | 31.05.2026

Food | 28.06.2026

Musik | 26.07.2026

## **KIEZ-RUNS**

Prenzlauer Berg | 17.05.2026

Kreuzberg / Neukölln | 14.06.2026

Schöneberg | 12.07.2026

Community Run | 09.08.2026

## **BIST DU DABEI?**

Tickets ab 11€ | [www.berlinathon.de](http://www.berlinathon.de)

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**GRANDE FINALE**  
**30. August**  
**Tempelhofer Feld**