[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Good article](/wiki/Template:Good_article) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Infobox settlement](/wiki/Template:Infobox_settlement)

**Copenhagen** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en), [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en);[[1]](#cite_note-1) [Template:Lang-da](/wiki/Template:Lang-da) [Template:IPA-da](/wiki/Template:IPA-da) ([Template:Audio](/wiki/Template:Audio))) is the [capital](/wiki/Capital_city) and most populated city of [Denmark](/wiki/Denmark). It has a [municipal](/wiki/Copenhagen_Municipality) population of 591,481 and a larger [urban](/wiki/Urban_area_of_Copenhagen) population of 1,280,371 ([Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of)).[[2]](#cite_note-2) The [Copenhagen metropolitan area](/wiki/Copenhagen_metropolitan_area) has just over 2 million inhabitants.[[3]](#cite_note-3) The city is situated on the eastern coast of the island of [Zealand](/wiki/Zealand); another small portion of the city is located on [Amager](/wiki/Amager), and is separated from [Malmö](/wiki/Malmö), Sweden, by the strait of [Øresund](/wiki/Øresund).

Originally a [Viking](/wiki/Viking) fishing village founded in the 10th century, Copenhagen became the capital of Denmark in the early 15th century. Beginning in the 17th century, under the reign of [Christian IV](/wiki/Christian_IV), it developed into an important regional centre, consolidating its position as capital of [Denmark–Norway](/wiki/Denmark–Norway) with its institutions, defences and armed forces. Magnificent architectural expressions of prestige from this time include some of Copenhagen's most important tourist attractions, such as [Børsen](/wiki/Børsen) (Stock Exchange), the [Rundetårn](/wiki/Rundetårn) (Round Tower) and [Rosenborg Castle](/wiki/Rosenborg_Castle). After suffering from the effects of [plague](/wiki/Great_Northern_War_plague_outbreak) and fire in the 18th century, the city underwent a period of redevelopment. This included construction of the prestigious district of [Frederiksstaden](/wiki/Frederiksstaden) and founding of such cultural institutions as the [Royal Theatre](/wiki/Royal_Danish_Theatre) and the [Royal Academy of Fine Arts](/wiki/Royal_Danish_Academy_of_Fine_Arts). After further disasters in the early 19th century when [Nelson](/wiki/Horatio_Nelson) attacked the Dano-Norwegian fleet and bombarded the city, rebuilding during the [Danish Golden Age](/wiki/Danish_Golden_Age) brought a [Neoclassical](/wiki/Neoclassical_architecture) look to Copenhagen's architecture. Later, following the [Second World War](/wiki/Second_World_War), the [Finger Plan](/wiki/Finger_Plan) fostered the development of housing and businesses along the five urban railway routes stretching out from the city centre.

Since the turn of the 21st century, Copenhagen has seen strong urban and cultural development, facilitated by investment in its institutions and infrastructure. The city is the [cultural](/wiki/Culture_of_Denmark), [economic](/wiki/Economy_of_Denmark) and [governmental](/wiki/Politics_of_Denmark) centre of Denmark; it is one of the major financial centres of Northern Europe with the [Copenhagen Stock Exchange](/wiki/Copenhagen_Stock_Exchange). Copenhagen's economy has seen rapid developments in the [service sector](/wiki/Service_sector), especially through initiatives in [information technology](/wiki/Information_technology), [pharmaceuticals](/wiki/Pharmaceuticals) and [clean technology](/wiki/Clean_technology). Since the completion of the [Øresund Bridge](/wiki/Øresund_Bridge), a road, railway and tunnel project, the [Copenhagen metropolitan area](/wiki/Copenhagen_metropolitan_area) has become increasingly integrated with the Swedish province of [Scania](/wiki/Scania) and its largest city, Malmö, known as the [Øresund Region](/wiki/Øresund_Region). With a number of bridges connecting the various districts, the cityscape is characterized by parks, promenades and waterfronts. Copenhagen's landmarks such as [Tivoli Gardens](/wiki/Tivoli_Gardens), the [Little Mermaid Statue](/wiki/The_Little_Mermaid_(statue)), the [Amalienborg](/wiki/Amalienborg) and [Christiansborg](/wiki/Christiansborg_Palace) palaces, [Rosenborg Castle Gardens](/wiki/Rosenborg_Castle_Gardens), [Frederik's Church](/wiki/Frederik's_Church), and many museums, restaurants and nightclubs are significant tourist attractions.

Copenhagen is home to the [University of Copenhagen](/wiki/University_of_Copenhagen), the [Technical University of Denmark](/wiki/Technical_University_of_Denmark) and [Copenhagen Business School](/wiki/Copenhagen_Business_School). The University of Copenhagen, founded in 1479, is the oldest university in Denmark. Copenhagen is home to the [FC København](/wiki/F.C._Copenhagen) and [Brøndby](/wiki/Brøndby_IF) football clubs. The annual [Copenhagen Marathon](/wiki/Copenhagen_Marathon) was established in 1980. Copenhagen is one of the most bicycle-friendly cities in the world. The [Copenhagen Metro](/wiki/Copenhagen_Metro) serves central Copenhagen together with the [S-train](/wiki/S-train) network connecting the outlying boroughs. Serving roughly 2 million passengers a month, [Copenhagen Airport, Kastrup](/wiki/Copenhagen_Airport), is the largest airport in the [Nordic countries](/wiki/Nordic_countries).

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## Etymology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

The name of the city reflects its origin as a harbour and a place of commerce. The original designation, from which the contemporary Danish name derives, was *Køpmannæhafn*, meaning "merchants' harbour", often simply *Hafn* or *Havn* ("harbour"). The literal English translation would be "[Chapman's](/wiki/Chapmen) [haven](/wiki/Harbor)".[[4]](#cite_note-4) The English name for the city was adapted from its [Low German](/wiki/Low_German) name, *Kopenhagen*. The abbreviations *Kbh.* or *Kbhvn* are often used in Danish for *København*, and *kbh.* for *københavnsk* (of Copenhagen).[[5]](#cite_note-5) The chemical element [hafnium](/wiki/Hafnium) is named for Copenhagen ([Latin](/wiki/Latin) name *Hafnia*), where it was discovered.[[6]](#cite_note-6)[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The bacterium [*Hafnia*](/wiki/Hafnia_(bacterium)) is also named after Copenhagen: Vagn Møller of the [State Serum Institute](/wiki/State_Serum_Institute) in Copenhagen named it in 1954.[[7]](#cite_note-7)

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [right|thumb|Reconstruction of Copenhagen](/wiki/File:København1500.jpg) [Template:Circa](/wiki/Template:Circa)

### Early history[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

Although the earliest historical records of Copenhagen are from the end of the [12th century](/wiki/12th_century), recent [archaeological](/wiki/Archaeological) finds in connection with work on the city's metropolitan rail system revealed the remains of a large merchant's mansion near today's [Kongens Nytorv](/wiki/Kongens_Nytorv) from c. 1020. Excavations in [Pilestræde](/wiki/Pilestræde) have also led to the discovery of a well from the late 12th century. The remains of an ancient church, with graves dating to the [11th century](/wiki/11th_century), have been unearthed near where [Strøget](/wiki/Strøget) meets [Rådhuspladsen](/wiki/Rådhuspladsen).

These finds indicate that Copenhagen's origins as a city go back at least to the [11th century](/wiki/11th_century). Substantial discoveries of [flint](/wiki/Flint) tools in the area provide evidence of human settlements dating to the [Stone Age](/wiki/Stone_Age).[[8]](#cite_note-8) Many historians believe the town dates to the late [Viking Age](/wiki/Viking_Age), and was possibly founded by [Sweyn I Forkbeard](/wiki/Sweyn_Forkbeard).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The natural harbour and good [herring](/wiki/Herring) stocks seem to have attracted fishermen and merchants to the area on a seasonal basis from the [11th century](/wiki/11th_century) and more permanently in the [13th century](/wiki/13th_century).<ref name=khdsd>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The first habitations were probably centred on [Gammel Strand](/wiki/Gammel_Strand) (literally "old shore") in the 11th century or even earlier.[[9]](#cite_note-9) The earliest written mention of the town was in the 12th century when [Saxo Grammaticus](/wiki/Saxo_Grammaticus) in [Gesta Danorum](/wiki/Gesta_Danorum) referred to it as *Portus Mercatorum*, meaning Merchants' Harbour or, in the [Danish](/wiki/Danish_language) of the time, *Købmannahavn*.<ref name=metro1415>Skaarup; Jensen (2002), pp. 14–15</ref> Traditionally, Copenhagen's founding has been dated to [Bishop Absalon's](/wiki/Absalon) construction of a modest fortress on the little island of [Slotsholmen](/wiki/Slotsholmen) in 1167 where [Christiansborg Palace](/wiki/Christiansborg_Palace) stands today.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The construction of the fortress was in response to attacks by [Wendish](/wiki/Wends) pirates who plagued the coastline during the 12th century.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Defensive ramparts and moats were completed and by 1177 St. Clemens Church had been built. Attacks by the Germans continued, and after the original fortress was eventually destroyed by the marauders, islanders replaced it with [Copenhagen Castle](/wiki/Copenhagen_Castle).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

### Middle Ages[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

In 1186, a letter from [Pope Urban III](/wiki/Pope_Urban_III) states that the castle of *Hafn* (Copenhagen) and its surrounding lands, including the town of Hafn, were given to Absalon, Bishop of Roskilde 1158–1191 and Archbishop of Lund 1177–1201, by King [Valdemar I](/wiki/Valdemar_I_of_Denmark). On Absalon's death, the property was to come into the ownership of the [Bishopric of Roskilde](/wiki/Diocese_of_Roskilde_(Roman-Catholic)).<ref name=khdsd/> Around 1200, the [Church of Our Lady](/wiki/Church_of_Our_Lady_(Copenhagen)) was constructed on higher ground to the northeast of the town, which began to develop around it.<ref name=khdsd/>

As the town became more prominent, it was repeatedly attacked by the [Hanseatic League](/wiki/Hanseatic_League). As the fishing industry thrived in Copenhagen, particularly in the trade of [herring](/wiki/Herring), the city began expanding to the north of Slotsholmen.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) In 1254, it received a charter as a city under Bishop [Jakob Erlandsen](/wiki/Jakob_Erlandsen)[[10]](#cite_note-10) who garnered support from the local fishing merchants against the king by granting them special privileges.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) In the mid 1330s, the first land assessment of the city was published.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

With the establishment of the [Kalmar Union](/wiki/Kalmar_Union) (1397–1523) between [Denmark](/wiki/Denmark), [Norway](/wiki/Norway) and [Sweden](/wiki/Sweden), by about 1416 Copenhagen had emerged as the capital of Denmark when [Eric of Pomerania](/wiki/Eric_of_Pomerania) moved his seat to Copenhagen Castle.[[11]](#cite_note-11)[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The University of Copenhagen was inaugurated on 1 June 1479 by King [Christian I](/wiki/Christian_I_of_Denmark), following approval from Pope [Sixtus IV](/wiki/Sixtus_IV).[[12]](#cite_note-12) This makes it the oldest university in Denmark and [one of the oldest in Europe](/wiki/List_of_medieval_universities). Originally controlled by the [Catholic Church](/wiki/Catholic_Church), the university's role in society was forced to change during the [Reformation in Denmark](/wiki/Reformation_in_Denmark–Norway_and_Holstein) in the late 1530s.[[12]](#cite_note-12)

### 16th and 17th centuries[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

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In disputes prior to the Reformation of 1536, the city which had been faithful to [Christian II](/wiki/Christian_II_of_Denmark), who was Catholic, was successfully besieged in 1523 by the forces of [Frederik I](/wiki/Frederik_I_of_Denmark), who supported [Lutheranism](/wiki/Lutheranism). Copenhagen's defences were reinforced with a series of towers along the city wall. After an extended siege from July 1535 to July 1536, during which the city supported Christian II's alliance with [Malmö](/wiki/Malmö) and [Lübeck](/wiki/Lübeck), it was finally forced to capitulate to [Christian III](/wiki/Christian_III_of_Denmark). During the second half of the century, the city prospered from increased trade across the [Baltic](/wiki/Baltic_Sea) supported by Dutch shipping. [Christoffer Valkendorff](/wiki/Christoffer_Valkendorff), a high-ranking statesman, defended the city's interests and contributed to its development.<ref name=khdsd/> The Netherlands had also become primarily Protestant, as were northern German states.

During the reign of [Christian IV](/wiki/Christian_IV_of_Denmark) between 1588 and 1648, Copenhagen had dramatic growth as a city. On his initiative at the beginning of the 17th century, two important buildings were completed on [Slotsholmen](/wiki/Slotsholmen): the [Tøjhus Arsenal](/wiki/Tøjhus_Museum) and [Børsen](/wiki/Børsen), the stock exchange. To foster international trade, the [East India Company](/wiki/Danish_East_India_Company) was founded in 1616. To the east of the city, inspired by Dutch planning, the king developed the district of [Christianshavn](/wiki/Christianshavn) with canals and ramparts. It was initially intended to be a fortified trading centre but ultimately became part of Copenhagen.<ref name=kher>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> Christian IV also sponsored an array of ambitious building projects including [Rosenborg Slot](/wiki/Rosenborg_Slot) and the [Rundetårn](/wiki/Rundetårn).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) In 1658–59, the city withstood a siege by the [Swedes](/wiki/Sweden) under [Charles X](/wiki/Charles_X_Gustav_of_Sweden) and successfully repelled [a major assault](/wiki/Assault_on_Copenhagen_(1659)).<ref name=kher/>

By 1661, Copenhagen had asserted its position as capital of Denmark and Norway. All the major institutions were located there, as was the fleet and most of the army. The defences were further enhanced with the completion of the [Citadel](/wiki/Kastellet,_Copenhagen) in 1664 and the extension of [Christianshavns Vold](/wiki/Christianshavns_Vold) with its bastions in 1692, leading to the creation of a new base for the fleet at [Nyholm](/wiki/Holmen,_Copenhagen).<ref name=kher/>[[13]](#cite_note-13)

### 18th century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[thumb|A mansion at Amalienborg in](/wiki/File:Amalienborg_Palace_(8132069805).jpg) [Frederiksstaden](/wiki/Frederiksstaden) (1750), part of the [Amalienborg Palace](/wiki/Amalienborg_Palace)

Copenhagen lost around 22,000 of its population of 65,000 to the [plague](/wiki/The_plague_during_the_Great_Northern_War) in 1711.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The city was also struck by two major fires which destroyed much of its infrastructure.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The [Copenhagen Fire of 1728](/wiki/Copenhagen_Fire_of_1728) was the largest in the history of Copenhagen. It began on the evening of 20 October, and continued to burn until the morning of 23 October, destroying approximately 28% of the city, leaving some 20% of the population homeless. No less than 47% of the medieval section of the city was completely lost. Along with the [1795 fire](/wiki/Copenhagen_fire_of_1795), it is the main reason that few traces of the old town can be found in the modern city.[[14]](#cite_note-14)[[15]](#cite_note-15) A substantial amount of rebuilding followed. In 1733, work began on the royal residence of [Christiansborg Palace](/wiki/Christiansborg_Palace_(1st)) which was completed in 1745. In 1749, development of the prestigious district of [Frederiksstaden](/wiki/Frederiksstaden) was initiated. Designed by [Nicolai Eigtved](/wiki/Nicolai_Eigtved) in the [Rococo](/wiki/Rococo) style, its centre contained the mansions which now form [Amalienborg Palace](/wiki/Amalienborg).[[16]](#cite_note-16) Major extensions to the naval base of [Holmen](/wiki/Holmen_naval_base) were undertaken while the city's cultural importance was enhanced with the [Royal Theatre](/wiki/Royal_Danish_Theatre) and the [Royal Academy of Fine Arts](/wiki/Royal_Danish_Academy_of_Fine_Arts).[[17]](#cite_note-17) In the second half of the 18th century, Copenhagen benefitted from Denmark's neutrality during the wars between Europe's main powers, allowing it to play an important role in trade between the states around the Baltic Sea. After Christiansborg was destroyed by fire in 1794 and another fire caused serious damage to the city in 1795, work began on the classical Copenhagen landmark of [Højbro Plads](/wiki/Højbro_Plads) while [Nytorv](/wiki/Nytorv) and [Gammel Torv](/wiki/Gammel_Torv) were converged.[[17]](#cite_note-17)

### 19th century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

On 2 April 1801, a [British](/wiki/United_Kingdom_of_Great_Britain_and_Ireland) fleet under the command of [Admiral Sir Hyde Parker](/wiki/Hyde_Parker_(admiral)) defeated a [Danish-Norwegian](/wiki/Denmark–Norway) [fleet](/wiki/Royal_Dano-Norwegian_Navy) anchored near Copenhagen. Vice-Admiral [Horatio Nelson](/wiki/Horatio_Nelson,_1st_Viscount_Nelson) led the main attack.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) He famously disobeyed Parker's order to withdraw, destroying many of the Dano-Norwegian ships before a truce was agreed.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Copenhagen is often considered to be Nelson's hardest-fought battle, surpassing even the heavy fighting at [Trafalgar](/wiki/Battle_of_Trafalgar).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) It was during this battle that Lord Nelson was said to have "put the telescope to the blind eye" in order not to see Admiral Parker's signal to [cease fire](/wiki/Ceasefire).[[18]](#cite_note-18)[thumb|left|Gottlieb Bindesbøll's](/wiki/File:Thoraldsens_Museum.jpg) [Thorvaldsen Museum](/wiki/Thorvaldsen_Museum) (1848) The [Second Battle of Copenhagen](/wiki/Battle_of_Copenhagen_(1807)) (or the Bombardment of Copenhagen) (16 August – 5 September 1807) was from a British point of view a [preemptive attack](/wiki/Preemptive_war) on Copenhagen, targeting the civilian population in order to seize the [Dano-Norwegian fleet](/wiki/Royal_Dano-Norwegian_Navy).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) But from a Danish point of view the battle was a terror bombardment on their capital. Particularly notable was the use of incendiary [Congreve rockets](/wiki/Congreve_rocket) (containing phosphorus, which cannot be extinguished with water) that randomly hit the city. Few houses with straw roofs remained after the bombardment. The largest church, [*Vor frue kirke*](/wiki/Church_of_Our_Lady_(Copenhagen)), was destroyed by the sea artillery. Several historians consider this battle the first [terror attack](/wiki/Terrorism) against a major European city in modern times.[[19]](#cite_note-19)[[20]](#cite_note-20) [right|thumb|](/wiki/File:KBH_1890-1900.jpg)[Slotsholmen](/wiki/Slotsholmen) canal, as seen from the Børsen building ([Template:Circa](/wiki/Template:Circa)). In the background from left to right: [Church of the Holy Ghost](/wiki/Church_of_the_Holy_Ghost,_Copenhagen), [Trinitatis Complex](/wiki/Trinitatis_Complex), [St. Nicholas Church](/wiki/St._Nicholas'_Church,_Copenhagen) and [Holmen Church](/wiki/Church_of_Holmen) The British landed 30,000 men, they surrounded Copenhagen and the attack continued for the next three days, killing some 2,000 civilians and destroying most of the city.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) The devastation was so great because Copenhagen relied on an [old defence-line](/wiki/Fortifications_of_Copenhagen) whose limited range could not reach the British ships and their [longer-range](/wiki/Range_of_a_projectile) artillery.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

Despite the disasters of the early 19th century, Copenhagen experienced a period of intense cultural creativity known as the [Danish Golden Age](/wiki/Danish_Golden_Age). Painting prospered under [C.W. Eckersberg](/wiki/C.W._Eckersberg) and his students while [C.F. Hansen](/wiki/C.F._Hansen) and [Gottlieb Bindesbøll](/wiki/Gottlieb_Bindesbøll) brought a [Neoclassical](/wiki/Neoclassical_architecture) look to the city's architecture.[[21]](#cite_note-21) In the early 1850s, the ramparts of the city were opened to allow new housing to be built around [The Lakes](/wiki/The_Lakes,_Copenhagen) ([Template:Lang-da](/wiki/Template:Lang-da)) that bordered the old defences to the west. By the 1880s, the districts of [Nørrebro](/wiki/Nørrebro) and [Vesterbro](/wiki/Vesterbro,_Copenhagen) developed to accommodate those who came from the provinces to participate in the city's industrialization. This dramatic increase of space was long overdue, as not only were the old ramparts out of date as a defence system but bad [sanitation](/wiki/Sanitation) in the old city had to be overcome. From 1886, the west rampart (Vestvolden) was flattened, allowing major extensions to the harbour leading to the establishment of the [Freeport of Copenhagen](/wiki/Freeport_of_Copenhagen) 1892–94.[[22]](#cite_note-22) Electricity came in 1892 with electric trams in 1897. The spread of housing to areas outside the old ramparts brought about a huge increase in the population. In 1840, Copenhagen was inhabited by approximately 120,000 people. By 1901, it had some 400,000 inhabitants.[[17]](#cite_note-17)

### 20th century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[thumb|Central Copenhagen in 1939](/wiki/File:København_fra_luften_Dmr_topkbh_k_07121.jpg) By the beginning of the 20th century, Copenhagen had become a thriving industrial and administrative city. With its new [city hall](/wiki/Copenhagen_City_Hall) and [railway station](/wiki/Copenhagen_Central_Station), its centre was drawn towards the west.[[17]](#cite_note-17) New housing developments grew up in [Brønshøj](/wiki/Brønshøj) and [Valby](/wiki/Valby) while [Frederiksberg](/wiki/Frederiksberg) became an enclave within the city of Copenhagen.[[23]](#cite_note-23) The northern part of [Amager](/wiki/Amager) and Valby were also incorporated into the City of Copenhagen in 1901–02.[[24]](#cite_note-24) As a result of Denmark's neutrality in the [First World War](/wiki/First_World_War), Copenhagen prospered from trade with both Britain and Germany while the city's defences were kept fully manned by some 40,000 soldiers for the duration of the war.[[25]](#cite_note-25) In the [1920s](/wiki/1920s) there were serious shortages of goods and housing. Plans were drawn up to demolish the old part of Christianshavn and to get rid of the worst of the city's slum areas.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) However, it was not until the 1930s that substantial housing developments ensued,[[26]](#cite_note-26) with the demolishment of one side of Christianhavn's [Torvegade](/wiki/Torvegade) in order to build five large blocks of flats.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

#### World War II[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) During [World War II in Denmark](/wiki/Denmark_in_World_War_II), Copenhagen was [occupied by German troops](/wiki/Occupation_of_Denmark) along with the rest of the country from 9 April 1940 until 4 May 1945. German leader [Adolf Hitler](/wiki/Adolf_Hitler) hoped that Denmark would be "a model [protectorate](/wiki/Protectorate)"[[27]](#cite_note-27) and initially the [Nazi](/wiki/Nazism) authorities sought to arrive at an understanding with the Danish government. The [1943 Danish parliamentary election](/wiki/Danish_Folketing_election,_1943) was also allowed to take place, with only the [Communist Party](/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Denmark) excluded. But in August 1943, after the government's collaboration with the occupation forces collapsed, several ships were sunk in Copenhagen Harbor by the [Royal Danish Navy](/wiki/Royal_Danish_Navy) to prevent their use by the Germans. Around that time the Nazis [started to arrest Jews](/wiki/Racial_policy_of_Nazi_Germany), although most managed to escape to [Sweden](/wiki/Sweden).<ref name=occupation>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

[thumb|left|The RAF's bombing of](/wiki/File:Shellhuset_210345.jpg) [Gestapo](/wiki/Gestapo) headquarters in March 1945 was coordinated with the Danish resistance movement

In 1945 [Ole Lippman](/wiki/Ole_Lippman), leader of the Danish section of the [Special Operations Executive](/wiki/Special_Operations_Executive), invited the British [Royal Air Force](/wiki/Royal_Air_Force) to assist their operations by attacking Nazi headquarters in Copenhagen. Accordingly, [Air Vice-Marshal](/wiki/Air_vice-marshal) [Sir Basil Embry](/wiki/Basil_Embry) drew up plans for a spectacular precision attack on the [Sicherheitsdienst](/wiki/Sicherheitsdienst) and [Gestapo](/wiki/Gestapo) building, the former offices of the [Shell Oil Company](/wiki/Shell_Oil_Company). Political prisoners were kept in the attic to prevent an air raid, so the RAF had to bomb the lower levels of the building.[[28]](#cite_note-28) [thumb|People celebrating the](/wiki/File:People_celebrating_the_liberation_of_Denmark._5th_May_1945._At_Strøget_in_Copenhagen..jpg) [liberation of Denmark](/wiki/Liberation_of_Denmark) at Strøget in Copenhagen, 5 May 1945. Germany surrendered two days later The attack, known as "[Operation Carthage](/wiki/Operation_Carthage)", came on 22 March 1945, in three small waves. In the first wave, all six planes (carrying one bomb each) hit their target, but one of the aircraft crashed near Frederiksberg Girls School. Because of this crash four of the planes in the two following waves assumed the school was the military target, and aimed their bombs at the school leading to the death of 123 civilians (of which 87 were schoolchildren).[[28]](#cite_note-28) However, 18 of the 26 political prisoners in the Shell Building managed to escape while the Gestapo archives were completely destroyed.[[28]](#cite_note-28) On 8 May 1945 Copenhagen was officially liberated by British troops commanded by [Field Marshal](/wiki/Field_Marshal) [Bernard Montgomery](/wiki/Bernard_Montgomery) who supervised the surrender of 30,000 Germans situated around the capital.[[29]](#cite_note-29)

#### Post-war decades[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[thumb|left|The](/wiki/File:SHL_-_Black_Diamond.jpg) [Black Diamond](/wiki/Black_Diamond_(library)) (1999) Shortly after the end of the war, an innovative urban development project known as the [Finger Plan](/wiki/Finger_Plan) was introduced in 1947, encouraging the creation of new housing and businesses interspersed with large green areas along five "fingers" stretching out from the city centre along the [S-train](/wiki/S-train) routes.[[30]](#cite_note-30)[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) With the expansion of the welfare state and women entering the work force, schools, nurseries, sports facilities and hospitals were established across the city. As a result of student unrest in the late 1960s, the former Bådsmandsstræde Barracks in [Christianshavn](/wiki/Christianshavn) was occupied, leading to the establishment of [Freetown Christiania](/wiki/Freetown_Christiania) in September 1971.<ref name=kkkh>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Bridge_over_Øresund.jpg)[Øresund Bridge](/wiki/Øresund_Bridge) (1999) Motor traffic in the city grew significantly and in 1972 the trams were replaced by buses. From the 1960s, on the initiative of the young architect [Jan Gehl](/wiki/Jan_Gehl), pedestrian streets and cycle tracks were created in the city centre.[[31]](#cite_note-31) Activity in the port of Copenhagen declined with the closure of the Holmen naval base. [Copenhagen Airport](/wiki/Copenhagen_Airport) underwent considerable expansion, becoming a hub for the [Nordic countries](/wiki/Nordic_countries). In the 1990s, large-scale housing developments were realized in the harbour area and in the west of [Amager](/wiki/Amager).[[26]](#cite_note-26) The national library's [Black Diamond](/wiki/Black_Diamond_(library)) building on the waterfront was completed in 1999.[[32]](#cite_note-32)

### 2000 to present[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Copenaghen_Opera_House.jpg)[Copenhagen Opera House](/wiki/Copenhagen_Opera_House) (2004) Since the summer of 2000, Copenhagen and the Swedish city of [Malmö](/wiki/Malmö) have been connected by the [Øresund Bridge](/wiki/Øresund_Bridge), which carries rail and road traffic. As a result, Copenhagen has become the centre of a larger metropolitan area spanning both nations. The bridge has brought about considerable changes in the public [transport system](/wiki/Transport_network) and has led to the extensive redevelopment of [Amager](/wiki/Amager).<ref name=kkkh/> The city's service and trade sectors have developed while a number of banking and financial institutions have been established. Educational institutions have also gained importance, especially the [University of Copenhagen](/wiki/University_of_Copenhagen) with its 35,000 students.[[33]](#cite_note-33) Another important development for the city has been the [Copenhagen Metro](/wiki/Copenhagen_Metro), the underground railway system which opened in 2000 with additions until 2007, transporting some 54 million passengers by 2011.[[34]](#cite_note-34) On the cultural front, the lavish [Copenhagen Opera House](/wiki/Copenhagen_Opera_House), a gift to the city from the shipping magnate [Mærsk Mc-Kinney Møller](/wiki/Mærsk_Mc-Kinney_Møller) on behalf of the A.P. Møller foundation, was completed in 2004.[[35]](#cite_note-35) In December 2009 Copenhagen gained international prominence when it hosted the worldwide climate meeting [COP15](/wiki/COP15).[[36]](#cite_note-36)[Template:Clear all](/wiki/Template:Clear_all)

## Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[thumb|Satellite view](/wiki/File:Copenhagen_12.57744E_55.66605N.jpg) [thumb|right|A view over](/wiki/File:Copenhagen_Christiania_IMG_5604.jpg) [Freetown Christiania](/wiki/Freetown_Christiania) Copenhagen is part of the [Øresund Region](/wiki/Øresund_Region), which consists of [Zealand](/wiki/Zealand), [Lolland-Falster](/wiki/Lolland-Falster) and [Bornholm](/wiki/Bornholm) in [Denmark](/wiki/Denmark) and [Scania](/wiki/Scania) in [Sweden](/wiki/Sweden).[[37]](#cite_note-37) It is located on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, partly on the island of [Amager](/wiki/Amager) and on a number of natural and artificial islets between the two. Copenhagen faces the [Øresund](/wiki/Øresund) to the east, the strait of water that separates Denmark from [Sweden](/wiki/Sweden), and which connects the [North Sea](/wiki/North_Sea) with the [Baltic Sea](/wiki/Baltic_Sea). The [Swedish](/wiki/Sweden) towns of [Malmö](/wiki/Malmö) and [Landskrona](/wiki/Landskrona) lie on the Swedish side of the sound directly across from Copenhagen.[[38]](#cite_note-38) By road, Copenhagen is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) northwest of [Malmö](/wiki/Malmö), Sweden, [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) northeast of [Næstved](/wiki/Næstved), [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) northeast of [Odense](/wiki/Odense), [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) east of [Esbjerg](/wiki/Esbjerg) and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) southeast of [Aarhus](/wiki/Aarhus) by sea and road via [Sjællands Odde](/wiki/Sjællands_Odde).[[39]](#cite_note-39) The city centre lies in the area originally defined by the old [ramparts](/wiki/Rampart_(fortification)), which are still referred to as the [Fortification Ring](/wiki/Fortification_Ring,_Copenhagen) (*Fæstningsringen*) and kept as a partial green band around it.[[40]](#cite_note-40) Then come the late 19th and early 20th century residential neighbourhoods of [Østerbro](/wiki/Østerbro), [Nørrebro](/wiki/Nørrebro), [Vesterbro](/wiki/Vesterbro,_Copenhagen) and [Amagerbro](/wiki/Amagerbro). The outlying areas of [Kongens Enghave](/wiki/Kongens_Enghave), [Valby](/wiki/Valby), [Vigerslev](/wiki/Vigerslev), [Vanløse](/wiki/Vanløse), [Brønshøj](/wiki/Brønshøj), [Utterslev](/wiki/Utterslev) and [Sundby](/wiki/Sundby,_Copenhagen) followed from 1920 to 1960. They consist mainly of residential housing and apartments often enhanced with parks and greenery.<ref name=kgdsd/>

### Topography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

The central area of the city consists of relatively low-lying flat ground formed by [moraines](/wiki/Moraine) from the last ice age while the hilly areas to the north and west frequently rise to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) above sea level. The slopes of [Valby](/wiki/Valby) and [Brønshøj](/wiki/Brønshøj) reach heights of over [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), divided by valleys running from the northeast to the southwest. Close to the centre are the [Copenhagen lakes](/wiki/The_Lakes,_Copenhagen) of Sortedams Sø, Peblinge Sø and Sankt Jørgens Sø.<ref name=kgdsd>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

Copenhagen rests on a subsoil of flint-layered limestone deposited in the [Danian](/wiki/Danian) period some 60 to 66 million years ago. Some [greensand](/wiki/Greensand_(geology)) from the [Selandian](/wiki/Selandian) is also present. There are a few faults in the area, the most important of which is the Carlsberg fault which runs northwest to southeast through the centre of the city.[[41]](#cite_note-41) During the last ice age, glaciers eroded the surface leaving a layer of moraines up to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) thick.[[42]](#cite_note-42)

### Beaches[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Amager_Strandpark_-_kite_surfers.jpg)[Amager Strandpark](/wiki/Amager_Strandpark) [Amager Strandpark](/wiki/Amager_Strandpark), which opened in 2005, is a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long [artificial island](/wiki/Artificial_island), with a total of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of beaches. It is located just 15 minutes by bicycle or a few minutes by metro from the city centre.[[43]](#cite_note-43) In [Klampenborg](/wiki/Klampenborg), about 10 kilometers from downtown Copenhagen, is [Bellevue Beach](/wiki/Bellevue_Beach). It is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long and has both lifeguards and freshwater showers on the beach.[[44]](#cite_note-44) The beaches are supplemented by a system of [Harbour Baths](/wiki/Copenhagen_Harbour_Baths) along the Copenhagen waterfront. The first and most popular of these is located at [Islands Brygge](/wiki/Islands_Brygge) and has won international acclaim for its design.[[45]](#cite_note-45)

### Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Frederiksberg_Palace_from_above_(winter).JPG)[Frederiksberg Palace](/wiki/Frederiksberg_Palace) in the snow Copenhagen is in the [oceanic climate](/wiki/Oceanic_climate) zone ([Köppen](/wiki/Köppen_climate_classification): *Cfb*).[[46]](#cite_note-46) Its weather is subject to [low-pressure systems](/wiki/Low_pressure_area) from the [Atlantic](/wiki/Atlantic_Ocean) which result in unstable conditions throughout the year. Apart from slightly higher rainfall from July to September, precipitation is moderate. While there can be snow from late December to late April, there can also be rain with average temperatures around the freezing point.[[47]](#cite_note-47) June is the sunniest month of the year with an average of about eight hours of sunshine a day. July is the warmest month with an average daytime high of 21 °C. By contrast, the average hours of sunshine are less than two per day in November and only one and a half per day from December to February. In the spring, it gets warmer again with from four to six hours of sunshine per day from March to May. February is the driest month of the year.[[48]](#cite_note-48) Exceptional weather conditions can bring as much as 50 cm of snow to Copenhagen in a 24-hour period during the winter months[[49]](#cite_note-49) while summer temperatures have been known to rise to heights of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[50]](#cite_note-50) Because of Copenhagen's northern latitude, the number of daylight hours varies considerably between summer and winter. On the summer solstice, the sun rises at 04:26 and sets at 21:58, providing 17 hours 32 minutes of daylight. On the winter solstice, it rises at 08:37 and sets at 15:39 with 7 hours and 1 minute of daylight. There is therefore a difference of 10 hours and 31 minutes in the length of days and nights between the summer and winter solstices .[[51]](#cite_note-51) [Template:Weather box](/wiki/Template:Weather_box)

## Administration[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[thumb|The](/wiki/File:Copenhagen_City_Hall.jpg) [City Hall](/wiki/Copenhagen_City_Hall) of Copenhagen Municipality

According to [Statistics Denmark](/wiki/Statistics_Denmark), the [urban area of Copenhagen](/wiki/Urban_area_of_Copenhagen) ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang)) consists of the [municipalities](/wiki/Municipalities_of_Denmark) of [Copenhagen](/wiki/Copenhagen_Municipality), [Frederiksberg](/wiki/Frederiksberg_Municipality), [Albertslund](/wiki/Albertslund_Municipality), [Brøndby](/wiki/Brøndby_Municipality), [Gentofte](/wiki/Gentofte_Municipality), [Gladsaxe](/wiki/Gladsaxe_Municipality), [Glostrup](/wiki/Glostrup_Municipality), [Herlev](/wiki/Herlev_Municipality), [Hvidovre](/wiki/Hvidovre_Municipality), [Lyngby-Taarbæk](/wiki/Lyngby-Taarbæk_Municipality), [Rødovre](/wiki/Rødovre_Municipality), [Tårnby](/wiki/Tårnby_Municipality) and [Vallensbæk](/wiki/Vallensbæk_Municipality) as well as parts of [Ballerup](/wiki/Ballerup_Municipality), [Rudersdal](/wiki/Rudersdal_Municipality) and [Furesø](/wiki/Furesø_Municipality) municipalities, along with the cities of [Ishøj](/wiki/Ishøj) and [Greve Strand](/wiki/Greve_Strand).[[2]](#cite_note-2)[[52]](#cite_note-52) They are located in the [Capital Region](/wiki/Capital_Region_of_Denmark) ([Template:Lang](/wiki/Template:Lang)). Municipalities are responsible for a wide variety of [public services](/wiki/Public_service), which include land-use planning, environmental planning, public housing, management and maintenance of local roads, and social security. Municipal administration is also conducted by a [mayor](/wiki/Mayor), a council, and an executive.[[53]](#cite_note-53) Copenhagen Municipality is by far the largest municipality, with the historic city at its core. The seat of Copenhagen's municipal council is the [Copenhagen City Hall](/wiki/Copenhagen_City_Hall) ([*Template:Lang*](/wiki/Template:Lang)), which is situated on [City Hall Square](/wiki/City_Hall_Square,_Copenhagen). The second largest municipality is Frederiksberg, an enclave within Copenhagen Municipality.

Copenhagen Municipality is divided into [ten districts](/wiki/Districts_of_Copenhagen) (*bydele*):[[54]](#cite_note-54) [Indre By](/wiki/Indre_By), [Østerbro](/wiki/Østerbro), [Nørrebro](/wiki/Nørrebro), [Vesterbro/Kongens Enghave](/wiki/Vesterbro/Kongens_Enghave), [Valby](/wiki/Valby), [Vanløse](/wiki/Vanløse), [Brønshøj-Husum](/wiki/Brønshøj-Husum), [Bispebjerg](/wiki/Bispebjerg), [Amager Øst](/wiki/Amager_Øst), and [Amager Vest](/wiki/Amager_Vest). Neighbourhoods of Copenhagen include [Slotsholmen](/wiki/Slotsholmen), [Frederiksstaden](/wiki/Frederiksstaden), [Islands Brygge](/wiki/Islands_Brygge), [Holmen](/wiki/Holmen,_Copenhagen), [Christiania](/wiki/Freetown_Christiania), [Carlsberg](/wiki/Carlsberg_(district)), [Sluseholmen](/wiki/Sluseholmen), [Amagerbro](/wiki/Amagerbro), [Ørestad](/wiki/Ørestad), [Nordhavnen](/wiki/Nordhavnen), [Bellahøj](/wiki/Bellahøj), [Brønshøj](/wiki/Brønshøj), [Ryparken](/wiki/Ryparken), and [Vigerslev](/wiki/Vigerslev).

### Law and order[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[Template:Multiple image](/wiki/Template:Multiple_image) Most of Denmark's top legal courts and institutions are based in Copenhagen. A modern style [court of justice](/wiki/Court), *Hof- og Stadsretten*, was introduced in Denmark, specifically for Copenhagen, by [Johann Friedrich Struensee](/wiki/Johann_Friedrich_Struensee) in 1771.[[55]](#cite_note-55) Now known as the [City Court of Copenhagen](/wiki/Copenhagen_Court_House) (*Kobenhavns Byret*), it is the largest of the 24 city courts in Denmark with jurisdiction over the municipalities of Copenhagen, [Dragør](/wiki/Dragør) and [Tårnby](/wiki/Tårnby). With its 42 judges, it has a Probate Division, an Enforcement Division and a Registration and Notorial Acts Division while bankruptcy is handled by the [Maritime and Commercial Court of Copenhagen](/wiki/Maritime_and_Commercial_Court_(Denmark)).[[56]](#cite_note-56) Established in 1862, the Maritime and Commercial Court (*Sø- og Handelsretten*) also hears commercial cases including those relating to trade marks, marketing practices and competition for the whole of Denmark.[[57]](#cite_note-57) Denmark's [Supreme Court](/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_Denmark) (*Højesteret*), located in [Christiansborg Palace](/wiki/Christiansborg_Palace) on Prins Jørgens Gård in the centre of Copenhagen, is the country's final court of appeal. Handling civil and criminal cases from the subordinate courts, it has two chambers which each hear all types of cases.[[58]](#cite_note-58) The [Danish National Police](/wiki/Danish_National_Police) and Copenhagen Police headquarters is situated in the Neoclassical-inspired [Politigården](/wiki/Copenhagen_Police_Headquarters) building built in 1918–24 under architects [Hack Kampmann](/wiki/Hack_Kampmann) and [Holger Alfred Jacobsen](/wiki/Holger_Jacobsen). The building also contains administration, management, emergency department and radio service offices.[[59]](#cite_note-59) In their efforts to deal with drugs, the police have noted considerable success in the two special drug consumption rooms opened by the city where [addicts](/wiki/Addict) can use sterile needles and receive help from nurses if necessary. Use of these rooms does not lead to prosecution; the city treats drug use as a public health issue, not a criminal one.[[60]](#cite_note-60) The [Copenhagen Fire Department](/wiki/Copenhagen_Fire_Department) forms the largest municipal fire brigade in Denmark with some 500 fire and ambulance personnel, 150 administration and service workers, and 35 workers in prevention.[[61]](#cite_note-61) The brigade began as the Copenhagen Royal Fire Brigade on 9 July 1687 under King Christian V. After the passing of the Copenhagen Fire Act on 18 May 1868, on 1 August 1870 the Copenhagen Fire Brigade became a municipal institution in its own right.[[62]](#cite_note-62) The fire department has its headquarters in the [Copenhagen Central Fire Station](/wiki/Copenhagen_Central_Fire_Station) which was designed by [Ludvig Fenger](/wiki/Ludvig_Fenger) in the [Historicist](/wiki/Historicism_(art)) style and inaugurated in 1892.[[63]](#cite_note-63)

### Environmental planning[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:External image](/wiki/Template:External_image) Copenhagen is recognized as one of the most environmentally friendly cities in the world.[[64]](#cite_note-64) As a result of its commitment to high environmental standards, Copenhagen has been praised for its [green economy](/wiki/Green_economy), ranked as the top green city for the second time in the 2014 *Global Green Economy Index (GGEI)*.[[65]](#cite_note-65)[[66]](#cite_note-66) In 2001 a large offshore [wind farm](/wiki/Wind_farm) was built just off the coast of Copenhagen at [Middelgrunden](/wiki/Middelgrunden). It produces about 4% of the city's energy.[[67]](#cite_note-67) Years of substantial investment in [sewage treatment](/wiki/Sewage_treatment) have improved [water quality](/wiki/Water_quality) in the harbour to an extent that the inner harbour can be used for swimming with facilities at a number of locations.[[68]](#cite_note-68)[thumb|200px|left|](/wiki/File:Copenhagen_view_from_North_port_20090818_41.JPG)[Middelgrunden](/wiki/Middelgrunden) offshore wind farm

Copenhagen aims to be [carbon-neutral](/wiki/Carbon-neutral) by 2025. Commercial and residential buildings are to reduce electricity consumption by 20 percent and 10 percent respectively, and total heat consumption is to fall by 20 percent by 2025. Renewable energy features such as solar panels are becoming increasingly common in the newest buildings in Copenhagen. [District heating](/wiki/District_heating) will be carbon-neutral by 2025, by waste [incineration](/wiki/Incineration) and biomass. New buildings must now be constructed according to Low Energy Class ratings and in 2020 near net-zero energy buildings. By 2025, 75% of trips should be made on foot, by bike, or by using public transit. The city plans that 20–30% of cars will run on electricity or [biofuel](/wiki/Biofuel) by 2025. The investment is estimated at $472 million public funds and $4.78 billion private funds.[[69]](#cite_note-69) The city's architectural planning authorities continue to take full account of these priorities. Special attention is given both to climate issues and efforts to ensure maximum application of [low-energy standards](/wiki/Low-energy_house). Priorities include [sustainable drainage systems](/wiki/Sustainable_drainage_system),[[70]](#cite_note-70) [recycling rainwater](/wiki/Water_conservation), [green roofs](/wiki/Green_roof) and efficient [waste management](/wiki/Waste_management) solutions. In city planning, streets and squares are to be designed to encourage cycling and walking rather than driving.[[71]](#cite_note-71)

## Demographics and society[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **First-generation immigrants by country of origin (Q12016)**[**[72]**](#cite_note-72) | |
|  | **Population** |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Pakistan](/wiki/Pakistan) | 5,409 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Morocco](/wiki/Morocco) | 5,197 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Poland](/wiki/Poland) | 4,767 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Germany](/wiki/Germany) | 4,560 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Iraq](/wiki/Iraq) | 4,407 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Turkey](/wiki/Turkey) | 4,168 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Sweden](/wiki/Sweden) | 4,471 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Norway](/wiki/Norway) | 3,836 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [United Kingdom](/wiki/United_Kingdom) | 3,292 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [United States](/wiki/United_States) | 3,244 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Italy](/wiki/Italy) | 3,098 |
| [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [China](/wiki/China) | 3,002 |
|  |  |

Copenhagen is the most populated city in Denmark and one of the largest in the [Nordic countries](/wiki/Nordic_countries). [Copenhagen Municipality](/wiki/Copenhagen_Municipality)—the core city—has 591,481 inhabitants ([Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of)).[[2]](#cite_note-2) There was a demographic boom in the 1990s and first decade of the 21st century, largely due to [immigration to Denmark](/wiki/Immigration_to_Denmark). According to figures from the first quarter of 2016, approximately 76% of the municipality's population was of [Danish](/wiki/Danes) descent,[[72]](#cite_note-72) defined as having at least one parent who was born in Denmark and has Danish citizenship. Much of the remaining 24% were of a foreign background, defined as immigrants (18%) or descendants of recent immigrants (6%).[[72]](#cite_note-72) There are no official statistics on [ethnic groups](/wiki/Ethnic_group). The table to the right shows the most common countries of birth of Copenhagen residents.

According to [Statistics Denmark](/wiki/Statistics_Denmark), Copenhagen's urban area has a larger population of 1,280,371 ([Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of)).[[2]](#cite_note-2) The urban area consists of Copenhagen Municipality, [Frederiksberg](/wiki/Frederiksberg_Municipality) and 16 of the 20 municipalities of the former counties [Copenhagen](/wiki/Copenhagen_County) and [Roskilde](/wiki/Roskilde_County), though five of them only partially.[[52]](#cite_note-52) [Metropolitan Copenhagen](/wiki/Copenhagen_metropolitan_area) has a total of 2,016,285 inhabitants ([Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of)).[[2]](#cite_note-2)[[3]](#cite_note-3) The area of Metropolitan Copenhagen is defined by the [Finger Plan](/wiki/Finger_Plan).[[73]](#cite_note-73) Since the opening of the [Øresund Bridge](/wiki/Øresund_Bridge) in 2000, commuting between [Zealand](/wiki/Zealand) and [Scania](/wiki/Scania) in Sweden has increased rapidly, leading to a wider, integrated area. Known as the Øresund Region, it has 3.8 million inhabitants (of which 2.5 million live in the Danish part of the region).[[74]](#cite_note-74)

### Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Vor_Frue_Kirke_Copenhagen.jpg)[Church of Our Lady](/wiki/Church_of_Our_Lady_(Copenhagen)), situated on [Frue Plads](/wiki/Frue_Plads) The majority of those living in Copenhagen are members of the Lutheran [Church of Denmark](/wiki/Church_of_Denmark), although the 61.6% specifically confirming their membership by paying church taxes is well below the national average of 79.1% according to 2013 figures.[[75]](#cite_note-75) The National Cathedral, the [Church of Our Lady](/wiki/Church_of_Our_Lady_(Copenhagen)), is one of the dozens of churches in Copenhagen. There are also several other Christian communities in the city, of which the largest is [Roman Catholic](/wiki/Roman_Catholic).[[76]](#cite_note-76) Foreign migration to Copenhagen, rising over the last three decades, has contributed to increasing religious diversity; the [Grand Mosque of Copenhagen](/wiki/Grand_Mosque_of_Copenhagen), the first in Denmark, opened in 2014.[[77]](#cite_note-77) [Islam](/wiki/Islam) is the second largest religion in Copenhagen, accounting for approximately 10% of the population.[[78]](#cite_note-78)[[79]](#cite_note-79)[[80]](#cite_note-80) While there are no official statistics, a significant portion of the estimated 175,000–200,000 Muslims in the country live in the Copenhagen urban area, with the highest concentration in [Nørrebro](/wiki/Nørrebro) and the Vestegnen.<ref name=osf>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> There are also some 7,000 [Jews](/wiki/Judaism) in Denmark, most of them in the Copenhagen area where there are several synagogues.[[81]](#cite_note-81)[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### Quality of living[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

For a number of years, Copenhagen has ranked high in international surveys for its [quality of life](/wiki/Quality_of_life). Its stable economy together with its education services and level of social safety make it attractive for locals and visitors alike. Although it is one of the world's most expensive cities, it is also one of the most liveable with its public transport, facilities for cyclists and its environmental policies.[[82]](#cite_note-82) In elevating Copenhagen to "most liveable city" in 2013, [*Monocle*](/wiki/Monocle_(media_company)) pointed to its open spaces, increasing activity on the streets, city planning in favour of cyclists and pedestrians, and features to encourage inhabitants to enjoy city life with an emphasis on community, culture and cuisine.[[83]](#cite_note-83) Other sources have ranked Copenhagen high for its business environment, accessibility, restaurants and environmental planning.[[84]](#cite_note-84) However, Copenhagen ranks only 39th for [student](/wiki/Student) friendliness in 2012. Despite a top score for quality of living, its scores were low for employer activity and affordability.[[85]](#cite_note-85)

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

Copenhagen is the major economic and [financial centre](/wiki/Financial_centre) of Denmark. The city's economy is based largely on services and commerce. Statistics for 2010 show that the vast majority of the 350,000 workers in Copenhagen are employed in the [service sector](/wiki/Service_sector), especially transport and communications, trade, and finance, while less than 10,000 work in the [manufacturing industries](/wiki/Manufacturing). The [public sector](/wiki/Public_sector) workforce is around 110,000, including education and healthcare.[[86]](#cite_note-86) From 2006 to 2011, the economy grew by 2.5% in Copenhagen, while it fell by some 4% in the rest of Denmark.[[87]](#cite_note-87) In 2010, the wider [Capital Region of Denmark](/wiki/Capital_Region_of_Denmark) had a [gross domestic product](/wiki/Gross_domestic_product) (GDP) of €88,366 million, and the 15th largest [GDP per capita](/wiki/GDP_per_capita) of regions in the European Union.[[88]](#cite_note-88) [thumb|upright|left|](/wiki/File:Krystallen_(Nykredit).jpg)[The Crystal](/wiki/The_Crystal,_Copenhagen), headquarters of [Nykredit](/wiki/Nykredit) bank Several financial institutions and banks have headquarters in Copenhagen, including [Alm. Brand](/wiki/Alm._Brand), [Danske Bank](/wiki/Danske_Bank), [Nykredit](/wiki/Nykredit) and [Nordea Bank Danmark](/wiki/Nordea_Bank_Danmark). The [Copenhagen Stock Exchange](/wiki/Copenhagen_Stock_Exchange) (CSE) was founded in 1620 and is now owned by [OMX](/wiki/OMX). Copenhagen is also home to a number of international companies including [A.P. Møller-Mærsk](/wiki/Maersk), [Novo Nordisk](/wiki/Novo_Nordisk), [Carlsberg](/wiki/Carlsberg_Group) and [Novozymes](/wiki/Novozymes).[[89]](#cite_note-89) City authorities have encouraged the development of [business clusters](/wiki/Business_cluster) in several innovative sectors, which include [information technology](/wiki/Information_technology), [biotechnology](/wiki/Biotechnology), [pharmaceuticals](/wiki/Pharmaceuticals), [clean technology](/wiki/Clean_technology) and [smart city](/wiki/Smart_city) solutions.[[90]](#cite_note-90)[[91]](#cite_note-91) [thumb|Scandinavian headquarters for the](/wiki/File:Ferring_Neroport_Orestad_20100810_0179F_(8370660268).jpg) [Swiss](/wiki/Swiss) pharmaceutical company [Ferring Pharmaceuticals](/wiki/Ferring_Pharmaceuticals) [Life science](/wiki/Biology) is a key sector with extensive [research and development](/wiki/Research_and_development) activities. [Medicon Valley](/wiki/Medicon_Valley) is a leading bi-national life sciences cluster in Europe, spanning the Øresund Region. Copenhagen is rich in companies and institutions with a focus on [research and development](/wiki/Research_and_development) within the field of biotechnology,[[92]](#cite_note-92) and the Medicon Valley initiative aims to strengthen this position and to promote cooperation between companies and academia. Many major Danish companies like Novo Nordisk and [Lundbeck](/wiki/Lundbeck), both of which are among the [50 largest pharmaceutical and biotech companies in the world](/wiki/List_of_pharmaceutical_companies), are located in this business cluster.[[93]](#cite_note-93) Shipping is another import sector with Maersk, the world's largest [shipping company](/wiki/List_of_ship_companies), having their world headquarters in Copenhagen. The city has an industrial harbour, [Copenhagen Port](/wiki/Copenhagen_Port). Following decades of stagnation, it has experienced a resurgence since 1990 following a merger with [Malmö](/wiki/Malmö) harbour. Both ports are operated by [Copenhagen Malmö Port](/wiki/Copenhagen_Malmö_Port) (CMP). The central location in the Øresund Region allows the ports to act as a hub for freight that is transported onward to the [Baltic countries](/wiki/Baltic_countries). CMP annually receives about 8,000 ships and handled some 148,000 [TEU](/wiki/TEU) in 2012.[[94]](#cite_note-94) Copenhagen has some of the highest gross wages in the world.[[95]](#cite_note-95) High taxes mean that wages are reduced after mandatory deduction. A *beneficial researcher scheme* with low taxation of foreign specialists has made Denmark an attractive location for [foreign labour](/wiki/Immigration). It is however also among the most expensive cities in Europe.[[96]](#cite_note-96)[[97]](#cite_note-97) Denmark's [Flexicurity](/wiki/Flexicurity) model features some of the most flexible hiring and firing legislation in Europe, providing attractive conditions for [foreign investment](/wiki/Foreign_investment) and international companies looking to locate in Copenhagen.[[98]](#cite_note-98) In [Dansk Industri's](/wiki/Dansk_Industri) 2013 survey of employment factors in the ninety-six municipalities of Denmark, Copenhagen came in first place for educational qualifications and for the development of private companies in recent years, but fell to 86th place in local companies' assessment of the employment climate. The survey revealed considerable dissatisfaction in the level of dialogue companies enjoyed with the municipal authorities.[[99]](#cite_note-99)

### Tourism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) Tourism is an important sector for the city's economy. Since 2009, Copenhagen has been one of the fastest growing metropolitan destinations in Europe.[[100]](#cite_note-100) Hotel capacity in the city is growing significantly. From 2009 to 2013, Copenhagen experienced a 42% growth in international bed nights (total number of nights spent by tourists), tallying a rise of nearly 70% for Chinese visitors.[[100]](#cite_note-100) The total number of bed nights in the Capital Region surpassed 9 million in 2013, while international bed nights reached 5 million.[[100]](#cite_note-100) In 2010, it is estimated that [city break](/wiki/Wikt:city_break) tourism contributed to DKK 2 billion in turnover. However, 2010 was an exceptional year for city break tourism and turnover increased with 29% in that one year.[[101]](#cite_note-101) 680,000 cruise passengers visited the port in 2015.[[102]](#cite_note-102)

## Cityscape[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[Template:Wideimage](/wiki/Template:Wideimage) The city's appearance today is shaped by the key role it has played as a regional centre for centuries. Copenhagen has a multitude of districts, each with its distinctive character and representing its own period. Other distinctive features of Copenhagen include the abundance of water, its many parks, and the [bicycle paths](/wiki/Bike_path) that line most streets.[[103]](#cite_note-103)

### Architecture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [Template:Multiple image](/wiki/Template:Multiple_image)

The oldest section of Copenhagen's [inner city](/wiki/Inner_city) is often referred to as *Middelalderbyen* (the [medieval](/wiki/Medieval) city).[[104]](#cite_note-104) However, the city's most distinctive district is [Frederiksstaden](/wiki/Frederiksstaden), developed during the reign of [Frederick V](/wiki/Frederick_V_of_Denmark). It has the [Amalienborg Palace](/wiki/Amalienborg) at its centre and is dominated by the dome of [Frederik's Church](/wiki/Frederik's_Church) (or the Marble Church) and several elegant 18th-century [Rococo](/wiki/Rococo) mansions.[[105]](#cite_note-105) The inner city includes [Slotsholmen](/wiki/Slotsholmen), a little island on which [Christiansborg Palace](/wiki/Christiansborg_Palace) stands and [Christianshavn](/wiki/Christianshavn) with its canals.[[106]](#cite_note-106) [Børsen](/wiki/Børsen) on Slotsholmen and [Frederiksborg Palace](/wiki/Frederiksborg_Palace) in Hillerød are prominent examples of the [Dutch Renaissance](/wiki/Dutch_Renaissance) style in Copenhagen. Around the historical city centre lies a band of congenial residential boroughs ([Vesterbro](/wiki/Vesterbro,_Copenhagen), [Inner Nørrebro](/wiki/Nørrebro), [Inner Østerbro](/wiki/Indre_Østerbro)) dating mainly from late 19th century. They were built outside the old ramparts when the city was finally allowed to expand beyond its fortifications.[[107]](#cite_note-107) Sometimes referred to as "the City of Spires", Copenhagen is known for its horizontal skyline, broken only by the spires and towers of its churches and castles. Most characteristic of all is the [Baroque](/wiki/Baroque) spire of the [Church of Our Saviour](/wiki/Church_of_Our_Saviour,_Copenhagen) with its narrowing external spiral stairway that visitors can climb to the top.[[108]](#cite_note-108) Other important spires are those of [Christiansborg Palace](/wiki/Christiansborg_Palace), the [City Hall](/wiki/Copenhagen_City_Hall) and the former Church of St. Nikolaj that now houses a [modern art](/wiki/Modern_art) venue. Not quite so high are the [Renaissance](/wiki/Renaissance_architecture) spires of [Rosenborg Castle](/wiki/Rosenborg_Castle) and the "dragon spire" of [Christian IV's former stock exchange](/wiki/Børsen), so named because it resembles the intertwined tails of four dragons.[[109]](#cite_note-109) Recent years have seen a boom in modern architecture in Copenhagen[[110]](#cite_note-110) both for [Danish architecture](/wiki/Architecture_of_Denmark) and for works by international architects. For a few hundred years, virtually no foreign architects had worked in Copenhagen, but since the turn of the millennium the city and its immediate surroundings have seen buildings and projects designed by top international architects. British design magazine [*Monocle*](/wiki/Monocle_(2007_magazine)) named Copenhagen the *World's best design city 2008*.[[111]](#cite_note-111) The boom in [urban development](/wiki/Urban_planning) and [modern architecture](/wiki/Modern_architecture) has brought some changes to the city's skyline. A political majority has decided to keep the historical centre free of high-rise buildings, but several areas will see or have already seen massive urban development. [Ørestad](/wiki/Ørestad) now has seen most of the recent development. Located near [Copenhagen Airport](/wiki/Copenhagen_Airport), it currently boasts one of the largest malls in Scandinavia and a variety of office and residential buildings as well as the [IT University](/wiki/IT_University_of_Copenhagen) and a high school.[[112]](#cite_note-112)

### Parks, gardens and zoo[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Rosenborg_-_park_setting.jpg)[Rosenborg Castle](/wiki/Rosenborg_Castle) and park in central Copenhagen Copenhagen is a green city with many parks, both large and small. [King's Garden](/wiki/Rosenborg_Castle_Gardens) ([*Template:Lang*](/wiki/Template:Lang)), the garden of [Rosenborg Castle](/wiki/Rosenborg_Castle), is the oldest and most frequented of them all.[[113]](#cite_note-113) It was [Christian IV](/wiki/Christian_IV_of_Denmark) who first developed its landscaping in 1606. Every year it sees more than 2.5 million visitors[[114]](#cite_note-114) and in the summer months it is packed with sunbathers, picnickers and ballplayers. It serves as a [sculpture garden](/wiki/Sculpture_garden) with both a permanent display and temporary exhibits during the summer months.[[113]](#cite_note-113) Also located in the city centre are the [Botanical Gardens](/wiki/University_of_Copenhagen_Botanical_Garden) noted for their large complex of 19th-century greenhouses donated by [Carlsberg](/wiki/Carlsberg_Group) founder [J. C. Jacobsen](/wiki/J._C._Jacobsen).[[115]](#cite_note-115) [Fælledparken](/wiki/Fælledparken) at [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) is the largest park in Copenhagen.[[116]](#cite_note-116) [thumb|right|The old elephant house at](/wiki/File:General_view_-_Copenhagen_Zoo_-_DSC09119.JPG) [Copenhagen Zoo](/wiki/Copenhagen_Zoo), no longer in use It is popular for sports fixtures and hosts several annual events including a free opera concert at the opening of the opera season, other open-air concerts, [carnival](/wiki/Carnival) and Labour Day celebrations, and the [Copenhagen Historic Grand Prix](/wiki/Copenhagen_Historic_Grand_Prix), a race for [antique cars](/wiki/Antique_car). A historical [green space](/wiki/Green_belt) in the northeastern part of the city is [Kastellet](/wiki/Kastellet,_Copenhagen), a well-preserved Renaissance [citadel](/wiki/Citadel) that now serves mainly as a park.[[117]](#cite_note-117) Another popular park is the [Frederiksberg Gardens](/wiki/Frederiksberg_Gardens), a 32-hectare [romantic](/wiki/Romanticism) [landscape park](/wiki/Landscape_garden). It houses a colony of tame [grey herons](/wiki/Grey_Heron) and other [waterfowl](/wiki/Waterfowl).[[118]](#cite_note-118) The park offers views of the elephants and the elephant house designed by world-famous British architect [Norman Foster](/wiki/Norman_Foster_(architect)) of the adjacent [Copenhagen Zoo](/wiki/Copenhagen_Zoo), the largest zoo in Denmark.[[119]](#cite_note-119) [Langelinie](/wiki/Langelinie), a park and promenade along the inner [Øresund](/wiki/Øresund) coast, is home to one of Copenhagen's most-visited tourist attractions, the [Little Mermaid statue](/wiki/The_Little_Mermaid_(statue)).[[120]](#cite_note-120) In Copenhagen, many [cemeteries](/wiki/Cemetery) double as parks, though only for the more quiet activities such as sunbathing, reading and meditation. [Assistens Cemetery](/wiki/Assistens_Cemetery_(Copenhagen)), the burial place of [Hans Christian Andersen](/wiki/Hans_Christian_Andersen), is an important green space for the district of [Inner Nørrebro](/wiki/Nørrebro) and a Copenhagen institution. The lesser known [Vestre Kirkegaard](/wiki/Vestre_Cemetery) is the largest cemetery in Denmark ([Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert)) and offers a maze of dense groves, open lawns, winding paths, hedges, overgrown [tombs](/wiki/Tomb), monuments, tree-lined avenues, lakes and other [garden features](/wiki/List_of_garden_features).[[121]](#cite_note-121) It is official municipal policy in Copenhagen that by 2015 all citizens must be able to reach a park or beach on foot in less than 15 minutes.[[122]](#cite_note-122) In line with this policy, several new parks, including the innovative [Superkilen](/wiki/Superkilen) in the Nørrebro district, have been completed or are under development in areas lacking green spaces.[[123]](#cite_note-123)

### Landmarks by district[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

#### Indre By[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Christianshavns_Kanal_boats.jpg)[Christianshavn](/wiki/Christianshavn) Canal The historic centre of the city, [Indre By](/wiki/Indre_By) or the Inner City, features many of Copenhagen's most popular monuments and attractions. The area known as [Frederiksstaden](/wiki/Frederiksstaden), developed by [Frederik V](/wiki/Frederik_V_of_Denmark) in the second half of the 18th century in the [Rococo](/wiki/Rococo) style, has the four mansions of [Amalienborg](/wiki/Amalienborg), the royal residence, and the wide-domed [Marble Church](/wiki/Frederik's_Church) at its centre.[[124]](#cite_note-124) Directly across the water from Amalienborg, the recently completed [Copenhagen Opera](/wiki/Copenhagen_Opera) stands on the island of [Holmen](/wiki/Holmen,_Copenhagen).[[125]](#cite_note-125) To the south of Frederiksstaden, the [Nyhavn](/wiki/Nyhavn) canal is lined with colourful houses from the 17th and 18th centuries, many now with lively restaurants and bars.[[126]](#cite_note-126) The canal runs from the harbour front to the spacious square of [Kongens Nytorv](/wiki/Kongens_Nytorv) which was laid out by [Christian V](/wiki/Christian_V) in 1670. Important buildings include [Charlottenborg Palace](/wiki/Charlottenborg_Palace), famous for its art exhibitions, the [Thott Palace](/wiki/Embassy_of_France,_Copenhagen) (now the French embassy), the [Royal Danish Theatre](/wiki/Royal_Danish_Theatre) and the [Hotel D'Angleterre](/wiki/Hotel_D'Angleterre), dated to 1755.[[127]](#cite_note-127) Other landmarks in Indre By include the parliament building of [Christiansborg](/wiki/Christiansborg), the [City Hall](/wiki/Copenhagen_City_Hall) and [Rundetårn](/wiki/Rundetårn), originally an observatory. There are also several museums in the area including [Thorvaldsen Museum](/wiki/Thorvaldsen_Museum) dedicated to the 18th-century sculptor [Bertel Thorvaldsen](/wiki/Bertel_Thorvaldsen).[[128]](#cite_note-128) Closed to traffic since 1964, [Strøget](/wiki/Strøget), the world's oldest and longest pedestrian street, runs the [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) from Rådhuspladsen to Kongens Nytorv. With its speciality shops, cafés, restaurants, and [buskers](/wiki/Buskers), it is always full of life and includes the old squares of [Gammel Torv](/wiki/Gammel_Torv) and [Amagertorv](/wiki/Amagertorv), each with a fountain.[[129]](#cite_note-129) [Rosenborg Castle](/wiki/Rosenborg_Castle) on [Øster Voldgade](/wiki/Øster_Voldgade) was built by Christian IV in 1606 as a summer residence in the [Renaissance](/wiki/Renaissance_architecture) style. It houses the Danish crown jewels and [crown regalia](/wiki/Danish_Crown_Regalia), the [coronation throne](/wiki/Throne_Chair_of_Denmark) and tapestries illustrating Christian V's victories in the [Scanian War](/wiki/Scanian_War).[[130]](#cite_note-130)

#### Christianshavn[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Halmtorvet_seen_from_Øksnehallen.jpg)[Halmtorvet](/wiki/Halmtorvet) in [Vesterbro](/wiki/Vesterbro,_Copenhagen) [Christianshavn](/wiki/Christianshavn) lies to the southeast of [Indre By](/wiki/Indre_By) on the other side of the harbour. The area was developed by [Christian IV](/wiki/Christian_IV_of_Denmark) in the early 17th century. Impressed by the city of [Amsterdam](/wiki/Amsterdam), he employed Dutch architects to create canals within its [ramparts](/wiki/Christianshavns_Vold) which are still well preserved today.<ref name=kher/> The canals themselves, branching off the central [Christianshavn Canal](/wiki/Christianshavns_Kanal) and lined with house boats and pleasure craft are one of the area's attractions. Another interesting feature is [Freetown Christiania](/wiki/Freetown_Christiania), a fairly large area which was initially occupied by squatters during student unrest in 1971. Today it still maintains a measure of autonomy. The inhabitants openly sell drugs on "Pusher Street" as well as their arts and crafts. Other buildings of interest in Christianshavn include the [Church of Our Saviour](/wiki/Church_of_Our_Saviour,_Copenhagen) with its spiralling steeple and the magnificent Rococo [Christian's Church](/wiki/Christian's_Church,_Copenhagen). Once a warehouse, the [North Atlantic House](/wiki/North_Atlantic_House) now displays culture from Iceland and Greenland and houses the [Noma](/wiki/Noma_(restaurant)) restaurant, known for its Nordic cuisine.[[131]](#cite_note-131)[[132]](#cite_note-132)

#### Vesterbro[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

[thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Nørrebrogade_-_beginning.jpg)[Dronning Louises Bro](/wiki/Dronning_Louises_Bro) leading into [Nørrebrogade](/wiki/Nørrebrogade) [Vesterbro](/wiki/Vesterbro,_Copenhagen), to the southwest of Indre By, begins with the [Tivoli Gardens](/wiki/Tivoli_Gardens), the city's top tourist attraction with its fairground atmosphere, its [Pantomime Theatre](/wiki/Pantomimeteatret), its [Concert Hall](/wiki/Tivolis_Koncertsal) and its many rides and restaurants.[[133]](#cite_note-133) The [Carlsberg](/wiki/Carlsberg_(district)) neighbourhood has some interesting vestiges of the old brewery of the same name including the [Elephant Gate](/wiki/Elephant_Gate_and_Tower,_Carlsberg) and the [Ny Carlsberg Brewhouse](/wiki/Ny_Carlsberg_Brewhouse).[[134]](#cite_note-134) The [Tycho Brahe Planetarium](/wiki/Tycho_Brahe_Planetarium) is located on the edge of [Skt. Jørgens Sø](/wiki/The_Lakes,_Copenhagen), one of the Copenhagen lakes.[[135]](#cite_note-135) [Halmtorvet](/wiki/Halmtorvet), the old haymarket behind the [Central Station](/wiki/Copenhagen_Central_Station), is an increasingly popular area with its cafés and restaurants. The former cattle market Øksnehallen has been converted into a modern exhibition centre for art and photography.[[136]](#cite_note-136) [Radisson Blu Royal Hotel](/wiki/Radisson_Blu_Royal_Hotel), built by Danish architect and designer [Arne Jacobsen](/wiki/Arne_Jacobsen) for the airline [Scandinavian Airlines System](/wiki/Scandinavian_Airlines_System) (SAS) between 1956 and 1960 was once the tallest hotel in Denmark with a height of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and the city's only skyscraper until 1969.[[137]](#cite_note-137) Completed in 1908, [Det Ny Teater](/wiki/Det_Ny_Teater) (the New Theatre) located in a passage between [Vesterbrogade](/wiki/Vesterbrogade) and [Gammel Kongevej](/wiki/Gammel_Kongevej) has become a popular venue for musicals since its reopening in 1994, attracting the largest audiences in the country.[[138]](#cite_note-138)

#### Nørrebro[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

[Nørrebro](/wiki/Nørrebro) to the northwest of the city centre has recently developed from a working-class district into a colourful cosmopolitan area with antique shops, ethnic food stores and restaurants. Much of the activity is centred on [Sankt Hans Torv](/wiki/Sankt_Hans_Torv).[[139]](#cite_note-139) Copenhagen's historic cemetery, [Assistens Kirkegård](/wiki/Assistens_Cemetery_(Copenhagen)) half way up Nørrebrogade, is the resting place of many famous figures including [Søren Kierkegaard](/wiki/Søren_Kierkegaard), [Niels Bohr](/wiki/Niels_Bohr) and [Hans Christian Andersen](/wiki/Hans_Christian_Andersen) but is also used by locals as a park and recreation area.[[140]](#cite_note-140)

#### Østerbro[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

[thumb|The](/wiki/File:Gefion_fountain,_Copenhagen.jpg) [Gefion Fountain](/wiki/Gefion_Fountain) Just north of the city centre, [Østerbro](/wiki/Østerbro) is an upper middle-class district with a number of fine mansions, some now serving as embassies.[[141]](#cite_note-141) The district stretches from Nørrebro to the waterfront where the statue of [The Little Mermaid](/wiki/The_Little_Mermaid_(statue)) can be seen from the promenade known as [Langelinie](/wiki/Langelinie). Inspired by [Hans Christian Andersen's](/wiki/Hans_Christian_Andersen) fairy tale, it was created by [Edvard Eriksen](/wiki/Edvard_Eriksen) and unveiled in 1913.[[142]](#cite_note-142) Not far from the Little Mermaid, the old [Citadel](/wiki/Kastellet,_Copenhagen) (*Kastellet*) can be seen. Built by [Christian IV](/wiki/Christian_IV_of_Denmark), it is one of northern Europe's best preserved fortifications. There is also a windmill in the area.[[143]](#cite_note-143) The large [Gefion Fountain](/wiki/Gefion_Fountain) (*Gefionspringvandet*) designed by [Anders Bundgaard](/wiki/Anders_Bundgaard) and completed in 1908 stands close to the southeast corner of Kastellet. Its figures illustrate a Nordic legend.[[144]](#cite_note-144)

#### Frederiksberg[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Frederiksberg_Slot_set_fra_plænen.jpg)[Frederiksberg Palace](/wiki/Frederiksberg_Palace) Strictly speaking a separate municipality, [Frederiksberg](/wiki/Frederiksberg) lies to the west of Nørrebro and Indre By and north of Vesterbro. Its landmarks include [Copenhagen Zoo](/wiki/Copenhagen_Zoo) founded in 1869 with over 250 species from all over the world and [Frederiksberg Palace](/wiki/Frederiksberg_Palace) built as a summer residence by Charles IV who was inspired by Italian architecture. Now a military academy, it overlooks the extensive landscaped [Frederiksberg Gardens](/wiki/Frederiksberg_Gardens) with its [follies](/wiki/Follies), waterfalls, lakes and decorative buildings.[[145]](#cite_note-145) The wide tree-lined avenue of [Frederiksberg Allé](/wiki/Frederiksberg_Allé) connecting [Vesterbrogade](/wiki/Vesterbrogade) with the Frederiksberg Gardens has long been associated with theatres and entertainment. While a number of the earlier theatres are now closed, the [Betty Nansen Theatre](/wiki/Betty_Nansen_Teatret) and Aveny-T are still active.[[146]](#cite_note-146)

#### Other districts[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

Not far from [Copenhagen Airport](/wiki/Copenhagen_Airport) on the [Kastrup](/wiki/Kastrup) coast, [The Blue Planet](/wiki/National_Aquarium_Denmark) completed in March 2013 now houses the national aquarium. With its 53 aquariums, it is the largest facility of its kind in Scandinavia.[[147]](#cite_note-147) [Grundtvig's Church](/wiki/Grundtvig's_Church), located in the northern suburb of [Bispebjerg](/wiki/Bispebjerg), was designed by [P.V. Jensen Klint](/wiki/P.V._Jensen_Klint) and completed in 1940. A rare example of [Expressionist](/wiki/Expressionist_architecture) church architecture, its striking [west façade](/wiki/Westwork) is reminiscent of a church organ.[[148]](#cite_note-148)

## Culture and contemporary life[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

[thumb|upright|The statue of](/wiki/File:Copenhagen_-_the_little_mermaid_statue_-_2013.jpg) [the Little Mermaid](/wiki/The_Little_Mermaid_(statue)), an icon of the city and a popular tourist attraction. Apart from being the national capital, Copenhagen also serves as the cultural hub of Denmark and wider Scandinavia. Since the late 1990s, it has undergone a transformation from a modest Scandinavian capital into a metropolitan city of international appeal in the same league as [Barcelona](/wiki/Barcelona) and [Amsterdam](/wiki/Amsterdam).[[149]](#cite_note-149) This is a result of huge investments in infrastructure and culture as well as the work of successful new Danish architects, designers and chefs.[[110]](#cite_note-110)[[150]](#cite_note-150) [Copenhagen Fashion Week](/wiki/Copenhagen_Fashion_Week), the largest fashion event in Northern Europe, takes place every year in February and August.[[151]](#cite_note-151)[[152]](#cite_note-152)

### Museums[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

Copenhagen has a wide array of museums of international standing. The [National Museum](/wiki/National_Museum_of_Denmark), *Nationalmuseet*, is Denmark's largest museum of [archaeology](/wiki/Archaeology) and [cultural history](/wiki/Cultural_history), comprising the histories of Danish and foreign cultures alike.[[153]](#cite_note-153) Denmark's [National Gallery](/wiki/Statens_Museum_for_Kunst) (*Statens Museum for Kunst*) is the national art museum with collections dating from the 12th century to the present. In addition to Danish painters, artists represented in the collections include [Rubens](/wiki/Peter_Paul_Rubens), [Rembrandt](/wiki/Rembrandt), [Picasso](/wiki/Pablo_Picasso), [Braque](/wiki/Georges_Braque), [Léger](/wiki/Fernand_Léger), [Matisse](/wiki/Henri_Matisse), [Emil Nolde](/wiki/Emil_Nolde), [Olafur Eliasson](/wiki/Olafur_Eliasson), [Elmgreen and Dragset](/wiki/Elmgreen_and_Dragset), [Superflex](/wiki/Superflex) and [Jens Haaning](/wiki/Jens_Haaning).[[154]](#cite_note-154) [thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Ny_Carlsberg_Glyptotek_-_entrance.jpg)[Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek](/wiki/Ny_Carlsberg_Glyptotek) art museum Another important Copenhagen art museum is the [Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek](/wiki/Ny_Carlsberg_Glyptotek) founded by second generation [Carlsberg](/wiki/Carlsberg_Group) philanthropist [Carl Jacobsen](/wiki/Carl_Jacobsen) and built around his personal collections. Its main focus is classical [Egyptian](/wiki/Ancient_Egypt), [Roman](/wiki/Roman_Empire) and [Greek](/wiki/Ancient_Greece) sculptures and antiquities and a collection of [Rodin](/wiki/Auguste_Rodin) sculptures, the largest outside France. Besides its sculpture collections, the museum also holds a comprehensive collection of paintings of [Impressionist](/wiki/Impressionism) and [Post-Impressionist](/wiki/Post-Impressionism) painters such as [Monet](/wiki/Claude_Monet), [Renoir](/wiki/Pierre-Auguste_Renoir), [Cézanne](/wiki/Paul_Cézanne), [van Gogh](/wiki/Vincent_van_Gogh) and [Toulouse-Lautrec](/wiki/Henri_de_Toulouse-Lautrec) as well as works by the Danish [Golden Age](/wiki/Golden_Age) painters.[[155]](#cite_note-155) [Louisiana](/wiki/Louisiana_Museum_of_Modern_Art) is a [museum of modern art](/wiki/Museum_of_Modern_Art) situated on the coast just north of Copenhagen. It is located in the middle of a sculpture garden on a cliff overlooking [Øresund](/wiki/Øresund). Its collection of over 3,000 items includes works by [Picasso](/wiki/Picasso), [Giacometti](/wiki/Alberto_Giacometti) and [Dubuffet](/wiki/Dubuffet).[[156]](#cite_note-156) The [Danish Design Museum](/wiki/Danish_Museum_of_Art_&_Design) is housed in the 18th-century former [Frederiks Hospital](/wiki/Frederiks_Hospital) and displays [Danish design](/wiki/Danish_design) as well as international design and crafts.[[157]](#cite_note-157) Other museums include: the [Thorvaldsens Museum](/wiki/Thorvaldsens_Museum), dedicated to the [oeuvre](/wiki/Work_of_art) of romantic Danish sculptor [Bertel Thorvaldsen](/wiki/Bertel_Thorvaldsen) who lived and worked in Rome;[[158]](#cite_note-158) the [Cisternerne](/wiki/Cisternerne) museum dedicated to modern [glass art](/wiki/Studio_glass), located in former [cisterns](/wiki/Cistern) that come complete with [stalactites](/wiki/Stalactite) formed by the changing water levels;[[159]](#cite_note-159) and the [Ordrupgaard Museum](/wiki/Ordrupgaard), located just north of Copenhagen, which features 19th-century French and Danish art and is noted for its works by [Paul Gauguin](/wiki/Paul_Gauguin).[[160]](#cite_note-160)

### Entertainment and performing arts[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]

[thumb|right|The](/wiki/File:Copenhagen_Theatre_and_Opera.jpg) [Royal Danish Playhouse](/wiki/Royal_Danish_Playhouse) (left) and [Opera House](/wiki/Copenhagen_Opera_House) (background, right) The new [Copenhagen Concert Hall](/wiki/Copenhagen_Concert_Hall) opened in January 2009. Designed by [Jean Nouvel](/wiki/Jean_Nouvel), it has four halls with the main [auditorium](/wiki/Auditorium) seating 1,800 people. It serves as the home of the [Danish National Symphony Orchestra](/wiki/Danish_National_Symphony_Orchestra) and along with the [Walt Disney Concert Hall](/wiki/Walt_Disney_Concert_Hall) in Los Angeles is the most expensive concert hall ever built.[[161]](#cite_note-161) Another important venue for classical music is the [Tivoli Concert Hall](/wiki/Tivoli_Concert_Hall) located in the [Tivoli Gardens](/wiki/Tivoli_Gardens).[[162]](#cite_note-162) Designed by [Henning Larsen](/wiki/Henning_Larsen), the [Copenhagen Opera House](/wiki/Copenhagen_Opera_House) (*Operaen*) opened in 2005. It is among the most modern opera houses in the world.[[163]](#cite_note-163) The [Royal Danish Theatre](/wiki/Royal_Danish_Theatre) also stages opera in addition to its drama productions. It is also home to the [Royal Danish Ballet](/wiki/Royal_Danish_Ballet). Founded in 1748 along with the theatre, it is one of the oldest ballet troupes in Europe noted for its [Bournonville style](/wiki/Bournonville_School) of ballet.[[164]](#cite_note-164)[thumb|left|The](/wiki/File:Royal_Danish_Theatre,_Copenhagen.jpg) [Royal Danish Theatre](/wiki/Royal_Danish_Theatre) main building Copenhagen has a significant [jazz](/wiki/Jazz) scene that has existed for many years. It developed when a number of American [jazz musicians](/wiki/List_of_jazz_musicians) such as [Ben Webster](/wiki/Ben_Webster), [Thad Jones](/wiki/Thad_Jones), [Richard Boone](/wiki/Richard_B._Boone), Ernie Wilkins, [Kenny Drew](/wiki/Kenny_Drew), [Ed Thigpen](/wiki/Ed_Thigpen), Bob Rockwell, [Dexter Gordon](/wiki/Dexter_Gordon), and others such as [rock guitarist](/wiki/Guitarist) [Link Wray](/wiki/Link_Wray) came to live in Copenhagen during the 1960s. Every year in early July, Copenhagen's streets, squares, parks as well as cafés and concert halls fill up with big and small jazz concerts during the [Copenhagen Jazz Festival](/wiki/Copenhagen_Jazz_Festival). One of Europe's top jazz festivals, the annual event features around 900 concerts at 100 venues with over 200,000 guests from Denmark and around the world.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

The largest venue for [popular music](/wiki/Popular_music) in Copenhagen is [Vega](/wiki/Vega,_Copenhagen) in the [Vesterbro](/wiki/Vesterbro,_Copenhagen) district. It was chosen as "best concert venue in Europe" by international music magazine *Live*. The venue has three concert halls: the great hall, Store Vega, accommodates audiences of 1,550, the middle hall, Lille Vega, has space for 500 and Ideal Bar Live has a capacity of 250.<ref name=vega>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> Every September since 2006, the Festival of Endless Gratitude (FOEG) has taken place in Copenhagen. This festival focuses on [indie](/wiki/Indie_art) [counterculture](/wiki/Counterculture), [experimental pop music](/wiki/Experimental_rock) and [left field](/wiki/Left_field) music combined with [visual arts](/wiki/Visual_arts) [exhibitions](/wiki/Exhibition).[[165]](#cite_note-165) Copenhagen is home to the "K-Town" [punk](/wiki/Punk_rock) and [hardcore](/wiki/Hardcore_punk) music community. This community developed around the [underground scene](/wiki/Underground_scene) venue [Ungdomshuset](/wiki/Ungdomshuset) in the late 90's punk scene, with punk- and hardcore acts such as Snipers, Amdi Petersens Armé, Gorilla Angreb, Young Wasteners, and No Hope For The Kids emerging as significant bands.[[166]](#cite_note-166) The term "K-town" got international recognition within the punk-scene with the emergence of "K-Town" festivals. In 2001, the first of these was held in Ungdomshuset, on [Jagtvej 69](/wiki/Jagtvej_69), [Nørrebro](/wiki/Nørrebro), Copenhagen.[[167]](#cite_note-167) The festival temporarily moved to [Freetown Christiania](/wiki/Freetown_Christiania) after Ungdomshuset was evicted from its original location until a new Ungdomshuset location was opened on Dortheavej 61.[[168]](#cite_note-168) For free entertainment one can stroll along [Strøget](/wiki/Strøget), especially between [Nytorv](/wiki/Nytorv) and [Højbro Plads](/wiki/Højbro_Plads), which in the late afternoon and evening is a bit like an impromptu three-ring [circus](/wiki/Circus) with musicians, [magicians](/wiki/Magic_(illusion)), [jugglers](/wiki/Juggling) and other [street performers](/wiki/Busking).[[169]](#cite_note-169)

### Literature[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]

[thumb|160px|Copenhagen's main public library](/wiki/File:Koebenhavns_Hovedbibliotek_midterparti.JPG) Most of Denmarks's major publishing houses are based in Copenhagen.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) These include the book publishers [Gyldendal](/wiki/Gyldendal) and [Akademisk Forlag](/wiki/Akademisk_Forlag) and newspaper publishers [Berlingske](/wiki/Berlingske) and [Politiken](/wiki/JP/Politikens_Hus) (the latter also publishing books).[[170]](#cite_note-170)[[171]](#cite_note-171) Many of the most important contributors to Danish literature such as Hans Christian Andersen (1805–1875) with his fairy tales, the philosopher Søren Kierkegaard (1813–1855) and playwright [Ludvig Holberg](/wiki/Ludvig_Holberg) (1684–1754) spent much of their lives in Copenhagen. Novels set in Copenhagen include [*Baby*](/wiki/Baby_(Thorup_novel)) (1973) by [Kirsten Thorup](/wiki/Kirsten_Thorup), [*The Copenhagen Connection*](/wiki/The_Copenhagen_Connection_(novel)) (1982) by [Barbara Mertz](/wiki/Barbara_Mertz), [*Number the Stars*](/wiki/Number_the_Stars) (1989) by [Lois Lowry](/wiki/Lois_Lowry), [*Miss Smilla's Feeling for Snow*](/wiki/Miss_Smilla's_Feeling_for_Snow) (1992) and [*Borderliners*](/wiki/Borderliners) (1993) by [Peter Høeg](/wiki/Peter_Høeg), [*Music and Silence*](/wiki/Music_and_Silence) (1999) by [Rose Tremain](/wiki/Rose_Tremain), [*The Danish Girl*](/wiki/The_Danish_Girl) (2000) by [David Ebershoff](/wiki/David_Ebershoff), and [*Sharpe's Prey*](/wiki/Sharpe's_Prey) (2001) by [Bernard Cornwell](/wiki/Bernard_Cornwell). [Michael Frayn's](/wiki/Michael_Frayn) 1998 play [*Copenhagen*](/wiki/Copenhagen_(play)) about the meeting between the [physicists](/wiki/Physicist) [Niels Bohr](/wiki/Niels_Bohr) and [Werner Heisenberg](/wiki/Werner_Heisenberg) in 1941 is also set in the city. From 15–18 August 1973, an oral literature conference took place in Copenhagen as part of the 9th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

The [Royal Library](/wiki/Royal_Library,_Denmark), belonging to the [University of Copenhagen](/wiki/University_of_Copenhagen), is the largest library in the Nordic countries with an almost complete collection of all printed Danish books since 1482. Founded in 1648, the Royal Library is located at four sites in the city, the main one being on the Slotsholmen waterfront.[[172]](#cite_note-172) Copenhagen's public library network has over 20 outlets, the largest being the Central Library (*Københavns Hovedbibliotek*) on [Krystalgade](/wiki/Krystalgade) in the inner city.[[173]](#cite_note-173)

### Art[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]

[thumb|left|150px|Interior of the National Gallery (](/wiki/File:Statens_Museum_for_Kunst.jpg)[Statens Museum for Kunst](/wiki/Statens_Museum_for_Kunst)), combining new and old architecture Copenhagen has a wide selection of art museums and galleries displaying both historic works and more modern contributions. They include [Statens Museum for Kunst](/wiki/Statens_Museum_for_Kunst), i.e. the Danish national gallery, in the [Østre Anlæg](/wiki/Østre_Anlæg) park, and the adjacent [Hirschsprung Collection](/wiki/Hirschsprung_Collection) specialising in the 19th and early 20th century. [Kunsthal Charlottenborg](/wiki/Kunsthal_Charlottenborg) in the city centre exhibits national and international contemporary art. [Den Frie Udstilling](/wiki/Den_Frie_Udstilling) near the [Østerport Station](/wiki/Østerport_Station) exhibits paintings created and selected by contemporary artists themselves rather than by the official authorities. The [Arken Museum of Modern Art](/wiki/Arken_Museum_of_Modern_Art) is located in southwestern [Ishøj](/wiki/Ishøj).[[174]](#cite_note-174) Among artists who have painted scenes of Copenhagen are [Martinus Rørbye](/wiki/Martinus_Rørbye) (1803–1848),[[175]](#cite_note-175) [Christen Købke](/wiki/Christen_Købke) (1810–1848)[[176]](#cite_note-176) and the prolific [Paul Gustav Fischer](/wiki/Paul_Gustav_Fischer) (1860–1934).[[177]](#cite_note-177) A number of notable sculptures can be see in the city. In addition to the Little Mermaid on the waterfront, there are two historic equestrian statues in the city centre: [Jacques Saly's](/wiki/Jacques_Saly) [*Frederik V on Horseback*](/wiki/Frederik_V_on_Horseback) (1771) in Amalienborg Square[[178]](#cite_note-178) and the statue of [Christian V](/wiki/Christian_V_of_Denmark) on Kongens Nytorv created by Abraham-César Lamoureux in 1688 who was inspired by the statue of [Louis XIII](/wiki/Louis_XIII_of_France) in Paris.[[179]](#cite_note-179) [Rosenborg Castle Gardens](/wiki/List_of_public_art_in_Rosenborg_Castle_Gardens) contains several sculptures and monuments including [August Saabye's](/wiki/August_Saabye) Hans Christian Andersen, [Aksel Hansen's](/wiki/Aksel_Hansen) Echo, and [Vilhelm Bissen's](/wiki/Vilhelm_Bissen) [Dowager Queen Caroline Amalie](/wiki/Caroline_Amalie_of_Augustenburg).[[180]](#cite_note-180) Copenhagen is believed to have invented the [photomarathon](/wiki/Photomarathon) photography competition, which has been held in the City each year since 1989.[[181]](#cite_note-181)[[182]](#cite_note-182)

### Cuisine[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]

[Template:For](/wiki/Template:For) [thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Noma_entrance.jpg)[Noma](/wiki/Noma_(restaurant)) is an example of Copenhagen's renowned experimental restaurants, and has gained two [Michelin stars](/wiki/Michelin_stars). [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), Copenhagen has 15 [Michelin-starred](/wiki/Michelin_Guide) restaurants, the most of any Scandinavian city.[[183]](#cite_note-183) The city is increasingly recognized internationally as a gourmet destination.[[184]](#cite_note-184) These include Den Røde Cottage, Formel B Restaurant, Grønbech & Churchill, Søllerød Kro, Kadeau, Kiin Kiin (Denmark's first Michelin-starred Asian gourmet restaurant), the French restaurant Kong Hans Kælder, Relæ, Restaurant AOC, and, each with two Michelin stars, [Geranium](/wiki/Geranium_(restaurant)) and [Noma](/wiki/Noma_(restaurant)) (short for Danish: *no*rdisk *ma*d, English: Nordic food). Noma, was ranked as the [Best Restaurant in the World](/wiki/Restaurant_(magazine)_Top_50) by [*Restaurant*](/wiki/Restaurant_(magazine)) in 2010, 2011, 2012, and again in 2014,[[185]](#cite_note-185) sparking interest in the [New Nordic Cuisine](/wiki/New_Nordic_Cuisine).[[186]](#cite_note-186) Apart from the selection of upmarket restaurants, Copenhagen offers a great variety of Danish, ethnic and experimental restaurants. It is possible to find modest eateries serving [open sandwiches](/wiki/Open_sandwich), known as [smørrebrød](/wiki/Smørrebrød) – a traditional, Danish lunch dish; however, most restaurants serve international dishes.[[187]](#cite_note-187) [Danish pastry](/wiki/Danish_pastry) can be sampled from any of numerous bakeries found in all parts of the city. The Copenhagen Baker's Association dates back to the 1290s and Denmark's oldest confectioner's shop still operating, *Conditori La Glace*, was founded in 1870 in Skoubogade by Nicolaus Henningsen, a trained master baker from [Flensburg](/wiki/Flensburg).[[188]](#cite_note-188) Copenhagen has long been associated with beer. [Carlsberg](/wiki/Carlsberg_Group) beer has been brewed at the brewery's premises on the border between the [Vesterbro](/wiki/Vesterbro,_Copenhagen) and [Valby](/wiki/Valby) districts since 1847 and has long been almost synonymous with [Danish beer](/wiki/Beer_in_Denmark) production. However, recent years have seen an explosive growth in the number of [microbreweries](/wiki/Microbrewery) so that Denmark today has more than 100 breweries, many of which are located in Copenhagen. Some like *Nørrebro Bryghus* also act as [brewpubs](/wiki/Brewpubs) where it is also possible to eat on the premises.[[189]](#cite_note-189)[[190]](#cite_note-190)

### Nightlife and festivals[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=41)]

[thumb|right|Copenhagen](/wiki/File:Copenhagen_Pride_2008_i.JPG) [Pride Parade](/wiki/Pride_Parade), 2008 Copenhagen has one of the highest number of restaurants and bars per capita in the world.[[191]](#cite_note-191) The nightclubs and bars stay open until 5 or 6 in the morning, some even longer. Denmark has a very liberal alcohol culture and a strong tradition for beer breweries, although binge drinking is frowned upon and the Danish Police take [driving under the influence](/wiki/Driving_under_the_influence) very seriously though it is technically legal to consume alcohol while operating a motor vehicle, as long as the legal limit is not exceeded.[[192]](#cite_note-192) Inner city areas such as [Istedgade](/wiki/Istedgade) and [Enghave Plads](/wiki/Enghave_Plads) in Vesterbro, [Sankt Hans Torv](/wiki/Sankt_Hans_Torv) in Nørrebro and certain places in Frederiksberg are especially noted for their [nightlife](/wiki/Nightlife). Notable nightclubs include Bakken Kbh, HIVE, Jolene, The Jane on Gråbrødre Square, Karriere Bar, KB3, Rust, Vega Nighclub, Culture Box and Gefährlich, which also serves as a bar, café, restaurant, and art gallery.[[193]](#cite_note-193) Copenhagen has several recurring community festivals, mainly in the summer. [Copenhagen Carnival](/wiki/Copenhagen_Carnival) has taken place every year since 1982 during the [Whitsun](/wiki/Whitsun) Holiday in [Fælledparken](/wiki/Fælledparken) and around the city with the participation of 120 bands, 2,000 dancers and 100,000 spectators.<ref name=Timeline>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> [Copenhagen Pride](/wiki/Copenhagen_Pride) is a [gay pride festival](/wiki/Gay_pride) taking place every year in August. Among the events is "Tivoli goes pink" which ends with a parade. [Copenhagen Distortion](/wiki/Copenhagen_Distortion) is a [youth culture](/wiki/Youth_subculture) festival capturing the zeitgeist of the city. Every year (five days up to the first weekend of June) it attracts up to 100,000 people in the streets, shops, galleries, clubs, bars, in boats and buses, with a cultural focus on street culture, art and upfront [dance music](/wiki/Dance_music).[[194]](#cite_note-194) Since 2010 the old B&W Shipyard at Refshaleøen in the Copenhagen harbour has been the location for the outdoor music festival Copenhell, taking place every year in mid June. The festival is a large gathering for heavy metal, hard rock and punk rock culture with concerts and other on-site entertainment drawing thousands of visitors every year. Its location close to the center of Copenhagen provides its visitors easy and quick access to Copenhagen both by public transportation and bicycle, as well as providing visitors with the possibility of accommodation in the citys many hostels and hotels. Since its inception in 2010 the festival has hosted concerts by such acts as [Alice in Chains](/wiki/Alice_in_Chains), [Judas Priest](/wiki/Judas_Priest), [Megadeth](/wiki/Megadeth), [Slayer](/wiki/Slayer) and many more.[[195]](#cite_note-195)

### Amusement parks[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=42)]

[thumb|right|The](/wiki/File:Pantomime_Theatre.jpg) [Pantomime Theatre](/wiki/Pantomimeteatret), opened in 1874, is the oldest building in the [Tivoli Gardens](/wiki/Tivoli_Gardens) Copenhagen has the two oldest [amusement parks](/wiki/Amusement_parks) in the world.[[196]](#cite_note-196)[[197]](#cite_note-197) [Dyrehavsbakken](/wiki/Dyrehavsbakken), a fair-ground and pleasure-park established in 1583, is located in [Klampenborg](/wiki/Klampenborg) just north of Copenhagen in a forested area known as [Dyrehaven](/wiki/Jægersborg_Dyrehave). Created as an amusement park complete with rides, games and restaurants by [Christian IV](/wiki/Christian_IV_of_Denmark), it is the oldest surviving amusement park in the world.[[196]](#cite_note-196) [Pierrot](/wiki/Pierrot#Denmark) ([Template:Lang-da](/wiki/Template:Lang-da)), a nitwit dressed in white with a scarlet grin wearing a boat-like hat while entertaining children, remains one of the park's key attractions. In Danish, Dyrehavsbakken is often abbreviated as *Bakken*. There is no entrance fee to pay and [Klampenborg Station](/wiki/Klampenborg_Station) on the [C-line](/wiki/C_(S-train)), is situated nearby.[[198]](#cite_note-198) The [Tivoli Gardens](/wiki/Tivoli_Gardens) is an amusement [park](/wiki/Park) and pleasure [garden](/wiki/Garden) located in central Copenhagen between the [City Hall Square](/wiki/The_City_Hall_Square,_Copenhagen) and the [Central Station](/wiki/Copenhagen_Central_Station). It opened in 1843, making it the second oldest amusement park in the world. Among its rides are the oldest still operating rollercoaster *Rutschebanen* from 1915 and the oldest [ferris wheel](/wiki/Ferris_wheel) still in use, opened in 1943.[[199]](#cite_note-199) Tivoli Gardens also serves as a venue for various [performing arts](/wiki/Performing_arts) and as an active part of the cultural scene in Copenhagen.[[200]](#cite_note-200)

## Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=43)]

[thumb|right|The main building of the](/wiki/File:Kbh_Universitaet_2.jpg) [University of Copenhagen](/wiki/University_of_Copenhagen) Copenhagen has over 94,000 students enrolled in its largest universities and institutions: [University of Copenhagen](/wiki/University_of_Copenhagen) (38,867 students),[[201]](#cite_note-201) [Copenhagen Business School](/wiki/Copenhagen_Business_School) (19,999 students),[[202]](#cite_note-202) [Metropolitan University College](/wiki/Metropolitan_University_College) and [University College Capital](/wiki/University_College_Capital) (10,000 students each),[[203]](#cite_note-203) [Technical University of Denmark](/wiki/Technical_University_of_Denmark) (7,000 students),[[204]](#cite_note-204) KEA (c. 4,500 students),[[205]](#cite_note-205) [IT University of Copenhagen](/wiki/IT_University_of_Copenhagen) (2,000 students) and [Aalborg University – Copenhagen](/wiki/Aalborg_University_–_Copenhagen) (2,300 students).[[206]](#cite_note-206) The University of Copenhagen is Denmark's oldest university founded in 1479. It attracts some 1,500 international and exchange students every year. The [Academic Ranking of World Universities](/wiki/Academic_Ranking_of_World_Universities) placed it 35th in the world in 2015.[[207]](#cite_note-207) The Technical University of Denmark is located in [Lyngby](/wiki/Kongens_Lyngby) in the northern outskirts of Copenhagen. In 2013, it was ranked as one of the leading technical universities in Northern Europe.[[208]](#cite_note-208) The IT University is Denmark's youngest university, a mono-faculty institution focusing on technical, societal and business aspects of information technology.[[209]](#cite_note-209) The [Danish Academy of Fine Arts](/wiki/Danish_Academy_of_Fine_Arts) has provided education in the arts for more than 250 years. It includes the historic School of Visual Arts, and has in later years come to include a [School of Architecture](/wiki/Kunstakademiets_Arkitektskole), a [School of Design](/wiki/Danmarks_Designskole) and a School of Conservation.[[210]](#cite_note-210) [Copenhagen Business School](/wiki/Copenhagen_Business_School) (CBS) is an [EQUIS](/wiki/European_Quality_Improvement_System)-accredited business school located in [Frederiksberg](/wiki/Frederiksberg_Municipality).[[211]](#cite_note-211)There are also branches of both [University College Capital](/wiki/University_College_Capital) and [Metropolitan University College](/wiki/Metropolitan_University_College) inside and outside Copenhagen.[[212]](#cite_note-212)[[213]](#cite_note-213)

## Sport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=44)]

The city has a variety of sporting teams. The major [football](/wiki/Association_football) teams are the historically successful [FC København](/wiki/F.C._Copenhagen)[[214]](#cite_note-214) and [Brøndby](/wiki/Brøndby_IF). FC København plays at [Parken](/wiki/Parken_Stadium) in Østerbro. Formed in 1992, it is a merger of two older Copenhagen clubs, B 1903 (from the inner suburb Gentofte) and KB (from Frederiksberg).[[215]](#cite_note-215) Brøndby plays at [Brøndby Stadion](/wiki/Brøndby_Stadion) in the inner suburb of [Brøndbyvester](/wiki/Brøndbyvester). [BK Frem](/wiki/BK_Frem) is based in the southern part of Copenhagen (Sydhavnen, Valby). Other teams are [FC Nordsjælland](/wiki/FC_Nordsjælland) (from suburban [Farum](/wiki/Farum)), [Fremad Amager](/wiki/Fremad_Amager), [B93](/wiki/Boldklubben_1893), [AB](/wiki/Akademisk_Boldklub), [Lyngby](/wiki/Lyngby_Boldklub) and [Hvidovre IF](/wiki/Hvidovre_IF).<ref name=nysport>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Copenhagen_Marathon_2008.jpg)[Copenhagen Marathon](/wiki/Copenhagen_Marathon) 2008 Copenhagen has several [handball teams](/wiki/Team_handball)—a sport which is particularly popular in Denmark. Of clubs playing in the "highest" leagues, there are Ajax, Ydun, and HIK ([Hellerup](/wiki/Hellerup)).<ref name=nysport/> The [København Håndbold](/wiki/København_Håndbold) women's club has recently been established.[[216]](#cite_note-216) Copenhagen also has [ice hockey](/wiki/Ice_hockey) teams, of which three play in the top league, [Rødovre Mighty Bulls](/wiki/Rødovre_Mighty_Bulls), [Herlev Eagles](/wiki/Herlev_Hornets) and [Hvidovre Ligahockey](/wiki/Hvidovre_Ligahockey) all inner suburban clubs. [Copenhagen Ice Skating Club](/wiki/Kjøbenhavns_Skøjteløberforening) founded in 1869 is the oldest ice hockey team in Denmark but is no longer in the top league.[[217]](#cite_note-217) [Rugby union](/wiki/Rugby_union) is also played in the Danish capital with teams such as [CSR-Nanok](/wiki/CSR-Nanok), Copenhagen Business School Sport Rugby, [Frederiksberg RK](/wiki/Frederiksberg_RK) and [Rugbyklubben Speed](/wiki/RK_Speed). [Rugby League](/wiki/Rugby_League) is now played in Copenhagen, with the national team playing out of [Gentofte Stadion](/wiki/Gentofte_Stadion). The [Danish Australian Football League](/wiki/Danish_Australian_Football_League), based in Copenhagen is the largest [Australian rules football](/wiki/Australian_rules_football) competition outside of the [English speaking world](/wiki/English_speaking_world).<ref name=nysport/>[[218]](#cite_note-218) [Copenhagen Marathon](/wiki/Copenhagen_Marathon), Copenhagen's annual [marathon](/wiki/Marathon) event, was established in 1980.[[219]](#cite_note-219)[Round Christiansborg Open Water Swim Race](/wiki/Slotsholmen#Round_Christiansborg_Open_Water_Swim) is a 2 km (1.2 mi) [open water swimming](/wiki/Open_water_swimming) competition taking place each year in late August.[[220]](#cite_note-220) This amateur event is combined with a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) Danish championship.[[221]](#cite_note-221) In 2009 the event included a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) FINA World Cup competition in the morning. Copenhagen hosted the [2011 UCI Road World Championships](/wiki/2011_UCI_Road_World_Championships) in September 2011, taking advantage of its bicycle-friendly infrastructure. It was the first time that Denmark had hosted the event since 1956, when it was also held in Copenhagen.[[222]](#cite_note-222)

## Transport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=45)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|right|upright=1.25||](/wiki/File:KastrupAirport_Panorama.jpg)[Copenhagen Airport](/wiki/Copenhagen_Airport), Kastrup The greater Copenhagen area has a very well established transportation infrastructure making it a hub in Northern Europe. [Copenhagen Airport](/wiki/Copenhagen_Airport), opened in 1925, is Scandinavia's largest airport, located in [Kastrup](/wiki/Kastrup) on the island of Amager. It is connected to the city centre by metro and main line railway services.[[223]](#cite_note-223) October 2013 was a record month with 2.2 million passengers, and November 2013 figures reveal that the number of passengers is increasing by some 3% annually, about 50% more than the European average.[[224]](#cite_note-224) [thumb|left|4th generation](/wiki/File:Hugh_llewelyn_9150_(5707619100).jpg) [S-train](/wiki/S-train) at [Copenhagen Central Station](/wiki/Copenhagen_Central_Station) Copenhagen has an extensive road network including motorways connecting the city to other parts of Denmark and to Sweden over the [Øresund Bridge](/wiki/Øresund_Bridge).<ref name=nt>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The car is still the most popular form of transport within the city itself, representing two-thirds of all distances travelled. This can however lead to serious congestion in rush hour traffic.[[225]](#cite_note-225)Copenhagen is also served by a daily ferry connection to [Oslo](/wiki/Oslo) in Norway.[[226]](#cite_note-226) In 2012, Copenhagen Harbour handled 372 cruise ships and 840,000 passengers.[[226]](#cite_note-226) [thumb|The intense use of bicycles here illustrated at the](/wiki/File:Copenhagen_bicycles_at_Christianshavn_Metro_Station.JPG) [Christianshavn](/wiki/Christianshavn) Metro Station The [Copenhagen S-Train](/wiki/S-train), [Copenhagen Metro](/wiki/Copenhagen_Metro) and the regional train networks are used by about half of the city's passengers, the remainder using bus services. [Nørreport Station](/wiki/Nørreport_Station) near the city centre serves passengers travelling by main-line rail, S-train, regional train, metro and bus. Some 750,000 passengers make use of public transport facilities every day.<ref name=nt/> [Copenhagen Central Station](/wiki/Copenhagen_Central_Station) is the hub of the [DSB](/wiki/DSB_(railway_company)) railway network serving Denmark and international destinations.[[227]](#cite_note-227) The Danish capital is known as one of the most [bicycle-friendly](/wiki/Bicycle-friendly) cities in the world, with bicycles actually outnumbering its inhabitants.[[228]](#cite_note-228)[[229]](#cite_note-229) In 2012 some 36% of all working or studying city-dwellers cycled to work, school, or university. With 1.27 million km covered every working day by [Copenhagen's cyclists](/wiki/Cycling_in_Copenhagen) (including both residents and commuters), and 75% of Copenhageners cycling throughout the year.[[230]](#cite_note-230) The city's [bicycle paths](/wiki/Cycling_infrastructure) are extensive and well used, boasting 400 km of cycle lanes not shared with cars or pedestrians, and sometimes have their own signal systems – giving the cyclists a lead of a couple of seconds to accelerate.[[229]](#cite_note-229)[[231]](#cite_note-231)[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

## Healthcare[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=46)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

Promoting health is an extremely important issue for Copenhagen's municipal authorities. Central to its sustainability mission is its "Long Live Copenhagen" (*Længe Leve København*) scheme in which it has the goal of increasing the life expectancy of citizens, improving quality of life through better standards of health, and encouraging more productive lives and equal opportunities.<ref name=kkhealth>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The city has targets to encourage people to exercise regularly and to reduce the number who smoke and consume alcohol.<ref name=kkhealth/>

[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Rigshospitalet_Copenhagen_2005-11.jpg)[Rigshospitalet](/wiki/Rigshospitalet) is one of the largest hospitals in Denmark [Copenhagen University Hospital](/wiki/Copenhagen_University_Hospital) forms a conglomerate of several hospitals in [Region Hovedstaden](/wiki/Region_Hovedstaden) and [Region Sjælland](/wiki/Region_Sjælland), together with the faculty of [health sciences](/wiki/Health_sciences) at the University of Copenhagen; [Rigshospitalet](/wiki/Rigshospitalet) and [Bispebjerg Hospital](/wiki/Bispebjerg_Hospital) in Copenhagen belong to this group of university hospitals.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Rigshospitalet began operating in March 1757 as Frederiks Hospital,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) and became state-owned in 1903. With 1,120 beds, Rigshospitalet has responsibility for 65,000 inpatients and approximately 420,000 outpatients annually. It seeks to be the number one specialist hospital in the country, with an extensive team of researchers into cancer treatment, surgery and radiotherapy.[[232]](#cite_note-232) In addition to its 8,000 personnel, the hospital has training and hosting functions. It benefits from the presence of in-service students of medicine and other healthcare sciences, as well as scientists working under a variety of research grants. The hospital became internationally famous as the location of [Lars von Trier's](/wiki/Lars_von_Trier) television horror mini-series [*The Kingdom*](/wiki/Riget). Bispebjerg Hospital was built in 1913, and serves about 400,000 people in the Greater Copenhagen area, with some 3,000 employees.[[233]](#cite_note-233) Other large hospitals in the city include [Amager Hospital](/wiki/Amager_Hospital) (1997),[[234]](#cite_note-234) [Herlev Hospital](/wiki/Herlev_Hospital) (1976),[[235]](#cite_note-235) [Hvidovre Hospital](/wiki/Hvidovre_Hospital) (1970),[[236]](#cite_note-236) and [Gentofte Hospital](/wiki/Gentofte_Hospital) (1927).[[237]](#cite_note-237)

## Media[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=47)]

[thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:Aller_Media,_Havneholmen,_Copenhagen.jpg)[Aller Media](/wiki/Aller_Media) conglomerate building in Havneholm Many Danish media corporations are located in Copenhagen. [DR](/wiki/DR_(broadcaster)), the major Danish [public service](/wiki/Public_broadcasting) broadcasting corporation collected their activities in a new headquarters, [DR Byen](/wiki/DR_Byen), in 2006 and 2007. Similarly [TV2](/wiki/TV_2_(Denmark)) which is based in [Odense](/wiki/Odense) has concentrated its Copenhagen activities in a modern media house in [Teglholmen](/wiki/Teglholmen).[[238]](#cite_note-238) The two national daily newspapers [*Politiken*](/wiki/Politiken) and [*Berlingske Tidende*](/wiki/Berlingske_Tidende) and the two [tabloids](/wiki/Tabloid_(newspaper_format)) [*Ekstra Bladet*](/wiki/Ekstra_Bladet) and [*B.T.*](/wiki/B.T._(tabloid)) are based in Copenhagen.[[239]](#cite_note-239) Also [*Kristeligt Dagblad*](/wiki/Kristeligt_Dagblad) is based in Copenhagen and is published six days a week.[[240]](#cite_note-240) Other important media corporations include [Aller Media](/wiki/Aller_Media) which is the largest publisher of weekly and monthly magazines in [Scandinavia](/wiki/Scandinavia),[[241]](#cite_note-241) the [Egmont](/wiki/Egmont_Publishing) [media group](/wiki/Media_conglomerate)[[242]](#cite_note-242) and [Gyldendal](/wiki/Gyldendal), the largest Danish publisher of books.[[243]](#cite_note-243) Copenhagen also has a sizable film and television industry. [Nordisk Film](/wiki/Nordisk_Film), established in Valby, Copenhagen in 1906 is the oldest continuously operating film production company in the world.<ref name=Timeline/> In 1992 it merged with the Egmont media group and currently runs the 17-screen [Palads Cinema](/wiki/Palads_Cinema) in Copenhagen. [Filmbyen](/wiki/Filmbyen) (movie city), located in a former [military camp](/wiki/Military_camp) in the suburb of [Hvidovre](/wiki/Hvidovre), houses several movie companies and [studios](/wiki/Movie_studio). Among the movie companies is [Zentropa](/wiki/Zentropa), co-owned by Danish [movie director](/wiki/Film_director) [Lars von Trier](/wiki/Lars_von_Trier) who is behind several international movie productions as well as a founding force behind the [Dogme Movement](/wiki/Dogme_95).[[244]](#cite_note-244) [CPH:PIX](/wiki/CPH:PIX) is Copenhagen's international feature film festival, established in 2009 as a fusion of the 20-year-old [Natfilm festival](/wiki/NatFilm_Festival) and the four-year-old CIFF. The CPH:PIX festival takes place in mid-April. [CPH:DOX](/wiki/Copenhagen_International_Documentary_Festival) is Copenhagen's international documentary film festival, every year in November. On top of its documentary film programme of over 100 films, CPH:DOX includes a wide [event programme](/wiki/Programme_(booklet)) with dozens of events, concerts, exhibitions and parties all over town.[[245]](#cite_note-245)[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

## Twin cities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=48)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) Copenhagen is [twinned](/wiki/Twin_towns_and_sister_cities) or cooperating (Paris) with several cities, including: [Template:Col-begin](/wiki/Template:Col-begin) [Template:Col-4](/wiki/Template:Col-4)

* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Beijing](/wiki/Beijing), [China](/wiki/China)[[246]](#cite_note-246)[Template:Col-4](/wiki/Template:Col-4)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Paris](/wiki/Paris), [France](/wiki/France)[[247]](#cite_note-247)[Template:Col-4](/wiki/Template:Col-4)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Reykjavík](/wiki/Reykjavík), [Iceland](/wiki/Iceland)[[248]](#cite_note-248)[Template:Col-4](/wiki/Template:Col-4)
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Campeche](/wiki/Campeche,_Campeche), [Mexico](/wiki/Mexico)[[248]](#cite_note-248)[Template:Col-end](/wiki/Template:Col-end)

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=49)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal)

* [:Category:People from Copenhagen](/wiki/Category:People_from_Copenhagen)
* [2009 United Nations Climate Change Conference](/wiki/2009_United_Nations_Climate_Change_Conference) in Copenhagen
* [Architecture in Copenhagen](/wiki/Architecture_in_Copenhagen)
* [Copenhagen Climate Council](/wiki/Copenhagen_Climate_Council)
* [Outline of Denmark](/wiki/Outline_of_Denmark)
* [Ports of the Baltic Sea](/wiki/Ports_of_the_Baltic_Sea)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=50)]

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Bibliography

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## Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=51)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further)

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=52)]

* [VisitCopenhagen.dk](http://www.visitcopenhagen.com/) – Official VisitCopenhagen tourism website

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