











Seminary 9th to 17th may 2016



Coudekerque Branche

























Accueil Portugal et Angleterre du 9 au 17 Mai 2016



lune o	Prévoir	Tous les élèves français vant en cours							
Lundi 9 8us 7.45-16.30	vétements qui	7.30 Départ du collège							
8V-Zeebrugge	protègent de la	8.45 Récupération des anglais à Zeebrugge							
Brugges- pluir, tenue		9.30 Visite de Bruges							
	sport, baskets	12.00 Repas à Bruges 13.30 Musée du mur de l'Atlantique à Ostende							
	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	15.00 Fin des activités							
		15.45 Arrivée des anglais au collège							
		Les élèves français accueillant des portugais vant en cours							
Mardi 10	Prévoir qui	8.30 Rendez-vous au collège pour les élèves accueillant les anglais							
	protégent de la	8.30-10.00 Activités sportives au gymnase							
	pluie, baskets + pique-nique	10.00-12.00 Visite du théâtre de la Licome							
		12.00-13.30 Déjeuner sur place							
		13.30-14.30 Activités de réflexion							
		14.30-15.30 Relaxation ETRE pour le groupe de français accueillant les anglais.							
		15.30 Fin des activités							
		16.30 Arrivée des portugais au collège							
	gripse v i	Les élèves français vont en cours							
Mercredi 11	Prévoir	8.30 Rendez vous au collège							
Bus de ville	vétements qui	9.00 Visite de Dunkerque							
	protégent de la	20 1.70 M. H. H. M. M. M. H. H. H. M. H.							
	pluie, baskets	12.00 Retour au collège							
Traces and	AMERICA	8.15 Rendez vous au coffège							
Jeudi 12	Prévoir	9.00 Activités aquatiques et terrestres au Parc de L'AA de Gravelines PAARC							
Bus 9.00-17.15	vétements qui	11.30 Départ pour la coupole d'Helfaut							
BV-Helfaut-	protègent de la pluie, tenue de	12.15 D Day en 3D							
Gravelines- BV	sport baskets	13.15 Déjeuner sur place 13.45 Visite de la coupole							
46 places	r pique-nique	15.30 Fin des activités							
20-03-040		16.15 Retour collège							
		9.00 Rendez-vous collège							
Vendredi 13	Prévair tenue de sport, baskets + pique-nique	The same state of the same sta	PE1 Texts Corps	PTZ Theater plays	Arts Fil fer	Ŧ			
		9.15-10.15	61	63	62	7			
		10.30-11.00	62	G1	G3				
		11.15-12.30	G3	62	G1				
		12.30-13.30 Repas				-			
	Pour le soir :	13.40-15.10 Atelier ACE6 Tatouages G4/ Atelier COO7 I can G5							
	Chaque élève	15.15-16.45 Atelier ACE6 Tatouages G4/ Atelier COO7 I can G5							
	romène une	16.45 Fin des activités							
	tarte salée ou	18.30 Apéritif dinatoire							
	sucrée	<u>10</u>							
Samedi 14		9.30 Rendez vous au Kursaal							
		9.45-10.45 : Visite du musée Dynamo G1 / Bowling G2							
		11.00-12.00 : Visite du m							
		12.00 Récupération des élèves G1 au bowling, G2 au musée Dynamo 16.00 Départ des anglais du collège							
	1								
		19.00 Départ de Zeebrugge							
	15 et Lundi 16	Journées en famille							
Mardi 17		11.45 Départ des portug	ars diu collège						
		15.25 Décollage de Lesqu							



FRANCE

Capital: Paris Population: 65,630,692

General Terrain: mostly flat plains or gently rolling hills in north and west; remainder is mountainous, especially Pyrenees in south, Alps in east

Geographical Low Point: Rhone River delta -2 m Geographical High Point: Mont Blanc 4,807 m

Climate: generally cool winters and mild summers, but mild winters and hot

summers along the Mediterranean; occasional strong, cold, dry, north-to-northwesterly wind known as mistral

Major Cities: PARIS (capital) 10.41 million; Marseille-Aix-en-Provence 1.457 million; Lyon 1.456 million; Lille 1.028 million; Nice-Cannes 977,000 (2009)

Major Landforms: French Alps, Jura Mountains, Pyrenees, Massif Central plateau, Gorges du Verdon canyon, Loire Valley, Corsica Island

Major Bodies of Water: Seine River, Loire River, Meuse River, Rhone River, Gulf of Lion, Bay of Biscay, English Channel, Strait of Dover, Etang de Berre Iagoon, Lac du Bourget, Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean

Famous Places: Eiffel Tower, The Louvre Museum, Notre Dame Cathedral, Arc de Triomphe, French Riviera, Champs Elysees, Palace of Versailles, Les Invalides, Mont Blanc, Gorge du Verdon, Mont Saint-Michel, St. Tropez, Chateau de Chambord, Dune of Pyla

Major Industries: machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics; textiles, food processing; tourism

Agricultural Products: wheat, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; beef, dairy products; fish

Currency: euro (EUR)

National GDP: \$2,214,000,000,000 Type of Government: republic

Independence: 486 (unified by Clovis)

Divisions: The country of France is divided into 27 administrative regions. There are 22 regions in the main area of European France called "metropolitan regions" and 5 regions overseas.

National Anthem or Song: La Marseillaise (The Song of Marseille) **National Symbols:**

- Animal Gallic Rooster
- Bird French Imperial Eagle
- Motto Liberty, equality, fraternity
- Great Seal of France A seal featuring Marianne, the Goddess of Liberty
- Colors Red, White, and Blue
- Other symbols the letters "RF" for the Republic of France, Marianne (Lady Liberty), French Coat of Arms

Description of flag: The flag of France, also called the "Tricolour", was readopted in July of 1830. It consists of three equal vertical stripes of blue (left or hoist side), white (middle), and red (right). Sometimes the three colors are said to represent the three parts of the French motto: liberty (blue), equality (white), and fraternity (red).

National Holiday: Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Languages Spoken: French 100%, rapidly declining regional dialects and languages (Provencal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish)

Religions: Roman Catholic 83%-88%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 1%, Muslim 5%-10%, unaffiliated 4% **Origin of the name France:** The name "France" comes from the Latin word "Francia" which means "land of the Franks." The Franks were an empire in France during the Middle Ages.



DUNKERQUE

Dunkerque is a city of about 95 000 inhabitants, situated in the north of France on a polder. It became rich thanks to cod fishing in Iceland and became the third port in France in 1880. It was vastly destroyed during the second world war. But there are still some interesting places to see.

The Town hall:

A big building, built by Louis Cordonnier and inaugurated in 1901. It's an imposing building in Flemish Renaissance art with a 75 m high tower, and there is a statue of Louis XIV on horseback on the front.



The Belfry:

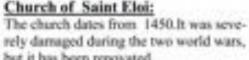
Built in the XIVth century, The Belfry is a 58m high square tower. It used to be attached to the church of Saint Eloi and to be its hell tower.

There are 48 bells still in use. The biggest bell, called the "Jean Bart",



Jean Bart

Jean Bart is the local hero. He was a pirate and lived at the time of Louis XIV. Paid by the king, he became very famous thanks to his glorious actions.



rely damaged during the two world wars, but it has been renovated.

The choir shelters Jean Bart's tomb.



It offers an exceptional point of view on the port and the town. It has 276 steps. We can discover the operation of the electric headlight. Built in 1843, its light can be seen at a distance of 20 miles at see.



The Chapel Notre Dame des Du-

nes or the small chapel was rebuilt in 1816. The first chapel was built



there in 1403 after builders had found a statue of the Virgin Mary and a miraculous source of fresh water. It is still an important centre of pilgrimage.

The Leughenser tower was built in 1548 as part of the Dunkerque defense fortifications. In 1825, a light was installed on the tower, which served as the main lighthouse until the Dunkerque Lighthouse became operational in 1843. Its name means 'liar' but no one can really explain the origin of the name.





The beach in Malo-les-Bains

There is also a wonderful beach, with all the restaurants, eafe and ice-cream parlours. In the summer, a lot of people practise speed-sailing, kite-flying, sand-yachting or windsurfing.

The beach and the dunes



La Mer du Nord à Dunkerque sépare la France de l'Angleterre. Il y a beaucoup de bateaux qui y passent car il y a du commerce maritime, entre la France, l'Angleterre et les autres pays du nord de l'Europe.

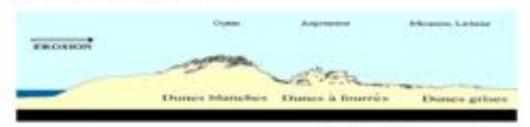
La plage de Malo-les Bains

C'est une magnifique plage de sable fin, bordée d'une digue-promenade agrémentée de cafés-terrasses et



Les dunes sont des monts de sable . Les dunes sont formées par le vent . Le sable soulevé s'accumule sous le vent à l'abri d'un obstacle quelconque : caillou, touffe végétale, etc.

Il y a plusieurs sortes de dunes: la dune blanche, la dune grise et la dune boisée.



Dessin de la formation des dunes

The North Sea in Dunkerque separates France from England. You can see lots of ships sailing off the coast of Dunkerque because trade is important between France, England and the rest of northren Europe.

The beach in Malo-les-Bains

It is a wonderful beach bordered by a promanade, with restaurants, café and ice-cream parlours. The dunes are small hills made of sand. They are formed by the wind. The sand which is transported gathers under the shelter of a stone, smalll plant, etc...

There are several sorts of dunes: the white dune near the sea, the grey dune and the brown dune when you go further inland and the vegetation becomes thicker.



The Duchesse Anne

The Duchesse Anne (formerly called Großherzogin Elisabeth) is the last remaining full-rigged ship under French flag. It was built in 1901 with a steel hull by the yard of Joh. C. Tecklenborg of Bremerhaven-Geestemünde (Germany) according to plans drawn by Georg W. Claussen. The mainmast is 48 m tall and 25 sails were rigged. It was used as a training ship for young aspiring sailors in the German merchant marine.

The ship was handed over to France as war reparations in Dunkerque after World War II and renamed Duchesse Anne. The ship has been classified a historical monument since 5 November

The Town of Bruges (or Brugge)

Bruges is in the west of Belgium.

It was founded in the 9th century by Vikings .Because of the proximity of the North Sea, the settlement very quickly became an important international harbour. The name Bruges is probably derived from the old Scandinavian word 'Bryggia', which means 'harbor, or mooring place'... In the 12th century a first protective wall was built around Bruges.

In the 13th century Bruges was an important international trading centre. Tradets from all over the then known world came to the city to sell their products to each other and to buy Flemish cloth, a internationally acclaimed textile product.

In the 14th century Bruges turned also into an international financial and trading center. It became the wharehouse of the North-European Hanza cities.

The decline of Bruges' wealth started in the 15th century:

By the end of the 16th century the former glory was only a memory and Bruges slipped into a wintersleep that took several centuries.

The centre of Bruges

On the city square stands the "Italie" topped by the magnificent "Belfry",built in the 1200s. The belfry is enormous yet delicate, its summit a crown in celebration of Brugos' liberties.

Another historic square, Burg, is a short walk from the Market.

The Beguinage is one of those typical areas in Bruges where one can find more peace and quiet than in the mostly busy and overcrowded streets of the town centre. The Beguinage is a group of houses around a little garden covered with large poplar trees. It was here that during the last seven centuries lived the beguines of Bruges. The Beguinage of Bruges was founded in 1245 by the Countess of Flunders, Margaretha, daughter of Count Baldwin who conquered Constantinople (new Istanbul) during the crusades.

In 1937 the Benedictine became a monastery for the Benedictine sisters







This is the Belthy



Brugos: «Venion of the North »:

This is the pulsary from the up of the helfly.

Oostende Atlantic Wall Museum

Belgium is famous for its WWI sites and cemeteries, particularly around Ypres. But Flanders is also home to one of the best preserved WWII sites, the Atlantic Wall Museum in Oostende Belgium.

Immortalized in John McRae's famous poem, Flanders' fields will be in the spotlight, including its museums and cemeteries. Unfortunately, 36 years later, Belgium was engulfed in conflict again. Although not as well known, Belgium also preserves numerous sites dedicated to the Second World War. Perhaps the most well known is Bastogne, the site of a vicious battle in December/January 1944-45 and brought to life in HBO's miniseries, Band of Brothers. Another is the concentration camp at Breendonk.

The "Atlantik Wall" was series of coastal defensive batteries designed to repel any invasion by the Allied forces of Hitler's "Fortress Europe" during the Second World War.

From the coastline of Norway (Schiermonnikoog) leading south to the border between France and Spain, these emplacements, constructed of concrete and steel were to be the first line of defense from any attempted invasion.

Here at Oostende, this unique and very well preserved historical site is located in the sand dunes. With sixty constructions from both WWI and WWII, interconnected with over two kilometers of trenches and galleries, this is "Open Air" museum.

"Build it" said Hitler

As World War II raged, Adolf Hitler believed that the Allies would try an attack from the ocean, across the English Channel. And so, in his continuing quest for world domination, he ordered the construction of a series of structures and fortifications along the European coastline.

His plan was to fortify the entire Atlantic coastline from Norway to the Pyrenees, on the border of France and Spain. That's a seriously large wall! This wall comprised of guns, cannons, forts, trenches, observation bunkers and traps, all with the strategic goal of keeping the Allies out.

The Aachen Battery

A battery, in military terms, is an area where forts, guns, rockets, other artillery and their crews are grouped in order to facilitate better control.

The Aachen Battery is the only remaining coastal World War I battery which has been preserved well enough to offer a true insight into the events of the world wars.

The steel posts on the artillery platform below were used to keep the four tonne guns in place. The ammunition was stored below and hoisted up via cables to the guns.

Not satisfied with all the artillery they had, the Germans also made all manner of obstacles to embed in the sand or the ocean. Wooden poles placed on an angle with land mines attached were set up to impact those arriving by water. The gates were anti-tank mechanisms. Dragon's teeth, were concrete pyramids made to smash apart anything that hit them. And logs with saw tooth metal teeth on the top were placed underwater to inflict maximum damage to watercraft.

These anti aircraft guns were fast but didn't have the capability to shoot long distances. As a result, the bombers just flew higher to keep out of range. They were used when Allied bombers attacked the nearby airport or when they were heading home after a raid on German soil.



Operation Dynamo

Operation Dynamo, the evacuation from Dunkirk of 27 May-4 June 1940, is one of the most celebrated military events in British history, and yet it was the direct result of one of the most crushing defeats suffered by the British army. Only eighteen days before the start of the evacuation the combined British and French armies had been seen as at least equal to the Germans. If Belgium and Holland came into the war, then the combined Allied armies could field 144 divisions, three more than the Germans. Even without Belgium and Holland the Allies outnumbered the Germans by almost two-to-one in artillery and by nearly 50% in tanks. For over six months the two armies had faced each other across the Franco-German border, but on 10 May the German offensive in the west began, and that all changed. After only ten days German tanks reached the Channel at Abbeville, splitting the Allied armies in two. All the Germans had to do to trap the BEF without any hope of escape was turn north and sweep along the almost undefended channel coast.

Instead the BEF was able to fight its way to Dunkirk, where between 27 May and 4 June a total of 338,226 Allied troops were rescued from Dunkirk and the beaches. At the end of 4 June enough of the BEF had escaped from the trap to enable Churchill to convince his cabinet colleagues to fight on, regardless of the fate of France.





Vice-Admiral Bertram Ramsay masterminded Operation Dynamo from a bunker deep within the Dover cliffs.

On 29 May, the evacuation was announced to the British public, and many privately owned boats started arriving at Dunkirk to ferry the troops to safety. This flotilla of small vessels famously became known as the 'Little Ships'.

All available seaworthy craft in Kent, or the "Little Ships" as they became affectionately known, were assembled in Sheerness dockyard before making the hazardous crossing in flotillas to Dunkirk.



PAARC

Park a total area of 175 hectares, the PAARC is also and primarily a tourist area, playful and exceptional athletic north of Paris. This is both a sports base dedicated teams of all levels, including the highest level, but also a leisure park for all. This equipment already welcomes its Stade Nautique Olympic

rowing teams, Canoeing, from open water swimming or triathlon wishing to prepare major sporting events.

Stade Nautique Olympic "Albert Denvers" is registered to practice in competition four Olympic disciplines:

- Rowing the
- canoeing
- the Swimming Open Water
- Triathlon.

Land-based activities are also not left behind as the road along the entire basin is accessible by bike, walking or running or skating.

The PAARC team organizes the development of niche markets both in training camp, in annual training or during events organized on the PAARC.

Gravelines, Sports City, will make every effort to facilitate your preparation and your stay with us. Come and practice your escape to the heart of a site and superb territory.



The Coupole



The Coupole is one of the "Sonderbauten" which was planned to be built by organisation Todt between 1943 and 1944 in France. The underground complex was ment to be used for storing and launching large quantities of V2 rockets. A 5 metres thick concrete dome with a diameter of 71 metres had to protect the enormous rocket launching station against air attacks.

The Coupole d'Helfaut-Wizernes is a bunker localized at Saint-Omer 62500, in the commune of Helfaut. This vestige of the Second World War constitutes an underground storage and launch base for V-2 rockets of the Germans. The site was built in order to threaten as soon as possible the city of London found at 200 kilometers at the northeast.

Nowadays, the Coupole d'Helfaut-Wizernes has become a high place of cultural tourism in

the northeast region of France.







My scrap page

Stick on this page receipts, tickets, papers you got during the stay in France. You can also write your impressions, draw, collect signatures, etc...