

INTRODUCTION OF FRANCE

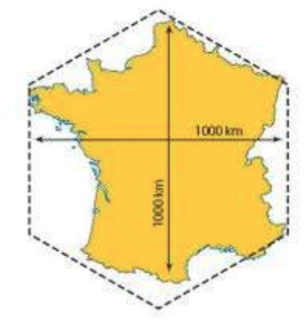
**President** : **Emmanuel Macron is the eighth President of the Fifth Republic of France.**

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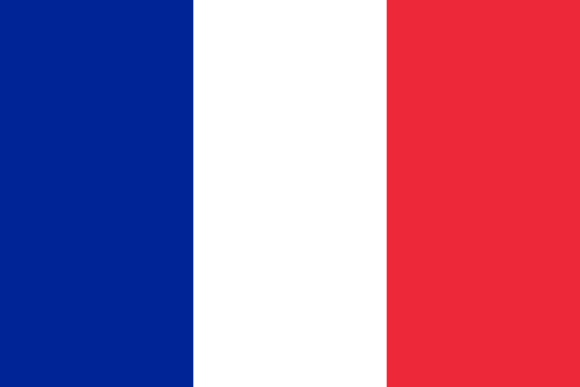
**Capital : Paris**

**Population : 67 795 000 (about)**

**Currency : Euro**

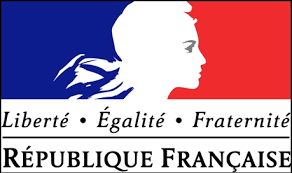
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INTRODUCTION OF FRANCE’S SYMBOLS

National emblem of the Fifth Republic, the tricolour flag was born from the combination, during the French Revolution, of the colours of the king (white) and the city of Paris (blue and red). Imagined during the French Revolution in 1789, the alliance of the three colours was therefore the symbol of the alliance of the king and the people and remains the symbol of a united France.

Today, the French flag flies on all public buildings. It is deployed in most official ceremonies, whether civilian or military.

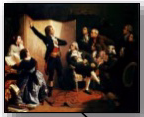
**"Freedom, Equality, Brotherhood"**



These three words are the motto of the French Republic. Together, they represent the values that unite us as French people.

As French people, we believe that each of us is born free and equal with the others. We also think that we must, during our life, show brotherhood, help others. These values are our pride and joy and represent us all over the world.

**La Marseillaise de Rouget de Lisle**

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"Let us go children of the fatherland, The day of glory has come!"If you know these words, it is because that is how our national anthem begins: the song that is sung to represent France (in ceremonies or sports competitions, for example). It was composed during the French Revolution, when the French were tearing each other apart and when they had to unite to face attacks from enemy countries. Even today, when we sing it, we go beyond what divides us and remember that we are all French.

**Marianne**

You recognize her easily because she always wears a hat. It appears on postage stamps and its statue can be found in all the town halls of France. But who is this "Marianne"? Marianne is the face chosen during the French Revolution to represent Freedom and the Republic. His cap is called "Phrygian cap". It is the cap worn by slaves in antiquity that their master had decided to free, that is, to free. Some supporters of the French Revolution, the "sans-culottes", also wore this cap.

**The National Day of July 14**

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Have you ever wondered why every year, on July 14th, there are fireworks all over France? It's the day of the national holiday. It is celebrated in memory of July 14, 1790: one year after the capture of the Bastille, which was the beginning of the French Revolution, there was the Feast of the Federation, which celebrated the unity of all French people. It is in memory of this union that each year July 14 is a public holiday. Military troops march on the Champs-Elysées in Paris to show the strength of the Republic.

**The seal**

A seal is used to "seal", i.e. close a document. To affix a seal to a document is to make it official, inviolable. The seal of the Republic represents its attributes: the woman who represents freedom, the cock, agriculture... Today the seal is used for very official occasions such as constitutional amendments.

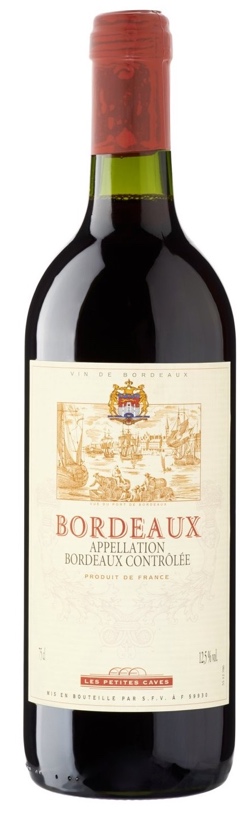
**The rooster**

The animal used to represent France is a rooster. Do you know why? This goes back a long time. In ancient times there was no mention of "French". Those who lived here were called the "Gauls". In Latin, "gallus" means both "cock" and "Gallic". We understand better why the French are proud... like roosters!

The beam of the lictor



With Marianne, it is another symbol of the Republic. You find it on your passport, for example. It represents an axe surrounded by branches. It already existed in Roman antiquity, where a character called the lictor wore it during trials. It was taken up again during the French Revolution: it represented the union of all French people (symbolized by the branches) around the same cause (Freedom). This symbol is also found on the insignia of senators and members of Parliament.





Vineyard



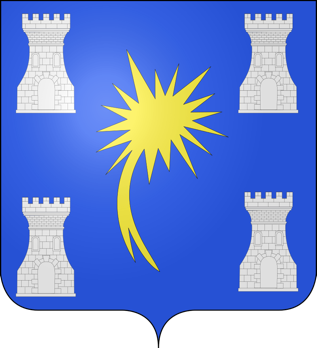
Triomphal Arch



Notre dame de Paris Cathedral

Eiffel Tower

INTRODUCTION OF TOURRETTE LEVENS



Region : Provence Alpes Côte d’Azur

Department : Alpes Maritimes

Maire : Alain Frère

Habitants : about 5000



City Hall



Sainte Rosalie Church

THE CASTLE

At the tip of a spur, overlooking the village from its imposing square keep, the castle is a symbol of the medieval past of the town. Rare castle of the county of Nice still standing, it would have been built on the site of an ancient temple as early as the 11th century. Rebuilt in the 12th century, six towers (only one remains today) will transform it into a fortress. Its dominant position made it possible to monitor the ancient road and protect against enemy attacks. Owned by the Chabaud Lords from 1175, it was bought by the commune in 1992 and since then it has housed the butterfly and natural history museum and offers an exceptional panorama both on the sea side and on the mountain side. Every year, in April, it is at the heart of the medieval festival and also hosts many cultural events.

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|  | In all, three museums are located in the historic centre. The municipal museum of the castle, created in 1993, is dedicated to natural history and entomology. The dynamic cultural policy of the municipality and its patronage have in recent years encouraged the creation of two private museums: the Museum of Traditional Crafts and the Museum of Prehistory. A single will of the municipality, access to culture for all. This is why admission to the three establishments and most events is free of charge. |

TRADITIONNAL FOOD IN OUR COUNTRY



Cheese



Croissant

Bread



Champagne

Pancake

Paté



TRADITIONNAL FOOD IN OUR REGION



Pissaladière

Salade Niçoise



Tarte de blettes



Socca

Pan Bagnat

FAUNA IN MERCANTOUR

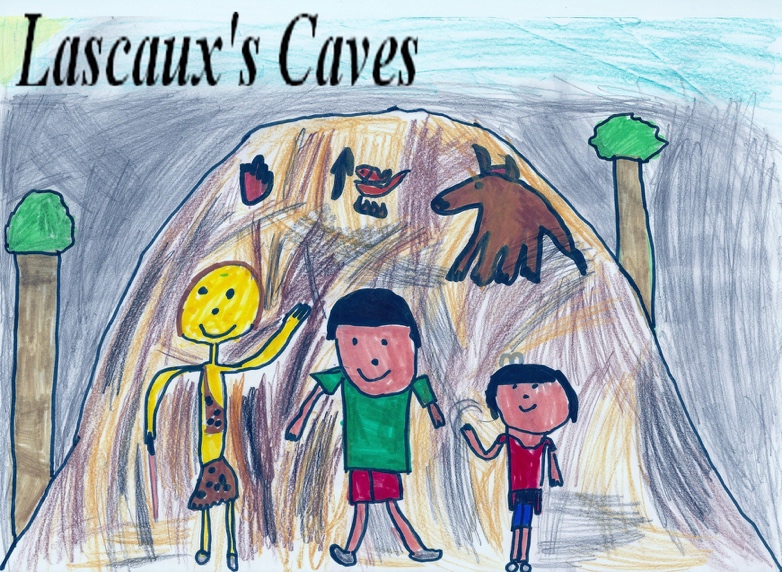


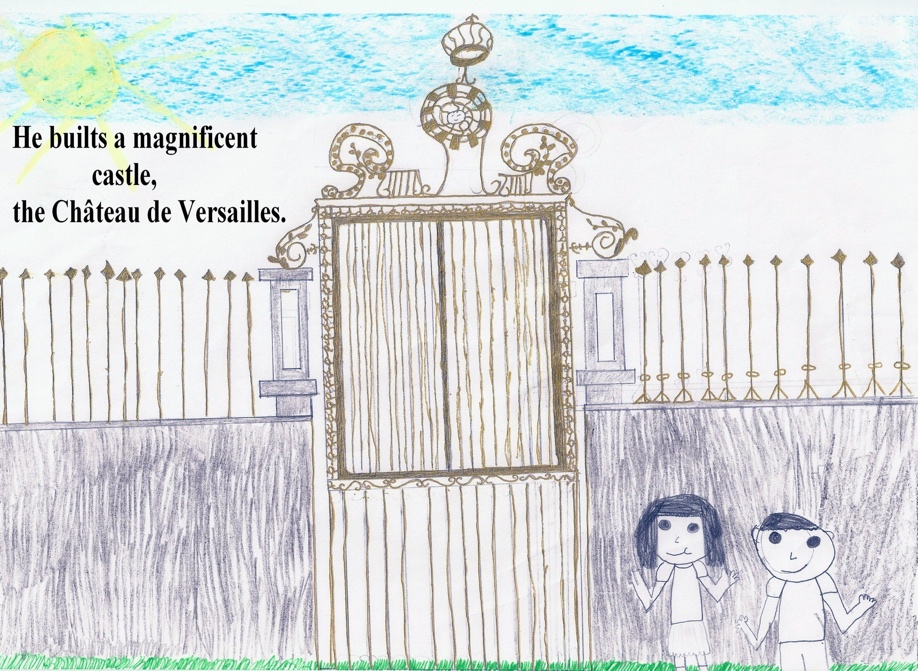


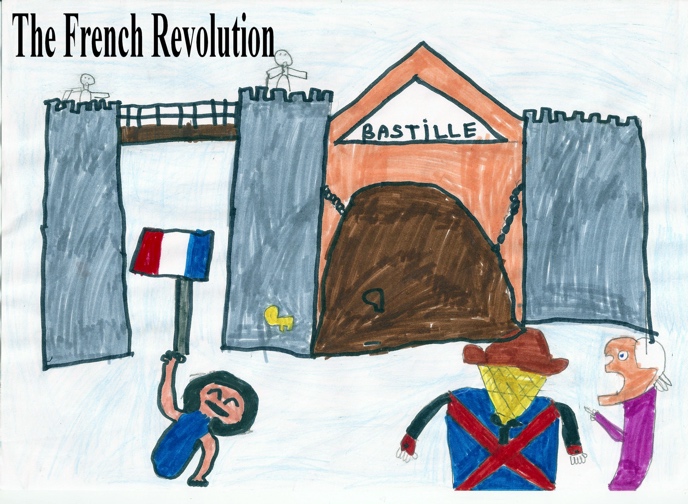
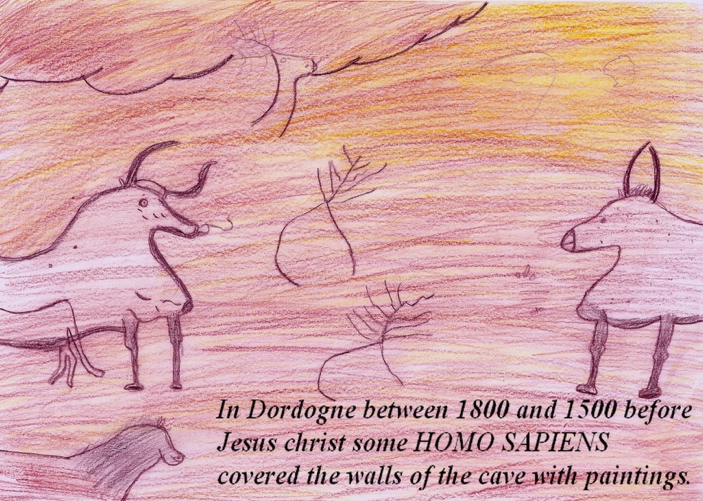
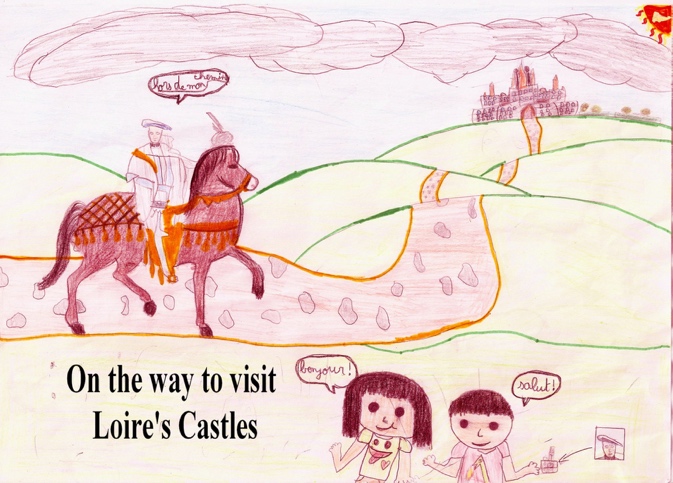


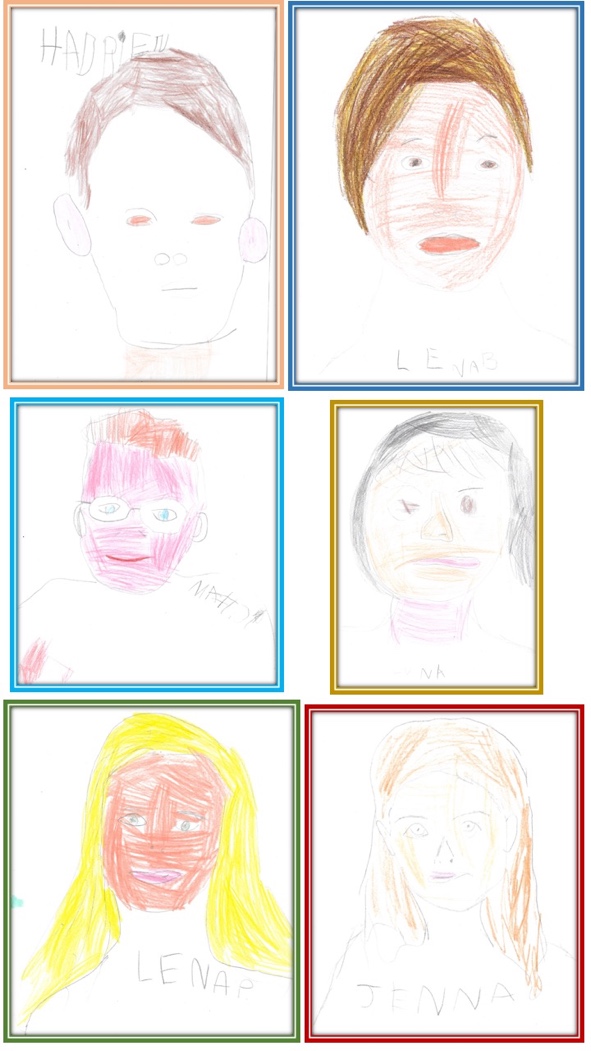












**Portraits of some participating children**

THIS BOOK IS CREATED DURING ERASMUS + PROJEC 2018\_2020

“LEARNING IS INTERESTING AND FUN”

Book includes information about France, our village to be introduced to children in the project partners countries.