

**Académie de Poitiers
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NAME

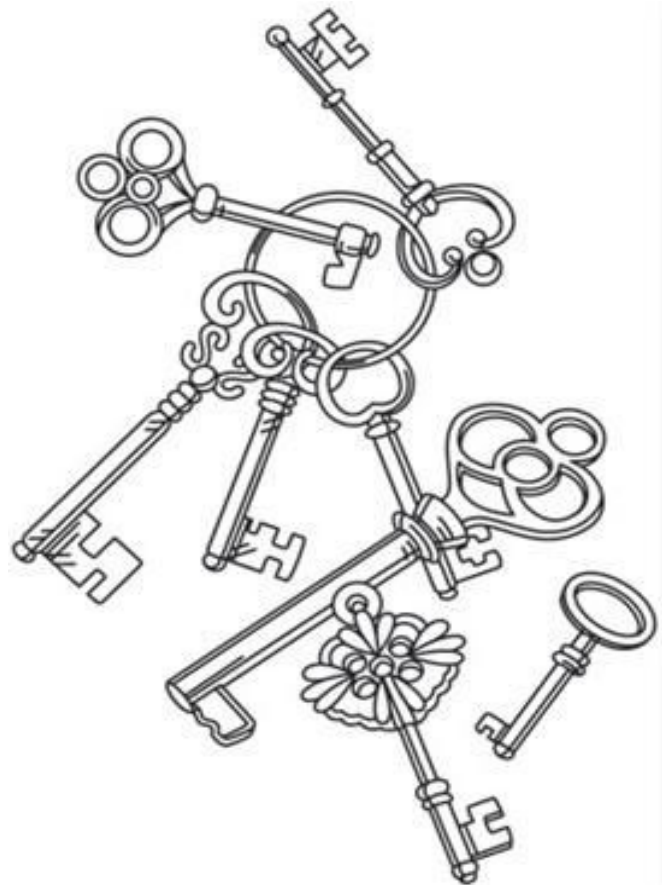
RALLY - POITIERS

MIGRATIONS in the streets of POITIERS

on Monday, February 11 from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

TEAM 6

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Team Managers :

Send your photos to



Migration in Europe

POST 1

Maths Corner 1 POINT

Solve the different maths problems and use the result of each one to guess the name of a person.

The results of your calculations are to be replaced by letters using the following code : 1 → A 2 → B 3 → C 4 → D and so on !

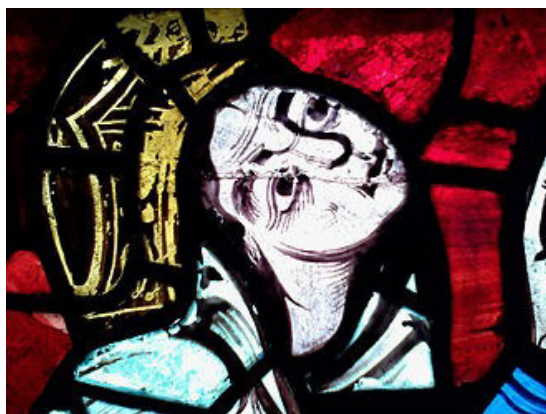
- Solve the following equation : $4y - 3 = 1$
- Calculate : $3^3 - 15$
- Solve the following equation : $3y + 2 = 29$
- Calculate : $5 \times 5 - 20$
- Calculate : the perimeter of a rectangle of length 5 and width 2
- Calculate : $11 + y^2$ for $y = 2$
- Solve the following equation : $4y - 14 = 40 + y$

Results							
Letters							

The name is : _ _ _ _ _

Go to _____ d' Aquitaine Street

Stained Glass, St Pierre Cathedral , Poitiers



_____ d' Aquitaine (around 1122-1204) was queen of France then of England.

One of the most powerful and wealthy women in Europe during her life, she led armies and was a leader of the Second Crusade.

Your tasks !

- How old was _____ d' Aquitaine when she died ? 1 POINT

Answer :

- What was she ? 1 POINT

Circle the right answer(s) :

a) Queen of France

c) Queen of England

b) a poetress

Take a group photo in front of the street sign and send it to _____ through Snapchat, »



1 POINT

POST 2

Go to Bourcani Street

The name of this street comes from Latin "Burgus Cani" : the village of dogs.

Here you can see vestiges of the Gallo-Roman era.



Location on the city map : C5

Your tasks!

Go to Bourcani Street

What are the vestiges shown at the top of this page ? 1 POINT

Answer :.....

Send a group photo in front of the Roman vestiges to

Snapchat « »
1 POINT



POST 3

Go to the Maréchal Leclerc Place

Mentioned as early as 1058, this square has had many names : "Place du Marché Vieil" in the Middle Ages, "Place Royale" in the 17th century, and more recently "Place d'Armes".



Location on the city map C4

Your tasks!

Go to the Maréchal Leclerc Place and answer a few questions :

- The name of the cinema on the place refers to a queen of France.

Could you guess which country she came from ? 1 POINT

Answer :.....

- The coat of arms on the cinema wall is that of Alphonse the Poitiers, Count of Poitou and brother of King St Louis.

Circle the right image ! 1 POINT



a



b

Take a group photo
in front of the City
Hall and send it to
through



Snapchat,

<< >>

1 POINT

POST 4

Maths Corner 1 POINT

	1	2	3	4	5	
1	A	B	C	D	E	
2	F	G	H	I	J	
3	K	L	M	N	O	
4	P	Q	R	S	T	
5	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

Solve the different maths problems and use the result of each one to guess the name of a street in Poitiers. This name refers to a community that came from abroad.

The chart above is to be used as follows :

- The first figure of your number is the line number,
- The second figure is the column number.

As an exemple, if you get 34, the letter is N.

First letter : Calculate $[4 \times (6 - 2) + 2 \times (3 + 4)] \div 2$.

Second letter : Solve the equation $3x - 63 = -4x + 28$

Third letter : Calculate $(4 + 5)^2 - 46$

Fourth letter : Calculate $(10 + 7) * (10 - 7) - 7$

Fifth letter : Solve the equation $-167 + x = -35 - 2x$

Sixth letter : Give the square root of 121

Seventh letter : With the function $f(x) = 4x - 18$, find the image of 10,5

Eighth letter : Calculate $(2 \times 4)^2 - 4 \times 5$

The name is : _ _ _ _ _

Go to Des _____ Street



This street takes its name after a Scottish community which settled in Poitiers in 1502.

Location on the city map _____ (Complete the location) 1 POINT

Your tasks !

- Go to n° 5. What is it ? 1 POINT

Answer :

- What is the building facing the Post Office ? 1 POINT

Answer :

It used to be a girl school built in 1923 and destroyed in 1984.

Take a group photo in front of the Post Office and send it to _____ through Snapchat, « _____ »
1 POINT



POST 5

Go to Notre Dame La Grande



Location on the city map : D3

Notre Dame La Grande is a Romanesque collegiate church, which was mentioned for the first time in a document written in the 11th century. It is famous for its beautifully adorned facade.

Legend of Notre Dame :

The miracle of the keys

In the 13th century, the English wanted to conquer Poitiers and asked an influent citizen to give them the keys of the city.

The man let himself be persuaded to betray his city , but when he looked for the keys he could no longer find them.

It is said that the keys were found in the hand of a statue of the Virgin in Notre Dame and Poitiers was saved.

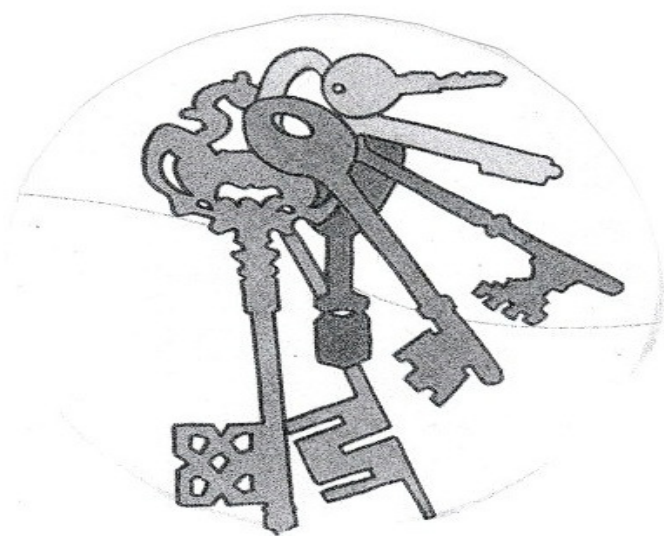
Your tasks !

Go inside the church and look for the statue of the Virgin with the keys.

Compare it to the picture below.

If you pay attention, one of the keys is missing in the picture. Which one is it ?

Circle it on the drawing. 1 POINT



Take a group photo in front of Notre Dame and send it to
through Snapchat, « »

1 POINT



POST 6



Go to the tourist office



Location on the city map : D3

The tourist office of Poitiers is on the market place, also named Place Charles de Gaulle. It used to be the Faculty of Law. French writer Rabelais was a student here.

Manon, Malèna and Mme Maindron will welcome and help you !

Get their signatures :

Your tasks !

Watch the film about Poitiers. On the next page you can read a translation in English of the film commentary.

Write the two questions asked by Malèna , Manon, Mme Maindron and answer them.

➤ Question 1 :.....

Answer :..... 1 POINT

➤ Question2 :.....

Answer :..... 1 POINT

➤ Watch the film about the story of Poitiers.

History of the urban evolution of the city of Poitiers

ANTIQUITY

The antique name of Poitiers is LEMONUM. The city developed itself on an almost 200 hectares headland.

It is situated at the meeting of the river Clain and river Boivre. The huge plateau bordered by steep cliffs offered natural defense possibilities for the Gallic who established their principal oppidum there. It was where one of the last gallic war took place in 51 BC.



ANTIQUITY

With the roman conquest, LEMONUM is integrated to the province of Aquitaine which would become the capital in the 1st century.



This Gallo-Roman city is organised all around a major axis connecting the amphitheater in the South to the wide Saint Germain's thermal complex in the North. The grid pattern of the streets that are characteristics of the roman Capitals and public monuments are already visible at the end of the 1st century. The archaeological excavations of 2012 led to the discovery of a broad Antique road bordered with sidewalks. This district was occupied by a rich and fine residence, a DOMUS (house) composed of a garden embellished by a fountain called "Nymphée" in the same place as the current fountain.

LATE ANTIQUITY

Towards the beginning of the IVth century, Poitiers gets an urban wall like most major cities in Gaul at that time.

Behind these new citywalls, the city is falling back on the oriental side of the tray to the river Clain. That period is also marked by the spread of Christianity. Hilaire becomes the first bishop of the city around 350 and a first episcopal group develops in the lower part of the city.



EARLY MIDDLE AGES

The early Middle Ages did not change the face of the curled up city sheltered by its walls.

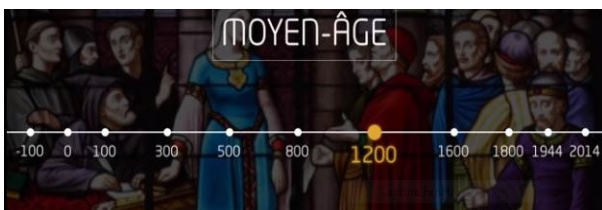


Nevertheless, two neighbourhoods stretched beyond the walls: one to the south next to the tomb of Saint Hilaire, and another to the east where Radegonde was buried. In the fifth century, this Frankish queen, wife of Clotaire I, founded in Poitiers one of the first female monasteries in Gaul. From this period we still can see the baptistery Saint John built in the fifth century and the hypogeum of Dunes, a half buried funerary monument dated back to the seventh century.

EARLY MIDDLE AGES

New districts develop beyond the city walls, around the new abbeys of Saint Cyprien and Saint Jean de Montierneuf.

By the end of the eighth century, the town becomes the seat of the Counts of Poitou, who take the title of Dukes of Aquitaine by the tenth century. Their palace, the heart of power, is built against the city walls. From the 12th to the 13th century, the main Romanesque buildings are built, among them the renowned church, Notre Dame La Grande.



MIDDLE AGES

Aliénor d'Aquitaine, queen of France then of England lives in Poitiers in the 12th century.

After her death in 1204, Poitiers becomes again a part of the French Kingdom. King Philippe Auguste builds a castle between the Boivre and the Clain rivers; it becomes the new strong point of the medieval city wall.

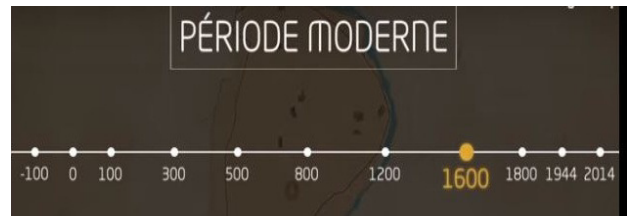
From that time on, Poitiers begins to show the outline of its current layout. At the end of the XIV century Jean de Berry, the famous count of Poitou, makes the city more beautiful through the construction of new buildings. During the Hundred Years' War the future king, Charles VII, establishes a part of his government in Poitiers. Poitiers becomes one of the two capitals for the future Kingdom of Bourges. In 1941, the University of Poitiers is created in 1431 with the support of Pope Eugene IV (through a papal bull) and Charles VII (through a letters patent).

In the XV and XVI century thanks to the development of markets and the buildings of beautiful private mansions, the top of the plateau was at the heart of the economic life of the town again. The Wars of Religion don't spare the city besieged in 1569 by the Protestant army of the Admiral de Coligny.

CONTEMPORARY PERIOD

The 17th century sees the building of about fifteen new religious institutions and hospitals during the Catholic Counter-Reformation.

These large churchyards are set on the edge of the plateau sheltered by the medieval city walls. The Chapel Saint-Louis and the Henry IV, junior High school signal the installation of the Jesuits in Poitiers.



CONTEMPORARY PERIOD



In the 18th century, the city centre doesn't go through many drastic changes, despite the creation of Parc Blossac, a major landmark towards the south of the city's plateau.

Along the Clain and Boivre rivers, the old defensive walls of the city are partly demolished to permit the construction of large boulevards. During the French Revolution, the town loses its role as the region's capital and instead becomes a simple local administrative center.

The arrival of railroads in 1851 is the first step of a vast plan to modernize the city center in order to lose its dated medieval image. Haussman's renovations in Paris inspire the building of the Prefecture and the Town Hall, linked by Victor Hugo street. This period is also marked by the construction of large through-roads that open up the city center.

In June 1944, the Allies bombard the district surrounded the train station. The railway station is practically destroyed as well as many buildings in the city centre.



After the war, the state charges Paul Maître to rebuild the destroyed neighbourhood. During the Glorious Thirty because of a demographic growth and democratization of the automobile, the city stretches on the periphery of the plateau. Several large housing complexes are built, creating new neighbourhoods. In 1966, aware of its rich historical heritage and anxious to protect it, the city establishes the first historically preserved district. In 2013 it is extended in 2013 to the entire landmarks within the city's plateau translated by the 1ères LVA

Espace Mendès France

The « Espace Mendès-France » was created 30 years ago by university teachers, scientists, doctors, and many other citizens of Poitiers, to help promote science and culture.

Here you can learn, think, debate,...

Unfortunately, it is closed on Mondays, but you can still answer a few questions !

Location on the city map : E4



Your tasks!



- In the envelope you have been given, you will find the book of the events to come in 2019 in the Espace Mendès-France. Write down the title of last Thursday lecture. 1 POINT

Answer :

- Could you guess what is inside the dome ? 1 POINT

Answer :

Take a group photo in front of the dom and send it to through Snapchat, « »

1 POINT

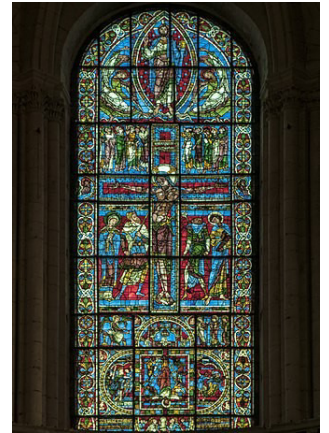


POST 8

Go to St Pierre's Cathedral



Begun shortly after 1150, the cathedral is the city first gothic monument. It houses twelfth-century stained glasses of rare beauty and a very fine classical organ.



Location on the city map : E4

Your tasks!

Go inside the cathedral and look for the following informations :

- When and by who was the organ made ? 1 POINT

Answer :.....

- Look at the wooden stalls in the cathedral. They're very old ! How many places can you count on these stalls? 1 POINT

Answer :.....

- Give the name of the medieval stained glass shown at the top of the page. 1 POINT

Answer :.....

Take a group photo in front of the cathedral and send it to through Snapchat, « »
1 POINT



POST 9

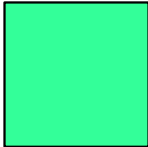
Maths Corner 1 POINT

Solve the different maths problems and use the result of each one to guess the firstname of a person.

The chart above is to be used as follows :

- The first figure of your number is the line number,
- The second figure is the column number.

As an exemple, if you get 34, the letter is N.

1. First letter : Give the square root of 2 704.
2. 2nd letter : Calculate the perimeter of this square.
 6 cm
3. 3d letter : Calculate $(2 \times 8 + 1) \times 2$.
4. 4th letter : Solve the equation $3x - 63 = -4x + 28$.
5. 5th letter : Calculate $[4 \times (6 - 2) + 2 \times (3 + 4)] \div 2$.
6. 6th letter : Calculate $\frac{160}{5} + 2$.
7. 7th letter : Solve the equation $2x + 12 = 102$.

The firstname is : _____

Go to St _____ De Paul Street



_____ De Paul (1581-1660) was a French priest, canonised in 1737 for his dedication to the poor. He was captured and sold as a slave in North Africa.

Your tasks !

- How old was _____ De Paul when he died ? 1 POINT

Answer :

- What was his profession ? 1 POINT

Circle the right answer :

a) lawyer

b) priest

c) sailor

Take a group photo in front of the street sign and send it to _____, through Snapchat, « _____ »



1 POINT

POST 10

Go to Carnot Street



Location on the city map _____ (Complete the location) 1 POINT

Your tasks!

- Look for the carrefour city (this is a shop). 1 POINT
Look over the shop window and describe the picture you see.

Answer :

.....

.....

.....

Take a group photo in front of a Lebanese restaurant in the street and send it to _____ through _____ , _____ » .

1 POINT



GO BACK TO THE HIGH SCHOOL

AT 16.30 p.m.

Read the following text about statistics on migration and answer the questions.

Statistics on migration

Source : INSEE Flash n°7, mars 2015

Only 2.8 % of the population of Poitou-Charentes (four « départements » : Vienne, Charente, Charente-Maritime, Deux-Sèvres) are foreigners, compared to 6 % in France. Among them, 17 % live in Poitiers, and young foreigners aged 15 to 29 are quite numerous, owing to the fact that Poitiers is a university town - one of the oldest in France.

Almost half the foreign population in Poitou-Charentes is made up of Europeans, especially from the UK: nearly one out of three foreigners here is British, mostly because the countryside is attractive to newly retired people. The second most represented nationality is the Portuguese nationality (14 %, which is a bit more than the average proportion in France). They are followed by Moroccans, Algerians, Guineans, Belgians, Turks and Spaniards.

Quizz !

- Could you complete the first and second columns of the chart below ? 2 POINTS

Main nationalities in Poitou-Charentes in 2011			
Nationalities	Total Poitou-Charentes	Proportion among foreign nationalities in Poitou-Charentes	Proportion among foreign nationalities in France
	16 336	32.6 %	4.2 %
		14.0 %	13.3 %
		5.8 %	11.5 %
		4.3 %	12.3 %
		3.0 %	0.7 %
		2.7 %	2.4 %
		2.4 %	5.8 %
		2.3 %	3.4 %

Source : INSEE, recensement de la population 2011.

- Could you give the number of foreigners living in Poitou-Charentes in 2011 ? 1 POINT

.....

- Could you give the total population of Poitou-Charentes in 2011 ? 1 POINT

.....

Team books were created by **the 2de8** :



the documentary *History of the urban evolution of the city of Poitiers*

has been translated by **the 1ères LVA**,

the biographies of migrants whose streets of Poitiers bear the name

were written by **the 1ères S4**,

with the guidance of their teachers.