



# UN CALENDRIER FRANÇAIS

Lundi 6 juillet 2020



# Un calendrier

Can you look at each festival and write down in French when it is ?

Example :

Noël c'est le 25 décembre

Christmas is on the 25<sup>th</sup> December

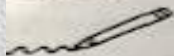
!!! Remember ... no capital letters for the months of the year !!!










# Un calendrier



Regarde les pages du calendrier.



Complète les phrases.

Janvier	Février	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juillet
1 Nouvel An 	1	1	1	1 Fête du Travail 	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4 Mardi Gras 	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8 Jour des Rois 	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14 Saint Valentin 	14	14	14	14 Fête Nationale 
15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18 Vendredi Saint	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20 Pâques 	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31

La Fête du Travail, c'est le 1er mai.

Noël, c'est le \_\_\_\_\_.

Le Nouvel An, c'est le \_\_\_\_\_.

Pâques, \_\_\_\_\_.



Le jour des Rois, \_\_\_\_\_.

Mardi Gras, \_\_\_\_\_.

La Fête Nationale, \_\_\_\_\_.

La Saint Valentin, \_\_\_\_\_.

La Toussaint, \_\_\_\_\_.

Novembre	Décembre
1 Toussaint 	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25 Noël 
26	26
27	27
28	28
29	29
30	30
	31



# Answers

- 1) La Fête du travail c'est le 1er mai
- 2) Noël c'est le 25 décembre
- 3) Le Nouvel An c'est le 1er Janvier
- 4) Pâques c'est le 20 avril
- 5) Le Jour des Rois c'est le 6 Janvier
- 6) Mardi Gras c'est le 4 mars
- 7) La Fête Nationale c'est le 14 juillet
- 8) La Saint Valentin c'est le 14 février
- 9) La Toussaint c'est le 1er novembre





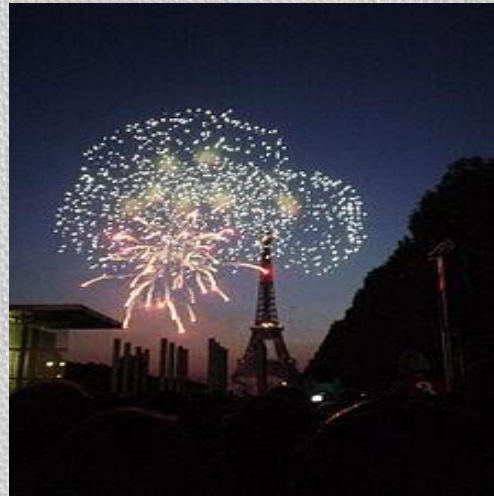
# There are 11 public holidays in France

- Le Jour de l'An (New Year's Day)
- Lundi de Pâques (Easter Monday)
- La fête du travail (May Day)
- Victoire 1945 (Victory in WW2)
- Ascension
- Lundi de Pentecôte (Whit Monday)
- La Fête Nationale (Bastille Day)
- Assomption (Assumption)
- Toussaint (All Saint's Day)
- Armistice 1918 (Armistice Day)
- Noël (Christmas)



# Le jour de l'An (New Year's Day)

- As in England and in most part of the world, this festival is dedicated to the coming year. After having celebrating New Year's Eve, the first of January is a day off.
- In France, the most popular place to spend New Year's Eve is the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Each year, thousand and thousand of people gather around it to celebrate this day. To this extent, the Eiffel Tower usually uses giant fireworks and change colours for a moment.





# Lundi de Pâques (Easter Monday)

- Easter Monday is the day after Easter Sunday and is celebrated as a holiday in some largely Christian cultures. Religiously, this festival celebrates the resurrection of Jesus-Christ.
- What is specific on this day is that, when you are young, children usually receive chocolate. Parents also usually hide the chocolate eggs in the garden or in the house, and in the morning the children have to find all of them.





# La fête du travail (May Day)

Date : May 1st

- May Day mainly celebrate the achievements of workers.
- In France, it became a custom for workers to demonstrate on that very day. Each year, millions of people gather in the street. It is usually a protest march leading by activists in order to show their dissatisfaction.
- This is also the day when people give flowers to each other.





# Victoire 1945 (Victory in Europe Day)

Date : May 8th

- « Victoire 1945 » marks the date when the World War II Allies formally accepted the unconditional surrender of the armed forces of Nazi Germany and the end of Adolf Hitler's Third Reich, thus ending the war in Europe.





# L'Ascension (Ascension Day)

- Ascension Day commemorates the bodily ascension of Jesus into heaven. It is a moveable date, because it depends on the date of Easter. It has to take place on a Thursday, 39 days after Easter.





# Lundi de Pentecôte (Whit Monday)

- As for the Ascension Day, the « Lundi de Pentecôte » is a moveable date because it is determined by the date of Easter. It takes place 50 days after Easter.
- In France, it is also the « Jour de solidarité » (Day of solidarity) created to support the elderly and persons with disabilities.





# La fête Nationale (Bastille Day)

Date : July 14th

- It is the National Day in France which is celebrated on the 14th of July each year.
- The main event takes place on the Champs-Élysées avenue. The traffic is stopped and instead is a military parade.





# Assomption (Assumption of Mary to Heaven)

Date : August 15th

- This festival celebrates the bodily taking up of the Virgin Mary into Heaven at the end of her earthly life.





# La Toussaint ( All Saints' Day)

Date : November 1st

- The religious meaning is an honour of all the saints, known and unknown.
- In France, people usually take flowers to the graves of dead relatives, or light candles.





# Armistice 1918 (Armistice Day)

Date : November 11th

- It commemorates the armistice signed between the Allies of World War I and Germany at Compiègne, France, for the cessation of hostilities on the Western Front of World War I, which took effect at eleven o'clock in the morning.
- In France, there are people and sometimes pupils in school who observe two consecutive minutes of silence at 11:00 a.m as a sign of respect : the first minute is for the roughly 20 million people who died in the war, and the second minute is dedicated to the living left behind, generally understood to be wives, children and families left behind but deeply affected by the conflict.



# Noël (Christmas)

- It is the last public holiday of the year in France. As in many countries, the tradition is to eat turkey during Christmas Eve.
- What differ from one family to the other is when parents give the presents to the children. Some families give them on Christmas Eve, but others give them in the morning of the 25th of December.





# There are 4 main others festival recognized by the society but without a day-off

- Mardi-Gras (Shrove/Pancake Tuesday)
- La fête des Pères / La fête des Mères (Father's/Mother's day)
- La Saint-Valentin (Valentine's Day)
- La fête de la Musique (World Music Day)



# Mardi-Gras (Shrove/Pancake Day)

- It's a moveable date. As in many countries, children dress-up as they want : clowns, pirates, super-heros, princess..
- It also leads to parades in the streets with a lot of floats and circus. The biggest carnival in France is the one from Nice, in the south-west of France.
- It is also an occasion to cook pancakes or « crêpes » as we call it in French.





# La fête des mères/des pères (Mother/Father's day)

- In France, this festival takes place on a moveable date, but generally in June. It is separated into two different dates, one for the mother, one for the father.
- The tradition is for the children to draw a picture or make something up at school through their own imagination and then giving it to their father/mother : it can be a poem, a necklace..





# La fête de la musique (World Music Day)

- Conceptualized in France in 1976, first took place in 1982 in Paris.
- It became a worldwide phenomenon with over 32 countries celebrating it.
- It is an opportunity to see famous bands for free, and to discover amateur bands as well.

