



# 11

# The City

TERRITOIRE ET MÉMOIRE

How has London's history shaped the city?



## **SCENARIO**

London is one of the greatest cities in the world. Its history stretches back over 2,000 years. The city survived fires, bombings and diseases to emerge into the Age of Enlightenment as a centre for sciences and arts. Today it is a vibrant centre of trade, culture and sports.

## **FINAL TASK**

Create a leaflet  
for a historical  
tour of London



↳ Lost, Season 5 (2009)



## DOCUMENTS

### 1 London is burning



↑ Commemoration of the Great Fire, Royal Mail (2016)



Saint Paul's Cathedral is the fifth, or possibly sixth cathedral to stand on this site, but its mighty dome has been a reassuring presence for Londoners for more than 300 years. The building's history really began on the night of 2 September, 1666, when a fire in a baker's shop on Pudding Lane, a few hundred yards to the south-east, got out of control and started to spread through the wooden houses that lined across the narrow city streets.

Sir Christopher Wren was 33 years old in September 1666 and already Professor of Astronomy at Oxford University. He submitted a plan for a whole new London, based on broad avenues and piazzas. The city's traders and householders, returning to rebuild their homes and businesses after the fire, didn't allow that but Wren was to leave his mark on London in the rebuilding of 51 churches damaged or destroyed in the fire—and at St Paul's. (...)

The cathedral did rise again. It took 35 years, from 1675 to 1710. The symmetry and mathematical precision of the building and the pale white Portland stone from which it was constructed were in complete contrast to the beautiful but often improvised and irregular features of the medieval cathedrals. Wren lived to see the cathedral completed and became the first person to be interred here after his death in 1723, at the age of 91. (...)

From the top of the building you will have sensational views and even more respect both for the people who built it and for the fire wardens who doused fires that could have destroyed it every night during the Blitz. Churchill and Londoners got their wish and the cathedral, like Britain itself, survived. Everyone who visits it today will hope it can last forever.

↑ St Paul's Cathedral, Britain Magazine (2018)

#### ANTICIPATE

- Look at the 3 pictures. What sort of documents are they?
- Read the captions in the pictures.  
Take notes about: **what, when and where.**
- Read the text.  
Complete your notes.
- Read the text again.  
Write a title for each paragraph.  
Justify your choices.
- Write a short text to recap what you have learned about Saint Paul's Cathedral.



**The fire raged across the city...**  
**The fire had destroyed the city... so...**

## 2 A journey back in time



**a.** Look at the picture.

Imagine a friend of yours has posted it on Instagram.

Write a comment and choose an appropriate hashtag.

**b.** Read the text.

Close your book.

Summarise it in your own words.

**c.** Focus on the second paragraph.

How are these buildings different from the ones mentioned in the first paragraph?

**MEDIATION**



**d.** Choose one of the iconic buildings mentioned in the text.

Look for more information (date, designer, use, style...).

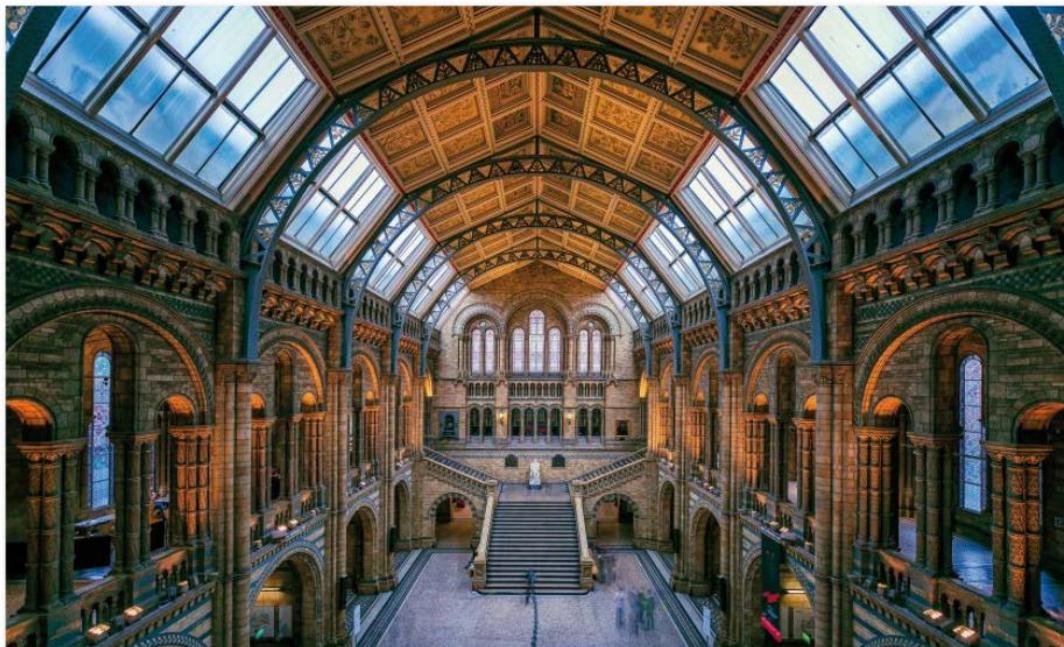
Present it to the class.

Much of London is Victorian. During the 19th century the city's population grew from under 1 million to over 7 million people. To accommodate them, pioneering architects and engineers developed bold new architectural styles and ingenious new engineering techniques. They built many of the iconic buildings and structures that promote London to the world; the Houses of Parliament, Tower Bridge, St Pancras station and Midland Hotel, Nelson's Column, the Royal Albert Hall and the London Underground.

These are treasures we all know and love but London is also full of unsung glories around unexpected corners, down quiet streets and off the beaten track, like the Queen's Tower, one of the tallest structures in Kensington, King's Cross Station, or Parnell House, London's finest surviving high-class Victorian

shop. Most of them are hidden from view by familiarity, modernity and the rush of life, and yet built with a pride and attention to detail that remains unique to the Victorians. Take the time to stop and stare and you will be amazed.

↑ The unsung buildings that bring Victorian London to life,  
The Telegraph (2018)



→ London's  
Natural  
History  
Museum

prof. 65  
élève 51

- **iconic** /aɪ'kɒnɪk/ = emblematic
- made of brick / concrete / glass / stone / wood
- off the beaten track = not well-known = remote
- ornate /ɔ:t'neɪt/ ≠ plain
- pioneering /paɪə'nɔ:rɪŋ/ = innovative
- stunning = impressive
- a dome /dəʊm/
- the Blitz = German bombing on Britain in WWII
- to look upward: regarder vers le haut

• **Le passé composé** → p. 189

Christopher Wren made new plans for the city, because the fire **had damaged** it.

• **La voix passive** → p. 194

Saint Paul's Cathedral **was constructed** with white stone.

• **L'expression du but** → p. 199

Wren submitted new plans (**in order**) to rebuild the city.

### 3 Rising from the ashes

ANTICIPATE

- Watch** the video without sound.  
**Take notes** about the changes brought about by postwar reconstruction: **architecture, design...**

- Watch** the video with sound.  
**Complete** your notes.

- Watch** the end of the video again.  
What was the aim of London's postwar reconstruction?



**Clearly, the government wanted to...**  
**London's post-war reconstruction plan was made in order to...**

- Discuss:** Is it better to keep the old framework or to create a brand new city after disasters or wars?

VIDEO

vidéo 17



↑ **Changing face of London,**  
London metropolitan archives (1960)



### 4 Olympic legacy

ANTICIPATE

- Look at** the picture and **read** the title of the activity. What sort of information are you expecting to find in this audio?

**There is no doubt that...**

prof. 66

- Listen to** the first part of the audio.  
**Check your ideas.**

prof. 67

- Listen to** the second part of the audio.  
**Group A:** **Take notes** about the main site and the venues.  
**Group B:** **Take notes** about housing.  
**Group C:** **Take notes** about business communities.

- Share** your findings with the other groups.

- Write** a short text summing up London's Olympic legacy.



↑ Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park in East London (2012)

#### TRAIN YOUR VOICE



Les sons /ɪ/ et /i:/

- Écoutez et répétez cet extrait de « Olympic legacy ».  
**One of the central themes of London's winning bid to host the 2012 Olympic Games was the legacy plan that promised to rejuvenate a run-down area of East London.**
- Classez les mots comprenant une ou plusieurs lettres en vert en fonction du son prononcé : /ɪ/ (« i » court) ou /i:/ (« i » long).

prof. 68  
élève 52

prof. 69  
élève 53

- **affordable** /ə'fɔ:dəbəl/ = not expensive
- **functional** ≠ **highly-decorated**
- a **glass / concrete / brick building**
- a **residential district**
- **regeneration** /ri'dʒenə'reiʃən/ = renewal
- a **run-down area**: un quartier délabré
- a **venue** /'venju:/: un lieu (de rendez-vous...)
- **to be impressed**
- **to demolish** = to knock down ≠ to build
- **to disassemble** ≈ to dismantle
- **to go vertical**
- **to have long-term benefits**
- **to meet the needs of local people**
- **to rise from the ashes**: renaître de ses cendres

# VOCABULARY

→ Banque d'exercices p. 168



iconic  
stunning = impressive  
a cathedral  
a spire  
a dome  
sensational views  
to be destroyed (in a fire)  
to rebuild  
to rise again  
to survive the Blitz

**ST PAUL'S**



## WHEN

in the 19th century

## WHAT

ornate = highly-decorated

Gothic

attention to detail

to build iconic | buildings  
structures

to develop new | styles  
techniques

## WHO

pioneering | architects  
engineers

## WHERE

in | the city centre  
quiet streets  
unexpected corners

off the beaten track

= not well-known

= remote

= hidden from view

## WHY

to promote London to the world

**VICTORIAN ARCHITECTURE**

**LONDON**

**AFTER WWII**

functional = plain  
to build | glass | buildings  
high innovative modern  
to demolish | old buildings  
to knock down  
to go vertical  
to look up  
to rise from the ashes

a digital hub  
a legacy  
regeneration = renewal  
a residential district  
a run-down area  
a stadium  
a venue  
**GOALS**  
to rejuvenate a run-down area  
to attract visitors

to create a new residential district  
to establish a business community  
to have long-term benefit

## VENUES

to be well used by locals  
to convert = to transform  
to disassemble ≈ to dismantle

## Make your own mind map

Make a mind map with words and expressions about Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament.

# PREPARATION TIME

## How to create a great leaflet

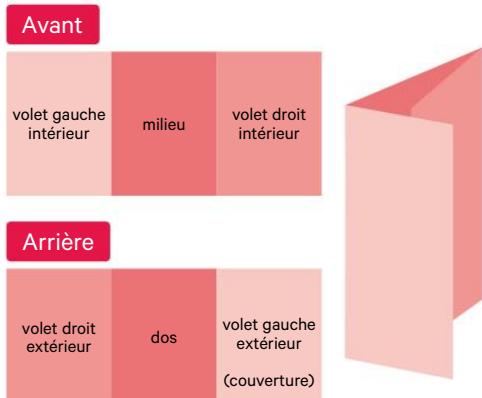
Visit London a décidé d'organiser des visites rapides de la ville pour les touristes pressés. Vous êtes en charge de la réalisation des dépliants. Suivez les conseils ci-dessous pour créer un dépliant réussi !

### • Choisissez le contenu du dépliant

- Étudiez attentivement la carte de Londres remise par votre professeur(e). Sélectionnez 3 ou 4 sites qui vous semblent pertinents de par leur intérêt mais aussi de par leur emplacement. N'oubliez pas que la visite doit être courte (3 heures maximum) !
- Cherchez des informations sur les lieux que vous avez choisis dans l'unité et sur Internet. Prenez des notes sur leur l'histoire, leur style architectural, leurs tarifs, leurs horaires, etc.

### • Organisez votre contenu

- Réalisez une maquette de votre dépliant au brouillon, par exemple en utilisant une feuille vierge pliée en trois (voir ci-dessous).



- Commencez par prévoir l'emplacement de tous les éléments. Outre les textes de présentation des lieux choisis, vous pouvez inclure par exemple :
  - des photos pour montrer chaque endroit ;
  - des commentaires de clients enthousiastes pour convaincre les lecteurs ;
  - des remises exceptionnelles pour séduire les clients potentiels... ;
  - les coordonnées de Visit London afin d'inciter les touristes à appeler pour se renseigner ou pour s'inscrire à la visite...

c. Souvenez-vous cependant que moins, c'est mieux ! Ne surchargez pas votre brochure d'informations superflues. Vos images, votre texte et vos titres doivent parler d'eux-mêmes !

d. Relisez-vous attentivement plusieurs fois afin de corriger les éventuelles erreurs. Relisez les étapes de la tâche finale pour vérifier que vous n'avez rien oublié, et repassez en revue les critères de réussite de la grille d'évaluation pour vous assurer que vous les avez tous pris en compte.

### • Créez votre dépliant

- Vous pouvez réaliser votre dépliant avec [Canva](http://www.canva.com), un outil de conception très intuitif. Vous y trouverez de nombreux modèles que vous pourrez adapter selon vos besoins.
- Si vous imprimez votre dépliant, veillez à utiliser une police et un corps lisibles. Faites attention à la mise en page, car tout votre texte doit tenir dans les zones prévues. Une fois votre brochure imprimée, pliez-la en trois en suivant le modèle ci-contre.

Voici des choses à faire et à ne pas faire pour réussir votre dépliant.

**Classez-les** dans le tableau ci-dessous.

- Think about your target audience.
- Always use the same font in the same size.
- Use a catchy headline.
- Include high-quality images.
- Proofread your writing.
- Include as much information as you can.
- Leave the reverse blank.

Do	Don't

## FINAL TASK

Action!

### CREATE A LEAFLET FOR A HISTORICAL TOUR OF LONDON



Visit London is looking for new ways to attract tourists. They have decided to propose short tours for visitors in a hurry. You have to create the leaflet.

- a. **Look at** the map your teacher will give you.  
**Select** three or four landmarks that your tour will cover.
- b. **Look for** information in the unit and online about the places you have chosen.
- c. **Organise** your notes.  
**Write** a short text for each landmark.  
**Mention** the historical background and **give tips** for the tourists.
- d. **Choose** a title and headings. **Organise** your columns.  
**Look for** pictures to include in the leaflet.
- e. **Imagine** the tour: starting points and ends, route, distance, length...  
**Explain** the history of London's transformations.
- f. **Add** prices, tour times, opening hours, address, customers' reviews...
- g. **Read over** your work and **show** it to your teacher or schoolmates.  
**Improve** your work with their feedback.

- Fiche  
Grille éval.  
▼
- Fiche  
Grille autoéval.  
▼
- Fiche  
Doc. support  
▼

**London's Short Tours**

Do you want to see some of the best of what London has to offer in less than 3 hours?

**THIS IS YOUR TOUR!**

We are going to take you to three of the most iconic sights in London:

1) **BIG BEN AND THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT**,  
2) ...  
3) ...

**OPENING TIMES**  
TUESDAY TO SATURDAY from...  
SUNDAY AND MONDAY from...

**ENTRANCE**  
The entrance fee is...

**1. Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament**

Big Ben is the most famous part of the clock tower attached to...  
It was built... Unfortunately, the original bell was...  
In October 1834, a devastating fire...

**"Loved it! Our guide Josh made the tour fun and..."**  
Omar, 60

**"I think it's a good mix of trivia and fun, not just..."**  
Paula, 25

**Book your tour today and save 20%**

**Call now!**  
**555 636 348**