



Winter Magic!



TEACHER'S EDITION

Bon Vivant Educational Tours, Your Partner in Education

Educational tours are often the first trip away from home for many students. That is why we create quality tours that will leave a long-lasting impression. At Bon Vivant, we strive to ignite a passion for travel and learning through fun-filled activities and contact with the French language and culture.



Our objective is two-fold...

1

Through educational travel, we seek to inspire students to pursue their French language education and to help them develop into global citizens.

2

We strive to facilitate the tour-planning process by offering flexible, personalized and professional service.

We believe that travel complements learning and encourages students to become active, responsible and open-minded citizens. Using the Essential Graduation Learnings for Atlantic Canada as a framework, we develop educational units that complement the regular curriculum, and prepare students for their upcoming tour through meaningful and fun-filled activities. We also believe that educational travel, with its real-world contact with history, language arts, mathematics, science and art, inspire students to become lifelong learners.

For each unit, we have identified the specific curriculum links. We have also integrated the four components of the French Immersion program¹:

1. Appreciation of the French Language and of Cultural Diversity;
2. Listening and Oral Expression;
3. Reading and Viewing;
4. Writing and Representing.

Recognizing the importance of the 3 levels of cognitive taxonomy (knowing/applying/integrating) and the value of resource based learning, we have conceived activities that we hope will encourage students to get involved in preparing for their school trip and thus enhance their overall educational travel experience.

We hope you enjoy our units!

The Bon Vivant Team

¹. Foundation for French Language Arts in French Immersion in Atlantic Canada, p.11.



Curriculum Links

ESSENTIAL GRADUATION LEARNINGS

Aesthetic Expression	Citizenship	Communication	Personal Development	Problem Solving	Technological Competence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1 • Activity 2 • Activity 3 • Activity 5 • Activity 7 • Activity 8 • Activity 10 • Activity 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Activity 6 • Activity 7 • Activity 8 • Activity 9 • Activity 11 • Activity 12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Activity 1 • Activity 8 • Activity 9 • Activity 11 • Activity 12 • Activity 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bon Vivant Educational Tour! • Activity 11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 4 • Activity 6 • Activity 11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 8 • Activity 13

SOCIAL STUDIES - SIX CONCEPTUAL STRANDS OF THE GENERAL CURRICULUM OUTCOMES

Citizenship, Power, and Governance	Individuals, Societies, and Economic Decisions	People, Place, and Environment	Culture and diversity	Interdependence	Time, Continuity, and Change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 11 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Activity 3 • Activity 5 • Activity 6 • Activity 7 • Activity 8 • Activity 9 • Activity 10 • Activity 11 • Activity 12 • Activity 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1 • Activity 2 • Activity 3 • Activity 4 • Activity 5 • Activity 6 • Activity 7 • Activity 8 • Activity 9 • Activity 10 • Activity 11 • Activity 12 • Activity 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1 • Activity 2 • Activity 7 • Activity 8 • Activity 9 • Activity 11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 6 • Activity 8 • Activity 9 • Activity 11

FRENCH LANGUAGE ARTS – FOUR COMPONENTS OF THE FRENCH IMMERSION PROGRAM

Appreciation of the French Language and of Cultural Diversity	Listening and Oral Expression	Reading and Viewing	Writing and Representing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1 • Activity 2 • Activity 3 • Activity 4 • Activity 5 • Activity 7 • Activity 8 • Activity 10 • Activity 12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 5 • Activity 10 • Activity 12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 3 • Activity 4 • Activity 5 • Activity 8 • Activity 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 3 • Activity 4 • Activity 13

SCIENCE – FOUR THEMES FOR THE GENERAL CURRICULUM OUTCOMES

Science, Technology, Society, and the Environment	Skills	Knowledge	Attitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 8 • Activity 12 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 11

MATHEMATICS – FOUR CONTENT STRANDS FOR THE GENERAL CURRICULUM OUTCOMES

Number concepts / number and relationship operations	Patterns and relations	Shape and space	Data management and probability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 10 		

TECHNOLOGY – FIVE THEMES FOR THE GENERAL CURRICULUM OUTCOMES

Technological Problem Solving	Technological Systems	History and Evolution of Technology	Technology and Careers	Technological Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 8 		

ARTS – ORGANIZING STRANDS FOR THE GENERAL CURRICULUM OUTCOMES

Creating, Making, and Presenting	Understanding and Connecting Contexts of Time, Place, and Community	Perceiving, Reflecting, and Responding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1 • Activity 2 • Activity 3 • Activity 7 • Activity 8 • Activity 9 • Activity 10 • Activity 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 8 • Activity 10 • Activity 13

Introduction

The Quebec City Winter Carnival is the biggest winter celebration in the world and is famous for its snow-based activities. During 17 days of activities, tourists and locals mingle in a unique and magical winter wonderland. We are excited to welcome you in Quebec City for your upcoming tour and can't wait to show you around and have loads of fun together!

In this unit, we will take you on a winter adventure, discovering all that this beautiful time of year has to offer! First, we'll explore the wonderful world of Carnivals, before taking a closer look at the interrelations between wintertime and culture, focussing on the province of Quebec and your community. We will also put your students' research and presentation skills to the test! In order to further prepare your group for the Winter Fest Tour, we prepared activities that explore French vocabulary. We will also have you sing along the Quebec City Carnival song...! The post-tour activity will give you an opportunity to reflect on the highlights of your experience and to showcase your most outstanding tour photos! Check it out, and most importantly, have fun preparing for your trip!

Take a look at this introductory video and get a taste of what awaits you at the Carnival festivities!

http://youtu.be/l_oLC6HsfeY

What did you see in the video?

POSSIBLE ANSWERS:

- The Ice Palace
- Ice sculptures
- Bonhomme Carnaval
- Snowtubing
- Ice skating
- Horse-drawn carriages
- Dog sledding
- Maple syrup on snow
- Acrobats jumping
- Trampoline
- Snow bathing
- Ski
- Canoe race
- Fire pit
- Ferris wheel
- Fire-eaters
- Carnival parade
- Concert
- Fireworks



What is a Carnival?

Carnivals take place around the world every year. Colourful, exciting and grand, they attract millions of people each year for extravagant celebrations. Here are a few questions for group discussion to help you discover the magical world of Carnivals, what they encompass and where they are organized around the world. Enjoy!



Q1: Can you name Carnivals taking place around the world?

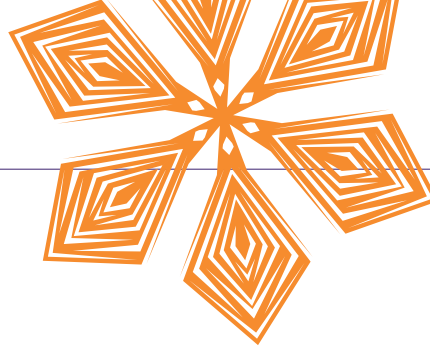
Hint! We've added a few pictures to help you think of famous Carnivals which you may already know of.

Q2: What characterizes Carnivals? What do they have in common?

Can you name a few attributes?

Q3: Taking a look at the following video of the Rio de Janeiro Samba Parade, what else can you observe? Can you list additional attributes?

<http://youtu.be/kTc3pv7d5vY>



Possible answers for group discussion

ATTRIBUTE #1 - PARADES

Parades are typically a big highlight at Carnivals. People gather for opening and closing ceremonies to see the allegoric floats, dance crews, costumes, mascots, light projections and oversized characters. The music keeps the festive mood going and the crowd dancing. Community groups such as dance schools are typically involved in the parade and have prepared exciting choreographies during the year. To make the parades even more spectacular, circus arts including acrobatic performances can be integrated in the spectacle. Drums are also used to add rhythm and encourage dancing.

Examples:

- The Samba Parade at the Rio de Janeiro Carnival has probably become the most famous over the years. The five-day long Carnival takes Brazil by storm each year, showcasing the city's best dance schools. Although their name may suggest teaching institutions, the samba schools' main goal is to prepare and compete in the Samba Parade each year.
- The water parade at the Venice Carnival attracts thousands of people each year. The Italian city, with its beautiful canals and waterways, has a long tradition of water transportation and gondola craftsmanship. This heritage is showcased in all its splendour during the yearly Carnival celebrations taking place in February.
- The Nice Carnival in France offers different themed parades including Carnival parades, flower parades and a parade of lights. The flower parade, which includes 20 flower-covered floats, is renowned for its beauty and elegance. Each float showcases costumed characters throwing a wide assortment of flowers, from gladioli, tokyos, mimosas to gerberas, daisies, roses, carnations and many more.

ATTRIBUTE #2 - CONTESTS AND COMPETITIONS

Contests and competitions are also typically included in Carnival programs. Whether a beauty contest, a costume contest, a dance contest, a sport competition or any other type of game, these activities create excitement, involve either judges or participants and encourage creativity.

ATTRIBUTE #3 - CARNIVAL QUEENS AND FEMININE BEAUTY

Carnival Queens and feminine beauty is also an element present in many Carnival festivities. Just like the Nice Carnival crowns a "Carnival Queen" every year, the Venice Carnival has a tradition of selecting twelve "Marias". The "Festa delle Marie" is a traditional celebration and parade which refers back to the times when the Venetian Doge would offer jewels and luxurious bridal gowns to twelve beautiful girls from poorer Venetian families. The tradition, which originated in the year 943, has evolved over the centuries to its current form and is now an important element of the Carnival program. Feminine beauty is also an iconic part of the Rio de Janeiro Carnival where sensuality and elements of nudity are integrated into the dances and costumes.

ATTRIBUTE #4 - CARNIVAL KINGS AND PRINCES

In New Orleans, Mardi Gras Carnival has its very own King named "Rex". In The Netherlands, "Prince Carnival" holds the key to the city while "King Momo" is the one getting the celebrations going in Brazil and in Latin American Carnivals.

ATTRIBUTE #5 - WORKSHOPS

Workshops are another Carnival attribute. As decorations and figurines are a big part of the shows and parades, Carnivals require a workspace for their craftsmen to deliver extravagant floats. In Rio de Janeiro, each Samba School owns its creative process. In Venice, multiple workshops are dedicated year-long to the creation of masks and costumes. In Nice, “la Maison du Carnaval” creates the spectacular props, honouring traditional craftsmanship methods including “papier mâché”.

ATTRIBUTE #6 - BALLS, DANCING AND ENTERTAINMENT

Balls, dancing and entertainment are also an important component of Carnivals. The Magic Ball at Copacabana Palace Hotel in Rio de Janeiro offers a well sought-after glamorous and festive evening to its VIP guests. While balls allow for sophisticated celebrations, Carnivals also offer other types of events, whether in clubs, public parks or designated streets. In Rio also, open-air dance parties take over the city from start to finish. Other entertainment can take the form of music concerts, open-air shows and amusement parks with carousels, Ferris wheels, acrobats, mascots and much more.

ATTRIBUTE #7 - THEMES, COSTUMES AND MAKEUP

Themes, costumes and makeup all beautifully come together to tell stories at Carnivals. In Rio de Janeiro, each dance school chooses a theme which will be expressed in the choreographies, the choice of costumes, the colours, the overall float artistry and the makeup. In Nice, a new theme is chosen each year and is represented by oversized characters. For example, 2015 has for theme “Roi de la musique”, the King of music. Carnival is also celebrated in the south part of The Netherlands where people come together for three days of singing, dancing and costumed parties.

ATTRIBUTE #8 - TRADITION AND HISTORY

Keeping traditions alive is an important component of Carnivals. These yearly celebrations emphasize the reoccurrence of certain traditions and historical events. As in Venice where the “Festa delle Marie” is a traditional celebration that started back in 943, many Carnivals repeat similar traditions each year.

ATTRIBUTE #9 - TOURISM

Carnivals around the world attract vast numbers of tourists each year. Proud to showcase national traditions, countries are enthusiastic about tourists visiting the cities during Carnival. In addition to providing international visibility, visitors generate revenues for local hotels, restaurants and venues.

DID YOU KNOW?

In Holland, “the Carnival celebrations start after the mayor symbolically hands over the key to the city to Prince Carnival. For three days, the Carnival Prince has control of the city and, together with his subjects, celebrates the temporary establishment of their Kingdom of Fools.” – Holland.com



Taking a closer look at Carnival competitions and contests

Can you describe competitions or contests taking place at the following three Carnivals?

Fill in the columns below with your findings.

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

Rio de Janeiro Carnival

In Rio de Janeiro, the Samba Schools compete for the best dance show and floats. There are two leagues, First and Second Leagues. The 12 schools in the First league compete against one another and must rank amongst the first 11 to remain in the First league the following year. Located all along the runway, 40 judges allocate scores to the different groups based on the subsequent categories:

- Percussion band;
- Samba song;
- Harmony;
- Flow and spirit;
- Theme of the year;
- Overall impression;
- Floats and props;
- Costumes;
- Vanguard group;
- The flag carrying couple.

Among other things, they look at the participants' energy and enthusiasm, at the procession's flow and steadiness, and penalty points might be incurred if there are unnecessary gaps between the dancers.



Venice Carnival

The Venice Carnival organizes multiple days of masked costume contests with a final grand contest at the end of the Carnival. The competitors must parade on stage with their best attires, showcasing their beautifully crafted masks, but also their wigs, feathers, caps and costumes.

Nice Carnival

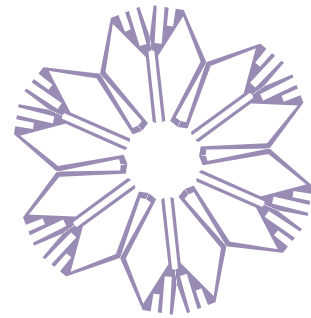
The Nice Carnival organizes a contest each year where voters can support their favourite contestant who will be crowned "Carnival Queen".

What characterizes the Quebec City Winter Carnival?

The Quebec City Carnival, just like any other Carnival has long-standing traditions. Being the biggest winter Carnival in the world, it has some unique features and activities that no other can offer. We invite you to research information about the Quebec City Winter Carnival for every category below. Describe in two or three sentences what you have found. As you go along, you will most likely encounter new French words. Compile a vocabulary list.

In groups of 3-4, compare your findings with your teammates to add any missing information. You can also compare your French vocabulary lists.

Hint! Take a look at the Quebec City Winter Carnival's Official Website carnaval.qc.ca or the Quebec City Tourism website: www.quebecregion.com



PARADE

CONTESTS AND COMPETITIONS

CARNIVAL QUEENS AND FEMININE BEAUTY

CARNIVAL KINGS AND PRINCES

WORKSHOPS

BALLS, DANCING AND ENTERTAINMENT

THEMES, COSTUMES AND MAKEUP

TRADITION AND HISTORY

TOURISM

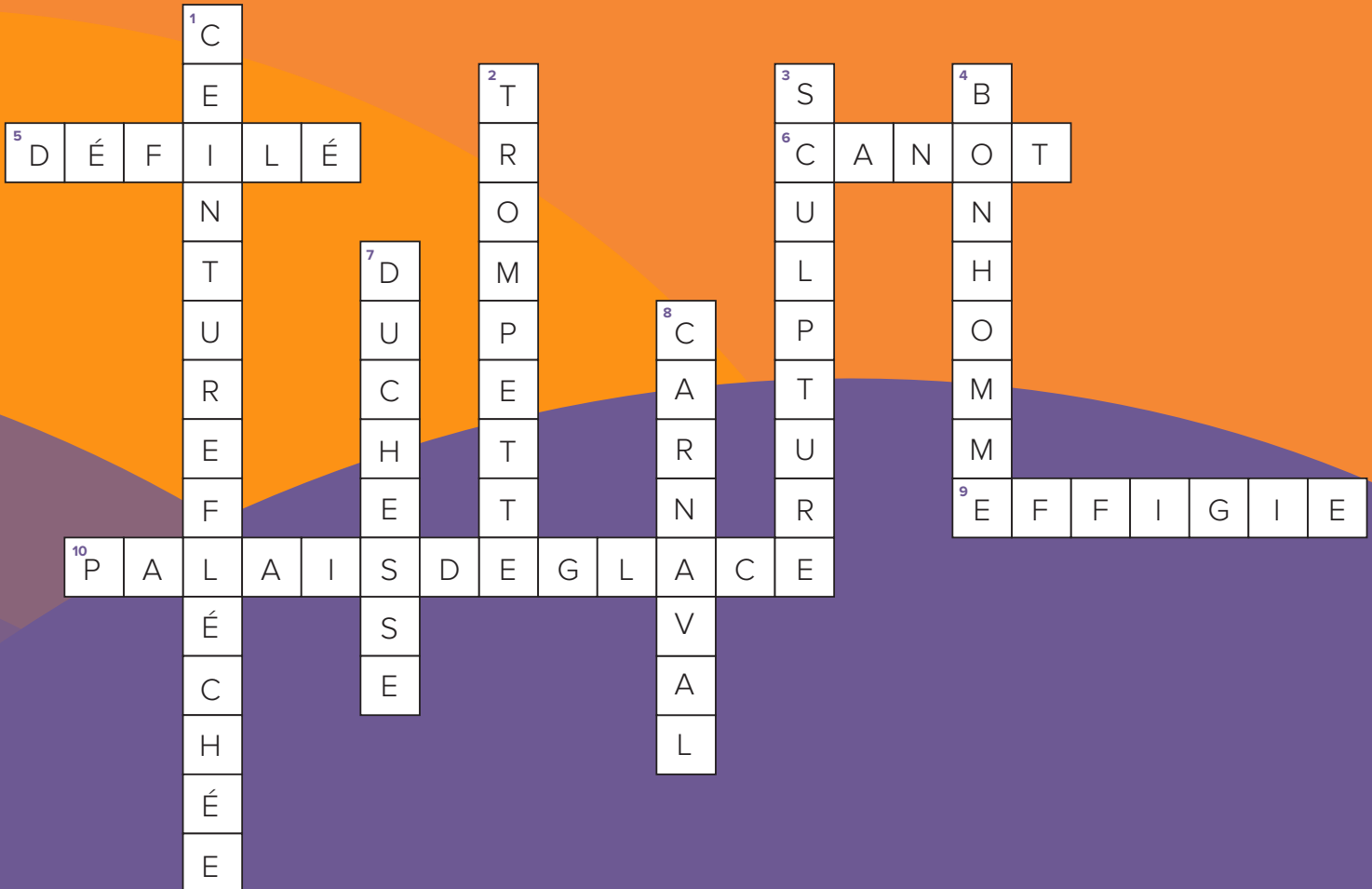
OTHER OBSERVATIONS

FRENCH VOCABULARY LIST

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Mots croisés du Carnaval

Here's our very own Carnival crossword puzzle to test your knowledge of the Carnival and related French vocabulary! Keeping in mind the information that you previously researched; can you complete the puzzle?



ACROSS

- 5 I am a synonym of the word parade in French.
- 6 You can use it in a racing competition.
- 9 Without me, you cannot take part in the Carnival activities.
- 10 Make sure to wear your mittens when you visit me.

DOWN

- 1 I am an iconic Winter Carnival piece of clothing.
- 2 Loud and proud, I add music to the festivities.
- 3 You can use ice or snow to create me.
- 4 I am white and always have a smile on my face.

- 7 I represent a Quebec City neighbourhood and organize activities to promote the Carnival.
- 3 I am the equivalent of Carnival in French.

Sing along the Winter Carnival song!

Now that you're all familiar with the Winter Carnival, it's time to sing along the Carnival song! Take a look at the following video for a bit of karaoke. So don't be shy, Carnival is all about letting loose and having a good time!



<http://youtu.be/AeroTn6Uuao>

Chanson du Carnaval (1956)

PERFORMED BY PIERRETTE ROY

Lyrics by Roger Vézina, music by Pierre Petel

À Québec ça commence royalement
Par le grand et joyeux déploiement
Des tambours, des trompettes, des brillants
Que l'on voit dans les vrais couronnements

Carnaval, Mardi gras, Carnaval
À Québec, c'est tout un festival
Carnaval, Mardi gras, Carnaval
Chantons tous le joyeux Carnaval

Des hauteurs de Québec ou Lévis
En passant par Sainte-Foy ou Sillery
Oubliant de la vie les soucis
Chacun vote pour sa reine sans répit

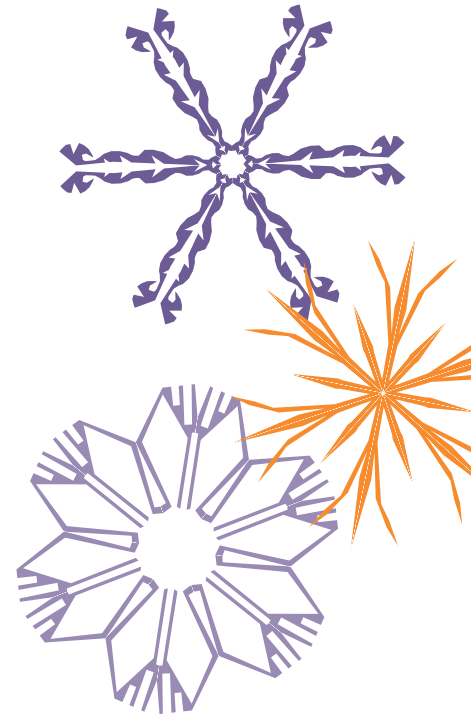
Carnaval, Mardi gras, Carnaval
À Québec, c'est tout un festival
Carnaval, Mardi gras, Carnaval
Chantons tous le joyeux Carnaval

Nos belles filles vaillamment se disputent
Le royaume de Québec et ses buttes
Février on met fin à cette lutte
En jouant pour l'élue de la flûte

Carnaval, Mardi gras, Carnaval
À Québec, c'est tout un festival
Carnaval, Mardi gras, Carnaval
Chantons tous le joyeux Carnaval

En l'honneur du Bonhomme Carnaval
Chacun fait des tas de choses peu banales
C'est ainsi que des femmes pour un bal
Vieux corsets à baleines nous déballet

Carnaval, Mardi gras, Carnaval
À Québec, c'est tout un festival
Carnaval, Mardi gras, Carnaval
Chantons tous le joyeux Carnaval



What is the difference between a Carnival and a Festival?

You've probably heard of both Carnivals and festivals. But what's the difference?

Take a look in your dictionary and compare definitions for Carnival and festival.

- What did you find?
- What are the similarities and differences between descriptions?
- Did you also find the origin of the word Carnival?

DEFINITIONS

According to the Merriam-Webster online dictionary, a carnival is:

- a season or festival of merrymaking held before lent that includes music and dancing;
- an event where many people gather to celebrate something, an instance of merrymaking, feasting, or masquerading;
- a form of entertainment that travels to different places and includes rides and games you can play to win prizes, a traveling enterprise offering amusements.

According to the Merriam-Webster online dictionary, a festival is:

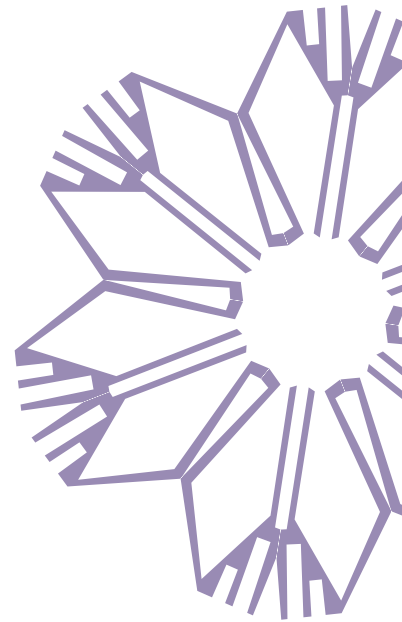
- a special time or event when people gather to celebrate something;
- an organized series of performances;
- an often periodic celebration or program of events or entertainment having a specified focus.

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

Both definitions are similar in the fact that they bring people together to celebrate, they are organized events and include lots of entertainment. The main and most important difference is that Carnival is typically celebrated in February, right before Lent. Carnivals have been observed to take place in Catholic parts of the world where Easter is celebrated. The Carnival celebrations represent the last opportunity for the community to feast, have a good time and let go of everyday life norms and obligations before going into a period of restraint, repentance and fasting.

DID YOU KNOW?

Originally, Carnival was a pagan festival in ancient Egypt. It was later on adopted by the Greeks and the Romans. The Roman Catholic Christian Church continued the tradition in Europe and named the festival "Carne Vale" which is composed of two Latin words. "Carne" means flesh or meat, while "vale" means farewell. The full meaning of Carnival is therefore "farewell to flesh or meat". It is no surprise to find out that in the Catholic calendar, Carnival is a feast celebrated right before Ash Wednesday which marks the beginning of Lent and fasting. "Dimanche Gras", "Lundi Gras" and "Mardi Gras" refer to the abundance of food during the days preceding Lent.



A bit of world geography!

Can you situate the following Carnivals on the world map below?

1. CARNAVAL OF VENICE, ITALY

The Venice Carnival takes place in February each year and attracts up to one million visitors during its two and a half weeks' festivities. This is nearly twice as many tourists as the local population of 270 000 inhabitants! It could be described as a revival of the 18th Century Venetian way of life, when Carnival celebrations reached their apogee and Carnival was celebrated throughout the city with music and dancing. Visually, the use of beautifully crafted Venetian masks really sets this Carnival apart from many others. For many centuries, masks have been deeply rooted in local Venetian traditions. Masks were used by the Venetians to take liberties and break certain rules which would have been impossible to do without cover. Probably because of this, masks were forbidden by the local authorities in 1608, with the exception of Carnival celebrations, important events and social gatherings such as banquets and theatre shows.

2. CARNAVAL OF RIO DE JANEIRO, BRASIL

This 5-day Carnival starts on the Friday forty days before Easter and ends on Fat Tuesday. Exciting, flamboyant and internationally renowned, the Rio de Janeiro Carnival attracts during these five days up to half a million tourists, who join the 6.3 million inhabitants of the city for an experience to remember. It all starts when the mayor gives a large golden and silver key to the newly crowned Fat King also known as "King Momo". Although Rio de Janeiro is the most famous, Carnival celebrations take place all over Brazil during that time. Recife and Salvador also host major events, to name only a few. During this highly anticipated time of the year, Brazilians are all about having fun, dancing, singing and letting go of everyday worries.

3. CARNAVAL OF NICE, FRANCE

The first historical mention of the Nice Carnival dates back to 1294 when Charles d'Anjou, then the Count of Provence in France, commented on his participation in festive days in Nice. The Carnival was a time for locals to have fun, overeat before Lent, play tricks on each other and throw plaster confetti, flour and eggs on each other! They would also dance in the streets and mock each other. Influenced by the Venetian Carnival, the Nice Carnival organized private masked balls in the 18th Century. Nowadays, great care is given to the choice of cartoonists, themes and float decorations.

4. WINTER CARNAVAL, QUEBEC CITY, CANADA

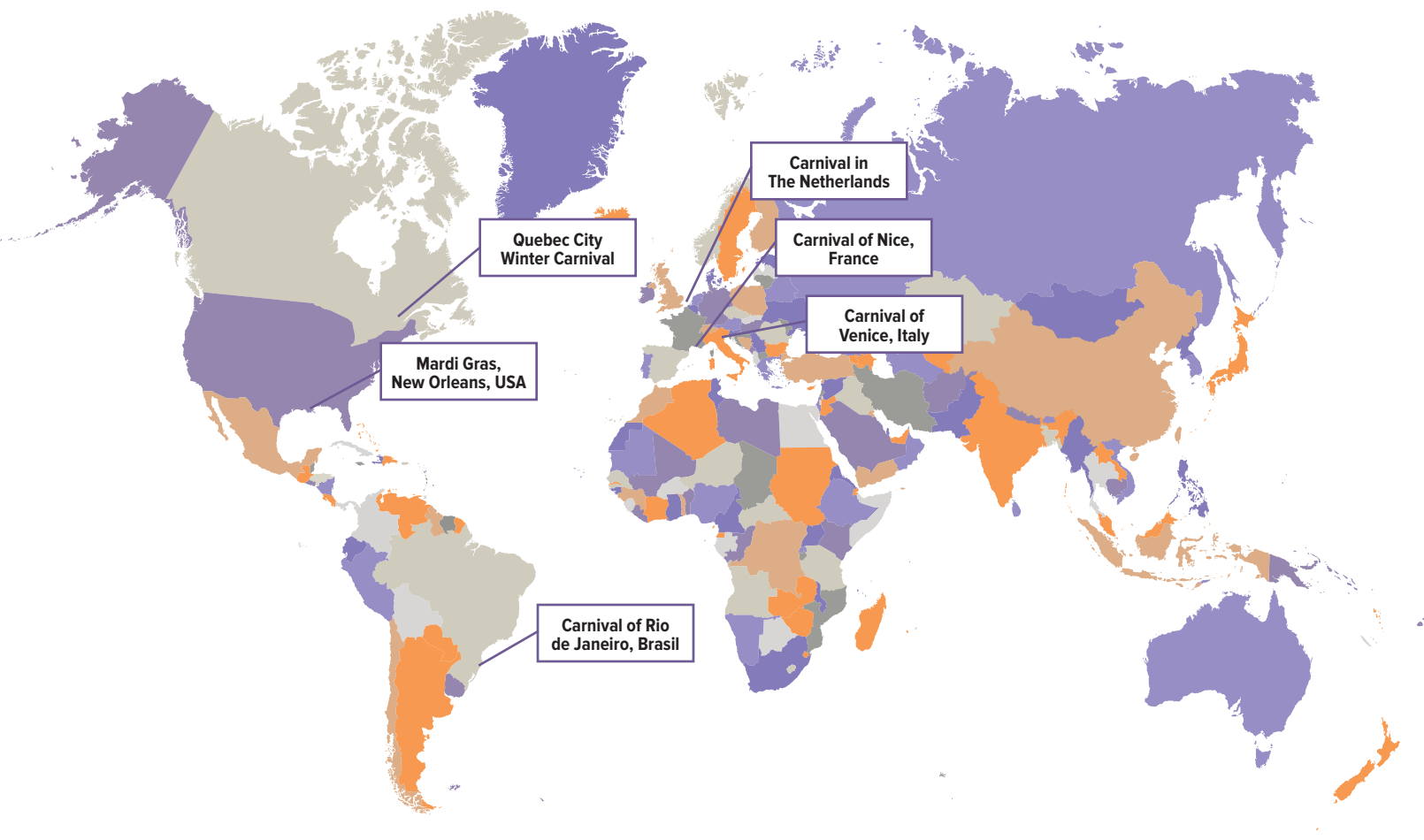
Winter celebrations in Quebec date back to the arrival of the French colonists in the 17th Century. Just like in France, the inhabitants of New France would celebrate before observing Lent or "Carême" in French, following the Catholic tradition of fasting 40 days before Easter. The first edition of the Winter Carnival in its modern form dates back to 1894. The Winter Carnival was cancelled during the two World Wars and the economic crisis of 1929. Back in full spring in 1954, the Carnival has since gained popularity and now ranks amongst the biggest Carnivals in the world with 600 000 visitors each year.

5. MARDI GRAS, NEW ORLEANS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

“Mardi Gras” in New Orleans is a much anticipated Carnival in the United States which dates back to 1857. Parades, balls and extravagant floats make this yearly celebration memorable for everyone who attends. The Carnival has three official colours, each with a special meaning. Purple is for justice, green is for faith and gold is for power. Each year, a new King of Carnival is chosen. His name is Rex. What makes this Carnival especially fun for the participants is that the floats throw trinkets such as beads, cups and stuffed animals to the crowds. Economically, the Mardi Gras Carnival generates over \$1 billion in annual spending.

6. CARNIVAL IN THE NETHERLANDS

In The Netherlands, Carnival is celebrated in the south part of the country which is mainly Catholic. The yearly 3-day celebration is characterized by singing, dancing and colourful costumes and outfits. As per tradition, on the first day, the mayor hands over the key to Prince Carnival who takes control of the city. The “Kingdom of Fools” is then the host to parties in the street and in local pubs.





Winter traditions and influence on culture

The influence of winter is omnipresent in every aspect of life in Canada. Whether in films, poetry, music or foods, the winter experience inspires local cultural traditions and trends. Here are a few examples, some specific to Quebec. Can you answer all the questions?

Q1

In sports, winter has inspired many different activities and disciplines: ice hockey, figure skating, dog sledding, skiing, horse-drawn carriages on snow, snow tubing, broomball and curling.

Can you name any other sports or activities?

Q2

In foods, high energy meals such as “tourtières” (meat pies) and “pâté chinois” (shepherd’s pie) are mostly eaten in the wintertime. Other seasonal foods and drinks include beaver tail pastries, hot chocolate and coffee. What better way to warm up in the wintertime than to meet up with a friend in the city for a nice hot tea, coffee or hot chocolate?

What is your favourite beverage in the wintertime?

Q3

In films, “Les Boys”, “La guerre des Tuques” and “Bach et bottine” are amongst the most famous films where the wintertime plays a central role. In music, some people get depressed when thinking of winter like Les cowboys fringants in their song “L’hiver approche”. Others figure that it’s best to simply go away for the winter like Robert Charlebois in his song “Demain l’hiver”.

Do you know any songs that describe winter experiences?

Q4

In poetry, Émile Nelligan wrote this beautiful poem which was first published in 1902. It is now an essential part of literature studies in Quebec.

*Ah! comme la neige a neigé!
Ma vitre est un jardin de givre.
Ah! comme la neige a neigé!
Qu’est-ce que le spasme de vivre
Ô la douleur que j’ai, que j’ai!*

*Tous les étangs gisent gelés,
Mon âme est noire:
Où vis-je? où vais-je?
Tous ses espoirs gisent gelés:
Je suis la nouvelle Norvège
D’où les blonds ciels s’en sont allés.*

*Pleurez, oiseaux de février,
Au sinistre frisson des choses,
Pleurez, oiseaux de février,
Pleurez mes pleurs, pleurez
mes roses,
Aux branches du genévrier.*

*Ah! comme la neige a neigé!
Ma vitre est un jardin de givre.
Ah! comme la neige a neigé!
Qu’est-ce que le spasme de vivre
A tout l’ennui que j’ai, que j’ai!...*

Which feelings and emotions does the wintertime inspire for you?





Titre: Carnaval de Québec

Année: 2002

Artiste: M. Hanafi

Photo gracieuseté du Musée international d'art naïf de Magog

Q5

In art, many artists have represented winter scenes. Naïve art artists especially enjoy portraying winter scenes where children are enjoying the cold outdoors, either playing hockey, throwing snowballs, skiing, sliding or ice skating. For example, the image above is a naïve painting beautifully representing the Winter Carnival Celebrations in Quebec City.

Other artists including Clarence Gagnon, A.Y. Jackson, Marc-Aurèle de Foy Suzor Côté and Frederic Coburn have painted winter landscapes numerous times. To give an example, M. Coburn is renowned for his depictions of horse-drawn sleighs and the logging industry in the Quebec Eastern Townships area.

Do you know any paintings or artists that painted winter scenes?

Q6

In science, winter has played a central role in housing, transportation and architecture. For instance, houses are typically built in a way that will allow for snow to easily fall off the roof. Another example is the snowmobile which was invented in Valcourt, Quebec. Lastly, different methods have been developed to keep houses warm: coal, wood, electricity and gas systems.

How is your house heated?



Winter traditions in your community

What are the winter traditions and influences on culture in your community?

Ask your grandparents, parents, aunt or uncle what they love most about winter. How did they enjoy winter when they were young? What sports did they play? What music do they associate with wintertime? Which foods? Which movies? Are there any special songs?

STEP 1

Prepare an interview questionnaire. You can use the themes and examples presented above to prepare questions. Prepare approximately 15 questions.

STEP 2

Conduct an interview with a family member. The interview should last about 10-15 minutes.

STEP 3

Prepare a 5-minute presentation and share your findings with your class. You can support your presentation with multimedia, posters, objects or anything else that can illustrate what you discussed with your family member.

Tip! Try to be original and present elements that might be new or unknown to your classmates.

DID YOU KNOW?

When Jacques Cartier spent his first winter in Canada, First Nations were the ones sharing knowledge about survival in the wintertime. For instance, they would be able to prevent and treat scurvy with Vitamin C. First Nations were also well-equipped for winter and would use snowshoes, animal furs, moccasins, ingenious housing and insulation techniques. You may also recall that the Inuits built igloos which would keep the cold out and the warmth in!



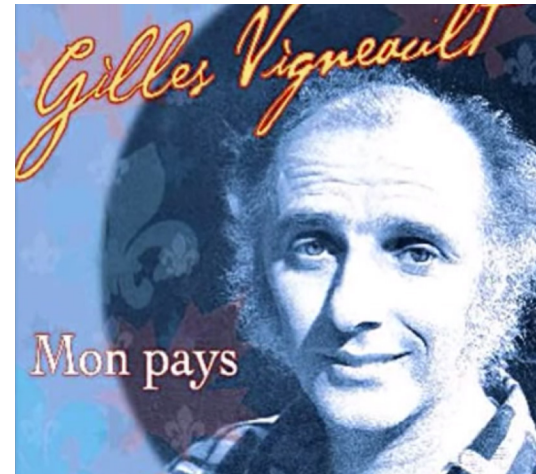
Winter traditions in your community

Magical at times, long and cold on other occasions, the winter season inspires different moods and Quebecois artists have long explored these different experiences. In the song “*Mon pays ce n’est pas un pays, c’est l’hiver*”, Gilles Vigneault poetically sings about winter, using metaphors, rhymes and a folk melody to convey his winter experience.

Listen carefully to the following song and fill in the blanks!

Mon Pays

Gilles Vigneault - <http://youtu.be/AimhTD5oMEY>



Mon pays ce n’est pas un pays, c’est l’hiver
 Mon jardin ce n’est pas un jardin, c’est la plaine
 Mon chemin ce n’est pas un chemin, c’est la neige
 Mon pays ce n’est pas un pays, c’est l’hiver

Dans la blanche cérémonie
 Où la neige au vent se marie
 Dans ce pays de poudrerie
 Mon père a fait bâtir maison
 Et je m’en vais être fidèle
 A sa manière, à son modèle
 La chambre d’amis sera telle
 Qu’on viendra des autres saisons
 Pour se bâtir à côté d’elle

Mon pays ce n’est pas un pays, c’est l’hiver
 Mon refrain ce n’est pas un refrain, c’est rafale
 Ma maison ce n’est pas ma maison, c’est froidure
 Mon pays ce n’est pas un pays, c’est l’hiver
 De ce grand pays solitaire
 Je crie avant que de me taire
 À tous les hommes de la terre
 Ma maison c’est votre maison
 Entre ses quatre murs de glace

Je mets mon temps et mon espace
 A préparer le feu, la place
 Pour les humains de l’horizon
 Et les humains sont de ma race

Mon pays ce n’est pas un pays, c’est l’hiver
 Mon jardin ce n’est pas un jardin, c’est la plaine
 Mon chemin ce n’est pas un chemin, c’est la neige
 Mon pays ce n’est pas un pays, c’est l’hiver

Mon pays ce n’est pas un pays, c’est l’envers
 D’un pays qui n’était ni pays ni patrie
 Ma chanson ce n’est pas une chanson, c’est ma vie
 C’est pour toi que je veux posséder mes hivers

DID YOU KNOW?

Gilles Vigneault was born in 1928 and is a Quebec singer, song-writer, poet and author. He has written over 400 poems which have become songs for the most part. “*Mon pays, ce n’est pas un pays c’est l’hiver*” has become a famous exclamation during the cold winter times.

Additional Questions for Group Discussion

Q1 Can you identify rhymes in the text?

Mon **pays** ce n'est pas un **pays**, c'est **l'hiver**
 Mon **jardin** ce n'est pas un **jardin**, c'est la **plaine**
 Mon **chemin** ce n'est pas un **chemin**, c'est la **neige**
 Mon **pays** ce n'est pas un **pays**, c'est **l'hiver**

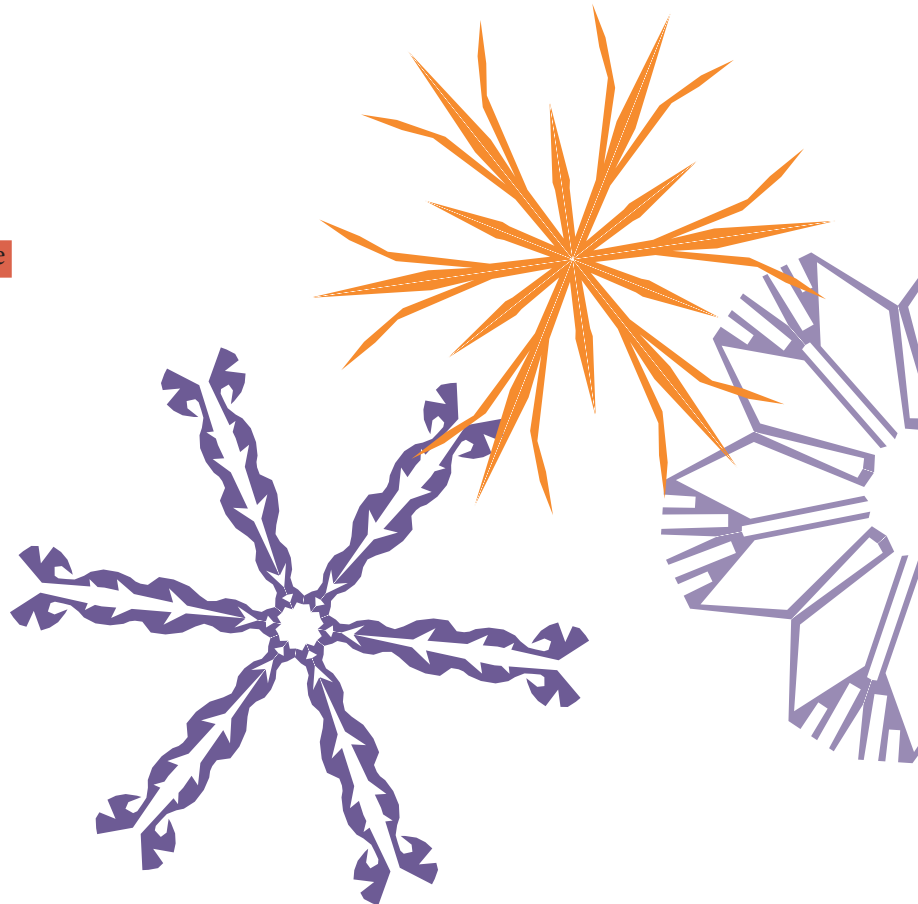
Dans la blanche cérémonie
 Où la neige au vent se marie
 Dans ce **pays** de poudrerie
 Mon père a fait bâtir **maison**
 Et je m'en vais être **fidèle**
 A sa manière, à son **modèle**
 La chambre d'amis sera **telle**
 Qu'on viendra des autres **saisons**
 Pour se bâtir à côté d'**elle**

Mon **pays** ce n'est pas un **pays**, c'est **l'hiver**
 Mon **jardin** ce n'est pas un **jardin**, c'est la **plaine**
 Mon **chemin** ce n'est pas un **chemin**, c'est la **neige**
 Mon **pays** ce n'est pas un **pays**, c'est **l'hiver**

De ce grand **pays** **solitaire**
 Je crie avant que de me **taire**
 À tous les hommes de la **terre**
 Ma **maison** c'est votre **maison**
 Entre ses quatre murs de **glace**
 Je mets mon temps et mon **espace**
 A préparer le feu, la **place**
 Pour les humains de l'**horizon**
 Et les humains sont de ma **race**

Mon **pays** ce n'est pas un **pays**, c'est **l'hiver**
 Mon **jardin** ce n'est pas un **jardin**, c'est la **plaine**
 Mon **chemin** ce n'est pas un **chemin**, c'est la **neige**
 Mon **pays** ce n'est pas un **pays**, c'est **l'hiver**

Mon **pays** ce n'est pas un **pays**, c'est **l'envers**
 D'un **pays** qui n'était ni **pays** ni **patrie**
 Ma **chanson** ce n'est pas ma **chanson**, c'est ma **vie**
 C'est pour toi que je veux posséder mes **hivers**



Q2 What types of rhymes are used?

Rhymes can be expressed in so many different ways. They can be defined by nature of similarity, by relation to stress pattern or by position in the line for instance. Here are a few examples to help you analyze the text with your students.

RHYMES DEFINED BY NATURE OF SIMILARITY

- An **identical rhyme** is when a word rhymes with itself.

Mon **pays** ce n'est pas un **pays**, c'est **l'hiver**
 Mon **jardin** ce n'est pas un **jardin**, c'est la **plaine**
 Mon **chemin** ce n'est pas un **chemin**, c'est la **neige**
 Mon **pays** ce n'est pas un **pays**, c'est **l'hiver**

- A **perfect, full or true rhyme** is when the sounds are exactly the same.

Dans la blanche cérémonie
 Où la neige au vent se marie
 Dans ce pays de poudrerie

- An **imperfect rhyme**, which can also be named a slant rhyme, a half rhyme, an approximate rhyme, a near rhyme, an off rhyme or an oblique rhyme refers to rhymes that do not reproduce exactly the same sound.

Mon **jardin** ce n'est pas un **jardin**, c'est la **plaine**
 Mon **chemin** ce n'est pas un **chemin**, c'est la **neige**

- A **consonant rhyme** occurs when a consonant sound is repeated with different vowels.

A sa **ma**nière, à son **mo**dèle

[...]

Mon refrain ce n'est pas un refrain, c'est **rafale**
 Ma maison ce n'est pas ma maison, c'est **froidure**

In this last example, the « f » sound is repeated.

RHYMES DEFINED BY RELATION TO STRESS PATTERN

- A **one-syllable rhyme** is the norm in which a rhyme occurs on the final stressed syllables.

La chambre d'amis sera **telle**
 Qu'on viendra des autres saisons
 Pour se bâtir à côté d'**elle**

- A **double-syllable rhyme** occurs when the two syllables have matching sounds.

Mon père a fait bâtir **maison**
 Et je m'en vais être fidèle
 A sa manière, à son modèle
 La chambre d'amis sera telle
 Qu'on viendra des autres **saisons**

Q2 What types of rhymes are used?**RHYMES DEFINED BY POSITION:**

- An **end rhyme or terminal rhyme** is a standard rhyme that occurs at the end of the verse.

De ce grand pays solitaire
 Je crie avant que de me taire
 À tous les hommes de la terre

An **internal rhyme** occurs within a line.

Mon jardin ce n'est pas un jardin, c'est la plaine

- A **medial rhyme** occurs within a line and the end of this same line.

Dans ce pays de poudrerie

- An **interlace rhyme** can follow an ABAB pattern or an ABBA pattern.

Mon pays ce n'est pas un pays, c'est l'hiver	A
Mon jardin ce n'est pas un jardin, c'est la plaine	B
Mon chemin ce n'est pas un chemin, c'est la neige	B
Mon pays ce n'est pas un pays, c'est l'hiver	A

Q3 How many syllables are there in the refrain?

The following paragraph represents the refrain which is repeated throughout the poem. For each verse (each line), there are 12 syllables. The syllables are determined by the sound and musicality of the poem.

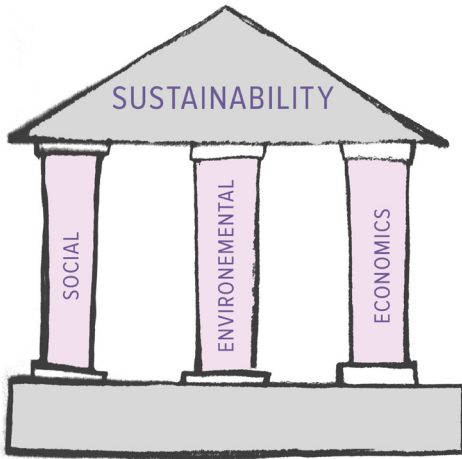
Mon / pa / ys / ce / n'est / pas / un / pa / ys, / c'est / l'hi / ver	12 syllables
Mon / jar / din / ce / n'est / pas / un / jar / din, / c'est / la / plaine	12 syllables
Mon / che / min / ce / n'est / pas / un / che / min, / c'est / la / neige	12 syllables
Mon / pa / ys / ce / n'est / pas / un / pa / ys, / c'est / l'hi / ver	12 syllables

Q4 Can you identify alexandrine?

You just did! An alexandrine is a verse made up of 12 syllables.

Meeting the challenges for a sustainable future

Since 2007, the Winter Carnival has a green committee that seeks to minimize the environmental impact of the Carnival and develops guidelines based on the three pillars of sustainable development:



Social: This pillar is concerned with equal rights and opportunities for everyone.

Environmental: This pillar is concerned with the protection of natural resources, the protection of the climate and the protection of biodiversity.

Economic system: This pillar is concerned with the equal distribution of wealth, in both public, private and non-governmental sectors.

According to the OECD, “All of the economic, social and environmental systems must be simultaneously sustainable in and of themselves. Satisfying any one of these three sustainability systems without also satisfying the others is deemed insufficient.”

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. Bruntland report (1987)

Imagine that you are organizing one of the largest Carnivals in the world, you expect between 500 000 and 600 000 visitors in a few weeks’ time, and the event is taking place in the wintertime...

What should you keep in mind to ensure that your event is environmentally friendly and sustainable? Based on the information provided above, design your very own carnival sustainable development program.

Form groups of 3-4 students. Together, discuss the meaning of the three pillars of sustainability. For each pillar, decide together on one green action to include in your sustainable development program. After 30 minutes (approximately 10 minutes per pillar), elect one team representative who will present the plan to the rest of the class.

Hint! You can take a look at the Carnival’s sustainability program to gather some ideas!
www.carnaval.qc.ca/en/about/green-actions/

What will you see on tour?

The City of Quebec has developed a great application!

We recommend taking a look at one of the 40 short videos that showcase the city’s cultural and historical heritage. Take a look at **Video 2** “*Escouade des neiges*” and learn about the snow removal process on the steep Quebec City roofs. You can also watch **video 15** which explains what “*Canot à glace*” is. These short clips are in French, so they’ll give you a chance to familiarize yourself with the Quebecois accent!

Here is the link, check it out!

<http://youtu.be/NqOV1xBtt9Y?list=PLsMIW6U23M8k3DBp6LWieQp3KPUjOzLYA>

Tip for teachers! Get the app on your phone before going on tour!



DÉCOUVRIR QUÉBEC

par Ville de Québec



Post-tour Activity: Winter Carnival Brochure

Did you have a blast at the Winter Carnival? It's time to transform your experience into a travel brochure! Create a lively brochure in French! And share what the Quebec City Winter Carnival is all about!

STEP 1 – CONTENT RESEARCH

- List the 5 highlights of your tour at the Winter Carnival. For instance, it could be:
 - 1) The Carnival Parade
 - 2) Eating poutine
 - 3) Walking in the snow-covered streets of Old Quebec
 - 4) Admiring the ice-sculptures
 - 5) Sliding down the snow-covered hills
- Find travel brochures in your neighborhood. What information do they include?
- Visit the Winter Carnival website, the Quebec City website or any other tourism website that may provide you with technical information about the event and the city of Quebec.

STEP 2 – IMAGE SEARCH

- Take a look at your travel pictures and select the best ones to go along with your content.
- Should you include a map? Many maps are available on the internet. Maybe you came across one during your content research?

STEP 3 – CREATING THE BROCHURE

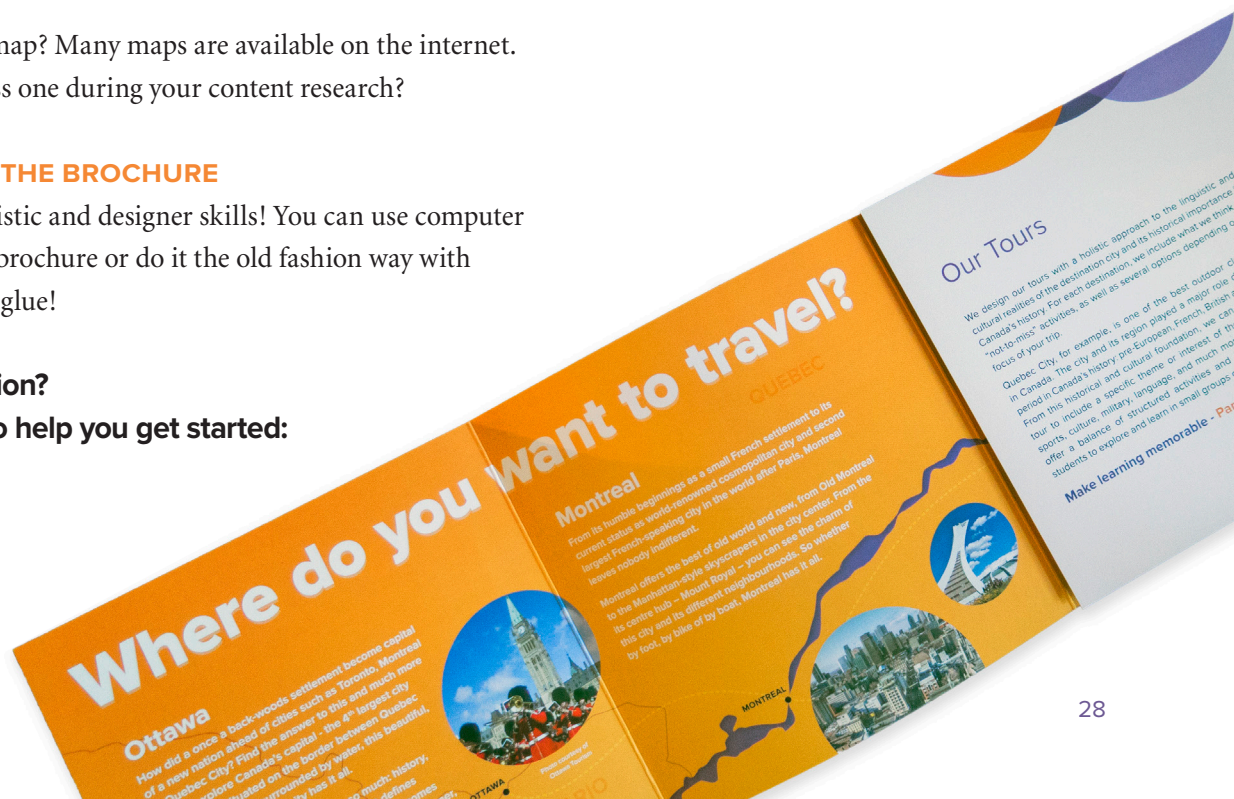
It's time to test your artistic and designer skills! You can use computer software to create your brochure or do it the old fashion way with cardboard, scissors and glue!

Need a little inspiration?

Here's an example to help you get started:

TIPS FOR TEACHERS

- You may want to divide the class into small groups of 3 or 4 for this activity.
- Why not showcase the brochures in the school corridors?
- The travel brochures with pictures can be exhibited during a parent-teacher night.
- The travel brochures could also be done digitally and shared on your school's website.
- Why not make it a bilingual poster?



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Educational activities by Nathalie Legault-Forest

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See you soon!

