

a Guided Visit
for **Young People**
6 - 13 years

**16 AND 17
SEPTEMBER
2017**

#J&P

**EUROPEAN
HERITAGE
DAYS**

**AT THE
SORBONNE**



La Sorbonne

Hello !

Welcome to the Sorbonne.

My name is Rubis. I am your guide,
follow me !

Before we start the visit, let me introduce my
beloved master. He played a major part in the fame of
the Sorbonne. He had his tomb built there. You will see
it at the end of our visit.



A Solve the picture puzzle to find his name.

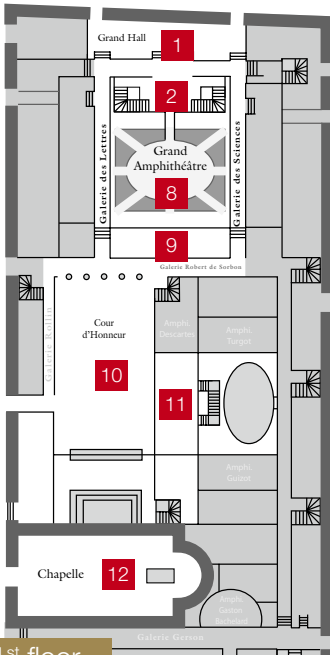
Find the French words that match the following pictures
or signs and then read them aloud:



His name is ...

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Visiting Map



Grand Hall ► 1

Do you know where the name 'Sorbonne' comes from?

When it was created in the Middle Ages, the Sorbonne was one of the theological colleges of the University of Paris. His founder's name was Robert de Sorbon.

It has undergone various transformations since it was built. There are three main periods:

- > the very first building was built in 13th century. Nothing is left of it.
- > in 1635, the Cardinal Richelieu, then Head of the Collège de Sorbonne, engaged French architect* Jacques Lemercier for the design and construction of a new building, adapted to the era's requirements and taste. Only the Chapel now survives.
- > at the end of the 19th century, French architect Henri-Paul Népoux designed and built the Sorbonne as you see it today.

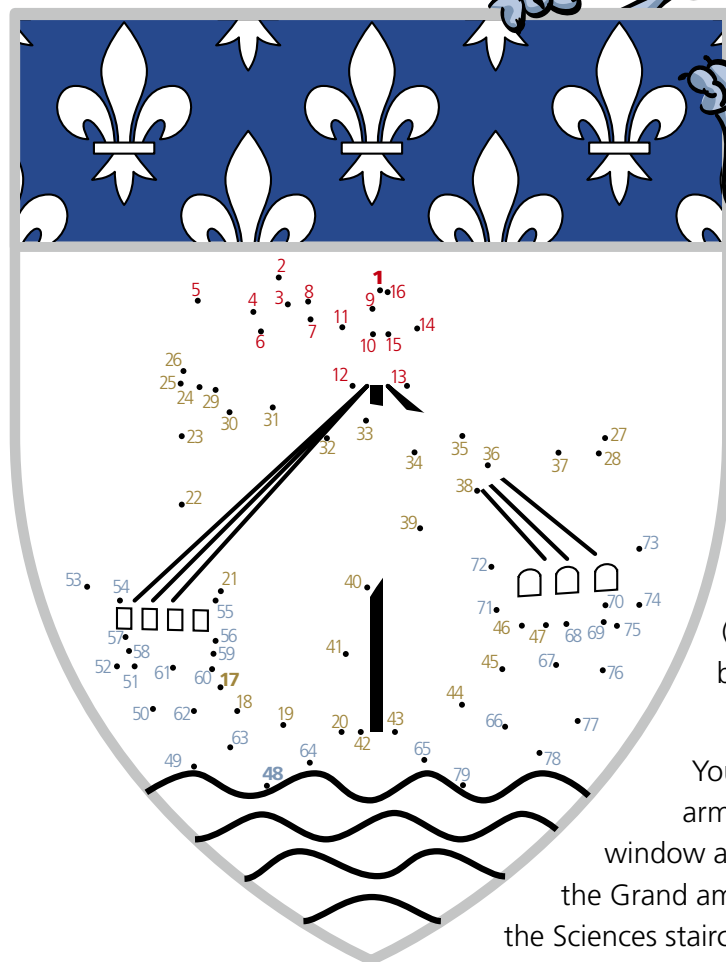
Nowadays, the Sorbonne is a national and international symbol for French academia.

It houses several universities, a library, the headquarters of *the Académie de Paris** and the Chancellery of the Universities of Paris*.

It is divided into two parts: an area for the Sciences and another one for the Arts and Letters as a tribute to the medieval Paris University which included these two great academic fields among others.

Peristyle* bas ►2

B Connect the dots from 1 to 16
then from 17 to 47
and finally from 48 to 79



You are now looking at the coat of arms of the City of Paris and its motto « *Fluctuat nec mergitur* » » ('tossed by the waves but does not sink and stays afloat').

You can see this coat of arms on a stained glass* window above the entrance to the Grand amphitheatre, between the Sciences staircase and the Arts and Letters staircase. This stained glass window

is a reminder of the time when the building belonged to the City of Paris which contributed to the reconstruction of the Sorbonne at the end of the 19th century. The Sorbonne was inscribed on the National heritage* list on

Sept. 30th, 1975.

The Arts and Letters staircase ► 3

This magnificent grand staircase has a wrought iron ramp bearing the coats of arms of all the cities that, in 1885, had a local education authority.

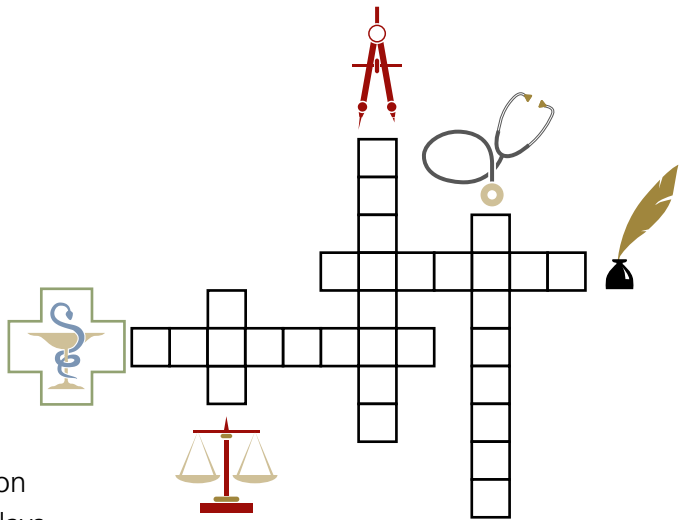
Can you find the coat of arms of the city of Paris?



The Salon Richelieu ► 4

In this regal *salon*, or function room, decorated with portraits of the Richelieu family, you can see the ceremonial maces* of the five original faculties. These maces were crafted by Jean-Baptiste Claude Odier who received several prestigious commissions from Emperor Napoleon 1st.

C Write the names of the five original faculties in the grid below.



In the Middle Ages, a wooden mace was a symbol of authority but could also be used as a fighting weapon in case of attack. Nowadays, they have only retained their symbolic function and are carried at the head of processions opening important university ceremonies.

The Grand Salon ► 5

or grand function room



Look at the coffered ceiling. It has pendants decorated with the coats of arms of cities in France which, in 1885, were endowed with a *lycée*.

This is a reminder that the *Recteur*^{*}, besides being in charge of higher studies, is also in charge of primary and secondary education. His is responsible for the whole educational system and schooling in an '*académie*'^{*}, from pre-primary schools to universities

The Salle des Commissions ► 6

formerly a ceremonial dining-room

History has left its mark on the Sorbonne. On the right hand side of the room, look at the painting representing an orchard by the seaside by Jean-Francis Auburtin.

It shows small rips, the traces of two bullets fired in August 1944 during the battle for the Liberation of Paris .



Peristyle* ►7

● The 'ghosts'

D Find the 'ghosts' of the Sorbonne. They can be seen in the paintings representing the history of the Sciences.

They are 'repentirs' or changes made during the execution of a painting. Théobald Chartran changed his mind while painting and decided to paint over and delete some characters he had included in his original sketch.



● The statue representing the Republic

Many symbols can be seen in this statue.

The republic is personified by a powerful looking woman with a generous figure, the signs of strength and fertility*.

It is sitting and holds a sword pointing to the ground in its right hand which symbolizes tolerance* and in its left hand a small effigy of Minerva, goddess of the Arts and of the Sciences.

It is wearing a Phrygian cap* (a symbol of the Revolution) and a laurel wreath (the symbol for achievement and victory). This statue is listed as a monument of the City of Paris and is a reminder of the role played by the State when the Sorbonne was reconstructed.



Grand Amphitheatre ►8

E Spot the seven errors in *Le Bois Sacré - The Sacred Wood of Knowledge* by Puvis de Chavannes painted in 1889.



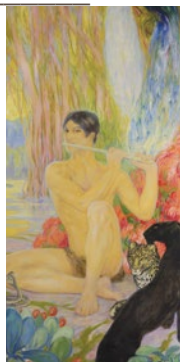
The Salle des Autorités ►9

or 'Authorities Room', the entryway into the Grand Amphitheatre

F The motto of the Sorbonne is inscribed on one of the doors in this room. Can you see it?

Write it down: _____

In this room are also displayed works of art by the only woman painter who was commissioned to execute decorations for the Sorbonne. Her name was Hélène-Clémentine Dufau. Her allegorical murals represent the sciences that were developing at the beginning of the 20th century. For instance, the painting entitled *Zoology* shows a man charming animals with his flute so that he can approach and learn to know them.



Hall to the amphitheatres ► 10

G This hall leads to several amphitheatres that were named after various personalities. Write down the name of one of them:

● Printing press



Do you know that from 1470 to 1473, the first printing press was installed in the Sorbonne ? Can you find the plaque commemorating this fact ?

The Cour d'honneur ► 11

or main courtyard

● Sun dial

Look at the north facade of the courtyard. It bears a sun dial. It is a device that uses the position of the Sun in the sky to tell the time. You can tell the time by looking at the shadow cast by the Sun as it shines on the pointer.

● Question-and-answer game

H A white double dotted line was painted on the cobbled stones in the centre of the Cour d'honneur in February 1902. Can you guess what this line marks?

The tomb of Richelieu ► 12

The Cardinal de Richelieu laid the first stone of the Sorbonne Chapel in 1635. The Chapel was to be completed in 1642, the year of his death. It has been a National heritage listed building since Feb. 10th 1887.

Richelieu's niece commissioned François Girardin to sculpt his tomb. The monument was started in 1657 and completed some twenty years later in 1694 ! It is regarded as a major masterpiece of funerary art.

I Look above the tomb. What can you see?

You're right, it is the hat which is part of a Cardinal's formal uniform. After a Cardinal's funeral, it is traditionally suspended above his tomb. When it falls, it is said that its owner has entered heaven.

Your visit of the Sorbonne ends here.

It's been a pleasure for me to be your guide. I hope we meet again soon.



Useful words

'Académie': an educational district under the supervision of the Ministry of National Education, and of Higher Studies and Research,

'The Académie de Paris': education authority in charge of an educational district

Architect: a person who designs buildings and guides and controls their construction

Chancellery of the Universities of Paris: authority in charge of all universities and places of higher education in Paris

Fertility: the ability to reproduce (a fertile tree; a fertile land) / the ability to be intellectually productive (a fertile idea; a fertile imagination)

Funerary sculpture: a sculpted work of art adorning a grave or a tomb

Mace: a staff of metal or wood with a decorative head in various shapes or sculpted material

National heritage listing: a building, monument, or collection of objects (furniture, paintings) that are protected by preservation legislation because of their historical, artistic and architectural or technical and scientific value.

Peristyle: a continuous row of columns surrounding a building or enclosing a court

Phrygian cap: a headdress that was adopted by the Revolutionaries during the French Revolution (1789-1795). It was then called the "red cap".

The 'recteur' is a higher civil servant and ministry representative in charge of the whole educational system and schooling in an 'académie', from pre-primary schools to universities

Stained glass: an art and a craft where the artist/craftsman arranges pieces of coloured glass to form patterns or pictures.

Tolerance: the ability to accept opinions or ways of life that are different from one's own:

Wrought iron: a type of iron that has been manually worked while hot and shaped into a variety of forms and designs

I - The hat worn by cardinals

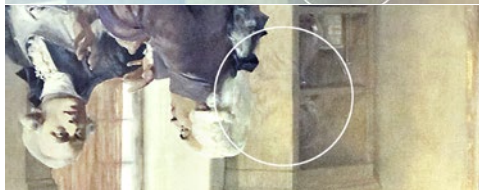
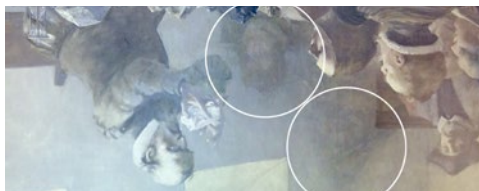
H - The location of the chapel of Robert de Sorbon, built in 1326

G - Louis Liard, Richelieu

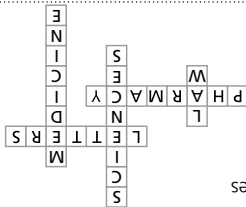
F - « Hic et ubique terrarum » Here and everywhere on Earth



E - Les 7 erreurs



D - Examples of 'ghosts'



C - The five original faculties



B - The Coat of Arms of the city of Paris

A - Cardinal de Richelieu

Solutions



European Heritage Days at the Sorbonne

45, rue des écoles, 75005 Paris
Métro: Cluny - La Sorbonne.

Opening hours

Saturday 16 & Sunday 17 september 2017
10 am - 5'30 pm (last entrance)).

Conferences about Sorbonne history: at 11 am and 3 pm

More information:



SorbonneFr



@SorbonneFr

www.sorbonne.fr

www.bibliotheque.sorbonne.fr

- Guided tour: visites.sorbonne@ac-paris.fr

- Sorbonne's shop :

17, rue de la Sorbonne - 75005 Paris

10, rue de la Sorbonne - 75005 Paris

- Metro: ligne 10: Cluny-la Sorbonne

RER B: Luxembourg

RER C: Saint-Michel

- Bus: lignes 21, 27, 38, 63, 85, 86 or 87

- Vélib Station: 5, rue de la Sorbonne

#JEP



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