

Les Traditions De Pâques

Easter Traditions in France

twinkl

The background of the slide is a repeating pattern of colorful Easter eggs. The eggs are decorated with various patterns including polka dots, stripes, and zig-zags in colors like green, purple, yellow, and blue. They are arranged in a grid-like fashion around the central text boxes.

- **Les Traditions De Pâques**
Easter Traditions
mardi 23 mars

L'objectif:

- I can discuss Easter traditions in different countries.
- I can use a French/English dictionary to find new words.

Introduction



What does
Easter
mean to me?



United
Kingdom



Pâques



Easter activities in France begin more than a month before Easter itself.

Many cities celebrate **carnival**, when there are street parties, dressing up, parades and lots of fun during a period of two or even three weeks!

The tradition of carnival is thought to have originated in the city of **Nice**, in the south of France.



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Pâques



Carnival ends with a huge **party** called Mardi Gras.

People wear fancy costumes and **masks**, and play tricks on each other!

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Mardi Gras

- The carnival period finishes with *Mardi Gras*. It acts as the end of the carnival and it is known as Shrove Tuesday in English.
- It is the last day when you can eat everything you want before the start of Lent.



Mardi Gras



- Children often celebrate *Carnaval* and *Mardi Gras* together.
- They can dress up to go to school or wear a mask.



Pâques



On Mardi Gras, everyone eats lots of **doughnuts**, **pancakes** and waffles.

What's the proper name of the special day when we eat pancakes in the UK?
Do you know why?

Doughnuts and pancakes use up all the **rich foods** such as sugar, butter, eggs and flour, ones that people try not to eat during Lent, which comes next.



Pâques



The next day is the first day of **Lent**.

This day is called Mercredi des Cendres, when many people in France will go to church.

In the church, priests smear **ashes** on worshippers' heads, to remind them to be sorry for what they have done wrong.

Lent is a period of forty days when people **fast**.

Le dimanche des Rameaux



Palm Sunday (*le dimanche des Rameaux*) is the Sunday before Easter and it marks the beginning of the Holy Week.

Palm leaves (often tied into crosses) are given in churches to the worshipers.

Pâques



back

Les cloches volantes (the flying bells) is a legend told at Easter in France which says that on Good Friday, all the church bells fly to Rome. When they fly back they are said to scatter Easter eggs and chocolate treats.

Palm Sunday is the beginning of 'Holy Week', which leads up to Easter itself.

On Thursday, all the **church bells** in France fall silent.

The story is that all the **bells grow wings** and fly away to Rome, in Italy, where they visit the Pope to be blessed.

On Easter Sunday morning, the bells fly back to France, scattering **chocolate eggs**, treats and goodies for all the children!

Les Cloches Volantes

Les Cloches de Pâques, or 'Easter bells', is a popular tradition in France. No church bells are rung from Good Friday to Easter Sunday in mourning for Jesus' crucifixion.

It is said that on Good Friday, the bells in France fly to the Vatican in Rome where the Pope blesses them. They then return on Easter Sunday, bringing with them chocolate eggs which are dropped in gardens.

Then, on Easter Sunday morning, children will run out into the garden to find their chocolate eggs, bunnies and chickens. The church bells ring again.

Chocolate bells are sold in the shops, to remember this tradition.



Pâques



Sunday is Easter Day –
Le Jour de Pâques.



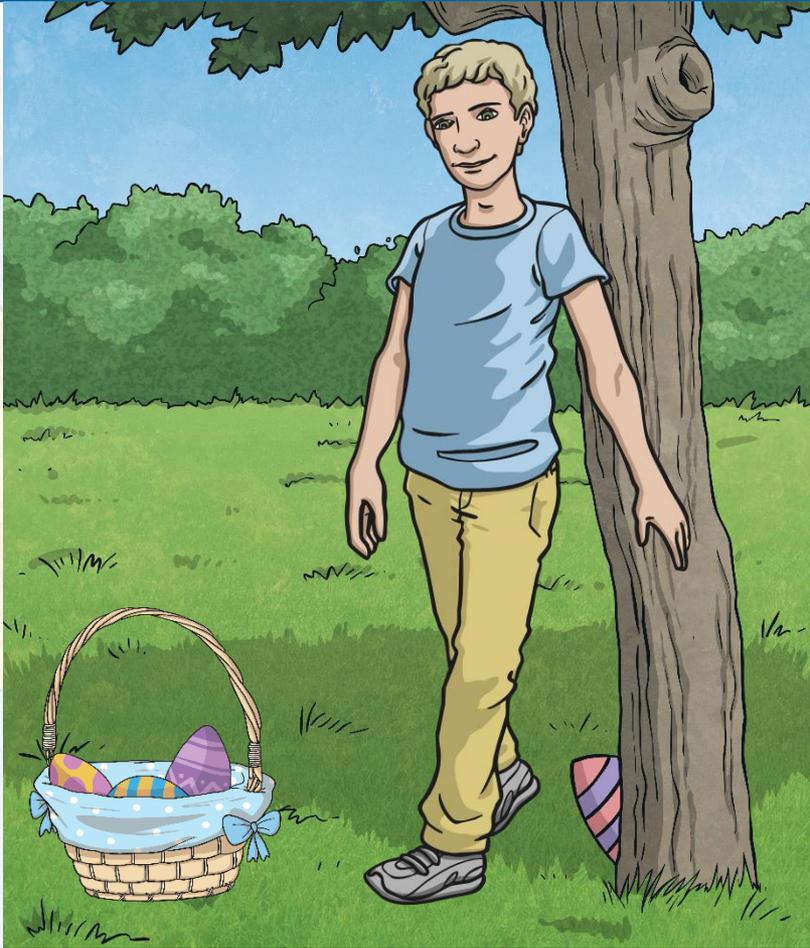
Children enjoy lots of games,
including **Easter egg hunts!**



Each child carries a special **basket / un panier** to collect the chocolate eggs that the bells (or the Easter Bunny) have hidden.



Easter Egg Hunts

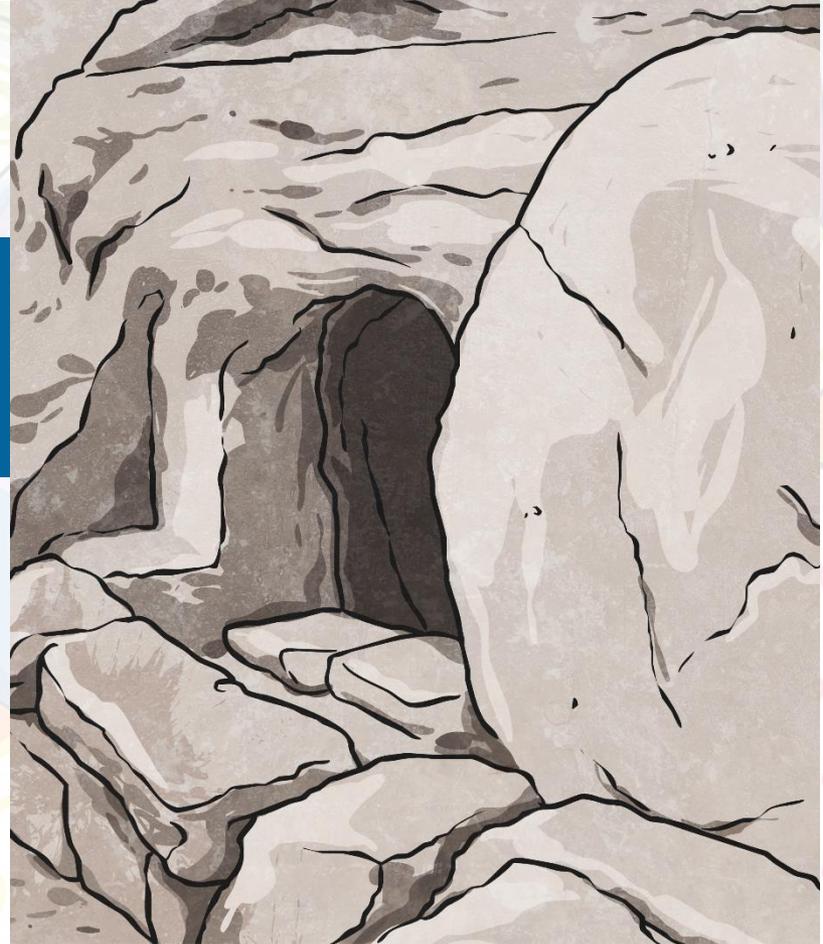


Many people in France join in with Easter egg hunts. In the grounds of the Château de Vaux-le-Vicomte, which is just outside Paris, the largest egg hunt in France is held. Tens of thousands of eggs are hidden for children and adults to find.

Rolling Eggs

In some parts of France, people join in the contest of egg rolling. This involves rolling eggs down a slope.

The winning egg, which remains intact, represents the stone which was rolled away from the tomb where Jesus had been laid after his death.



- The tradition of the Easter eggs dates back from the 4th century.
- The eggs which were not eaten during Lent used to be decorated and then offered for Easter.



- Another tradition on the Saturday evening, is for children to prepare nests in their gardens and houses.
- These nests (*les nids*) are for the Easter bunny who will arrive during the night, bringing chocolate eggs.
- Children leave carrots for the Easter bunny (*le lapin de Pâques* or *le lièvre de Pâques*).



- There is generally an enormous amount of delicious food to eat.
- French people spend a lot of the day eating with the whole family altogether.
- It is a very special and happy day.
- *Bon appétit!*



Omelettes at Easter

Many years ago, church law banned Christians from eating eggs during Lent – the forty days and nights before Easter Sunday. This meant that hens carried on laying eggs but no one was using them.

On Easter Sunday, people would make omelettes to use up the eggs. This tradition still continues today.

Legend told that, if the first thing you ate on Easter Sunday was an egg that had been laid on Good Friday, you would be protected from illness until the next Easter.



Napoleon and Omelettes

In Bessières, near Toulouse in France, it is a tradition for the townspeople to make a huge omelette.



This is because Napoleon Bonaparte and his army stayed for a night near the town. After Napoleon had eaten his omelette, made by the innkeeper, he ordered the people of the town to collect all the eggs they had and make an enormous omelette for his army.

- People traditionally eat roast lamb (*l'agneau*).
- There are lots of vegetables, for example, potatoes (*les pommes de terre*).
- The lamb is seen as a symbol of Jesus who gave himself as an offering to God for the sins of the world.



- If a baby is born around Easter-time, the name chosen for the baby might be Pascal, meaning 'belonging to Easter'.





1. The French for “Shrove Tuesday” is...

- a. Mardi Gras
- b. Carnaval
- c. Mardi des crêpes



2. What happens in France on Shrove Tuesday?

- a. There is no school
- b. People eat a special type of bread
- c. Children wear fancy dress



- a. le dimanche des Rameaux
- b. le dimanche de Pâques
- c. le dimanche du chocolat



- a. Paquet
- b. Pâques
- c. Papillon



- a. printemps
- b. été
- c. hiver



- a. an Easter card
- b. an Easter bunny
- c. an Easter egg



7. What is *le lièvre de Pâques*?

- a. the Easter parade
- b. the Easter bunny
- c. the Easter dinner

8. According to the French tradition, where do all the church bells fly to, at Easter?

- a. Madrid
- b. Paris
- c. Rome



9. “The flying church bells” are called...

- a. les cerfs-volants
- b. les cloches volantes
- c. les oiseaux volants



- a. une chasse aux œufs
- b. un panier d'œufs
- c. une coquille d'œufs



11. What is the word for “a nest”?

- a. un noëud
- b. un nez
- c. un nid



- a. a box of eggs
- b. a basket of eggs
- c. a sack of eggs



13. The traditional meat for Easter Sunday is lamb. The word for “lamb” is...

- a. agneau
- b. anneau
- c. année



1. a
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. c

9. b
10. a
11. c
12. b
13. c
14. a
15. c

FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS
Pâques	
Le printemps	
Les oeufs de Pâques	
Le chocolat	
La chasse aux oeufs	
Le lièvre de Pâques	
Les cloches	
Un nid	
Un panier	

FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS
Pâques	Easter
Le printemps	Spring
Les oeufs de Pâques	Easter eggs
Le chocolat	Chocolate
La chasse aux oeufs	Easter Egg Hunt
Le lièvre de Pâques	Easter bunny
Les cloches	Bells
Un nid	A nest
Un panier	A basket