

EURO-MAG

FRANCE-NORWAY SCHOOL EXCHANGE



DESIGN BY SACHA REVELLE

SCHOOL EXCHANGE

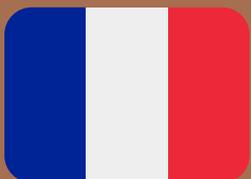
LET US PRESENT OUR PROJECT
AND THE FIRST TRIP :
NORWEGIAN STUDENTS IN FRANCE
IN NOVEMBER 2022 !

HARD-WORKING

READ OUR GROUP WORK ABOUT WWII

CULTURAL ENRICHMENT

FIND OUT OUR CULTURAL
SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES



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PROJECT SUMMARY

We are students in a Euro-Section in History and Geography. Our school, the Ferdinand Buisson high school in Elbeuf, has a partnership, thanks to Erasmus, with two high schools in Trondheim : Melhus and Skjetlein.

All of us have penfriends from Norway ! We started to discuss on social medias in October and the Norwegian students came in France in November (21st to 25th) 2022. We received them in our homes, they had the opportunity to discover our daily life, our culture etc. We made different trips and activities during the week.

Also, we worked together on a common project, to realize posters about history (WWII especially) and to show our cultural similarities and differences.

Enjoy our magazine !

THREE SCHOOLS, ONE EXCHANGE

Melhus High school



556 students

Located in Melhus

General high school

- School day : from 18:15 to 15:30



Ferdinand Buisson High school



- 1200 students
- Located in Elbeuf
- General, technologic and professional highschool
- Schoolday : from 8:00 to 17:10



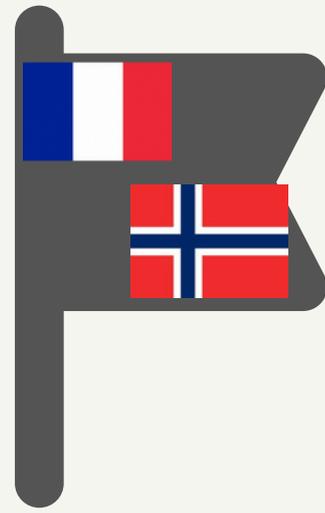
Skjetlein High school



- 350 students
- Located in Leinstrand
- Vocational high school, but focus on agriculture
- Schoolday : from 8:15 to 15:45



Our Schools



Ferdinand Buisson High School

Ferdinand Buisson High School

Built in 1966

Specializes in history, languages and industrial studies

Skjetlein High School

Built in 2019

114 employees

Specializes in technology and industry study and nature use

Skjetlein High School



Melhus high school

Built in 1987

91 employees

Studies vary from, building, sales and service too "regular school"

Melhus High school



THE NORVEGIAN WEEK IN FRANCE

WELCOME TO FRANCE !

European exchange

PARIS !



THE FIRST DAY WAS THE MOST TIRING OF ALL: PLANE + VISIT FROM PARIS BUT ALSO AND WITHOUT A DOUBT THE BEST.

WE WERE ABLE TO DISCOVER EACH OTHER AND DISCOVER THE FRENCH DAILY LIFE AND THE NORMAN WEATHER .



FIRST DINNER !!





Norwegian veteran

U-boats

French and Norwegian
gastronomy

Subjects of
monday afternoon

What french people
says about Norway

May, the 8th

We had to work in pairs with our penfriend to present a subject, we all had a different one. We made posters on Canvas and those who finished in advance could enjoy free time.

BOWLING IN GRAND QUEVILLY



THEN WE WENT TO THE BAR TO TEST SOME FRENCH SPECIALITIES AND WATCH THE FOOTBALL GAME

BEFORE WE WENT TO KFC BECAUSE THEY DON'T HAVE IT IN NORWAY



"Skål!!!"
"Chugg!!!"

"Nam" 😊

WE FINALLY WENT TO THE BOWLING



"Bra gjort!!!"



CAEN MEMORIAL

THE NOVEMBER, 23

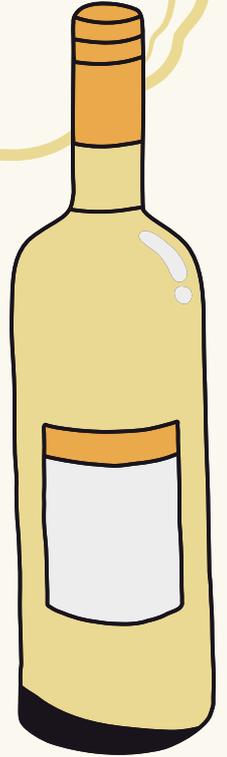
A DAY IMMERSÉD IN THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR AT THE CAEN MEMORIAL WITH THE NORWEGIANS.

THE STUDY HISTORY SO AS NOT TO REPEAT THE MISTAKES OF THE PAST!

WEDNESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER
FAMILY AND FRIENDS
EVENING



"Too much food !
But really good !"

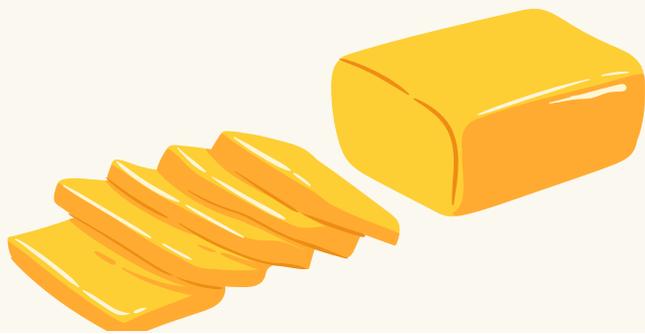


The first "raclette" for the Norwegians

We were 22 French and
Norwegians people, so
we had to split the group



Too many people for only one house





Thursday 24th November

Joan of Arc historial



"I am not afraid; I was born to do this"

1h10 of fun and interactive group visit

WE WALK BETWEEN ROOMS TO FOLLOW THE HISTORY OF JOAN

+: better than Caen, more beautiful and fun (interactive) with pretty scene and magnific view at the top of the tower

-: the norwegian students find this very long and without any sens with the country with comprehension difficulties and a more louder french voice than the english played on the audio



LOVE

shopping in Rouen

shopping one of the best thing in the world



First kfc for norwegian



french restaurant



Big Ben !!



"cathedrale notre dame" of Rouen



At the « Jeanne d'arc » memorial

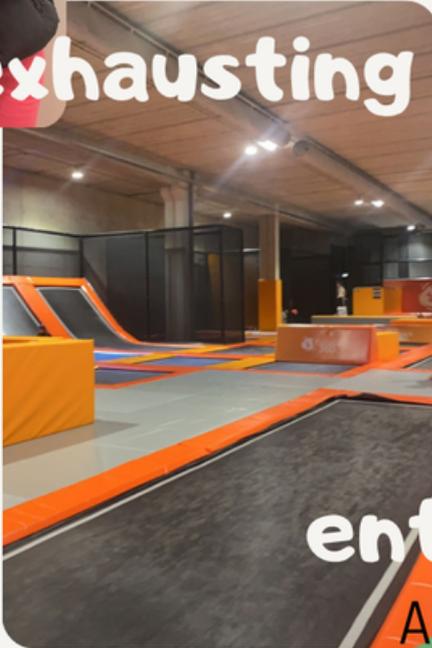
thursday evening



20h30-21h30
5 french
5 norwegians

exhausting

introducing french sign to Oskar



entertaining

Amanda Oskar

Sacha

Margaux

dinner time



foie gras



algerian couscous

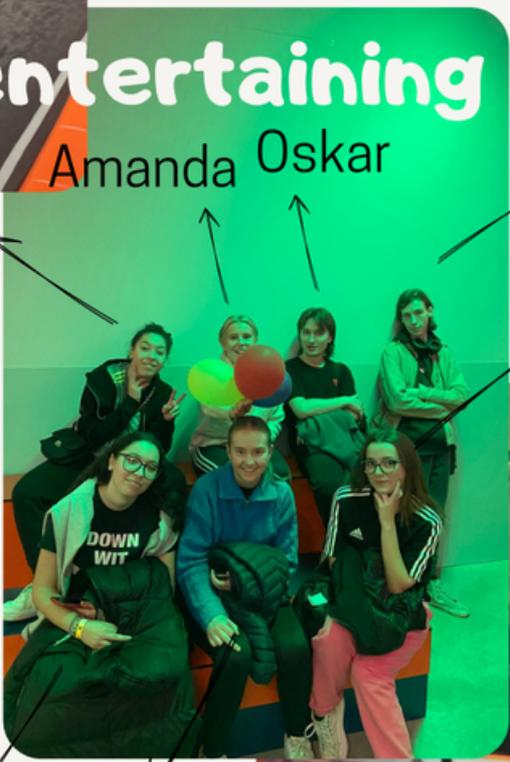


« MAKE EVERYDAY
a
MASTERPIECE »

Trampoline Park

Timing of the evening

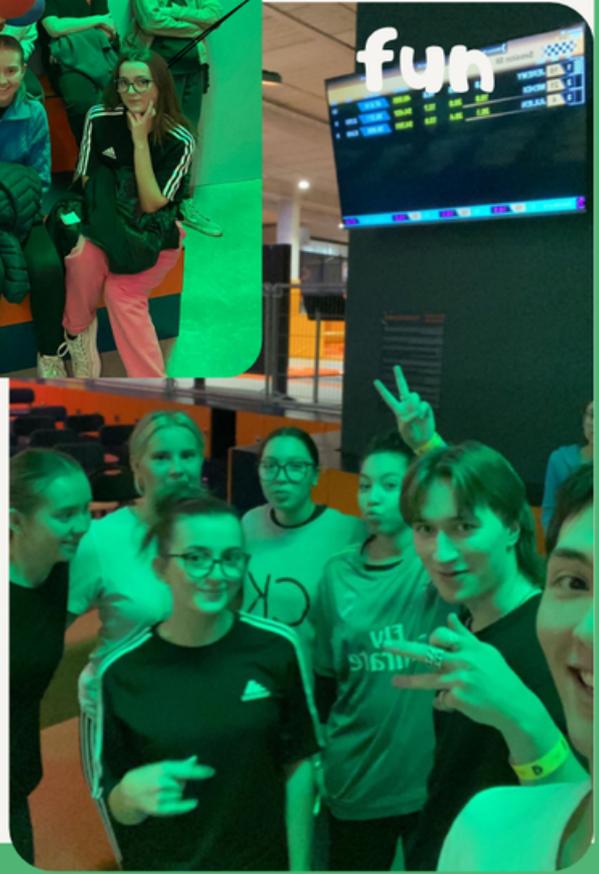
- 7pm Dinner
- 8pm Park
- 10pm Luggages



Nawel

Mellina Aurora

We all reunited to spend some time at the Trampoline Park. It really brought us closer, we spent an amazing time together and really enjoyed our last evening.



IN THE NEXT
PAGES, YOU
WILL FIND
OUR
POSTERS
ABOUT
HISTORY

German girls

when

1940-1945

During the German occupation of Norway

how

judgement:

-forcefully cut hair

-locked away

stripped of nationality and citizenship

public opinion

contagious, traitors, prostitutes, morally corrupt and low standing people.

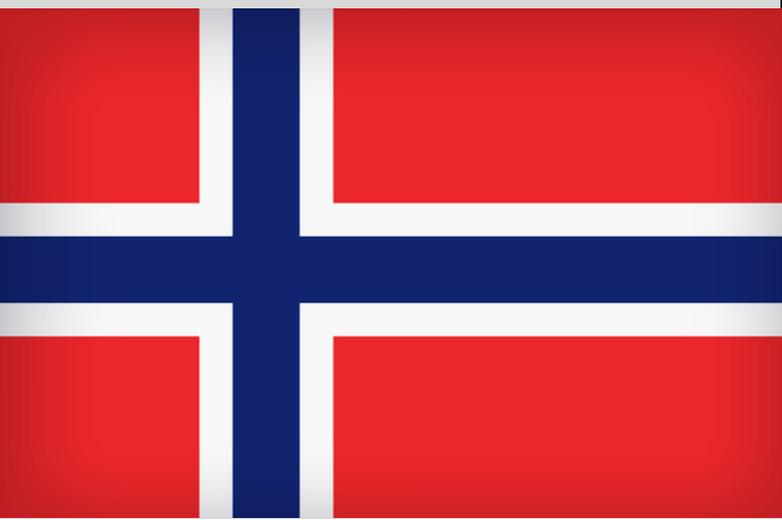
why

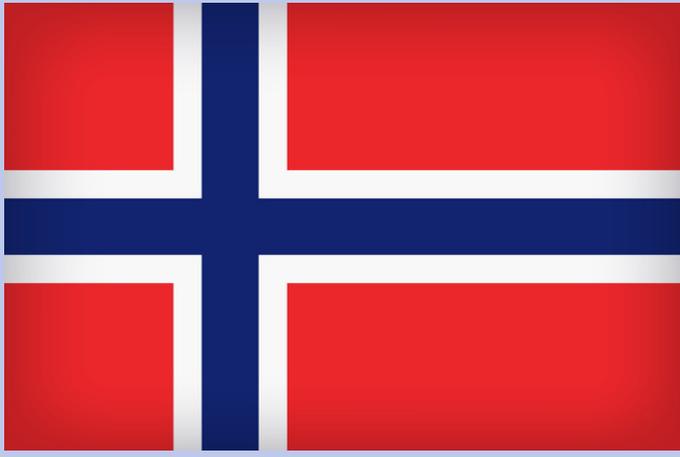
At that time, Norwegian women were considered to be a national affair, they were expected to serve it culturally and biologically, serving another country was seen as a form of treason

who

T

he prime minister did an official apologie during a convention at Oslo in 2018, she even defended the concerned people be saying the norwegian authorities violated the fundamental principle of the rule of law that no one shall be punished without a judgment





WOMEN IN NORWAY DURING THE

NORWEGIAN WOMEN
FALL IN LOVE WITH
GERMAN SOLDIERS

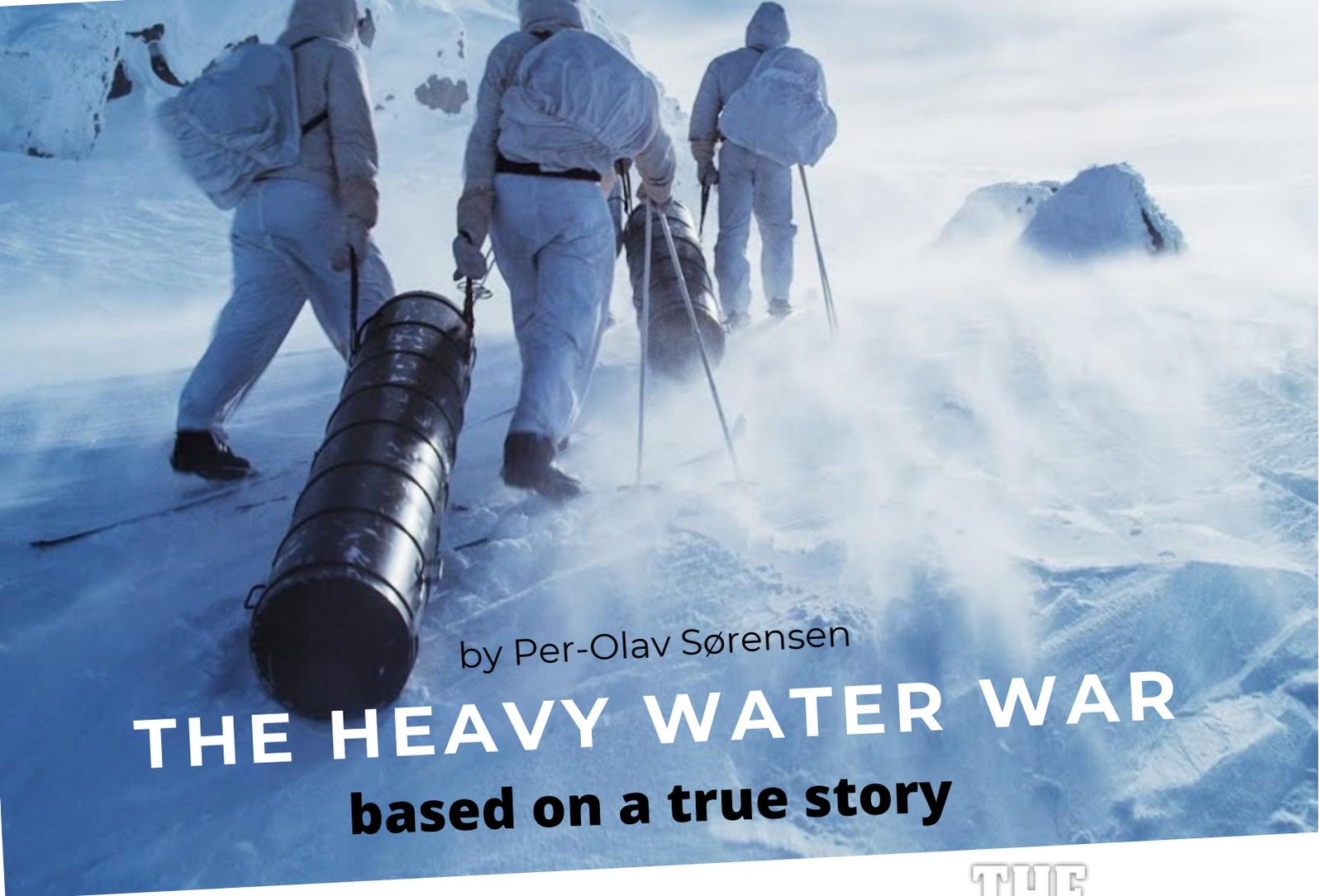
WWII - MILITARY - S
↓



70 years after the WWII
ended the prime
minister in Norway,
Erna Solberg,
apologised for the
unfair treatment of the
women

- ILLEGAL ARRESTATIONS
- JOB DISMISSALS
- STRIPPED OF THEIR NATIONALITY
- ONLY WOMEN WERE PUNISHED
- SOMEONE SHAVED THEIR HAIR





by Per-Olav Sørensen

THE HEAVY WATER WAR

based on a true story

Summary



- It is a Norwegian/Danish/British movie
- WWII (1939-1945)
- He tells about the German nuclear weapon project and the heavy water sabotage in Norway.
- 1943 they blew up the heavy water factory in Norway
- 1944, end of the "war"

Cast:

- Espen Klouman Høiner as Major Leif Tronstad
- Christoph Bach as Werner Heisenberg
- Pip Torrens as Colonel John Skinner
- Wilson Anna Friel as Captain Julie Smith





8 MAY

1945 VICTORY LIBERATION

AFTER FRANCE'S VICTORY AND CHASING NAZISM, THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FIGHTERS

DISAGREED FOR YEARS ABOUT WHETHER MAY 8 SHOULD BE CELEBRATED ON THE SAME DAY OR THE SECOND WEEKEND OF MAY OR THE SUNDAY FOLLOWING THAT DAY. BUT EVERY TIME COMPLICATIONS EITHER BECAUSE IT'S TOO CLOSE TO ANOTHER CELEBRATION OR IT'S NOT SUITABLE FOR FIGHTERS BECAUSE THEY FOUGHT FOR IT TO END, THEY MANAGED TO REACH AN AGREEMENT IN 1982. SO TODAY MAY 8 IS A HOLIDAY, WE PAY TRIBUTE TO THE SOLDIERS, THIS DAY LOOKS LIKE

NOVEMBER 11

BUT IN NORWAY IT'S QUITE DIFFERENT

IN NORWAY IT IS A NATIONAL FLAG DAY, BUT IT IS NOT A HOLIDAY LIKE IT IS IN FRANCE. PEOPLE HAVE SCHOOL AND WORK JUST LIKE ANY OTHER DAY. IT BECAME A FLAG DAY IN 1960, 15 YEARS AFTER THE WAR ENDED. THE 8 OF MAY WAS ADOPTED AS A FLAG DAY BY ROYAL DECREE IN 1962.

8 May 1945,



In Norway we celebrate with flag, we put our flag outside the house. In France no one goes to work or school. There are differences but we're all thankful

during this period (1945-1981) there were a lot of debates about the national date of this day in France. In Norway it's the signification of the end of the occupation of the country



Norwegian teachers wore paper clips during World War II



symbols and gestures to show loyalty to the king of Norway and against the rules of nazism

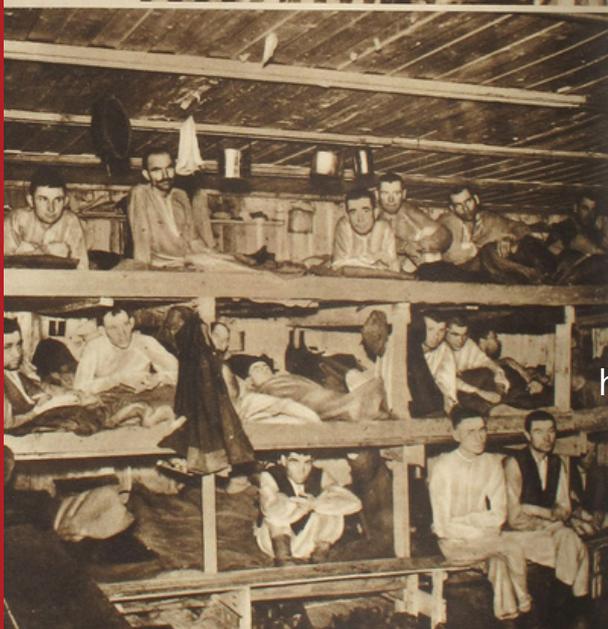


When school re opened, some teachers are released and teachers were expected to teach students nazi ideology

some rules have to be respected inside the work camp

most of the younger teachers continued to be part of the resistance

Also, 1 100 teachers are interned in work camp



the majority of the teachers opposed of the fascist system and said it in signing the letter

10000 teachers salaries continue to do private lesson, some of them are arrested

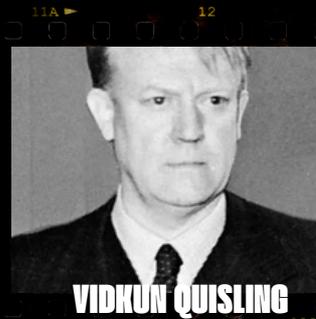
historians describe uprising as « an unconditional ideocological defat upon nazism in norway »

In March 1942, 600 teachers against the new norwegian teachers union are arrested and deproted at Kirkenes, in the North of Norway

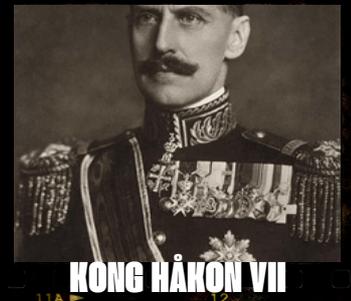
REVELLE SACHA / KRANGSAAS OLIVER

WHY DID NORWEGIAN TEACHERS REBEL AGAINST NAZI'S REGIME ?

In April 1940, the king of Norway, Haakon VII, flew away from Oslo to UK. Vidkun Quisling quickly proclaimed himself as Prime Minister of Norway in the King's absence.



In 1942, Quisling made a law for every teacher of Norway. They had to join the Nazi-Led National Teacher Union. But the resistance still stood strong, and teacher refused by sending a letter, and resign their jobs. Many of them were arrested (1.100 teacher) and send to "retraining camp".



During these times, numerous symbols of resistance were used:

The paper clip

The comb

The norwegian flag

The red woolen hat¹²



The paper clip represents unity, holding people together, like a stack of paper.



Nils Severin Oakland

- 107 years old
- served in the marine during the Second World War
- contributed to the liberation of France

REWARDED FOR HIS SERVICE DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR :

missions in 1940 to bring supply, food and war equipment

spring of 1944 : landing in the south of France (Provence)

40 months at sea which contributed to the victory of the allies



Légion d'Honneur

24 June 2022 in Bergen



French ambassador
Pierre Duhamel (on the left)
Nils Severin Oakland (on the right)

107-years old

Norwegian veteran: Nils Severin Økland

What did Nils do during the second war?

- Fought in the second world war
- he helped to liberate southern France from nazis.
- he served the sea for four years on the boat named Roald Amundsen
- In August 1944, he was part the allied landings in Provence



The rewards he received:

- He obtained on november 2020, the canadian medal of Camps Norway Foundation and Conviy cup Foundation
- He received the Legion of Honor on June 24th 2022
- The legion of honor is the most important french medal created by Napoléon





Josephine Baker
**Hero of
WW2**

SINGER, DANCER AND SPY

- 1944 join the army for the liberation of the France
- She said that she absolutely saw herself as a soldier, and she wanted the war to end.

Her Role in the Army

- She continues to perform on stage to raise the moral of the soldiers to fill the coffers of the emerging army (2,5 million of euro) to promote General de Gaulle and a free France

- She barried in the Pantheon in 2021
- She was a spy , takes information during social dinner, ...
- She was resistant

JOSEPHINE



BAKER1906 - 1975a famous

Resistance



Since 1940, Josephine Baker became part of the French Resistance with a pilot's licence as an HC, honorable correspondent, and worked in pairs with Jacques Abtey, a French intelligence officer. She tried to contact the Japanese and Italian army to get German information. In 1946 she received the resistance medal but there was a lot of debates about the Legion of Honor with the military aspect or civil aspect.



She was a singer, a dancer and a spy during the war time. She was using her musical scores to spread secret German information with invisible ink which needs to be revealed with lemon juice. French army was interested in her because she cheered up soldiers, her tour brought 10 millions old francs for the soldiers and she also promoted to the General de Gaulle in the world.

She had an "unconditional love" for France and became French on the 30 November 1937 because of her marriage with Jean Lion. 84 years later, at the same date, she is memorialized in the Panthéon, in Paris, only 46 years after her death. She is the 6th woman memorialized in this monument.

THE VIKINGS IN NORMANDY

WHAT ARE VIKINGS ?



Vikings is the modern name given to seafaring people originally from Scandinavia, who from the late 8th to the 11th centuries raided, pirated, traded and settled throughout parts of Europe.

VIKINGS IN NORMANDY



Rollo's (chief of the vikings) Scandinavian countrymen immigrated in large numbers to settle the country, and they adopted the French language, customs, and religion. These Vikings became known as Normans, and the region they settled became known as Normandy.

HOW AND WHERE?

With ships. They sailed up the river Seine. They also arrived in Western Neustria, a small area of France (old term).



WHY?

Because the king Charles III of England gave some territories to the vikings



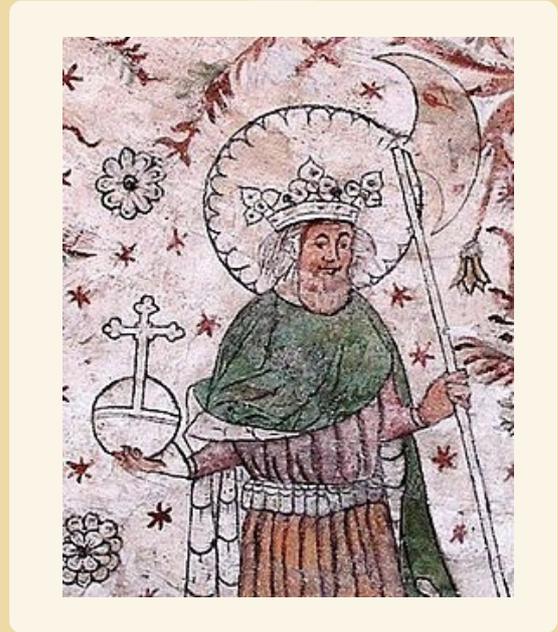
VIKINGS TODAY

Vikings are still popular today. We can see this in for example the series Vikings.

THE HISTORIC LINK BETWEEN NORWAY AND NORMANDY: THE VIKING INVASION

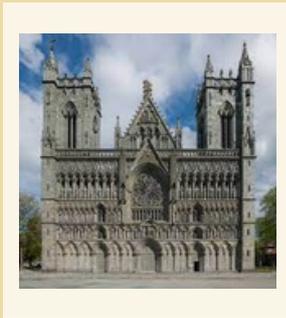
SAINT OLAV OR THE KING THAT BECAME CHRISTIAN BECAUSE HE WENT TO NORMANDY

Olav II Haraldson (995-1030), later known as saint Olav, was king of Norway from 1015 to 1028. Olav was a skilled Viking from an early age. He was brave and strong. At the age of twelve, he left for the first time on an expedition with vikings. Later, he was noticed as a great warrior, a real danger for the many country he was visiting. It was during one of these stays abroad, that Olav became acquainted with Christianity.



1007

Olav become a viking and does many plunder in Finland. Then he went also to England when he strarts to be interested in christianism.



1300

The Nidoras Cathedral is built in the memory of Olav II. This famous cathedral shows the impact that christianism in England and espacially in France had on Norway.

1014

Olav go to normandy and get baptized in ROUEN, the capital of Normandy !.He was baptized by the archbishop Robert.

1016

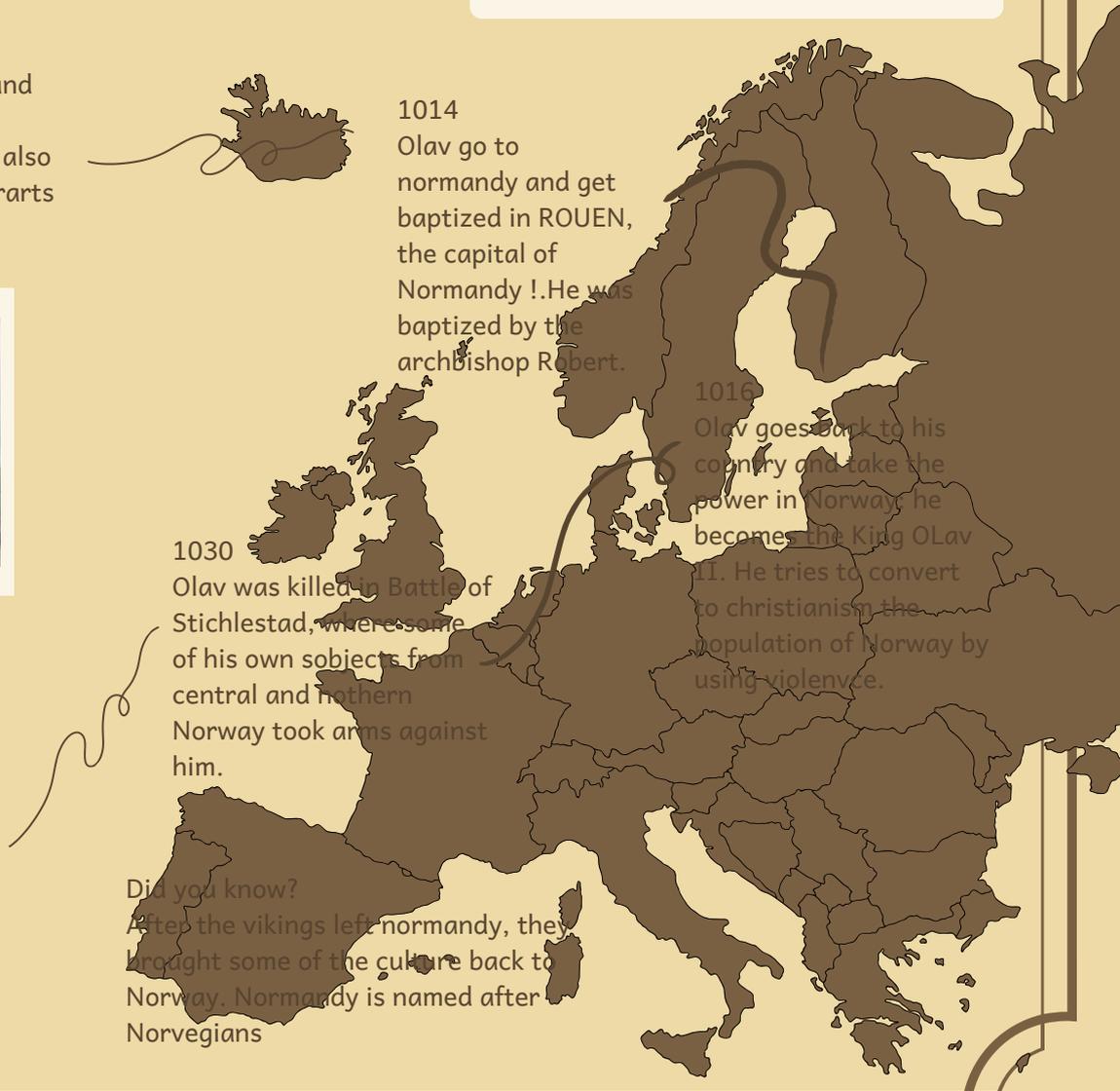
Olav goes back to his country and take the power in Norway, he becomes the King OLAV II. He tries to convert to christianism the population of Norway by using violence.

1030

Olav was killed in Battle of Stichlestad, where some of his own subjects from central and northern Norway took arms against him.

Did you know?

After the vikings left normandy, they brought some of the culture back to Norway. Normandy is named after Norvegians



OPERATION NEPTUNE

ON D-DAY; THE NORMANDY LANDINGS TOOK PLACE, WITH THE CODE NAME "OPERATION NEPTUNE". THIS WAS THE START OF THE INVASION OF NORMANDY, CODENAMED "OPERATION OVERLORD", WHICH IS THE LARGEST AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION EVER UNDERTAKEN



During the d-day the Norwegian destroyer HNoMS Svenner crossed the English Channel to Sword Beach, during the night between 1944 June, 5 and 6. The ship was damaged by the Germans off the coast of the sur-mer.

HNoMS SVENNER

CREATOR: BRITAIN
USER: NORWAY

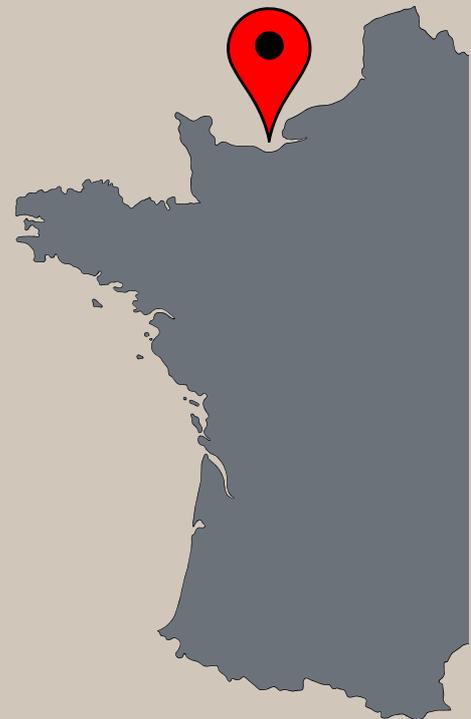
CREW: 180-225
SAILORS LENGTH:
110.64M
BEAM: 10.87M

SVENNER SANK !



November 5th, 1941, Great Britain built a war-ship. It was used by the Norwegian army and renamed to HNoMS Svenner.

On their way to Sword Beach, German soldiers fired torpedoes on the ship. They hit it twice and the Svenner broke in two and sunk. 33 crew members died.



NOW, LET'S
TALK ABOUT
GASTRONOMY
, LANGUAGE
AND CULTURE
!

Norwegian and French gastronomy



seafood: king crab, sqlmon, clipfish



A specialty food product made of the liver of a duck or goose.

Pinnekjøtt is a traditional Norwegian main course dinner dish based on lamb ribs.



A hot sandwich made with ham and cheese



Fårikål is a traditional Norwegian dish, Main ingredients are Mutton with bone, cabbage, black pepper, wheat flour



a very thin type of pancake

Brunost, a family of cheese-related foods made with whey, milk, and/or cream.



A French Provençal dish of stewed vegetables



Lapskaus: The dish may be made of fresh or leftover meat (usually beef or lamb, but sometimes also chicken, pork, or ham) and potatoes.



French cheese

Gastronomy in Norway and France

France is the country of gastronomy, each region has culinary specialities. The French gastronomic meal have been included in the intangible cultural heritage of UNESCO

Because of Norway short harvesting season a lot of food are traditionally preserved. Thus has lead to Norwegian food, often beeing salted, dried, pickled or soured

TRADITIONAL MENU

Breakfast

8-11a.m

French people usually eat croissant and pain au chocolat from the bakery or breakfast

In Norway breakfast is usualy whole grain bread or knekkebrød with brow cheese or some other spread

Lunch

11a.m-1p.m

In France, we eat fast meals for lunch such as the quiche lorraine from the region of Lorraine

In Norway lunch is bread or rundtykker with some spread, fruit and vegetables

Dinner

For dinner, we can eat boeuf bourguignon frome the region of Bourgogne with red wine

5-9p.m

Dinner is usually served warm, and is often a one-pot with potatoes, vegetables and some type of meat



CHRISTMAS FOOD

Lutefisk

Ribbe

Pinnekjøtt

Oysters

Foie gras

Snails

 **FIRST AID KIT TRANSLATION** 



Merci
Café
Toilettes
Aide
Bonjour
S'il vous plait
Nourriture
Boutique
Prix
Docteur
Droite
Gauche
Route
Boisson
Au revoir

Thank you
Coffee
Toilets
Help
Hello
Please
Food
Store
Price
Doctor
Right
Left
Road
Drink
Goodbye

Takk
Karsk
Dass
Hjelp
Hei
Plis
Mat
Butikk
Pris
Lege
Høyre
Venstre
Vei
Drikke
Hadebra



WHAT DO FRENCH PEOPLE THINK ABOUT NORWAY ?

food

- salmon (5)
 - cheese (1)
- 6/26



landscape

- sea (1)
- fjord (1)
- mountain(1)
- nordic country (1)
- cold (2)
- northern lights(4)
- snow (6)



16/26

ANIMALS

- whales 1/26



PERSONS

- vikings (1)
- Haaland (1)



2/26

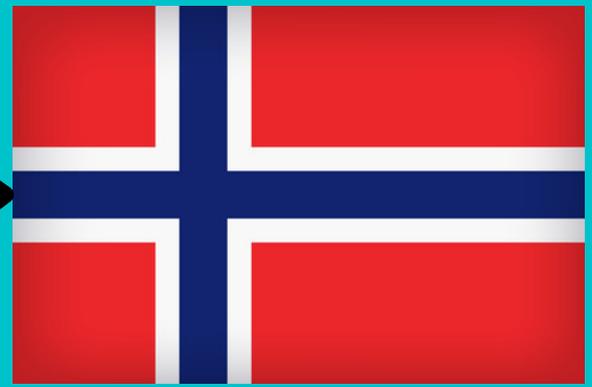
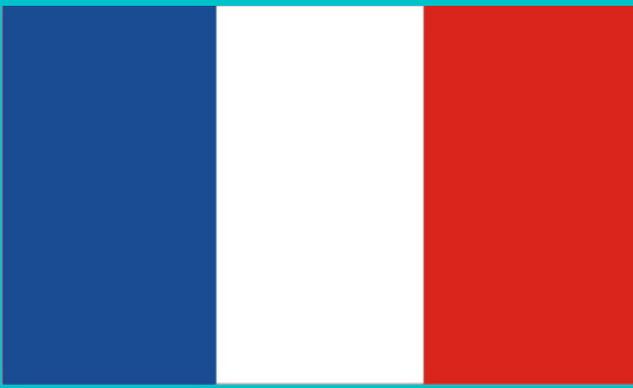
looks

- blonde hair (1)



1/26

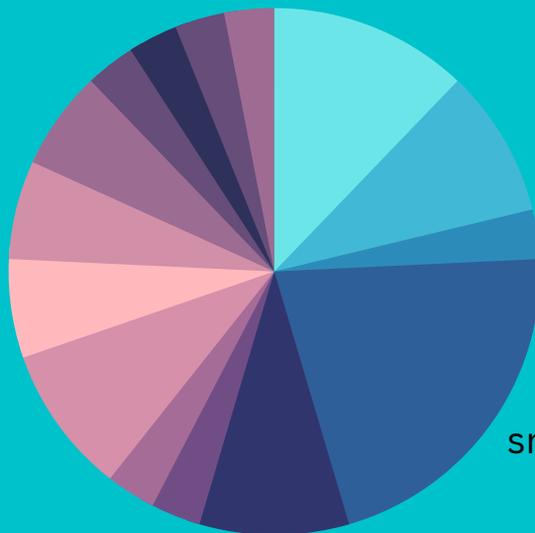
Based on the 26 people we asked about Norway, french people think about landscape when you ask them about the country.



What do french people say about Norway ?

narvik
1
4
forest
2
oslo
2
Martin ødegård
2
Erling Haaland
3
aurora light
3

hydrogen carcold



salmon
3

walking shoe
1

snow
7



Touristic places

I am one of the most visited places in France with 7 million visitors by year.



EFFEIL TOWER

I am an Island in Trondheimsfjorden. today I'm used to spend time away from the city



MUNKHOLMEN

I'm a bay and I have an abbey and a popular restaurant named "la mère poulard"



THE MONT SAINT MICHEL

I am the church were st.Olav was buried. You can visit me every day, during low season.



NIDAROSDOMEN

Touristic places



Nidarosdomen

Cathedral in Norway
built over the burial of
King Olav



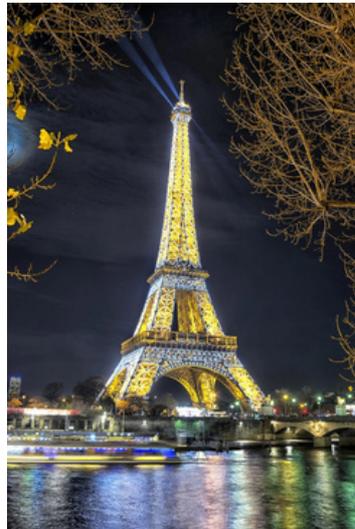
Notre Dame

cathedral in paris
one of the most emblematic
monuments of Paris and France. It
is located on the Ile de la Cité



Louvre

museum in paris imagined by
the director general of the
buldings of the king



Eiffel Tower

The Eiffel Tower was once yellow
It was built to celebrate the centennial of the
French Revolution.
For four decades it was the world's tallest
structure.
Paris France



Sinnataggen

Noway - Oslos Frogner Park
A statue of an angry little
boy



The Royal Palace

norway - Oslo
The royal palace is one of the
countrys most important
buildings

What's your favorite?

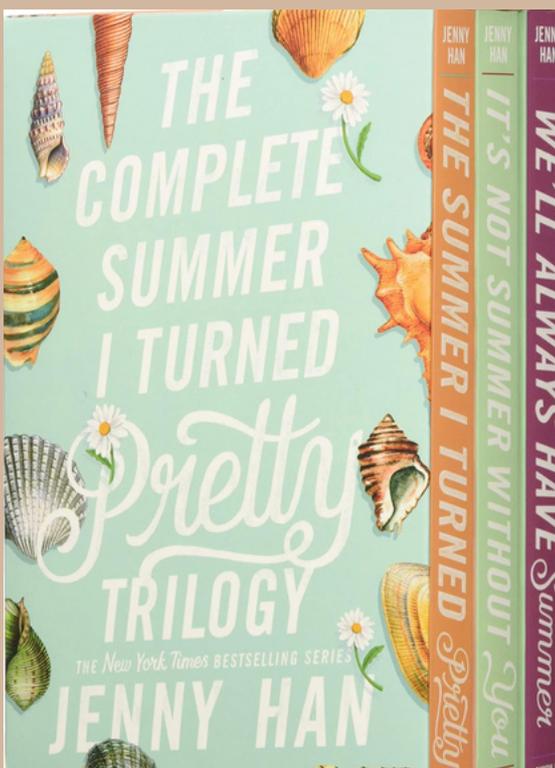
SERIES : SKAM

IT'S ABOUT A GROUP OF TEENAGERS AND THEIR PROBLEMS. SOME OF THEIR PROBLEMS REVOLVES AROUND LOVE, SEXUALITY, SCHOOL, RELIGION AND BAD RELATION WITH FOOD. MOREOVER, THIS IS A NORWEGIAN SERIES WHICH BECAME INTERNATIONAL WITH DIFFERENT VERSION, FOR EXAMPLE, IN FRANCE.



BOOKS : THE SUMMER I TURNED PRETTY

THE SUMMER I TURNED PRETTY IS A TRILOGY WHERE WE DISCOVER BELLY, A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAVE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN TWO BOYS. HOWEVER, THESE BOYS ARE BROTHERS AND BOTH HAVE A CRUSH ON BELLY. WITH THESE BOOKS WE HAVE THE STORY ABOUT THE CHOICE OF BELLY AND ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW WITH ONE FAMILY SECRET.



COMMON SERIES



Ginny Miller is 15 and sometimes she feels more mature than her mother but many drama will appears during the series. Ginny is going to finally leave a teenage girl life

Grey,s ana

and i tomy was released in 2005t's 19 seasons now. The seri

focuses on the lives of surgical interns,residents and attendings as they develop into seasoned doctors while balancing personal and professional relationships



it is an American reality television series focused on the personal lives of the Kardashian / Jenner family. The series shows a lot of drama and intrigues

LET'S MEET

AGAIN

IN

JANUARY

IN

TRONDHEIM

!

FRENCH STUDENTS ARE

BAUDRIBOS Charlie
BERTIN Rachel
BONBONY Margaux
BRUN Salomé
CHORFI Mellina
CHORFI Nawel
CHRETIEN Romane
DE TONI Elena
DEBUS Méline
DELAHAYE Clara
DOUBET Matthew
GODERE Lola
HUREL-SCHREINER Lyla
JOUANNET Zoé
LE CANN-BROSSET Léonie
LOUBERE Jeanne
LOUVET Maéva
MARQUES Louna
MOULIN Gabrielle
OULIAC Baptiste
PIGNE Inès
RACHDAOUI Dounia
REVELLE Sacha
ROBIN Anna
SAROTTI-GUILBERT Martin
SOUILLARD Esther

NORWEGIANS STUDENTS ARE

Kristin Brattset
Line Pedersen
Katinka Hjelmen
Emilie Hopmo
Johanne Refsnæs
Amanda Tøndelvold
Aurora Brovold
Petter Strand
Oskar Larsen
Oliver Krangsås
Kenda Al-kelani
Patrycja Bisiorek
Trym Stokseth Skjulsvik

Carine Furaha
Ella Mastad Duesten
Hanna Støland Bakken
Herman Øien Kvam
Malin Sofie Moan Stedtler
Marion Kristine Røen-Dahl
Merethe Brede
Roya Kousar Hosseyni
Andrea Gabrielsen
Anne Brækken Aune
Emma Svegård
Ingrid Wehn
Mia Nygård Mikkelsen
Mina Orheim
Tone Selnes Lillerønning

FRENCH TEACHERS ARE

LECUYER Aurora
MARIAGE Nicolas
PLESSIS Nathalie
ROUCOUX Edith

NORWEGIANS TEACHERS ARE

Dag Nesheim
Borghild Hanem Kavli
Bendik Diesen
Siri Sæther

