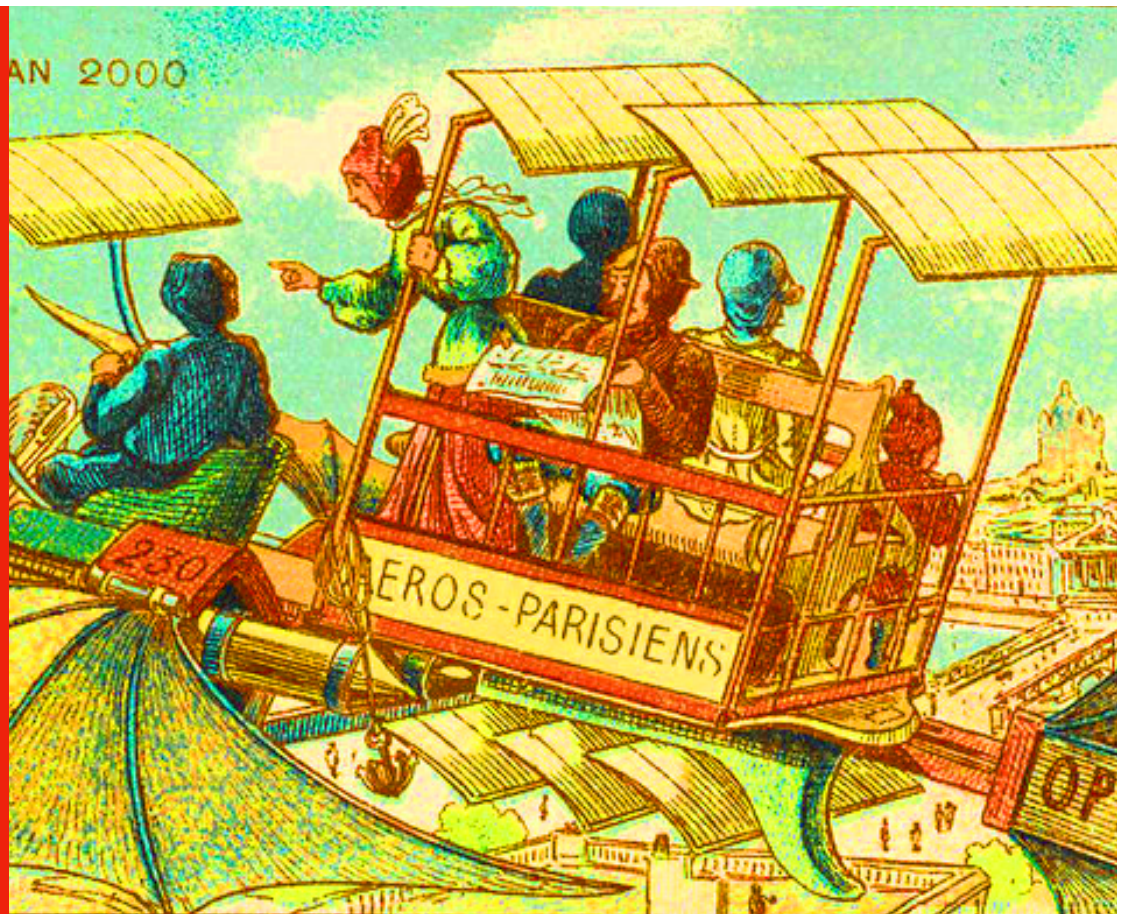


#FRENCHISEVERYWHERE

SDSU FRENCH

Flip through these pages to discover a side of France you never knew!



No matter what your *academic, professional or personal* interests, French is relevant, French is practical, and... #FrenchIsEverywhere !

Why learn French?

Improves English vocabulary: 30% - 50% of English comes from French or Latin through French. (French was the mother tongue of every English king from William the Conqueror (1066) until Henry IV (1399–1413).

Exposure to the French world view and values: Less money-oriented, materialistic, consumerist. Respect for intellectual and artistic endeavors.

Arguably the greatest contribution to Western Civilization since ancient Greek and Roman cultures: Political thought, philosophy, science, art, literature...

They wrote the book on human rights: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (*Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen*), passed by France's National Constituent Assembly in August 1789, had a major impact on the development of freedom and democracy in Europe and worldwide.

With native speakers on every continent, French is expanding fast in the fastest-growing areas of the world, especially in Africa. The latest stats anticipate that by 2050, French will be spoken by 750 million people.

6th largest economy in the world: (2016) 1 United States – 2 China – 3 Japan – 4 Germany – 5 United Kingdom – **6 France** – 7 India – 8 Italy – 9 Brazil – 10 Canada – 11 Korea – 12 Russia – 13 Spain – 14 Australia – 15 Mexico

ARTS & HUMANITIES

of course...

Art

France was arguably a leader in the development of Romanesque art. What we now call Gothic art, was the French style. The Renaissance led to Italy becoming the main source of stylistic developments until **France matched Italy's influence during the late Baroque period and Neoclassicism and then regained the leading role in the Arts from the 19th to the mid-20th century.** Some art movements that began in France: "Gothic," Classicism, Rococo, Romanticism, Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, Fauvism, Cubism, Dada, Surrealism, Pop Art. (Wikipedia)

Dance

The "French method" of ballet can be traced back to 17th century France. This method is the basis of all ballet training. In 1661, Louis XIV created the *Académie Royale de Danse* where the codified technique still used today by those in the profession, regardless of what method of training they adhere to. Rudolf Nureyev, the accomplished dancer and director of the Paris Opera Ballet in

the 1980s, embraced this method, and his influence revitalized and renewed appreciation for this style, and shaped ballet as a whole.

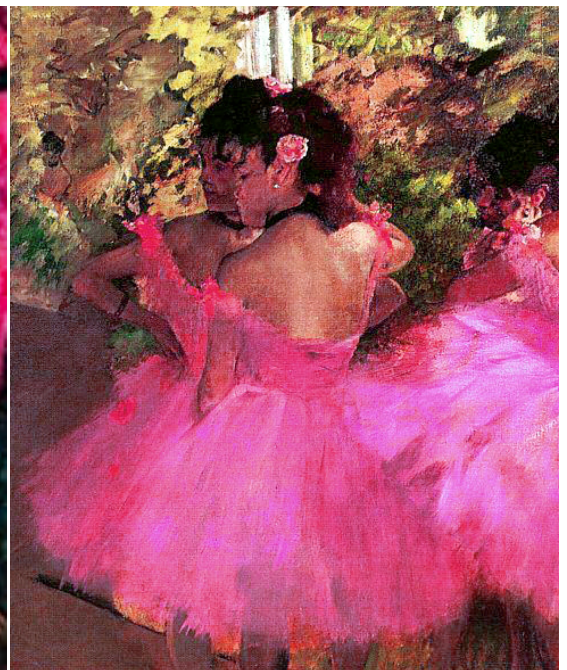
The French method is often characterized by technical precision, fluidity and gracefulness, and elegant, clean lines. The precision of footwork and the emphasis of strength and elegance define the method.

Deaf Studies

The first sign language developed in France in the 18th century. "Old French" sign language developed organically in the deaf community of Paris. Based on his observations of deaf people signing with their hands in the streets of Paris, the Abbé Charles Michel de l'Épée started the *Institution Nationale des Sourds-Muets* in Paris in 1760. Combined with French grammar, the manual language evolved into the first official French Sign Language. Laurent Clerc, a student of his and teacher at the school, traveled to the U.S. with Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and, in 1817, **co-founded the first school for the deaf in the U.S.,** the American School for the Deaf in Hartford.

I think,
therefore
I am.

"Je pense, donc je suis," a philosophical proposition made by French philosopher René Descartes in 1673, is a fundamental element of Western philosophy.



ARTS & HUMANITIES

continued...

Film

Louis Le Prince was a French artist and inventor of the motion picture camera, being the first person to shoot a moving picture sequence using a single lens camera and a strip of (paper) film (1888).

Léon Bouly invented the Cinematograph, a motion picture film camera that also serves as a film projector and printer (1892).

Auguste and Louis Lumière gave the first commercial, public screening of cinematographic films in Paris in 1895.

Georges Méliès was the first filmmaker to use the stop trick, or substitution, multiple exposures, time-lapse photography, dissolves, and hand-painted color in his films. His most famous film, *A Trip to the Moon* (*Le voyage dans la Lune*), in 1902, was **the first science fiction film** and the most popular movie of its time. Another of his films, *Le Manoir du diable* is also sometimes considered to be **the first horror film**.

Music

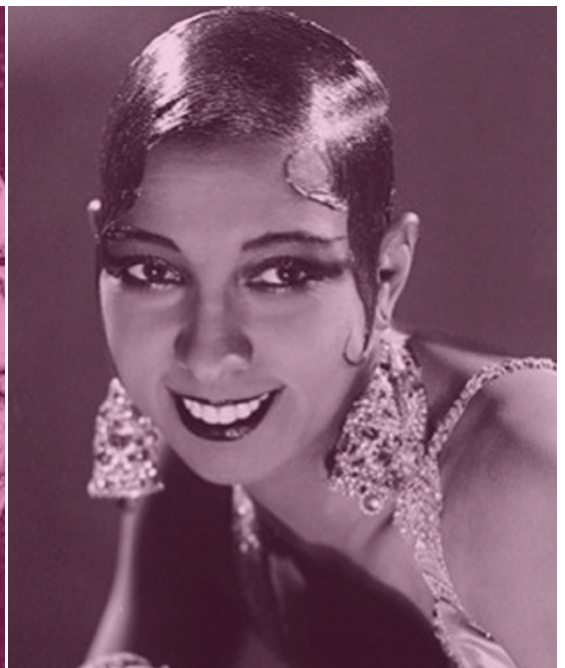
France produced some of the **world's greatest composers: Berlioz, Bizet, Debussy, Lully, Ravel, and Satie**. In 1982, the first **Fête de la Musique**, created by the French Minister of Culture, took place. It's a nationwide street concert every June 21st that has now been adopted in over 120 countries.

In the 1690s, Étienne Loulié invented several devices: **a device for tracing music staves on paper**, a **metronome-like *chronomètre*** based on the Galilean seconds pendulum, and a ***sonomètre* for tuning harpsichords** that used the monochord as a point of departure. **He is credited with introducing the six-fold system of meter classification still taught today.**

In 1759, **Jean-Baptiste Thillaie Delaborde, invented the *clavecin électrique*, the earliest surviving electric-powered musical instrument**, pre-dated only by the *Denis d'or* (a Czech invention and possibly the first electric instrument in history) which is only known from written accounts.

Josephine Baker

Born in the U.S. in 1906, she was a mega celebrity in France and a French Resistance agent. She refused to perform for segregated audiences in the United States, and France welcomed her and many other American artists with open arms.



ARTS & HUMANITIES

wait, there's more...

Philosophy

A small few... **René Descartes:** France's national philosopher, whose *Discourse on Method* defined thought as the essential human quality. **Voltaire:** A caustic and playful writer whose *Candide* savaged the complacent optimism of his age. **Jean-Jacques Rousseau:** Swiss-born but appropriated by the French as the intellectual father of their 1789 revolution. **Jean-Paul Sartre:** The theorist and living embodiment of the public intellectual, who confronted all the powerful institutions of his time (the bourgeois state, the Communist party, the university system). **Simone de Beauvoir:** Her *The Second Sex* (1949), drew on existentialist philosophy to offer a ground-breaking account of women's oppression, thus charting the path for modern feminism. (<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2015/jun/13/10-most-celebrated-french-thinkers-philosophy>)

Photography

Robert Doisneau is the French photographer whose work everyone recognizes. He was known for his modest, playful, and ironic images of

amusing juxtapositions, mingling social classes, and eccentrics in contemporary Paris streets and cafes. In more than twenty books he presented a charming vision of human frailty and life as a series of quiet, incongruous moments.

Henri Cartier-Bresson was a French humanist photographer considered a master of candid photography, and an early user of 35 mm film. He pioneered the genre of street photography, and viewed photography as capturing a decisive moment.

World Languages

Alsace, a French region that borders Germany, has been passed between French and German control several times since 1681, when Strasbourg was conquered by French forces.

Alsatian is a Germanic dialect spoken in Alsace. You can say "ça geht's?" to your friends when you see them, which is a direct mixture of "ça va?" in French and "wie geht's?" in German, to mean "how are you?"

Street photography born in France

Doisneau is renowned for his 1950 image *Le baiser de l'hôtel de ville* (Kiss at City Hall).

Right: Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir.



CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Great minds!

Accounting

It is generally accepted that cost accounting did not develop until the late 1880s, a period referred to as the costing renaissance. But this may be inaccurate, based on writings on cost accounting in 19th century France. Engineers contributed significantly to the development of cost accounting in 19th and 20th century France. These writings, mainly by **graduates of French engineering schools, discussed overhead allocation, depreciation, transfer prices, and the distinction between fixed and variable costs long before these topics were discussed in Anglo-Saxon analysis.** (www.inderscience.com)

Aeronautical & Aviation Technology

The term "aviation" was coined in 1863 by French pioneer Guillaume Joseph Gabriel de La Landelle, and the **Airbus A380 is the world's largest passenger plane.**

1783: The Montgolfiers launched the first manned flight (a tethered balloon

carrying people) and the first free flight with human passengers; the first manned hydrogen balloon. **1852:** The first powered, controlled, sustained lighter-than-air flight is believed to have taken place when Henri Giffard flew 15 miles in France with a steam engine driven craft. **1884:** The first fully controllable free-flight. **1857:** A monoplane with a tail plane and retractable undercarriage made the first successful powered glide in history. **1907:** The first time a manned helicopter is known to have risen off the ground. And a lot more... (Wikipedia)

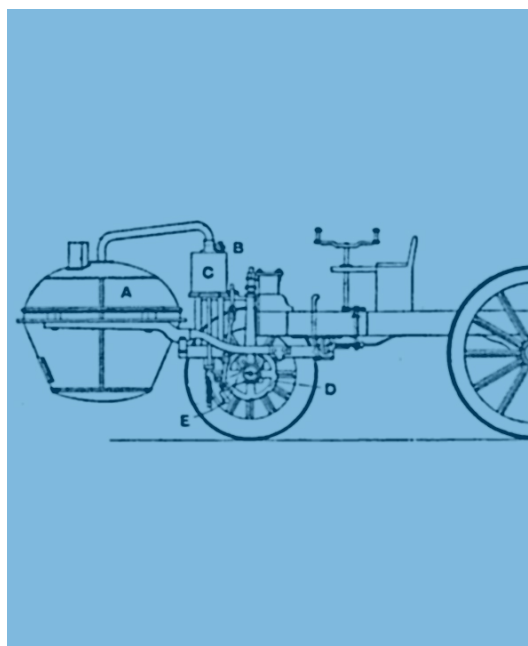
Automotive Technology

French Army Captain Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot (26 February 1725 – 2 October 1804) **built the first working self-propelled land-based mechanical vehicle**, the world's first automobile. He was one of the first to successfully employ a device for converting the reciprocating motion of a steam piston into a rotary motion by means of a ratchet arrangement. A small version of his three-wheeled *fardier à vapeur* ("steam dray") was made and used in 1769.

ParisTech

Pierre Bézier attended the prestigious École Nationale des Arts & Métiers ParisTech.

The first automobile, invented by Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot, is on display at that institution.



CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

continued...

Business

France is home to some of the most well-known brands on earth, like Michelin, Perrier, Bic (yes, the pens!) and Sephora (didn't know that was French, did you?). And then, of course, the iconic luxury brands, like Chanel, Dior, Vuitton, Saint-Laurent... Plus it's a thriving European hub for Internet entrepreneurs!

Computer Aided Design

The invention of the 3D CAD/CAM is attributed to a French engineer, Pierre Bézier. After his mathematical work concerning surfaces, he developed UNISURF, between 1966 and 1968, to ease the design of parts and tools for the automotive industry. Then, UNISURF became the working base for the following generations of CAD software. (Wikipedia)

Office Technology

The Bic pen. In 1950.

Computer Science

Around 1640, Blaise Pascal, a leading French mathematician, constructed a mechanical adding device based on a design described by Greek mathematician "Hero of Alexandria."

The Minitel was a Videotex online service accessible through telephone lines. It is considered one of the world's most successful pre-World Wide Web online services. The service was rolled out experimentally in 1978 in Brittany and throughout France in 1982. From its early days, users could make online purchases, make train reservations, check stock prices, search the telephone directory, have a mail box, and chat in a similar way to what is now possible on the Internet. In February 2009, the Minitel network still had 10 million monthly connections. It was retired in 2012. (Wikipedia)

ParisTech

Alphonse Pénaud

advanced the theory of wing contours and aerodynamics. In 1871 he flew the first aerodynamically stable fixed-wing airplane.

The Minitel

(right) was a forerunner of the Internet.



MATH, SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

on adore les geeks...

Biology

See **Health & Safety Sciences...**

Chemistry

Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier was a French nobleman and chemist who was central to the 18th-century chemical revolution. He is widely considered the "father of modern chemistry". Lavoisier is most noted for **his discovery of the role oxygen plays in combustion**. He **recognized and named oxygen** (1778) **and hydrogen** (1783), helped **construct the metric system**, and **wrote the first extensive list of elements**.

Engineering

Pierre-Paul Riquet designed and built the Canal du Midi. It runs from the city of Toulouse down to the Mediterranean port of Sète and took 12,000 laborers to build. It is considered **an extraordinary 17th century feat of engineering and a masterpiece of both hydraulic and structural engineering**. It has been a Unesco World Heritage Site since 1996.

Mathematics

The first practical realization of the metric system came in 1799, during the French Revolution, when the existing system of measures, which had become impractical, was replaced by a decimal system based on the kilogram and the meter.

Physics

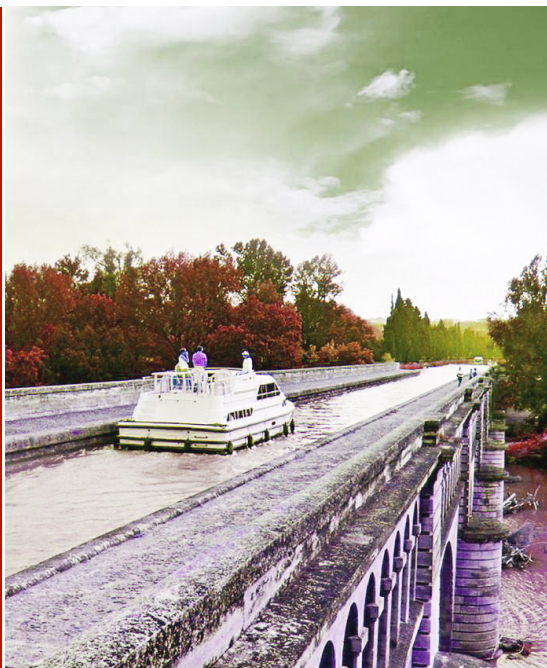
Radioactivity was discovered in 1896 by Henri Becquerel, while working with phosphorescent materials.

Marie Curie, a naturalized-French physicist and chemist, conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the **first woman to win a Nobel Prize**, the **first person and only woman to win twice**, the **only person to win a Nobel Prize in two different sciences**, and was part of the Curie family legacy of five Nobel Prizes. She was also the **first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris**, and in 1995 became the **first woman to be entombed on her own merits in the Panthéon in Paris**.

Le Canal du Midi

Its main aim was to transport wheat, wine and textiles, primarily heavy cloth from Nîmes – where denim comes from (*de Nîmes!*) and silk.

Marie Curie in her laboratory.



HEALTH & SAFETY SCIENCES

saving lives for centuries...

Nutrition

Around 1770, Antoine Lavoisier discovered the details of metabolism, which was called **the most fundamental chemical discovery of the 18th century**.

In 1816, François Magendie identified protein as an essential dietary component.

Nursing

In Catholic lands such as France, rich families continued to fund convents and monasteries, and enrolled their daughters as nuns who provided free health services to the poor. Nursing was a religious role for the nurse, and there was little call for science. (Wikipedia)

Pasteur & the Germ Theory of Disease

Louis Pasteur confirmed the direct connection between germs and disease between the years 1860 and 1864. He discovered the pathology of the puerperal fever (postpartum infection of the uterus).

He is also the reason you don't get sick from drinking milk! In 1864 he discovered that heating **beer** and **wine** was enough to kill most of the bacteria that caused **spoilage**. Today your milk is **pasteurized**!

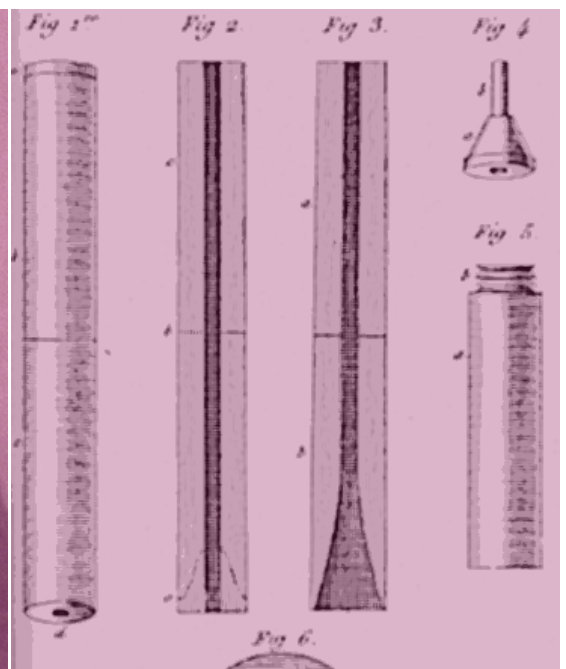
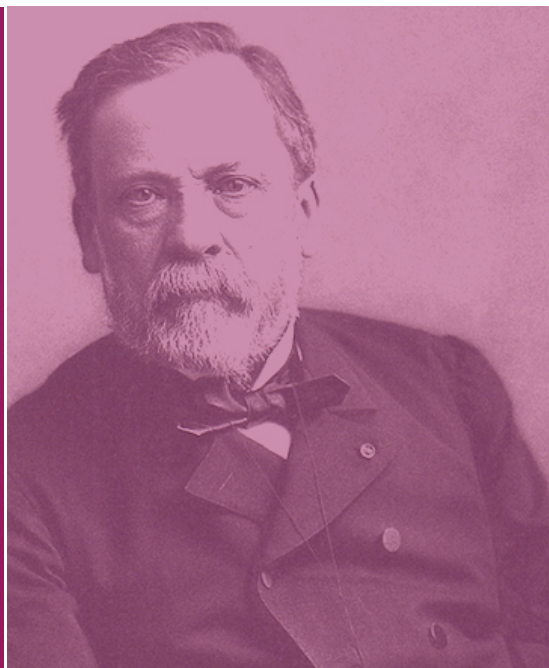
And then there's...

- Ligature of arteries, Ambroise Paré, 1565
- Blood transfusion, Jean-Baptiste Denys, 1667 and first direct modern transfusion, Émile Jeanbrau, 1914
- The first life-sized obstetrical mannequin, for teaching, Angelique du Coudray, 1750s
- Codeine first isolated, Pierre Robiquet, 1832
- Aspirin, Charles Frédéric Gerhardt, 1853
- Hypodermic needle, Charles Pravaz, 1853
- Incubator, Étienne Stéphane Tarnier, 1881. His student, Pierre-Constant Budin, created perinatology in the late 1890s
- Rabies vaccine, Louis Pasteur and Émile Roux, 1885
- Antibiotics, Louis Pasteur and Jean Paul Vuillemin (natural antibiosis)
- Mantoux test, Charles Mantoux, 1907
- Tuberculosis vaccine, Albert Calmette and Camille Guérin, 1921
- Discovery of the cause of Down syndrome, Jérôme Lejeune, 1958-1959
- First bone marrow transplant, Georges Mathé, 1959
- Insulin pump, Jacques Mirouze, 1981
- Discovery of HIV virus, Françoise Barré-Sinoussi and Luc Montagnier, 1983

The stethoscope

The stethoscope was invented in France in 1816 by René Laennec (right) because he was uncomfortable placing his ear on women's chests to hear heart sounds.

He went on to pioneer its use in diagnosing various chest conditions.



RHETORIC & LITERACY

Words, words, words...

English

Unlike other Germanic languages, **English shares a large portion of its vocabulary with French and Latin, often attributed to the period of Norman French dominance in England after 1066** (because a French-speaking king sat on the throne of England for the next 300 or so years!).

The French contributed legal, military, technological, and political terminology: force majeure, reconnoître, détente, lèse-majesté... The language also gave common words, such as **the names of meats** (veal, mutton, beef, pork), **how food was prepared** (boil, broil, fry, roast, sauté, and stew), as well as **words related to the nobility** (prince, duke, marquess, viscount, baron, and their feminine equivalents).

Nearly 40 percent of English words (in an 80,000 word dictionary) may be of French origin.

Journalism

Charlie Hebdo is a French satirical weekly magazine, featuring cartoons, reports, polemics, and jokes. Irreverent and stridently non-conformist in tone, the publication describes itself as above all secular, skeptic, and atheist, far-left-wing, and anti-racist publishing articles about the extreme right (especially the French nationalist “Front National” party), religion (Catholicism, Islam, Judaism), politics and culture.

The magazine has been the target of two terrorist attacks, in 2011 and 2015. Both were presumed to be in response to a number of controversial Muhammad cartoons it published. In the second of these attacks, 12 people were killed, including publishing director Charb and several other prominent cartoonists. This attack gave rise to the **JE SUIS CHARLIE** movement. (Wikipedia)

Classic Charlie...

Jean Jullien's graphic response to the Charlie Hebdo shootings was one of the most-shared images relating to the tragedy.

The cover of Charlie Hebdo after the deadly 2015 terrorist attacks in Paris in which 130 people were killed.



SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

Influencers of the world...

Anthropology

Most consider Marcel Mauss (1872–1950) to be the founder of the French anthropological tradition. Mauss and his collaborators drew on ethnography and philology to analyze societies that were not as 'differentiated' as European nation states. **Two works by Mauss in particular proved to have enduring relevance:** *Essay on the Gift*, a seminal analysis of exchange and reciprocity, and his Huxley lecture on the notion of the person, **the first comparative study of notions of person and selfhood cross-culturally.**

Above all, Claude Lévi-Strauss helped institutionalize anthropology in France. His theory of structuralism exerted enormous influence across multiple disciplines.

Clothing & Textiles

We don't need to tell you about France and fashion. But did you know **a Frenchwoman invented the bra?** In Paris, in 1889, Herminie Cadolle opened a lingerie workshop, where she invented a

two-piece undergarment called *le bien-être* (well-being). The lower part was a corset for the waist and the upper supported the breasts by means of shoulder straps. She exhibited at the Great Exposition of 1900, and by 1905 the upper half was being sold separately as a *soutien-gorge* (literally, "support for the throat", but *gorge* in old French meant bust), the name by which bras are still known in France.

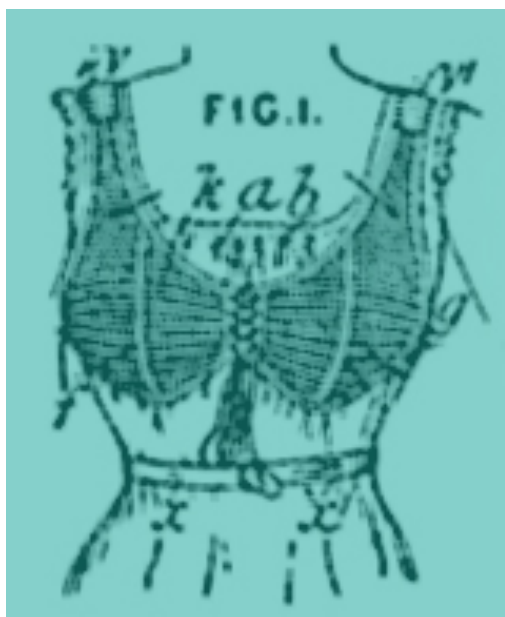
Herminie became a fitter of bras to queens, princesses, dancers, and actresses. Mata Hari was among her customers. She was also the first to use cloth incorporating rubber (elastic) thread. Cadolle's business is still running today.

The Jacquard loom, a mechanical loom, was invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard in 1801. It simplified the process of manufacturing textiles with complex patterns such as brocade, damask, and matelasse.

Denim is French! Its name comes from "*de Nîmes*" (which means "from Nîmes," the city where it was made).

Le bien-être

Herminie Cadolle and her "wellbeing."



SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

continued...

Clothing & Textiles, cont.

Eight of the top 10 world's oldest luxury brands are French. **Hermès:** 1837.

Louis Vuitton: 1854. **Lanvin** 1889.

Chanel: 1909. **Nina Ricci:** 1932. **Dior:** 1946. **Givenchy:** 1952. **Yves Saint Laurent:** 1961.

Chanel was arguably the most influential fashion designer of all time. She revolutionized the way women wore clothes, making it fashionable for women to lose the corsets, wear pants, have a tan, accessorize extravagantly with costume jewelry. A true feminist!

<https://www.wonderlandmagazine.com/2013/09/04/seven-wonders-how-coco-chanel-changed-the-course-of-womens-fashion/>

Early Childhood Education

Jean Piaget's constructivist theory gained influence in the 1970s and '80s. Although Piaget himself was primarily interested in a descriptive psychology of cognitive development, he also **laid the groundwork for a constructivist theory of learning.** Piaget believed that learning comes from within: children construct their own

knowledge of the world through experience and subsequent reflection. Within Piaget's framework, teachers should guide children in acquiring their own knowledge rather than simply transferring knowledge.

A Piagetian approach emphasizes experiential education; in school, experiences become more hands-on and concrete as students explore through trial and error. Thus, crucial components of early childhood education include exploration, manipulating objects, and experiencing new environments. Subsequent reflection on these experiences is equally important.

More French connections coming soon...

Coco Chanel

Chanel in pants, ropes of real and fake pearls, smoking...A liberated woman.

Her iconic "Chanel Suit" variations of which the fashion house still produces today.

