



12 The Tower and the world

A public opinion poll carried out in various countries in the world has shown that everybody places the Eiffel Tower number 1 when asked to name a European monument.

European towers

In Prague, Czech Republic, the panoramic tower, also called the observatory tower, was built in 1891. It is 60 metres high and looks like the Eiffel Tower but it is located at the top of the Petrin hill. The people of Prague say that the height of the hill and that of the tower are equal to the height of the Eiffel Tower. There is no lift, but stairs to reach the top that ends in a panoramic platform from which you can enjoy a view of Old Prague and the Castle. In Cracow, the Franco-Polish Friendship Association built an 8,5 metres high tower to symbolize the friendship between the two countries.

In Slobozia, Rumania there is a replica of the Tower measuring about fifty metres.

The Russian replica located in Parizh, south of the Oural, is 50 metres high.

In Denmark, in the Copenhagen zoo, there is a 44 metres high wooden tower that looks a little like the Parisian metallic Tower.

In Brussels, Belgium, one can see a 13 m high replica of the Tower in the Mini-Europe park.

In Germany, a replica of the Parisian Tower can be seen on the roof of the Satteldorf building.

In France, west of Paris, a 10 metres high tower weighing 3,2 tons was built in the France in miniature park.

In Lyon, the radio-television broadcast tower only reproduced the higher part of the Tower and therefore it cannot be considered as a replica of the Iron lady.

The existence of many replicas of our monument on various continents shows its international fame.

In the United States

The tallest and most famous tower is in Las Vegas, Nevada. It is 165 metres high and is located opposite the Paris Las Vegas casino hotel.

Other towers were built in amusement parks such as Kings Dominion in Virginia or Kings Island in Ohio measuring 85 metres and 100 metres respectively.

The Epcot amusement park in Florida also has a small-scale Eiffel Tower. In Georgia, in the Technology Museum of Georgia there is a 11,50 metres high tower weighing 420 kg which was totally built with « Meccano » parts.

The American towns called Paris in Texas and Tennessee also have replicas of their Parisian elder sister.

In Asia

Two replicas of the Eiffel Tower were built in China: one in Shenzhen, measuring 100 metres, in an amusement park, and one in Tianducheng near Hangzhou, capital of the Zhejiang province, in a residential area. The latter is a replica of the original one at a scale of 1/3 and it weighs more than 1,000 tons. It is equipped with a number of terraces and an indoor lift serves the different levels.

In Japan's capital, Tokyo, there is a tower that very much looks like the Eiffel Tower. It is 333 metres high and was painted red and white. It was built in 1958.

In Dubai, a replica of the Eiffel Tower is being built at the Falconcity of Wonders.



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Exercises
CP - CE1

Mathematics

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Measuring and comparing lengths.

- 4 drawings of Towers of different heights with a red line representing the vertical axis (symmetry axis) measuring 7 cm, 5 cm, 8 cm and 9 cm, named A, B, C, D.
- Measure the towers and classify them from the tallest to the smallest.
- Draw 5 sections measuring 2 cm, 5 cm, 4 cm and 8 cm.

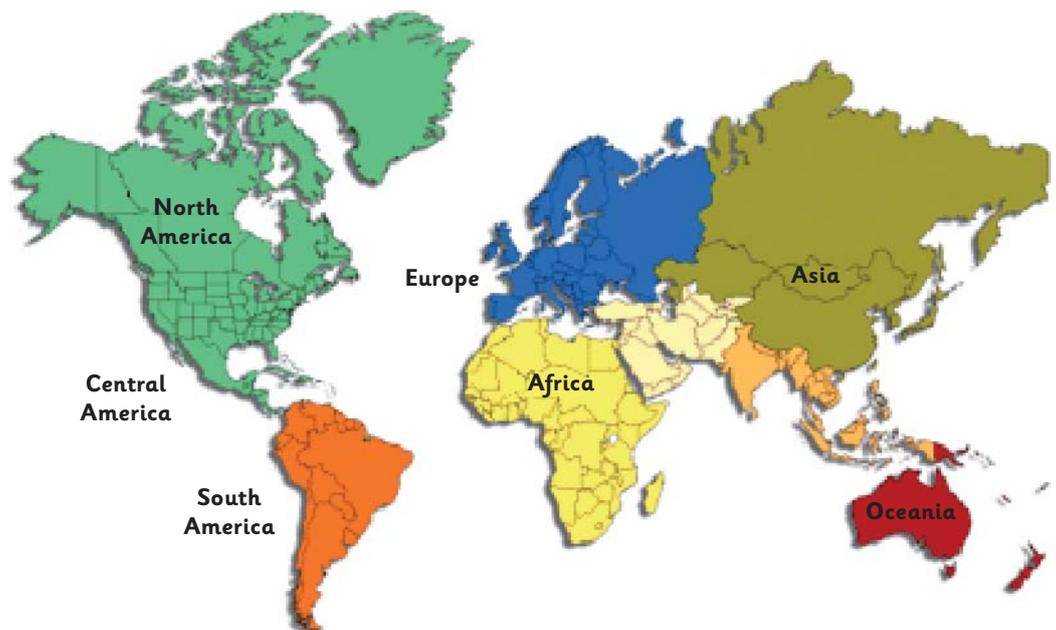
Discover the world

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Discovering how the world is usually represented (pictures, maps, globes, planispheres).

Equipment - 1 photocopy of the planisphere per pupil, 1 planisphere and 1 globe for the classroom.

- Explain to the pupils that the planisphere is a « flat » reproduction of the globe.
- Find France on the globe, on the classroom planisphere, then on the sheet of paper and mark an F and colour.
- Place the oceans and write their names in capital letters with a blue pen.
- Place the continents and write their names in capital letters with a black pen.
- Find the countries named in the above text and write their initials.





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Exercises

CE2 - CM1 - CM2

Mathematics / Measuring time

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Solving problems involving measurements and learning about the time zones.

- Have the pupils read the map and look for the meaning of the numbers indicated at the top, using the legend.
- Start with easy example:
 - When it is 11.00 in Paris, it is...
 - Chloe leaves Paris at 07.00 and arrives in Prague at 10.30 (local time). How long did her flight last?
 - On August 28, Théo leaves Schenzhen à 10.00, his flight is 11 hours long. At what time will he reach Paris?
 - Nick leaves Las Vegas on July 2, at 09.00 and lands 10 hours later, At what time does he land?
 - Aneko leaves Paris on January 7, at 15.00 on a 12 hour long flight. At what time will she arrive in Tokyo?

Geography

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Learning about oceans and continents, general outline of the world's relief, the main climatic zones, heavily populated and unpopulated areas, rich and poor areas on a planet scale.

- After having made sure the pupils know the oceans and continents (refer to the activity for CP-CE1) and using the planisphere for CP-CE1, ask the pupils to do some research work about one of the countries mentioned answering the following items. (work in pairs)

Name of Country / Capital / Flag / Population / Government / Language / Area / River / Relief (mountains, plains, deserts ...) / Resources (surface or underground) / Agriculture / Industries.

- It is possible to use the Internet, encyclopedias, books from the class or school library.