

The Great Exhibition in 1851

LIENS AVEC LES PROGRAMMES



Axe 4. Inventer, innover, créer

L'innovation a été le moteur des grandes avancées scientifiques et de révolutions techniques et technologiques. Comment la figure de l'inventeur, réelle ou imaginée, a-t-elle accompagné la transformation de la société ? Comment la création artistique s'est-elle emparée des grands enjeux contemporains pour inventer, innover, et par-là même, interroger notre société ?

A1 + : Présenter, nommer, décrire, caractériser, dénombrer très simplement des personnes, des objets, des lieux, des activités

- Raconter en restituant brièvement les éléments saillants d'une histoire découverte en classe, en s'appuyant sur des images ou sur l'imitation d'énoncés.
- Situer dans le temps en utilisant quelques marqueurs temporels essentiels.
- Organiser de manière linéaire un propos adressé en employant quelques connecteurs logiques et chronologiques.

A2 + : Présenter, nommer, décrire, caractériser, dénombrer avec précision des personnes, des objets, des lieux, des activités.

- Raconter une histoire brève en enchaînant quelques éléments de discours.
- Situer dans le temps en utilisant des marqueurs temporels courants ajustés à la situation. Organiser de manière linéaire un propos ou un récit en articulant et en hiérarchisant les informations à l'aide des connecteurs logiques les plus courants.

- Enrichissement du champ linguistique lié aux sciences et à l'innovation.
- Grammaire : utilisation appropriée des temps et des formes verbales, des adverbes et des groupes prépositionnels pour situer dans le temps et dans l'espace.

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RÉPONSES ATTENDUES

DOCUMENT 1

In 1849, Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria and president of the Royal Society of Arts, conceived the idea of inviting international exhibitors to participate in an exposition. The exhibition opened in the Crystal Palace on May 1, 1851.

The Crystal Palace, designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, was a remarkable construction of prefabricated parts. It consisted of an intricate network of slender iron rods sustaining walls of clear glass. The main body of the building was 1,848 feet (563 meters) long and 408 feet (124 meters) wide; the height of the central transept was 108 feet (33 meters).

The Crystal Palace established an architectural standard for later international exhibitions that likewise were housed in glass conservatories.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 was a hugely significant event for the Victorian era as we know it. It helped to highlight the strengths of Britain and the Empire and introduced many to the creations of the rest of the world. It helped encourage and increase interest in industry, science and the arts. The Victorian period is known for many things, and many people, but this event in particular was a fantastic contribution to the nineteenth century and the work that was done to encourage the development in industry.

ACTIVITÉ 1

- a-** The Crystal Palace was built in 1851
- b-** For The Great Exhibition.
- c-** It was made mostly of iron, glass, and prefabricated parts.

ACTIVITÉ 2

It helped to highlight the strengths of Britain and the Empire and introduced many to the creations of the rest of the world.

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RÉPONSES ATTENDUES

SUITE

DOCUMENT 2



Source: *The Foreign Department, viewed towards the transept* - J. McNeven, 1851

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- a-** J. McNeven wanted to show what the Crystal Palace looked like. In the painting, we can see the impressive architecture and vastness of the space, especially the high glass walls and the ceiling.
- b-** The ceiling is made of clear glass supported by iron structures. The painter also emphasized the large crowd and the scale of the artworks and industrial objects displayed in the exhibition.
- c-** The Crystal Palace was an extraordinary novelty, a true symbol of industrial progress, showing Britain's strength and the achievements of the nineteenth century. It was also the first time such a large building was made entirely of glass and iron.

DOCUMENT 3

Source: *La reine Victoria et la famille à l'ouverture de la grande exposition, Hyde Park, Londres, 1 mai 1851* - Henry Courtney Selous, British Galleries.

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RÉPONSES ATTENDUES

SUITE

ACTIVITÉ 4

The presence of the Queen and the Royal Family created a magical moment for the country, a unique experience for all visitors. The leaders of Britain were there to express their pride in the nation and its international influence.