



Presentation

LGT ARISTIDE BRIAND

SAINT-NAZAIRE



Erasmus+



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION :

ARISTIDE BRIAND HIGH SCHOOL IS
LOCATED IN A VARIED AND RICH
ENVIRONMENT, WHICH INCLUDES...

[CLICK HERE ON THE LINK TO SEE US ON A MAP](#)

AIRBUS :



Et le Parc Naturel de la Brière :



L'estuaire :



Aire aménagée sur la plage :



Le Pont de Saint-Nazaire :



La promenade en bord de mer :



Le parc paysager :



Les Chantiers de l'Atlantique :



PRESENTATION OF OUR SCHOOL :

Aristide Briand General and Technological High School is a public high school located in Saint-Nazaire and is part of the Nantes Academy. The current headmaster is Mr Frank Gauvrit, assisted by deputy heads Ms Lecurrat, Ms Bourhis and Ms Thévenet.

The school has around 2,290 students and offers a wide range of pre- and post-bac courses.

Aristide Briand General and Technological High School is renowned for its vibrant Arts Section as well as its European section where maths are taught in Spanish.

Other Majors not available anywhere else in the catchment area include digital and computer sciences, engineering sciences, English Literature and Civilization, Italian and music.

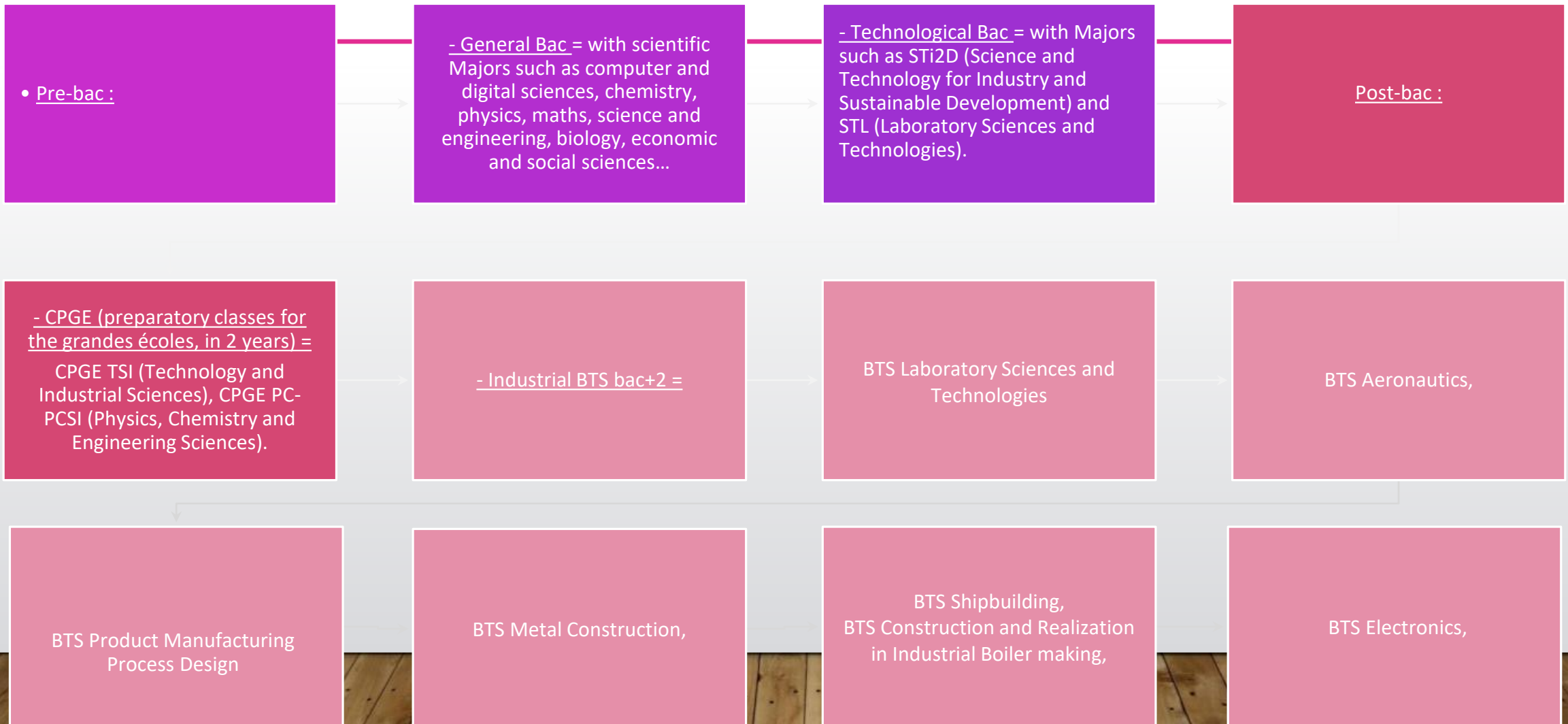
It has a very dynamic Student Life Council, clubs (environment, English, newspaper, yoga, etc...), support and programmes to help students in difficulty, a cafeteria and accommodation for boarders. Aristide Briand High School is also committed to the ERASMUS Charter and various exchanges are currently taking place with Italy, Spain, Germany, Latvia, etc.

The "Cité scolaire de Saint-Nazaire" is made up of several public educational institutions. It is located in Saint-Nazaire, Loire-Atlantique. It includes Aristide Briand high school, which is the only public high school for general and technological education in the city, and Brossaud-Blanchon vocational high school, offering vocational education in industry and services. The "Cité scolaire" was inaugurated in 1959 and underwent major restructuring in the 1990s. It is one of the largest school campuses in France.

COURSES AT THE LYCÉE ARISTIDE-BRIAND

THE SCHOOL OFFERS SECONDARY EDUCATION FROM YEAR 11 (SECONDE) TO YEAR 13 (TERMINALE) AND POST-BAC EDUCATION WITH THE BTS (BREVET DE TECHNICIEN SUPÉRIEUR) CLASSES AND ALSO THE CPGE (= CLASSES PRÉPARATOIRES AUX GRANDES ÉCOLES).

1) SCIENTIFIC COURSES



COURSES AT THE LYCÉE ARISTIDE-BRIAND

2) HUMANITIES COURSES :

A. Pre-bac :

- General Bac =

with humanities Majors such as "Humanities, Literature and Philosophy", "History-Geography, Geopolitics and Political Science", "Foreign Language, Literature and Civilization", ...

- Technological Bac =

With the STMG (Management and Business) and ST2S (Health and Social Sciences) series.

B. Post-Bac :

- Tertiary BTS (bac +2) =

BTS A.M (Assistant Manager), BTS M.U.C (Management of Commercial Units), BTS S.P.3.S (Health + Social Services and Welfare)

- Complementary training =

FC nursing and FC social work.

HISTORY

Aristide Briand was born on 28 March 1862 in Nantes and died on 7 March 1932 in Paris, he was a French lawyer and politician.

He was a member of parliament for the Loire and Loire-Inférieure regions, the initiator and rapporteur of the 1905 law on the separation of church and state, which codified secularism in France. He was appointed President of the Council eleven times and minister twenty-six times during the Third Republic.

He played a key role in international relations after the First World War. In 1926, he received the Nobel Peace Prize, jointly with Gustav Stresemann, for his action as Minister of Foreign Affairs in favour of reconciliation between France and Germany (Locarno agreements, 1925)...

ORIGINALLY, THERE WERE THREE SCHOOLS...

The establishment of the shipyards in the small town of Saint-Nazaire at the end of the 19th century attracted a host of migrants to this "little Breton California". In 1862 the first secondary school in Saint-Nazaire was created by a teacher. In 1877, a boys' *Collège communal* was inaugurated, which prepared students for the special (or modern) baccalaureate but did not enable them to enter the faculties of literature, law and medicine. From 1902 onwards, it provided a classical education without Latin which was however "necessary for children whose parents intended them to pursue liberal careers". In 1911, the first girls' school was created.

These first two schools, Aristide-Briand for boys and Manon-Roland for girls, provided a general education for only a minority of the town's children. In 1904, the *École Pratique d'Industrie* was created, which took in pupils over the age of 12 who had passed their primary school certificate. The studies lasted three years and largely focused on general education and industrial drawing. The opening of a commercial section in 1911 was not as successful as expected with boys : and girls were subsequently admitted.

During the Second World War, bombing led the academic authorities to close the school in November 1942. It was not until several years after the end of the conflict that the various secondary schools were definitively reinstalled in Saint-Nazaire. Initially scattered over different premises or barracks, they were ultimately grouped in the *Cité Scolaire*.

CITÉ SCOLAIRE : CONSTRUCTION

The town of Saint Nazaire decided to design a single institution to take in all the pupils of the primary schools in the town and its surrounding area. Pupils were to follow a single track in the sixth and fifth grades before being oriented toward a classical/modern high school, the Jean Brossaud technical school, an apprenticeship centre, or the François-Blanchon technical school.

- In 1948, Noël Le Maresquier succeeded Germain Debré in steering the construction of the *Cité Scolaire*. Despite the strict requirements imposed by the Ministry of Education and the financial constraints, the architects succeeded in building a complex that applied the principles of Le Corbusier's school. Thus, the *Cité scolaire* was part of the city's great wave of reconstruction, along with the railway station, the hospital and the town hall, and is now part of the heritage of post-war modern architecture. The official inauguration of the *Cité Scolaire* took place in 1959, but the work lasted from 1954 to 1967. The estimated cost in 1959 was 2 billion old francs. It was the second reconstruction project in Saint-Nazaire after the hospital. There were three sources of funding:
- The accumulated war damages for the Aristide-Briand School, the Manon-Roland School, the EPCI, the girls' primary school (25%);
- The State's participation (61%);
- The city's participation (14%).

PERSONALITIES WHO HAVE CONNECTIONS WITH THE ARISTIDE BRIAND HIGH SCHOOL :

- Joël-Guy Batteux was a student.

- Laurent Berger was a student.

- Gabriel Cohn Bendit was a German teacher before leaving to found the experimental high school in Saint Nazaire.

- Laurianne Deniaud was a student.

- Matthieu Orphelin was a student

- Delphine Coutant was a student.

- Patrick Deville was a student in the 1970s and a philosophy teacher in the late 1980s.

- Alexandre Guyodo was a physical education teacher in St-Nazaire in the 1960s.

TOURISM IN THE AREA :
IN THE REGION, LESS THAN 30 MIN. DRIVE AWAY, YOU CAN ALSO SEE :

The bay of La Baule & Pornichet



The coastal paths of Saint-Nazaire



The medieval town of Guérande



The salt marshes of Guérande



TOURISM IN THE AREA :
IN THE REGION, LESS THAN 30 MIN. DRIVE AWAY, YOU CAN ALSO SEE :

The côte sauvage (wild coast)



The theatre of Saint-Nazaire



Airbus Enterprise



The submarine base of Saint-Nazaire



