

Paris MÔMES

FOR 6-12 YEAR OLDS



Game booklet

6 OCTOBER 2018 - 3 FEBRUARY 2019

Louis-Philippe and Versailles

CHÂTEAU DE VERSAILLES



King Louis-Philippe surrounded by his five sons leaving through the Honour Gate of the Palace of Versailles after having passed a military review in the courtyard on 10 June 1837.

Louis-Philippe and Versailles

It was King Louis-Philippe who transformed the Palace of Versailles into a museum. He was called to reign after the revolution of 1830, and wanted to impose a new style and image of a dynasty, as we can see here, surrounded by his sons. After the French Revolution, he knew that it was better not to reside in the former Bourbon palace, but he was determined to make the mythical building, created by the Sun King a few centuries earlier, a symbol of the history of France.



In this painting by Horace Vernet, Louis-Philippe is surrounded by his 5 sons, including Ferdinand-Philippe, his heir. Which do you think he is? The rider on his right or the one on his left? The one who is looking towards the king or the one who is looking away?



A

B



Who was Louis-Philippe?

Born on 6 October 1773, Louis-Philippe was from the Orléans family, descendants of Louis XIV's brother. He was a blood prince. He was baptised in the Royal Chapel of the Palace of Versailles in the presence of Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette, his godfather and godmother.

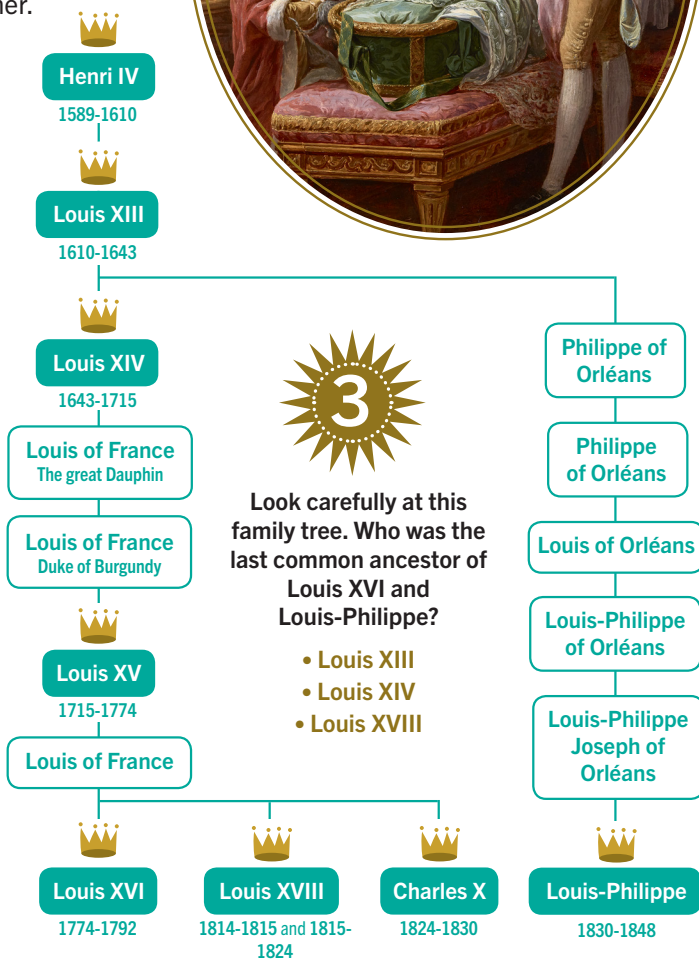
Louis-Philippe, Duke of Valois, in his cradle, by Nicolas-Bernard Lépicié.



Louis-Philippe changed his name many times! From his birth until 1785, he had the title of Duke of Valois. Then from 1793 to 1830, that of Duke of Orléans. What was he called in between? To find out, replace each letter by the one that comes before it in the alphabet.



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His childhood days

Louis-Philippe received an education from writer Stéphanie-Félicité de Genlis. This education was inspired by the ideas of the 18th-century philosopher Rousseau, who favoured an education led by nature. In his class, professors taught the children of Orléans Latin and mathematics as well as manual work and physical exercise. Later, Louis-Philippe enrolled his children at the Lycée Henri IV. For the first time princes were mixing with bourgeoisie children, and it caused a scandal!



Portrait of Stéphanie-Félicité de Genlis, by Adélaïde Labille Guard.

4

During his exile, Louis-Philippe travelled through many parts of the world. Have fun putting them back in the grid.



Forced into exile by the Revolution when he was only 20 years old, Louis Philippe lived abroad for 24 years, spending time in different countries. This painting illustrates his adventures in North Cape.

The Duke of Orléans coming down the great rapids of Eijampaïka on the Muonio River in Lapland, by François Auguste Biard.

A family man

It was in Palermo in 1809 that Louis-Philippe married Marie-Amélie of Bourbon-Siciles. The marriage boosted his royal prestige as she was a descendant of the Bourbons. They led a close-knit family life with their eight children and Madame Adélaïde, Louis-Philippe's sister who had a real political influence on her brother.

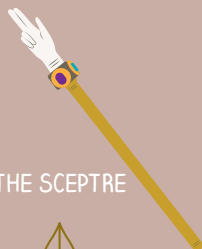
On 9 August 1830, after the July Revolution, Louis-Philippe was proclaimed king of the French, but not of France; he was rather the king of the People. He was not like the monarchs before the French Revolution, he had to be held accountable before the members of Parliament. He re-established the tricolour flag and swore an oath before the parliamentarians. His reign is called the "July Monarchy".



Louis-Philippe, wanting to be seen as a modern king, removed a certain symbol from the royal seal. Which one?



THE SUN



THE SCEPTRE



THE CROWN



THE FLEUR-DE-LIS



We can't work out who is who in this big family! To find out, find the trophy in Room 4 and match each portrait with its description.

ADÉLAÏDE

She had a close relationship with her brother Louis-Philippe, and was also his advisor.

FERDINAND-PHILIPPE

He was the heir. His death, at 32 years old, left a mark on his father.

MARIE OF ORLÉANS

Marie-Christine, the third child of Louis-Philippe. She was a sculptor.

HENRI OF ORLÉANS

Henri was the 7th child of the family. He had the title of Duke of Aumale.

MARIE-AMÉLIE

Marie-Amélie was the wife of Louis-Philippe, and also the niece of Marie-Antoinette.



A



B



C



D



E



| Louis-Philippe, the Royal Family and King Leopold I visiting the Crusades rooms, by Prosper Lafaye.

Under the July Monarchy

Louis-Philippe's Grand Project was to transform the Palace of Versailles into a museum dedicated to "all the glories of France". The State Apartments of the king and the queen became accessible for all visitors. The architect Frederic Nepveu was in charge of the work which began in 1833, but it was the king, with the planning documents, who made the decisions. He was closely involved in the work and had the Grand Trianon converted into a workplace as required, depending on the progress of the site. He made 398 site visits, often with his family, as shown by several paintings in the exhibition.



Locate this strange
object in Room 6.
What is it?



A

A toy which
belonged to
Ferdinand-Philippe
as a child.

B

A cart for visitors
to explore the galleries
without getting tired.

C

A double Sedan chair to move
around without interrupting
the conversation.

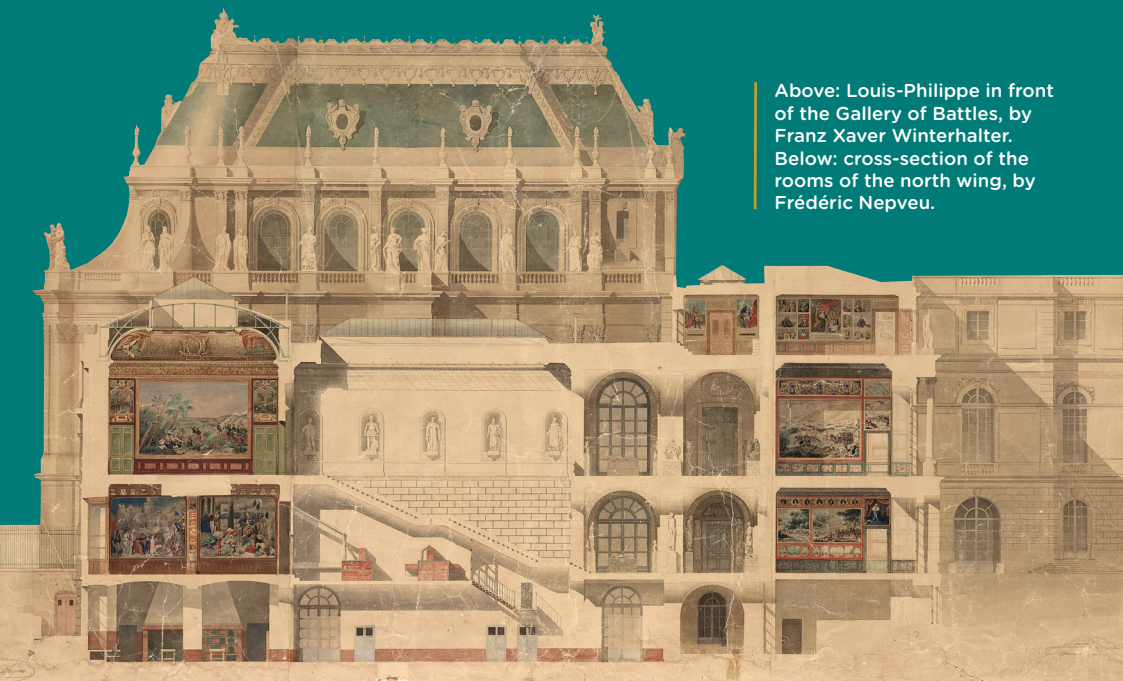
A museum of history

The work on Versailles was an opportunity for Louis-Philippe to present the history of France that he was so passionate about. He commissioned painters and sculptors to portray the great moments and heroes of each era. Decorated with the works of the best artists of the time, each room was like a picture book where visitors could learn about the country's glorious history. Louis-Philippe, who wanted to unite the French people, used the past to record the history of the nation through a series of victories.



Take a good look at the picture on the right. In your opinion, what object is related to art and architecture and shows that the king is heavily involved in the development of the new museum?

Above: Louis-Philippe in front of the Gallery of Battles, by Franz Xaver Winterhalter.
Below: cross-section of the rooms of the north wing, by Frédéric Nepveu.



To the glory of Napoleon

The Coronation Chamber is entirely dedicated to the glory of Napoleon I. Restored for the exhibition, this room contains the monumental painting by the painter David, commissioned by Napoleon himself, and shows the Emperor's coronation but also the coronation of Empress Josephine in Notre-Dame-de-Paris Cathedral. As a direct witness of the ceremony, David painted what he had seen but also altered reality: he added in Laetitia Bonaparte, the emperor's mother, although in fact she was in Rome that day!



David painted two copies of this painting: one is at Versailles, the other is in the Louvre.

9

In David's painting, showing Napoleon and Josephine's coronation, find the details that are linked to it. Three of them do not belong to this painting. Which ones?





| The Battle of Valmy, 20 September 1792, Jean-Baptiste Mauzaisse, by Horace Vernet.

A revolutionary Prince

After the Coronation Chamber, here you are in the 1792 Room, where Louis-Philippe, who became king, paid tribute to the heroes of the Revolutionary and Empire Wars. At that time, he was a young general and fought with the armies of the French Revolution.

Attacked by various European countries who feared the spread of Republican ideas, France, driven by popular enthusiasm, won several battles, including those of Jemmapes and Valmy, which the young Duke of Chartres participated in at the age of 19, before going into exile a year later. Coming to the throne 40 years later, Louis-Philippe sent a contradictory message: although he was a king, descended from the Bourbons, he defended the country in danger at the time of the Revolution.



There are 7 differences between the painting on the left and the copy on the right. Can you spot them?



| Louis-Philippe then Duke of Chartres, by Léon Cogniet.



The Gallery of Battles

Opened in 1837, the Gallery of Battles was the focal point of the Grand Project of Louis-Philippe. Longer than the Hall of Mirrors, the Gallery recounts the most important episodes of French history in 33 large-format paintings. Each painting tells the story of a victorious battle or is a portrait of an illustrious character, from Clovis to Napoleon I. You will easily recognise Joan of Arc who, since entering the Gallery of Battles, has become a true national icon.

The Battle of Marignan


By Alexandre-Evariste Fragonard



The Battle of Tolbiac

By Ary Scheffer







Use this notebook and look at the paintings in the gallery to put the battles in the right chronological order. To do this, link each painting with the name of the sovereign that it represents, the reign dates as well as the family to which it belongs.

Kings and emperors



Napoleon I

François I

Clouis

Louis IX

The dates of reign

1515-1547

The Valois dynasty

481-511

The Merovingian dynasty

1226-1270

The Capetian dynasty

1804-1815

The House of Bonaparte

The Battle of Wagram

By Horace Vernet



The Battle of Taillebourg

By Eugène Delacroix





12

X, Q, Z, W, J

MANGZNIJ FQIXCEZNT ZBOWOKQ
 TXHATZ IZS TJHXE HIWSQTOWJRX
 WOFW FQRJANQCEZ, JA
 MWAQGGJNIZFICXEQNZTJ
 BXIZNJDXNWG CQAWLXLEQD
 VWEXRSZAWIQLLES.

Game 4:

A
M S I C I L Y
E C
S W I T Z E R L A N D
I N
C D
E A I N
N N
G E R M A N Y
L V
A I A
D

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT Paris: **MOVES**. Design: MIA BOUTEILLET and ELODIE COULON. GRAPHIC DESIGN: ELODIE COULON. WORDS: MIA BOUTEILLET AND ELODIE COULON. CHILDREN MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY ADULTS WHO WILL TAKE PRECAUTIONS FOR THEIR PROTECTION, SAFETY AND SUPERVISION. ÉDITIONS PARIS MAMES DECLINES ALL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE CASE OF AN ACCIDENT RESULTING FROM PARTICIPATION IN THE GAMES. DO NOT LITTER. CREDITS COVER: © RMIN-GP (CHAÎTEAU DE VESALLES) / © FRANÇOIS RAUX / CHATEAU DE VESALLES; © RMIN-GP (CHAÎTEAU DE VESALLES) / © FRANÇOIS RAUX / CHATEAU DE VESALLES; PAGES 2 TO 12: © RMIN-GP (CHAÎTEAU DE VESALLES) / © FRANÇOIS RAUX / CHATEAU DE VESALLES; © RMIN-GP (CHAÎTEAU DE VESALLES) / © FRANÇOIS RAUX / CHATEAU DE VESALLES; ASSOCIATES' LACINA: © RMIN-GP (CHAÎTEAU DE VESALLES) / © FRANÇOIS RAUX / CHATEAU DE VESALLES; © RMIN-GP (CHAÎTEAU DE VESALLES) / © JEAN-MARC MAÏS / CHATEAU DE VESALLES; DIST.: © RMIN-GP (CHAÎTEAU DE VESALLES) / © FRANÇOIS RAUX / CHATEAU DE VESALLES; © RMIN / © CHRISTOPHE FOUILLY / CHATEAU DE VESALLES; © RMIN / © JEAN-PAUL PALAIS (CHATEAU DE VESALLES); © CHRISTOPHE FOUILLY / CHATEAU DE VESALLES; RIGHTS RESERVED: © RMIN-GRAND PALAIS (CHATEAU DE VESALLES) / RIGHTS RESERVED: © RMIN-GRAND PALAIS (CHATEAU DE VESALLES) / CHRISTIAN JEAN / HÉRIE LEWENOWSKI; © RMIN-GRAND PALAIS (CHATEAU DE VESALLES) / CHRISTIAN JEAN / HÉRIE LEWENOWSKI; © RMIN-GRAND PALAIS (CHATEAU DE VESALLES) / JEAN SCHUURMANS / JEAN SCHUURMANS; © RMIN-GRAND PALAIS (CHATEAU DE VESALLES) / GERARD BLONZ / CHATEAU DE VESALLES; DIST. RMIN / © CHRISTOPHE FOUILLY.