



Two Nations, One Friendship

Join us, Troop 09 from the Paris Girl Scout neighborhood, and learn about the long-lasting friendship between the Americans and French which started at the time of the American Revolution. Come learn more about Paris too and complete this patch with us!

Rules:

If you don't live in France, the research can be done on-line. Paris Girl Scouts must visit three of the eight monuments listed.

1. Girl scouts from any country outside of France can complete the requirements by doing exclusively on-line research and without visiting the monuments. Girls must complete the questionnaire for at least six of the eight monuments listed below.
2. Overseas Girls Scouts in the Paris Girl Scout Neighborhood must visit at least three of the eight monuments, and complete the questionnaire for five of the eight monuments.

Visits can be done in one afternoon

List of the monuments in Paris covered

- Statue of Benjamin Franklin
- Statue of Lafayette
- Statue of George Washington
- Statue of Lafayette and Washington
- Statue of General Rochambeau
- Plate on the Hôtel d'York (Treaty of Paris)
- Statue of Thomas Jefferson
- Statue of Liberty

Benjamin Franklin



The Benjamin Franklin Statue is located in Paris' 16th arrondissement of Paris on 'Rue Benjamin Franklin' next to 'Place du Trocadéro'. It was made by John J. Boyle in 1906. The base, made by Frédéric Brou in 1906, shows scenes of Franklin's life in bronze. It was given as a gift by John H. Harpes to France in 1906.

Questions

1. Why did Franklin come to France?
2. What is he holding in his right hand:
 1. The Bill of Rights
 2. The Declaration of Independence
 3. The Treaty of Paris
3. Finish the quote that is written on the plaque:

« Ce génie qui affranchit l'Amérique et... »

Fun Fact: Did you know that the area where the statue stands celebrates the great victory of the United States in the American Revolution. The victory of the Patriots (Americans colonists) forced the British to give up their thirteen colonies.

General Lafayette



General Lafayette (1757-1834), who served in the American Revolutionary War and helped the first 13 colonies become free from the British, was chosen for the statue.

The first version was made of plaster. Another one was made in bronze with General Lafayette wearing an old Louis XVI outfit and a wig! The actual bronze Lafayette statue shows Lafayette on a horse with his sword way up in the air in a Revolutionary costume. Lafayette looks up proudly. It was finally finished and on its pedestal in 1908.

The statue was originally placed Place du Carrousel at the Louvre but was moved to make place for the glass Pyramid. It is now located Cours Albert 1er between the Pont de l'Alma and the Pont des Invalides.

Questions

1. Who made this statue?
2. Why and for who was the statue made, and how was it financed?
3. When and where was it inaugurated?

Fun Fact: Paul Wayland Barlett took so much time to finish his statue that, to show his slowness, he carved a little turtle at the bottom on the statue.

George Washington



This statue is a bronze sculpture made by Daniel Chester French and was made in 1900. It shows an important leader on his horse holding a sword facing the sky. It is situated in the 16ème arrondissement in Paris on the place d'Iena. This statue was a gift from the Americans to thank France for their support during the American Revolution.

Questions

1. When and why did George Washington visit France?
2. When was it inaugurated?
3. What role did he serve during the American Revolution?

FUN FACT: This statue was a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution in memory of the brotherly help given by France to their fathers in the fight for Independence.

Lafayette and Washington



The statue of Lafayette and Washington in Paris in “Place des Etats-unis”. It is a bronze statue of Lafayette and Washington shaking hands in military uniform, there are flags in the background showing the friendship of the French and Americans. Both Washington and Lafayette look sincere happy, and friends.

Questions

1. What was Lafayette and Washington’s role during the American Revolution?
2. What is written on the inscription?
3. When was it inaugurated?

Fun Fact: The square was previously called “Place de Bitche”. In French, it’s the name of a city. The Americans requested the name to be changed in 1881 as it was not an appropriate address for the U.S. Minister to France.

General Rochambeau



Jean-Baptiste-Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau, was born in Vendôme, France, on July 1, 1725. He started his career in the French military at the age of seventeen. In 1780, French King Louis XVI called Rochambeau to aid in the Americans' insurrection against the British. This bronze statue of Rochambeau was unveiled in 1933 in Paris, Place Rochambeau – 16th urban district. It is another homage for France's support during the American independence war.

Questions

1. What was his military title?
2. Where and when did Rochambeau's troop land in the U.S.?
3. What does the cannon and the cannonball at his feet represent?

Fun Fact : The original statue is located in Vendôme, France, where Rochambeau was born. The statue was damaged during WWII and later replaced by a copy donated by Americans. A replica was built and inaugurated in Lafayette square in Washington D.C. Other copies can be found in Newport, Rhode Island here in Paris.

Treaty of Paris



On September 3rd, 1783, the “Treaty of Paris” was signed by the three American negotiators and one representative of the King of England at the historical Hotel d’York in Paris. The Treaty of Paris was later ratified by the American Congress of the Confederation on January 14, 1784 and by British Parliament on April 9, 1784. This treaty contained 10 articles covering a variety of settlements such as boundaries, American fishing rights, and prisoners of war. The Hôtel d’York cannot be visited today, but there a plate on the façade which reminds visitors of the historical event that took place inside. The Hôtel d’York can be visited on rue Jacob in the 7th arrondissement of Paris.

Questions

1. What was the main part of the treaty? (Article 1)
2. Where was the treaty signed?
3. Who signed the treaty from each side?

FUN FACT: Benjamin West tried to paint a portrait of the treaty negotiations. The left side with the Americans was finished, but the right side never was completed as the British refused to pose.

Thomas Jefferson



The statue of Thomas Jefferson is 10-foot-tall made in bronze and was unveiled in Paris on July 4 of 2006, the 230th anniversary of American independence.

The statue of Jefferson is the first to stand in France, where he served as U.S. minister from 1785 to 1789. It is located on the banks of the Seine in Paris' Seventh Arrondissement, facing the Hotel de Salm, a building that Jefferson admired and was one of his inspirations for the redesign of Monticello (Thomas Jefferson estate house). The building now houses the Museum of the Legion of Honor.

Questions

1. How many years did he spend in Paris and why?
2. Why was the statue placed in this location?
3. What is holding in his hand and what is represented on the paper?

FUN FACT: He loved vanilla ice cream from the very first time he tried it in France!

Statue of Liberty



Located near the Grenelle Bridge on the Île aux Cygnes, it is a perfect smaller replica of the Statue of Liberty of New York City. It is 11.50 meters (37 feet 9 inches) high and weighs 14 tons. It faces southwest, downriver along the Seine.

It is not the only statue of liberty replica in Paris but it is the biggest one and the most famous.

On the occasion of the Exposition Universelle of 1900, Bartholdi crafted a smaller version of the Statue of Liberty. It currently stands at the entrance to the Musée d'Orsay. Another constructed bronze replica stands in the Jardin du Luxembourg.

Questions

1. Who gave this statue to France and why?
2. When was it inaugurated?
3. What is written on the book she is holding in her left hand?

FUN FACT: This statue and the original in New York City are facing each other.



Answer Key:

Benjamin Franklin

The Benjamin Franklin Statue is located in Paris' 16th arrondissement of Paris on 'Rue Benjamin Franklin' next to 'Place du Trocadéro'. It was made by John J. Boyle in 1906. The base, made by Frédéric Brou in 1906, shows scenes of Franklin's life in bronze. John H. Harpes gave it as a gift to France in 1906.

Questions

1. Why did Franklin come to France?

To persuade the French to help them (the Patriots) fight against the British in the American Revolution (Revolutionary War).

2. What is he holding in his right hand:

1. The Bill of Rights
2. The Declaration of Independence
3. The Treaty of Paris

The Declaration of Independence

3. Finish the quote that is written on the plaque:

« Ce génie qui affranchit l'Amérique et... »

"...versa sur l'Europe des torrents de lumière"

Fun Fact: Did you know that the area where the statue stands celebrates the great victory of the United States in the American Revolution. The victory of the Patriots (Americans colonists) forced the British to give up their thirteen colonies.



General Lafayette

General Lafayette (1757-1834), who served in the American Revolutionary War and helped the first 13 colonies become free from the British, was chosen for the statue.

The first version was made of plaster. Another one was made in bronze with General Lafayette wearing an old Louis XVI outfit and a wig! The actual bronze Lafayette statue shows Lafayette on a horse with his sword way up in the air in a Revolutionary costume. Lafayette looks up proudly. It was finally finished and on its pedestal in 1908.

The statue was originally placed Place du Carrousel at the Louvre but was moved to make place for the glass Pyramid. It is now located Cours Albert 1er between the Pont de l'Alma and the Pont des Invalides.

Questions

4. Who made this statue?

Robert Thompson decided to make the statue and chose the American sculptor Paul Wayland Bartlett (1865-1925) to make it.

5. Why and for who was the statue made, and how was it financed?

The statue was made for France to show the historical friendship between French and American and in return for giving the Statue of Liberty.

The statue was actually a gift from five million American school children who pay for it in a subscription.

6. When and where was it inaugurated?

It was inaugurated on the Fourth of July 1900, on Independence Day, at the Paris Universal Exposition.

Fun Fact: Paul Wayland Barlett took so much time to finish his statue that, to show his slowness, he carved a little turtle at the bottom on the statue.



George Washington

George Washington was born on February 22nd 1732 and died on December 14th 1799. This statue is a bronze sculpture made by Daniel Chester French and was made in 1900. It shows him on his horse holding a sword facing the sky. It is situated in the 16^{ème} arrondissement in Paris in the center of a busy round about on the Place d'Iena. This statue was a gift from the Americans to thank France for their support during the American Revolution.

Questions

4. When and Why did George Washington come to France?

Many of the founding fathers came to France, but George Washington never did.

5. When was it inaugurated?

This statue was inaugurated on July 3rd 1900.

6. What role did he serve during the American Revolution?

Washington played a military role by being the leader of the Continental Army from 1775 to 1783 and a political role by being the first president of the United States from 1789 to 1797.

Fun Fact: This statue was a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution in memory of the brotherly help given by France to their fathers in the fight for Independence.



Lafayette and Washington

The statue of Lafayette and Washington in Paris in “Place des Etats-unis”, is a bronze statue of Lafayette and Washington shaking hands in military uniform. There are flags in the background showing the friendship of the French and Americans. Both Washington and Lafayette look sincere and happy, as friends.

Questions

1-What was Lafayette and Washington’s role during the American Revolution?

Lafayette and Washington were comrade in arms during the American Revolution. In 1777 when Lafayette and Washington met, they got on immediately with each other. Not long after Lafayette fought fearlessly under the command of Major General John Sullivan. He was wounded but continued to fight and did not search for any treatment until after the Continental Army’s retreat. Washington was impressed. He and Lafayette became closer.

2-What is written on the inscription

“Lafayette et Washington
Hommage à la France
En reconnaissance
De son généreux concours
Dans la lutte du peuple des Etats-Unis
Pour l’indépendance et la liberté”

3-When was it inaugurated?

It was inaugurated in 1895 by Joseph Pulitzer who asked for the statue to Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.

Fun Fact: The square was previously called “Place de Bitche”. In French, it’s the name of a city. The Americans requested the name to be changed in 1881 as it was not an appropriate address for the U.S. Minister to France.



General Rochambeau

Jean-Baptiste-Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau, was born in Vendôme, France, on July 1, 1725. He started his career in the French military at the age of seventeen. In 1780, French King Louis XVI called Rochambeau to aid in the Americans' insurrection against the British. This bronze statue of Rochambeau was unveiled in 1933 in Paris, Place Rochambeau – 16th urban district. It is another homage for France's support during the American independence war.

Questions

1. What was his military title?
Rochambeau (or Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur) was a lieutenant general of 7000 men in the French troops.
2. Where and when did Rochambeau's troop land in the U.S.?
Rochambeau arrived with his troops in Newport, Rhode Island, on the Atlantic coast in 1780.
3. What does the cannon and the cannonball at his feet represent?
The cannon and the cannon ball represent war in the USA in the 18th century.

Fun Fact : The original statue is located in Vendôme, France, where Rochambeau was born. The statue was damaged during WWII and later replaced by a copy donated by Americans. A replica was built and inaugurated in Lafayette square in Washington D.C. Other copies can be found in Newport, Rhode Island here in Paris.



Treaty of Paris

On September 3rd, 1783, the Treaty of Paris was signed by the three American negotiators, and one representative of the King of England at the historical Hotel d'York in Paris. The Treaty of Paris was later ratified by the American Congress of the Confederation on January 14, 1784 and by British Parliament on April 9, 1784. This treaty contained 10 articles covering a variety of settlements such as boundaries, American fishing rights, and prisoners of war. The Hôtel d'York cannot be visited today, but there a plate on the façade which reminds visitors of the historical event that took place inside. The Hôtel d'York can be visited on rue Jacob in the 6th arrondissement of Paris.

Questions

4. What was the main part of the treaty? (Article 1)

The principal part of the treaty was to formally put an end to the American War of Independence and have Great Britain recognize the former thirteen colonies as free and independent states, acknowledging the existence of the United States as a sovereign country.

Article one read as follows :

Article 1: Acknowledging the thirteen colonies as free sovereign and independent states and relinquishing all claims to property and territorial rights.

5. Where was the treaty signed?

The treaty was signed on the second floor of the Hôtel d'York at 56, rue Jacob in the 6th arrondissement of Paris.

6. Who signed the treaty from each side?

*From the American side, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay signed the treaty.
From the British side, David Hartley signed on behalf of King George III.*

FUN FACT: Benjamin West tried to paint a portrait of the treaty negotiations. The left side with the Americans was finished, but the right side never was completed as the British refused to pose.



Thomas Jefferson

The statue of Thomas Jefferson is 10-foot-tall made in bronze and was unveiled in Paris on July 4 of 2006, the 230th anniversary of American independence.

The statue of Jefferson is the first to stand in France, where he served as U.S. minister from 1785 to 1789. It is located on the banks of the Seine in Paris' Seventh Arrondissement, facing the Hotel de Salm, a building that Jefferson admired and was one of his inspirations for the redesign of Monticello (Thomas Jefferson estate house). The building now houses the Museum of the Legion of Honor.

Questions

4. How many years did he spend in Paris and why?

Thomas Jefferson resided in Paris between 1785 and 1789. He was there to ensure peace and a good friendship between The French and Americans as a minister. He took the place of Benjamin Franklin, who returned home.

5. Why was the statue placed in this location?

The Jefferson statue faces the Hotel de Salm, a former palace, which now houses the Musée National de la Légion d'Honneur. Jefferson admired the architecture of this building, and it inspired him for the planned development of his home in Virginia. When returning to Virginia he renovated Monticello to look like Hotel de Sam adding a dome. You can also see this dome on the tail side of the Nickel.

6. What is holding in his hand and what is represented on the paper?

Thomas Jefferson is holding a quill pen and the architectural plans for Monticello, his home in Virginia.

Fun Fact : He loved vanilla ice cream from the very first time he tried it in France!



Statue of Liberty

Located near the Grenelle Bridge on the Île aux Cygnes, it is a perfect smaller replica of the Statue of Liberty of New York City. It is 11.50 meters (37 feet 9 inches) high and weighs 14 tons. It was given to Paris in 1889, and it faces the Southwest, downriver on the Seine.

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Questions

4. Who gave this statue to France and why?

It was given to the city of Paris by the Parisian community in America to mark the centennial of the French Revolution.

5. When was it inaugurated?

It was inaugurated by President Marie François Sadi Carnot on 4 July 1889, nearly three years after its US counterpart.

6. What is written on the tablet she is holding in her left hand?

The tablet on her left hand bears the inscription IV Juillet 1776 = XIV Juillet 1789, recognizing the American Independence Day and the French Bastille Day.

Fun Fact : This statue and the original in New York City are facing each other.