

## DEMARCHE CHARIOTS OF FIRE

Proposer le visionnage de la vidéo 1, laisser les élèves réagir puis répondre aux 2 premières questions: what kind of video is it?, what is the video about?

Il s'agit ici de développer chez les élèves la mise en place de stratégies de compréhension, de leur montrer qu'on arrive toujours à comprendre quelque chose même dans des documents authentiques et/ou résistants.

Insistez sur le fait que vous ne leur demandez pas de tout comprendre mais d'interroger les supports pour dégager quelques informations.

Plusieurs visionnages seront nécessaires et cela est tout à fait normal.

En présentiel vous pouvez poser les questions en anglais, par contre si vos élèves ne sont pas coutumiers de ce type d'activités, ils pourront utiliser le questionnaire en français et y répondre en français.

Afficher ou distribuer le document « Les chariots de feu » ou juste l'affiche du film et laisser les élèves réagir puis visionner à nouveau la vidéo 1.

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Proposer le visionnage des vidéos 2 et 3 et inviter les élèves à répondre aux questions: which one is from a movie? which one is the original version?

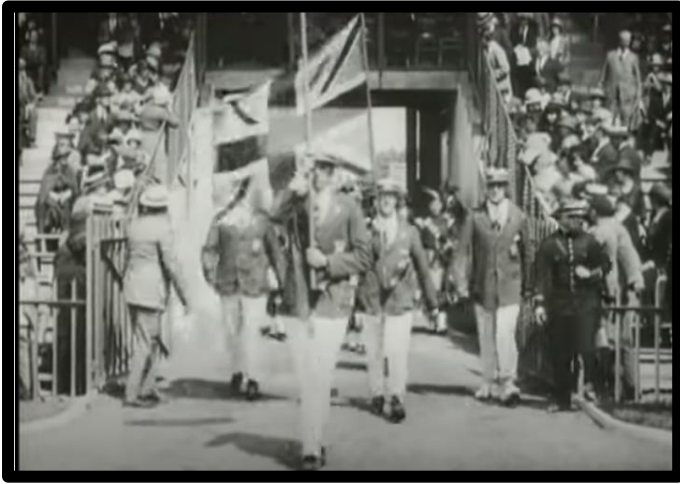
Where does the scene take place? When does it take place?

Utiliser le questionnaire en français.

Proposer une correction collective pour s'assurer que les élèves ont bien compris qu'il s'agissait du même événement mais que l'un était une fiction et l'autre un document d'archive. Lancer éventuellement le débat: peut-on croire toutes les images que l'on voit?

Proposer l'observation des photos noir et blanc et revenir sur la vidéo 3 pour repérer les différences entre les JO de 1924 et les JO actuels:

- Stade
- Piste en terre, starting-blocks (ils utilisent de petites pelles pour creuser)
- Tenues
- Pas d'athlètes de couleur
- Public
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## Scripts

### Chariots of fire. Trailer

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This is a story of two men who run, not to run, but to prove something to the world. They will sacrifice anything to achieve their goals, except their honor.

Chariots of fire has received unanimous critical acclaim:

«Majestic, masterful, triumphant and joyful», says the Los Angeles Times.

The New York Times calls it «rousing, and invigorating».

ABC TV says «you'll be riveted, enthralled and you'll cheer like crazy».

«It's for everyone» says Newsweek and the New York Daily news promises «it will lift your spirits to a new high.»

Chariots of fire

**Announcer:** ...*the final 400 meters. Taylor-Etats Unis- Numéro 278*....

**Liddell:** Good luck, don't expect I'll see you until after the race.

**Taylor:** What's the deal with this guy Little, coach? He a problem?

**Coach:** No problem. He's a flyer. He's had two races today already and he'll die, he'll swing along, and die, and wait. After 300 meters, rigor mortis sets in. You'll pull him in on a rope.

**Scholz:** Good luck, Taylor. Watch out for Little.

**Taylor:** Coach says no problem.

**Scholz:** He's got something to prove, something personal. Something guys like coach will never understand in a million years.

[*crowd is cheering "USA, USA, USA"*]

**Jenny:** Excuse me.

**Man in hat:** Jenny!

**Liddell:** [*reading*] It says in the old book. He that honors me, I will honor. Good luck. -Jackson Scholz

*A vos marques! Prêts, [fire starter]*

**Liddell:** [*thinking while running*]: So where does the power come from? To see the race to its end? (*From within.*)

**Liddell:** Jenny, I believe God made me for a purpose. He also made me fast, and when I run, I feel his pleasure.

*Premier: Liddell, Grande Bretagne.*

*Temps: 47 secondes, 3 centièmes.*

*Nouveau record Olympique et Mondial amateur.*

By 1924 in Paris, the Olympic games had established themselves as the world's most important sporting event.

The British had arrived with a very strong team. In the sprint events, however; the Americans were the men to catch. There were two world class Americans in the hundred meters final, Jackson Scholz and defending champion, Charlie Paddock, and both were favorites for the gold.

Britain was represented by a Cambridge graduate who had recently broken the English record in long jump, however; Harold Abrahams was sure his best chance at Olympic gold rested with the hundred meters.

As he crossed the line, Abrahams had run the race of his life, beating Scholz to the gold by over a foot. Another British sprinter should have been in that final. But for a twist of fate, Eric Liddell was due to run in the hundred meters, but withdrew when he discovered that the heats fell on a Sunday, his day of worship. Instead Liddell ran in the 400 meters and made it to the final. Not expected to do well, Liddell ran like a man inspired. Starting in the outside lane, he passed the 200 meters mark in a remarkable 22.2 seconds, a time many thought was too fast to maintain. But Liddell showed no sign of tiring coming into the final strait. In fact, he increased his lead. When he crossed the line, he had set a new Olympic record of 47.6 seconds, leaving the other runners floundering in despair. The 1981 film, Chariots of Fire, dramatized Abrahams and Liddell's heroic stories for whole new audience, but their real moments of victory came in Paris, in 1924.