**La laïcité en trois minutes (ou presque)** 4m 33

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fx50d_aqaUo>

Watch with captions and answer the questions below.

1. What did the Concordat do from 1801?

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1. Explain the nature of the split which developed during the 19th century.

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1. What was created in 1882?

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1. What was Emile Combe’s view of worship (*culte*) and religion?

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1. What happened in 1902?

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1. What happened in 1904? (Note: *caduc* = ‘null and void’.)

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1. What happened in 1905? (Note: the *Assemblée Nationale* is parliament , equivalent of the House of Commons in the UK.)

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1. What does *laïcité* essentially mean therefore?

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1. What did Aristide Briand propose?

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1. Who won the debate, Combe or Briand?

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1. What did the agreement put an end to?

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1. What is the first of the four pillars of *laïcité*? Explain.

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1. Give three practical examples of how freedom may be expressed in public places.

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1. What is the second pillar? Explain.

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1. What is the third pillar? Explain.

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1. What is the fourth pillar? Explain.

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1. What happened in 2004?

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1. Which two educational institutions are not affected by the 2004 law?

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1. What other stakeholders are not affected by the law?

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1. What law was introduced in 2010?

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1. What was the reason behind the 2010 law?

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1. What does it mean to be *laïque*?

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**Answers**

1. It linked the Church to the State. (In reality, the Catholic church.)
2. The split was between those who wanted the Catjolic church to dominate affairs and those who wanted a Republican state which paid no attention to religious belief.
3. The *école laïque* was created (non-religious/secular schooling).
4. He wanted worship controlled and was against religion.
5. 2500 Catholic schools were closed.
6. The Vatican (home of the Catholic church) broke off diplomatic relations with France.
7. There was a debate in parliament about the separation of the Church and the State.
8. Separation of Church and State.
9. A compromise, whereby individual (religious) freedom would be respected and the State would be strictly separated from worship/religions.
10. Briand.
11. It put an end to a century of conflict.
12. Freedom. People can choose their religion (or lack thereof) and express themselves privately and in public spaces (as long as public order is preserved).
13. Wearing a cross or veil in the street, a kippa to vote at the town hall, or a turban in the metro.
14. Separation of Church and State. The State does not interfere with churches and vice versa. Law stems from the people, not the Church.
15. Neutrality of the State. For example, police, judges and public servants in general like teachers must not show membership of a religion.
16. Equality. Everyone is equal before the law, whatever their beliefs.
17. The ban on school students wearing obvious religious signs, e.g. large crosses, veils or kippas (in state schools). They can wear discrete items, e.g. small crosses.
18. Private schools (usually Catholic) and universities.
19. Parents, speakers from organisations such as the Red Cross.
20. The ban on hiding one’s face in any public place (typically with a full veil), but also a motor cycle helmet or balaclava.
21. Public security – law and order, not religion.
22. It’s about adhering to laws and principles. It is not against religion. You can be *laïque* and Christian, for example.