

2019



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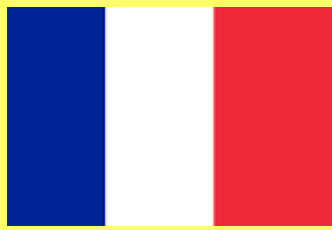
2019

## BCATML Monumental Calendar 2019 [www.bcatml.org](http://www.bcatml.org)



### L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE

PARIS, FRANCE



The Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile is one of the most famous monuments in Paris. It stands at the western edge of the Champs-Élysées, Paris' most famous boulevard, and is the center piece of *Place Charles de Gaulle's* most nerve-wracking roundabout!

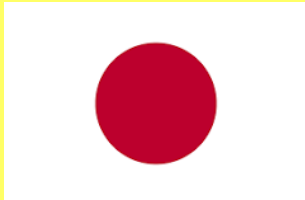
L'Étoile or "star" was aptly named since there are twelve avenues radiating outwards from this roundabout's centre in the heart of Paris. Built by architect Jean-François Chalgrin, this arch stands about 50 m high, 45 m wide, with a depth of 22 m. To commemorate his victory at Austerlitz, Emperor Napoleon commissioned the construction of the Arc in 1806. It took two years to lay down this enormous monument's foundations. Still unfinished in 1810, Emperor Napoleon had a wooden mock-up of the completed arch constructed to display for his bride, Archduchess Marie-Louise of Austria, as he proudly entered Paris from the west along with his victorious armies. The Arc de Triomphe was finally inaugurated in 1836 by French king, Louis-Philippe, who dedicated it to the armies of the Revolution and the Empire. The Arc is well-known not only its architectural feats, but also for its four main sculptural groups on each pillar; the most famous named *La Marseillaise*. In 1921, the Unknown Soldier was buried at the base of the arch. The flame of remembrance is rekindled every day at 18:30. Access to the Arc is made by means of an underpass that runs beneath Place Charles de Gaulle. Visitors may also explore the museum within the Arc's attic and take a small staircase to reach the Arc's terrace to enjoy a stunning panoramic view of Paris. Vive la France!

MARCH	MARS	MÄRZ	3月	三月	ਮਾਰਚ	MARZO
Sonntag	Montag	Dienstag	Mittwoch	Donnerstag	Freitag	Samstag
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Girls' Day	Rosenmontag	Makar Shivaratri				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Semaine de la Francophonie begins; St. Patrick's Day			International Francophonie Day; Holi; Purim	Holi; Purim		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

APRIL	AVRIL	APRIL	4月	四月	ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ	ABRIL
Sonntag	Montag	Dienstag	Mittwoch	Donnerstag	Freitag	Samstag
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	April Fool's Day; Poisson d'avril		Lailat-at-Miraj		Qingming Festival	National Tartan Day
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Palm Sunday; Ram Navani; Vaisakhi		Emancipation Day			Good Friday	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Easter	Easter Monday					
28	29	30				

### KINKAKU-JI

KYOTO, JAPAN



Kinkaku-ji, also called the Golden Pavilion, is a temple located in northern Kyoto whose top floors are completely covered in gold leaf. Formerly known as *Rokuon-ji*, the temple was the retirement villa of the *shogun* (military commander in feudal Japan) Ashikaga Yoshimitsu. According to his will, Kinkaku-ji became a Zen temple of the Rinzaï sect after his death in 1408. This remarkable and breathtaking temple was also the inspiration for the similarly named Ginkaku-ji (Silver Pavilion) built by Yoshimitsu's grandson on the other side of the city a few decades later.

Kinkaku-ji is an impressive structure built overlooking a large pond, and is the only building left of Yoshimitsu's former retirement complex. The pavilion is three stories high, approximately 12.5 meters in height. Perched on the roof of Kinkaku-ji, one can spot a tall bronze statue of a phoenix which is also leafed in gold. This Zen temple has burned down numerous times throughout its history including twice during the Onin War, a civil war which destroyed much of Kyoto; and once again more recently in 1950 when it was set on fire by a fanatic young novice monk. The present-day structure was rebuilt in 1955 to the original except for both upper stories covered in gold leaf according to Ashikaga's original intentions. The Golden Pavilion also functions as a *shariden*, housing relics of the Buddha (Buddha's Ashes). Kinkaku-ji is well known not only for its peaceful serenity and architectural beauty, but also due to the fact that it is one of 22 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Japan.

Photo credit: Rome Lavrencic

JANUARY	JANVIER	JANUAR	1月	一月	ਜਨਵਰੀ	ENERO
Dimanche	Lundi	Mardi	Mercredi	Jeudi	Vendredi	Samedi
		1 New Year's Day	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Epiphany; Día de los Reyes Magos	Orthodox Christmas	15	16	17	18	19
13	14 Coming Of Age Day	Makar Sankranti	23	24	25	26
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

FEBRUARY	FÉVRIER	FEBRUAR	2月	二月	ਫਰਵਰੀ	FEBRERO
Dimanche	Lundi	Mardi	Mercredi	Jeudi	Vendredi	Samedi
					1	2
						Groundhog Day
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Chinese New Year				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Valentine's Day		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Family Day (BC); Louis Riel Day (MB)	Lantern Festival; Magha Puja Day		International Mother Language Day		
24	25	26	27	28		



### ULMER MÜNSTER

ULM, GERMANY



The *Ulmer Münster* is a well-known Lutheran church in southern Germany. Construction of this church began in 1377, but it was not finished until 1890. Until the completion of Sagrada Família, Ulmer Münster will remain the tallest church in the world and the fifth tallest structure built before the 20th century. Its steeple, measuring 161.6 m, is the highest in the world. 768 steps lead to the top of the minster's spire. At 143 m, there is a phenomenal panoramic view of Ulm in Baden-Württemberg and Neu-Ulm in Bavaria. On clear days, Ulmer Münster offers a vista of the Alps from Säntis to the Zugspitze. The final stairwell to the top is a tall, spiraling staircase that barely has enough room for one person to reach the top!

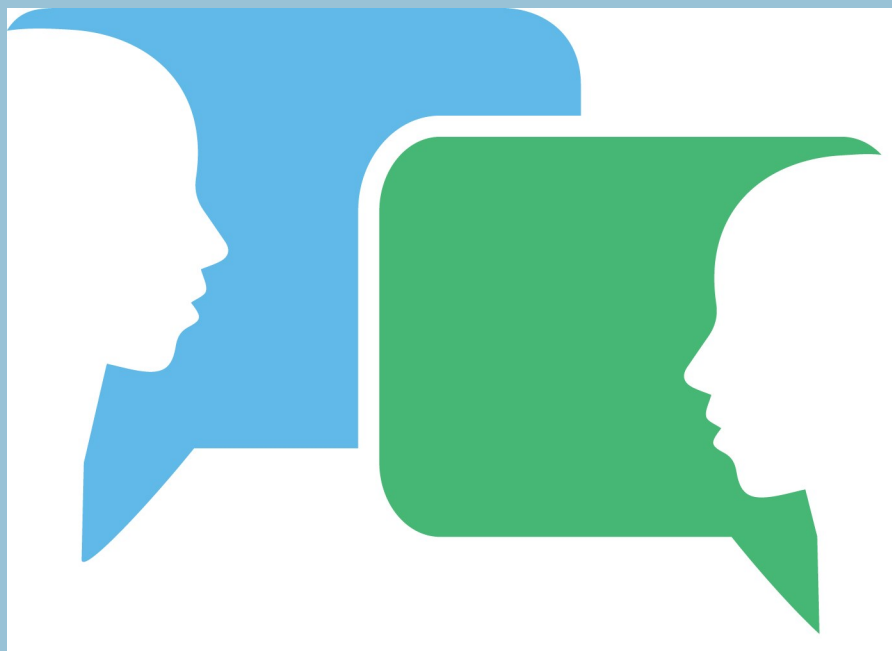
Inside the Ulmer Münster, one can view and admire the *Ulmer Spatz* (Ulmer Sparrow). According to local legend, the inhabitants of Ulm needed a particularly large beam for the construction of the *Ulmer Münster*, but because they carried it crosswise, they were not able to get it through the city gate. As they were about to tear the gate down, they noticed a sparrow carrying a straw for its nest lengthwise in its beak. Realization dawned on the people of Ulm, who have ever since placed long loads along rather than across their carts. To this day, the sparrow is a daily reminder to the people of Ulm that sometimes it is worthwhile to rethink and to follow other paths. Be sure to visit this marvel on your next trip to Germany!

MAY	MAI	KANN	5月	五月	ਮਈ	MAYO
日	月	火	水	木	金	土
			1 International Workers' Day	2	3	4
5 Cinco de Mayo; Children's Day Ramadan begins	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mother's Day; Buddha Day		Aoi Festival				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Victoria Day					
26	27 Vancouver Children's Festival begins	28	29	30	31 Lailat-at-Qadir	

JUNE	JUIN	JUNI	6月	六月	ਜੂਨ	JUNIO
日	月	火	水	木	金	土
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Vancouver Children's Festival ends		Ramadan ends	Eid-al-Fitr		Dragon Boat Festival	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Pentecost						
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Father's Day					National Aboriginal Day	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	St. Jean Baptiste Day					Tour de France begins



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JULY	JUILLET	JULI	7月	七月	ਜੁਲਾਈ	JULIO
星期日	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六
	1 Canada Day	2	3	4	5 Running of the bulls begins	6
7 Star Festival	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 Marine Day; Running of the bulls ends	16	17 Dharma Day	18	19	20
21 Tour de France ends	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST	AOÛT	AUGUST	8月	八月	ਅਗਸਤ	AGOSTO
星期日	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六
				1 El Salvador del Mundo begins	2	3
4	5 British Columbia Day	6 El Salvador del Mundo ends	7 Battle of Boyacá	8	9	10
11 Mountain Day	12	13	14	15 National Acadian Day	16	17
18	19 Discovery Day (Yukon)	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31



ORIENTAL PEARL TOWER

SHANGHAI, CHINA



Standing by the Huangpu River across the Bund with European-style buildings of the past and surrounded by modern skyscrapers in the finance and trade zone Lujiazui, the Oriental Pearl TV Tower has been the outstanding landmark of Shanghai since its completion in 1994.

This 468 meters (1,536 feet) high tower is the world's sixth and China's second tallest TV and radio tower. Its unique, ultra-modern structure builds the ancient Chinese concepts of spherical pearls with 21st century technology, containing commercial, recreational, educational and conference facilities. The tower's three main full-scope sightseeing spheres offer breathtaking views of Shanghai at different heights, especially enchanting at night when all the buildings are decorated with shining colourful lights. A must-see to be sure!



Photo credit: Amandeep Chhina

GOLDEN TEMPLE

AMRITSAR, INDIA



The Golden Temple, also known as Sri Harmandir Sahib, is a *Gurdwara* (a place of worship) located in India's Punjab province. Completed in 1589 upon an artificial lake called a *sarovar*, this is the holiest Gurdwara and the most important pilgrimage site for Sikhs around the world.

Not only a central religious place for Sikhs, the Golden Temple also serves as a symbol of human kinship and equality. Regardless of cast, creed or race, anyone can seek spiritual solace and religious fulfilment without any hindrance. The temple's designer, Guru Arjan, planned the temple to be at a level lower than the city to emphasize humility before entering the temple compound from four different sides which shows openness and acceptance. One of the unique features of this holy site, is that the temple is built upon an artificial serene lake teaming with many exotic fish. Visitors literally have to walk on water by means of a causeway before entering the Golden Temple. Another unique feature of this architectural marvel is that the entire top of the temple is made of pure gold, adding to its stunning beauty. With added hand-painted mosaics and patterns, the Golden Temple is one of the most significant symbols of Mughal and Indian architectural genius.

After its construction was completed, Guru Arjan installed the Adi Granth, the holy scripture of Sikhism, inside. The text consists of 1,430 pages, most of which is divided into 31 ragas – a pattern of notes having characteristic intervals used as a basis for improvisation. The *Langar*, or community kitchen, at the Golden Temple serves up to 200,000 people during special religious events. Amazingly, all the free vegetarian food served without discrimination are donations from the faithful followers. Over 100,000 people visit the holy shrine daily for worship. The temple complex has been nominated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and its application is pending. Be sure to visit this marvelous temple on your visit to India and take in a moment of reflection and serenity!

NOVEMBER	NOVEMBRE	NOVEMBER	11月	十一月	ਨਵੰਬਰ	NOVIEMBRE
Domingo	Lunes	Martes	Miércoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sábado
					1 All Saints' Day	2 Día de los Muertos
3 Culture Day	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11 Remembrance Day; Martinstag	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER	DÉCEMBRE	DEZEMBER	12月	十二月	ਦਸੰਬਰ	DICIEMBRE
Domingo	Lunes	Martes	Miércoles	Jueves	Viernes	Sábado
1	2	3	4	5	6 Nikolaus	7
8 Immaculate Conception Feast Day	9	10	11	12 Día de la Virgen de Guadalupe	13	14
15	16 Las Posadas begins	17	18	19	20	21
22 Chanukah begins	23	24 Christmas Eve; Las Posadas ends	25 Christmas Day	26 Boxing Day; Kwanza begins	27	28
29	30 Chanukah ends	31 New Year's Eve				

SEPTEMBER	SEPTEMBRE	SEPTEMBER	9月	九月	ਸਤੰਬਰ	SEPTIEMBRE
ਐਤਵਾਰ	ਸੋਮਵਾਰ	ਮੰਗਲਵਾਰ	ਬੁੱਧਵਾਰ	ਵੀਰਵਾਰ	ਸ਼ੁੱਕਰਵਾਰ	ਸ਼ਨੀਵਾਰ
1	2 Labour Day	3 First Day of School	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13 Mid-Autumn Festival	14
15	16 Respect for the Aged Day	17	18	19	20	21 Oktoberfest begins
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29 Rosh Hashanah begins	30					

OCTOBER	OCTOBRE	OKTOBER	10月	十月	ਅਕਤੂਬਰ	OCTUBRE
ਐਤਵਾਰ	ਸੋਮਵਾਰ	ਮੰਗਲਵਾਰ	ਬੁੱਧਵਾਰ	ਵੀਰਵਾਰ	ਸ਼ੁੱਕਰਵਾਰ	ਸ਼ਨੀਵਾਰ
		1 Rosh Hashanah ends	2	3	4	5 World Teachers' Day
6 Oktoberfest ends	7	8 Yom Kippur begins	9 Yom Kippur ends	10	11	12
13	14 Thanksgiving Day; Health & Sports Day	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25 BCATML Conference	26
27 Diwali	28	29	30	31 Hallowe'en		

THE RUINS OF CHICHEN ITZA

YUCATÁN, MEXICO



Chichen Itza is an archaeological site in the Yucatán peninsula. Rich in history and the centre of pilgrimage for the ancient Mayan civilization for over a 1,000 years, these ruins are full of interesting yet hard to believe stories and facts!

Chichen Itza was a large pre-Columbian city built by the Mayan people in 9th century. It thrived from about 600 AD, until 1221, when the power in the region shifted to Mayapan. The site exhibits a multitude of architectural styles, reminiscent of those seen in central Mexico and of the Puuc & Chenes styles of the Northern Mayan Lowlands. Chichen Itza may have been built where it is because of the location of two large natural sink holes nearby that would have provided water year-round. One of these sink holes was thought to have been used as a place of human sacrifice. These sacrifices were made in times of drought, and men, women, and children would be thrown in the well as a sacrifice to the Mayan God of rain and lightning, Chac, believing these sacrifices would end the drought!

As one of the largest Mayan cities, Chichen Itza was likely to have been one of the mythical great cities, or *Tollans*, referred to in later Mesoamerican literature. The city may have had the most diverse population in the Mayan world, a factor that could have contributed to the variety of architectural styles at the site. Chichen Itza is the second most visited archaeological site in all of Mexico. Over 2.6 million tourists alone visited this UNESCO World Heritage Site last year! Be sure to stop by and marvel at this wonder!

Photo credit: Natalie Murray

