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Y O U N G

LYCEE PIERRE POIVRE
SAINT JOSEPH
REUNION ISLAND



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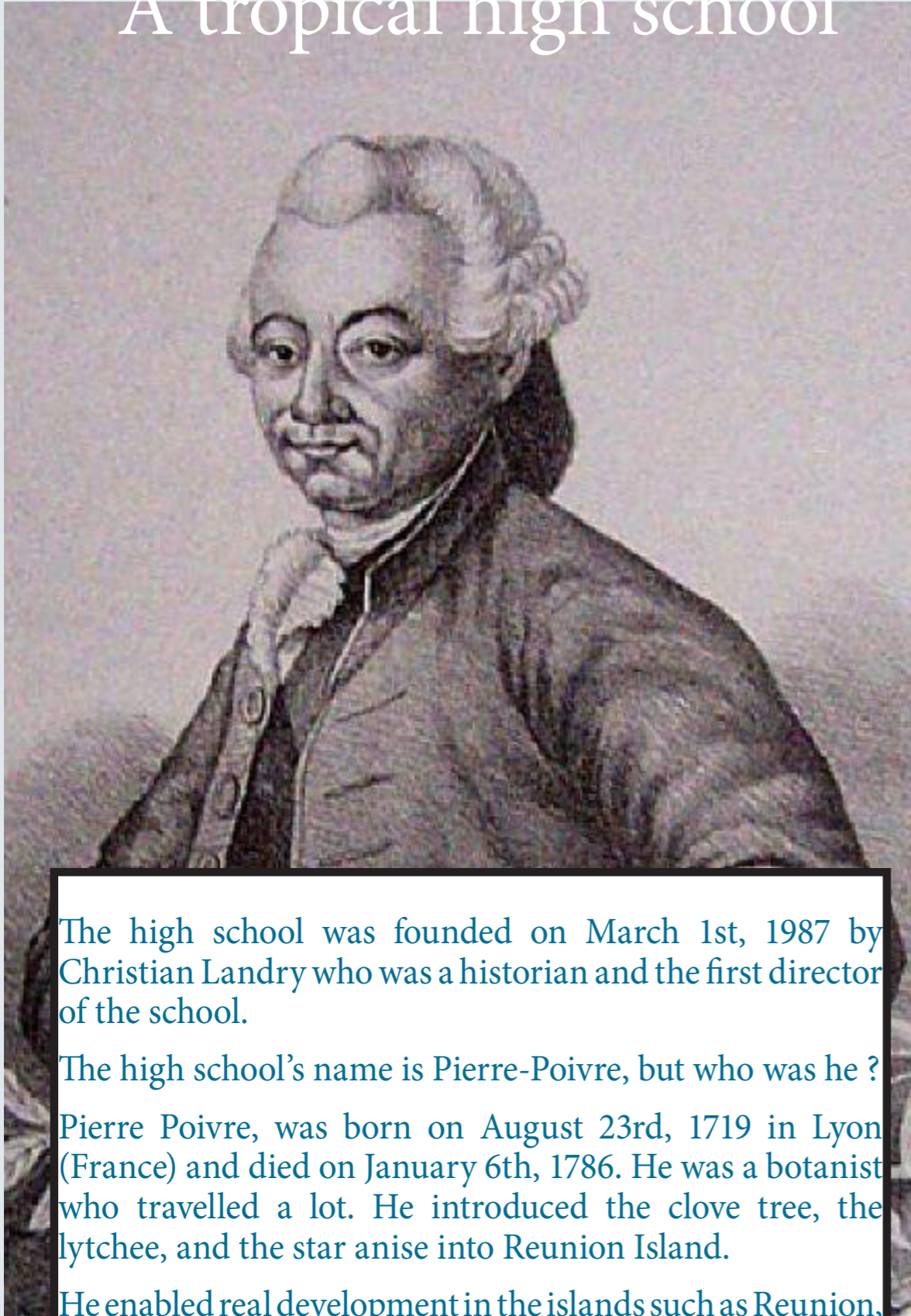
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Greetings



A tropical high school



The high school was founded on March 1st, 1987 by Christian Landry who was a historian and the first director of the school.

The high school's name is Pierre-Poivre, but who was he ?

Pierre Poivre, was born on August 23rd, 1719 in Lyon (France) and died on January 6th, 1786. He was a botanist who travelled a lot. He introduced the clove tree, the lytchee, and the star anise into Reunion Island.

He enabled real development in the islands such as Reunion, but also in Mauritius and Seychelles.

Pierre Poivre Saint Joseph's High School

Today in the school, there are about 900 students.

We have a headmaster, Mr Aupetit, and a deputy headmaster, Mr Sinimale.

In the school, there are two year heads. They are the mediators between teachers and students or between teachers and parents. We also have a nurse, a social worker, a psychologist, a librarian and of course teachers who are about 90.

At school, there are many eco delegates. It is a group of volunteer students who make actions to protect the environment and who participate to the sustainable development projects.

There are also students who participate to the Amnesty International Organisation project. We have a «CVL» : it is a council of students who are elected to improve the high school. There is also the MDL (House for Students of the High School).

This is an association where students can choose different activities such as musical, playing instruments, dancing and singing. These activities are usually organised by the students and at the end of the year we present a show in the high school.

In the school, we also have other activities. For example, we have the UNSS (which is a National Organization for Sport at School). This is an association in which the students practice a sport outside school hours, such as climbing, volley ball, badminton, crossfit, etc.

Studying in Pierre Poivre : what's on the menu?

Common Core - Specialities - Options

Common Core :

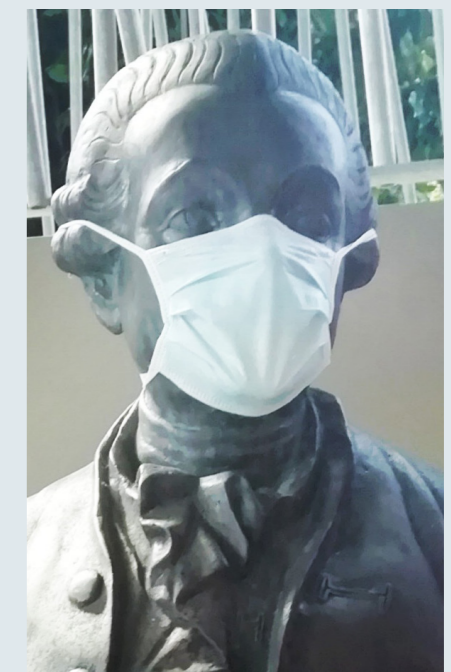
- French / philosophy
- Biology and Physics
- English and Spanish or German
- Physical Education
- History and Geography / Civic and Moral Education

Options

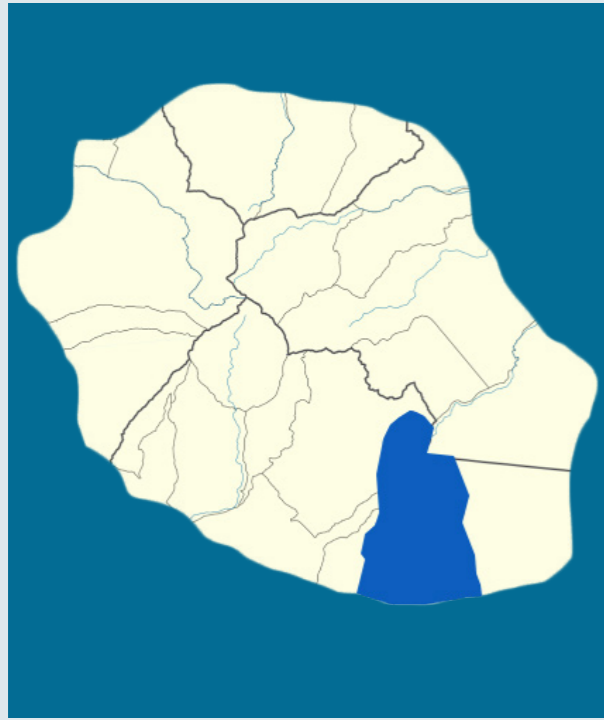
- Chinese
- German + / Spanish +
- Drama
- Wrestling
- Visual Art

Specialities :

- Digital and computer science
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Biology
- Economics
- Visual arts
- Political science
- Literature
- Engineering science
- Humanities, literature and philosophy



Presentación of Saint Joseph



In St Joseph we can find the mall E. Leclerc que abrió el 18 de septiembre de 2018 and where you can encontrar a lot of cosas like : clothe, calzado, cosmetics shops etc.

There are 15,942 inhabitants in Saint Joseph in 2020.

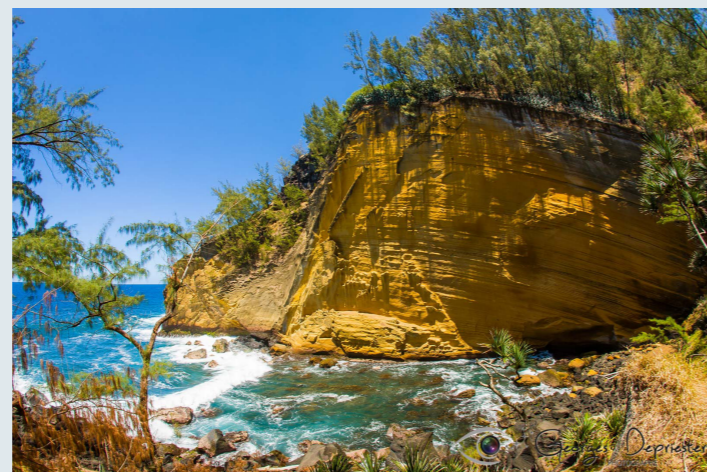
It's a commune in the French overseas department of Reunion, located in the South, called "Le Sud Sauvage" (the Wild South).



Grand Coude



Manapany Les Bains, Grand Coude or Langevin are part of the commune of St Joseph.



Langevin



El Ayuntamiento fue construido a partir de 1949 y fue inaugurado en 1953



The catholic church que ha sido fundada en 1879.

La Reunion : an intense island

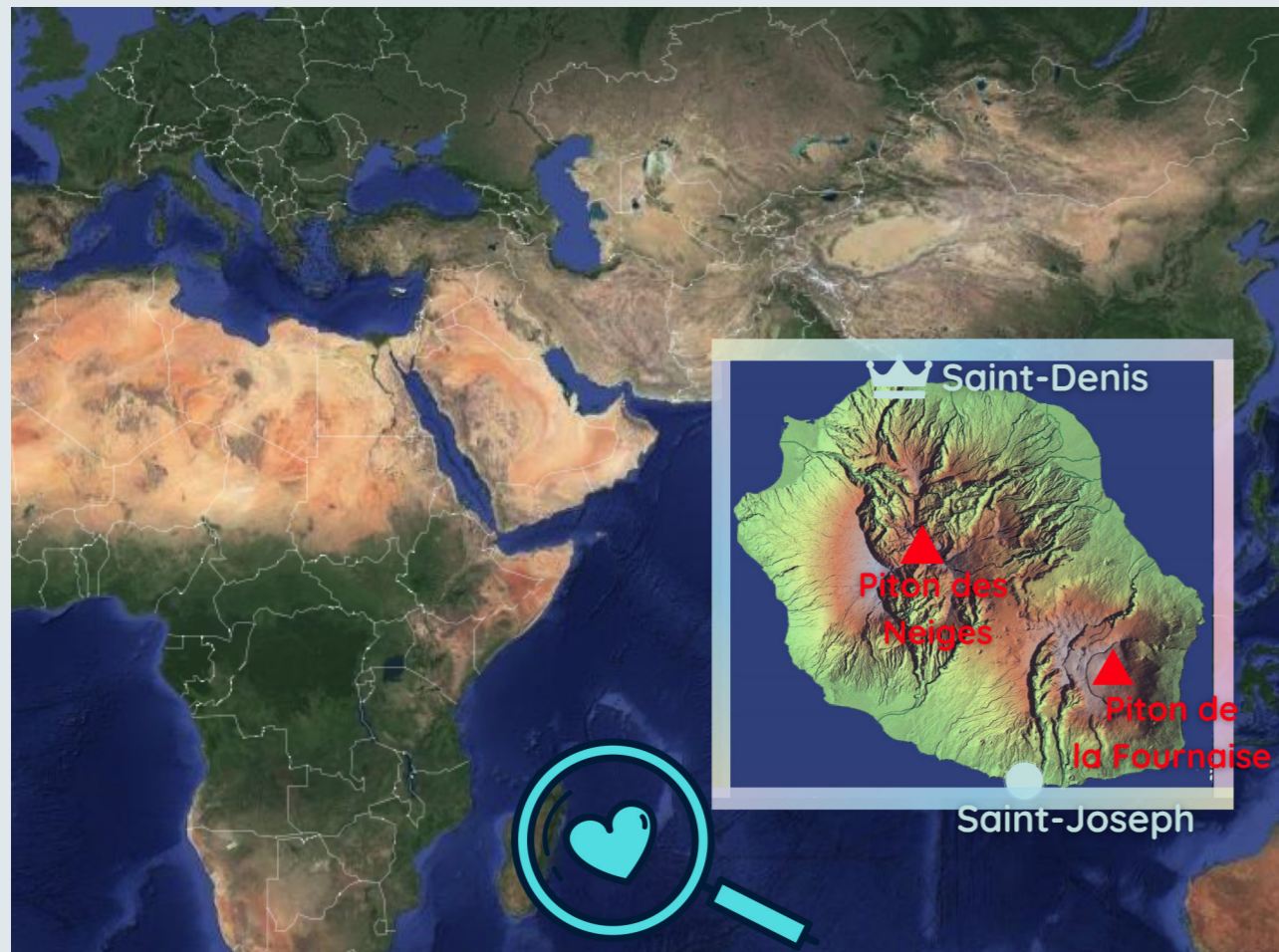
This article is a way to travel at Reunion island. Through its specificities, La Reunion is very different from any other regions of Europe, it is a tropical island. This article will focus on the geography, the population, the culture and the activities just like you were here.

Our island is located in the Indian Ocean between Madagascar and Mauritius. It's a little French overseas region with the same rights and the same status as any other regions of mainland France. This is a volcanic island, this means the land was slowly created by the many

eruptions of the two volcanoes. The 1st volcano, the "Piton des Neiges" (which means "snowy peak") is now extinct whereas the 2nd volcano, the "Piton de la Fournaise" (which means "peak of blazing fire") is one of the most active volcanoes in the world with about one eruption a year. But don't panic, the eruptions are rarely dangerous and all the population got used to it, it is really part of our identity.

Since the territory is made of volcanic rocks and old eruptions, the island is very mountainous and uneven, so many places are not accessible by cars. However, it's perfect for hiking. As the remote places are preserved from human activities, you can still find a lot of endemic species in our forest.

Our island is located in the Indian Ocean between Madagascar and Mauritius. It's a little French overseas region



Le Piton de la Fournaise, major must see in the island

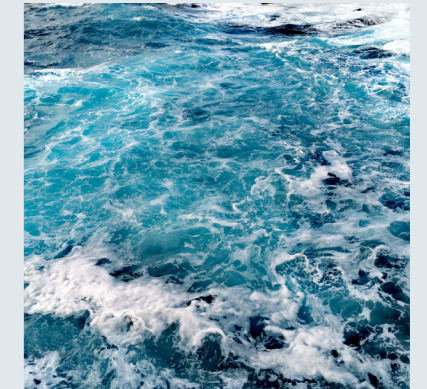
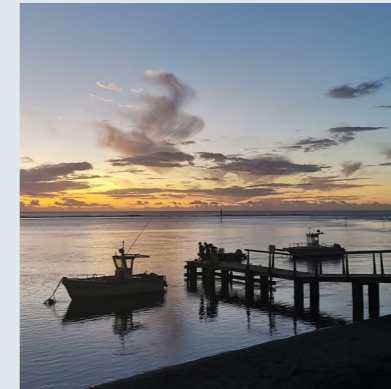


Nature beyond expectations



Three corries, paradise of hitch hikers

The centre and the southeast part of the island are listed on the UNESCO World heritage since 2010 thanks to the Piton de la Fournaise and the 3 corries (Mafate, Cilaos and Salazie). To talk about the fauna, we can take the example of the “papang” which is a raptor like the eagle, or the “tang” which is a sort of local hedgehog. And there are also some of the endemic flora like the expensive “café pointu”, it’s an old variety of coffee that could be found in our grandmas' garden, but the price on the international market is high. Moreover, the “vanilla Bourbon” of Saint-Philippe has a great reputation of being tasteful.



La Reunion has many beaches but only a few of them are classic with white sand, the others are made of black rocks or black sand because of the old volcanic rocks. This is one of the reasons why we can't chill everywhere. Also, not all the coasts are safe: it is better in the west to swim and to surf .. anywhere else.

On our 2 500 km2 little territory live approximately 860 000 inhabitants. They come from different parts of the world but they all feel Creoles. Our culture is a very specific one with our own language, music, dances, and gastronomy that come from different countries.



Boucan Canot



The history of Reunion island

The Portuguese are the first to arrive on the island at the beginning of the XVI century. At this time, the island was named Mascarenhas, from the name of the Portuguese navigator Pedro de Mascarenhas. This is why Reunion island, Mauritius and Rodrigues are named the "Mascareignes". In 1638, the first French boat of the East Indian company arrived in the island. The first occupants were twelve french mutineers who arrived in 1644.

In 1663, the French settled there definitively and the island became a French colony called Bourbon.

Starting in 1715, the East India Compagny organised the coffee cultivation. Later they developed the cultivation of sugar cane, which is still the main activity on the island today.

This cultivation required a lot of labour, it's the reason why slavery started in Reunion island. The slaves made up the majority of the island's population . They developed a new culture, based on songs and dances, particularly the « séga » and the « maloya » .

Many of them tried to avoid the plantations and escaped in the heightlands . They were called « the marroon slaves » . These « marroon

slaves » were hunted by slaves hunters and brought back to the plantations, and sometimes they were killed .

In 1793, after the execution of Louis XVI, the Bourbon island is rebaptized Reunion island .

The December 20th 1848 slavery is officialy abolish in Reunion island by the superintendent Sarda Garriga .

The island acquires the state of french departement the following day of the Second World War, in 1946 . From that start a period of economic, demographic and social

developpoment .

From the beggining of the 21 century, the island continues to grow up and a lot of development and arrangement are made .

Street Art

Reunion Island is surrounded by various types of street art. We even have our own mascot which is called "Gouzou" since 1992. The artist who created it is called Jace He's a French artist who lives and works in Reunion Island. The "Gouzous" are easily recognizable because they are little yellow men without faces. During his travels, Jace was able to draw "gouzous" in The United States of America, Madagascar, China, France so more.



A typical dance and music



The "sega" comes from Malagasy and African slaves deported to the Indian Ocean who perpetuated in Reunion Island certain rites and music from their original cultures, whereas the "maloya" is the result of a fusion between European and Afro-Malagasy cultures. The instruments used for "maloya" are the "kayamb", the musical arc "bob", the drum "roulèr", the "pikèr", the "sati" and finally the "triyang" while in the "sega", we also use modern instruments such as the drums, the bass or even the guitar.

Futhermore, we also have a traditional outfit to dance the "sega" and the "maloya" which is composed of a top and a skirt.

Cooking

A local cuisine that perfectly reflects the social mix of our island.

First of all, The "cari" which is a must in Reunion Island. Shame on you if you went to Reunion Island and you didn't eat it ! The "cari" is composed of meat or fish, tomatoes, onions, turmeric, saffron and sometimes, ginger and some spices (salt, pepper, garlic...) You can add some vegetables if you want like "palmiste" (heart of palm).

The "cari" can also be accompanied by "brède" (leaves of vegetables

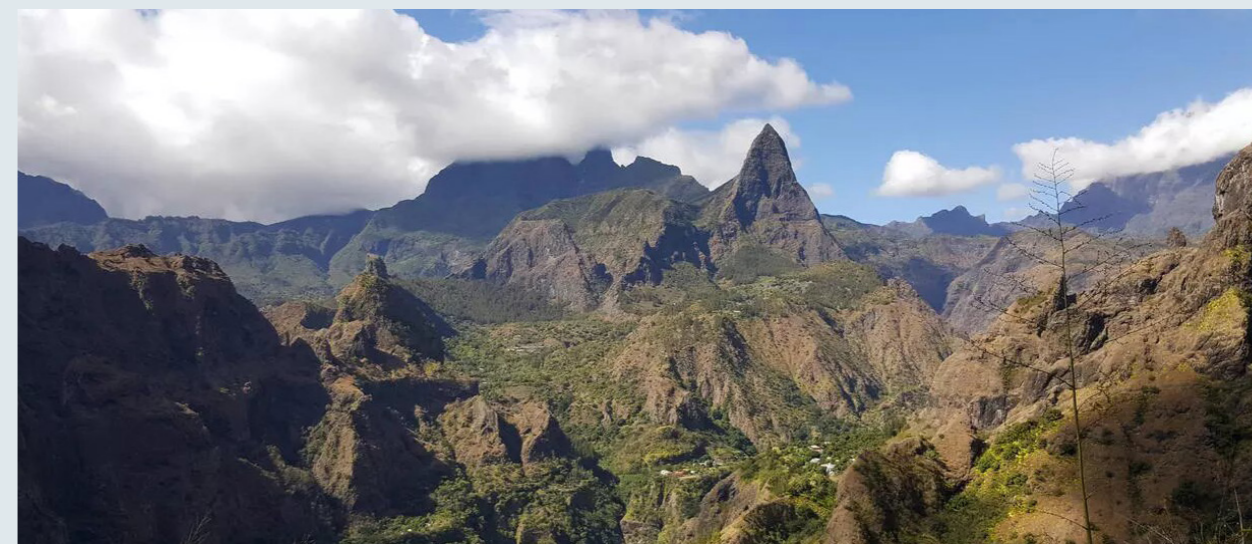
like spinach) or "rougail" (it is a slightly spicy dish with tomatoes, onions and chilli



"Rougail saucisses"



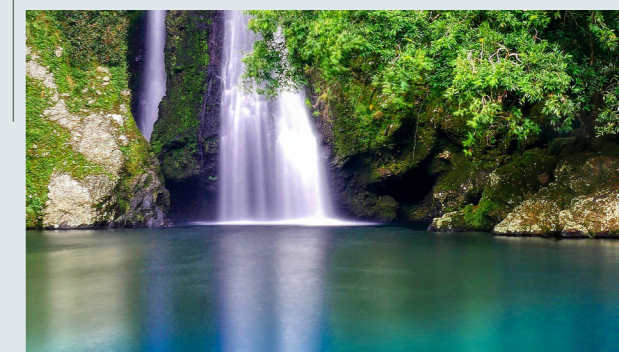
"Galettes manioc"



Reunion presents an original relief which was formed by two volcanoes, the Piton des Neiges which is now extinct and the Piton de la Fournaise, which is active and one of the most active in the world.



In the midst of all this lush nature, there are hundreds of waterfalls. Some are of course more accessible than others and all have their own specificity.





Christmas is coming

Christmas is of course a much-awaited moment for young and old alike! Time to get together with the whole family and enjoy the good weather at the beach or on the terrace while enjoying a good Creole meal.

The choice of aperitifs is very varied. One finds mainly « samosas », « bonbons piment », « piment farci », etc.

For the starter, many salads are proposed, in particular the salad of palm trees, which, because of the rather high price of palm trees, remains a product dedicated to festivities and important meals.

The dishes that are prepared for Christmas are usually based on expensive products such as "bichiques" for example (fry that are very difficult to catch), but people also enjoy the traditional food, local cuisine that perfectly reflects the social mix of our island.



On our island, the first signs announcing Christmas are obviously not the cold and snow!

At Reunion, Christmas is synonymous with summer, hot weather, the beginning of the hurricane season and above all our longest holidays.

Flaming trees are in bloom and the lychees are ripe.

In the shops, Christmas decorations, such as Christmas trees, garlands and snowmen are displayed alongside swimming costumes!

If you are European, you will probably be surprised by this strange discrepancy.

But you quickly get used to celebrating Christmas and New Year under the coconut trees!

Reunion Islanders really enjoy celebrating New Year's Eve on the beach or by the pool, with family and friends.



Joyeux Noël,

zot tout'!

This year, of course, the health crisis forces us to avoid gatherings and parties are forbidden on the island's beaches... Let's hope that 2021 will finally get rid of this virus!

COVID CRISIS softened in our island

COVID-19 at national scale

On January 2020, the first COVID patients were detected in mainland France, but there were none in Reunion Island. However, the mainland and Reunion island were locked down from March the 15th to May the 11th without discrimination.

Since October the 30th 2020, the mainland France is confined once again but the sanitary rules are different. This time, schools remain open with an adjusted timetable, teleworking is encouraged while non-essential stores are closed. On the contrary today in Reunion, there is no lock down. But barrier gestures are still in force and private gatherings of more than 6 people are forbidden.

COVID at high school scale

In august, classes resumed normally but with some obligations:

- Mask must be worn everywhere and all the time
- Arrows on the ground and signs guide students around the school to avoid crowds
- Hydroalcoholic gel is available in all the classrooms
- Markings show you where to sit at the cafeteria



and when you're queuing.

But what do students think about this sanitary protocol?

"We live COVID rather well but it is poorly managed, it is true that there are improvements but it is useless if we are together for example in our class of geopolitics, where we are 37 students!" (two students of 12th grade).



"I don't support the mask, but I understand why it's an obligation and a necessity" (a 11th grade student).

"I think our high school manages the COVID as it can and it's hard to do better. We're all helpless in the face of COVID" (a 13th grade student).

The strange feeling of being cut off from the rest of the world

We were very fortunate to have been relatively unaffected by the virus on Reunion island. We have indeed had few illnesses and deaths, but the population nevertheless had to undergo the first lockdown in March 2020.

The hardest part of that period was the closure of the airport for many weeks, because the first cases of COVID-19 have been imported to our island. The consequences were particularly difficult for separated families and Reunionese students locked down to the mainland, without possibilities of joining their relatives...



Suffocating masks

The major difficulty felt by students and staff is above all the wearing of masks as we enter the hottest period of the year.

Our classrooms are not air-conditioned and temperatures are around 35°C in the middle of the day. Caliente!