



Architecture

21042

Statue of Liberty La statue de la Liberté Estatua de la Libertad

New York, USA

New York, États-Unis


Nueva York (EE. UU.)



Liberty

The Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from the people of France to the United States, and has since become a universal symbol of freedom and democracy throughout the world. Dedicated on the 28th of October 1886, she was often the first thing people saw as they sailed into New York's harbor to start a new life in America.





*"Thou warden of the western gate, above Manhattan Bay,
The fogs of doubt that hid thy face are driven clean away:
Thine eyes at last look far and clear, thou liftest high thy hand
To spread the light of liberty world-wide for every land."*

Henry van Dyke
Liberty Enlightening the World
1917

The Gift

Édouard de Labouaye was a prominent French political thinker and a strong supporter of President Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War. In 1865, he proposed creating a monument that would be gifted to the United States by the people of France in celebration of the recent Union victory in the Civil War and the abolition of slavery.

Ten years later, with the help of the sculptor Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, Labouaye turned his proposal into reality and founded the Franco-American Union to raise funds for the project. It was hoped that the French people would finance the proposed Statue, now entitled “Liberty Enlightening the World,” while the American people would pay for its pedestal.

On one of his trips to the U.S. to help raise funds, the sculptor Bartholdi realized that New York was the gateway to America and spotted the perfect location for the Statue to stand.



Bedloe's Island was visible to every ship entering or leaving the city's harbor and Bartholdi envisioned his statue rising out of the star-shaped Fort Wood that already stood on the island.

The project soon caught the imagination of many on both sides of the Atlantic, and when the French had raised 400,000 francs the construction of the Statue finally began.

*"...a stream of light shall pierce the darkness
...until Liberty enlightens the world"*

President Grover Cleveland
Dedication speech for the Statue of Liberty
October 28, 1886







From Dream to Reality

In 1876, French craftsmen began forging the individual elements of the Statue. While the outer design and materials were given, the real challenge lay in the Statue's internal construction.

Bartholdi turned to the French architect and structural engineer, Gustave Eiffel, and he proposed creating a 92 ft. (28 m) skeletal central pylon upon which asymmetrical girders could be attached. Flat metal bars were then bolted to the girders to hold the copper skin of the Statue in place. Eiffel would go on to use the same pylon construction method in his famous Eiffel Tower, which was completed in 1889.

The entire Statue was completed in Paris between 1881 and 1884. It arrived amid great fanfare in New York aboard the French Navy ship *Isère* on the 17th of June 1885. Once the pedestal was completed in 1886, the 151 ft. (46 m) tall statue was quickly assembled. The last section to be completed was the Statue of Liberty's face, which remained covered until the official dedication on the 28th of October 1886. Rain and foggy weather did not stop over one million New Yorkers from turning out to cheer the unveiling of the new Statue.

*“Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!” cries she
With silent lips. “Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”*

Emma Lazarus
The New Colossus
1883

A Universal Icon

The Statue of Liberty was intended to be seen as a universal symbol of enlightenment and freedom. The robed female figure itself represents Libertas, the Roman goddess of freedom, and although you cannot see her feet clearly she stands among a broken shackle and chains, with her right foot raised, depicting her moving away from oppression and slavery. The seven spikes on the crown represent the seven oceans and the seven continents of the world, reinforcing the universal concept of liberty.

Over time, the Statue would also emerge as a welcoming symbol of hope to different generations of immigrants to the U.S. Between 1886 and 1924, almost 14 million immigrants

entered the United States through New York. The Statue of Liberty was often the first thing they saw as they arrived by ship in their new homeland.

The American National Park Service took over responsibility for the island in 1937, and set about transforming the area around the Statue into a park. Bedloe’s Island was renamed Liberty Island in 1957 to commemorate the completion of this work. The Statue was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984 and continues to attract around 4 million visitors each year.








Facts & Figures

Style	Neoclassical Sculpture
Materials	Statue: Copper & Iron Pedestal: Stone
Height	Statue: 151 ft. (46 m) Including Pedestal: 305 ft. (93 m)
Weight	224.9 short tons (204 metric tons)
Dedicated	October 28, 1886

Liberté

La statue de la Liberté a été offerte aux États-Unis par le peuple français, en signe d'amitié. Elle est depuis devenue un symbole de liberté et de démocratie dans le monde entier. Inaugurée le 28 octobre 1886, elle a longtemps été la première chose que les gens apercevaient à leur arrivée dans le port de New York, alors qu'ils s'apprêtaient à refaire leur vie aux États-Unis.



A photograph of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, silhouetted against a dramatic sunset sky with dark, heavy clouds. The water in the foreground is dark and textured. The overall mood is somber yet hopeful, reflecting the text's message of dispelling doubt.

*« Toi, gardienne de l'Occident,
surplombant Manhattan et sa baie, Les brumes du doute
qui cachait ton visage sont maintenant dissipées :
Ton regard se porte au loin, ta main est fièrement dressée
Pour éclairer de liberté les pays du monde entier. »*

Henry van Dyke
La Liberté éclairant le monde
1917

Le cadeau

Édouard de Laboulaye était un célèbre homme politique français et un grand admirateur du président américain Abraham Lincoln au cours de la guerre de Sécession. En 1865, il propose la création d'un monument qui serait offert aux États-Unis par le peuple français pour célébrer la récente victoire de l'Union et l'abolition de l'esclavage.

Dix ans plus tard, avec l'aide du sculpteur Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, Laboulaye concrétise sa vision et fonde l'Union franco-américaine afin de recueillir des fonds pour la réalisation du projet. On espère alors que le peuple français assumera les coûts de la statue, nommée « La Liberté éclairant le monde », et que le peuple américain paiera pour son piédestal.

Lors d'un voyage aux États-Unis visant à amasser des fonds, Bartholdi réalise que New York est la porte de l'Amérique. Il repère alors l'endroit idéal pour ériger sa statue. Bedloe's



Island était visible de tous les navires entrant ou sortant du port de la ville. Bartholdi imagine sa statue s'élevant au-dessus de Fort Wood, un fort en forme d'étoile construit sur l'île.

Le projet frappe rapidement l'imagination des deux côtés de l'Atlantique. Les Français ayant amassé 400 000 francs, on commence enfin à bâtir la statue.

*« [...] un rai de lumière percera les ténèbres
[...] jusqu'à ce que la Liberté éclaire le monde »*

Grover Cleveland, président américain
Discours lors de l'inauguration de la statue de la Liberté
28 octobre 1886







Du rêve à la réalité

En 1876, des artisans français commencent à fabriquer les pièces de la statue. L'aspect extérieur et les matériaux ayant été choisis, le véritable défi réside dans la structure interne.

Bartholdi fait appel à l'architecte et ingénieur en structures français Gustave Eiffel et lui propose de bâtir un pylône central de 28 m sur lequel seraient fixées des poutres asymétriques. Des bandes métalliques plates seraient ensuite vissées aux poutres pour retenir les plaques de cuivre formant la surface. Eiffel a par la suite utilisé la même méthode de construction pour sa célèbre tour Eiffel, achevée en 1889.

Les différentes pièces sont assemblées à Paris de 1881 à 1884. Le 17 juin 1885, la statue fait son arrivée à New York en grande pompe à bord de l'Isère, un navire de la marine française. Une fois la construction du piédestal terminée en 1886, la statue, qui s'élève à 46 m, est rapidement réassemblée. La dernière section achevée est le visage, qui reste caché jusqu'à l'inauguration officielle, le 28 octobre 1886. Malgré la pluie et le brouillard, plus d'un million de New-Yorkais se rassemblent pour assister au dévoilement sous les cris et les applaudissements.

*« Garde, Vieux Monde, tes fastes d'un autre âge », proclame-t-elle
De ses lèvres closes. « Donne-moi tes pauvres, tes exténués,
Qui en rangs pressés aspirent à vivre libres,
Le rebut de tes rivages surpeuplés,
Envoie-les-moi, les déshérités, que la tempête me les rapporte
De ma lumière, j'éclaire la Porte d'Or ! »*

Emma Lazarus
Le Nouveau Colosse
1883

Une icône universelle

La statue de la Liberté devait être un symbole universel de sagesse et de liberté. La figure féminine vêtue d'une toge représente Libertas, déesse romaine de la liberté. Ses pieds ne sont pas nettement visibles, mais elle se dresse parmi des chaînes et des fers brisés, son pied droit levé pour indiquer qu'elle laisse derrière elle l'oppression et l'esclavage. Les sept pointes de sa couronne représentent les sept océans et les sept continents du monde, renforçant l'idée de liberté pour tous.

Avec le temps, la statue est aussi devenue une figure d'accueil et d'espoir pour les nombreuses générations d'immigrants aux États-Unis. Entre 1886 et 1924, près de

14 millions d'immigrants sont entrés aux États-Unis en passant par New York. La statue de la Liberté était souvent leur première vision de leur nouvelle patrie, alors que le bateau arrivait au port.

L'American National Park Service prend à sa charge l'administration de l'île en 1937 et entreprend de transformer en parc l'espace entourant la statue. Bedloe's Island est renommée Liberty Island en 1957 pour commémorer la fin des travaux. La statue est inscrite au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO en 1984 et attire quelque 4 millions de visiteurs chaque année.







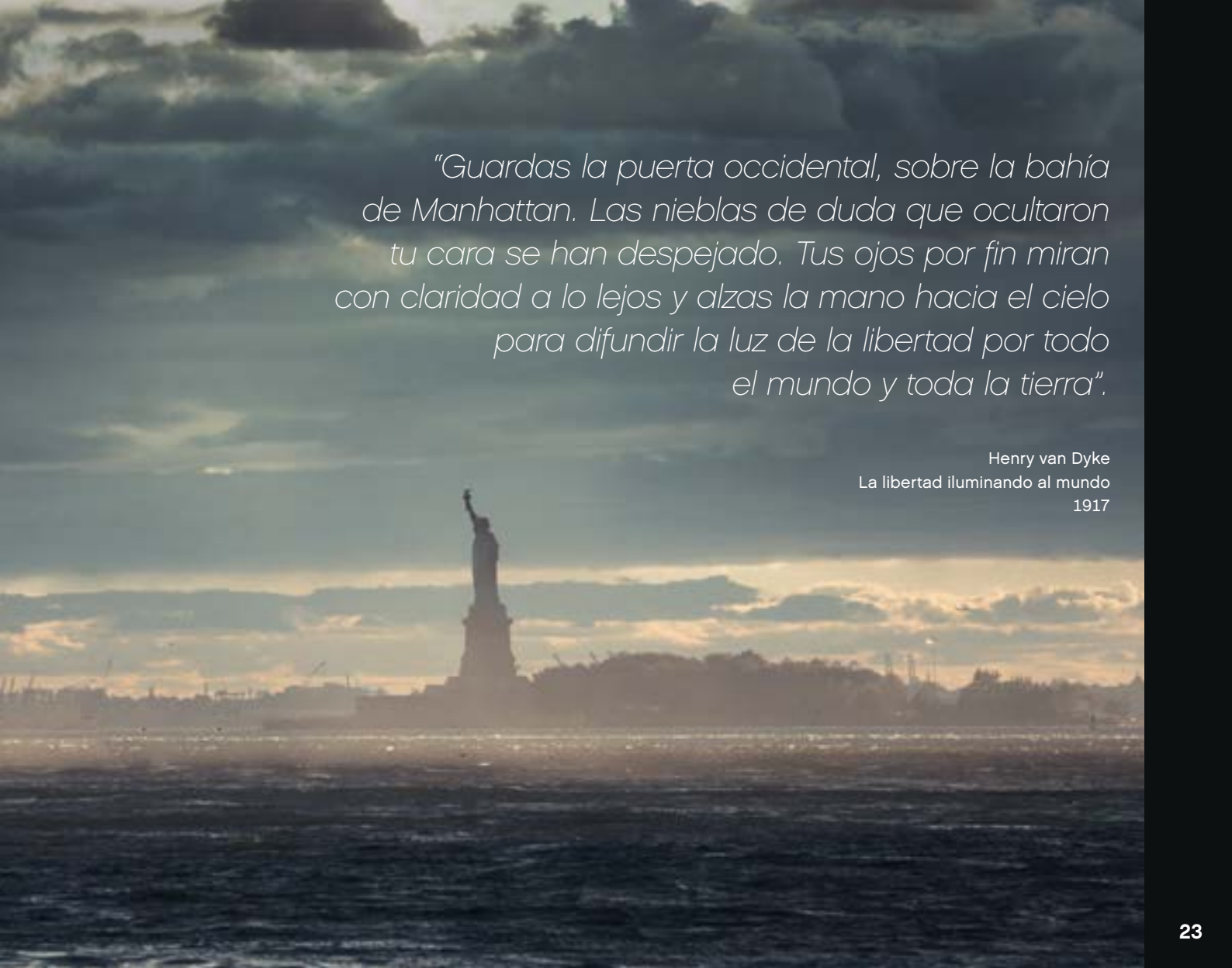
Faits et chiffres

Style	Sculpture néoclassique
Matériaux	Statue : cuivre et fer Piédestal : pierre
Hauteur	Statue : 46 m Avec le piédestal : 93 m
Poids	204 t
Inauguration	28 octobre 1886

Libertad

La Estatua de la Libertad fue un regalo del pueblo de Francia a los Estados Unidos en señal de amistad y se ha convertido en un símbolo universal de la libertad y la democracia en todo el mundo. Inaugurada el 28 de octubre de 1886, a menudo era la primera cosa que veía la gente a su llegada en barco al puerto de Nueva York para iniciar una nueva vida en América.



A photograph of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, silhouetted against a dramatic sunset sky with dark, heavy clouds. The water in the foreground is dark and textured. The overall mood is contemplative and powerful.

“Guardas la puerta occidental, sobre la bahía de Manhattan. Las nieblas de duda que ocultaron tu cara se han despejado. Tus ojos por fin miran con claridad a lo lejos y alzas la mano hacia el cielo para difundir la luz de la libertad por todo el mundo y toda la tierra”.

Henry van Dyke
La libertad iluminando al mundo
1917

El regalo

Édouard de Labouaye fue un destacado pensador político francés y un sólido partidario del presidente Abraham Lincoln durante la Guerra Civil Americana. En 1865, propuso crear un monumento para que el pueblo de Francia se lo regalara a los Estados Unidos con motivo de la reciente victoria de la Unión en la Guerra Civil y la abolición de la esclavitud.

Diez años más tarde, con ayuda del escultor Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, Labouaye hizo realidad su propuesta y fundó la Unión Francoamericana para recaudar los fondos necesarios para el proyecto. Se esperaba que el pueblo francés financiara la estatua propuesta, hoy llamada “La libertad iluminando al mundo”, y que el pueblo americano pagara el pedestal.

En uno de sus viajes a los Estados Unidos para contribuir a la recaudación de fondos, el escultor Bartholdi se



dio cuenta de que Nueva York era la puerta de entrada a América y divisó un lugar perfecto para la estatua. La isla de Bedloe se podía ver desde todos los buques que llegaban al puerto de la ciudad o partían de él, y Bartholdi imaginó su estatua sobre el fuerte Wood, que ya estaba construido en la isla.

El proyecto pronto capturó la imaginación de muchos a ambos lados del Atlántico y, cuando los franceses recaudaron sus 400,000 francos, comenzó por fin la construcción de la estatua.

*"[...] un manantial de luz perforará la oscuridad
[...] hasta que Libertad ilumine al mundo".*

Presidente Grover Cleveland
Discurso de inauguración de la Estatua de la Libertad
28 de octubre de 1886







Del sueño a la realidad

En 1876, artesanos franceses comenzaron a forjar los diferentes elementos de la estatua. Aunque el diseño exterior y los materiales estaban decididos, el verdadero desafío residía en la estructura interna.

Bartholdi recurrió al arquitecto e ingeniero estructural francés Gustave Eiffel, quien propuso la creación de un pilón central de 28 m al que podrían conectarse vigas asimétricas. Después podrían atornillarse barras planas de metal a las vigas para sostener la piel de cobre de la estatua. Eiffel se decidiría por el mismo método de construcción alrededor de un pilón que usó para su famosa Torre Eiffel, completada en 1889.

La estatua entera se fabricó en París entre 1881 y 1884. Llegó a Nueva York con bombos y platillos a bordo del barco francés *Isère* el 17 de junio de 1885. Una vez completado el pedestal en 1886, ensamblar la estatua, de 46 m de altura, fue bastante rápido. La última sección fue el rostro de la Estatua de la Libertad, que permaneció cubierto hasta la inauguración oficial, el 28 de octubre de 1886. Ni la lluvia ni la niebla impidieron que más de un millón de neoyorquinos presenciaran con júbilo la presentación de la nueva estatua.

“¡Guárdense, antiguas tierras, su ilustre pompa!”, grita con sus silenciosos labios. “Denme a sus rendidos, a sus pobres, a sus masas hacinadas anhelando respirar en libertad. El miserable rechazo de sus orillas repletas. Envíenme a los que no tienen techo y a los que arrojó la tempestad. ¡Levanto mi lámpara junto a la puerta dorada!”

Emma Lazarus
El nuevo coloso
1883

Un icono universal

La Estatua de la Libertad estaba destinada a convertirse en un símbolo universal de iluminación y libertad. La figura femenina de la túnica representa a Libertas, la diosa romana de la libertad, y aunque no se le ven claramente los pies, se encuentra entre un grillete roto y una cadena, con el pie derecho levantado, como alejándose de la opresión y la esclavitud. Las siete puntas de la corona representan los siete océanos y los siete continentes del mundo, respaldando con ello el concepto universal de libertad.

Con el tiempo, la estatua se convertiría también en un cálido símbolo de esperanza para las diferentes generaciones de inmigrantes que llegaron a los Estados Unidos. Entre 1886

y 1924, casi 14 millones de inmigrantes entraron en los Estados Unidos por Nueva York. A menudo, la Estatua de la Libertad era la primera cosa que veían al llegar en barco a su nuevo hogar.

El Servicio de Parques Nacionales de América se hizo cargo de la isla en 1937 y decidió transformar el área que rodea la estatua en un parque. La isla de Bedloe cambió su nombre por el de isla Libertad en 1957 para conmemorar la finalización de la obra. La estatua fue declarada Patrimonio de la Humanidad por la UNESCO en 1984 y sigue atrayendo unos 4 millones de visitantes al año.





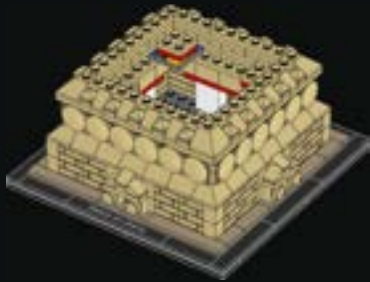


Datos y cifras

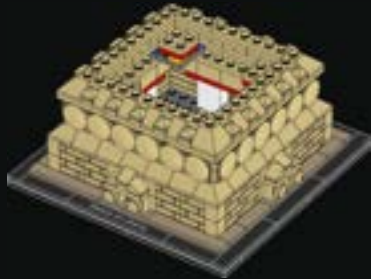
Estilo	Escultura neoclásica
Materiales	Estatua: cobre y hierro Pedestal: piedra
Altura	Estatua: 46 m Con pedestal: 93 m
Peso	204 toneladas métricas
Inauguración	28 de octubre de 1886



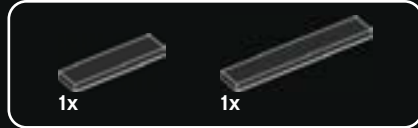
LEGO.com/brickseparator



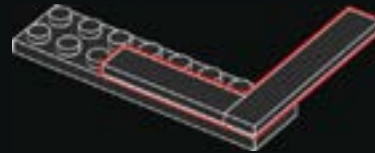


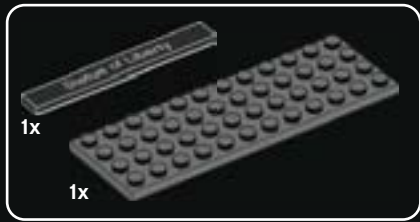


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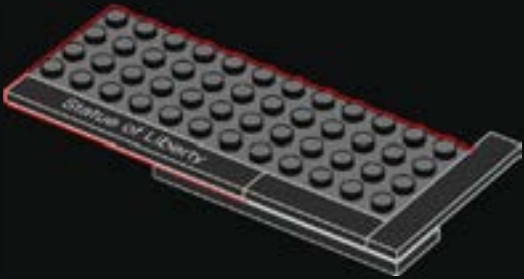


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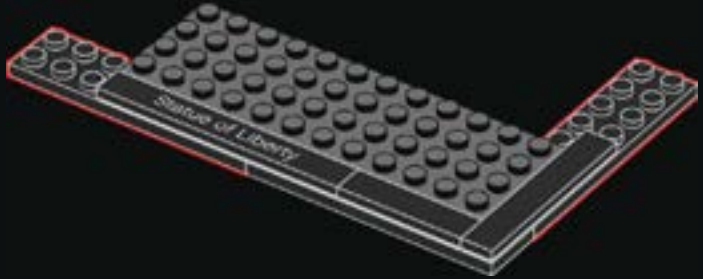


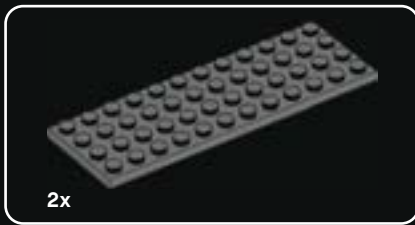


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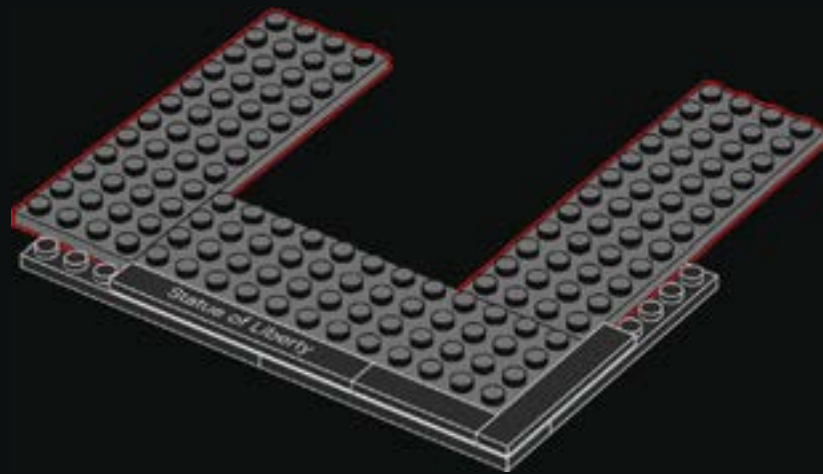


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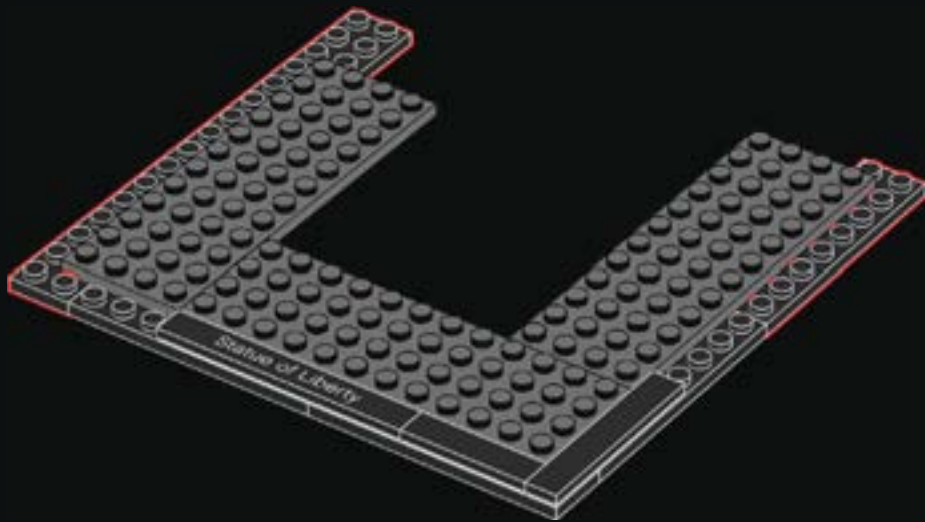


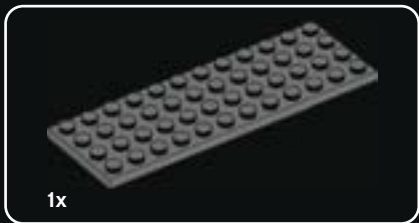
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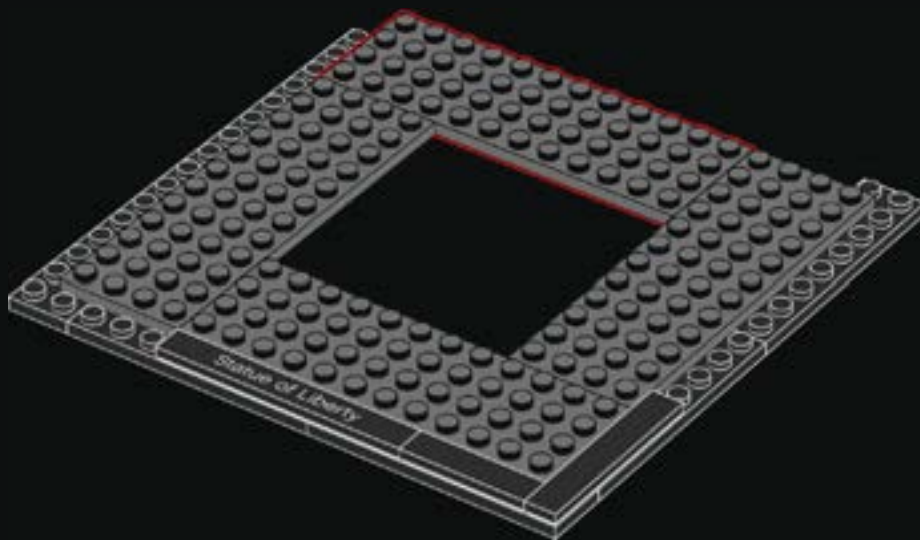


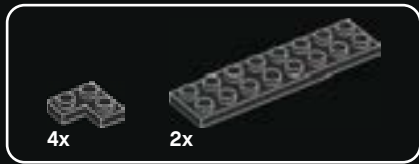
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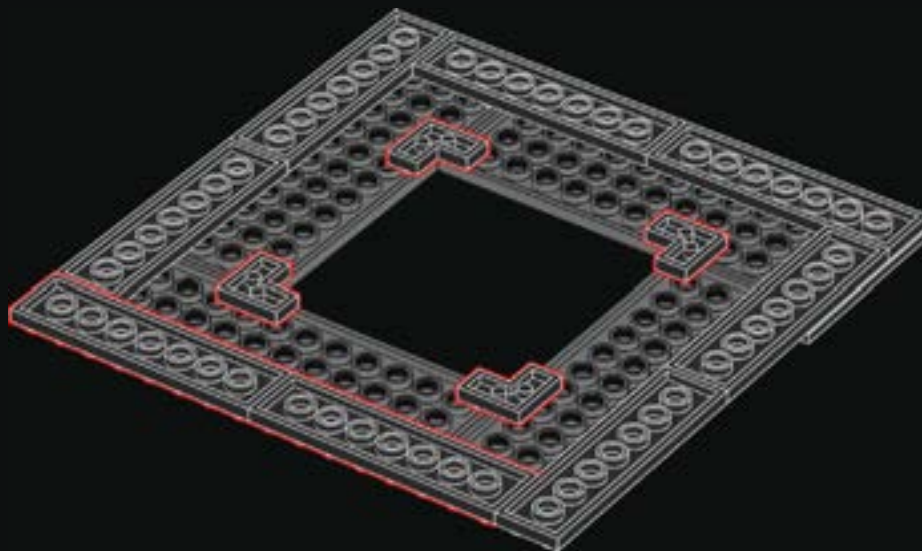


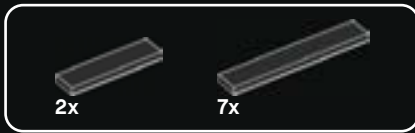
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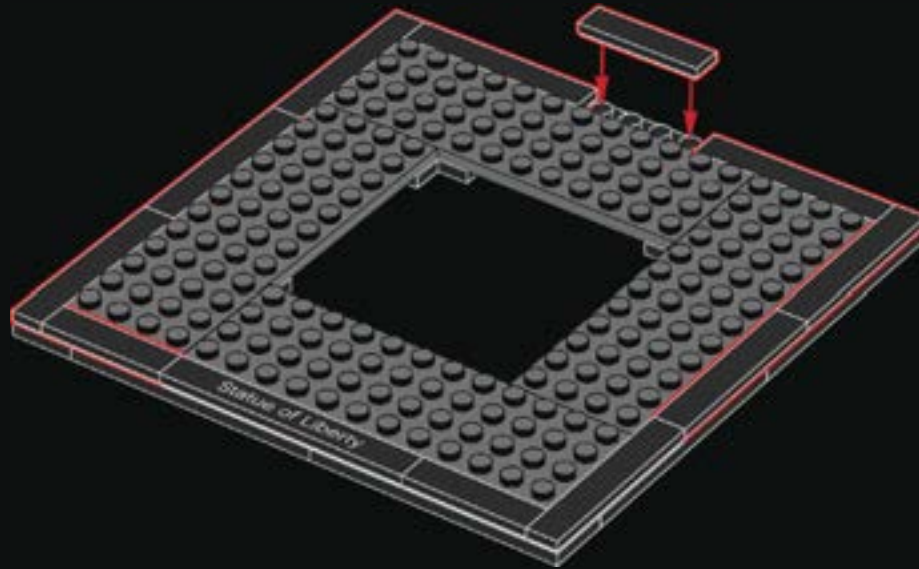


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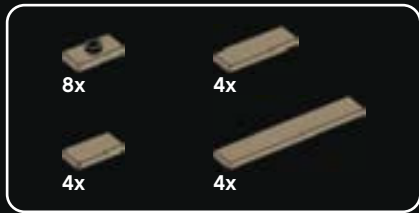


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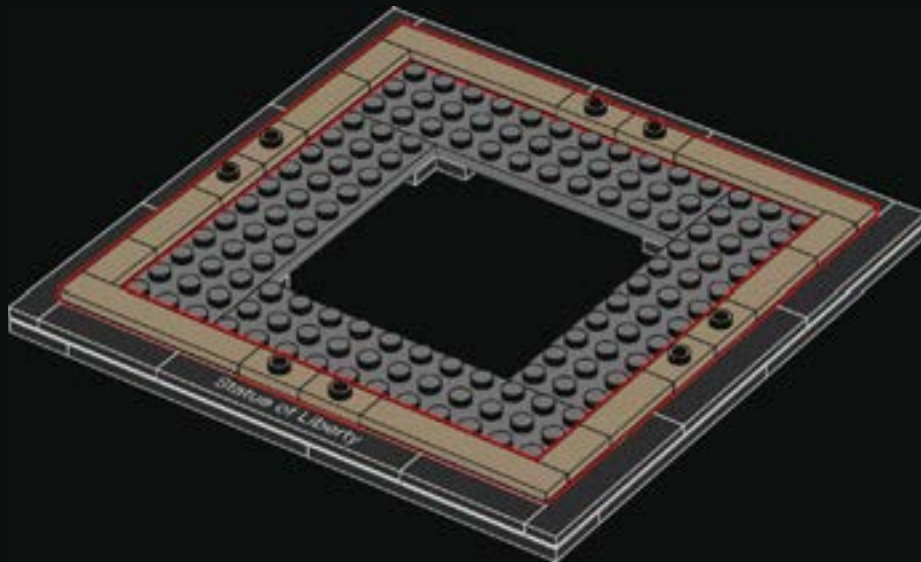


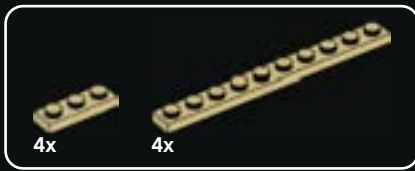
The Statue is thought to be hit by around 600 bolts of lightning every year.
On estime que la statue de la Liberté est frappée par environ 600 éclairs chaque année.
Se cree que la estatua es alcanzada por unos 600 rayos cada año.



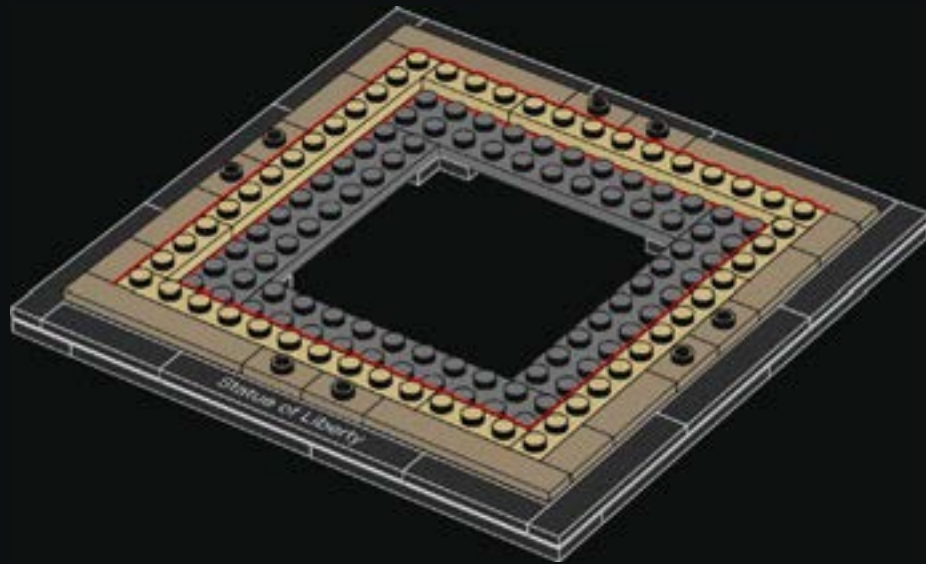


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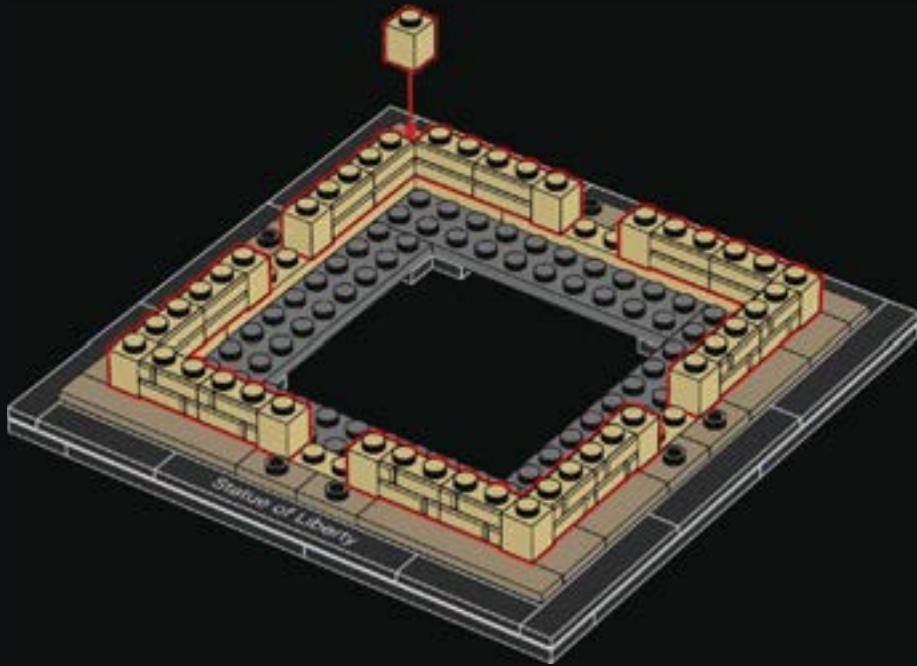


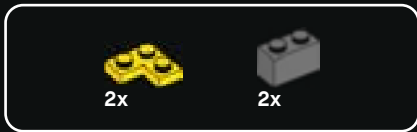
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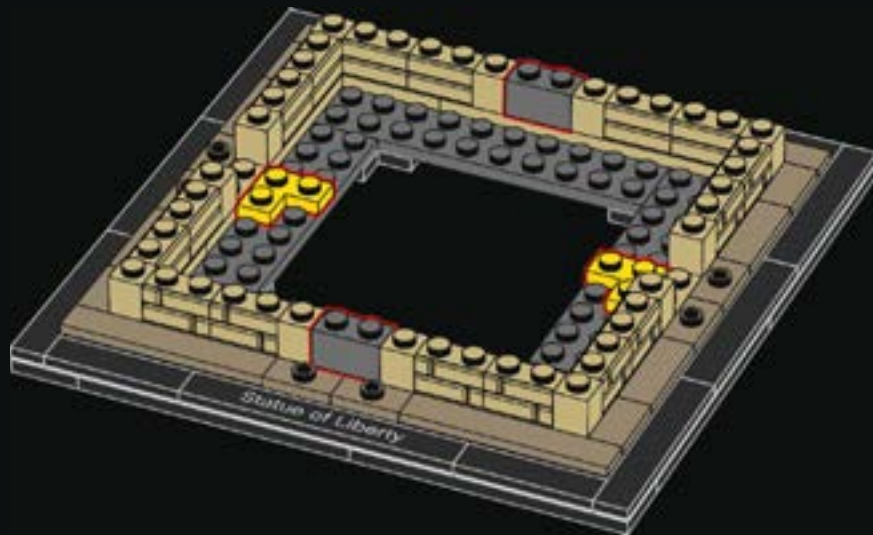
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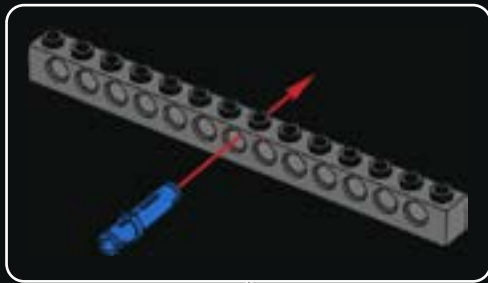
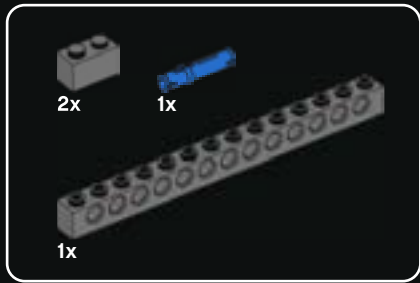
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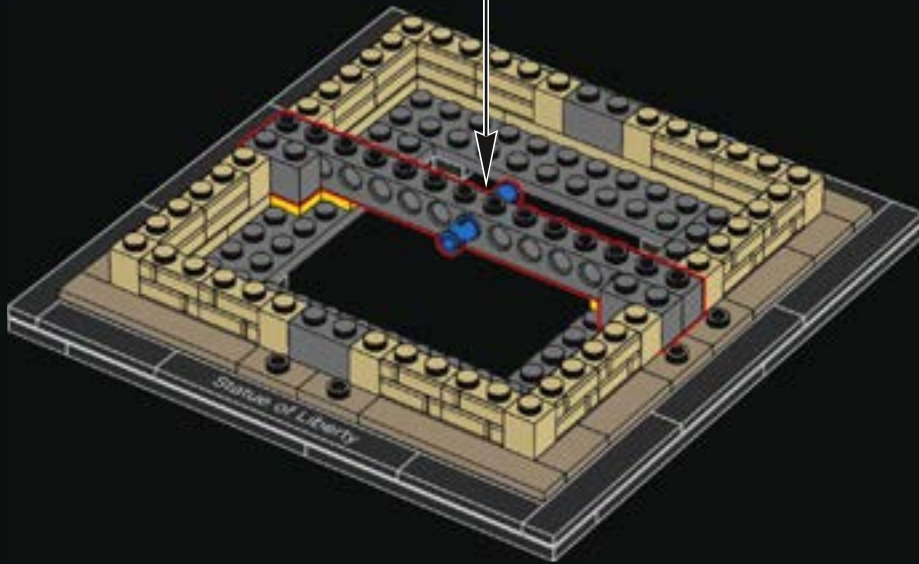


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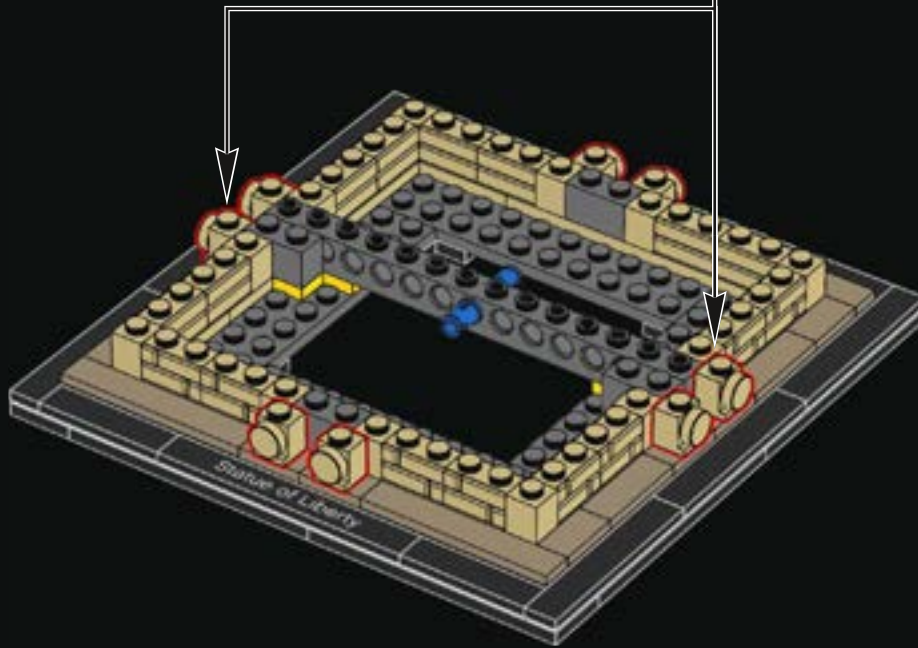


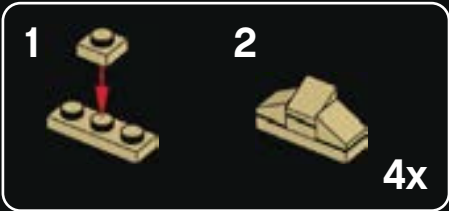
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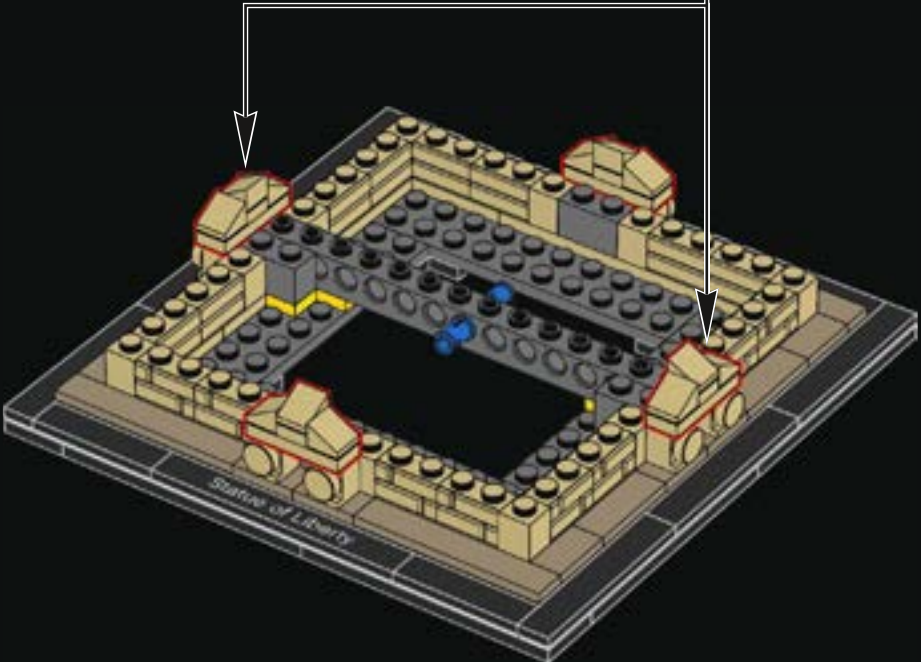


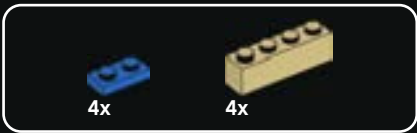
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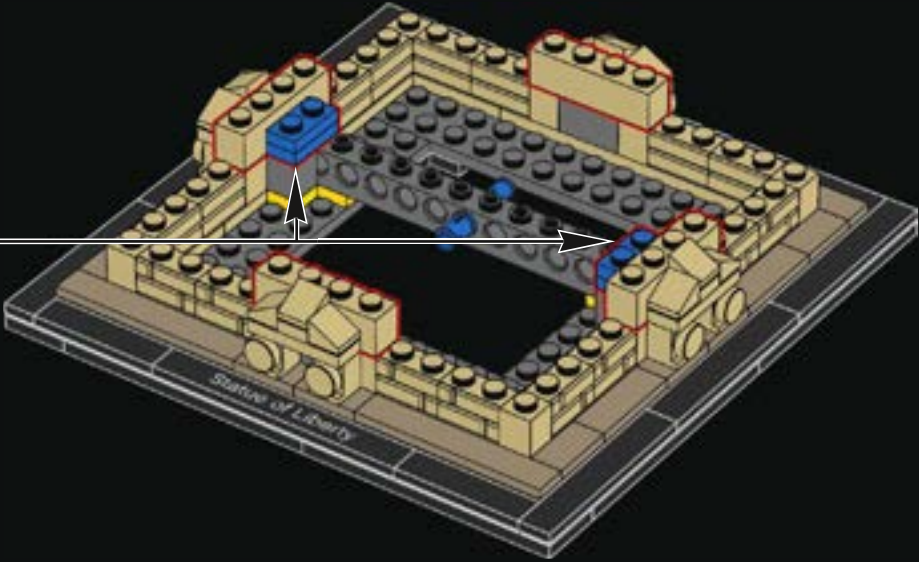
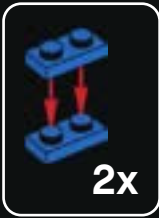


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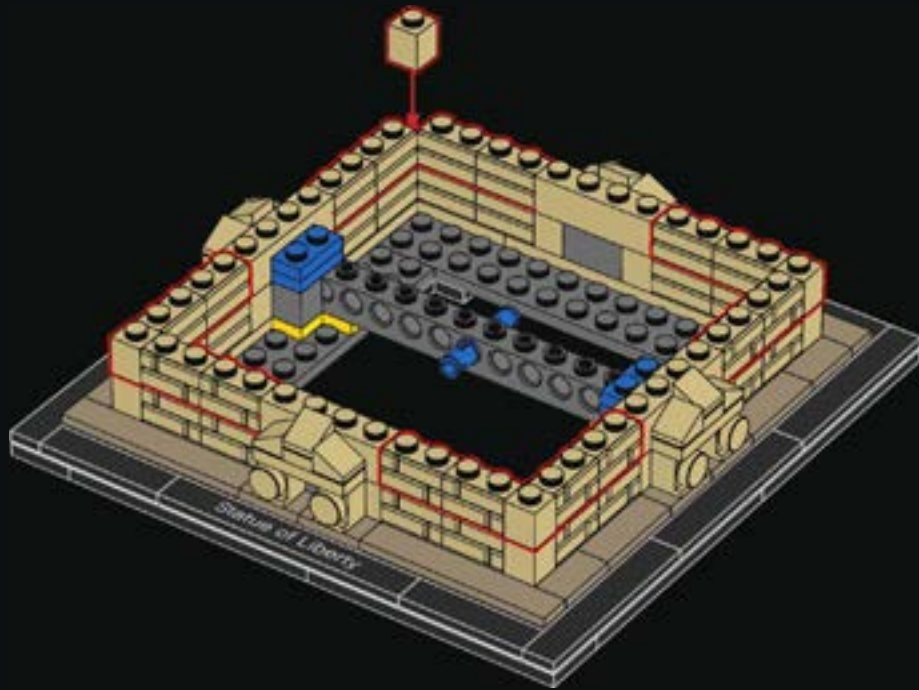


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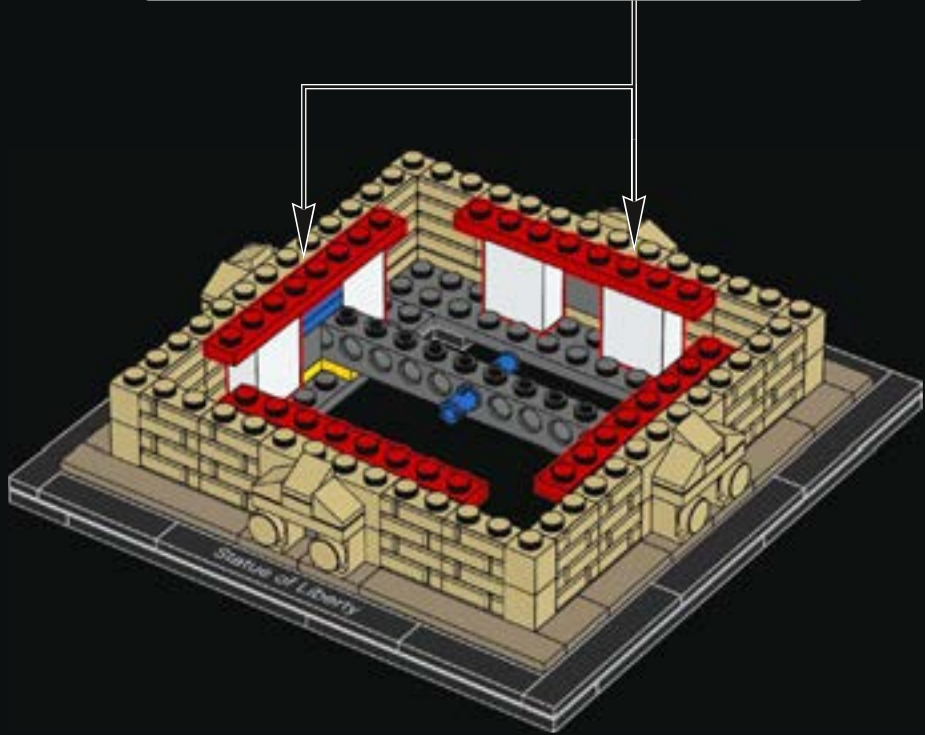
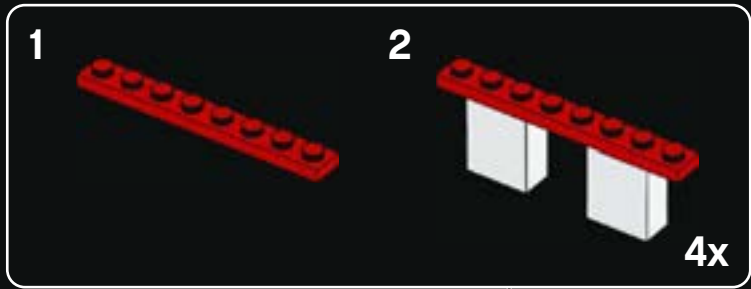
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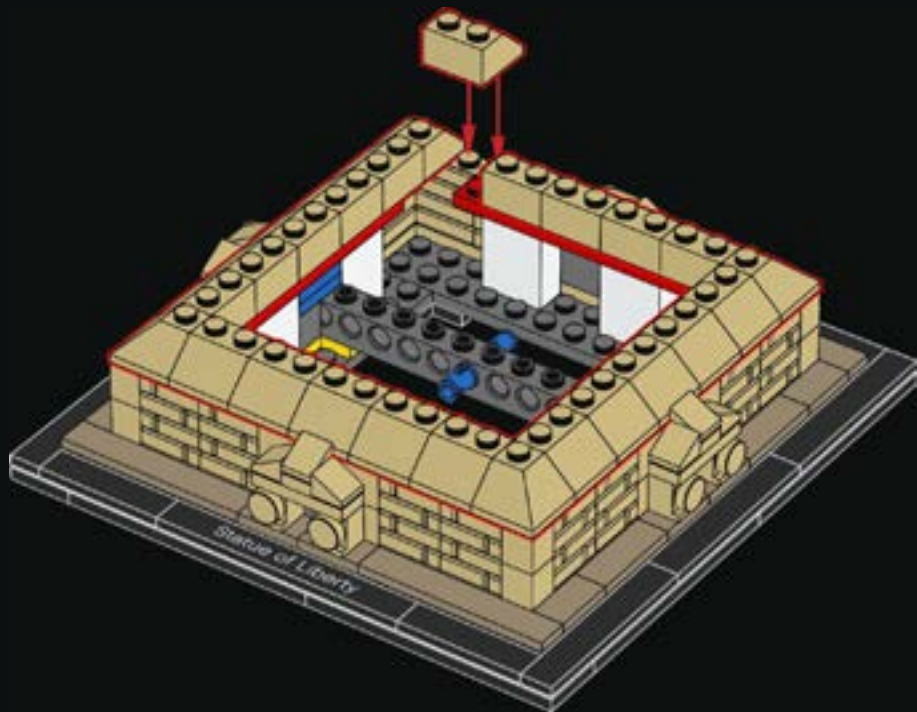


19



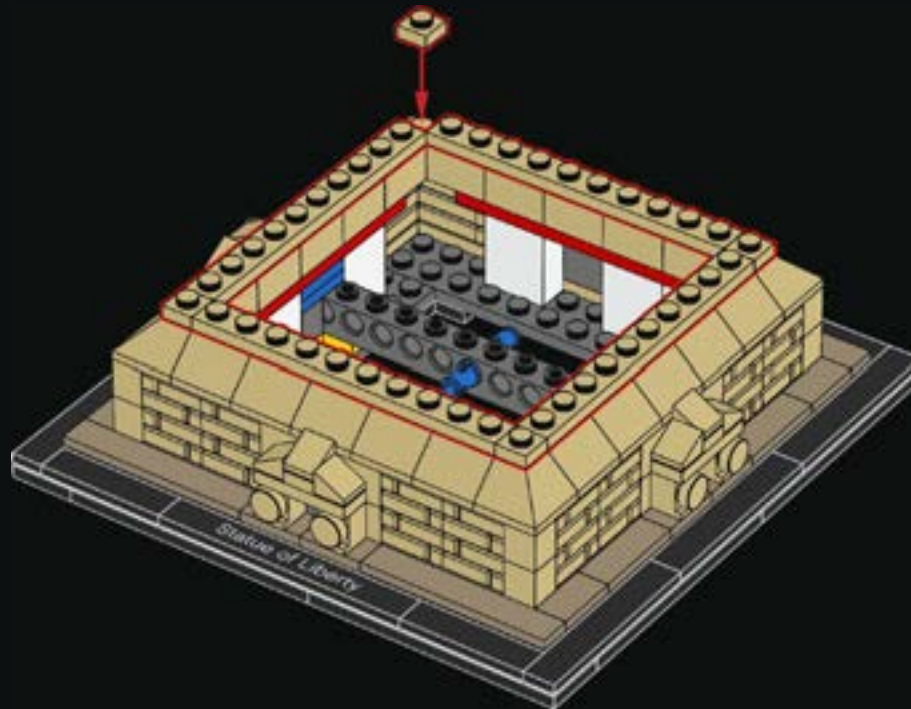


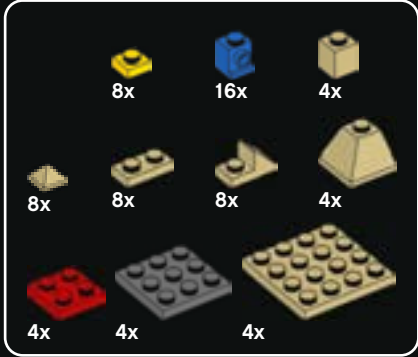
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21



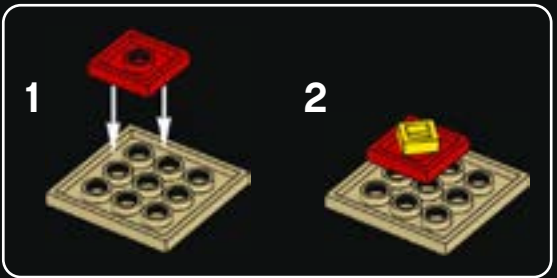


22

1



2



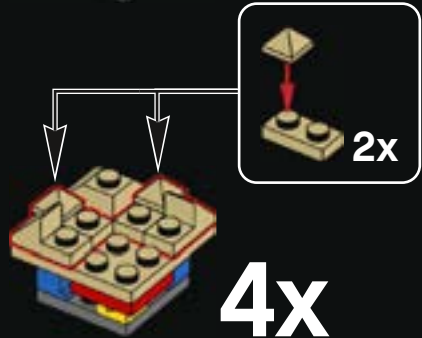
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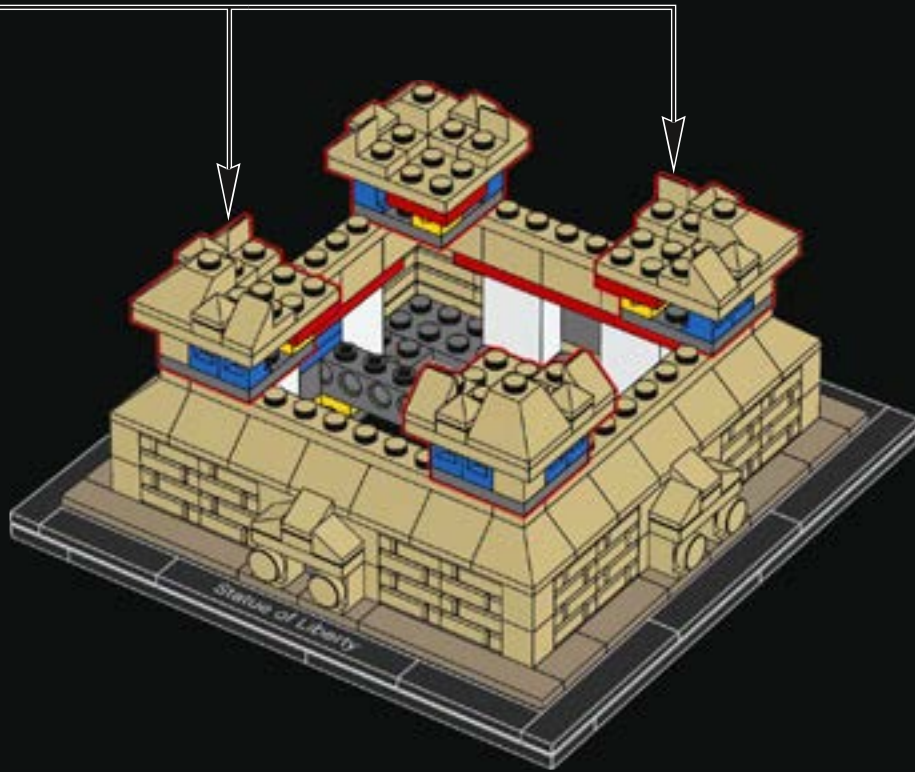


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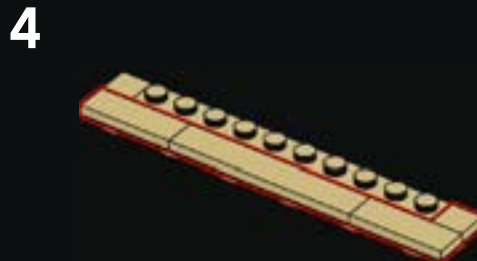
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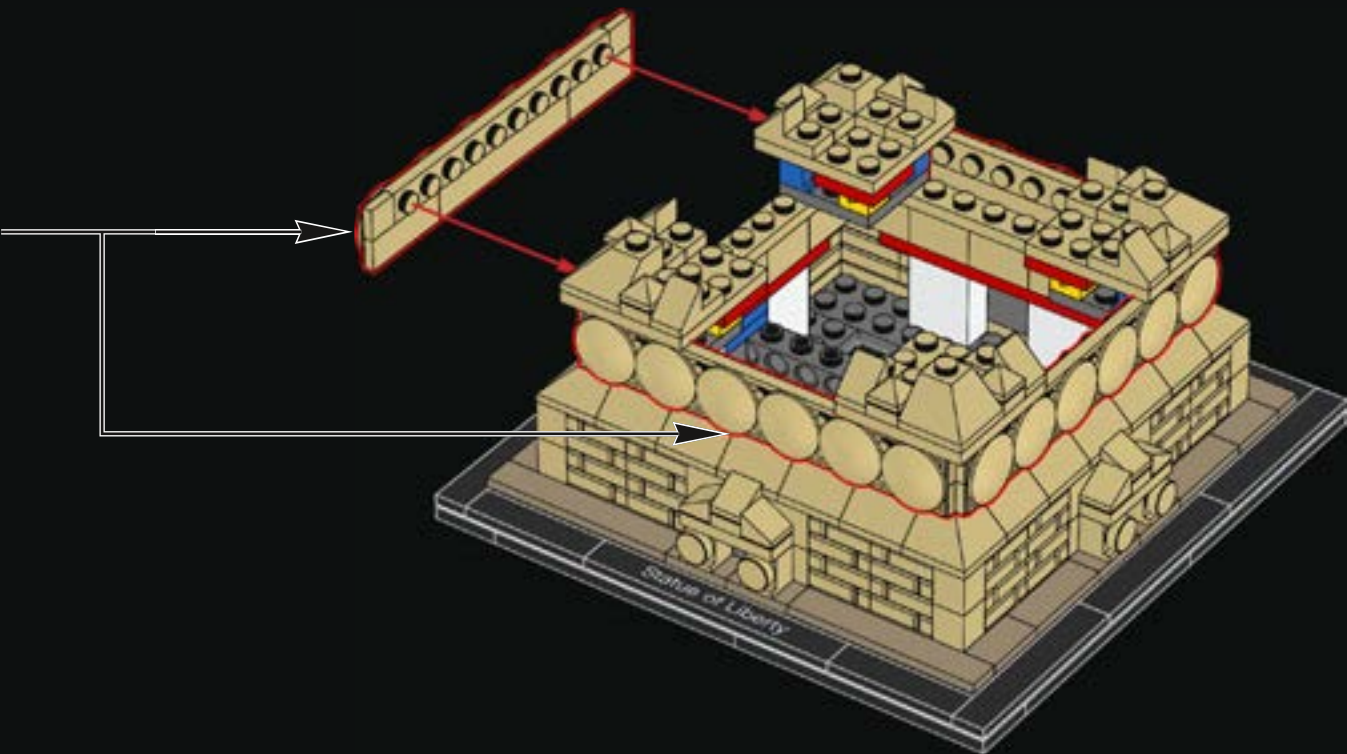




23



4x





24

1



2



3



1



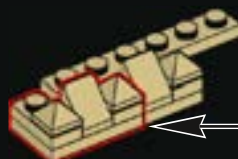
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3



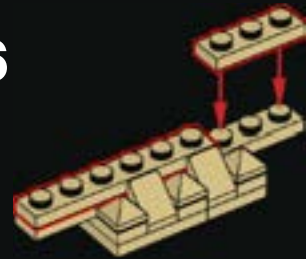
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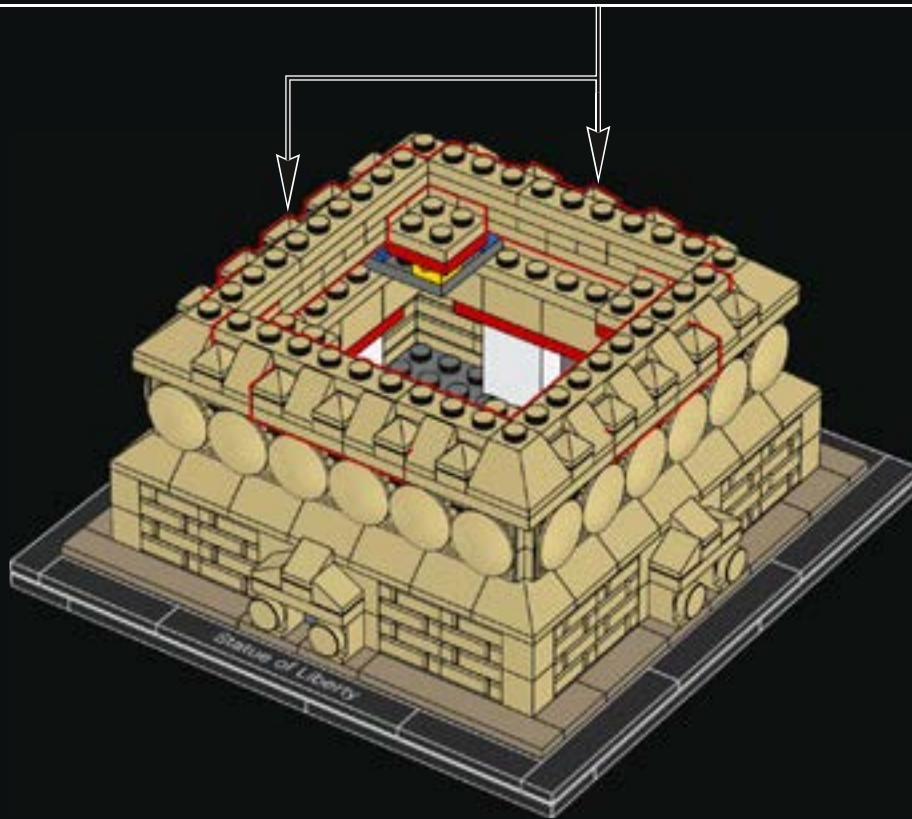
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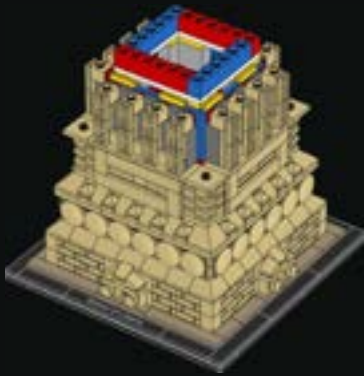


6



4x





4x



8x

16x

4x

8x



4x

8x

8x

8x

25

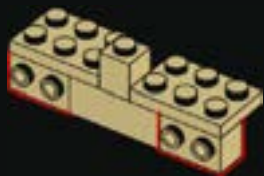
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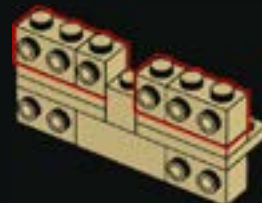
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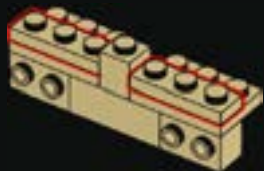
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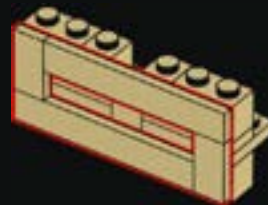
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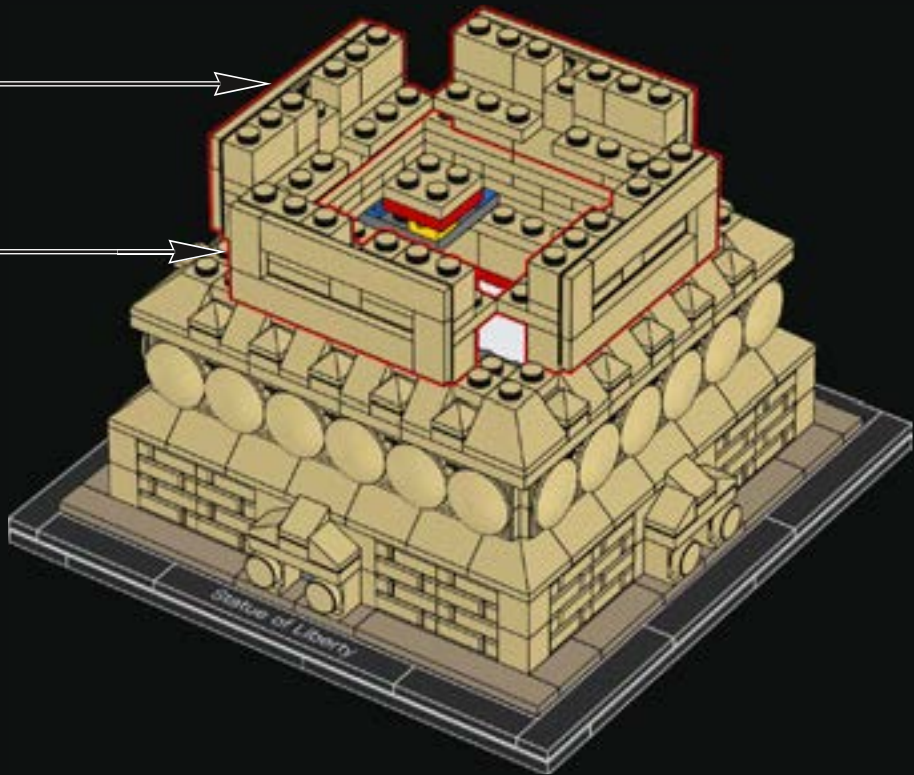
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6



4x
61





26

1



2



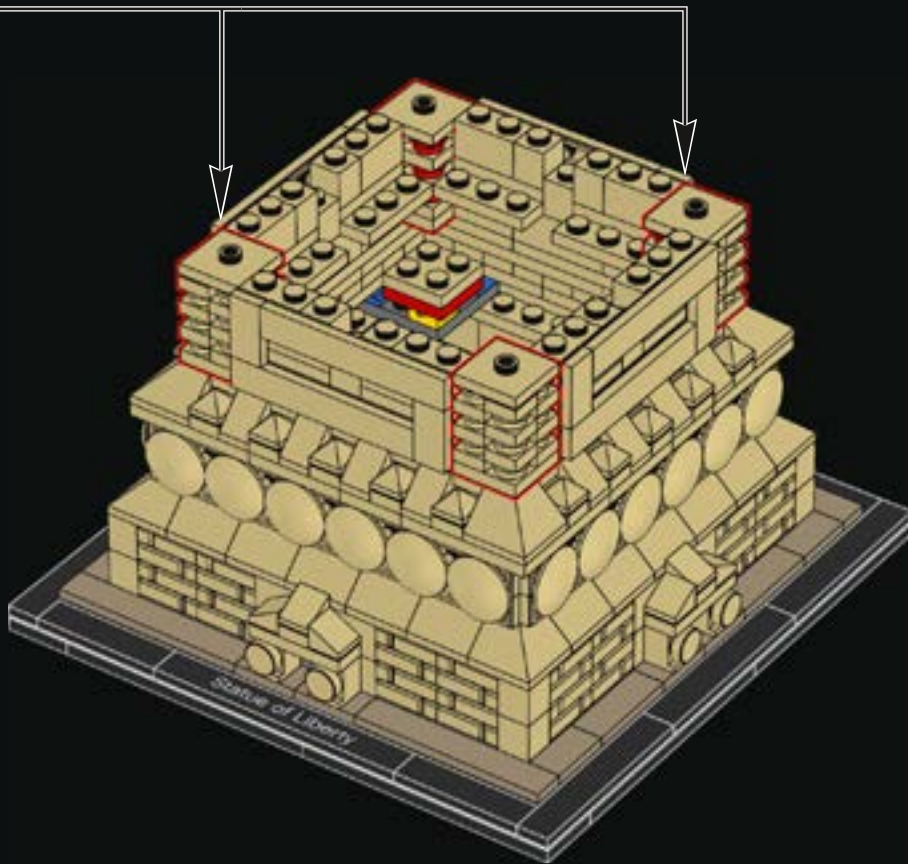
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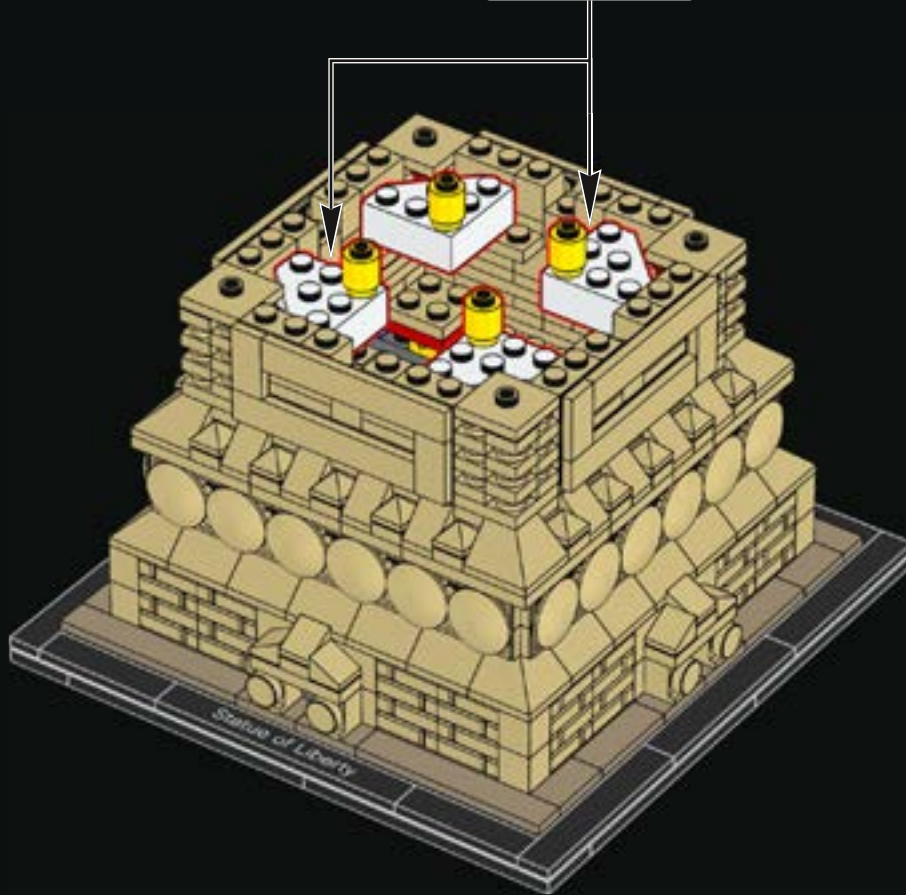


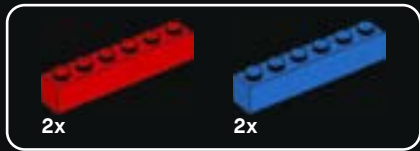
4x





27





28





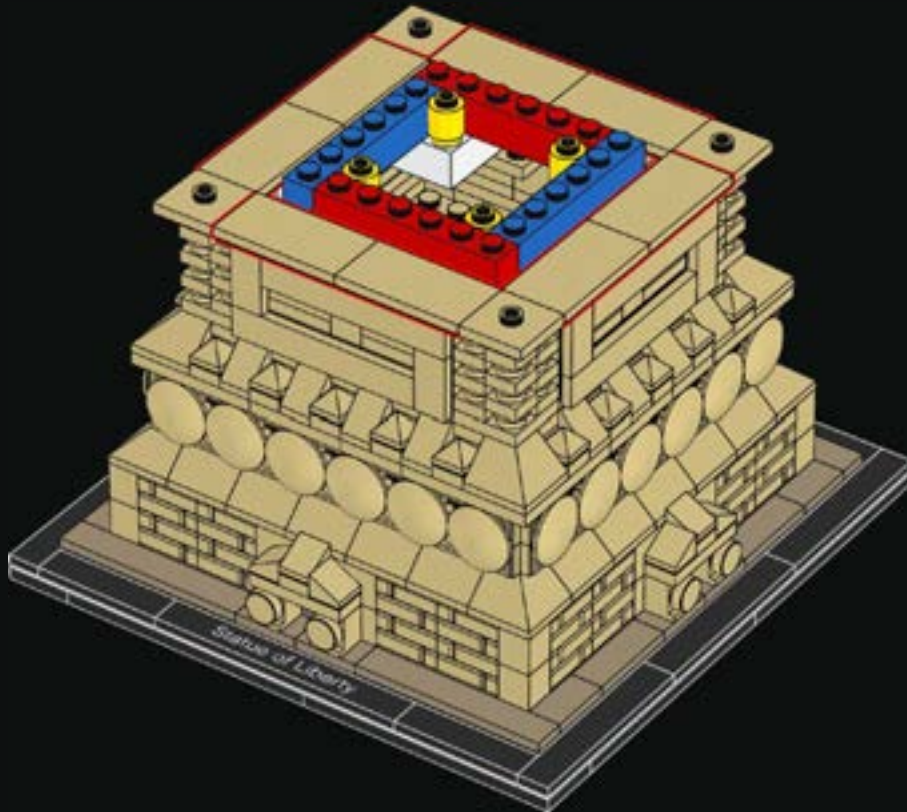
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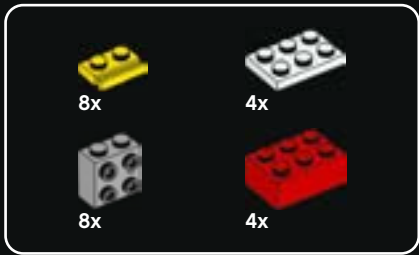




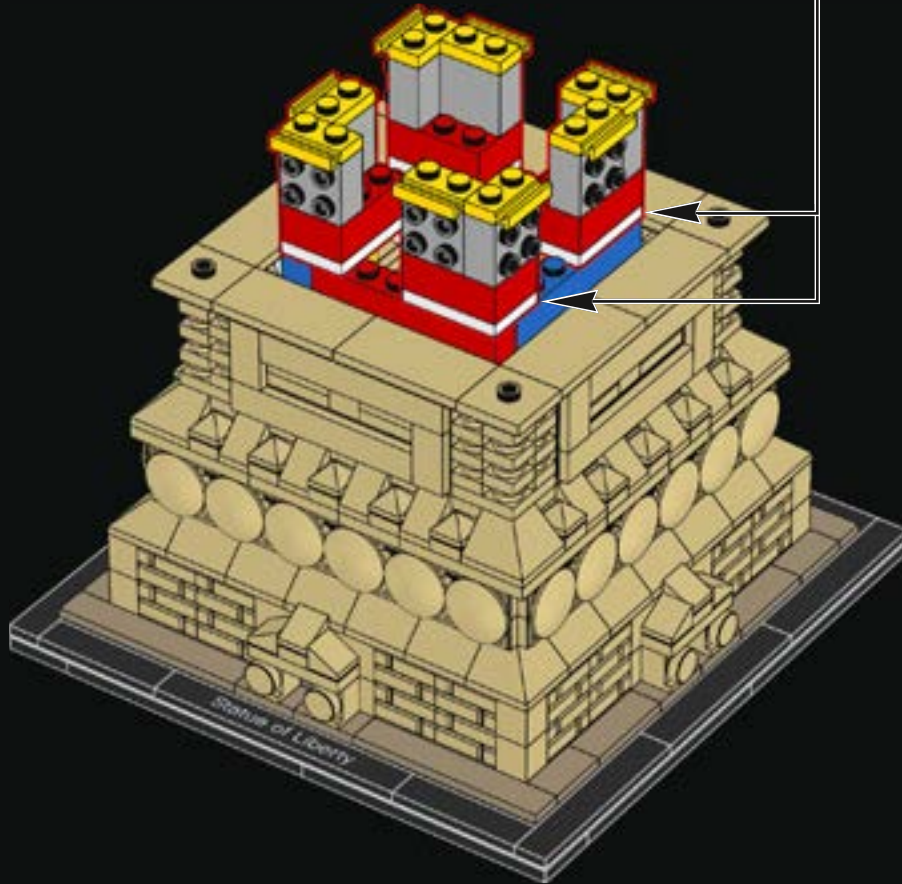
8x

30





31





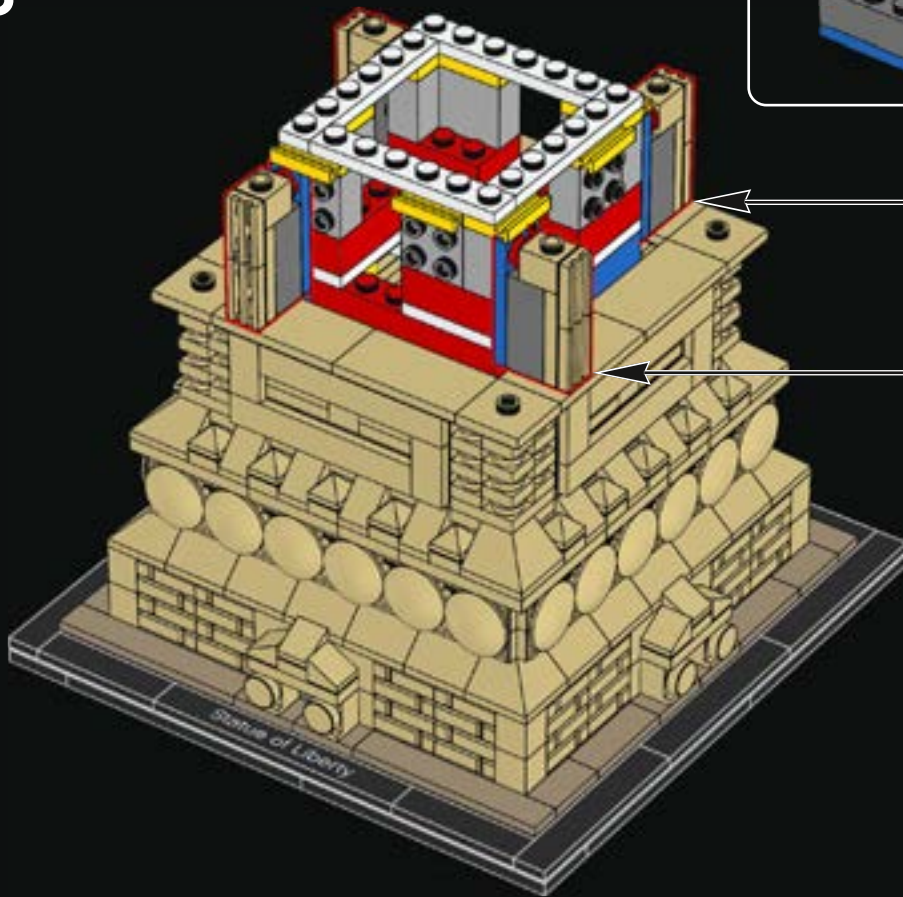
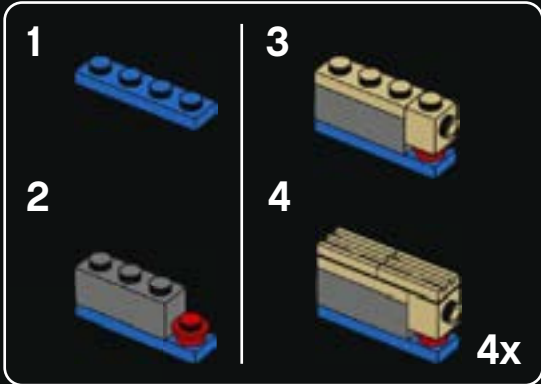
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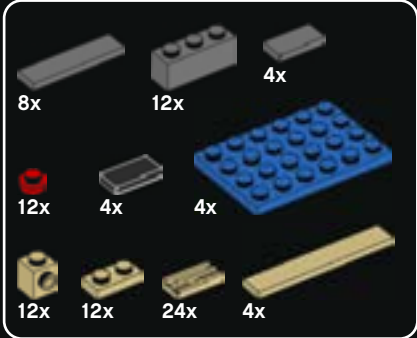
32





33





34

1



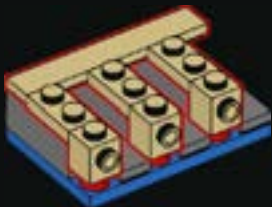
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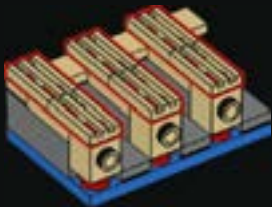
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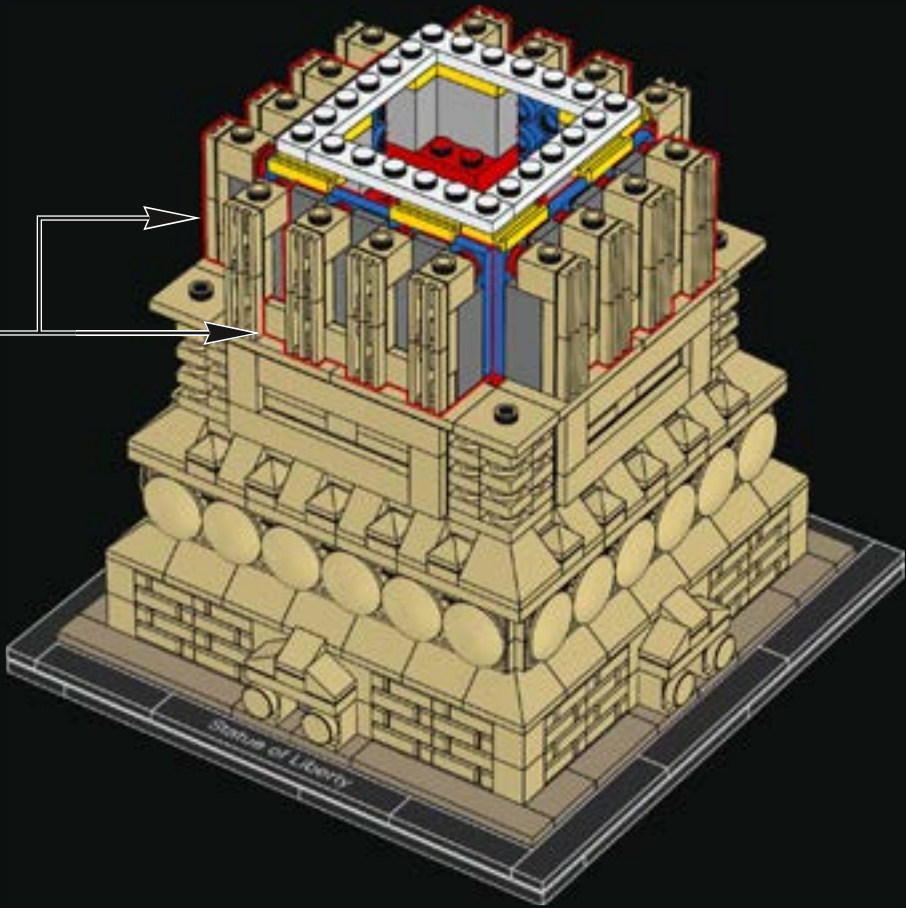
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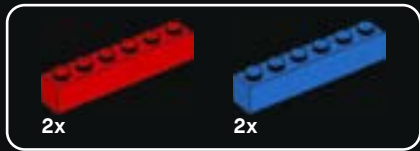


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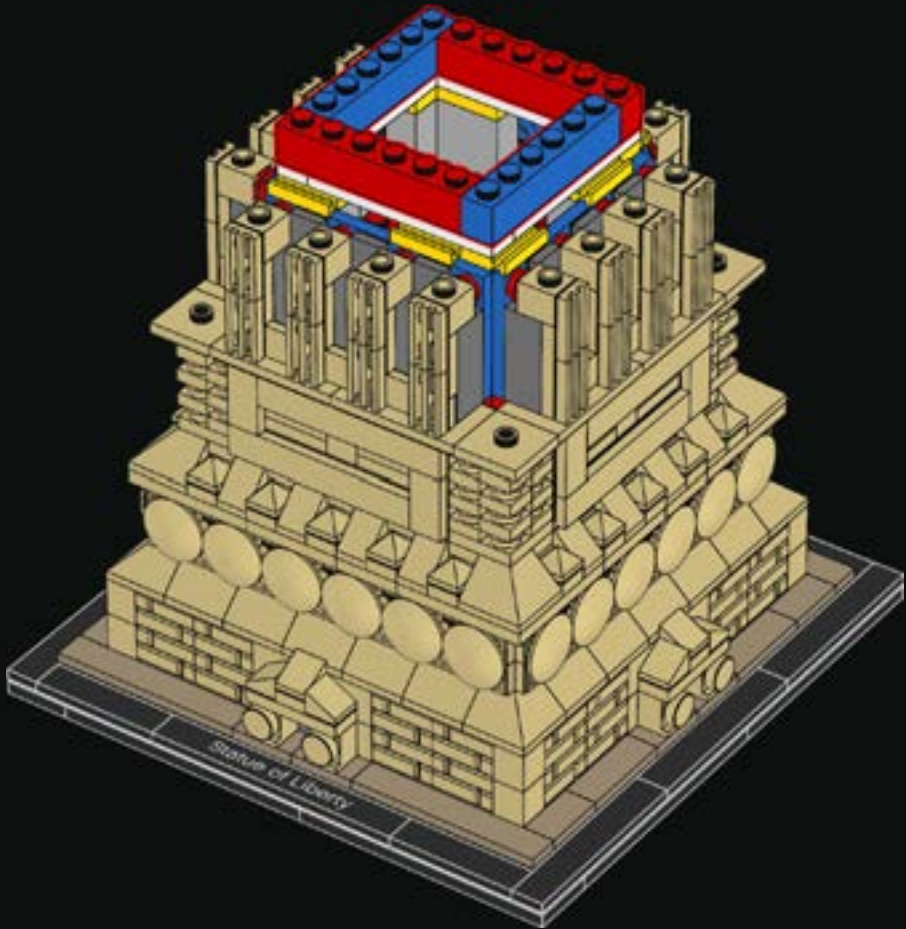


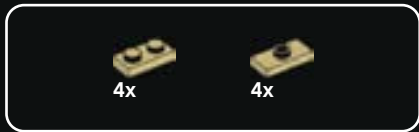
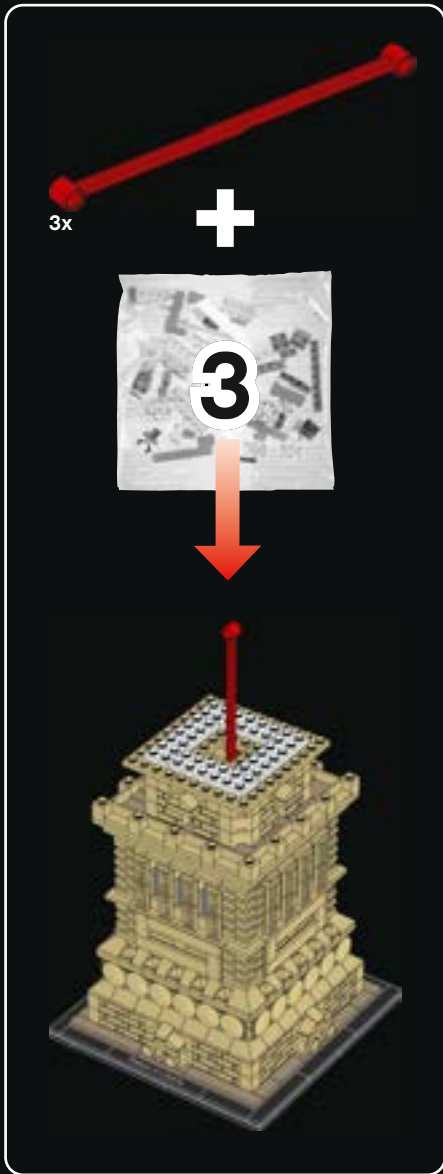
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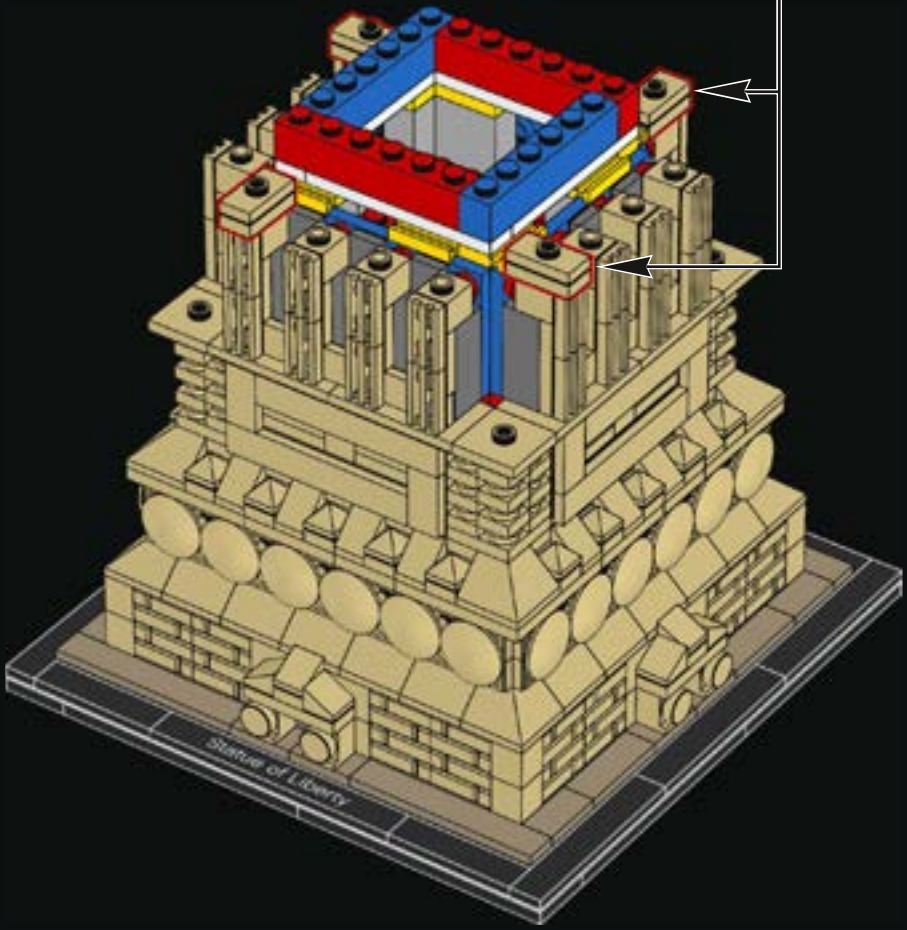
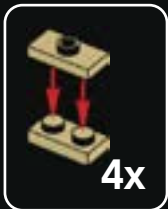


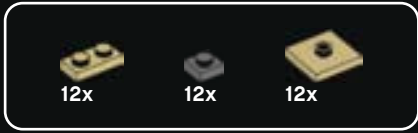
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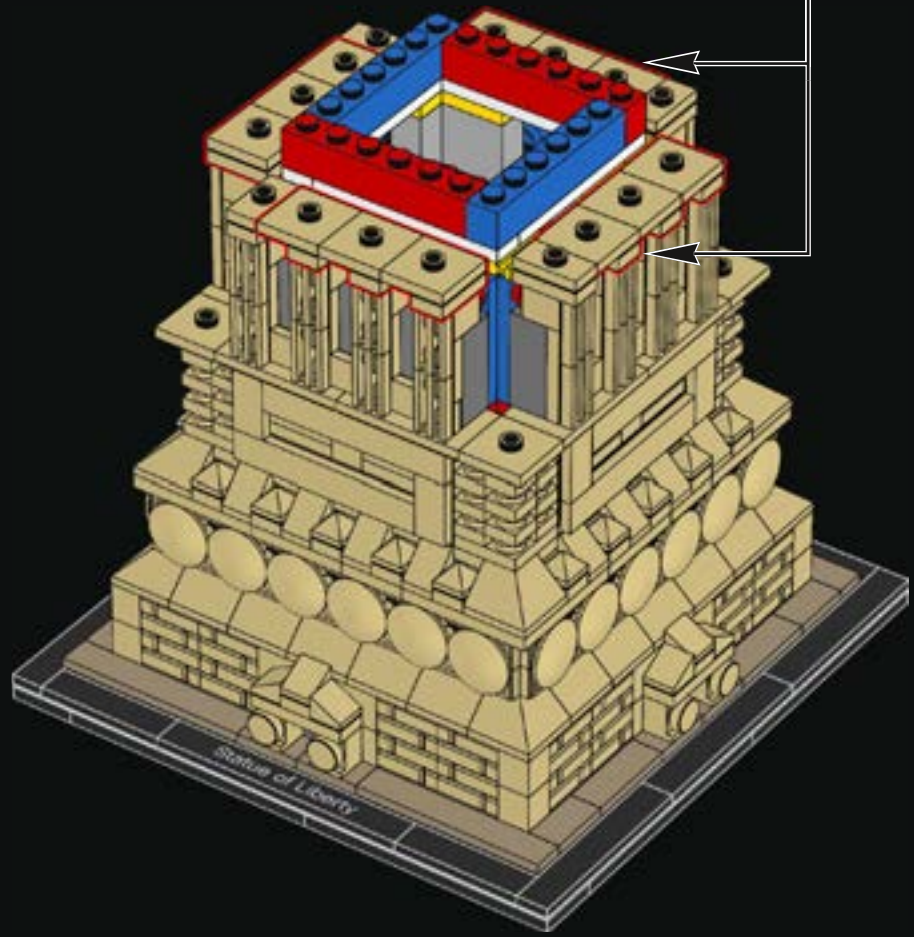


36





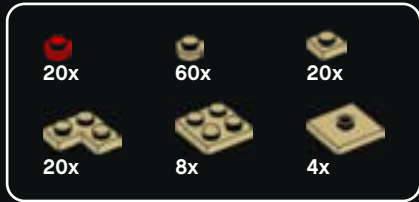
37





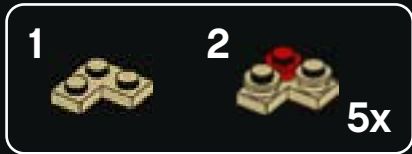
38





39

1



2



3

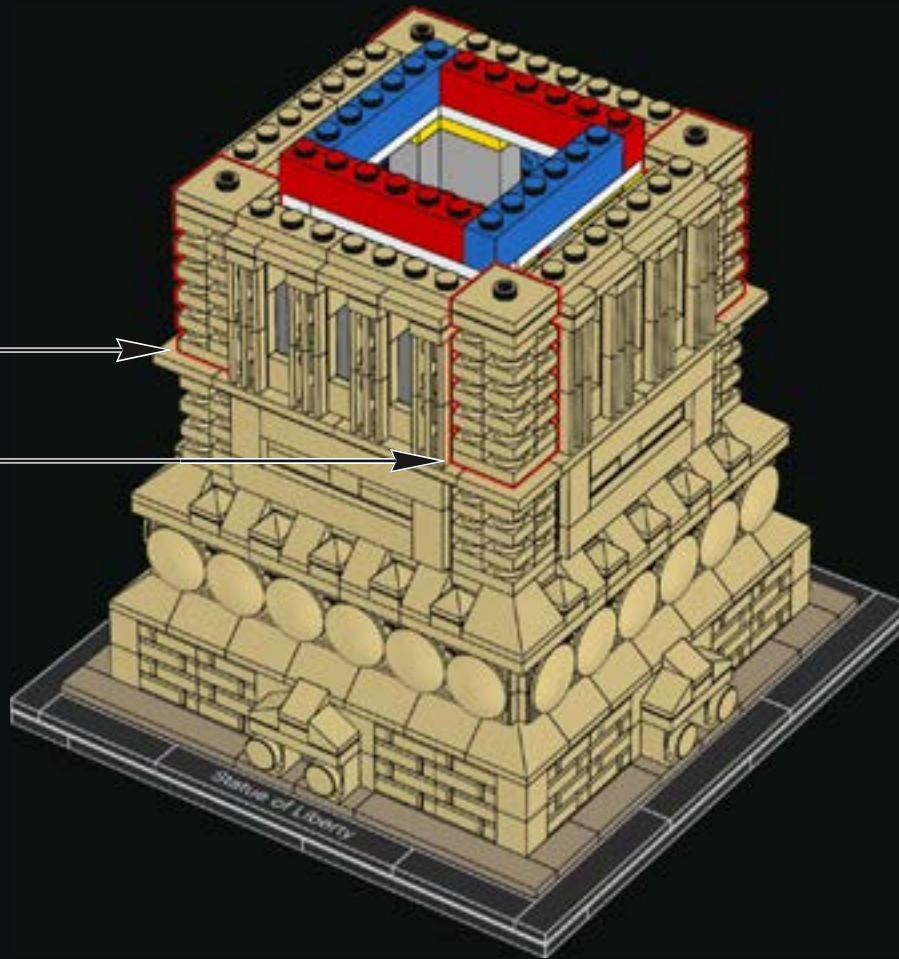


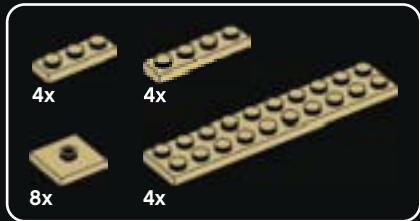
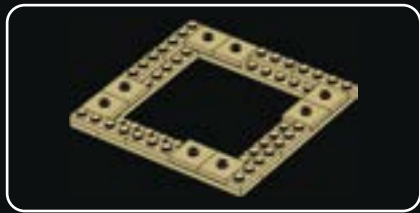
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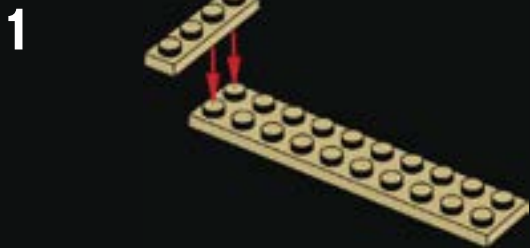
4x

In high winds of 50 mph (80 kph) or more, the Statue can sway by up to 3 in. (7.6 cm).
Par vents forts de 80 km/h ou plus, la statue peut osciller jusqu'à 7,6 cm.
Con vientos fuertes de 80 km/h o más, la estatua puede oscilar hasta 7,6 cm.





40



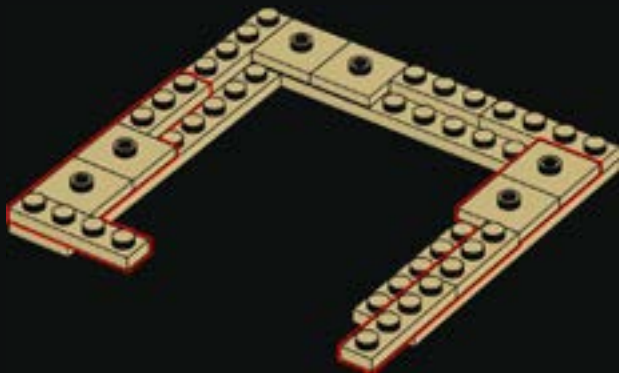
2



3



4



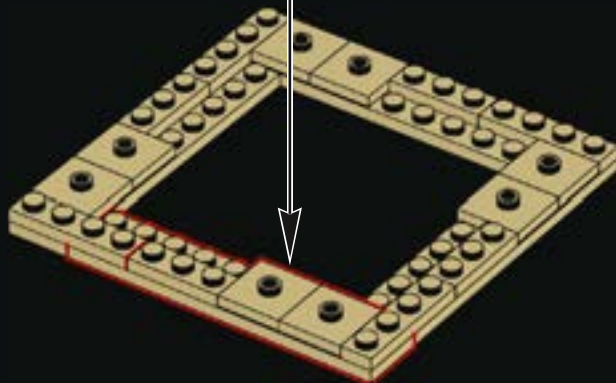
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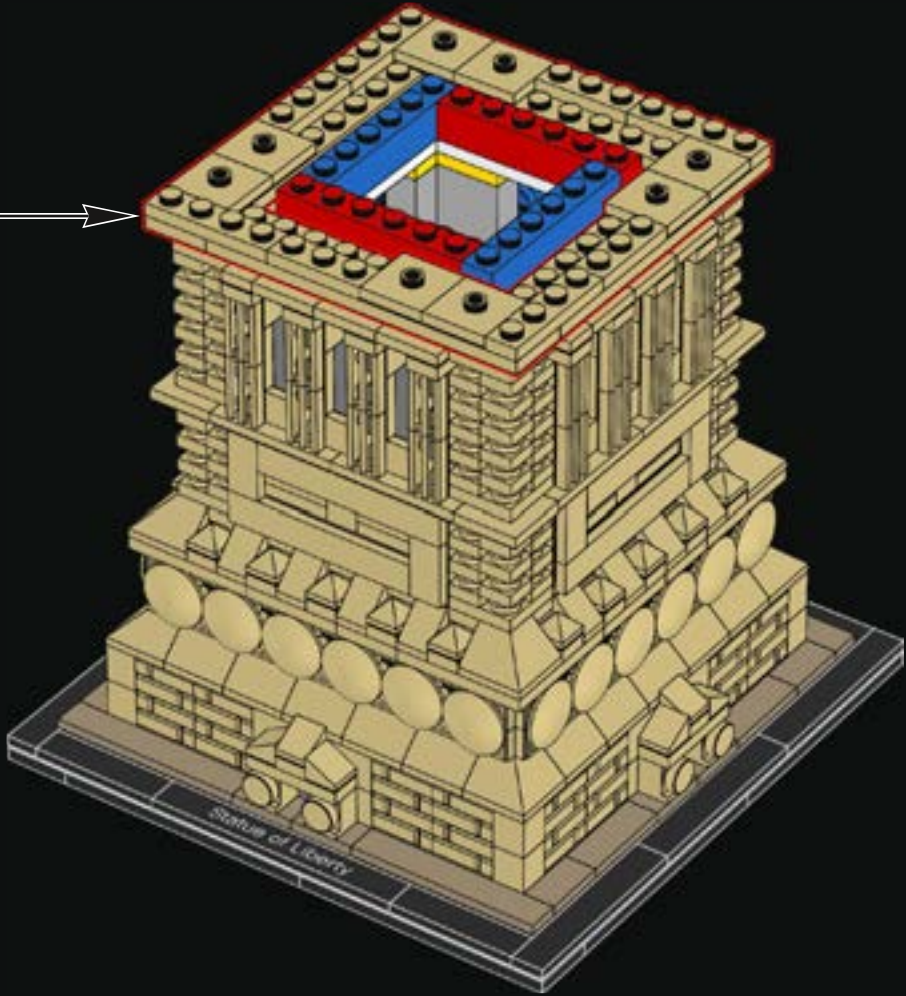


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5







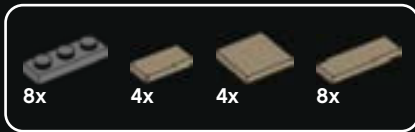
41





42





43



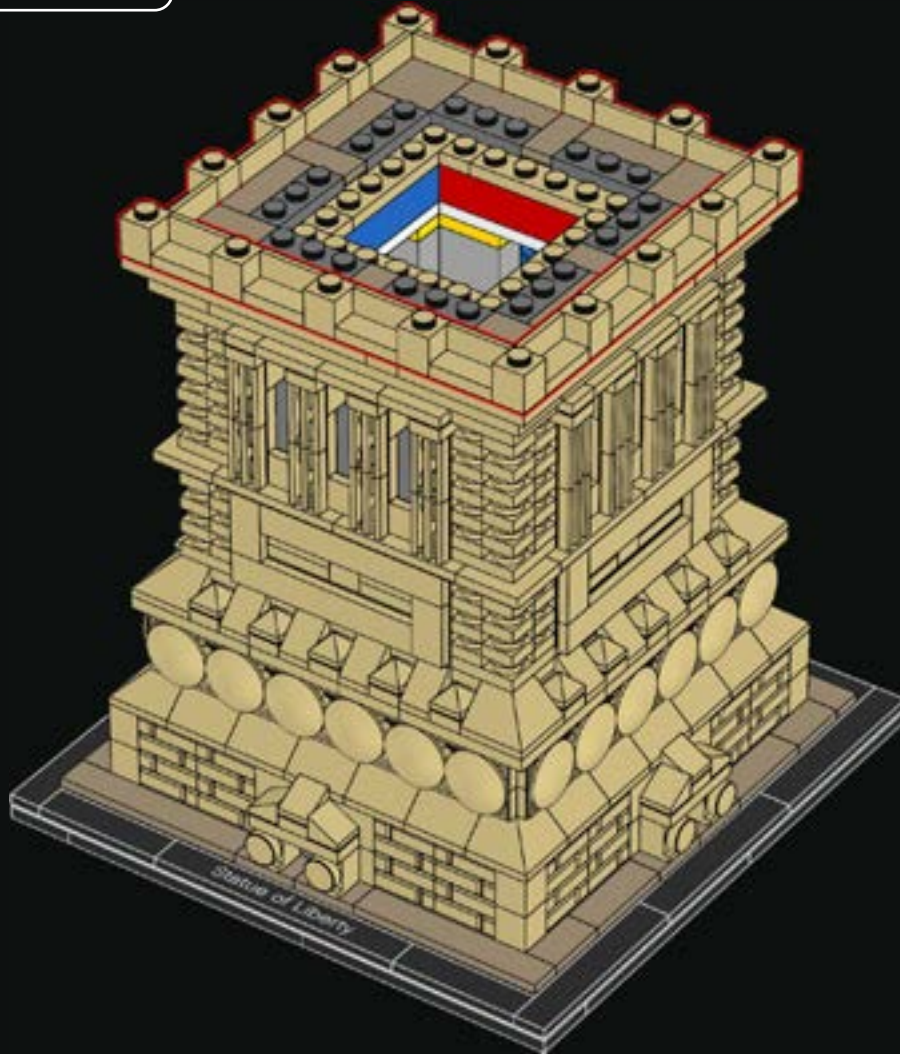


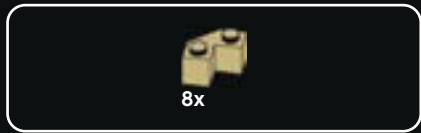
16x



16x

44





45



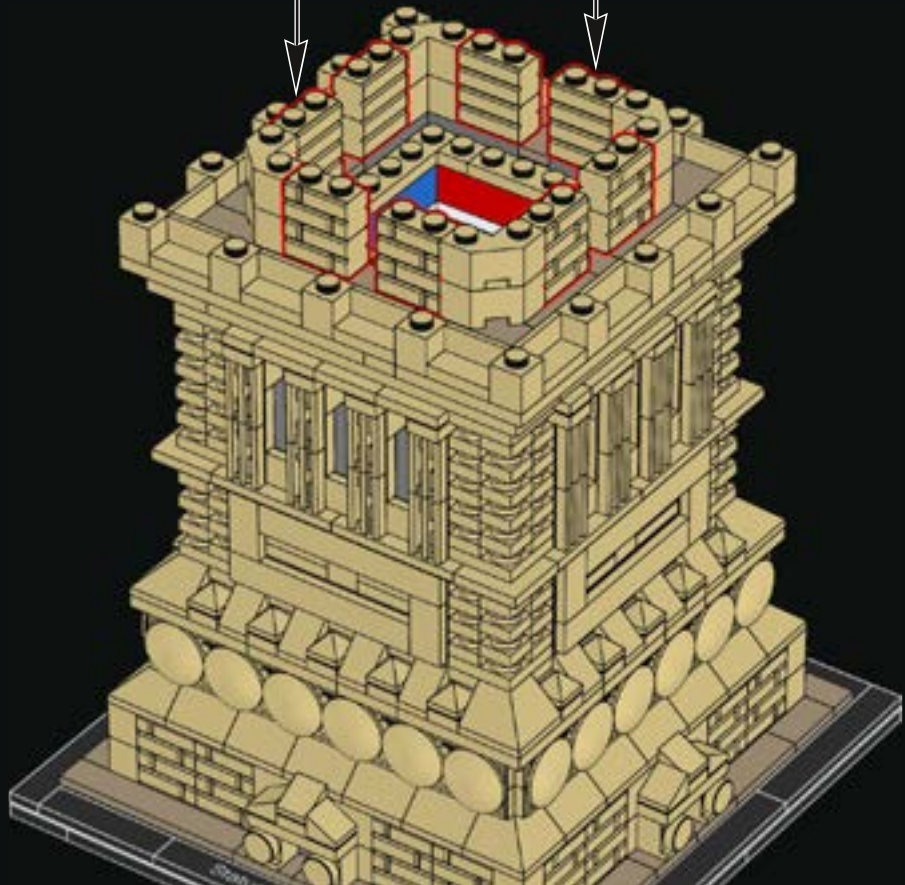


16x

46

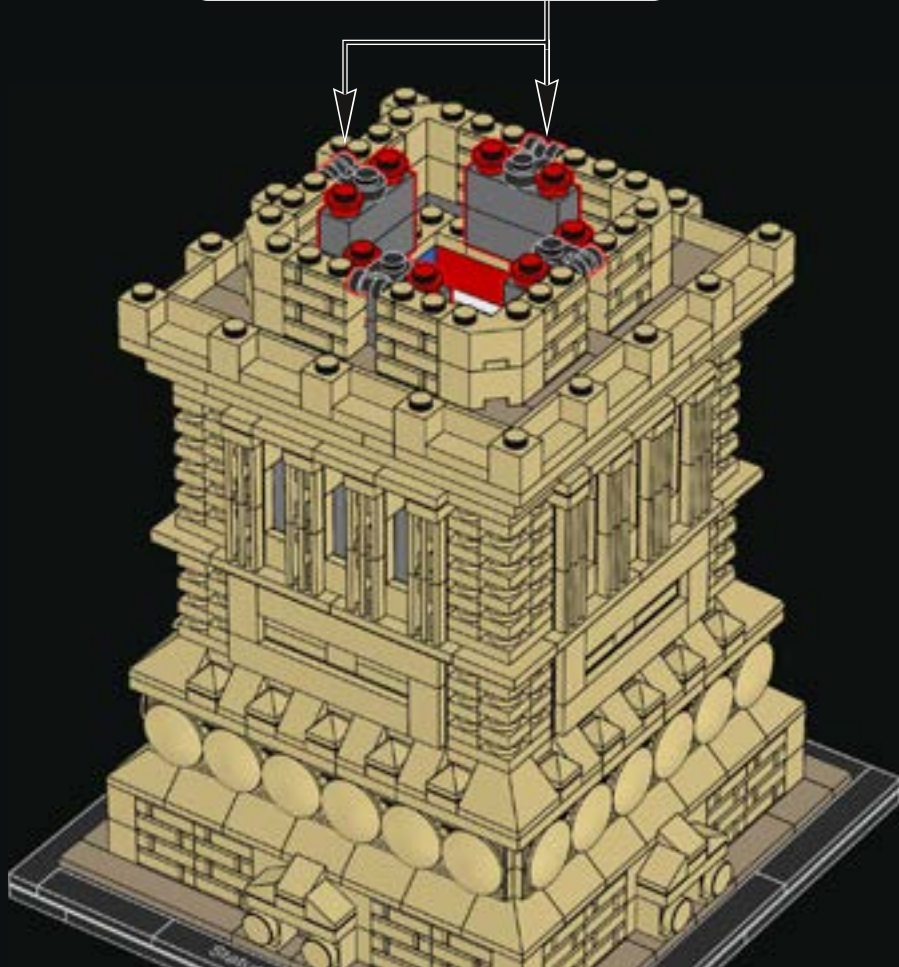
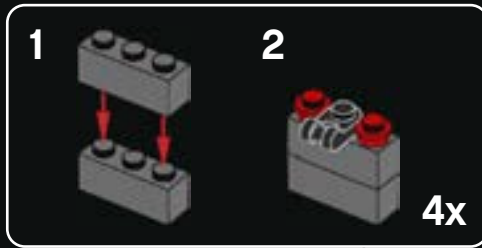


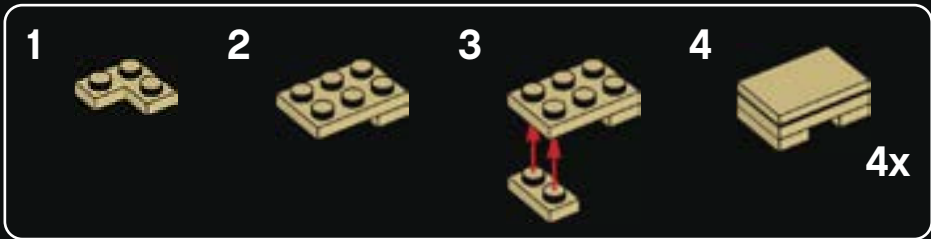
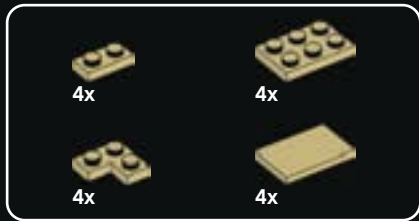
8x



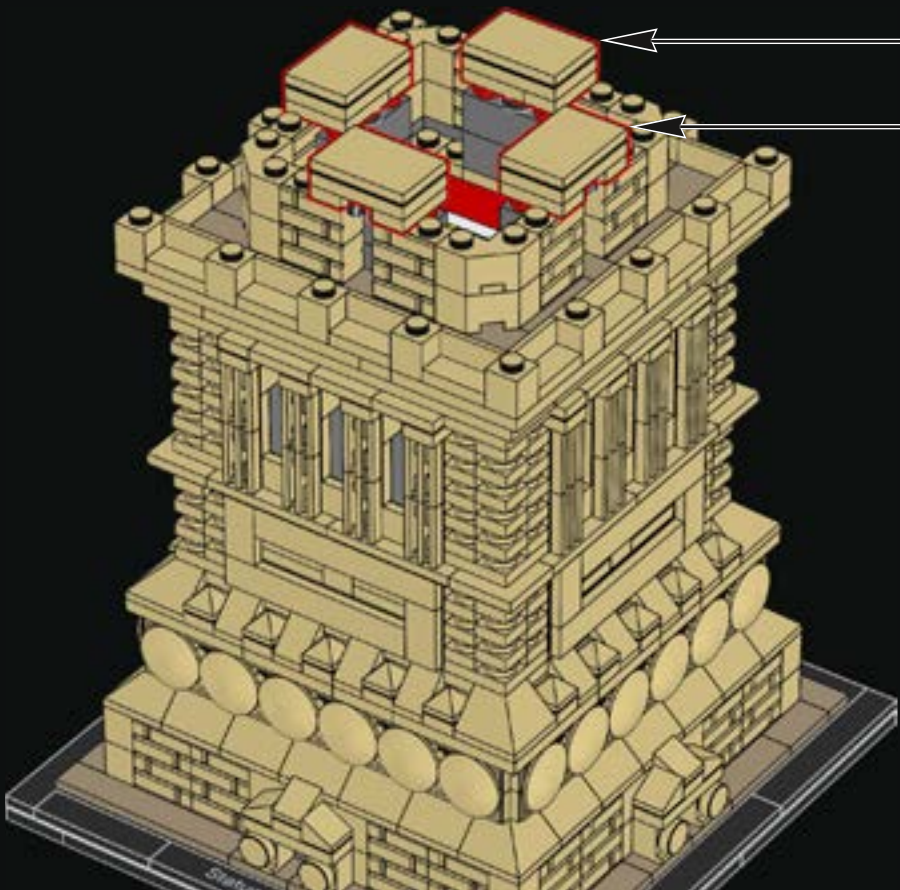


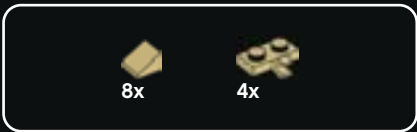
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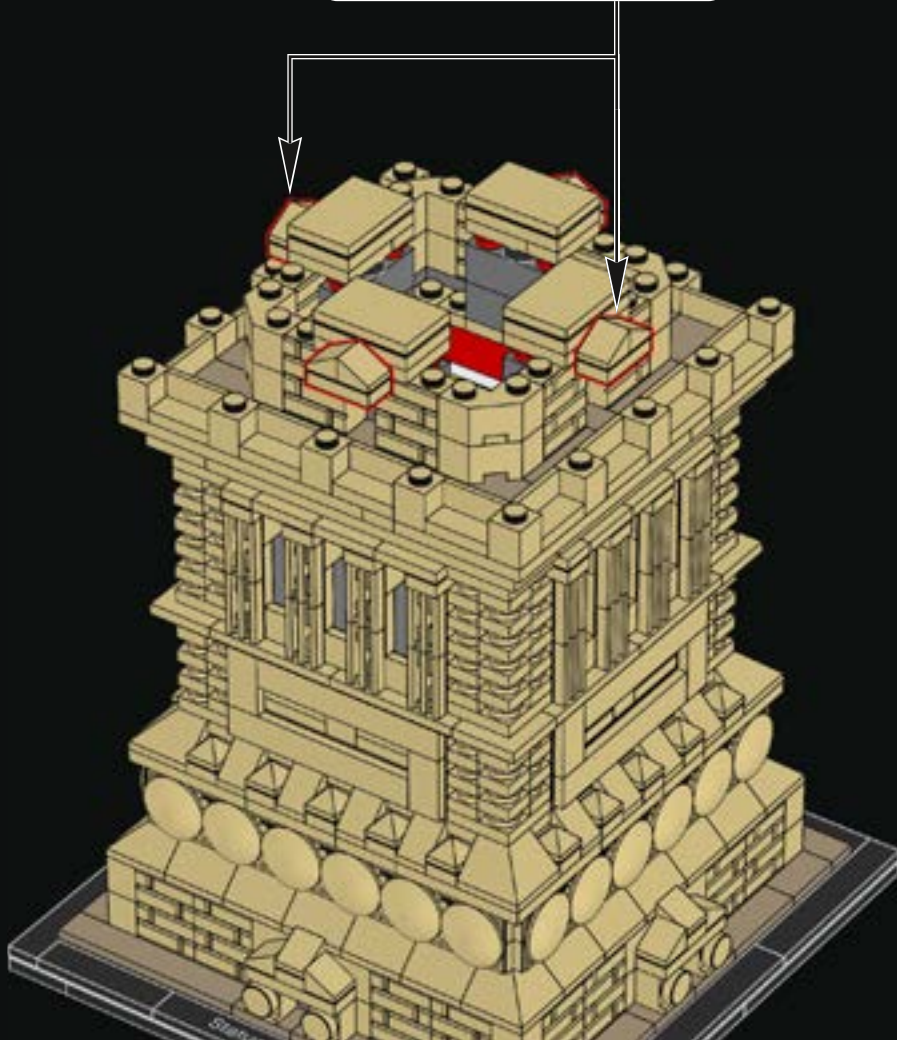


48





49



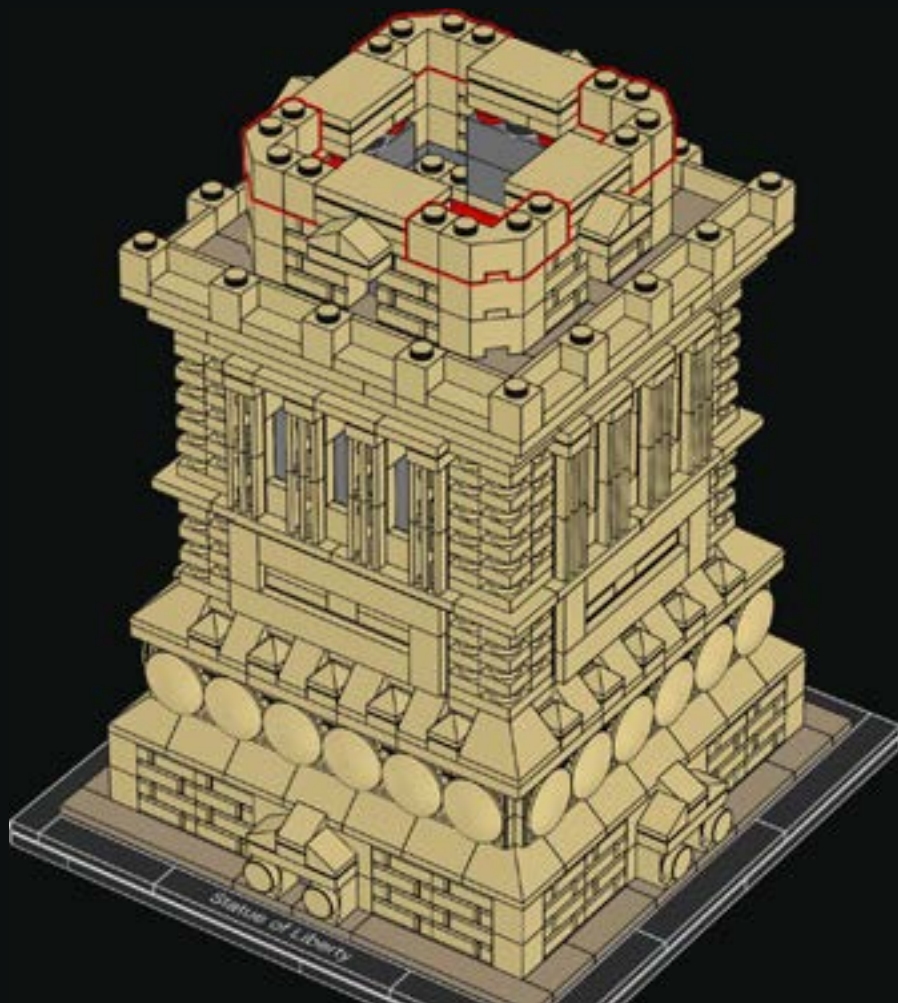


8x



4x

50





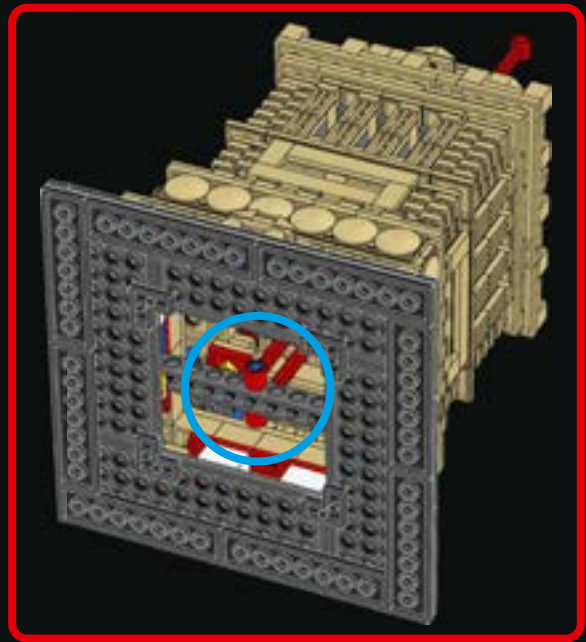
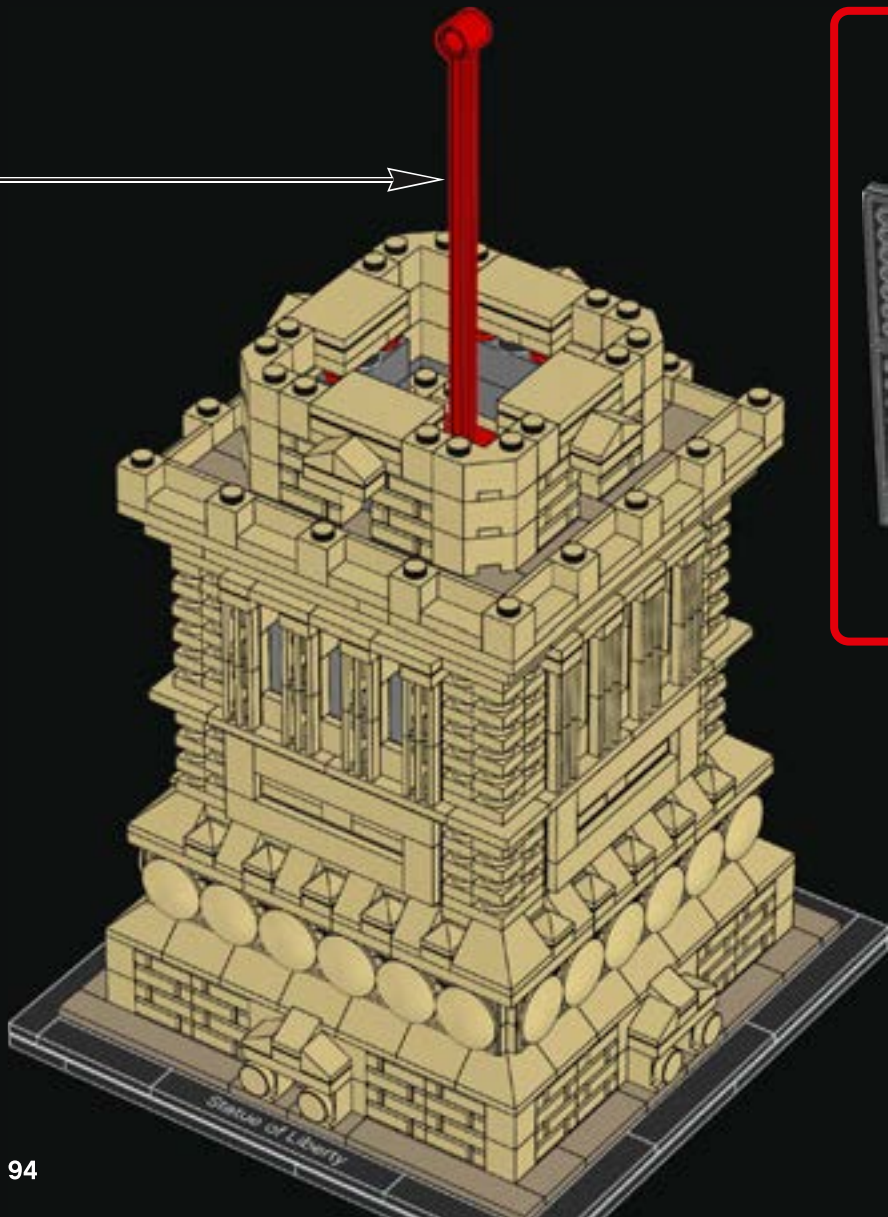
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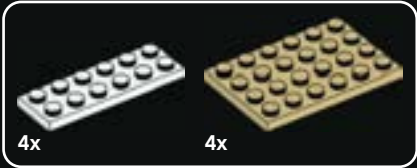
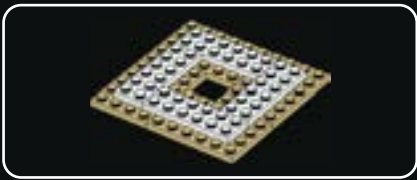
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2





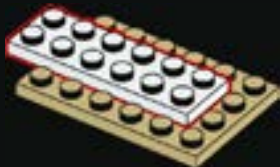


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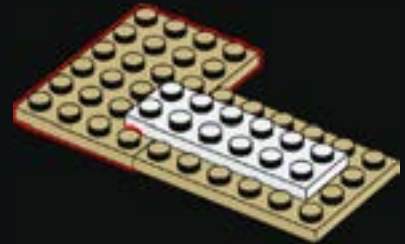
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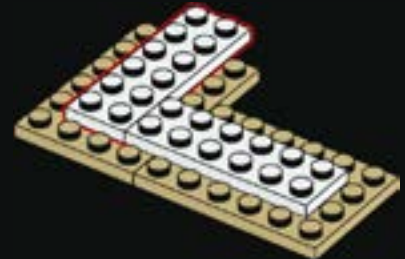
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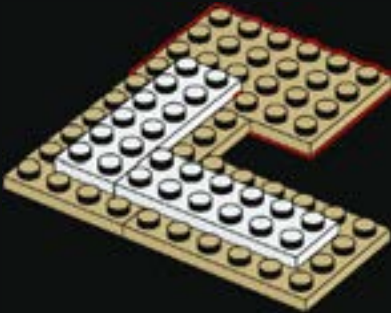
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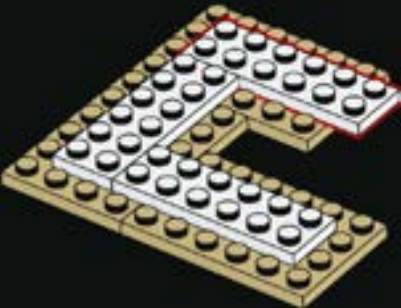
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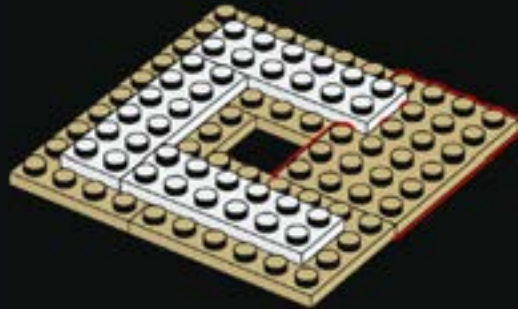
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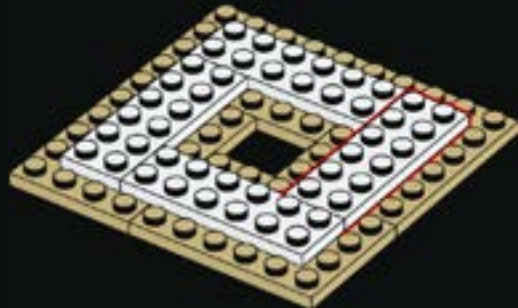
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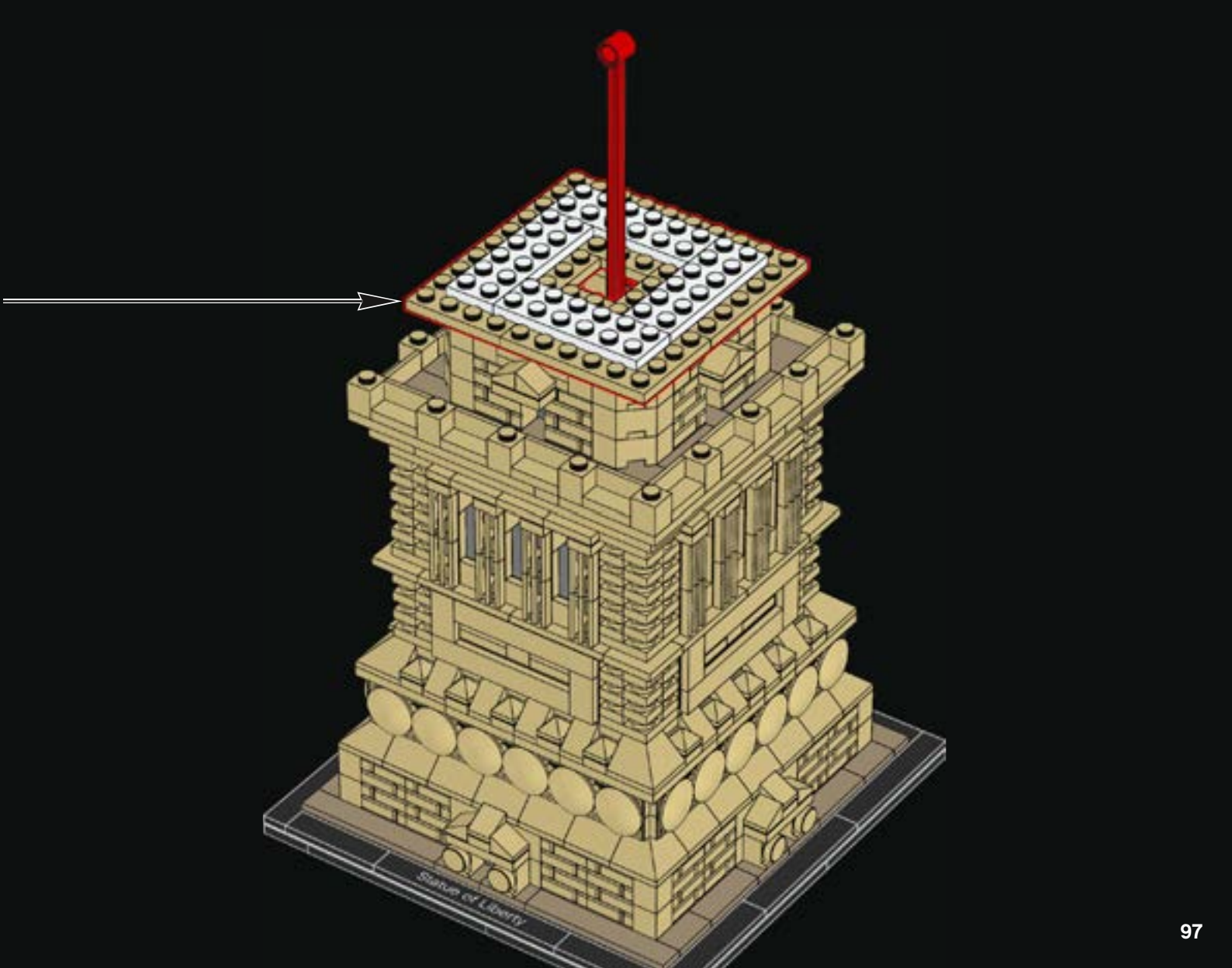


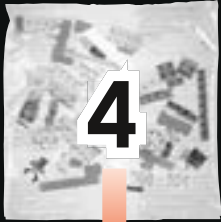
7



8



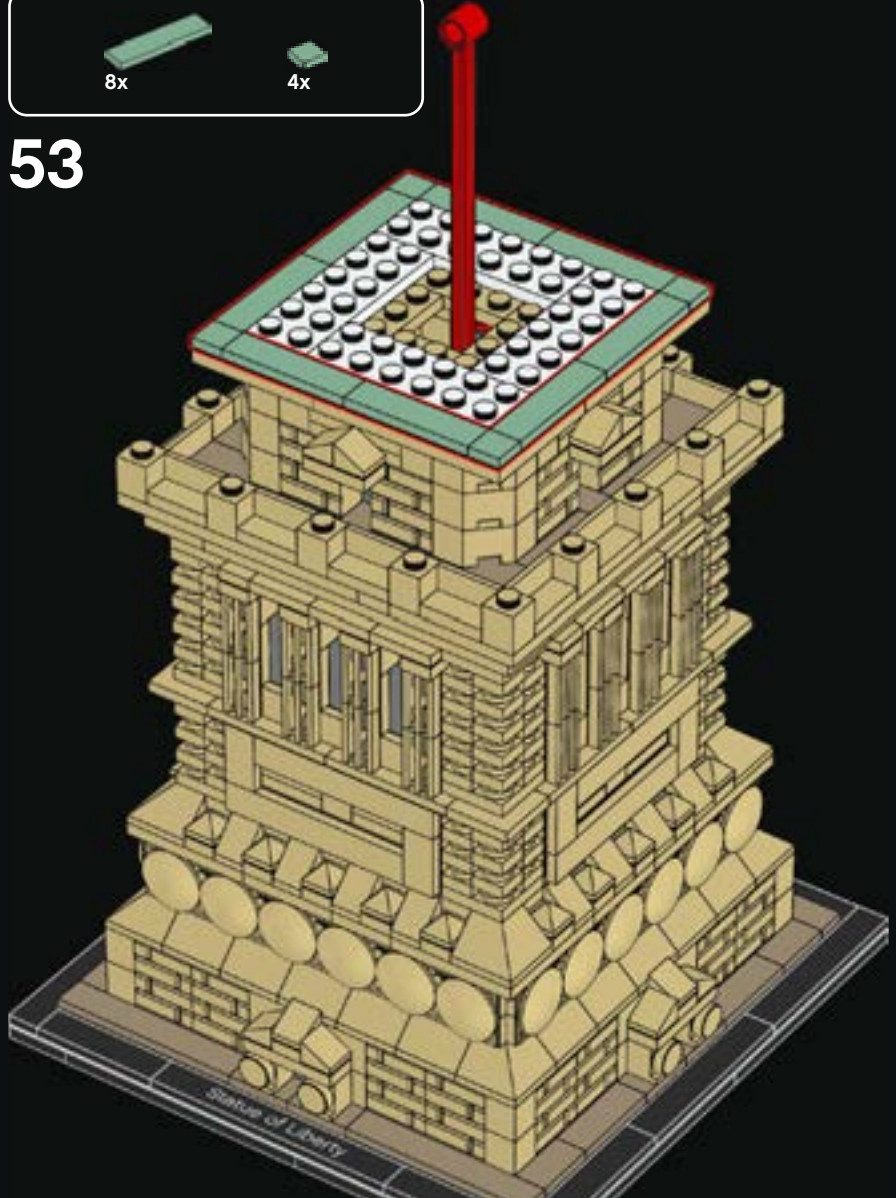




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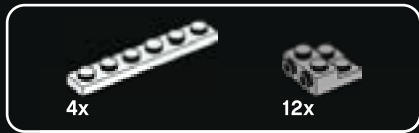
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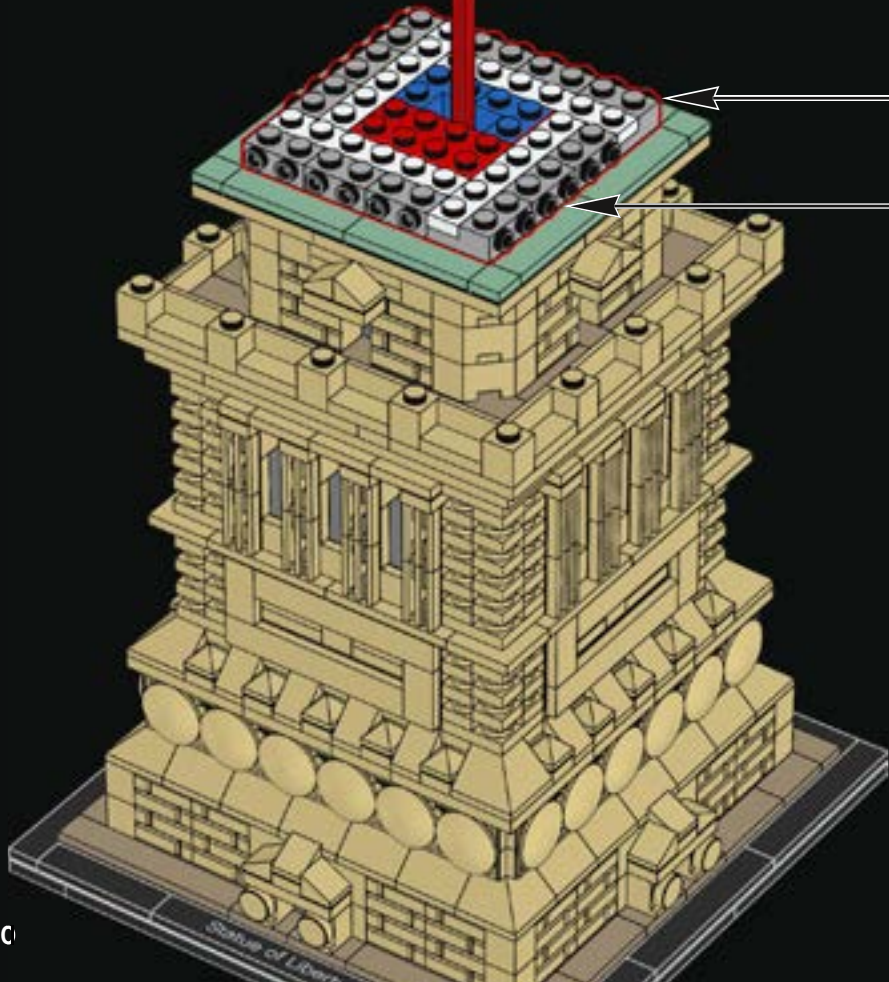
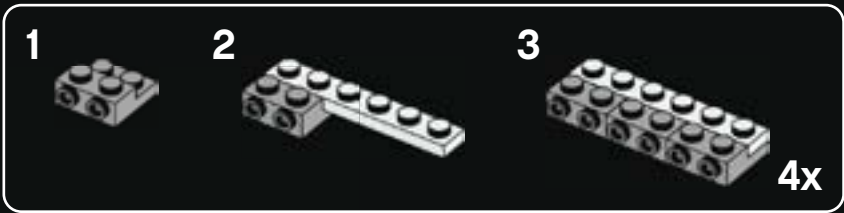


54



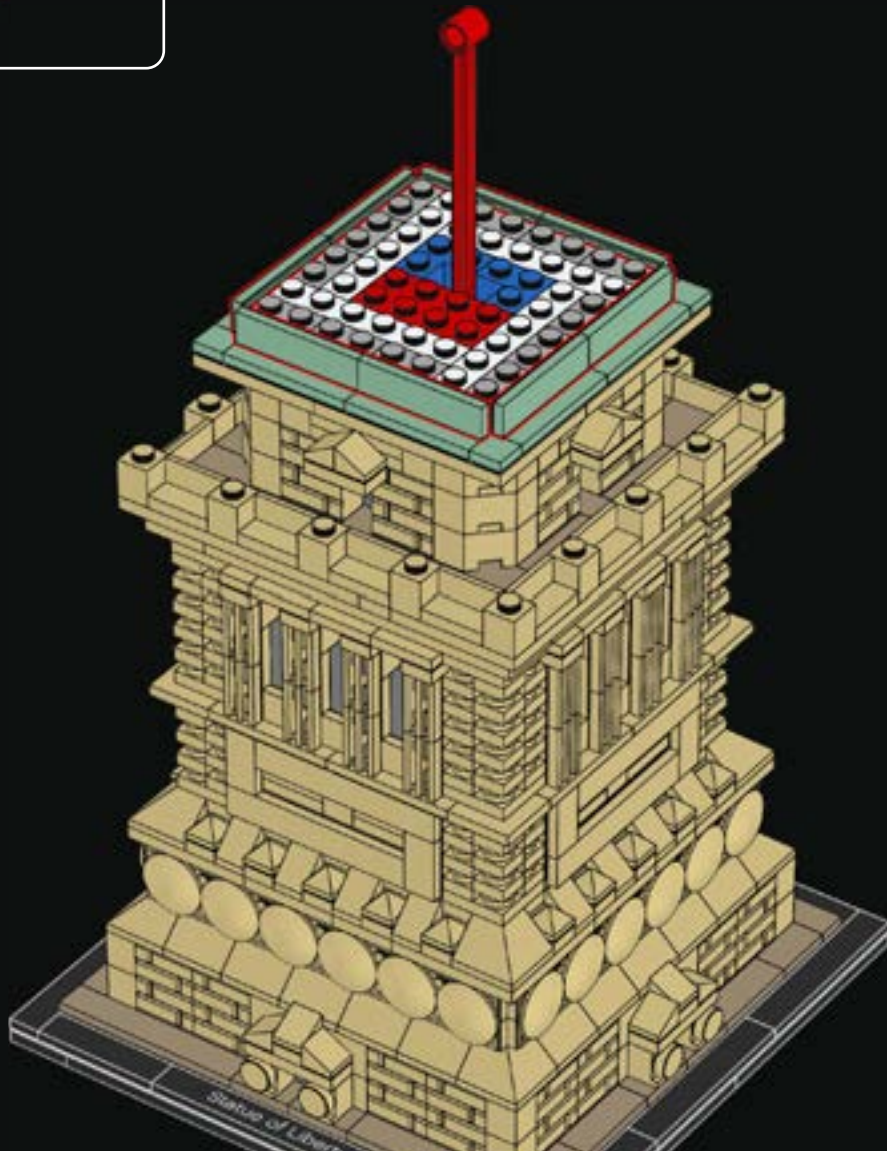


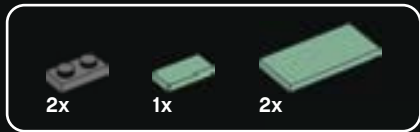
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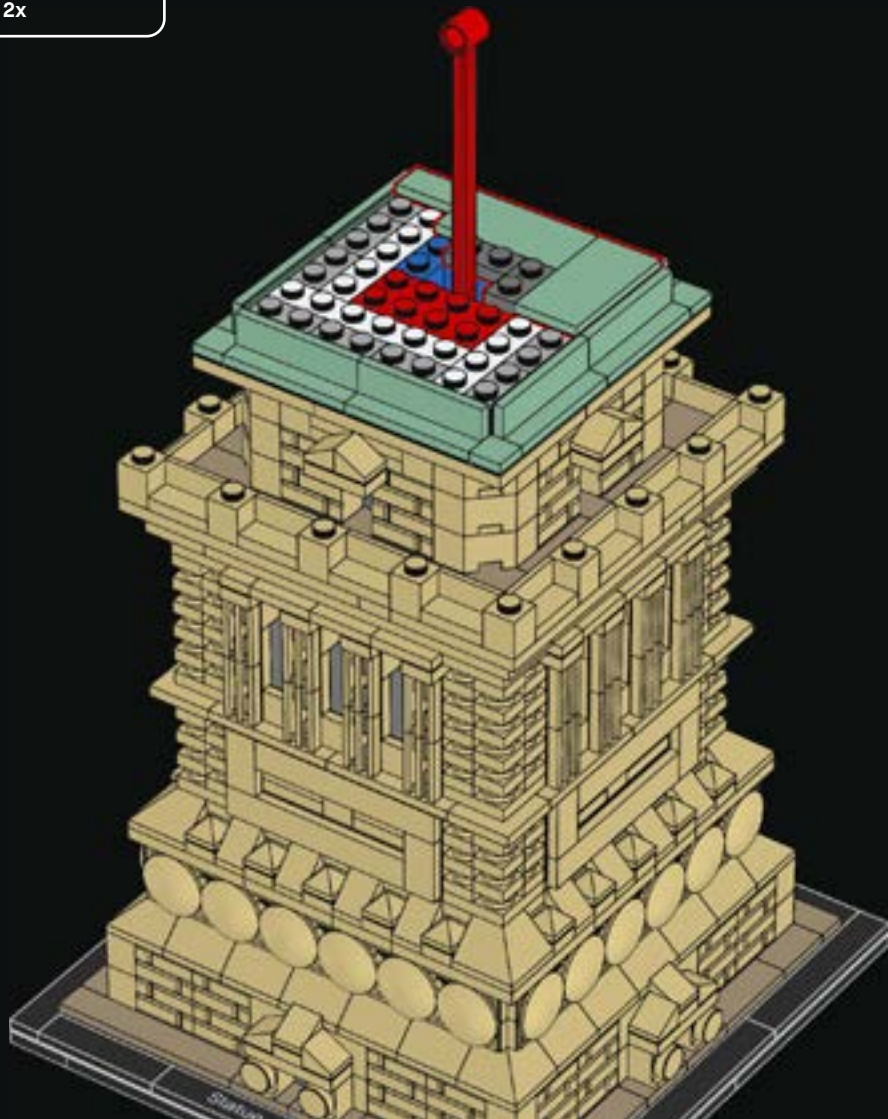


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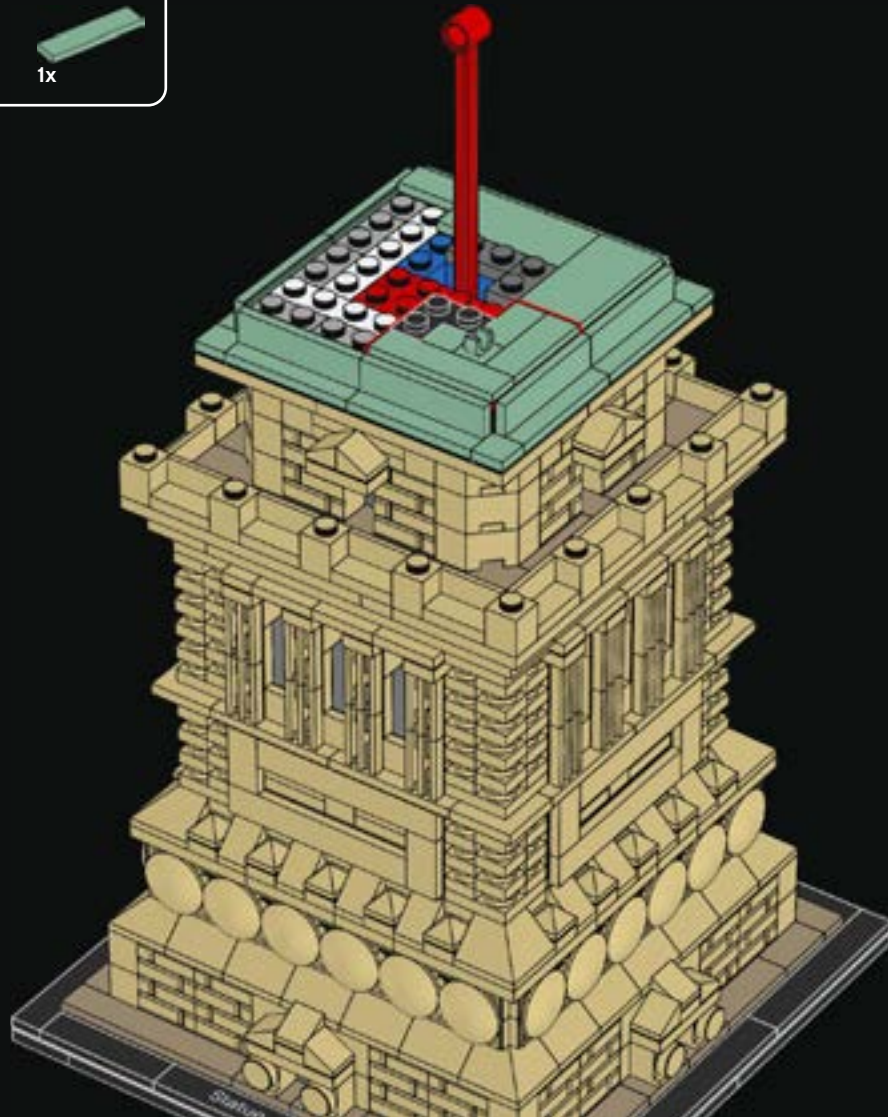


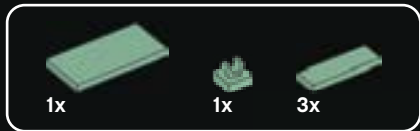
57



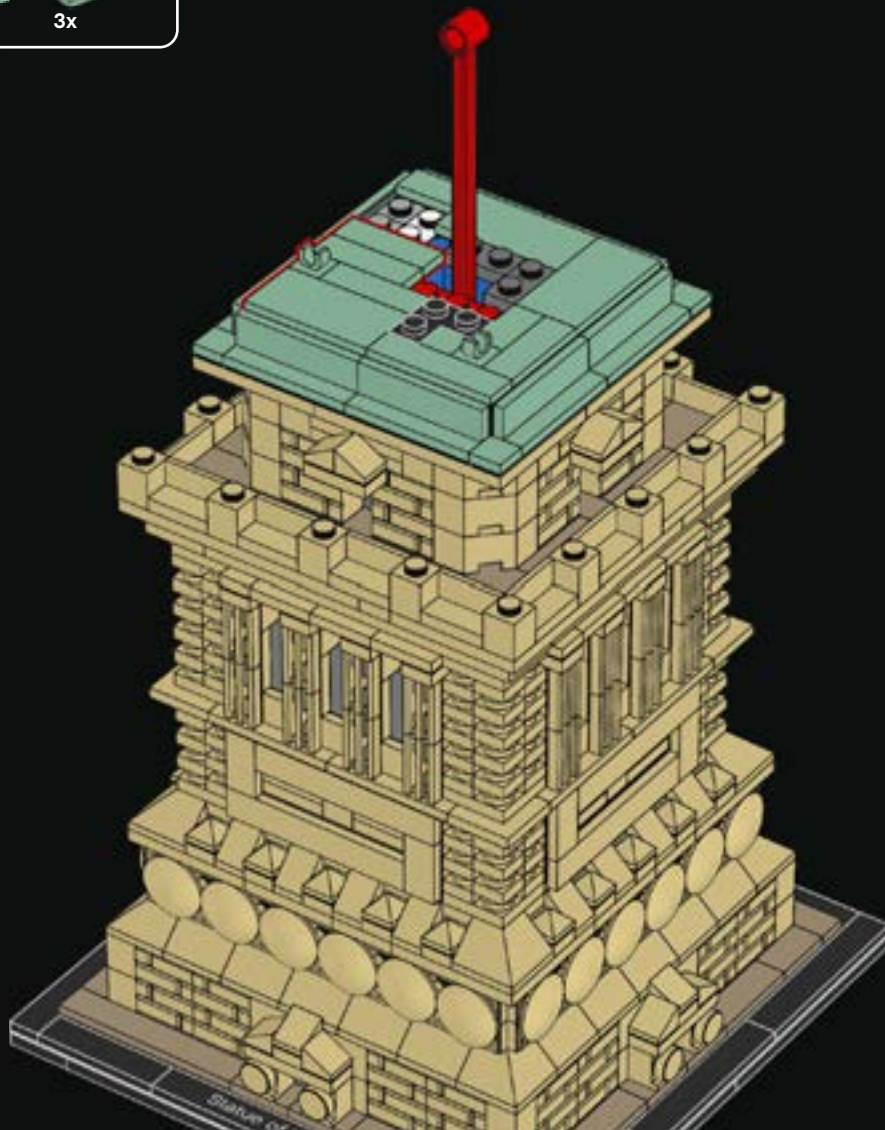


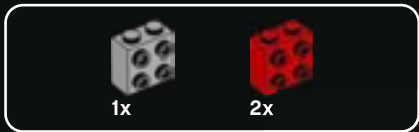
58



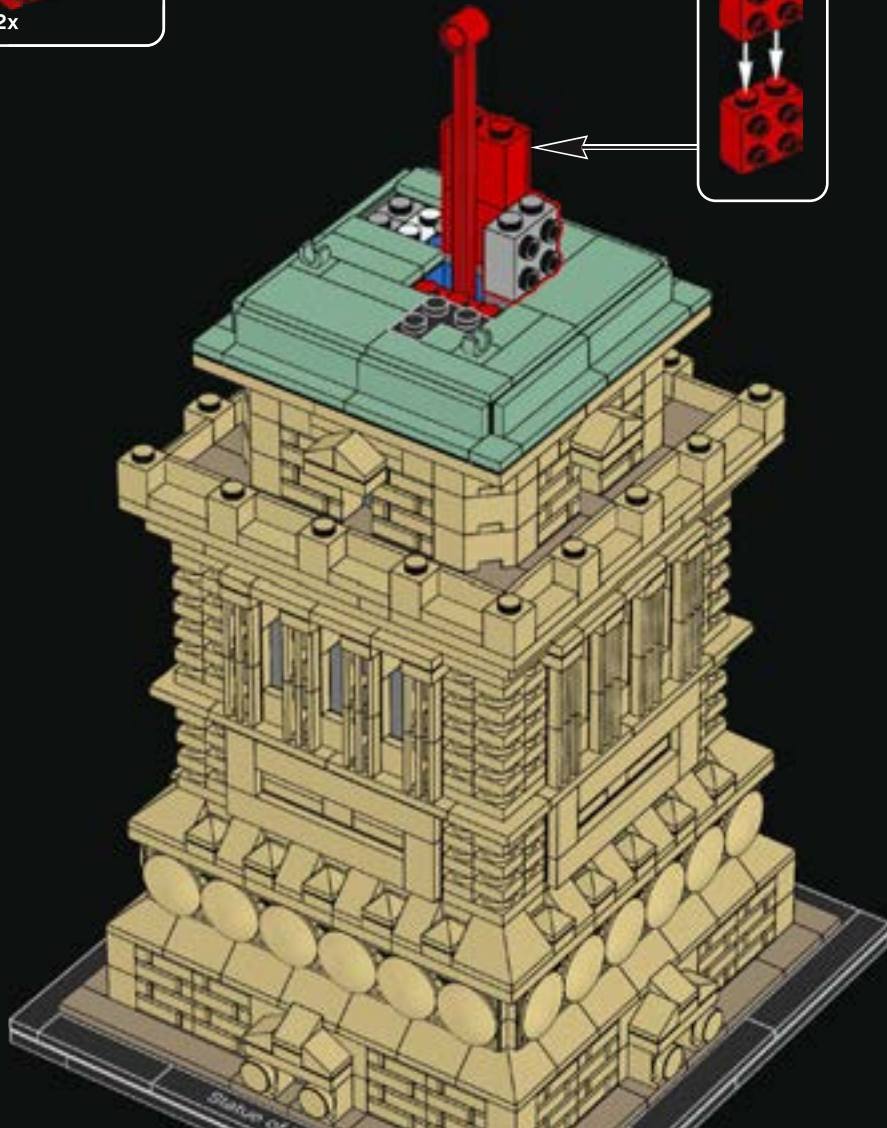
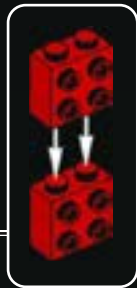


59



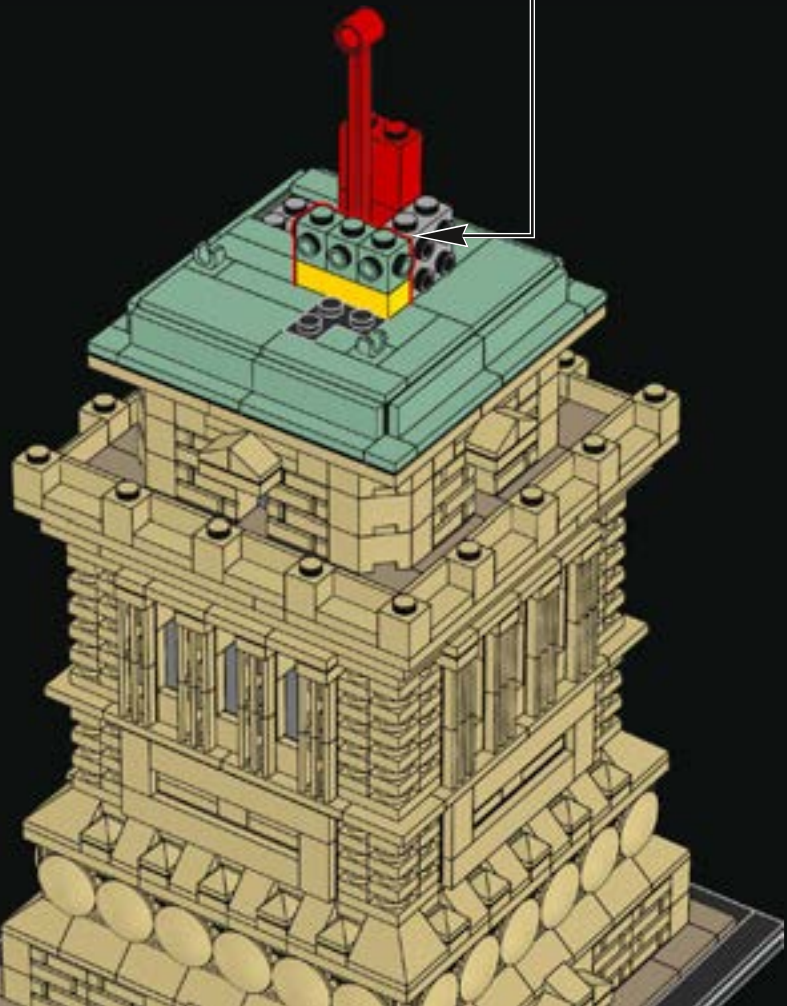


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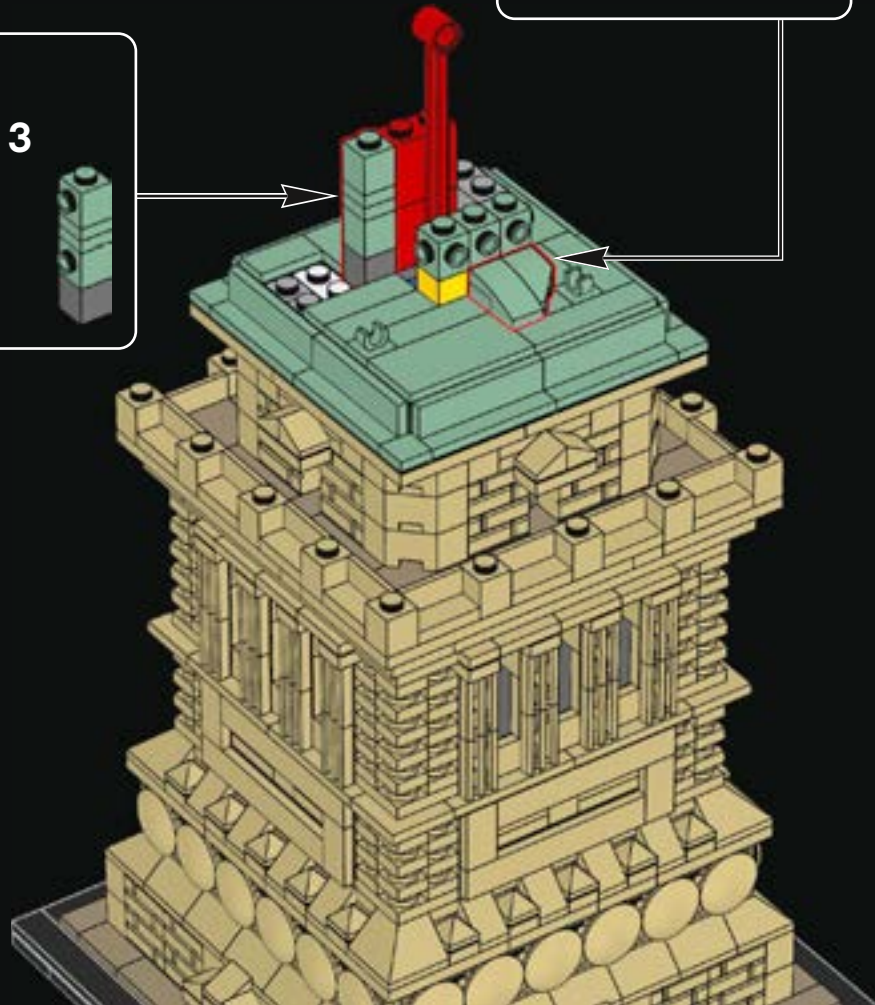
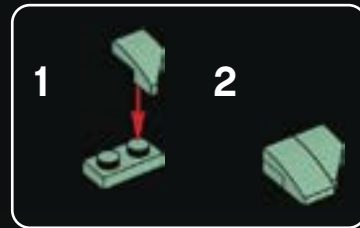
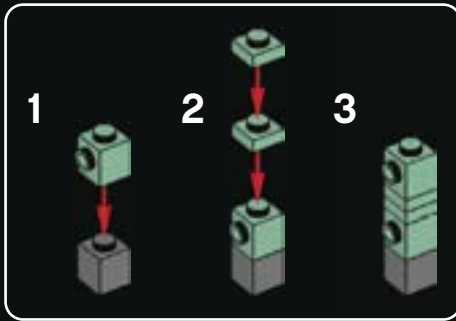


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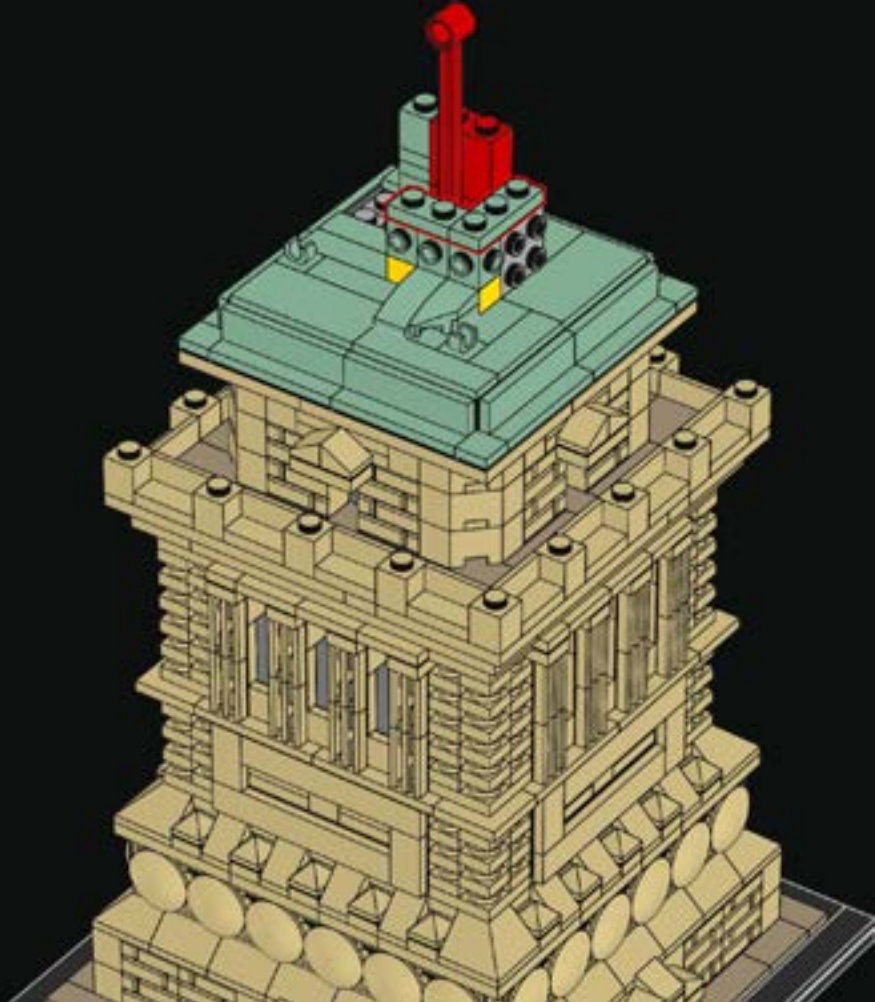


62



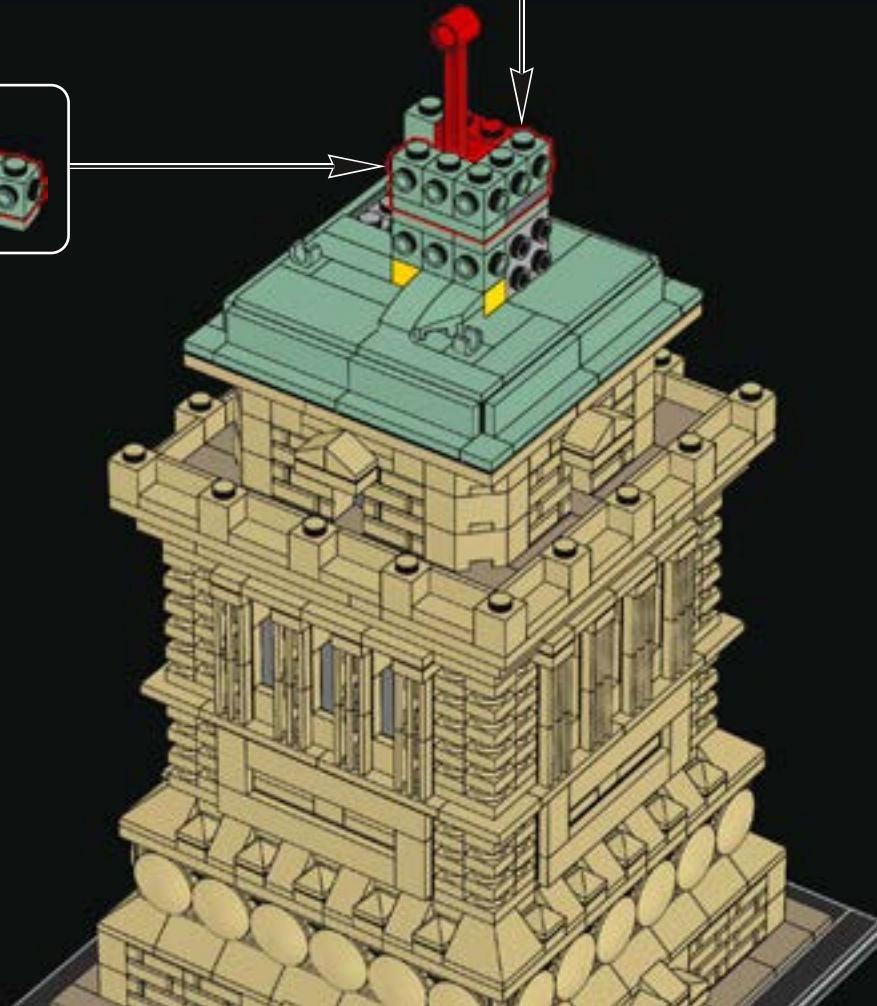
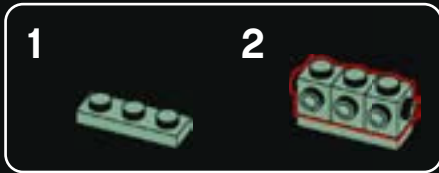


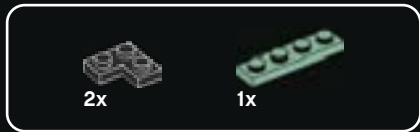
63



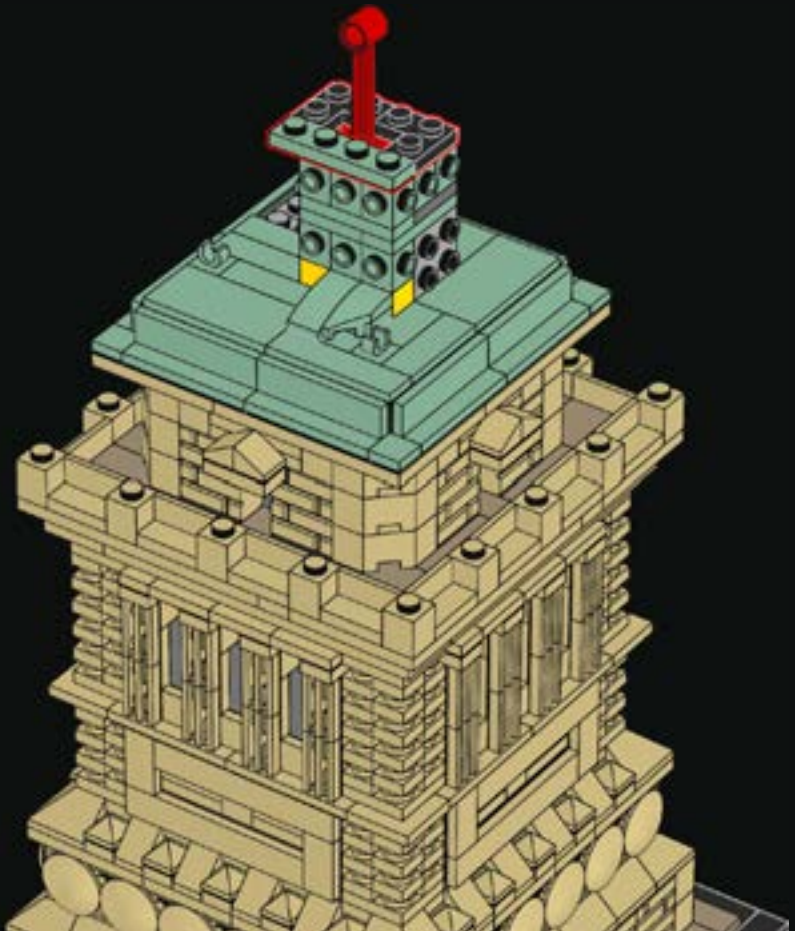


64



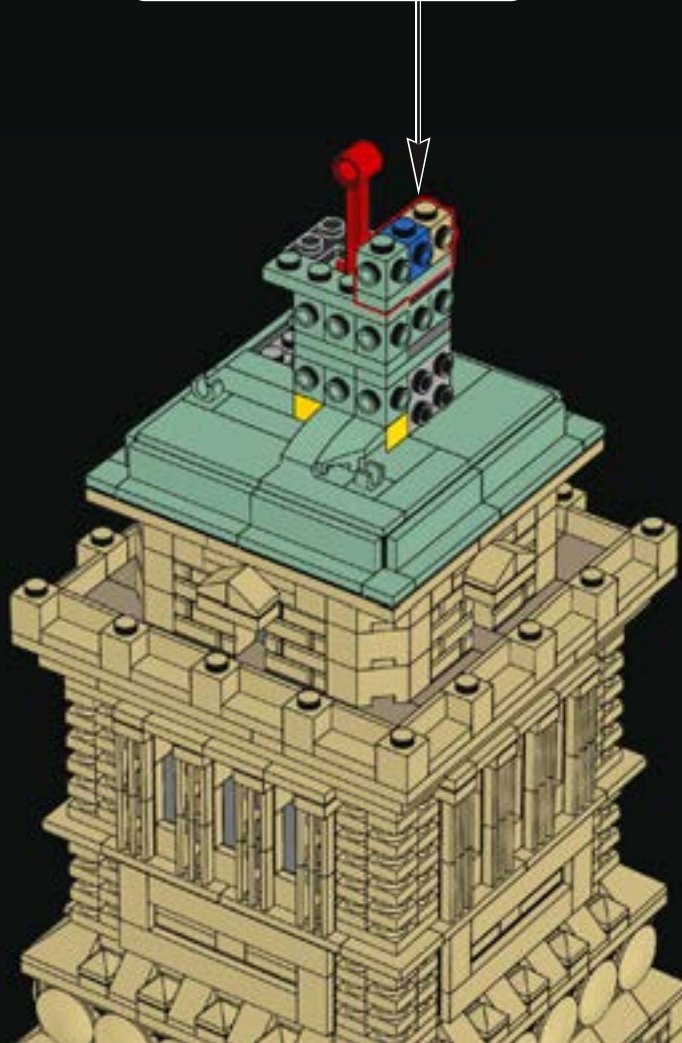
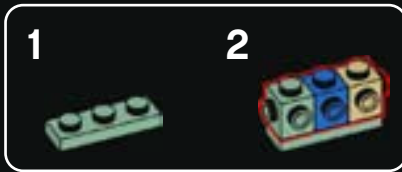


65



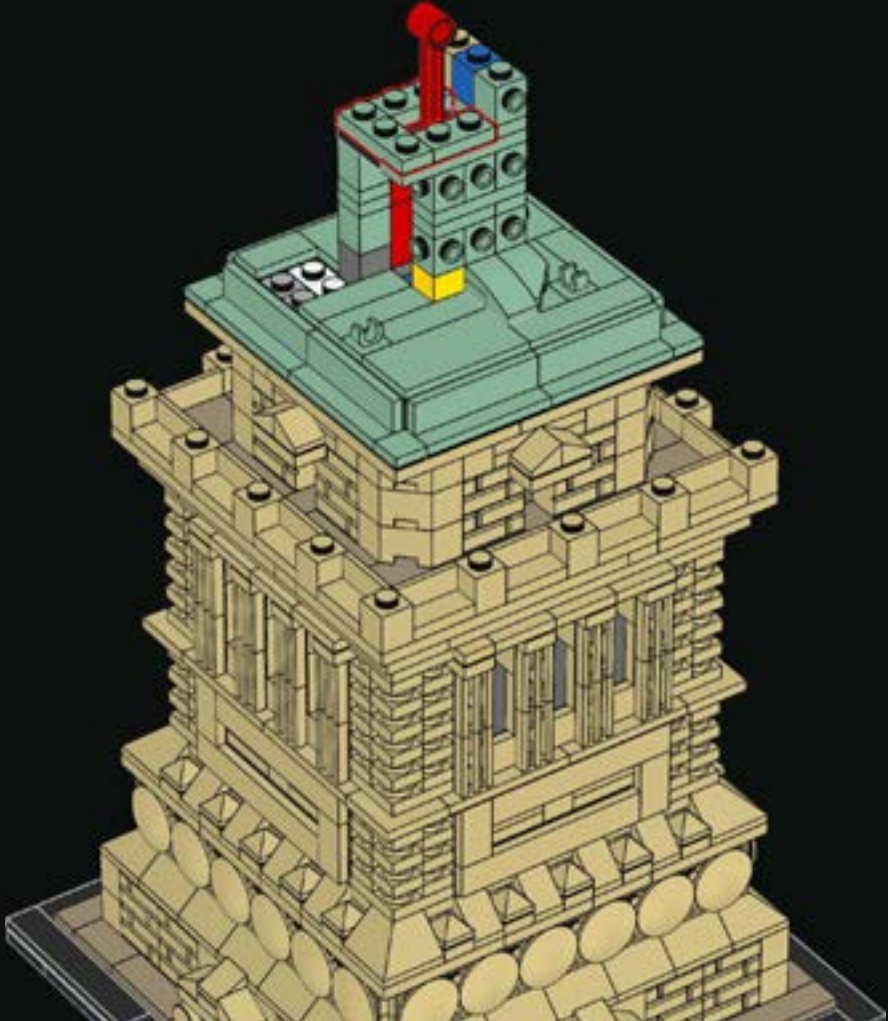


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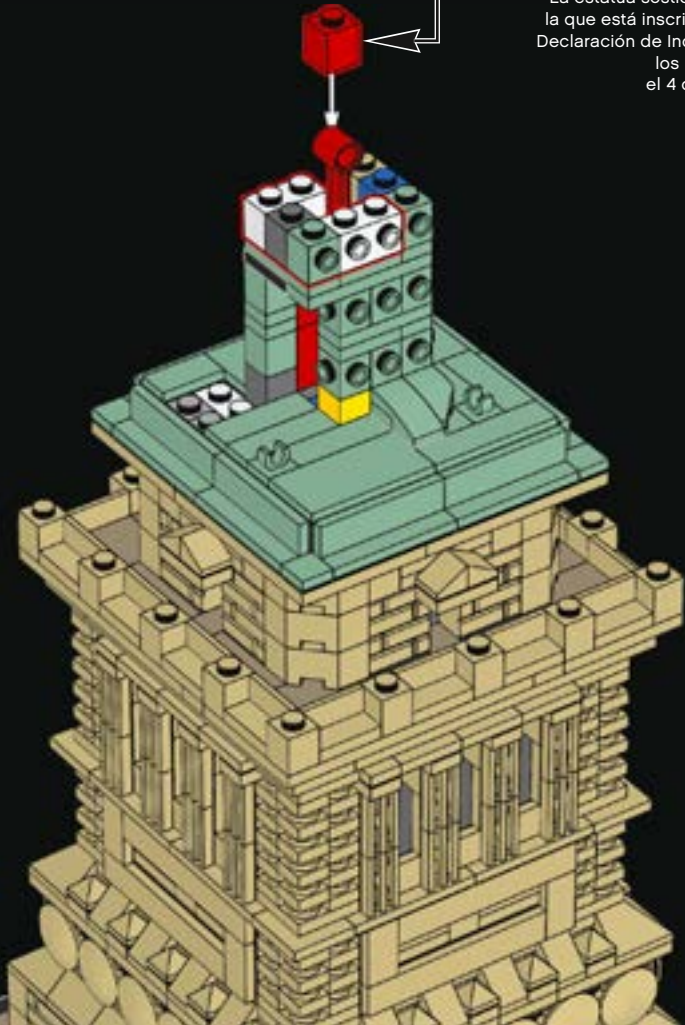


67





68



The Statue holds a tablet upon which is inscribed the date of the American Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776).
 La statue tient une tablette sur laquelle est inscrite la date de la Déclaration d'indépendance des États-Unis (le 4 juillet 1776).
 La estatua sostiene una tabla en la que está inscrita la fecha de la Declaración de Independencia de los Estados Unidos: el 4 de julio de 1776.



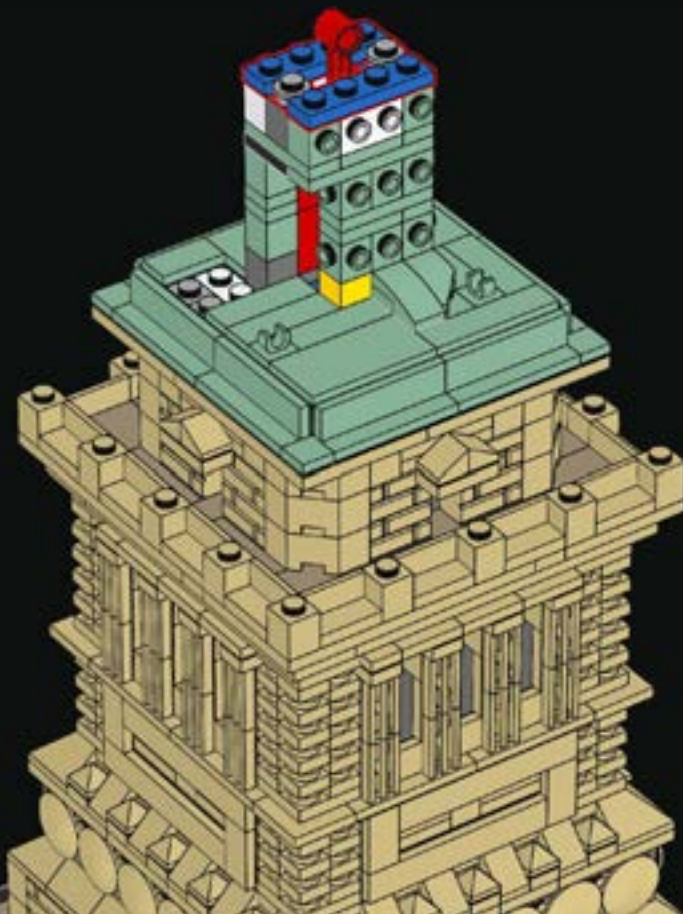


2x



2x

69



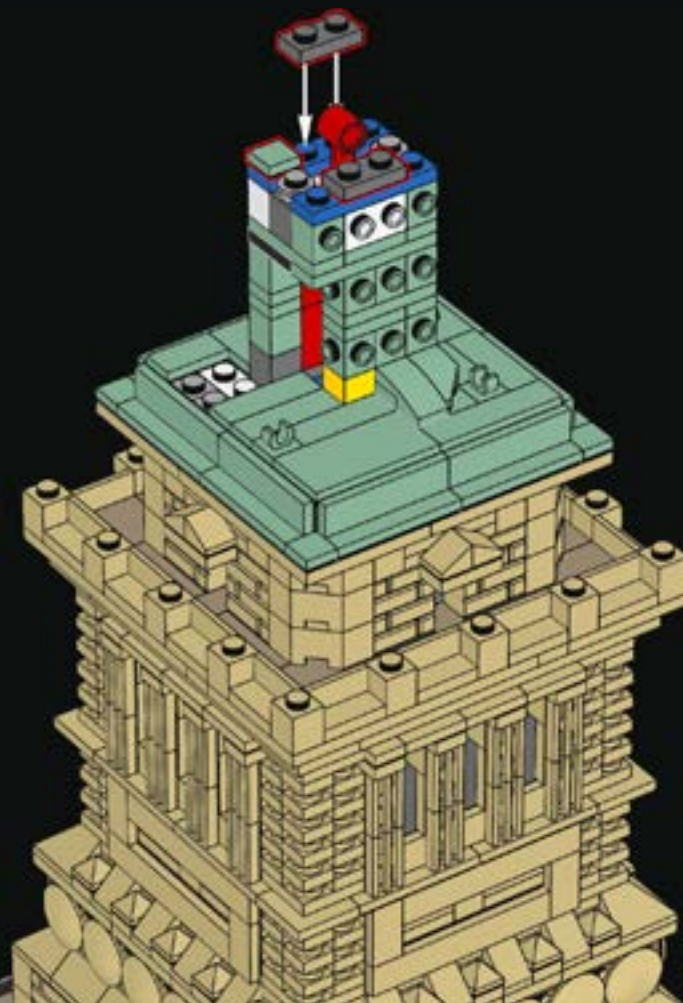


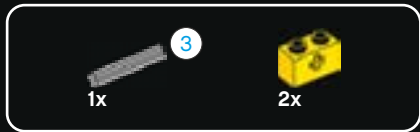
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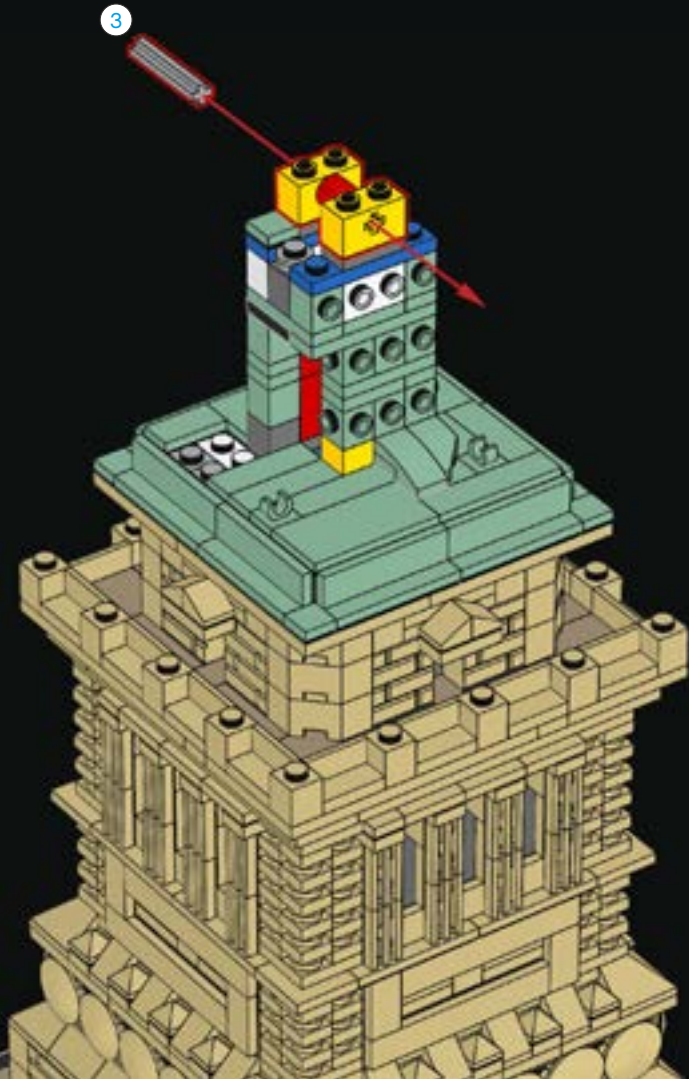
1x

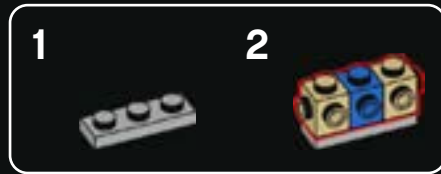
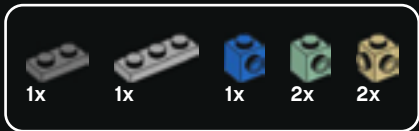
70



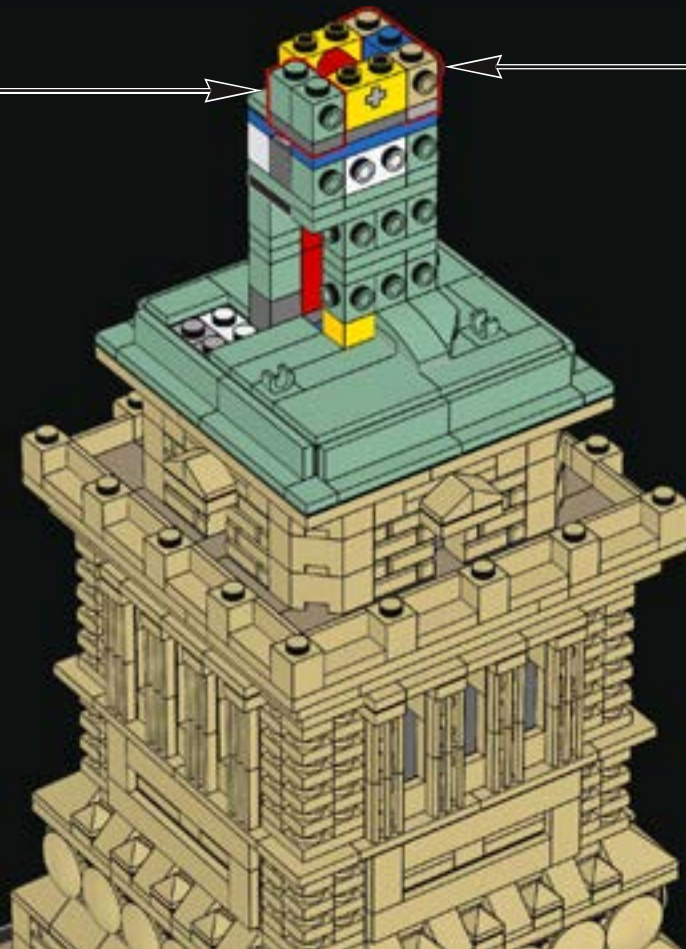


71





72





5x



5x



5x



5x



5x



5x



5x



20x



5x



5x

73

1



2



3



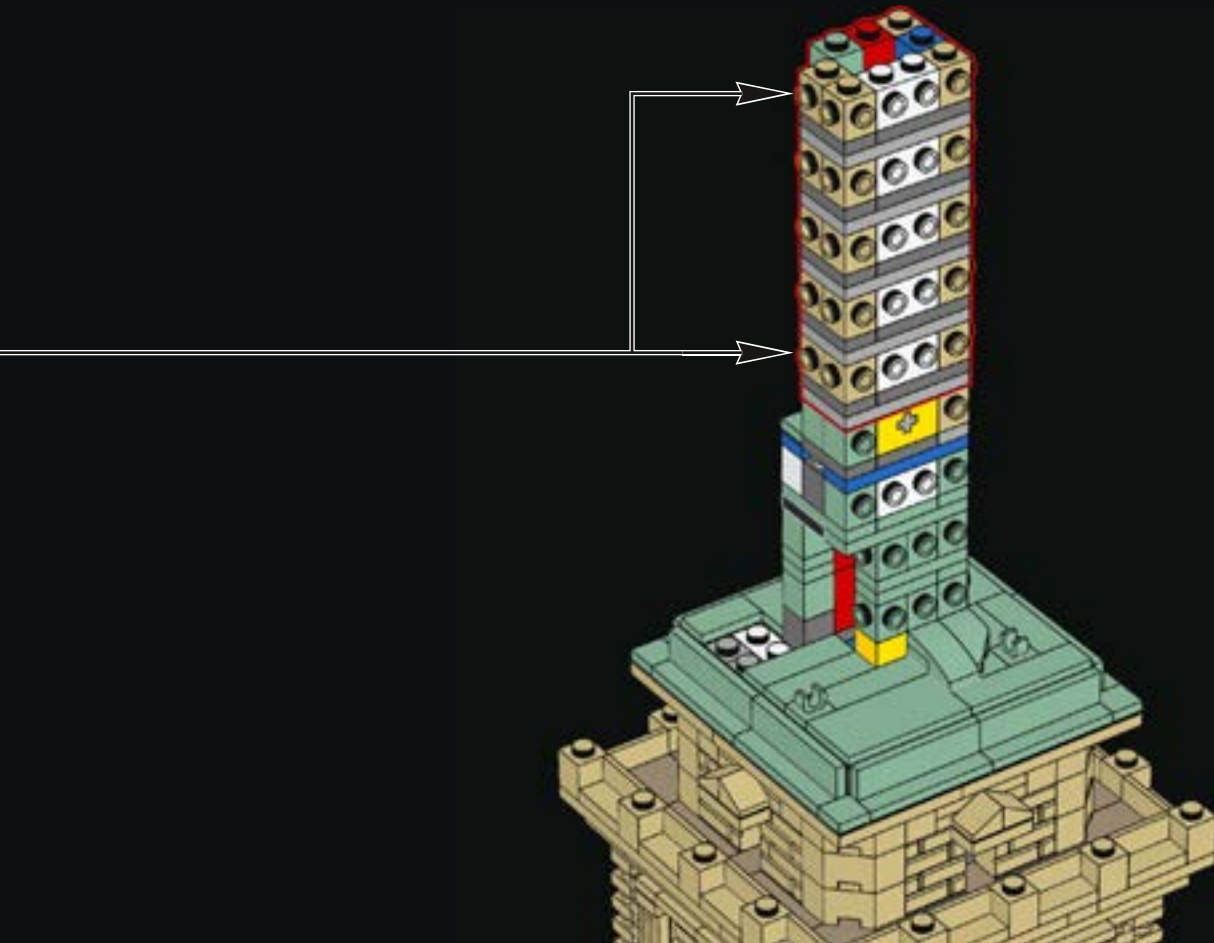
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5

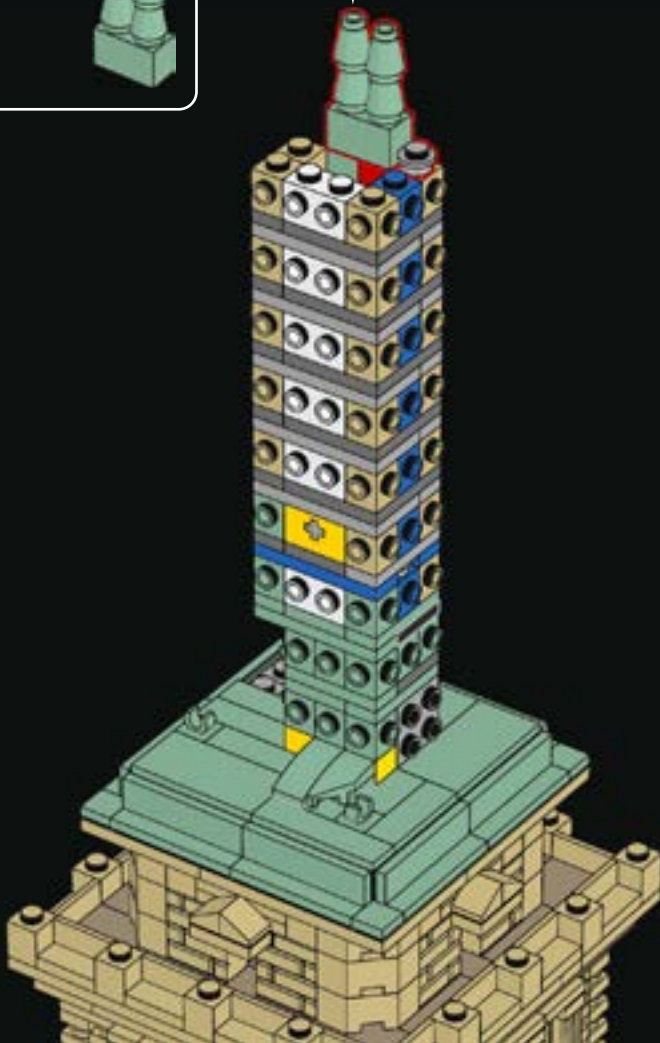
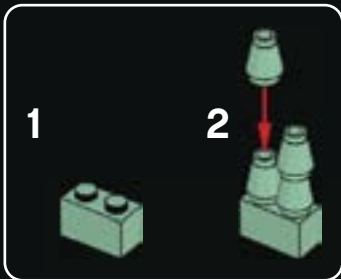


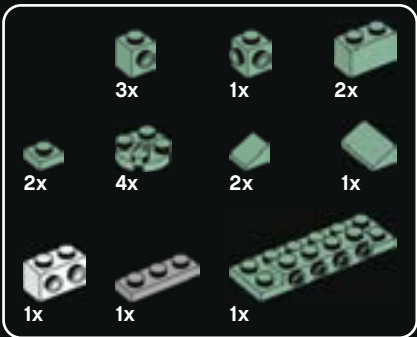
5x





74



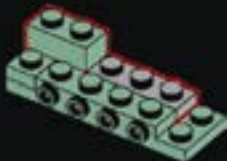


75

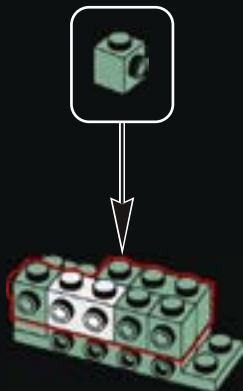
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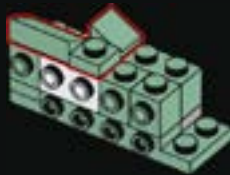
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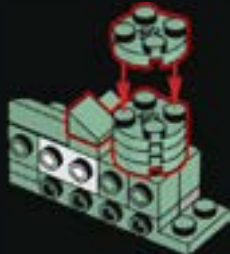
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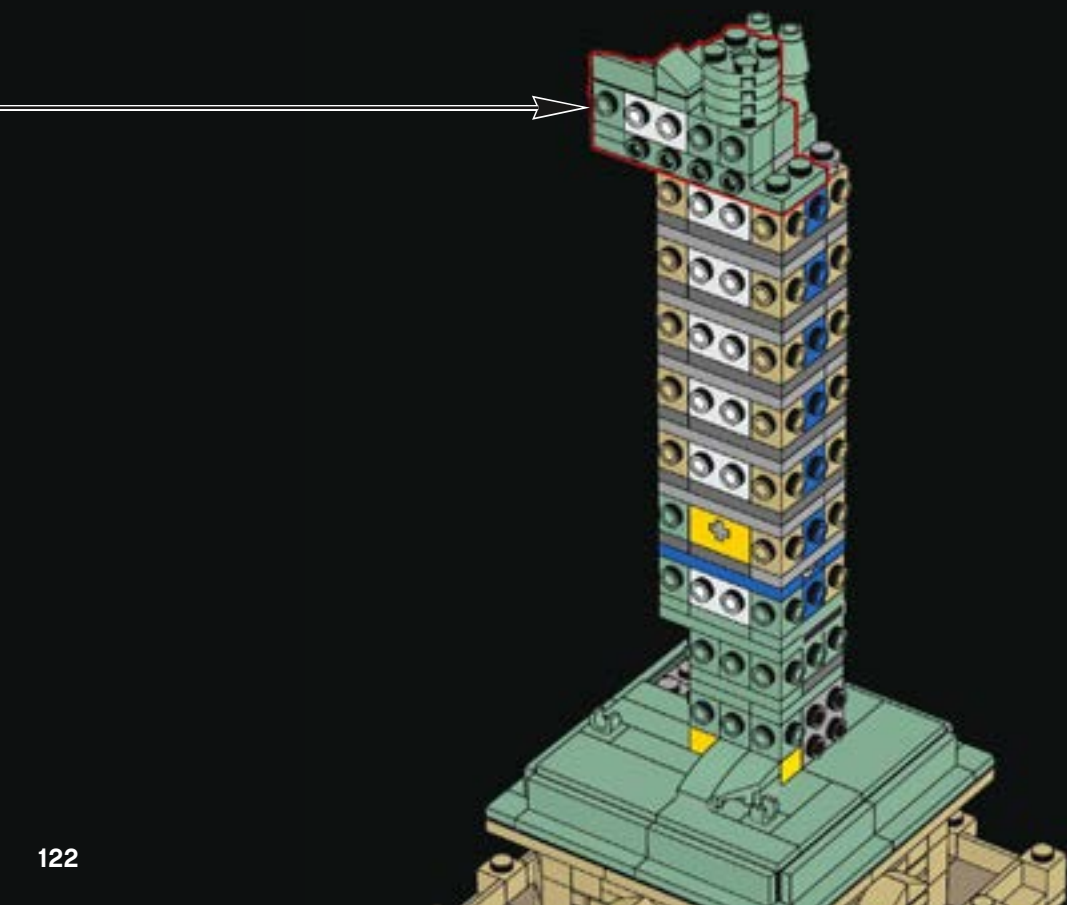


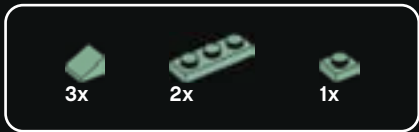
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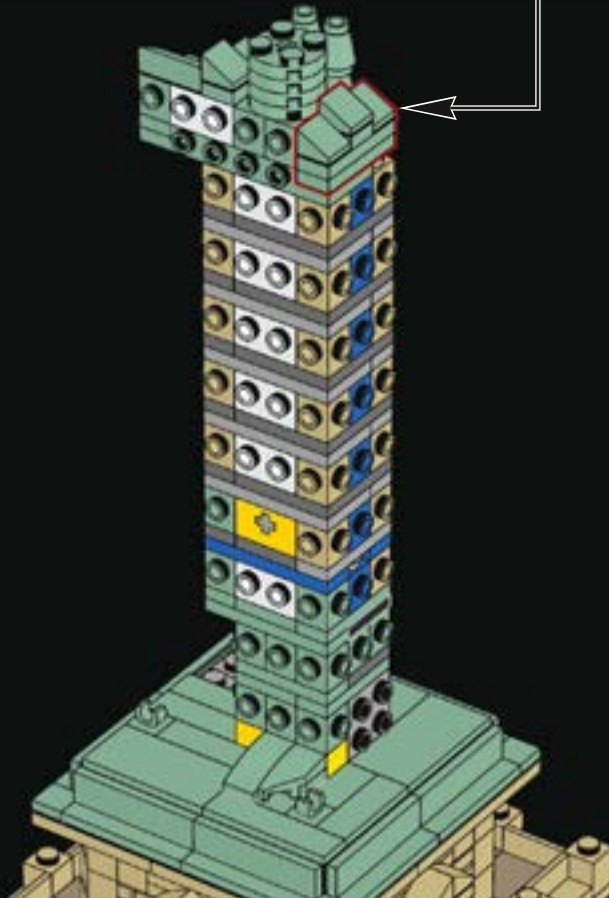
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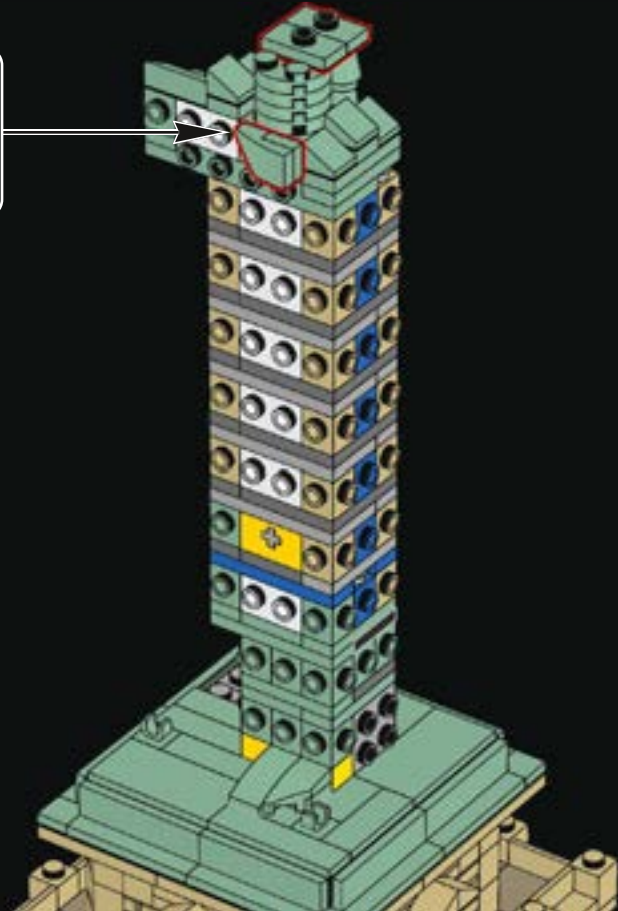


76



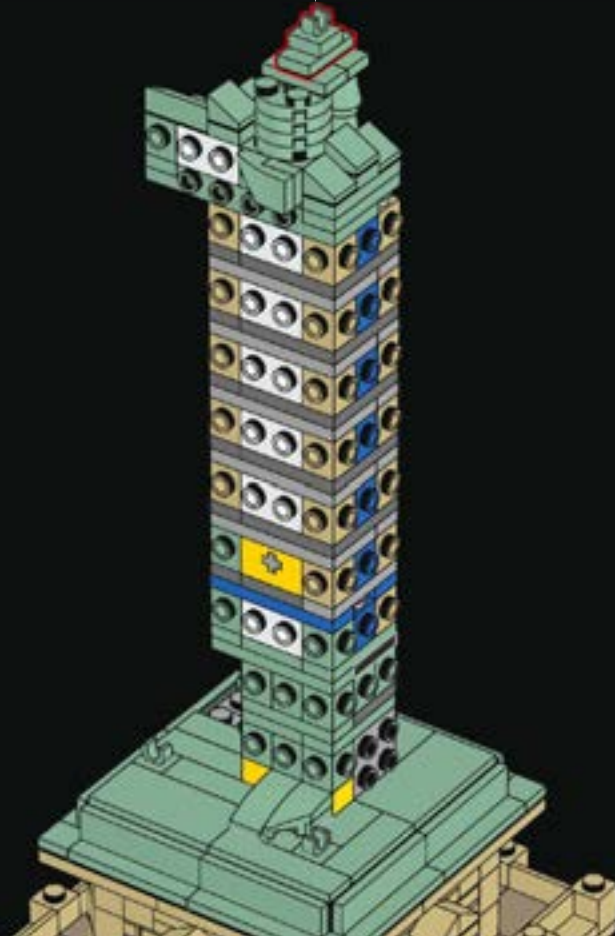
- 1x 
- 2x 
- 1x 

77



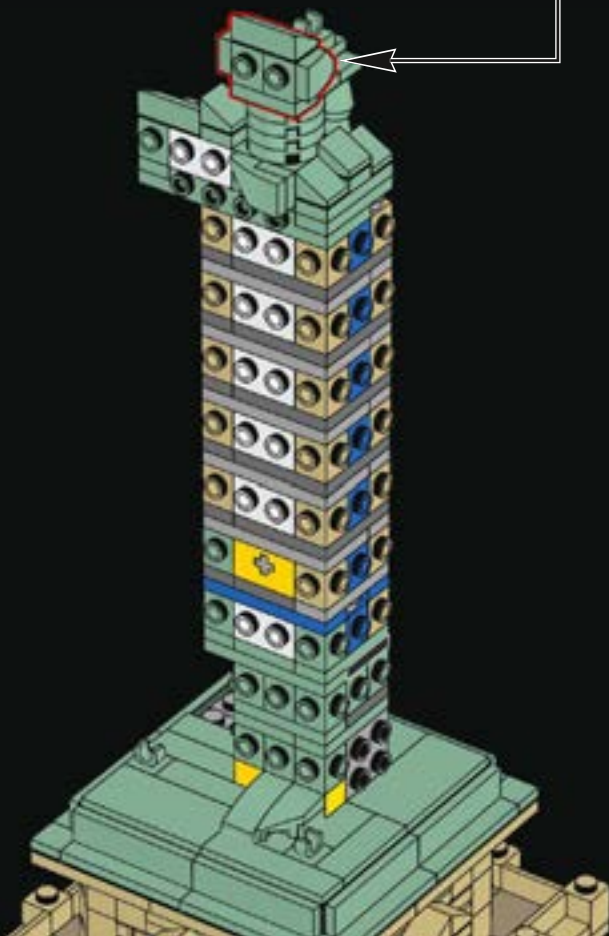


78





79





80

1



2



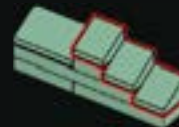
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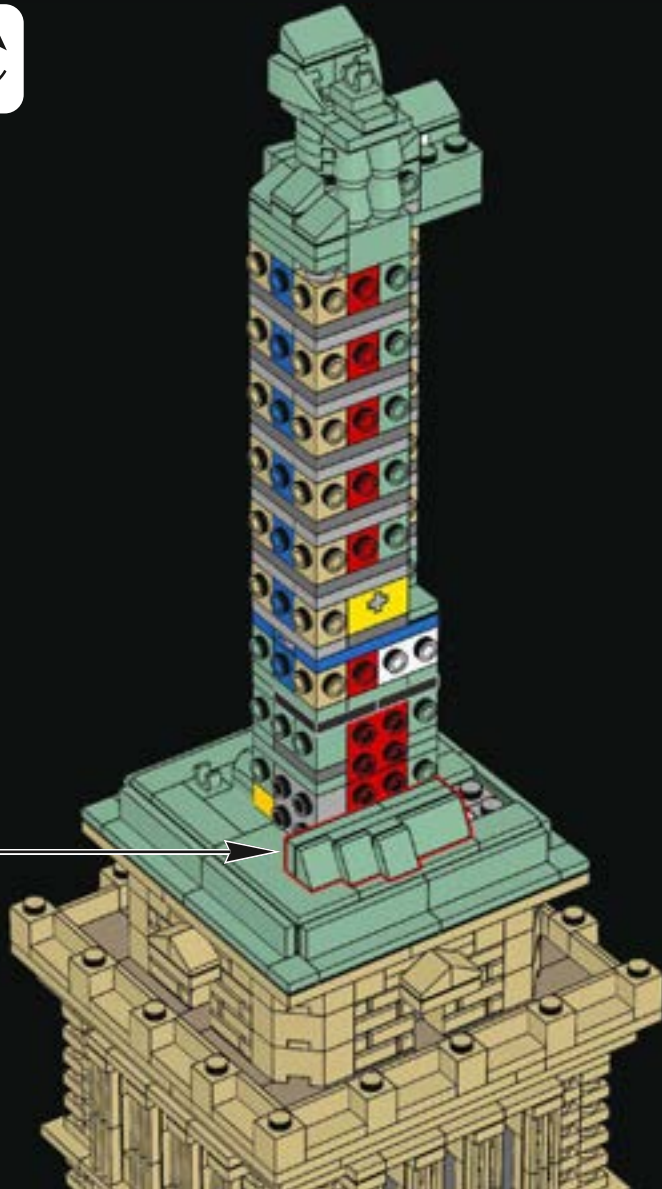


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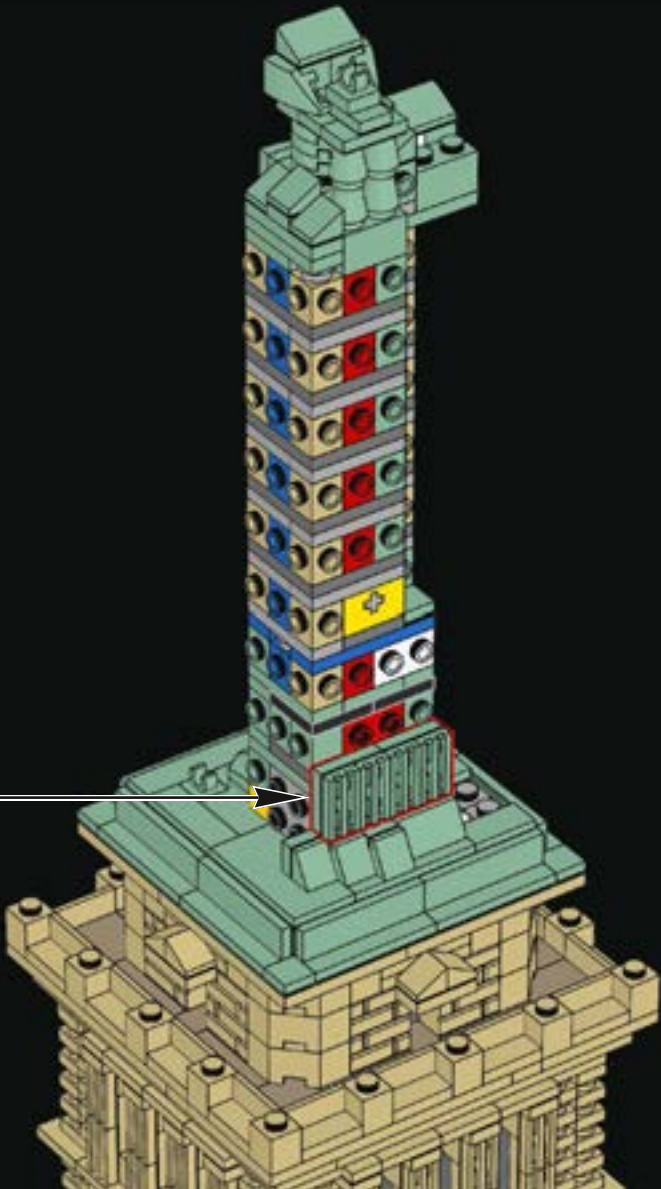
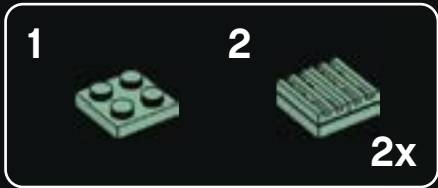
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81





82

1



2



3



4



5

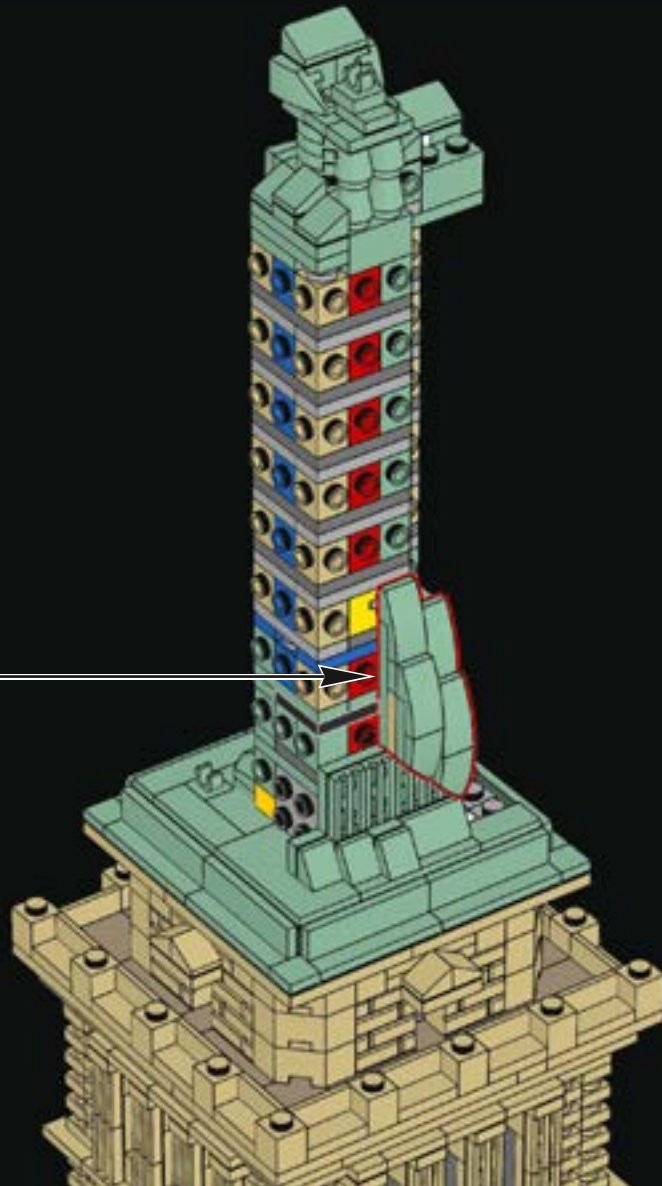


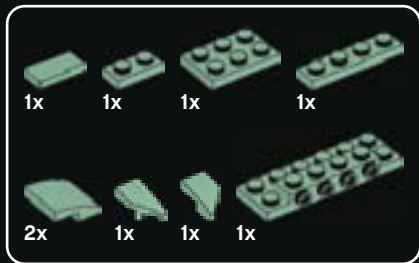
6



7







83

1



2

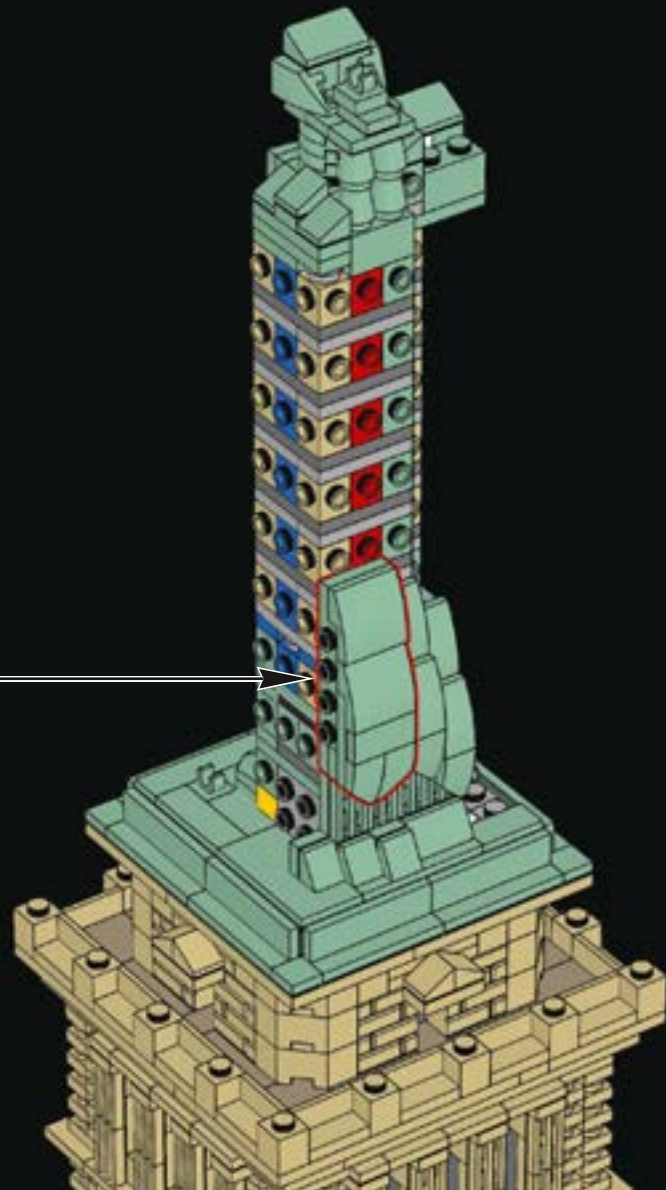


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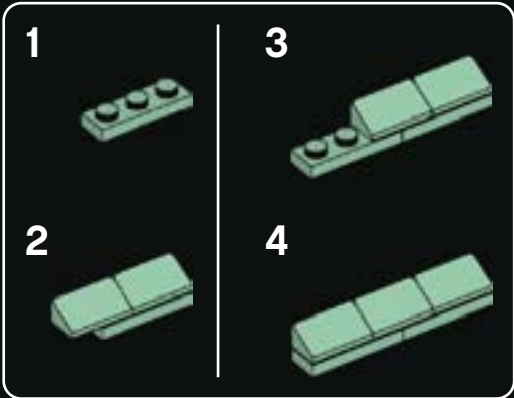
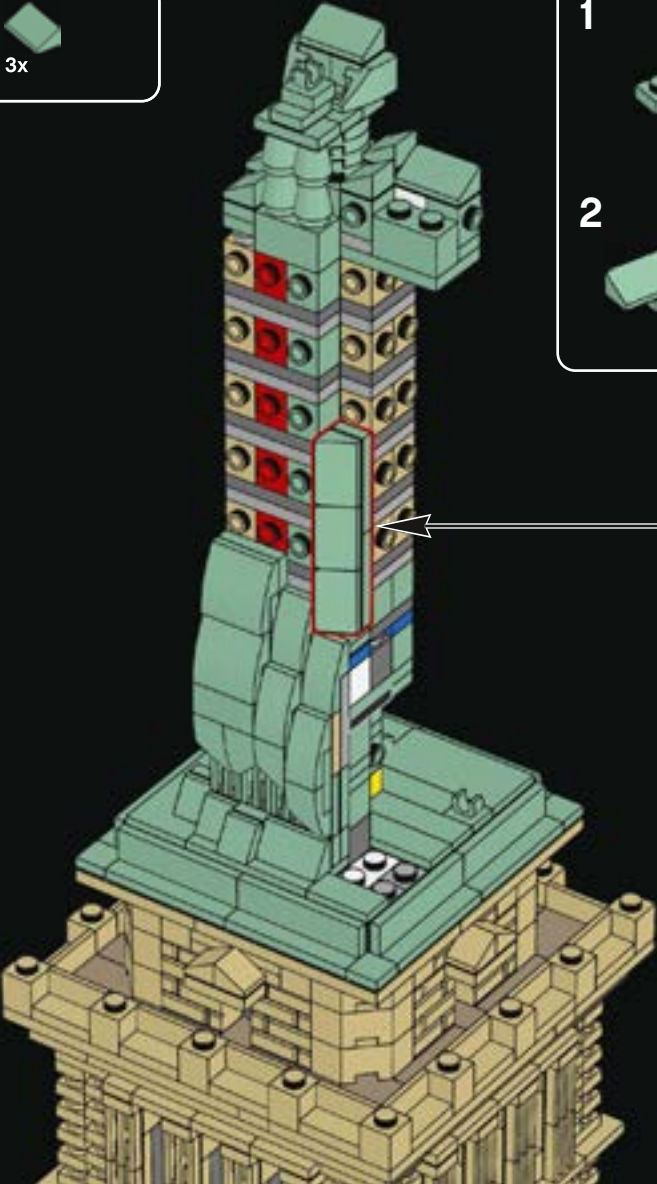
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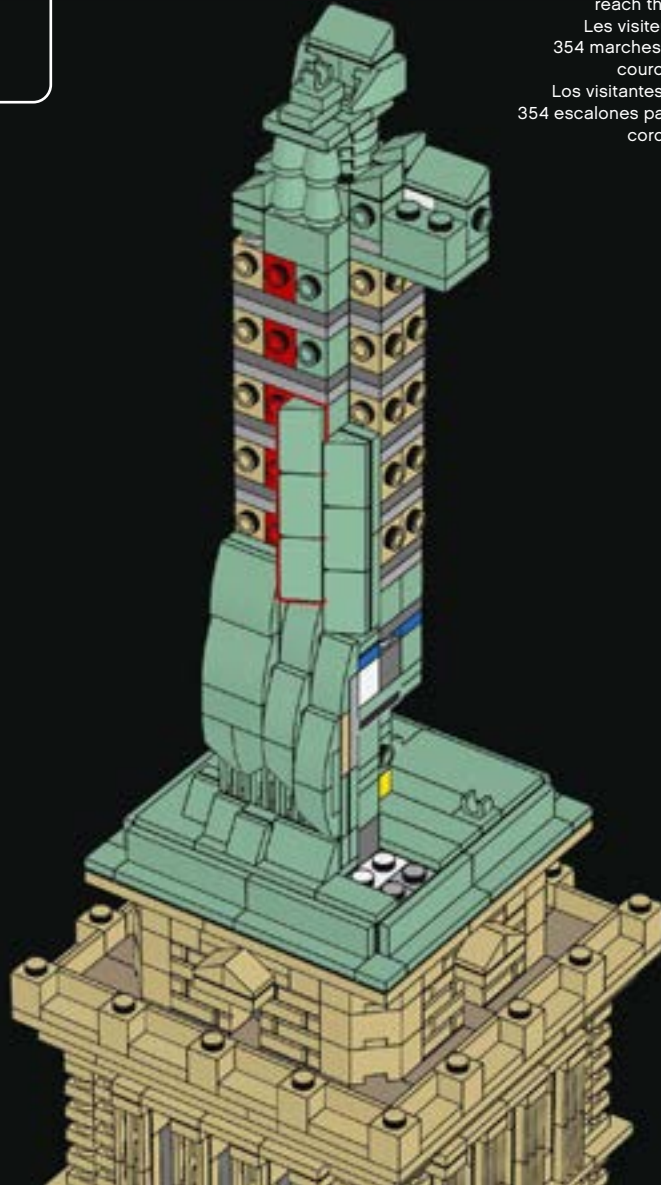


84





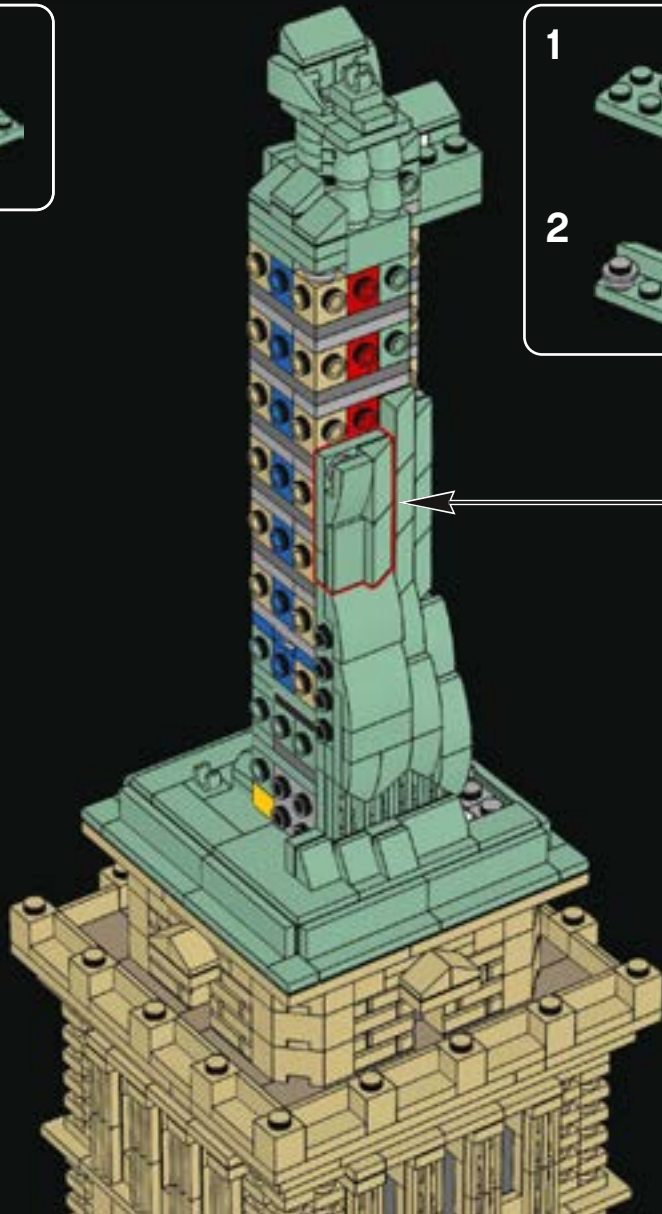
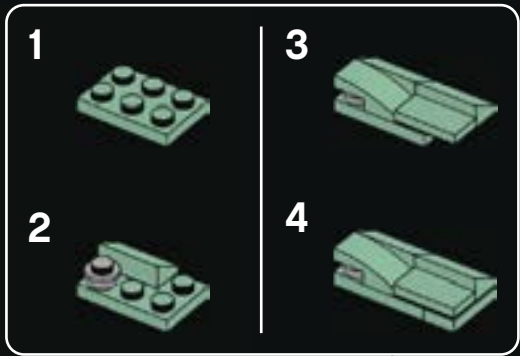
85



Visitors have to climb 354 stairs to reach the Statue's crown.
Les visiteurs doivent gravir 354 marches pour atteindre la couronne de la statue.
Los visitantes tienen que subir 354 escalones para llegar hasta la corona de la estatua.

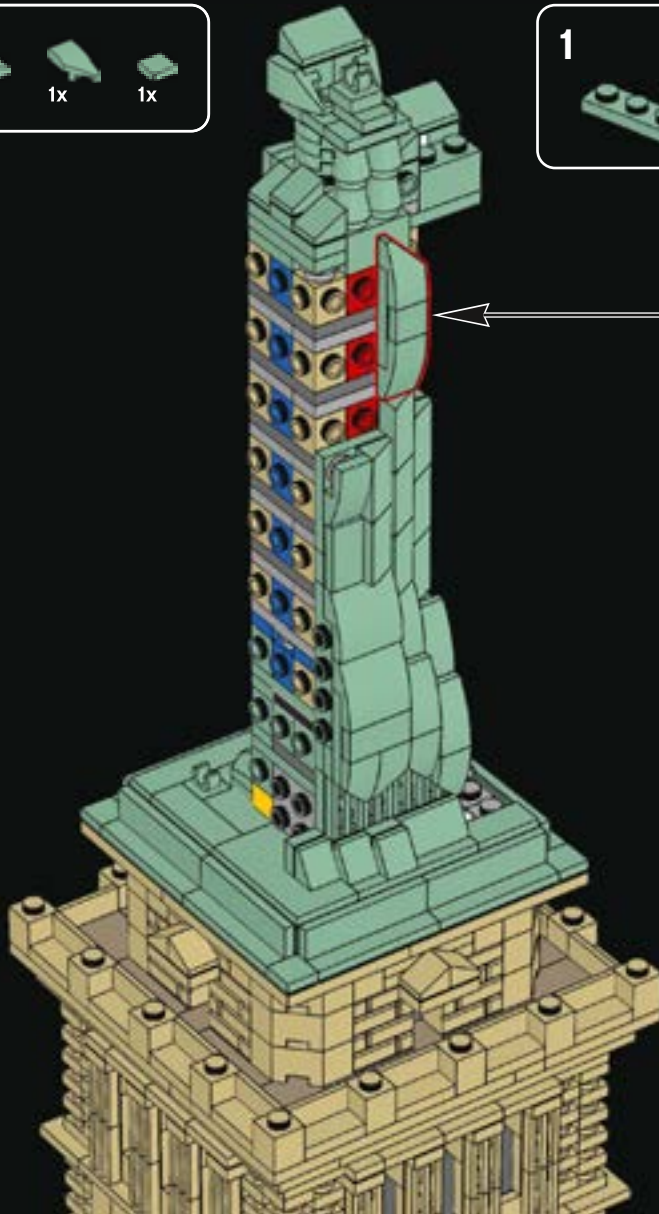


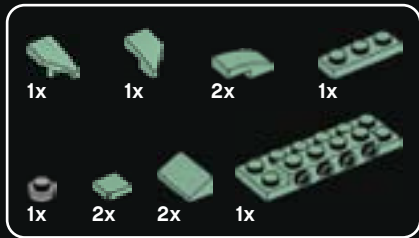
86





87





88

1



2



3

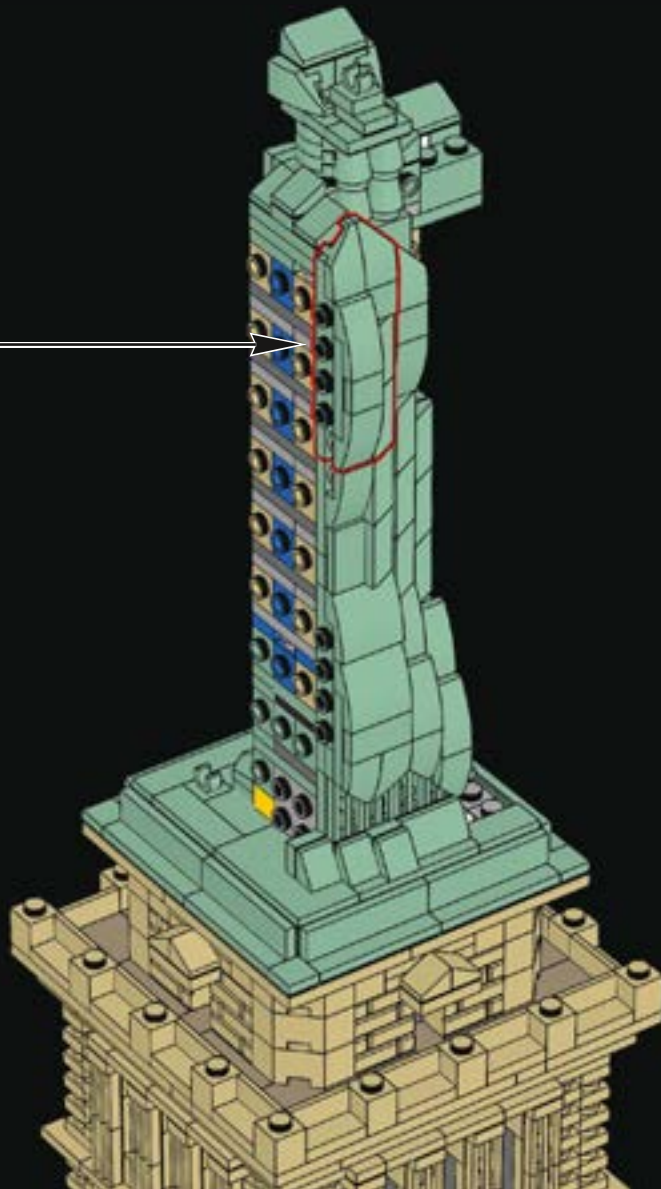


4



5





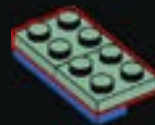


89

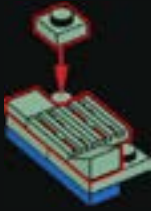
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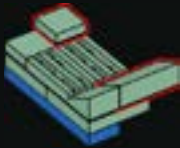
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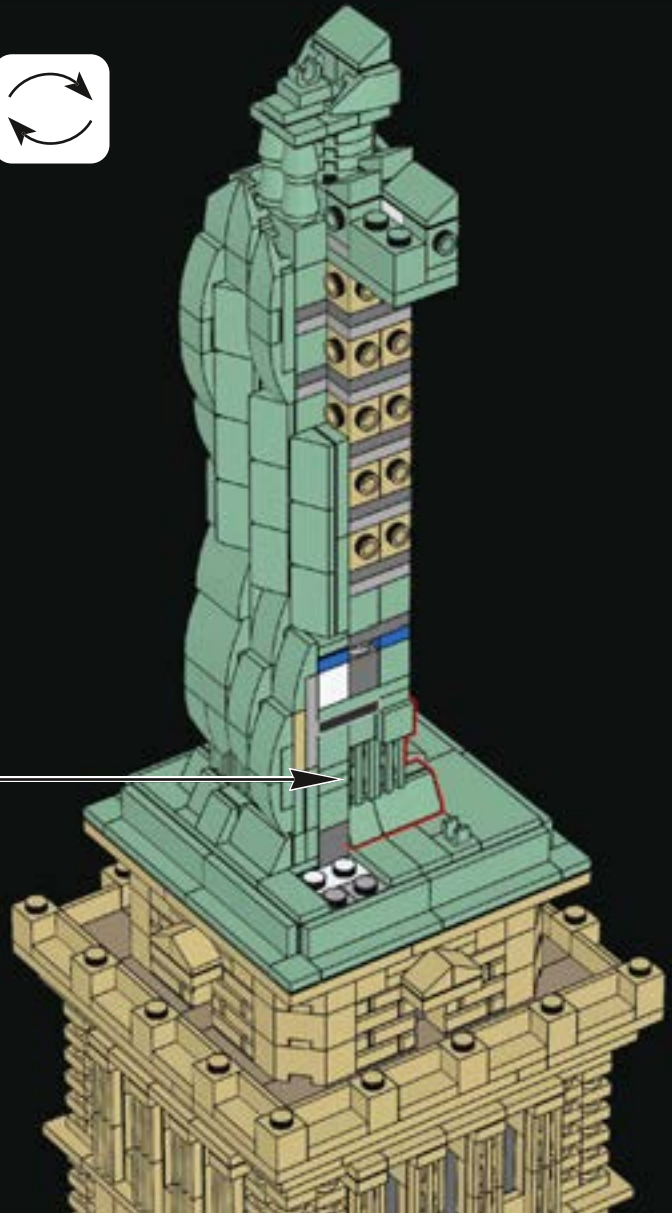
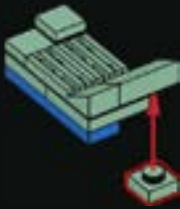
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4



5





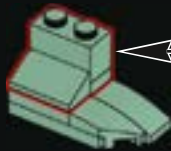
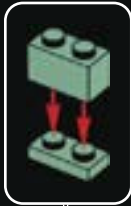
90



91



92

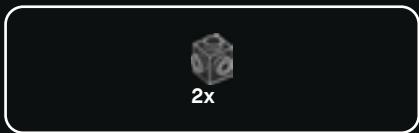
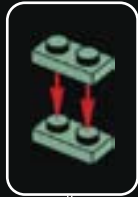


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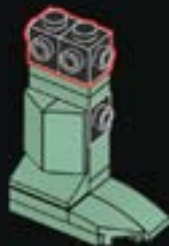




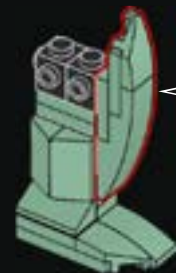
94



95

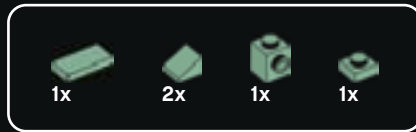
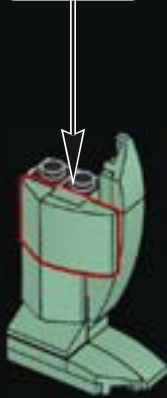
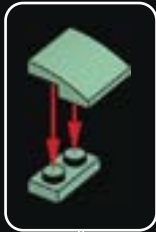


96

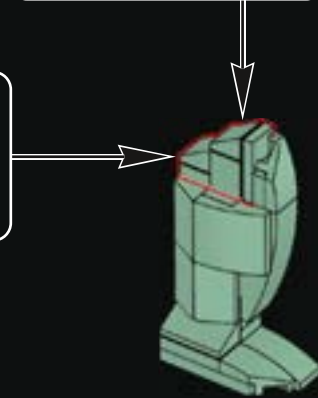
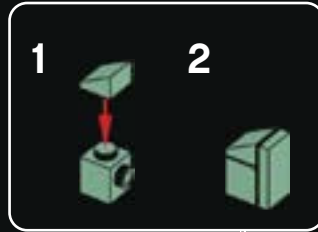




97



98





99

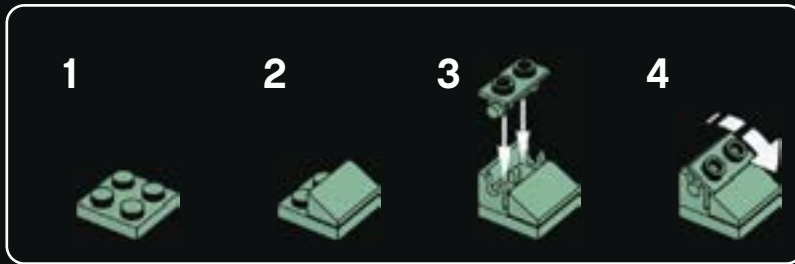


100



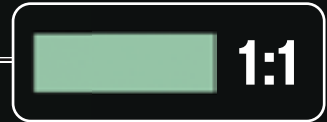
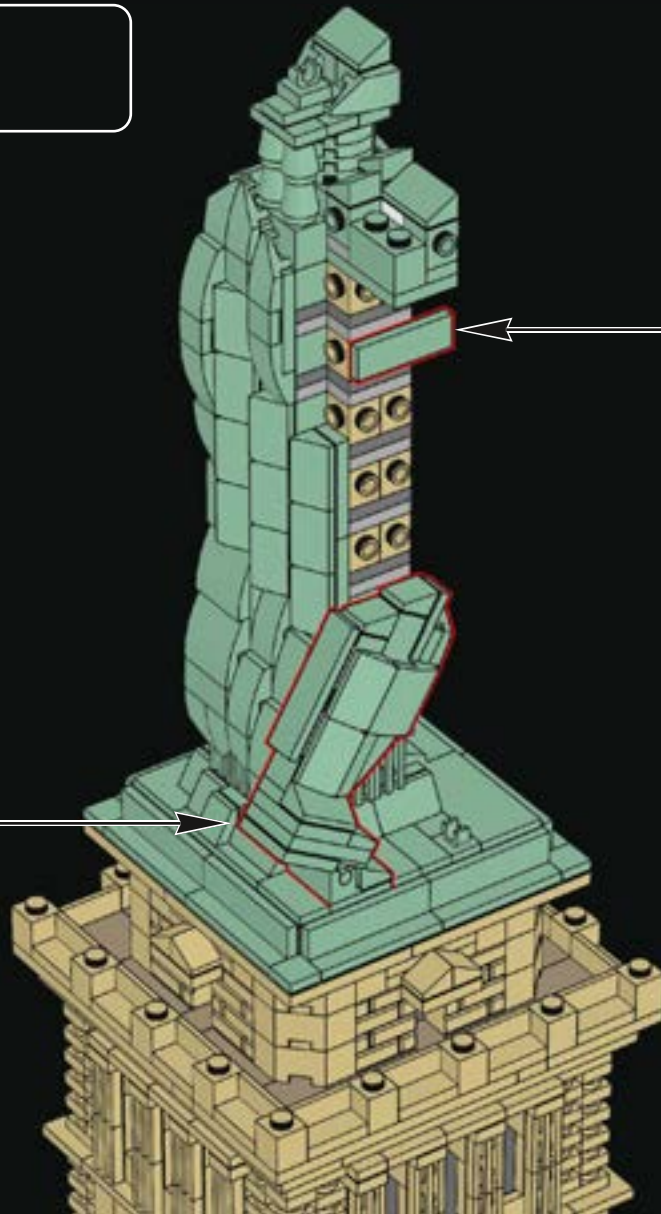


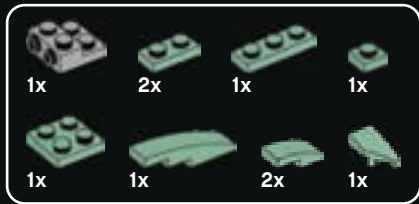
101



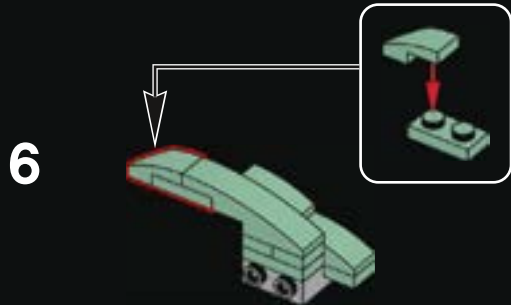
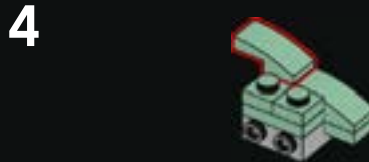


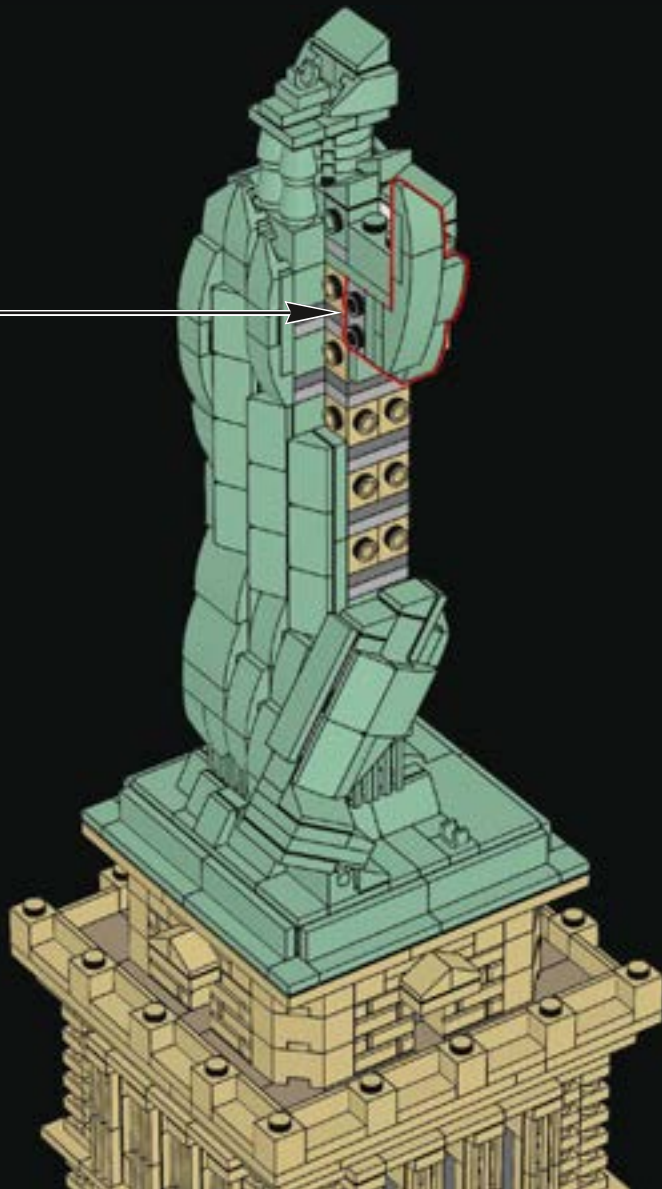
102





103

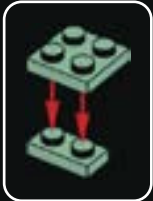






104

1



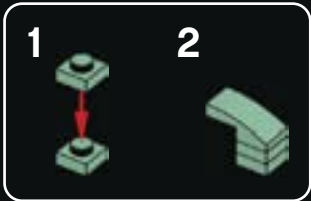
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3

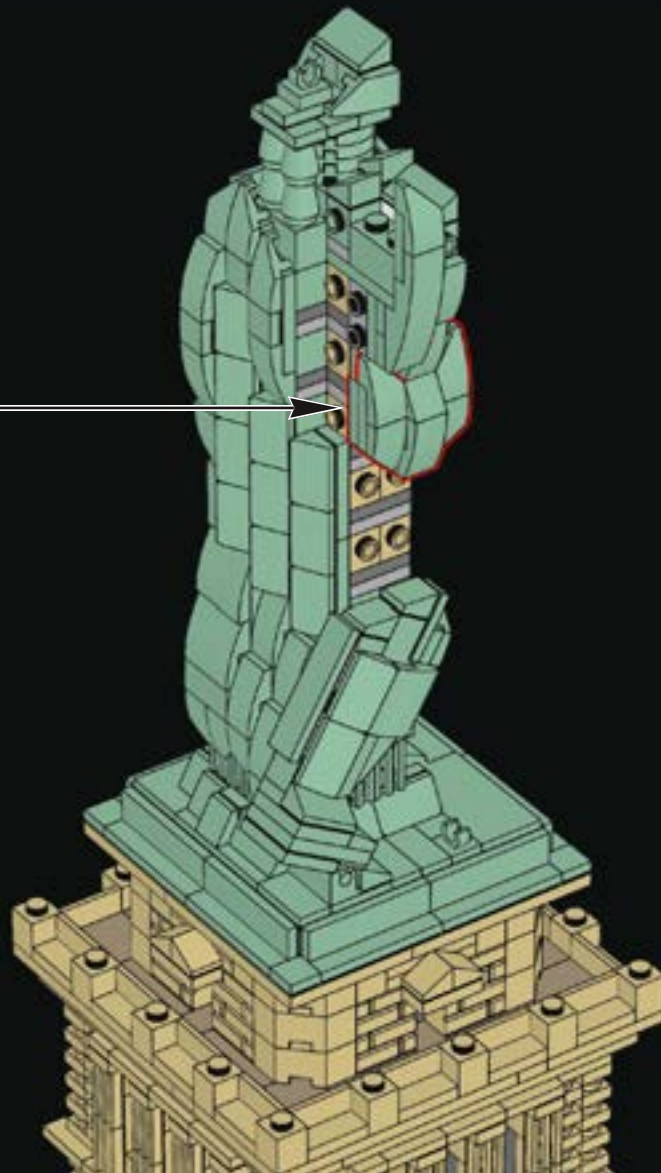


4



5







105

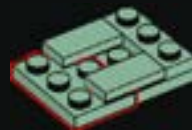
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2



3

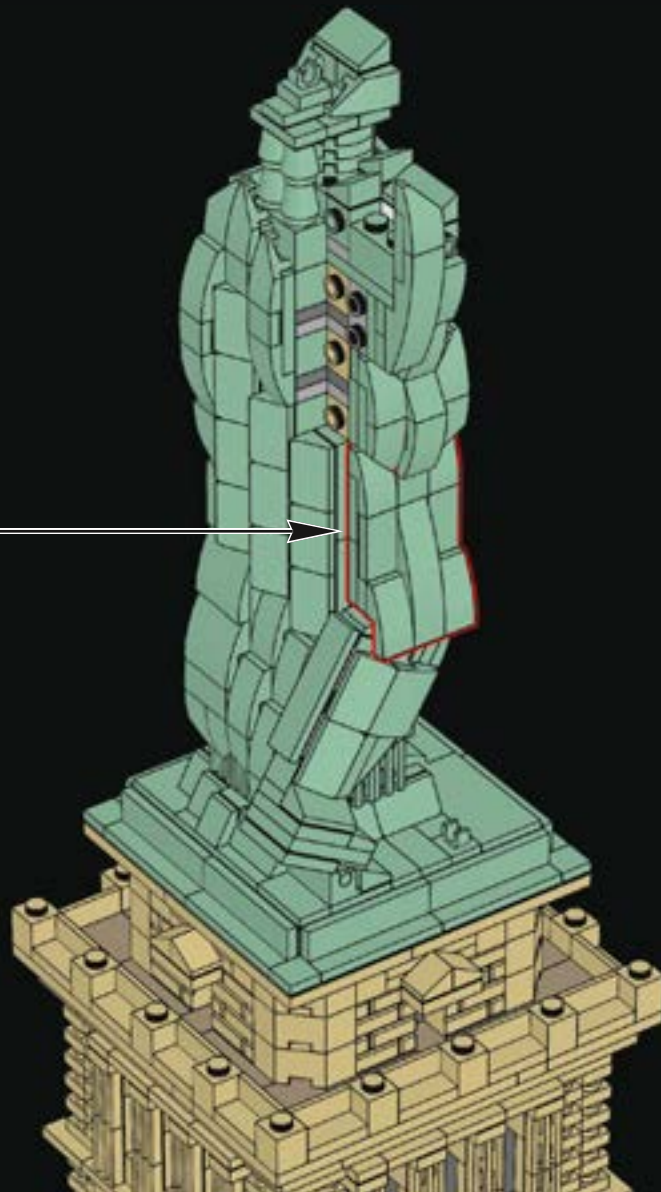


4



5

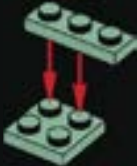






106

1



2



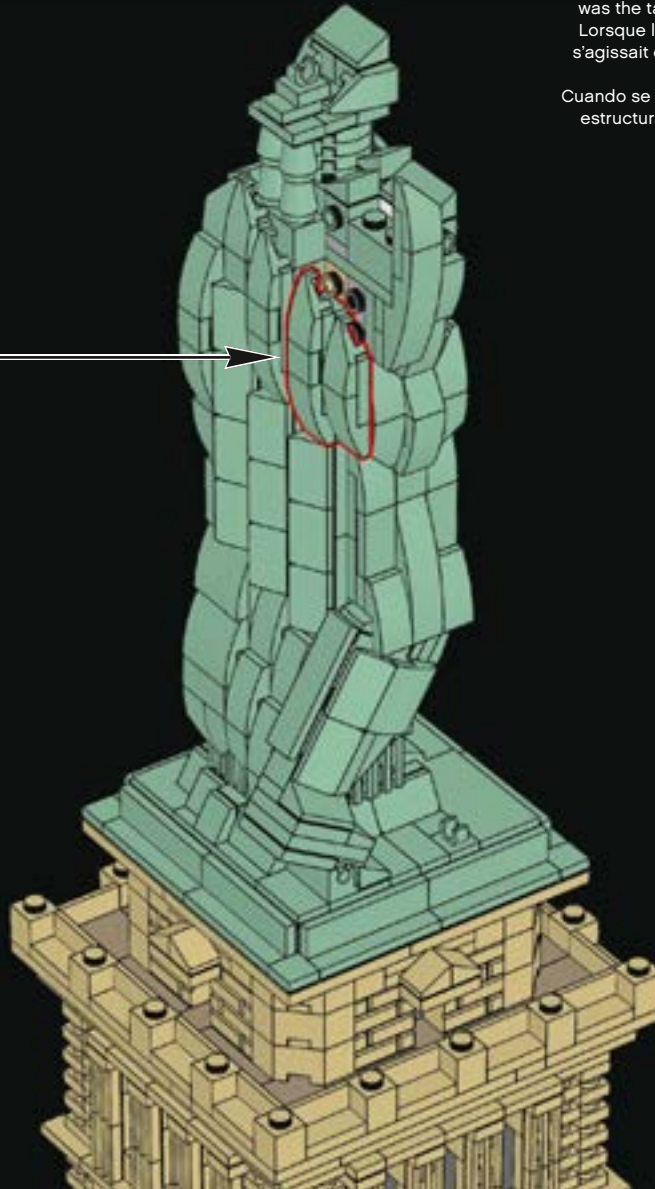
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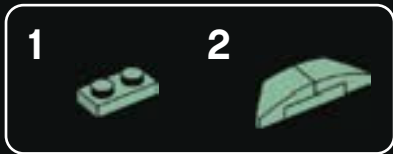


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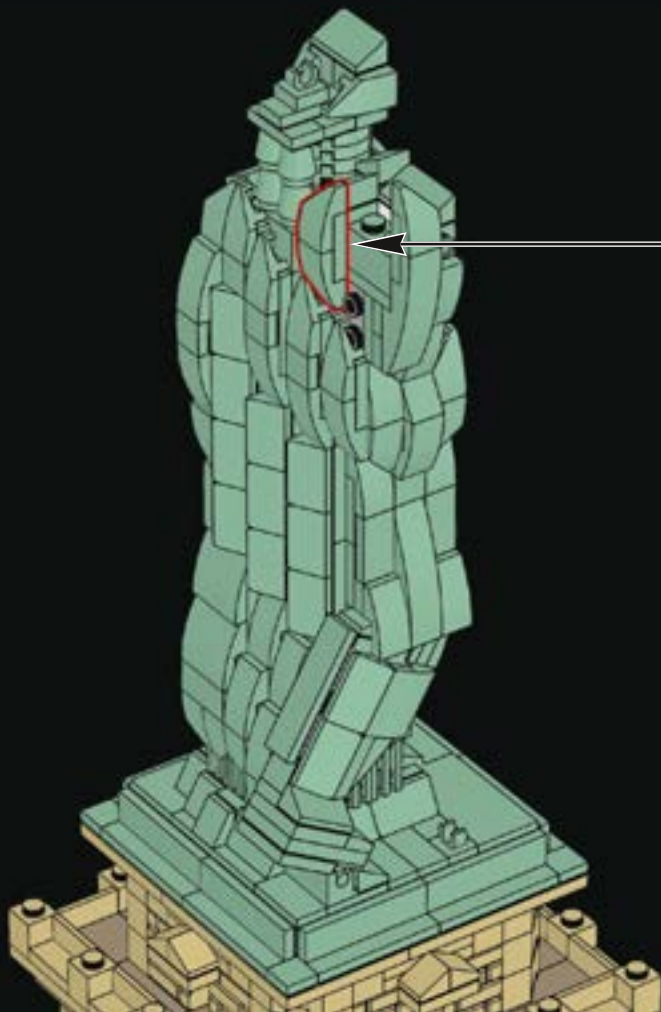


When the Statue was first erected in 1886 it was the tallest iron structure in the world. Lorsque la statue a été érigée en 1886, il s'agissait de la plus haute structure en fer dans le monde. Cuando se erigió en 1886, la estatua era la estructura de hierro más alta del mundo.



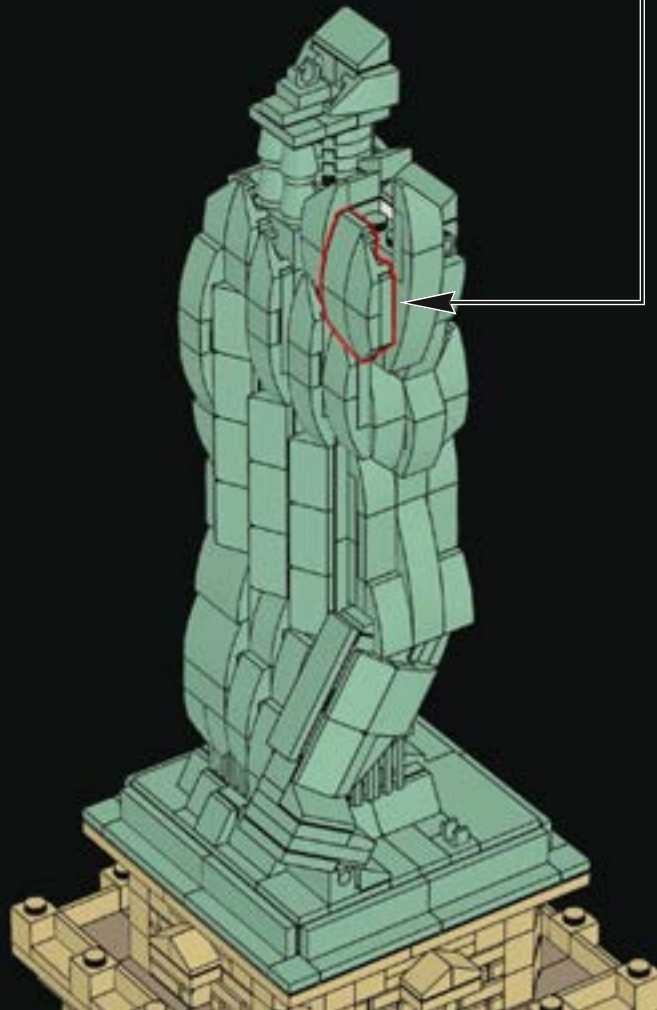


107



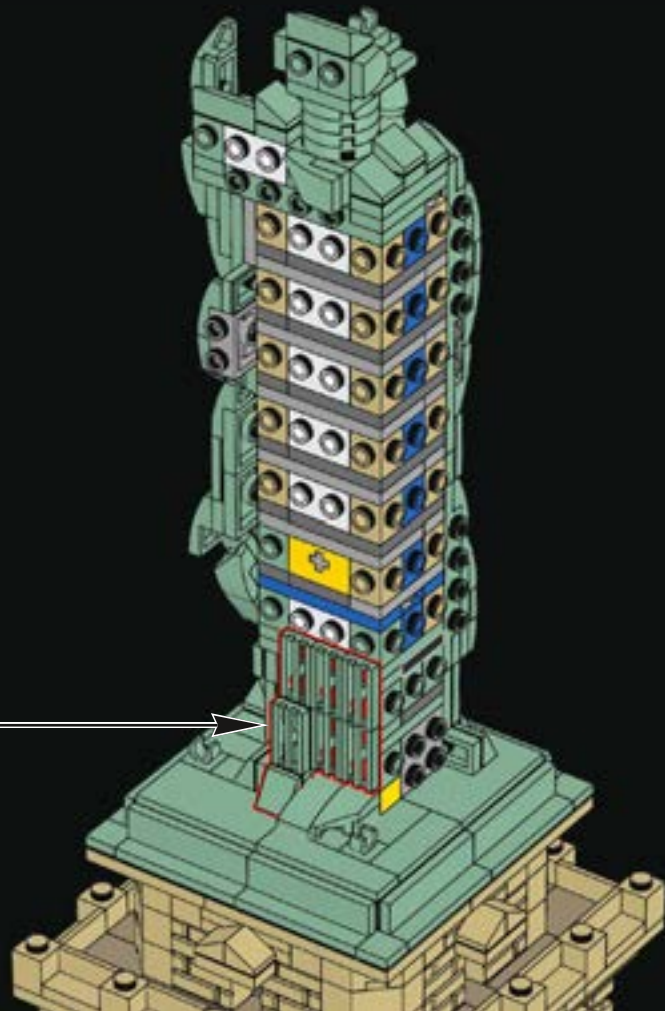


108



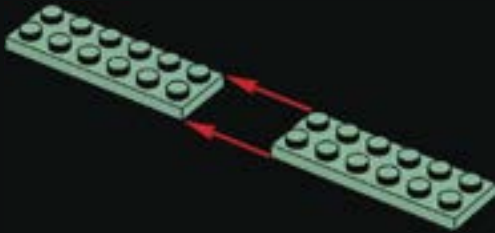


109

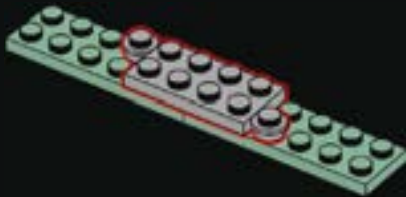




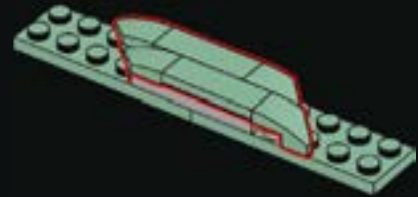
110



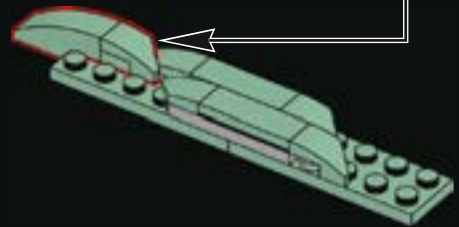
111



112

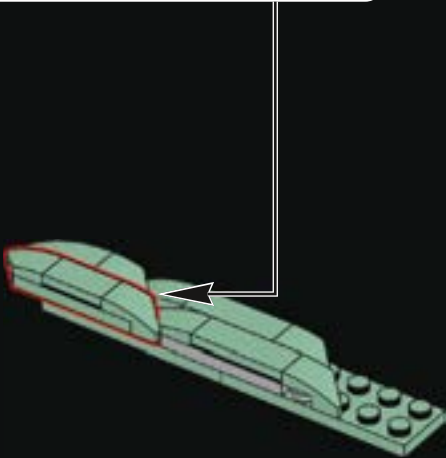
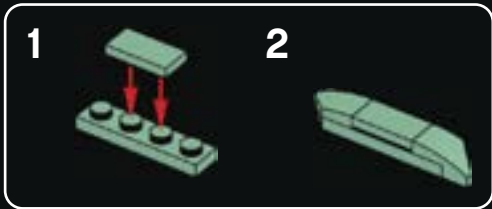


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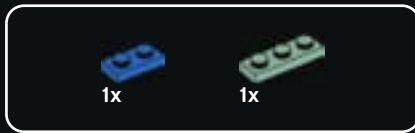
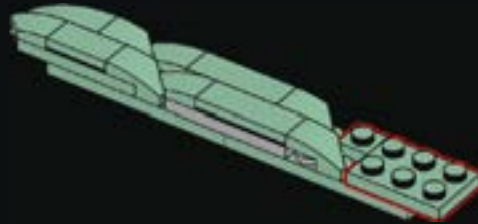




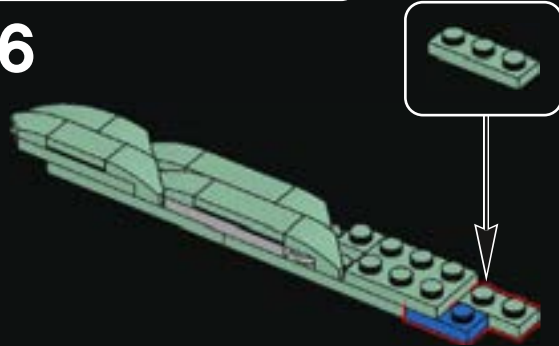
114



115

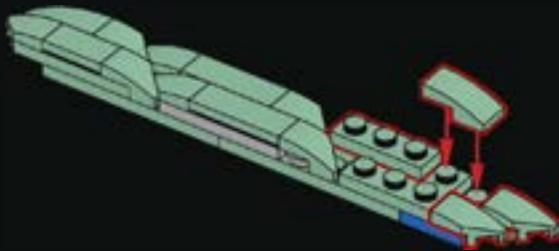


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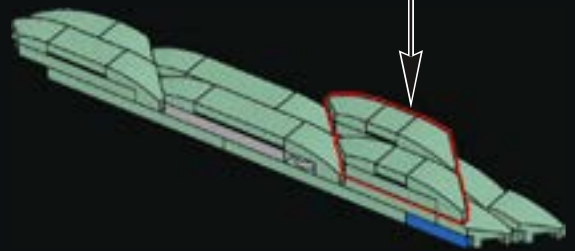
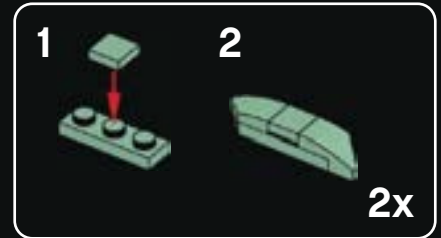




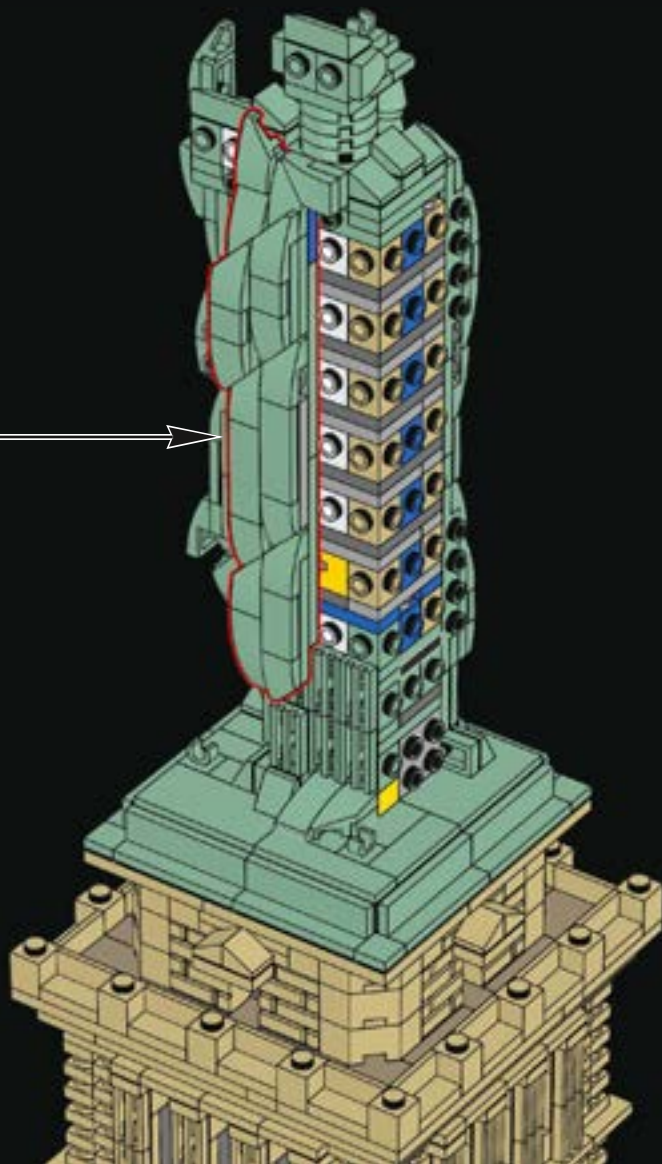
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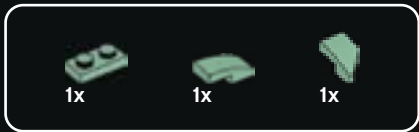


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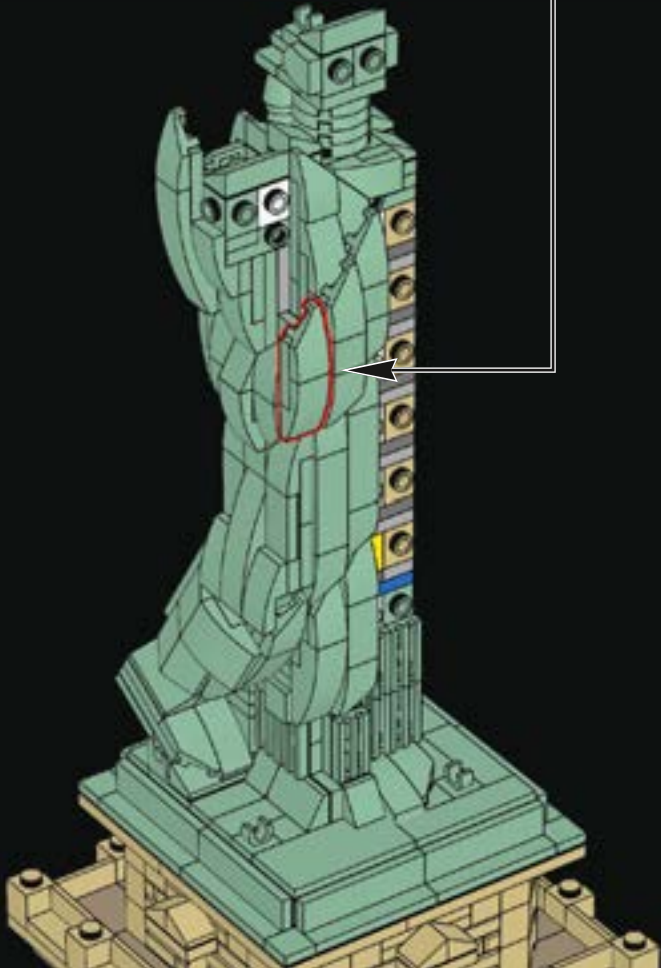


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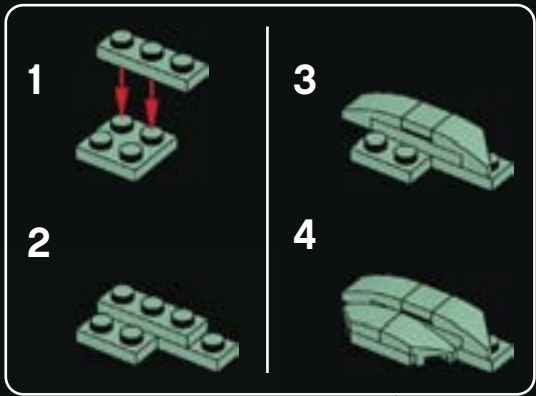
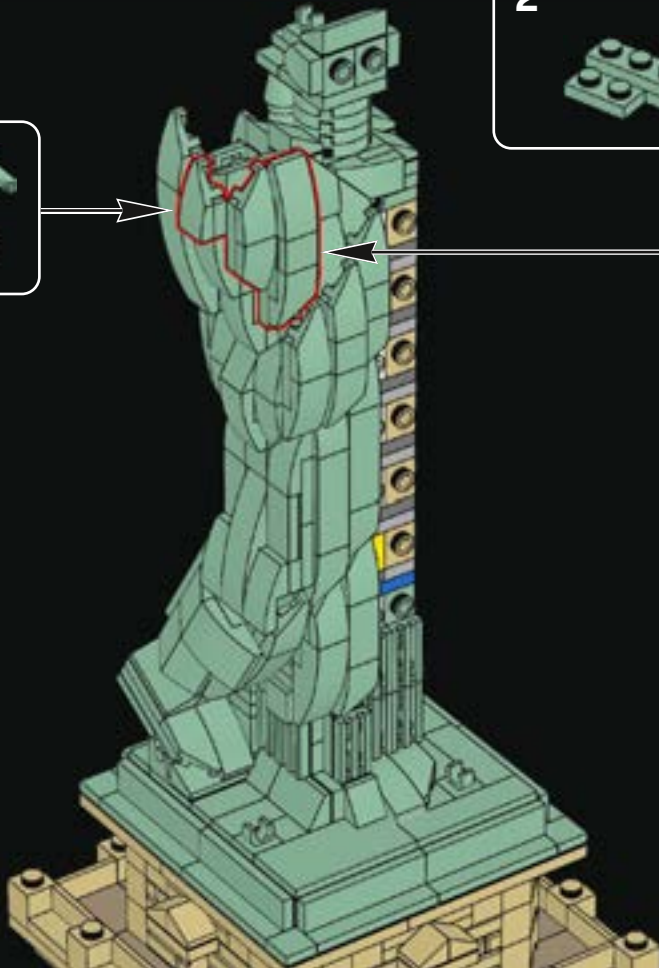
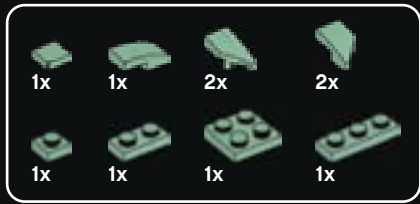


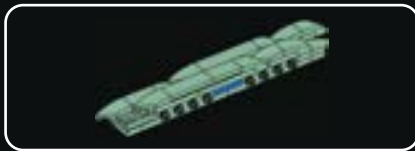


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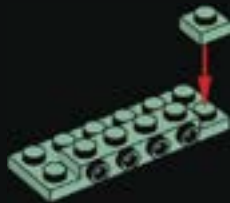


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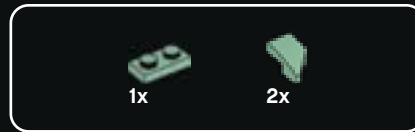
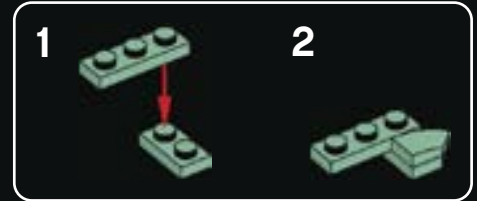




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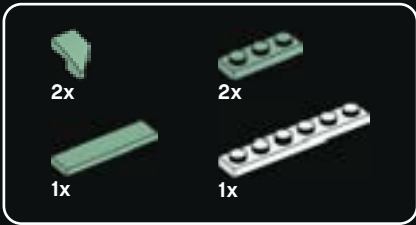


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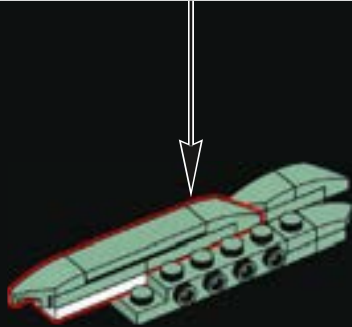
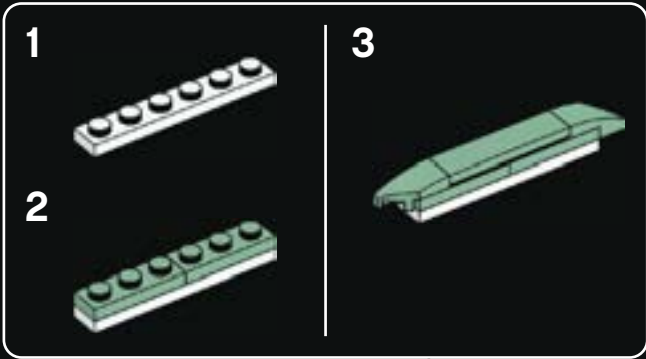


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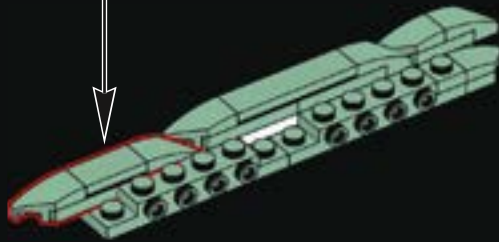
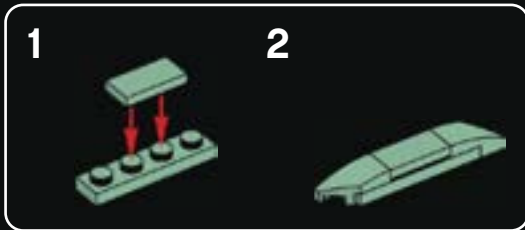


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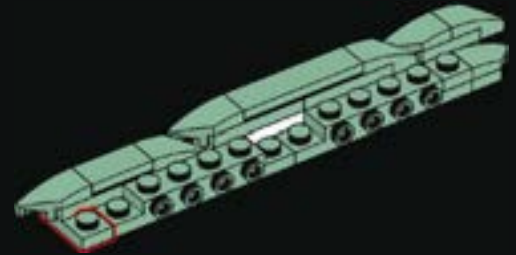




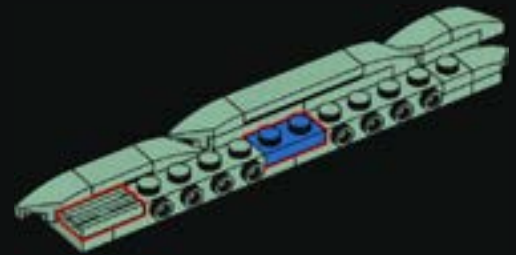
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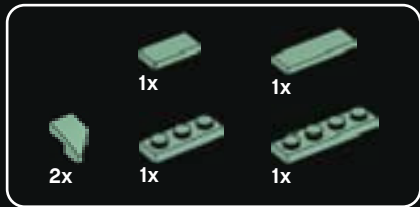


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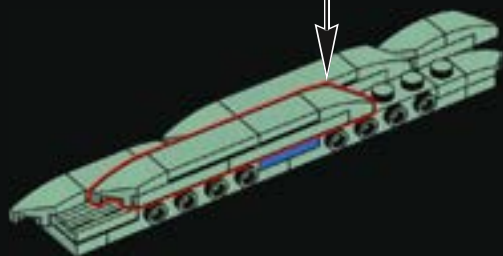
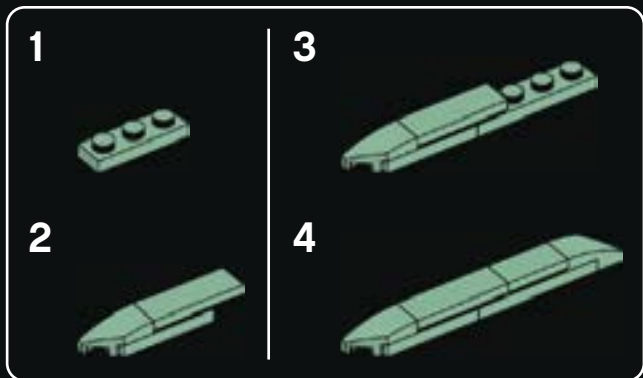


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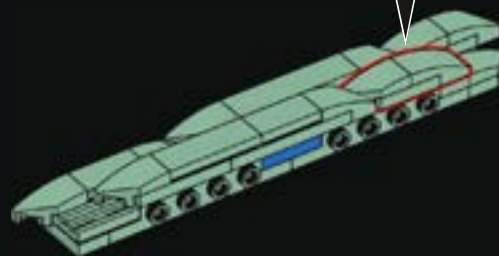




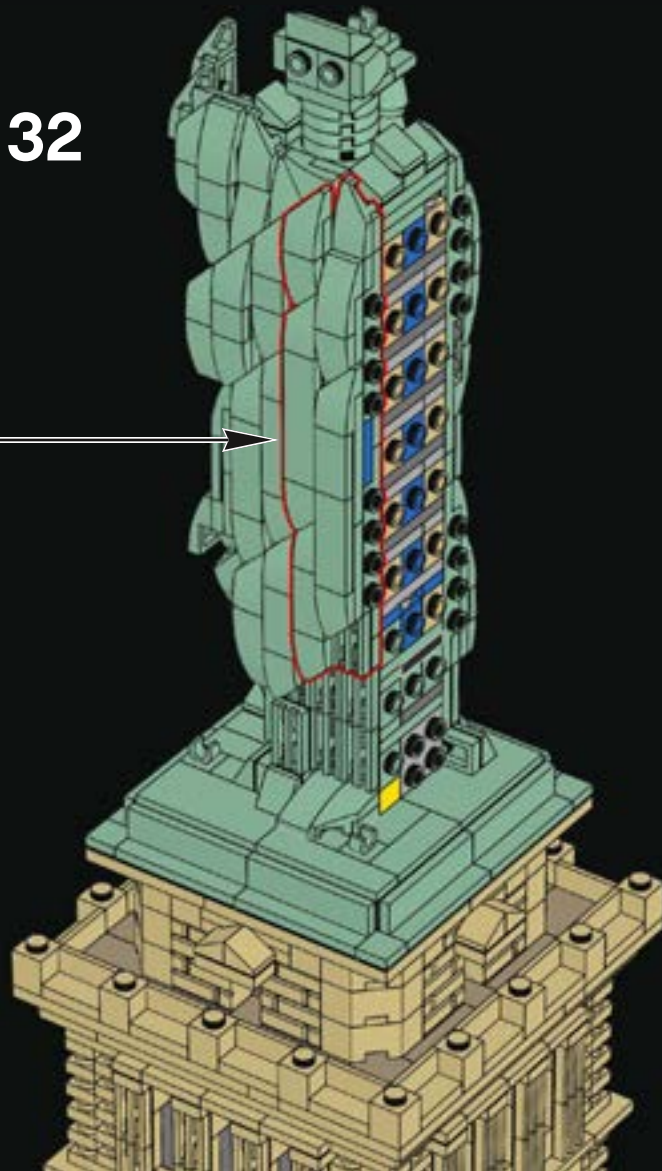
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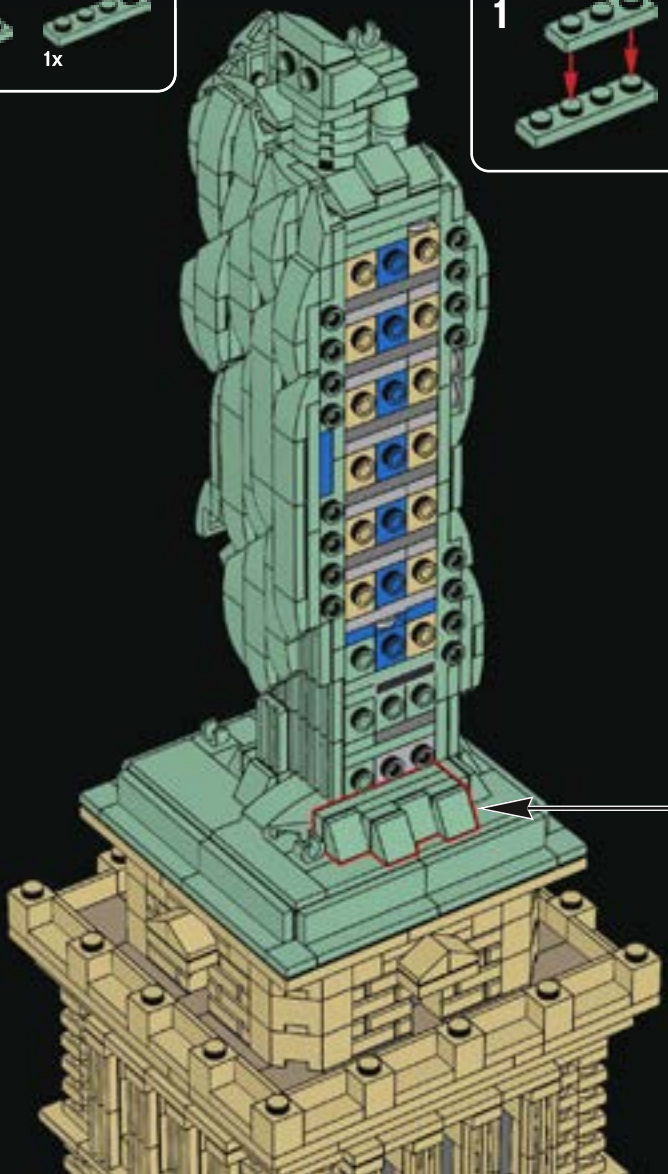
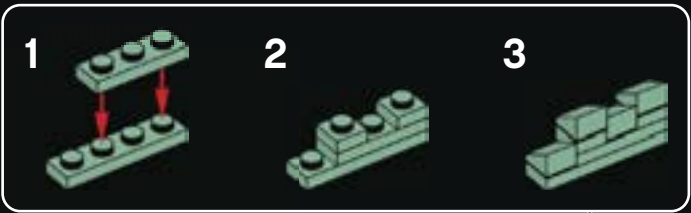


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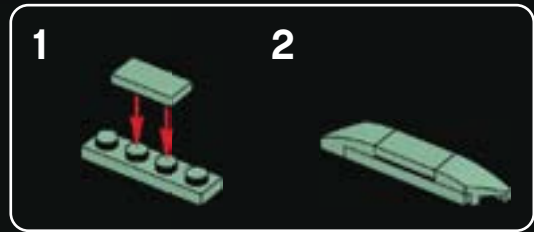
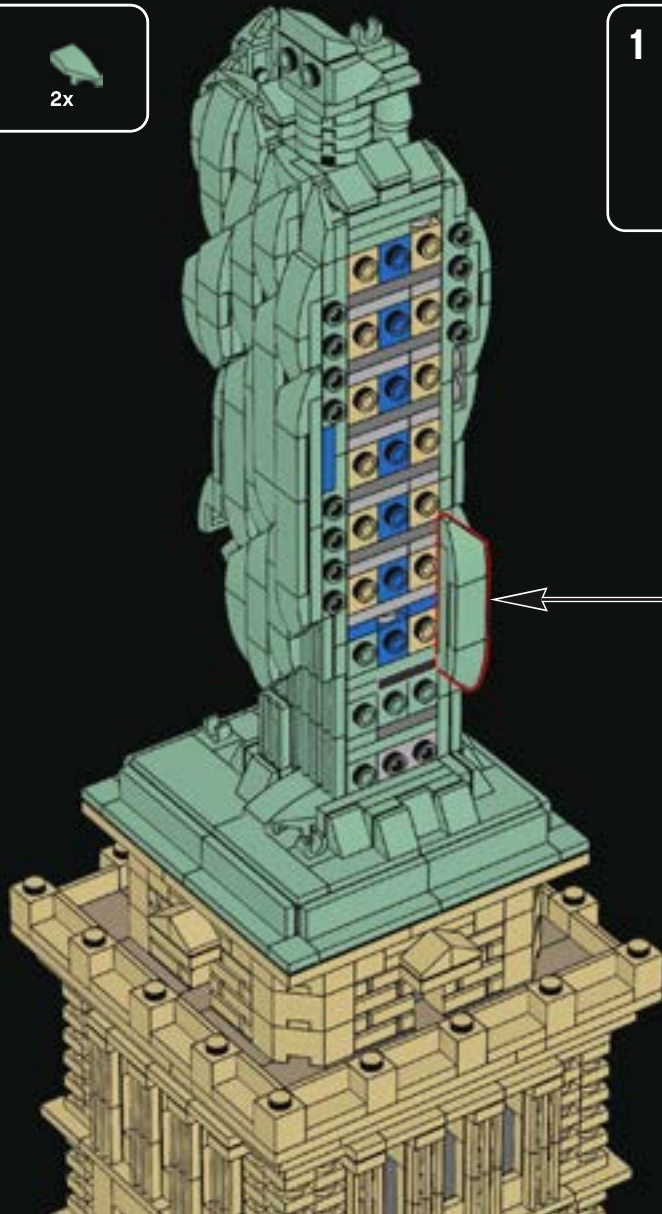


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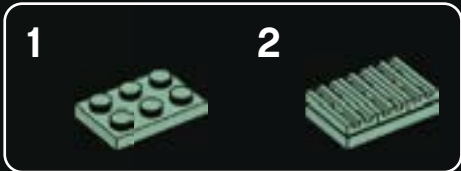
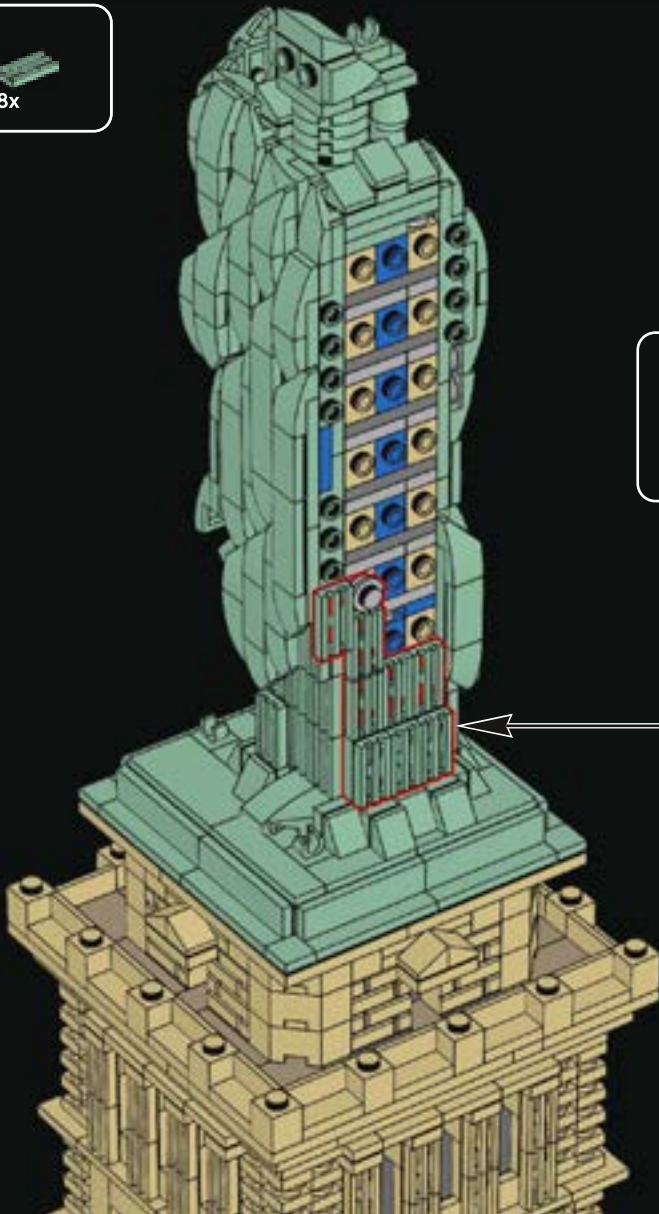


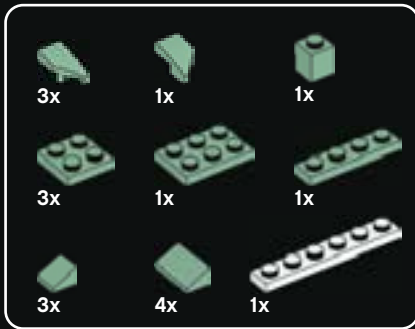
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135





136

1



2



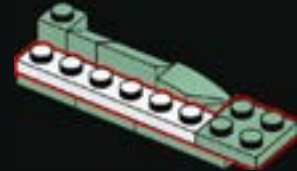
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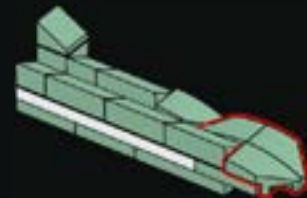
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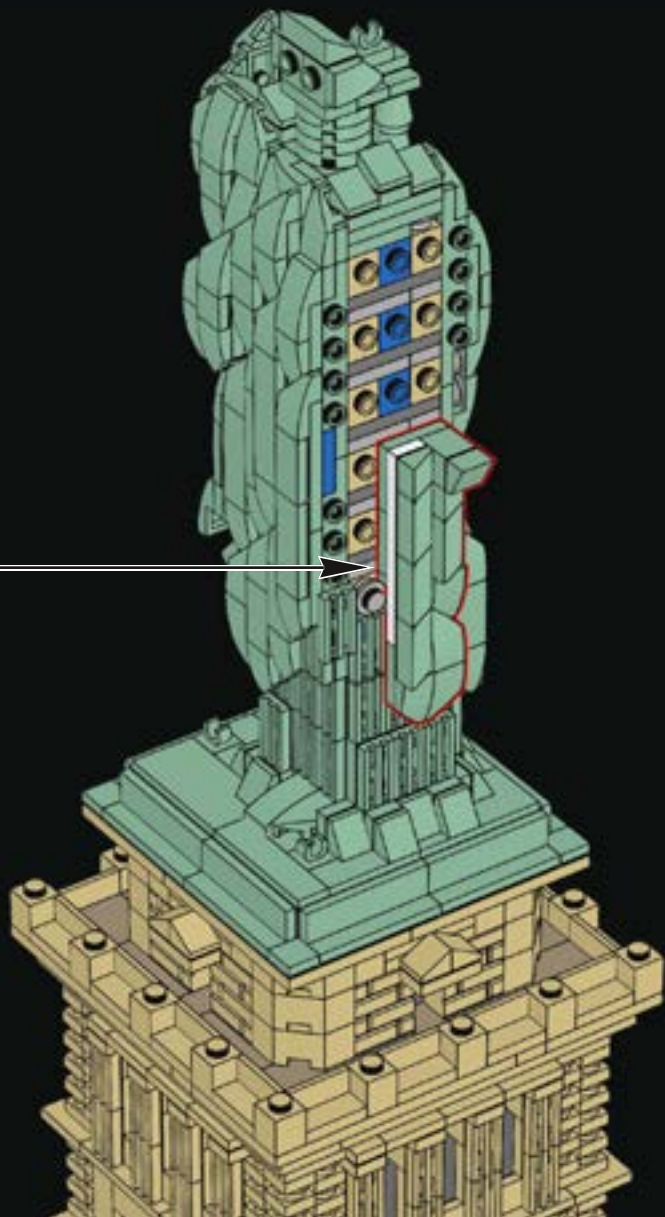


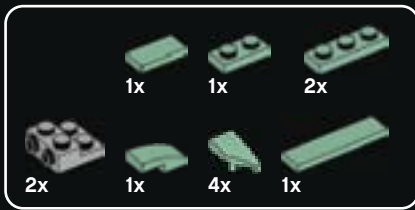
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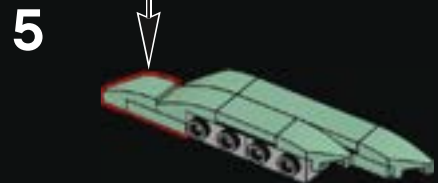
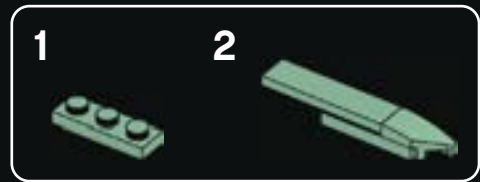
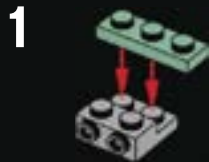
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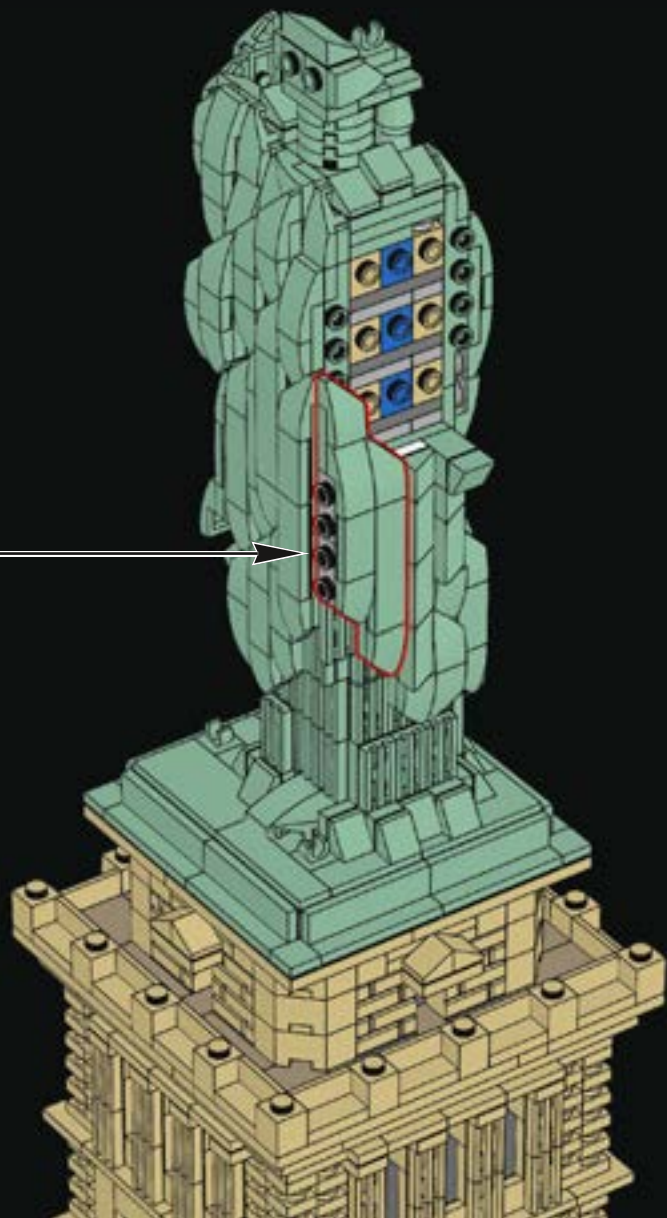






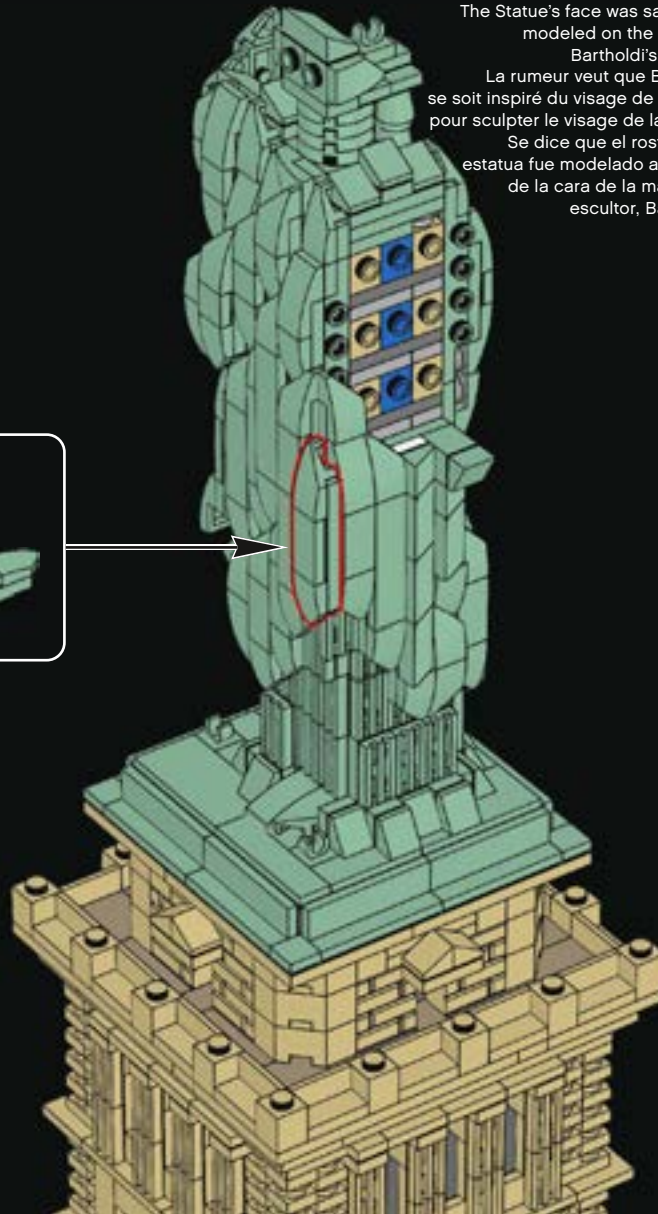
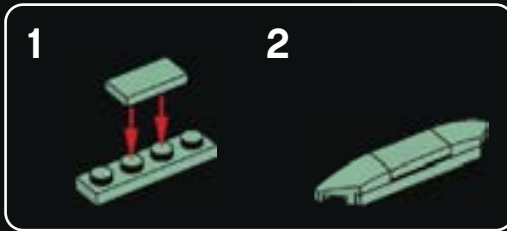
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The Statue's face was said to be modeled on the sculptor Bartholdi's mother.

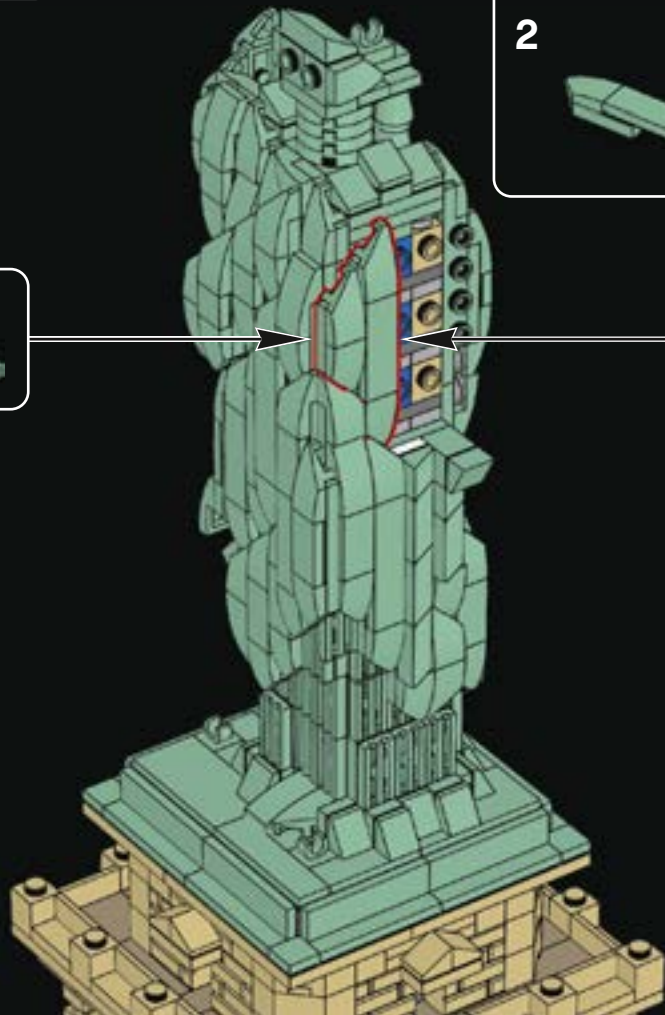
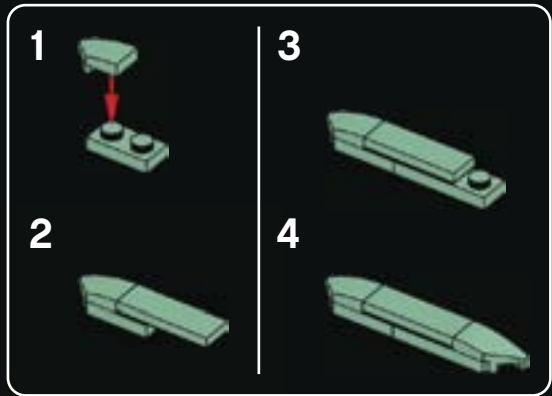
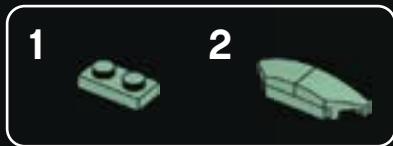
La rumeur veut que Bartholdi se soit inspiré du visage de sa mère pour sculpter le visage de la statue.

Se dice que el rostro de la estatua fue modelado a imagen de la cara de la madre del escultor, Bartholdi.





139

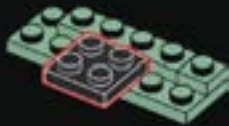




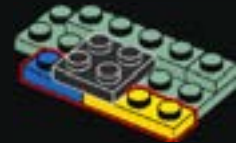
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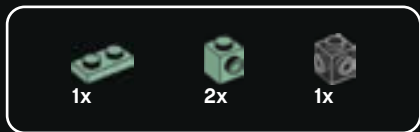
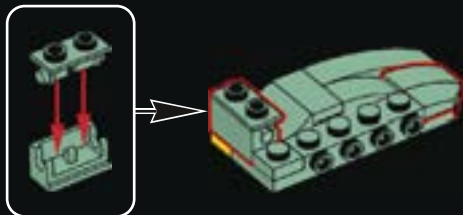


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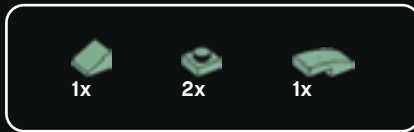
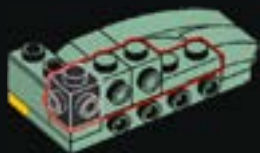




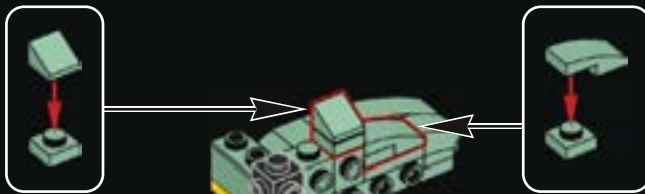
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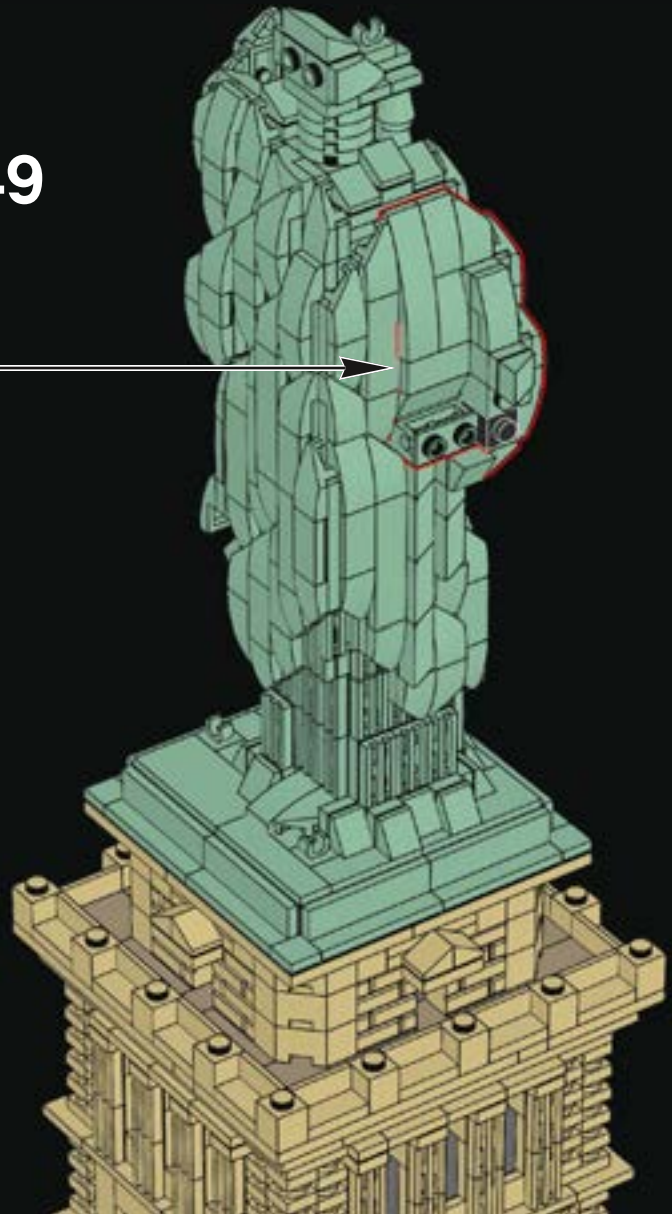




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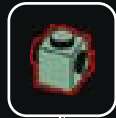
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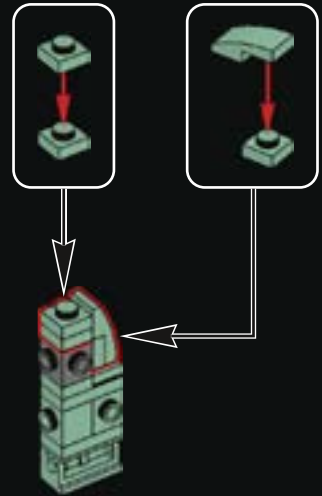
154



155



156





1x



1x

157



1x



1x

158



2x

159

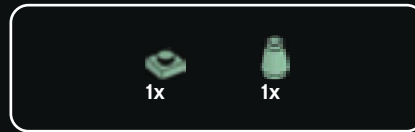




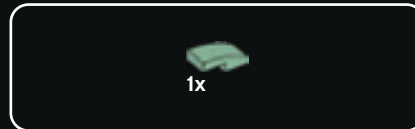
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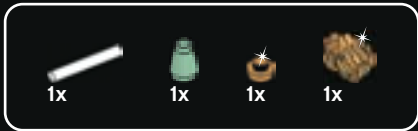


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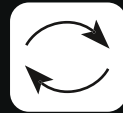




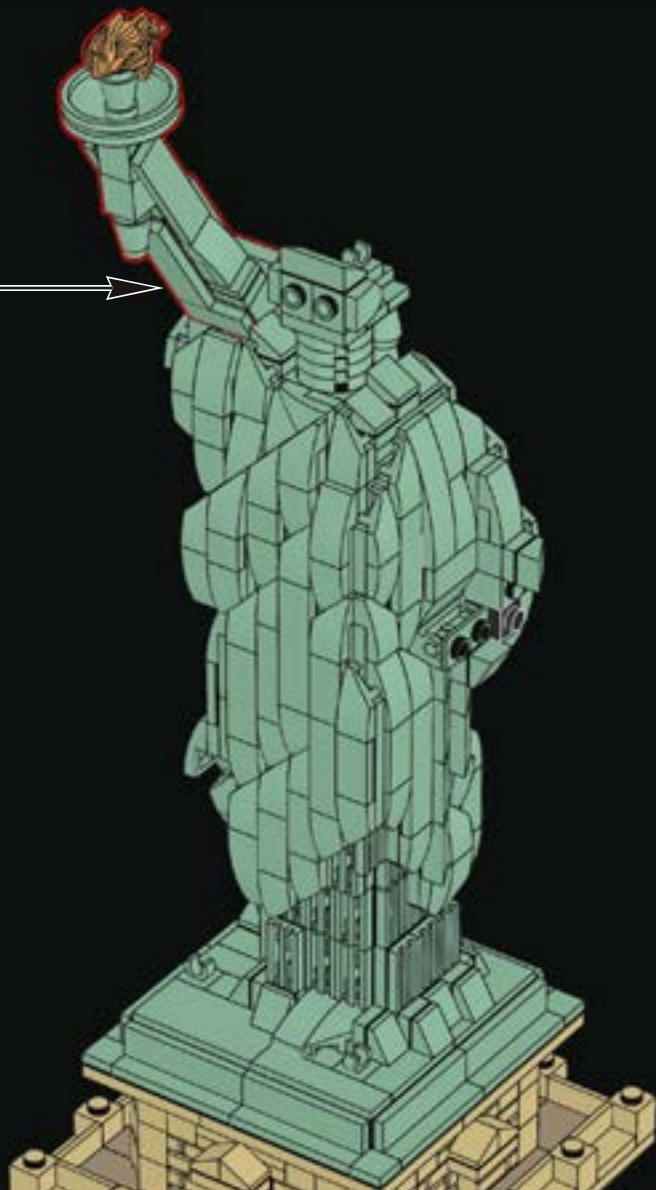
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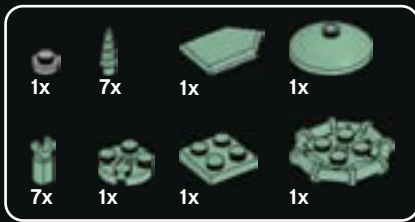


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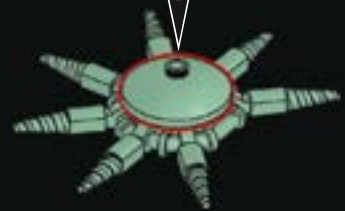
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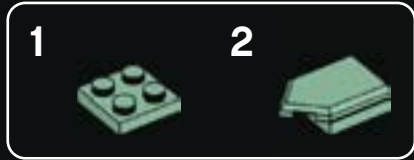


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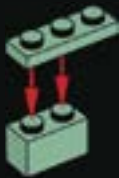






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1



2



3

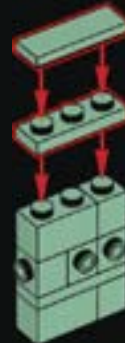
There are 25 windows
in the crown.
La couronne
possède 25 fenêtres.
Hay 25 ventanas
en la corona.



4



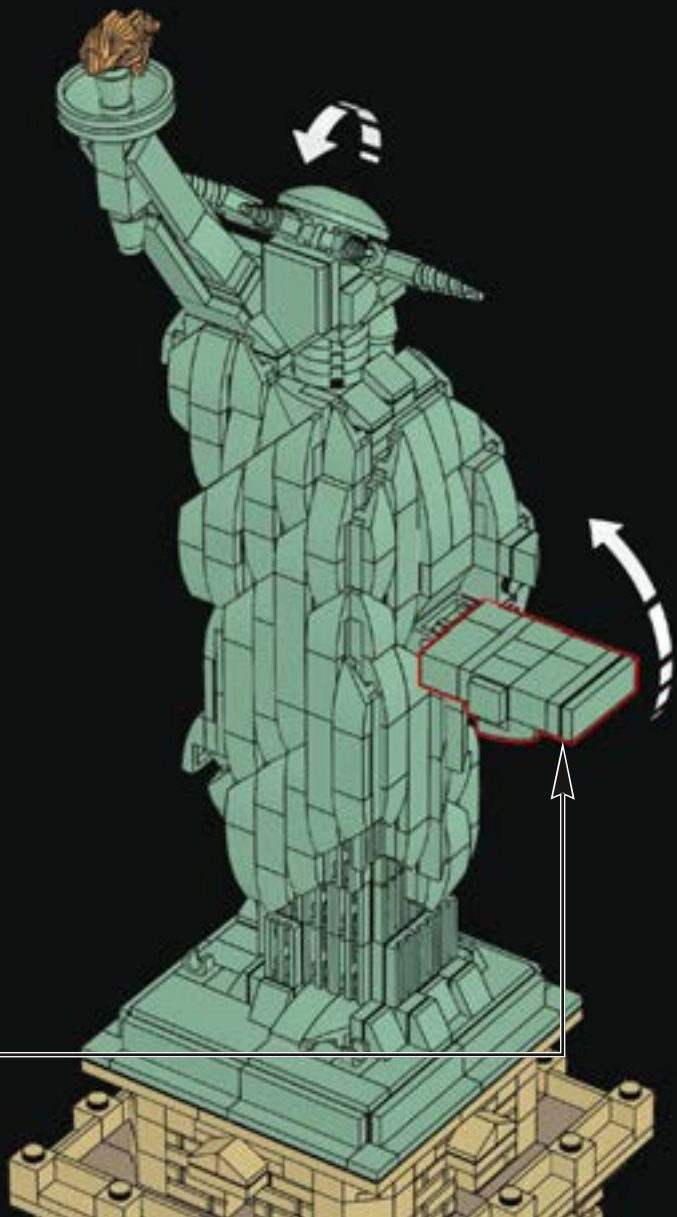
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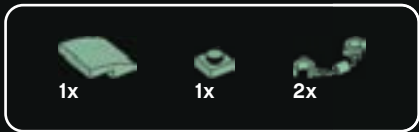


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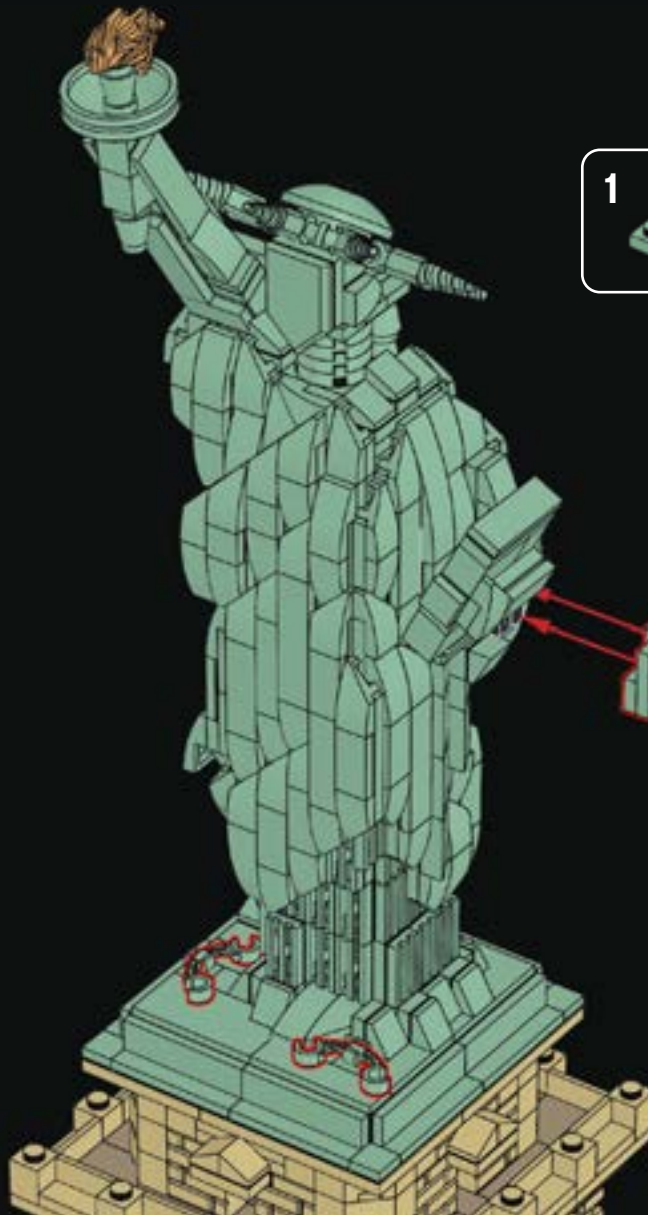


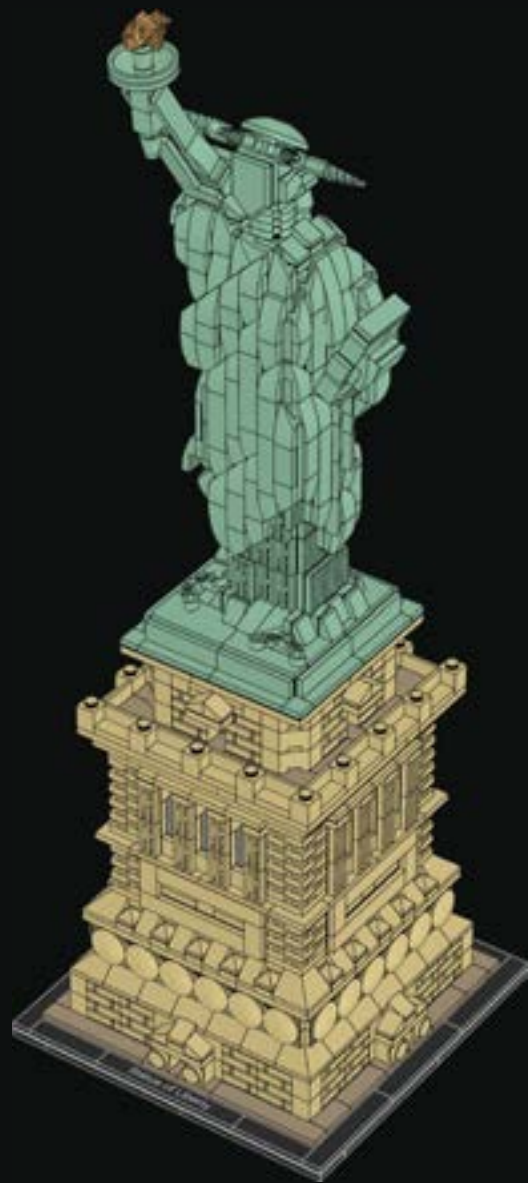
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References

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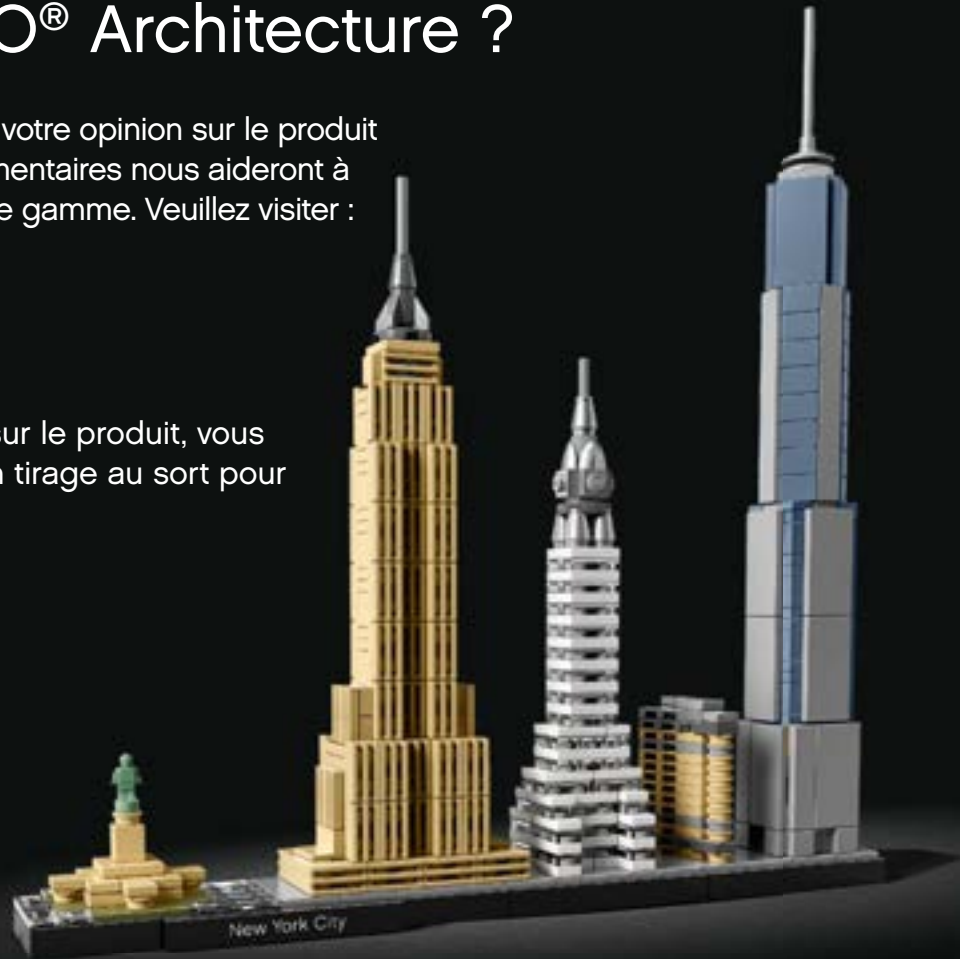


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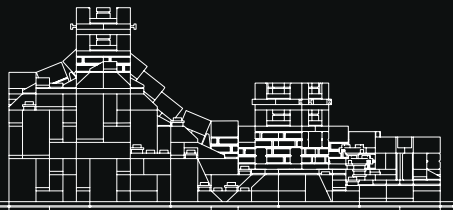
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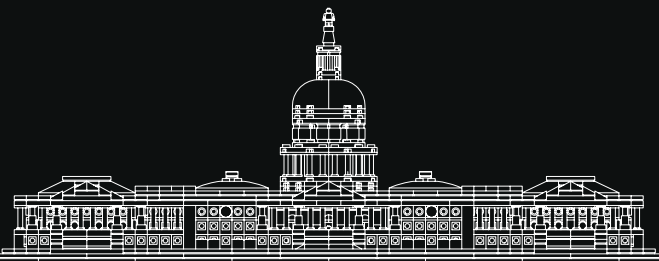
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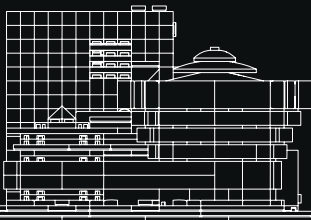
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Great Wall of China
La Grande Muraille de Chine
Gran Muralla China



21030
United States Capitol Building
Le Capitole des États-Unis
Edificio del Capitolio de Estados Unidos



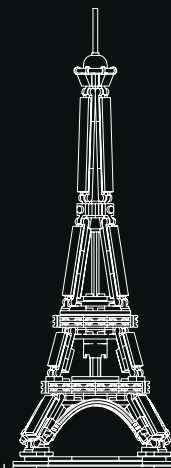
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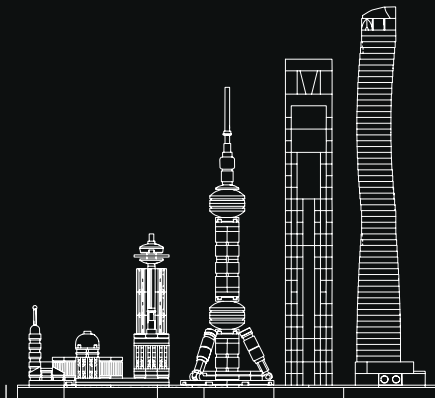
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Statue of Liberty
La statue de la Liberté
Estatua de la Libertad



21036
Arc de Triomphe
L'Arc de Triomphe
Arco del Triunfo



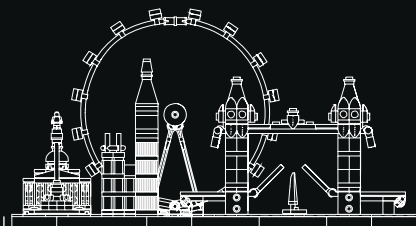
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The Eiffel Tower
La tour Eiffel
La Torre Eiffel



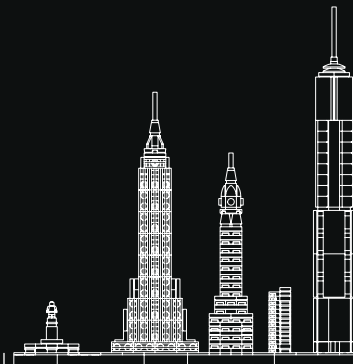
21039
Shanghai
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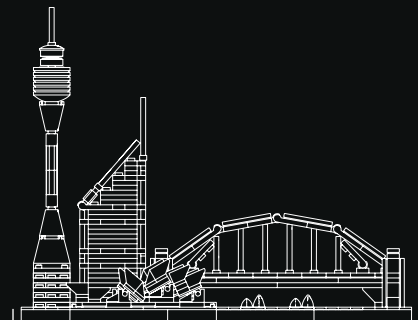
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Adam Reed Tucker is the co-developer of the LEGO® Architecture product line.
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