

## *Paris in the Belle Époque*

Paris in the Belle Époque was a period in the history of the city between the years 1871 to 1914, from the beginning of the Third French Republic until the First World War.

It saw the construction of the Eiffel Tower, the Paris Métro, the completion of the Paris Opera, and the beginning of the Basilica of Sacré-Cœur on Montmartre.

Three "universal expositions" in 1878, 1889 and 1900 brought millions of visitors to Paris to sample the latest innovations in commerce, art and technology.

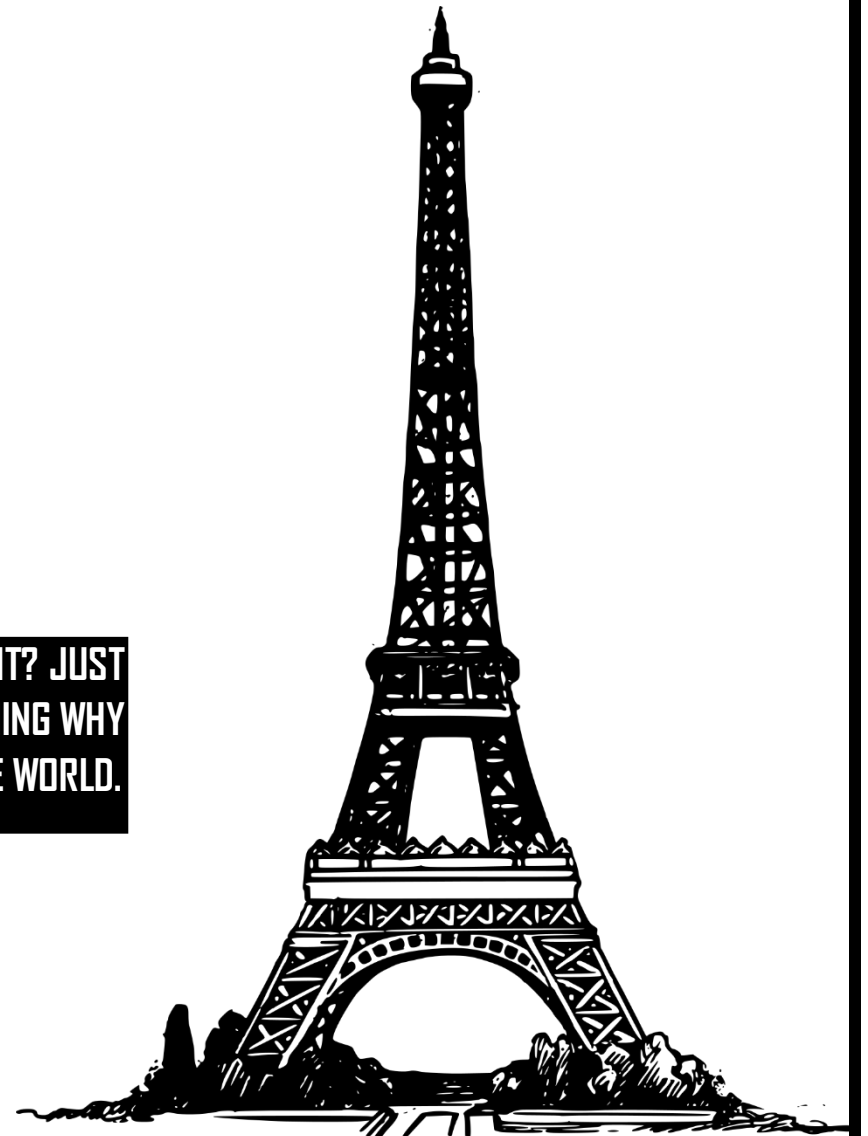
Paris was the scene of the first public projection of a motion picture, and the birthplace of the Ballets Russes, Impressionism and Modern Art.

The expression Belle Époque ("beautiful era") came into use after the First World War; it was a nostalgic term for what seemed a simpler time of optimism, elegance, and progress.

**SPOT THE FOLLOWING PLACES ON THE MAP AND MARK THEM.**

1. THE OPERA HOUSE
2. THE EIFFEL TOWER
3. THE SACRE COEUR
4. NOTRE DAME
5. THE PANTHEON
6. ARC DE TRIOMPHE
7. LES INVALIDES
8. MUSÉE DE CLUNY
9. PLACE RÉPUBLIQUE
10. CEMETERY PÈRE LACHAISE

**WHY ARE THESE PLACES IMPORTANT? JUST WRITE A SIMPLE SENTENCE EXPLAINING WHY THEY ARE SO FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD.**

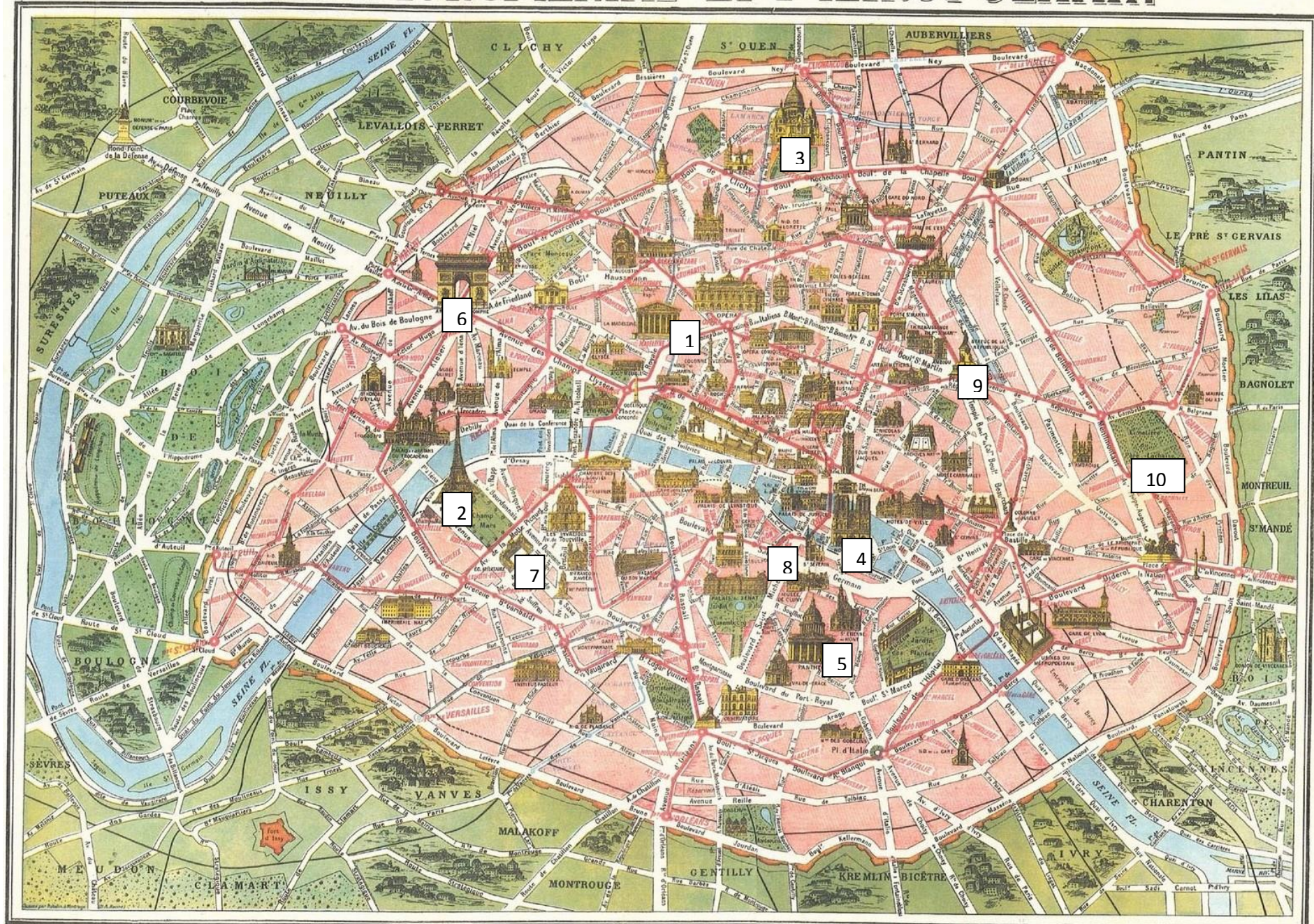


# WHY ARE THESE PLACES IMPORTANT?

<b>1 THE OPERA HOUSE</b>	It has been a historical monument since 1923 and it was the primary theatre of the Paris Opera.
<b>2 THE EIFFEL TOWER</b>	It's the most-visited paid monument in the world and one of the France icons.
<b>3 THE SACRE COEUR</b>	It's a penance for the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian war.
<b>4 NOTRE DAME</b>	It's one of the most famous cathedrals in the world and it's considered to be one of the finest examples of French Gothic architecture.
<b>5 LE PANTHEON</b>	During the French revolution the National Constituent Assembly voted to transform the church to a mausoleum
<b>6 ARC THE TRIOMPHE</b>	The Arc de Triomphe honours those who fought and died for France in the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, with the names of all French victories and generals inscribed on its inner and outer surfaces
<b>7 LES INVALIDES</b>	It contains museums and monuments, all relating to the military history of France, as well as a hospital and a retirement home for war veterans.
<b>8 MUSÉE DE CLUNY</b>	The museum houses a vast collection of objects and art from the Middle Ages.
<b>9 PLACE RÉPUBLIQUE</b>	It was named after France's first republic and it contains a statue of Marianne, the personification of France
<b>10 CEMETERY PÈRE LACHAISE</b>	It's where most important French people is buried.



# PARIS MONUMENTAL ET MÉTROPOLITAIN





# POSTCARDS FROM PARIS

In the video I could recognize some famous landmarks from Paris, these are:

- The Eiffel tower
- Palais Garnier
- Notre Dame's church
- The triumphal arch
- The river seine
- The Champs-Élysées avenue
- The Champs-Élysées
- The concord square



# THE OPERA HOUSE

## 1. Comprehension check.

- a. **Who ordered the construction of the Opera?** It was ordered by Napoleon III
- b. **What are its various architectural styles?** Its architectural styles include Renaissance, Baroque and Classical.
- c. **What was the purpose of the large ramp on the West side of the Opera?** It was created so the Emperor could drive directly into the main hall of the Opera.
- d. **Why was the completion of the Opera delayed?** It was delayed as a consequence of a war and a fire.
- e. **Who designed the Opera?** The Opera was designed by Charles Garnier.
- f. **What was the purpose of the underground lake?** Its purpose was to make the foundations of the building safe.
- g. **What are the four allegorical groups on the facade?** They are: Music, Lyric Poetry, Lyric drama and Dance.

