

# Paris

**Paris** (French pronunciation: [paʁi] (listen (help·info))) is the capital and most populous city of France, with a population of 2,140,526 residents (official estimate, 1 January 2019) in an area of 105 square kilometres (41 square miles).<sup>[1]</sup> Since the 17th century, Paris has been one of Europe's major centres of finance, diplomacy, commerce, fashion, science, and the arts. The City of Paris is the centre and seat of government of the Île-de-France, or Paris Region, which has an estimated official 2019 population of 12,213,364, or about 18 percent of the population of France.<sup>[1]</sup> The Paris Region had a GDP of €709 billion (\$808 billion) in 2017.<sup>[3]</sup> According to the Economist Intelligence Unit Worldwide Cost of Living Survey in 2018, Paris was the second most expensive city in the world, after Singapore, and ahead of Zürich, Hong Kong, Oslo and Geneva.<sup>[4]</sup> Another source ranked Paris as most expensive, on a par with Singapore and Hong Kong, in 2018.<sup>[5]</sup>

The city is a major railway, highway, and air-transport hub served by two international airports: Paris-Charles de Gaulle (the second busiest airport in Europe) and Paris-Orly.<sup>[6][7]</sup> Opened in 1900, the city's subway system, the Paris Métro, serves 5.23 million passengers daily,<sup>[8]</sup> and is the second busiest metro system in Europe after Moscow Metro. Gare du Nord is the 24th busiest railway station in the world, but the first located outside Japan, with 262 million passengers in 2015.<sup>[9]</sup>

Paris is especially known for its museums and architectural landmarks: the Louvre was the most visited art museum in the world in 2018, with 10.2 million visitors.<sup>[10][11]</sup> The Musée d'Orsay, Musée Marmottan Monet, and Musée de l'Orangerie are noted for their collections of French Impressionist art, the Pompidou Centre Musée National d'Art Moderne has the largest collection of modern and contemporary art in Europe, and the Musée Rodin and Musée Picasso exhibit the works of the two noted Parisians. The historical district along the Seine in the city centre is classified as a UNESCO Heritage Site, and popular landmarks in the city centre include the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris and the Gothic royal chapel of Sainte-Chapelle, both on the Île de la Cité; the Eiffel Tower, constructed for the Paris Universal Exposition of 1889; the Grand Palais and Petit Palais, built for the Paris Universal Exposition of 1900; the Arc de Triomphe on the Champs-Élysées, and the Basilica of Sacré-Coeur on the hill of Montmartre.

Paris received 24.5 million visitors in 2018, measured by hotel stays, with the largest numbers of foreign visitors coming from the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and China.<sup>[12]</sup> It was ranked as the second most visited travel destination in the world in 2018, after Bangkok.<sup>[13]</sup>

The football club Paris Saint-Germain and the rugby union club Stade Français are based in Paris. The 80,000-seat Stade de France, built for the 1998 FIFA World Cup, is located just north of Paris in the neighbouring commune of Saint-Denis. Paris hosts the annual French Open Grand Slam tennis tournament on the red clay of Roland Garros. Paris hosted the Olympic Games in 1900, 1924 and will host the 2024 Summer Olympics. The 1938 and 1998 FIFA World Cups, the 2007 Rugby World Cup, and the 1960, 1984 and 2016 UEFA European Championships were also held in the city and, every July, the Tour de France bicycle race finishes there.

## Contents

### Etymology

#### History

Origins

Middle Ages to Louis XIV

18th and 19th centuries

20th and 21st centuries

Terrorist attacks

#### Geography

Climate

#### Administration

City government

Paris

Capital city, commune, canton and department



Clockwise from top: skyline of Paris on the Seine with the Eiffel Tower, Notre-Dame de Paris, the Louvre and its large pyramid, and the Arc de Triomphe



Flag

Coat of arms

Motto(s): *Fluctuat nec mergitur*  
"Tossed by the waves but never sunk"



Location within France

☒ Show map of France

☐ Show map of Europe

☐ Show map of Earth

☐ Show all

Coordinates: 48°51′24″N 2°21′03″E﻿ / ﻿

Country

France

Region

Île-de-France

Department

Paris

Canton

Paris

Subdivisions

20 arrondissements

Métropole du Grand Paris

Regional government

National government

Police force

Cityscape

Urbanism and architecture

Housing

Paris and its suburbs

Demographics

Migration

Religion

International organisations

Economy

Employment

Unemployment

Incomes

Tourism

Monuments and attractions

Hotels

Culture

Painting and sculpture

Photography

Museums

Theatre

Literature

Music

Cinema

Restaurants and cuisine

Fashion

Holidays and festivals

Education

Libraries

Sports

Infrastructure

Transport

    Railways

    Métro, RER and tramway

    Air

    Motorways

    Waterways

    Cycling

Electricity

Water and sanitation

Parks and gardens

Government	
• Mayor	Anne Hidalgo (PS)
Area	
• Capital city, commune, canton and department	105.4 km <sup>2</sup> (40.7 sq mi)
Population (January 1, 2019 (est)) <sup>[1]</sup>	
• Capital city, commune, canton and department	2,140,526
• Density	20,000/km <sup>2</sup> (53,000/sq mi)
• Metro <sup>[2]</sup>	12,532,901
Demonym(s)	Parisian
Time zone	UTC+1 (CET)
• Summer (DST)	UTC+2 (CEST)
INSEE/postal code	75001–75020, 75116
Website	www.paris.fr (https://www.paris.fr/)

## Cemeteries

## Healthcare

## Media

## International relations

## Twin towns and partner cities

## Other relationships

## See also

## Notes

## References

## Citations

## Sources

### Further reading

## External links

## Etymology

The name "Paris" is derived from its early inhabitants, the Celtic Parisii tribe.<sup>[14]</sup> The city's name is not related to the Paris of Greek mythology.

Paris is often referred to as the City of Light (*La Ville Lumière*),<sup>[15]</sup> both because of its leading role during the Age of Enlightenment and more literally because Paris was one of the first large European cities to use gas street lighting on a grand scale on its boulevards and monuments. Gas lights were installed on the Place du Carousel, Rue de Rivoli and Place Vendôme in 1829. By 1857, the Grand boulevards were lit.<sup>[16]</sup> By the 1860s, the boulevards and streets of Paris were illuminated by 56,000 gas lamps.<sup>[17]</sup> Since the late 19th century, Paris has also been known as *Panam(e)* (pronounced [panam]) in French slang.<sup>[18]</sup>

Inhabitants are known in English as "Parisians" and in French as *Parisiens* ([paʁizjɛ̃] <sup>ⓘ</sup><sup>Ⓘ</sup><sup>Ⓛ</sup>listen)). They are also pejoratively called *Parigots* ([paʁigo] <sup>ⓘ</sup><sup>Ⓘ</sup><sup>Ⓛ</sup>listen)).<sup>[note 1][19]</sup>

## History

## Origins

The *Parisii*, a sub-tribe of the Celtic Senones, inhabited the Paris area from around the middle of the 3rd century BC.<sup>[20][21]</sup> One of the area's major north–south trade routes crossed the Seine on the île de la Cité; this meeting place of land and water trade routes gradually became an important trading centre.<sup>[22]</sup> The Parisii traded with many river towns (some as far away as the Iberian Peninsula) and minted their own coins for that purpose.<sup>[23]</sup>

The Romans conquered the Paris Basin in 52 BC and began their settlement on Paris' Left Bank.<sup>[24]</sup> The Roman town was originally called Lutetia (more fully, *Lutetia Parisiorum*, "Lutetia of the Parisii"). It became a prosperous city with a forum, baths, temples, theatres, and an amphitheatre.<sup>[25]</sup>

By the end of the Western Roman Empire, the town was known as *Parisius*, a Latin name that would later become *Paris* in French.<sup>[26]</sup> Christianity was introduced in the middle of the 3rd century AD by Saint Denis, the first Bishop of Paris: according to legend, when he refused to renounce his faith before the Roman occupiers, he was beheaded on the hill which became known as *Mons Martyrum* (Latin "Hill of Martyrs"), later "Montmartre", from where he walked headless to the north of the city; the place where he fell and was buried became an important religious shrine, the Basilica of Saint-Denis, and many French kings are buried there.<sup>[27]</sup>



Gold coins minted by the Parisii (1st century BC)

Clovis the Frank, the first king of the Merovingian dynasty, made the city his capital from 508. As the Frankish domination of Gaul began, there was a gradual immigration by the Franks to Paris and the Parisian Francien dialects were born. Fortification of the Île-de-la-Citie failed to avert sacking by Vikings in 845, but Paris' strategic importance—with its bridges preventing ships from passing—was established by successful defence in the Siege of Paris (885–86), for which the then Count of Paris (*comte de Paris*), Odo of France, was elected king of West Francia.<sup>[28]</sup> From the Capetian dynasty that began with the 987 election of Hugh Capet, Count of Paris and Duke of the Franks (*duc des Franks*), as king of a unified Francia, Paris gradually became the largest and most prosperous city in France.<sup>[27]</sup>

## Middle Ages to Louis XIV

By the end of the 12th century, Paris had become the political, economic, religious, and cultural capital of France.<sup>[29]</sup> The Palais de la Cité, the royal residence, was located at the western end of the Île de la Cité. In 1163, during the reign of Louis VII, Maurice de Sully, bishop of Paris, undertook the construction of the Notre Dame Cathedral at its eastern extremity.

After the marshland between the river Seine and its slower 'dead arm' to its north was filled in around the 10th century,<sup>[30]</sup> Paris' cultural centre began to move to the Right Bank. In 1137, a new city marketplace (today's Les Halles) replaced the two smaller ones on the Île de la Cité and Place de la Grève (Hotel de Ville).<sup>[31]</sup> The latter location housed the headquarters of Paris' river trade corporation, an organisation that later became, unofficially (although formally in later years), Paris' first municipal government.

In the late 12th century, Philip Augustus extended the Louvre fortress to defend the city against river invasions from the west, gave the city its first walls between 1190 and 1215, rebuilt its bridges to either side of its central island, and paved its main thoroughfares.<sup>[32]</sup> In 1190, he transformed Paris' former cathedral school into a student-teacher corporation that would become the University of Paris and would draw students from all of Europe.<sup>[33][29]</sup>

With 200,000 inhabitants in 1328, Paris, then already the capital of France, was the most populous city of Europe. By comparison, London in 1300 had 80,000 inhabitants.<sup>[34]</sup>

During the Hundred Years' War, Paris was occupied by England-friendly Burgundian forces from 1418, before being occupied outright by the English when Henry V of England entered the French capital in 1420,<sup>[35]</sup> in spite of a 1429 effort by Joan of Arc to liberate the city,<sup>[36]</sup> it would remain under English occupation until 1436.

In the late 16th-century French Wars of Religion, Paris was a stronghold of the Catholic League, the organisers of 24 August 1572 St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in which thousands of French Protestants were killed.<sup>[37][38]</sup> The conflicts ended when pretender to the throne Henry IV, after converting to Catholicism to gain entry to the capital, entered the city in 1594 to claim the crown of France. This king made several improvements to the capital during his reign: he completed the construction of Paris' first uncovered, sidewalk-lined bridge, the Pont Neuf, built a Louvre extension connecting it to the Tuileries Palace, and created the first Paris residential square, the Place Royale, now Place des Vosges. In spite of Henry IV's efforts to improve city circulation, the narrowness of Paris' streets was a contributing factor in his assassination near Les Halles marketplace in 1610.<sup>[39]</sup>

During the 17th century, Cardinal Richelieu, chief minister of Louis XIII, was determined to make Paris the most beautiful city in Europe. He built five new bridges, a new chapel for the College of Sorbonne, and a palace for himself, the Palais Cardinal, which he bequeathed to Louis XIII. After Richelieu's death in 1642, it was renamed the Palais-Royal.<sup>[40]</sup>

Due to the Parisian uprisings during the Fronde civil war, Louis XIV moved his court to a new palace, Versailles, in 1682. Although no longer the capital of France, arts and sciences in the city flourished with the Comédie-Française, the Academy of Painting, and the French Academy of Sciences. To demonstrate that the city was safe from attack, the king had the city walls demolished and replaced with tree-lined boulevards that would become the *Grands Boulevards* of today.<sup>[41]</sup> Other marks of his reign were the Collège des Quatre-Nations, the Place Vendôme, the Place des Victoires, and Les Invalides.<sup>[42]</sup>

## 18th and 19th centuries

Paris grew in population from about 400,000 in 1640 to 650,000 in 1780.<sup>[43]</sup> A new boulevard, the Champs-Élysées, extended the city west to *Étoile*,<sup>[44]</sup> while the working-class neighbourhood of the Faubourg Saint-Antoine on the eastern site of the city grew more and more crowded with poor migrant workers from other regions of France.<sup>[45]</sup>

Paris was the centre of an explosion of philosophic and scientific activity known as the Age of Enlightenment. Diderot and d'Alembert published their *Encyclopédie* in 1751, and the Montgolfier Brothers launched the first manned flight in a hot-air balloon on 21 November 1783, from the gardens of the Château de la Muette. Paris was the financial capital of continental Europe, the primary European centre of book publishing and fashion and the manufacture of fine furniture and luxury goods.<sup>[46]</sup>

In the summer of 1789, Paris became the centre stage of the French Revolution. On 14 July, a mob seized the arsenal at the Invalides, acquiring thousands of guns, and stormed the Bastille, a symbol of royal authority. The first independent Paris Commune, or city council, met in the Hôtel de Ville and, on 15 July, elected a Mayor, the astronomer Jean Sylvain Bailly.<sup>[47]</sup>

Louis XVI and the royal family were brought to Paris and made prisoners within the Tuileries Palace. In 1793, as the revolution turned more and more radical, the king, queen, and the mayor were guillotined (executed) in the Reign of Terror, along with more than 16,000 others throughout France.<sup>[48]</sup> The property of the aristocracy and the church was nationalised, and the city's churches were closed, sold or demolished.<sup>[49]</sup> A succession of revolutionary factions ruled Paris until 9 November 1799 (*coup d'état du 18 brumaire*), when Napoléon Bonaparte seized power as First Consul.<sup>[50]</sup>



The Palais de la Cité and Sainte-Chapelle, viewed from the Left Bank, from the Très Riches Heures du duc de Berry (month of June) (1410)



The Hôtel de Sens, one of many remnants of the Middle Ages in Paris



The storming of the Bastille on 14 July 1789, by Jean-Pierre Houël



The population of Paris had dropped by 100,000 during the Revolution, but between 1799 and 1815, it surged with 160,000 new residents, reaching 660,000.<sup>[51]</sup> Napoleon Bonaparte replaced the elected government of Paris with a prefect reporting only to him. He began erecting monuments to military glory, including the Arc de Triomphe, and improved the neglected infrastructure of the city with new fountains, the Canal de l'Ourcq, Père Lachaise Cemetery and the city's first metal bridge, the Pont des Arts.<sup>[51]</sup>

During the Restoration, the bridges and squares of Paris were returned to their pre-Revolution names, but the July Revolution of 1830 in Paris, (commemorated by the July Column on Place de la Bastille), brought a constitutional monarch, Louis Philippe I, to power. The first railway line to Paris opened in 1837, beginning a new period of massive migration from the provinces to the city.<sup>[51]</sup> Louis-Philippe was overthrown by a



The Paris Opera was the centrepiece of Napoleon III's new Paris. The architect, Charles Garnier, described the style simply as "Napoleon the Third."



The Richelieu reading room, National Library of France

popular uprising in the streets of Paris in 1848. His successor, Napoleon III, and the newly appointed prefect of the Seine, Georges-Eugène Haussmann, launched a gigantic public works project to build wide new boulevards, a new opera house, a central market, new aqueducts, sewers, and parks, including the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes.<sup>[52]</sup> In 1860, Napoleon III also annexed the surrounding towns and created eight new arrondissements, expanding Paris to its current limits.<sup>[52]</sup>

During the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871), Paris was besieged by the Prussian army. After months of blockade, hunger, and then bombardment by the Prussians, the city was forced to surrender on 28 January 1871. On 28 March, a revolutionary government called the Paris Commune seized power in Paris. The Commune held power for two months, until it was harshly suppressed by the French army during the "Bloody Week" at the end of May 1871.<sup>[53]</sup>

Late in the 19th century, Paris hosted two major international expositions: the 1889 Universal Exposition, was held to mark the centennial of the French Revolution and featured the new Eiffel Tower; and the 1900 Universal Exposition, which gave Paris the Pont Alexandre III, the Grand Palais, the Petit Palais and the first Paris Métro line.<sup>[54]</sup> Paris became the laboratory of Naturalism (Émile Zola) and Symbolism (Charles Baudelaire and Paul Verlaine), and of Impressionism in art (Courbet, Manet, Monet, Renoir).<sup>[55]</sup>

## 20th and 21st centuries

By 1901, the population of Paris had grown to 2,715,000.<sup>[56]</sup> At the beginning of the century, artists from around the world including: Pablo Picasso, Modigliani, and Henri Matisse made Paris their home. It was the birthplace of Fauvism, Cubism and abstract art,<sup>[57][58]</sup> and authors such as Marcel Proust were exploring new approaches to literature.<sup>[59]</sup>

During the First World War, Paris sometimes found itself on the front line; 600 to 1,000 Paris taxis played a small but highly important symbolic role in transporting 6,000 soldiers to the front line at the First Battle of the Marne. The city was also bombed by Zeppelins and shelled by German long-range guns.<sup>[60]</sup> In the years after the war, known as *Les Années Folles*, Paris continued to be a mecca for writers, musicians and artists from around the world, including Ernest Hemingway, Igor Stravinsky, James Joyce, Josephine Baker, Sidney Bechet<sup>[61]</sup> Allen Ginsberg<sup>[62]</sup> and the surrealist Salvador Dalí.<sup>[63]</sup>

In the years after the peace conference, the city was also home to growing numbers of students and activists from French colonies and other Asian and African countries, who later became leaders of their countries, such as Ho Chi Minh, Zhou Enlai and Léopold Sédar Senghor.<sup>[64]</sup>



General Charles de Gaulle on the Champs-Élysées celebrating the liberation of Paris, 26 August 1944

On 14 June 1940, the German army marched into Paris, which had been declared an "open city".<sup>[65]</sup> On 16–17 July 1942, following German orders, the French police and gendarmes arrested 12,884 Jews, including 4,115 children, and confined them during five days at the *Vel d'Hiv* (*Vélodrome d'Hiver*), from which they were transported by train to the extermination camp at Auschwitz. None of the children came back.<sup>[66][67]</sup> On 25 August 1944, the city was liberated by the French 2nd Armoured Division and the 4th Infantry Division of the United States Army. General Charles de Gaulle led a huge and emotional crowd down the Champs Élysées towards Notre Dame de Paris, and made a rousing speech from the Hôtel de Ville.<sup>[68]</sup>

In the 1950s and the 1960s, Paris became one front of the Algerian War for independence; in August 1961, the pro-independence FLN targeted and killed 11 Paris policemen, leading to the imposition of a curfew on Muslims of Algeria (who, at that time, were French citizens). On 17 October 1961, an



The Jardin du Luxembourg, and the Panthéon in the background



In the 1860s, Paris streets and monuments were illuminated by 56,000 gas lamps, giving it the name "The City of Light."



The Eiffel Tower, under construction in November 1888, startled Parisians – and the world – with its modernity.

unauthorised but peaceful protest demonstration of Algerians against the curfew led to violent confrontations between the police and demonstrators, in which at least 40 people were killed, including some thrown into the Seine. The anti-independence Organisation armée secrète (OAS), for their part, carried out a series of bombings in Paris throughout 1961 and 1962.<sup>[69][70]</sup>

In May 1968, protesting students occupied the Sorbonne and put up barricades in the Latin Quarter. Thousands of Parisian blue-collar workers joined the students, and the movement grew into a two-week general strike. Supporters of the government won the June elections by a large majority. The May 1968 events in France resulted in the break-up of the University of Paris into 13 independent campuses.<sup>[71]</sup> In 1975, the National Assembly changed the status of Paris to that of other French cities and, on 25 March 1977, Jacques Chirac became the first elected mayor of Paris since 1793.<sup>[72]</sup> The Tour Maine-Montparnasse, the tallest building in the city at 57 storeys and 210 metres (689 feet) high, was built between 1969 and 1973. It was highly controversial, and it remains the only building in the centre of the city over 32 storeys high.<sup>[73]</sup> The population of Paris dropped from 2,850,000 in 1954 to 2,152,000 in 1990, as middle-class families moved to the suburbs.<sup>[74]</sup> A suburban railway network, the RER (Réseau Express Régional), was built to complement the Métro, and the Périphérique expressway encircling the city, was completed in 1973.<sup>[75]</sup>

Most of the postwar's Presidents of the Fifth Republic wanted to leave their own monuments in Paris; President Georges Pompidou started the Centre Georges Pompidou (1977), Valéry Giscard d'Estaing began the Musée d'Orsay (1986); President François Mitterrand, in power for 14 years, built the Opéra Bastille (1985–1989), the new site of the Bibliothèque nationale de France (1996), the Arche de la Défense (1985–1989), and the Louvre Pyramid with its underground courtyard (1983–1989); Jacques Chirac (2006), the Musée du quai Branly.<sup>[76]</sup>

In the early 21st century, the population of Paris began to increase slowly again, as more young people moved into the city. It reached 2.25 million in 2011. In March 2001, Bertrand Delanoë became the first Socialist Mayor of Paris. In 2007, in an effort to reduce car traffic in the city, he introduced the Vélib', a system which rents bicycles for the use of local residents and visitors. Bertrand Delanoë also transformed a section of the highway along the Left Bank of the Seine into an urban promenade and park, the Promenade des Berges de la Seine, which he inaugurated in June 2013.<sup>[77]</sup>

In 2007, President Nicolas Sarkozy launched the Grand Paris project, to integrate Paris more closely with the towns in the region around it. After many modifications, the new area, named the Metropolis of Grand Paris, with a population of 6.7 million, was created on 1 January 2016.<sup>[78]</sup> In 2011, the City of Paris and the national government approved the plans for the Grand Paris Express, totalling 205 kilometres (127 miles) of automated metro lines to connect Paris, the innermost three departments around Paris, airports and high-speed rail (TGV) stations, at an estimated cost of €35 billion.<sup>[79]</sup> The system is scheduled to be completed by 2030.<sup>[80]</sup>

## Terrorist attacks



Anti-terrorism demonstration on the Place de la République after the *Charlie Hebdo* shooting, 11 January 2015

Between July and October 1995, a series of bombings carried out by the Armed Islamic Group of Algeria caused 8 deaths and more than 200 injuries.<sup>[81]</sup>

On 7 January 2015, two French Muslim extremists attacked the Paris headquarters of *Charlie Hebdo* and killed thirteen people, in an attack claimed by Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula,<sup>[82]</sup> and on 9 January, a third terrorist, who claimed he was part of ISIL, killed four hostages during an attack at a Jewish grocery store at Porte de Vincennes.<sup>[83]</sup> On 11 January an estimated 1.5 million people marched in Paris in a show of solidarity against terrorism and in support of freedom of speech.<sup>[84]</sup> On 13

November of the same year, a series of coordinated bomb and gunfire terrorist attacks in Paris and Saint-Denis, claimed by ISIL,<sup>[85]</sup> killed 130 people and injured more than 350.<sup>[86]</sup>

On 3 February 2017, a two-backpack-carrying, machete-wielding attacker shouting "Allahu Akbar" attacked soldiers guarding the Louvre museum after they stopped him because of his bags; the assailant was shot, and no explosives were found.<sup>[87]</sup> On 18 March of the same year, in a Vitry-sur-Seine bar, a man held patrons hostage, then fled to later hold a gun to the head of an Orly Airport French soldier, shouting "I am here to die in the name of Allah", and was shot dead by the soldier's comrades.<sup>[88]</sup> On 20 April, a man shot dead French police officer on the Champs-Élysées, and was later shot dead himself.<sup>[89]</sup> On 19 June, a man rammed his weapons-and-explosives-laden vehicle into a police van on the Champs-Élysées, but the car only burst into flames.<sup>[90]</sup>

## Geography



Satellite image of Paris by Sentinel-2

Paris is located in northern central France, in a north-bending arc of the river Seine whose crest includes two islands, the Île Saint-Louis and the larger Île de la Cité, which form the oldest part of the city. The river's mouth on the English Channel (*La Manche*) is about 233 mi (375 km) downstream from the city. The city is spread widely on both banks of the river.<sup>[91]</sup> Overall, the city is relatively flat, and the lowest point is 35 m (115 ft) above sea level. Paris has several prominent hills, the highest of which is Montmartre at 130 m (427 ft).<sup>[92]</sup>

Excluding the outlying parks of Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes, Paris covers an oval measuring about 87 km<sup>2</sup> (34 sq mi)

in area, enclosed by the 35 km (22 mi) ring road, the Boulevard Périphérique.<sup>[93]</sup> The city's last major annexation of outlying territories in 1860 not only gave it its modern form but also created the 20 clockwise-spiralling arrondissements (municipal boroughs). From the 1860 area of

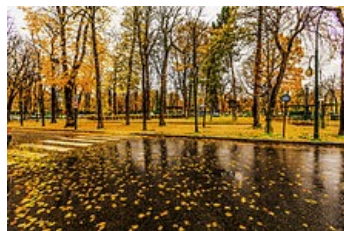


Parisian hills and hydrology

78 km<sup>2</sup> (30 sq mi), the city limits were expanded marginally to 86.9 km<sup>2</sup> (33.6 sq mi) in the 1920s. In 1929, the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes forest parks were officially annexed to the city, bringing its area to about 105 km<sup>2</sup> (41 sq mi).<sup>[94]</sup> The metropolitan area of the city is 2,300 km<sup>2</sup> (890 sq mi).<sup>[91]</sup>

Measured from the 'point zero' in front of its Notre-Dame cathedral, Paris by road is 450 kilometres (280 mi) southeast of London, 287 kilometres (178 mi) south of Calais, 305 kilometres (190 mi) southwest of Brussels, 774 kilometres (481 mi) north of Marseille, 385 kilometres (239 mi) northeast of Nantes, and 135 kilometres (84 mi) southeast of Rouen.<sup>[95]</sup>

## Climate



## Autumn in Paris

Paris has a typical Western European oceanic climate (Köppen: *Cfb*, although a bit more extreme, is still a typical climate of the category) which is affected by the North Atlantic Current. The overall climate throughout the year is mild and moderately wet.<sup>[96]</sup> Summer days are usually warm and pleasant with average temperatures between 15 and 25 °C (59 and 77 °F), and a fair amount of sunshine.<sup>[97]</sup> Each year, however, there are a few days when the temperature rises above 32 °C (90 °F). Longer periods of more intense heat sometimes occur, such as the heat wave of 2003 when temperatures exceeded 30 °C (86 °F) for weeks, reached 40 °C (104 °F) on some days and seldom cooled down at night.<sup>[98]</sup> Spring and autumn have, on average, mild days and fresh nights but are changing and unstable. Surprisingly warm or cool weather occurs frequently in both seasons.<sup>[99]</sup> In winter, sunshine is scarce; days are cool, nights cold but generally above freezing with low temperatures around 3 °C (37 °F).<sup>[100]</sup> Light night frosts are however

quite common, but the temperature will dip below  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $23^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) for only a few days a year. Snow falls every year, but rarely stays on the ground. The city sometimes sees light snow or flurries with or without accumulation.<sup>[101]</sup>

Paris has an average annual precipitation of 641 mm (25.2 in), and experiences light rainfall distributed evenly throughout the year. However the city is known for intermittent abrupt heavy showers. The highest recorded temperature is 42.6 °C (108.7 °F) on 25 July 2019,<sup>[102]</sup> and the lowest is −23.9 °C (−11.0 °F) on 10 December 1879.<sup>[103]</sup>

Climate data for Paris (Parc Montsouris), elevation: 75 m or 246 ft, 1981–2010 normals, extremes 1872–present													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	16.1 (61.0)	21.4 (70.5)	25.7 (78.3)	30.2 (86.4)	34.8 (94.6)	37.6 (99.7)	42.6 (108.7)	39.5 (103.1)	36.2 (97.2)	28.9 (84.0)	21.6 (70.9)	17.1 (62.8)	42.6 (108.7)
Average high °C (°F)	7.2 (45.0)	8.3 (46.9)	12.2 (54.0)	15.6 (60.1)	19.6 (67.3)	22.7 (72.9)	25.2 (77.4)	25.0 (77.0)	21.1 (70.0)	16.3 (61.3)	10.8 (51.4)	7.5 (45.5)	16.0 (60.8)
Daily mean °C (°F)	4.9 (40.8)	5.6 (42.1)	8.8 (47.8)	11.5 (52.7)	15.2 (59.4)	18.3 (64.9)	20.5 (68.9)	20.3 (68.5)	16.9 (62.4)	13.0 (55.4)	8.3 (46.9)	5.5 (41.9)	12.4 (54.3)
Average low °C (°F)	2.7 (36.9)	2.8 (37.0)	5.3 (41.5)	7.3 (45.1)	10.9 (51.6)	13.8 (56.8)	15.8 (60.4)	15.7 (60.3)	12.7 (54.9)	9.6 (49.3)	5.8 (42.4)	3.4 (38.1)	8.8 (47.8)
Record low °C (°F)	−14.6 (5.7)	−14.7 (5.5)	−9.1 (15.6)	−3.5 (25.7)	−0.1 (31.8)	3.1 (37.6)	2.7 (36.9)	6.3 (43.3)	1.8 (35.2)	−3.8 (25.2)	−14.0 (6.8)	−23.9 (−11.0)	−23.9 (−11.0)
Average <u>precipitation</u> mm (inches)	51.0 (2.01)	41.2 (1.62)	47.6 (1.87)	51.8 (2.04)	63.2 (2.49)	49.6 (1.95)	62.3 (2.45)	52.7 (2.07)	47.6 (1.87)	61.5 (2.42)	51.1 (2.01)	57.8 (2.28)	637.4 (25.09)
Average precipitation days (≥ 1.0 mm)	9.9	9.0	10.6	9.3	9.8	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.8	9.6	10.0	10.9	111.1
Average <u>snowy</u> days	3.0	3.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	11.9
Average <u>relative humidity</u> (%)	83	78	73	69	70	69	68	71	76	82	84	84	76
Mean monthly <u>sunshine hours</u>	62.5	79.2	128.9	166.0	193.8	202.1	212.2	212.1	167.9	117.8	67.7	51.4	1,661.6
Percent possible <u>sunshine</u>	22	28	35	39	42	42	43	49	43	35	26	21	35
Average <u>ultraviolet index</u>	1	2	3	4	6	7	7	6	4	3	1	1	4
Source #1: <span>Meteo France,</span> <sup>[104]</sup> <span>Infoclimat.fr</span> (relative humidity 1961–1990) <sup>[106]</sup>													
Source #2: <span>Weather Atlas</span> (percent sunshine and UV Index) <sup>[107]</sup>													



Climate data for Paris (Le Bourget Airport), elevation: 65 m or 213 ft, 1961-1990 normals, extremes 1920-2017													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	16.1 (61.0)	20.8 (69.4)	24.7 (76.5)	31.9 (89.4)	33.1 (91.6)	36.9 (98.4)	39.6 (103.3)	40.2 (104.4)	35.0 (95.0)	28.6 (83.5)	21.3 (70.3)	17.2 (63.0)	40.2 (104.4)
Mean maximum °C (°F)	10.1 (50.2)	13.3 (55.9)	14.6 (58.3)	17.5 (63.5)	22.6 (72.7)	27.6 (81.7)	28.2 (82.8)	27.9 (82.2)	24.5 (76.1)	18.6 (65.5)	13.4 (56.1)	10.6 (51.1)	28.2 (82.8)
Average high °C (°F)	6.5 (43.7)	7.6 (45.7)	10.6 (51.1)	14.2 (57.6)	17.9 (64.2)	21.4 (70.5)	23.6 (74.5)	23.4 (74.1)	20.9 (69.6)	16.4 (61.5)	10.0 (50.0)	7.0 (44.6)	15.0 (58.9)
Daily mean °C (°F)	3.8 (38.8)	4.6 (40.3)	6.9 (44.4)	9.7 (49.5)	13.1 (55.6)	16.2 (61.2)	18.3 (64.9)	18.1 (64.6)	15.7 (60.3)	11.9 (53.4)	6.9 (44.4)	4.6 (40.3)	10.8 (51.5)
Average low °C (°F)	1.3 (34.3)	1.5 (34.7)	3.1 (37.6)	5.0 (41.0)	8.3 (46.9)	11.2 (52.2)	12.5 (54.5)	12.7 (54.9)	11.0 (51.8)	7.7 (45.9)	3.7 (38.7)	1.9 (35.4)	6.7 (44.0)
Mean minimum °C (°F)	−5.1 (22.8)	−5.4 (22.3)	0.1 (32.2)	3.3 (37.9)	6.5 (43.7)	9.1 (48.4)	11.7 (53.1)	10.7 (51.3)	7.3 (45.1)	5.2 (41.4)	0.9 (33.6)	−2.1 (28.2)	−5.4 (22.3)
Record low °C (°F)	−18.2 (−0.8)	−16.8 (1.8)	−9.6 (14.7)	−3.7 (25.3)	−1.6 (29.1)	0.9 (33.6)	3.5 (38.3)	1.9 (35.4)	0.1 (32.2)	−5.6 (21.9)	−9.3 (15.3)	−15.1 (4.8)	−18.2 (−0.8)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	56.4 (2.22)	43.2 (1.70)	52.3 (2.06)	44.5 (1.75)	66.6 (2.62)	60.9 (2.40)	49.2 (1.94)	45.8 (1.80)	44.0 (1.73)	49.5 (1.95)	55.9 (2.20)	49.2 (1.94)	617.5 (24.31)
Average precipitation days (≥ 1.0 mm)	10.6	9.5	10.8	9.4	10.9	8.4	8.2	7.8	8.2	8.9	9.8	10.3	112.8
Average snowy days	4.1	3.9	3.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.8	16.2
Average relative humidity (%)	86	82	78	74	75	75	73	74	78	84	87	87	79
Mean monthly sunshine hours	55.6	87.5	129.4	172.8	201.4	218.8	239.1	221.1	172.3	125.9	75.2	50.6	1,749.7
Percent possible sunshine	21.0	31.0	36.0	42.0	43.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	38.0	28.0	20.0	36.9
Source #1: NOAA <sup>[108]</sup>													
Source #2: Météone (humidity and extremes) <sup>[109]</sup>													

## Administration

### City government

For almost all of its long history, except for a few brief periods, Paris was governed directly by representatives of the king, emperor, or president of France. The city was not granted municipal autonomy by the National Assembly until 1974.<sup>[110]</sup> The first modern elected mayor of Paris was Jacques Chirac, elected 20 March 1977, becoming the city's first mayor since 1793. The current mayor is Anne Hidalgo, a socialist, elected 5 April 2014.<sup>[111]</sup>

The mayor of Paris is elected indirectly by Paris voters; the voters of each *arrondissement* elect the *Conseil de Paris* (Council of Paris), composed of 163 members. Each *arrondissement* has a number of members depending upon its population, from 10 members for each of the least-populated *arrondissements* (1st through 9th) to 36 members for the most populated (the 15th). The elected council members select the mayor. Sometimes the candidate who receives the most votes citywide is not selected if the other candidate has won the support of the majority of council members. Mayor Bertrand Delanoë (2001–2014) was elected by only a minority of city voters, but a majority of council members.



The Hôtel de Ville, or city hall, has been at the same site since 1357.

Once elected, the council plays a largely passive role in the city government, primarily because it meets only once a month. The current council is divided between a coalition of the left of 91 members, including the socialists, communists, greens, and extreme left; and 71 members for the centre-right, plus a few members from smaller parties.<sup>[112]</sup>

Each of Paris' 20 *arrondissements* has its own town hall and a directly elected council (*conseil d'arrondissement*), which, in turn, elects an *arrondissement* mayor.<sup>[113]</sup> The council of each *arrondissement* is composed of members of the Conseil de Paris and also members who serve only on the council of the *arrondissement*. The number of deputy mayors in each *arrondissement* varies depending upon its population. There are a total of 20 *arrondissement* mayors and 120 deputy mayors.<sup>[110]</sup>

The budget of the city for 2018 is 9.5 billion Euros, with an expected deficit of 5.5 billion Euros. 7.9 billion Euros are designated for city administration, and 1.7 billion Euros for investment. The number of city employees increased from 40,000 in 2001 to 55,000 in 2018. The largest part of the investment budget is earmarked for public housing (262 million Euros) and for real estate (142 million Euros).<sup>[114]</sup>

### Métropole du Grand Paris

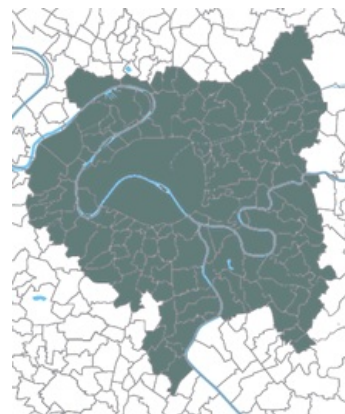


A map of the *arrondissements* of Paris



The Métropole du Grand Paris, or simply Grand Paris, formally came into existence on 1 January 2016.<sup>[115]</sup> It is an administrative structure for co-operation between the City of Paris and its nearest suburbs. It includes the City of Paris, plus the communes of the three departments of the inner suburbs (Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis and Val-de-Marne), plus seven communes in the outer suburbs, including Argenteuil in Val d'Oise and Paray-Vieille-Poste in Essonne, which were added to include the major airports of Paris. The Metropole covers 814 square kilometres (314 square miles) and has a population of 6.945 million persons.<sup>[116][117]</sup>

The new structure is administered by a Metropolitan Council of 210 members, not directly elected, but chosen by the councils of the member Communes. By 2020 its basic competencies will include urban planning, housing and protection of the environment.<sup>[115][117]</sup> The first president of the metropolitan council, Patrick Ollier, a Republican and the mayor of the town of Rueil-Malmaison, was elected on 22 January 2016. Though the Metropole has a population of nearly seven million people and accounts for 25 percent of the GDP of France, it has a very small budget: just 65 million Euros, compared with eight billion Euros for the City of Paris.<sup>[118]</sup>



A map of the Greater Paris Metropolis (Métropole du Grand Paris) and its 131 communes

## Regional government

The Region of Île de France, including Paris and its surrounding communities, is governed by the Regional Council, which has its headquarters in the 7th arrondissement of Paris. It is composed of 209 members representing the different communes within the region. On 15 December 2015, a list of candidates of the Union of the Right, a coalition of centrist and right-wing parties, led by Valérie Pécresse, narrowly won the regional election, defeating a coalition of Socialists and ecologists. The Socialists had governed the region for seventeen years. The regional council has 121 members from the Union of the Right, 66 from the Union of the Left and 22 from the extreme right National Front.<sup>[119]</sup>

## National government



The Élysée Palace, residence of the French President

As the capital of France, Paris is the seat of France's national government. For the executive, the two chief officers each have their own official residences, which also serve as their offices. The President of the French Republic resides at the Élysée Palace in the 8th arrondissement,<sup>[120]</sup> while the Prime Minister's seat is at the Hôtel Matignon in the 7th arrondissement.<sup>[121][122]</sup> Government ministries are located in various parts of the city; many are located in the 7th arrondissement, near the Matignon.<sup>[123]</sup>

The two houses of the French Parliament are located on the Left Bank. The upper house, the Senate, meets in the Palais du Luxembourg in the 6th arrondissement, while the more important lower house, the Assemblée Nationale, meets in the Palais Bourbon in the 7th arrondissement. The President of the Senate, the second-highest public official in France (the President of the Republic being the sole superior), resides in the "Petit Luxembourg", a smaller palace annexe to the Palais du Luxembourg.<sup>[124]</sup>

France's highest courts are located in Paris. The Court of Cassation, the highest court in the judicial order, which reviews criminal and civil cases, is located in the Palais de Justice on the Île de la Cité,<sup>[126]</sup> while the Conseil d'État, which provides legal advice to the executive and acts as the highest court in the administrative order, judging litigation against public bodies, is located in the Palais-Royal in the 1st arrondissement.<sup>[127]</sup> The Constitutional Council, an advisory body with ultimate authority on the constitutionality of laws and government decrees, also meets in the Montpensier wing of the Palais Royal.<sup>[128]</sup>



The Palais-Royal, residence of the Conseil d'État

Paris and its region host the headquarters of several international organisations including UNESCO, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Chamber of Commerce, the Paris Club, the European Space Agency, the International Energy Agency, the *Organisation internationale de la Francophonie*, the European Union Institute for Security Studies, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, the International Exhibition Bureau, and the International Federation for Human Rights.

Following the motto "Only Paris is worthy of Rome; only Rome is worthy of Paris";<sup>[129]</sup> the only sister city of Paris is Rome, although Paris has partnership agreements with many other cities around the world.<sup>[129]</sup>

## Police force

The security of Paris is mainly the responsibility of the Prefecture of Police of Paris, a subdivision of the Ministry of the Interior. It supervises the units of the National Police who patrol the city and the three neighbouring departments. It is also responsible for providing emergency services, including the Paris Fire Brigade. Its headquarters is on Place Louis Lépine on the Île de la Cité.<sup>[130]</sup>

There are 30,200 officers under the prefecture, and a fleet of more than 6,000 vehicles, including police cars, motorcycles, fire trucks, boats and helicopters. In addition to traditional police duties, the local police monitors the number of discount sales held by large stores (no more than two a year are allowed) and verify that during summer holidays, at least one bakery is open in every neighbourhood.<sup>[130]</sup> The national police has its own special unit for riot control and crowd control and security of public buildings, called the Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité (CRS), a unit formed in 1944 right after the liberation of France. Vans of CRS agents are frequently seen in the centre of the city when there are demonstrations and public events.

The police are supported by the National Gendarmerie, a branch of the French Armed Forces, though their police operations now are supervised by the Ministry of the Interior. The traditional kepis of the gendarmes were replaced in 2002 with caps, and the force modernised, though they still wear kepis for ceremonial occasions.<sup>[131]</sup>

Crime in Paris is similar to that in most large cities. Violent crime is relatively rare in the city centre. Political violence is uncommon, though very large demonstrations may occur in Paris and other French cities simultaneously. These demonstrations, usually managed by a strong police presence, can turn confrontational and escalate into violence.<sup>[132]</sup>

Cityscape



Panorama of Paris as seen from the Eiffel Tower in a full 360-degree view (river flowing from north-east to south-west, right to left)

Urbanism and architecture

Most French rulers since the Middle Ages made a point of leaving their mark on a city that, contrary to many other of the world's capitals, has never been destroyed by catastrophe or war. In modernising its infrastructure through the centuries, Paris has preserved even its earliest history in its street map.<sup>[133]</sup> At its origin, before the Middle Ages, the city was composed around several islands and sandbanks in a bend of the Seine; of those, two remain today: the Île Saint-Louis and the Île de la Cité. A third one is the 1827 artificially created Île aux Cygnes.

Modern Paris owes much of its downtown plan and architectural harmony to Napoleon III and his Prefect of the Seine, Baron Haussmann. Between 1853 and 1870 they rebuilt the city centre, created the wide downtown boulevards and squares where the boulevards intersected, imposed standard facades along the boulevards, and required that the facades be built of the distinctive cream-grey "Paris stone". They also built the major parks around the city centre.<sup>[134]</sup> The high residential population of its city centre also makes it much different from most other western major cities.<sup>[135]</sup>

Paris' urbanism laws have been under strict control since the early 17th century,<sup>[136]</sup> particularly where street-front alignment, building height and building distribution is concerned. In recent developments, a 1974–2010 building height limitation of 37 metres (121 ft) was raised to 50 m (160 ft) in central areas and 180 metres (590 ft) in some of Paris' peripheral quarters, yet for some of the city's more central quarters, even older building-height laws still remain in effect.<sup>[136]</sup> The 210 metres (690 ft) Tour Montparnasse was both Paris's and France's tallest building until 1973,<sup>[137]</sup> but this record has been held by the La Défense quarter Tour First tower in Courbevoie since its 2011 construction.

Parisian examples of European architecture date back more than a millennium, including the Romanesque church of the Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés (1014–1163), the early Gothic Architecture of the Basilica of Saint-Denis (1144), the Notre Dame Cathedral (1163–1345), the Flamboyant Gothic of Saint Chapelle (1239–1248), the Baroque churches of Saint-Paul-Saint-Louis (1627–1641) and Les Invalides (1670–1708). The 19th century produced the neoclassical church of La Madeleine (1808–1842), the Palais Garnier serving as an opera house (1875), the neo-Byzantine Basilica of Sacré-Cœur (1875–1919), as well as the exuberant *Belle Époque* modernism of the Eiffel Tower (1889). Striking examples of 20th-century architecture include the Centre Georges Pompidou by Richard Rogers and Renzo Piano (1977), the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie by various architects (1986), the Arab World Institute by Jean Nouvel (1987), the Louvre Pyramid by I. M. Pei (1989) and the Opéra Bastille by Carlos Ott (1989). Contemporary architecture includes the Musée du quai Branly – Jacques Chirac by Jean Nouvel (2006), the contemporary art museum of the Louis Vuitton Foundation by Frank Gehry (2014)<sup>[138]</sup> and the new Tribunal de grande instance de Paris by Renzo Piano (2018).

Paris' 18 Current National Assembly Representatives		
Constituency	Member <sup>[125]</sup>	Party
Paris' 1st constituency	<u>Sylvain Maillard</u>	<u>La République En Marche!</u>
Paris' 2nd constituency	<u>Gilles Le Gendre</u>	<u>La République En Marche!</u>
Paris' 3rd constituency	<u>Stanislas Guerini</u>	<u>La République En Marche!</u>
Paris' 4th constituency	<u>Brigitte Kuster</u>	<u>The Republicans</u>
Paris' 5th constituency	<u>Benjamin Griveaux</u>	<u>La République En Marche!</u>
Paris' 6th constituency	<u>Pierre Person</u>	<u>La République En Marche!</u>
Paris' 7th constituency	<u>Pacôme Rupin</u>	<u>La République En Marche!</u>
Paris' 8th constituency	<u>Laetitia Avia</u>	<u>La République En Marche!</u>
Paris' 9th constituency	<u>Buon Tan</u>	<u>La République En Marche!</u>
Paris' 10th constituency	<u>Anne-Christine Lang</u>	<u>La République En Marche!</u>
Paris' 11th constituency	<u>Marielle de Sarnez</u>	<u>MoDem</u>
Paris' 12th constituency	<u>Olivia Grégoire</u>	<u>La République En Marche!</u>
Paris' 13th constituency	<u>Hugues Renson</u>	<u>La République En Marche!</u>
Paris' 14th constituency	<u>Claude Goasguen</u>	<u>The Republicans</u>
Paris' 15th constituency	<u>George Pau-Langevin</u>	<u>Socialist Party</u>
Paris' 16th constituency	<u>Mounir Mahjoubi</u>	<u>La République En Marche!</u>
Paris' 17th constituency	<u>Danièle Obono</u>	<u>La France Insoumise</u>
Paris' 18th constituency	<u>Pierre-Yves Bournazel</u>	<u>The Republicans</u>



Police (Gendarmerie) motorcyclists in Paris



## Housing

The most expensive residential streets in Paris in 2018 by average price per square meter were Avenue Montaigne (8th arrondissement), at 22,372 Euros per square meter; Place Dauphine (1st arrondissement; 20,373 euros) and Rue de Furstemberg (6th arrondissement) at 18,839 Euros per square meter.<sup>[139]</sup> The total number of residences in the City of Paris in 2011 was 1,356,074, up from a former high of 1,334,815 in 2006. Among these, 1,165,541 (85.9 percent) were main residences, 91,835 (6.8 percent) were secondary residences, and the remaining 7.3 percent were empty (down from 9.2 percent in 2006).<sup>[140]</sup>



Rue de Rivoli



Place des Vosges

Sixty-two percent of its buildings date from 1949 and before, 20 percent were built between 1949 and 1974, and only 18 percent of the buildings remaining were built after that date.<sup>[141]</sup> Two-thirds of the city's 1.3 million residences are studio and two-room apartments. Paris averages 1.9 people per residence, a number that has remained constant since the 1980s, but it is much less than Île-de-France's 2.33 person-per-residence average. Only 33 percent of principal residence Parisians own their habitation (against 47 percent for the entire Île-de-France): the major part of the city's population is a rent-paying one.<sup>[141]</sup> Social or public housing represented 19.9 percent of the city's total residences in 2017. Its distribution varies widely throughout the city, from 2.6 percent of the housing in the wealthy 7th arrondissement, to 24 percent in the 20th arrondissement, 26 percent in the 14th arrondissement and 39.9 percent in the 19th arrondissement, on the poorer southwest and northern edges of the city.<sup>[142]</sup>

On the night of February 8–9, 2019, during a period of cold weather, a Paris NGO conducted its annual citywide count of homeless persons. They counted 3,641 homeless persons in Paris, of whom twelve percent were women. More than half had been homeless for more than a year. 2,885 were living in the

streets or parks, 298 in train and metro stations, and 756 in other forms of temporary shelter. This was an increase of 588 persons since 2018.<sup>[143]</sup>

## Paris and its suburbs

Aside from the 20th-century addition of the Bois de Boulogne, the Bois de Vincennes and the Paris heliport, Paris' administrative limits have remained unchanged since 1860. A greater administrative Seine department had been governing Paris and its suburbs since its creation in 1790, but the rising suburban population had made it difficult to maintain as a unique entity. This problem was 'resolved' when its parent "District de la région parisienne" ('district of the Paris region') was reorganised into several new departments from 1968: Paris became a department in itself, and the administration of its suburbs was divided between the three new departments surrounding it. The district of the Paris region was renamed "Île-de-France" in 1977, but this abbreviated "Paris region" name is still commonly used today to describe the Île-de-France, and as a vague reference to the entire Paris agglomeration.<sup>[144]</sup> Long-intended measures to unite Paris with its suburbs began on 1 January 2016, when the Métropole du Grand Paris came into existence.<sup>[115]</sup>

Paris' disconnect with its suburbs, its lack of suburban transportation, in particular, became all too apparent with the Paris agglomeration's growth. Paul Delouvrier promised to resolve the Paris-suburbs *mésentente* when he became head of the Paris region in 1961:<sup>[145]</sup> two of his most ambitious projects for the Region were the construction of five suburban "villes nouvelles" ("new cities")<sup>[146]</sup> and the RER commuter train network.<sup>[147]</sup> Many other suburban residential districts (*grands ensembles*) were built between the 1960s and 1970s to provide a low-cost solution for a rapidly expanding population.<sup>[148]</sup> These districts were socially mixed at first,<sup>[149]</sup> but few residents actually owned their homes (the growing economy made these accessible to the middle classes only from the 1970s).<sup>[150]</sup> Their poor construction quality and their haphazard insertion into existing urban growth contributed to their desertion by those able to move elsewhere and their repopulation by those with more limited possibilities.<sup>[150]</sup>

These areas, *quartiers sensibles* ("sensitive quarters"), are in northern and eastern Paris, namely around its Goutte d'Or and Belleville neighbourhoods. To the north of the city, they are grouped mainly in the Seine-Saint-Denis department, and to a lesser extreme to the east in the Val-d'Oise department. Other difficult areas are located in the Seine valley, in Évrety Corbeil-Essonnes (Essonne), in Mureaux, Mantes-la-Jolie (Yvelines), and scattered among social housing districts created by Delouvrier's 1961 "ville nouvelle" political initiative.<sup>[151]</sup>

The Paris agglomeration's urban sociology is basically that of 19th-century Paris: its fortunated classes are situated in its west and southwest, and its middle-to-lower classes are in its north and east. The remaining areas are mostly middle-class citizenry dotted with islands of fortunated populations located there due to reasons of historical importance, namely Saint-Maur-des-Fossés to the east and Enghien-les-Bains to the north of Paris.<sup>[152]</sup>



Camille Pissarro, *Boulevard Montmartre*, 1897, Hermitage Museum



Paris and its suburbs, as seen from the Spot Satellite



Paris skyline, 2014



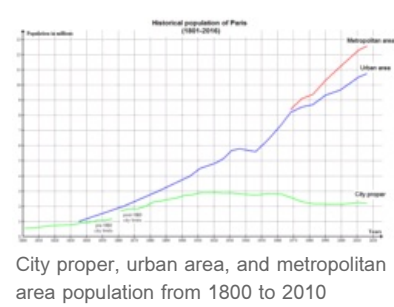
West of Paris seen from Tour Montparnasse in 2019



Demographics

The official estimated population of the City of Paris was 2,206,488 as of 1 January 2019, according to the INSEE, the official French statistical agency. This is a decline of 59,648 from 2015, close to the total population of the 5th arrondissement.<sup>[155]</sup> Despite the drop, Paris remains the most densely-populated city in Europe, with 252 residents per hectare, not counting parks.<sup>[155]</sup> This drop was attributed partly to a lower birth rate, to the departure of middle-class residents. and partly to the possible loss of housing in the city due to short-term rentals for tourism.<sup>[156][157]</sup>

Paris is the fifth largest municipality in the European Union, following London, Berlin, Madrid and Rome. Eurostat, the statistical agency of the EU, places Paris (6.5 million people) second behind London (8 million) and ahead of Berlin (3.5 million), based on the 2012 populations of what Eurostat calls "urban audit core cities".<sup>[158]</sup>



The population of Paris today is lower than its historical peak of 2.9 million in 1921. The principal reasons were a significant decline in household size, and a dramatic migration of residents to the suburbs between 1962 and 1975. Factors in the migration included de-industrialisation, high rent, the gentrification of many inner quarters, the transformation of living space into offices, and greater affluence among working families. The city's population loss came to a temporary halt at the beginning of the 21st century; the population estimate of July 2004 showed a population increase for the first time since 1954, and the population reached 2,234,000 by 2009, before declining again

slightly in 2017.<sup>[159]</sup> It declined again in 2018.

Paris is the core of a built-up area that extends well beyond its limits: commonly referred to as the *agglomération Parisienne*, and statistically as a *unité urbaine* (a measure of urban area), the Paris agglomeration's 2013 population of 10,601,122 made it the largest urban area in the European Union.<sup>[160]</sup> City-influenced commuter activity reaches well beyond even this in a statistical *aire urbaine* de Paris ("urban area", but a statistical method comparable to a metropolitan area<sup>[161]</sup>), that had a 2013 population of 12,405,426,<sup>[162]</sup> a number one-fifth the population of France,<sup>[163]</sup> and the largest metropolitan area in the Eurozone.

According to Eurostat, the EU statistical agency, in 2012 the Commune of Paris was the most densely populated city in the European Union, with 21,616 people per square kilometre within the city limits (the NUTS-3 statistical area), ahead of Inner London West, which had 10,374 people per square kilometre. According to the same census, three departments bordering Paris, Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis and Val-de-Marne, had population densities of over 10,000 people per square kilometre, ranking among the 10 most densely populated areas of the EU.<sup>[164]</sup>

Migration

According to the 2012 French census, 586,163 residents of the City of Paris, or 26.2 percent, and 2,782,834 residents of the Paris Region (Île-de-France), or 23.4 percent, were born outside of metropolitan France (the last figure up from 22.4% at the 2007 census).<sup>[153]</sup> 26,700 of these in the City of Paris and 210,159 in the Paris Region were people born in Overseas France (more than two-thirds of whom in the French West Indies) and are therefore not counted as immigrants since they were legally French citizens at birth.<sup>[153]</sup>

A further 103,648 in the City of Paris and in 412,114 in the Paris Region were born in foreign countries with French citizenship at birth.<sup>[153]</sup> This concerns in particular the many Christians and Jews from North Africa who moved to France and Paris after the times of independence and are not counted as immigrants due to their being born French citizens. The remaining group, people born in foreign countries with no French citizenship at birth, are those defined as immigrants under French law. According to the 2012 census, 135,853 residents of the City of Paris were immigrants from Europe, 112,369 were immigrants from the Maghreb, 70,852 from sub-Saharan Africa and Egypt, 5,059 from Turkey, 91,297 from Asia (outside Turkey), 38,858 from the Americas, and 1,365 from the South Pacific.<sup>[165]</sup> Note that the immigrants from the Americas and the South Pacific in Paris are vastly outnumbered by migrants from French overseas regions and territories located in these regions of the world.<sup>[153]</sup>

In the Paris Region, 590,504 residents were immigrants from Europe, 627,078 were immigrants from the Maghreb, 435,339 from sub-Saharan Africa and Egypt, 69,338 from Turkey, 322,330 from Asia (outside Turkey), 113,363 from the Americas, and 2,261 from the South Pacific.<sup>[166]</sup> These last two groups of immigrants are again vastly outnumbered by migrants from French overseas regions and territories located in the Americas and the South Pacific.<sup>[153]</sup>

In 2012, there were 8,810 British citizens and 10,019 United States citizens living in the City of Paris (Ville de Paris) and 20,466 British citizens and 16,408 United States citizens living in the entire Paris Region (Île-de-France).<sup>[167][168]</sup>

2015 Census Paris Region <sup>[153][154]</sup>	
Country/territory of birth	Population
<span><span></span></span> Metropolitan France	9,165,570
<span><span></span></span> Algeria	310,019
<span><span></span></span> Portugal	243,490
<span><span></span></span> Morocco	241,403
<span><span></span></span> Tunisia	117,161
<span><span></span></span> Guadeloupe	80,062
<span><span></span></span> Martinique	77,300
<span><span></span></span> Turkey	69,835
<span><span></span></span> China	67,540
<span><span></span></span> Mali	60,438
<span><span></span></span> Italy	56,692
<span><span></span></span> Côte d'Ivoire	55,022
<span><span></span></span> Senegal	52,758
<span><span></span></span> Romania	49,124
<span><span></span></span> Democratic Republic of Congo	47,091
<span><span></span></span> Spain	47,058
Other countries/territories	
<span><span></span></span> Sri Lanka	42,016
<span><span></span></span> Cameroon	41,749
<span><span></span></span> Poland	38,550
<span><span></span></span> Republic of the Congo	36,354
<span><span></span></span> Haiti	35,855
<span><span></span></span> Vietnam	35,139
<span><span></span></span> Cambodia	31,258
<span><span></span></span> Réunion	28,869
<span><span></span></span> India	26,507
<span><span></span></span> Serbia	26,119
<span><span></span></span> Germany	21,620
<span><span></span></span> Lebanon	20,375
<span><span></span></span> Mauritius	19,506
<span><span></span></span> Madagascar	19,281
<span><span></span></span> Pakistan	18,801
<span><span></span></span> United Kingdom	18,209
<span><span></span></span> Russia	18,022
<span><span></span></span> United States	17,548
<span><span></span></span> Other countries and territories	846,914

Religion

French census data does not contain information about religious affiliation.<sup>[169]</sup> According to a 2011 survey by the IFOP, a French public opinion research organisation, 61 percent of residents of the Paris Region (Île-de-France) identified themselves as Roman Catholic, though just 15 percent said they were practising Catholics, while 46 percent were non-practicing. In the same survey, 7 percent of residents identified themselves as Muslims, 4 percent as Protestants, 2 percent as Jewish, and 25 percent as without religion.<sup>[170]</sup>

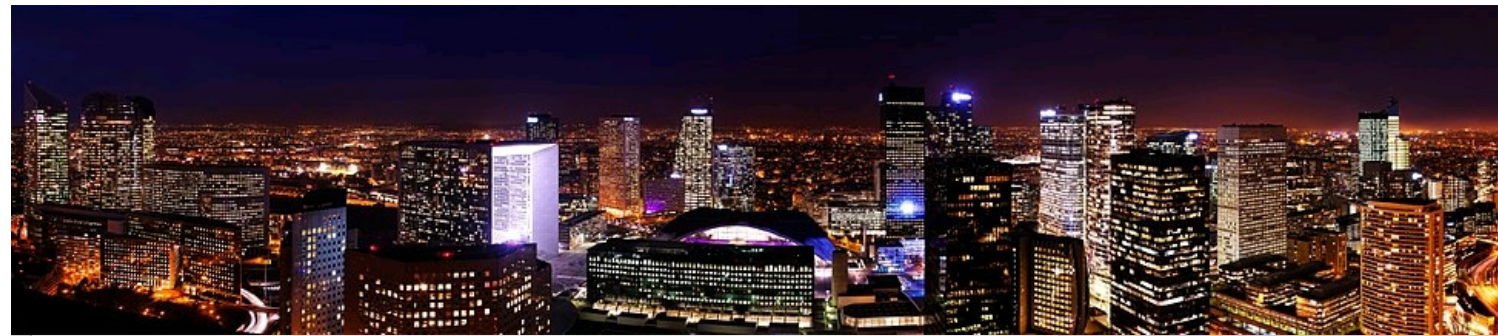
According to the INSEE, between 4 and 5 million French residents were born or had at least one parent born in a predominantly Muslim country, particularly Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. An IFOP survey in 2008 reported that, of immigrants from these predominantly Muslim countries, 25 percent went to the mosque regularly; 41 percent practised the religion, and 34 percent were believers but did not practice the religion.<sup>[171][172]</sup> In 2012 and 2013, it was estimated that there were almost 500,000 Muslims in the City of Paris, 1.5 million Muslims in the Île-de-France region, and 4 to 5 million Muslims in France.<sup>[173][174]</sup>

The Jewish population of the Paris Region was estimated in 2014 to be 282,000, the largest concentration of Jews in the world outside of Israel and the United States.<sup>[175]</sup>

International organisations

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has had its headquarters in Paris since November 1958. Paris is also the home of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).<sup>[176]</sup> Paris hosts the headquarters of the European Space Agency, the International Energy Agency, European Securities and Markets Authority and, as of 2019, the European Banking Authority.

Economy



La Défense, the largest dedicated business district in Europe<sup>[177]</sup>

The economy of the City of Paris is based largely on services and commerce; of the 390,480 enterprises in the city, 80.6 percent are engaged in commerce, transportation, and diverse services, 6.5 percent in construction, and just 3.8 percent in industry.<sup>[178]</sup> The story is similar in the Paris Region (Île-de-France): 76.7 percent of enterprises are engaged in commerce and services, and 3.4 percent in industry.<sup>[179]</sup>

At the 2012 census, 59.5% of jobs in the Paris Region were in market services (12.0% in wholesale and retail trade, 9.7% in professional, scientific, and technical services, 6.5% in information and communication, 6.5% in transportation and warehousing, 5.9% in finance and insurance, 5.8% in administrative and support services, 4.6% in accommodation and food services, and 8.5% in various other market services), 26.9% in non-market services (10.4% in human health and social work activities, 9.6% in public administration and defence, and 6.9% in education), 8.2% in manufacturing and utilities (6.6% in manufacturing and 1.5% in utilities), 5.2% in construction, and 0.2% in agriculture.<sup>[180][181]</sup>

The Paris Region had 5.4 million salaried employees in 2010, of whom 2.2 million were concentrated in 39 *pôles d'emplois* or business districts. The largest of these, in terms of number of employees, is known in French as the QCA, or *quartier central des affaires*; it is in the western part of the City of Paris, in the 2nd, 8th, 9th, 16th, and 18th arrondissements. In 2010, it was the workplace of 500,000 salaried employees, about 30 percent of the salaried employees in Paris and 10 percent of those in the Île-de-France. The largest sectors of activity in the central business district were finance and insurance (16 percent of employees in the district) and business services (15 percent). The district also includes a large concentration of department stores, shopping areas, hotels and restaurants, as well as government offices and ministries.<sup>[182]</sup>

The second-largest business district in terms of employment is La Défense, just west of the city, where many companies installed their offices in the 1990s. In 2010, it was the workplace of 144,600 employees, of whom 38 percent worked in finance and insurance, 16 percent in business support services. Two other important districts, Neuilly-sur-Seine and Levallois-Perret, are extensions of the Paris business district and of La



The Roman Catholic Basilique du Sacré-Cœur



St-Gervais-et-St-Protais in Le Marais

Top companies with world headquarters in the Paris Region for 2018 (ranked by revenues) with Region and World ranks

Paris	corporation	World
1	AXA	27
2	Total S.A.	28
3	BNP Paribas	44
4	Carrefour	68
5	Crédit Agricole	82
6	EDF	94
7	Engie	104
8	Peugeot	108
9	Société Générale	121
10	Renault	134

Source: Fortune Global 500 (2018)

Défense. Another district, including Boulogne-Billancourt, Issy-les-Moulineaux and the southern part of the 15th arrondissement, is a centre of activity for the media and information technology.<sup>[182]</sup>

The top ten French companies listed in the Fortune Global 500 for 2018 all have their headquarters in the Paris Region; six in the central business district of the City of Paris; and four close to the city in the Hauts-de-Seine Department, three in La Défense and one in Boulogne-Billancourt. Some companies, like Société Générale, have offices in both Paris and La Défense.

The Paris Region is France's leading region for economic activity, with a GDP of €681 billion (~US\$850 billion) and €56,000 (~US\$70,000) per capita.<sup>[3]</sup> In 2011, its GDP ranked second among the regions of Europe and its per-capita GDP was the 4th highest in Europe.<sup>[183][184]</sup> While the Paris region's population accounted for 18.8 percent of metropolitan France in 2011,<sup>[185]</sup> the Paris region's GDP accounted for 30 percent of metropolitan France's GDP.<sup>[186]</sup>

The Paris Region economy has gradually shifted from industry to high-value-added service industries (finance, IT services) and high-tech manufacturing (electronics, optics, aerospace, etc.).<sup>[187]</sup> The Paris region's most intense economic activity through the central Hauts-de-Seine department and suburban La Défense business district places Paris' economic centre to the west of the city, in a triangle between the *Opéra Garnier*, *La Défense* and the *Val de Seine*.<sup>[187]</sup> While the Paris economy is dominated by services, and employment in manufacturing sector has declined sharply, the region remains an important manufacturing centre, particularly for aeronautics, automobiles, and "eco" industries.<sup>[187]</sup>

In the 2017 worldwide cost of living survey by the Economist Intelligence Unit, based on a survey made in September 2016, Paris ranked as the seventh most expensive city in the world, and the second most expensive in Europe, after Zurich.<sup>[188]</sup>

In 2018, Paris was the most expensive city in the world with Singapore and Hong Kong.<sup>[189]</sup>

Station F is a business incubator for startups, located in 13th arrondissement of Paris. Noted as the world's largest startup facility.<sup>[190]</sup>

## Employment

According to 2015 INSEE figures, 68,3 percent of employees in the City of Paris work in commerce, transportation, and services; 24.5 percent in public administration, health and social services; 4.1 percent in industry, and 0.1 percent in agriculture.<sup>[191]</sup>

The majority of Paris' salaried employees fill 370,000 businesses services jobs, concentrated in the north-western 8th, 16th and 17th arrondissements.<sup>[192]</sup> Paris' financial service companies are concentrated in the central-western 8th and 9th arrondissement banking and insurance district.<sup>[192]</sup> Paris' department store district in the 1st, 6th, 8th and 9th arrondissements employ ten percent of mostly female Paris workers, with 100,000 of these registered in the retail trade.<sup>[192]</sup> Fourteen percent of Parisians work in hotels and restaurants and other services to individuals.<sup>[192]</sup> Nineteen percent of Paris employees work for the State in either in administration or education. The majority of Paris' healthcare and social workers work at the hospitals and social housing concentrated in the peripheral 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th and 20th arrondissements.<sup>[192]</sup> Outside Paris, the western Hauts-de-Seine department La Défense district specialising in finance, insurance and scientific research district, employs 144,600,<sup>[187]</sup> and the north-eastern Seine-Saint-Denis audiovisual sector has 200 media firms and 10 major film studios.<sup>[187]</sup>

Paris' manufacturing is mostly focused in its suburbs, and the city itself has only around 75,000 manufacturing workers, most of which are in the textile, clothing, leather goods, and shoe trades.<sup>[187]</sup> Paris region manufacturing specialises in transportation, mainly automobiles, aircraft and trains, but this is in a sharp decline: Paris proper manufacturing jobs dropped by 64 percent between 1990 and 2010, and the Paris region lost 48 percent during the same period. Most of this is due to companies relocating outside the Paris region. The Paris region's 800 aerospace companies employed 100,000.<sup>[187]</sup> Four hundred automobile industry companies employ another 100,000 workers: many of these are centred in the Yvelines department around the Renault and PSA-Citroen plants (this department alone employs 33,000),<sup>[187]</sup> but the industry as a whole suffered a major loss with the 2014 closing of a major Aulnay-sous-Bois Citroen assembly plant.<sup>[187]</sup>

The southern Essonne department specialises in science and technology,<sup>[187]</sup> and the south-eastern Val-de-Marne, with its wholesale Rungis food market, specialises in food processing and beverages.<sup>[187]</sup> The Paris region's manufacturing decline is quickly being replaced by eco-industries: these employ about 100,000 workers.<sup>[187]</sup> In 2011, while only 56,927 construction workers worked in Paris itself,<sup>[193]</sup> its metropolitan area employed 246,639,<sup>[191]</sup> in an activity centred largely around the Seine-Saint-Denis (41,378)<sup>[194]</sup> and Hauts-de-Seine (37,303)<sup>[195]</sup> departments and the new business-park centres appearing there.

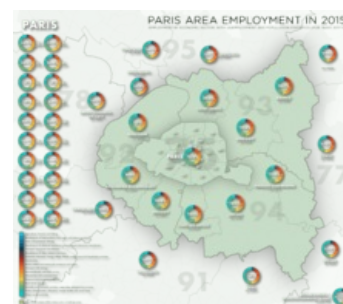
## Unemployment

Paris' 2015 at-census unemployment rate was 12.2%,<sup>[191]</sup> and in the first trimester of 2018, its ILO-criteria unemployment rate was 7.1 percent. The provisional unemployment rate in the whole Paris Region was higher: 8.0 percent, and considerably higher in some suburbs, notably the Department of Seine-Saint-Denis to the east (11.8 percent) and the Val-d'Oise to the north (8.2 percent).<sup>[196]</sup>

## Incomes



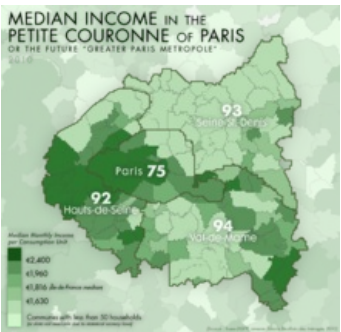
The Eiffel Tower and the La Défense district



Employment by economic sector in the Paris area (petite couronne), with population and unemployment figures (2015)



The average net household income (after social, pension and health insurance contributions) in Paris was €36,085 for 2011.<sup>[197]</sup> It ranged from €22,095 in the 19th arrondissement<sup>[198]</sup> to €82,449 in the 7th arrondissement.<sup>[199]</sup> The median taxable income for 2011 was around €25,000 in Paris and €22,200 for *Île-de-France*.<sup>[200]</sup> Generally speaking, incomes are higher in the Western part of the city and in the western suburbs than in the northern and eastern parts of the urban area.<sup>[201]</sup> Unemployment was estimated at 8.2 percent in the City of Paris and 8.8 percent in the *Île-de-France* region in the first trimester of 2015. It ranged from 7.6 percent in the wealthy Essonne department to 13.1 percent in the Seine-Saint-Denis department, where many recent immigrants live.<sup>[202]</sup>



Median income in Paris and its nearest departments

While Paris has some of the richest neighbourhoods in France, it also has some of the poorest, mostly on the eastern side of the city. In 2012, 14 percent of households in the city earned less than €977 per month, the official poverty line. Twenty-five percent of residents in the 19th arrondissement lived below the poverty line; 24 percent in the 18th, 22 percent in the 20th and 18 percent in the 10th. In the city's wealthiest neighbourhood, the 7th arrondissement, 7 percent lived below the poverty line; 8 percent in the 6th arrondissement; and 9 percent in the 16th arrondissement.<sup>[203]</sup>

## Tourism



Tourists from around the world make the Louvre the most-visited art museum in the world.

Greater Paris, comprising Paris and its three surrounding departments, received 24.5 million visitors in 2018, measured by hotel arrivals. These included 11.2 million French visitors. Of foreign visitors, the greatest number came from the United States (2.4 million), Great Britain (1.2 million), Germany (918 thousand) and China (799 thousand).<sup>[204]</sup>

In 2018, measured by the MasterCard Global Cities Destination Index, Paris was the second-busiest airline destination in the world, with 19.10 million visitors, behind Bangkok (22.78 million) but ahead of London (19.09 million).<sup>[205]</sup> According to the Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau, 393,008 workers in Greater Paris, or 12.4% of the total workforce, are engaged in tourism-related sectors such as hotels, catering, transport, and leisure.<sup>[206]</sup>

### Monuments and attractions

The city's top tourist attraction was the Notre Dame Cathedral, which welcomed an estimated 12,000,000 visitors in 2018. Second was the *Basilique du Sacré-Cœur* on Montmartre, with an estimated 11 million visitors. This was followed by the Louvre Museum (10.1 million visitors); Centre Pompidou (3.5 million visitors); Musée d'Orsay (3.3 million); The National Museum of Natural History, France (2.4 million visitors); The Chapel of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal (2 million visitors); the *Arc de Triomphe* (1.7 million visitors) and *Sainte-Chapelle* (1.3 million visitors).<sup>[207]</sup>



Passage Jouffroy

The centre of Paris contains the most visited monuments in the city, including the Notre Dame Cathedral and the Louvre as well as the *Sainte-Chapelle*; Les Invalides, where the tomb of Napoleon is located, and the *Eiffel Tower* are located on the Left Bank south-west of the centre. The *Panthéon* and the *Catacombs of Paris* are also located on the Left Bank of the Seine. The banks of the Seine from the Pont de Sully to the Pont d'Iéna have been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1991.<sup>[208]</sup>

### Paris, Banks of the Seine

#### UNESCO World Heritage Site

Criteria	Cultural: i, ii, iv
Reference	600 ( <a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/600">http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/600</a> )
Inscription	1991 (15th Session)
Area	365 ha

Other landmarks are laid out east to west along the historical axis of Paris, which runs from the Louvre through the *Tuileries Garden*, the *Luxor Column* in the *Place de la Concorde*, and the *Arc de Triomphe*, to the *Grande Arche* of La Défense.



The Axe historique, pictured here from Concorde to Grande Arche of La Défense

Several other much-visited landmarks are located in the suburbs of the city; the *Basilica of St Denis*, in *Seine-Saint-Denis*, is the birthplace of the Gothic style of architecture and the royal necropolis of French kings and queens.<sup>[209]</sup> The Paris region hosts three other UNESCO Heritage sites: the *Palace of Versailles* in the west,<sup>[210]</sup> the *Palace of Fontainebleau* in the south,<sup>[211]</sup> and the medieval fairs site of *Provins* in the east.<sup>[212]</sup> In the Paris region, *Disneyland Paris*, in *Marne-la-Vallée*, 32 kilometres (20 miles) east of the centre of Paris, received 9.66 million visitors in 2017.<sup>[213]</sup>

### Hotels

In 2017 Greater Paris had 2,020 hotels, including 85 five-star hotels, with a total of 119,000 rooms.<sup>[214]</sup> Paris has long been famous for its grand hotels. The *Hotel Meurice*, opened for British travellers in 1817, was one of the first luxury hotels in Paris.<sup>[215]</sup> The arrival of the railways and the *Paris Exposition* of 1855 brought the first flood of tourists and the first modern grand hotels; the *Hôtel du Louvre* (now an antiques marketplace) in 1855; the *Grand Hotel* (now the *InterContinental Paris Le Grand Hotel*) in 1862; and the *Hôtel Continental* in 1878. The *Hôtel Ritz* on *Place Vendôme* opened in 1898, followed by the *Hôtel Crillon* in an 18th-century building on the *Place de la Concorde* in 1909; the *Hotel Bristol* on the *Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré* in 1925; and the *Hotel George V* in 1928.<sup>[216]</sup>

In addition to hotels, in 2017 Greater Paris had 84,000 homes registered with *Airbnb*, which received 2.3 million visitors.<sup>[214]</sup> Under French law, renters of these units must pay the Paris tourism tax. The company paid the city government 7.3 million euros in 2016.<sup>[217]</sup>

## Culture

### Painting and sculpture

For centuries, Paris has attracted artists from around the world, who arrive in the city to educate themselves and to seek inspiration from its vast pool of artistic resources and galleries. As a result, Paris has acquired a reputation as the "City of Art".<sup>[218]</sup> Italian artists were a profound influence on the development of art in Paris in the 16th and 17th centuries, particularly in sculpture and reliefs. Painting and sculpture became the pride of the French monarchy and the French royal family commissioned many Parisian artists to adorn their palaces during the French Baroque and Classicism era. Sculptors such as Girardon, Coysevox and Coustou acquired reputations as the finest artists in the royal court in

17th-century France. Pierre Mignard became the first painter to King Louis XIV during this period. In 1648, the *Académie royale de peinture et de sculpture* (Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture) was established to accommodate for the dramatic interest in art in the capital. This served as France's top art school until 1793.<sup>[219]</sup>



Auguste Renoir, *Bal du moulin de la Galette*, 1876, oil on canvas, 131 cm × 175 cm (52 in × 69 in), Musée d'Orsay

Paris was in its artistic prime in the 19th century and early 20th century, when it had a colony of artists established in the city and in art schools associated with some of the finest painters of the times: Édouard Manet, Claude Monet, Berthe Morisot, Paul Gauguin, Pierre-Auguste Renoir and others. The French Revolution and political and social change in France had a profound influence on art in the capital. Paris was central to the development of Romanticism in art, with painters such as Géricault.<sup>[219]</sup> Impressionism, Art Nouveau, Symbolism, Fauvism, Cubism and Art Deco movements all evolved in Paris.<sup>[219]</sup> In the late 19th century, many artists in the French provinces and worldwide flocked to Paris to exhibit their works in the numerous salons and expositions and make a name for themselves.<sup>[220]</sup> Artists such as Pablo Picasso, Henri Matisse, Vincent van Gogh, Paul Cézanne, Jean Metzinger, Albert Gleizes, Henri Rousseau, Marc Chagall, Amedeo Modigliani and many others became associated with Paris. Picasso, living in Le Bateau-Lavoir in Montmartre, painted his famous *La Famille de Saltimbanques* and *Les Femmes d'Alger* between 1905 and 1907.<sup>[221]</sup> Montmartre and Montparnasse became centres for artistic production.



Pierre Mignard, *Self-portrait*, between 1670 and 1690, oil on canvas, 235 cm × 188 cm (93 in × 74 in), The Louvre

The most prestigious names of French and foreign sculptors, who made their reputation in Paris in the modern era, are Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi (Statue of Liberty – *Liberty Enlightening the World*), Auguste Rodin, Camille Claudel, Antoine Bourdelle, Paul Landowski (statue of *Christ the Redeemer* in Rio de Janeiro) and Aristide Maillol. The Golden Age of the School of Paris ended between the two world wars.

### Photography

The inventor Nicéphore Niépce produced the first permanent photograph on a polished pewter plate in Paris in 1825. In 1839, after the death of Niépce, Louis Daguerre patented the Daguerrotype, which became the most common form of photography until the 1860s.<sup>[219]</sup> The work of Étienne-Jules Marey in the 1880s contributed considerably to the development of modern photography. Photography came to occupy a central role in Parisian Surrealist activity, in the works of Man Ray and Maurice Tabard.<sup>[222][223]</sup> Numerous photographers achieved renown for their photography of Paris, including Eugène Atget, noted for his depictions of street scenes, Robert Doisneau, noted for his playful pictures of people and market scenes (among which *Le baiser de l'hôtel de ville* has become iconic of the romantic vision of Paris), Marcel Bovis, noted for his night scenes, as well as others such as Jacques-Henri Lartigue and Henri Cartier-Bresson.<sup>[219]</sup> Poster art also became an important art form in Paris in the late nineteenth century, through the work of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, Jules Chéret, Eugène Grasset, Adolphe Willette, Pierre Bonnard, Georges de Feure, Henri-Gabriel Ibels, Paul Gavarni and Alphonse Mucha.<sup>[219]</sup>

### Museums

The Louvre was the most visited art museum in the world in 2018, with 10.1 million visitors.<sup>[224]</sup> Its treasures include the *Mona Lisa* (*La Joconde*), the Venus de Milo statue, *Liberty Leading the People*. The second-most visited museum in the city, with 3.5 million visitors, was the Centre Georges Pompidou, also known as Beaubourg, which houses the Musée National d'Art Moderne.<sup>[225]</sup> The third most visited Paris museum, in a building constructed for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1900 as the Orsay railway station, was the Musée d'Orsay, which had 3.3 million visitors in 2018.<sup>[226]</sup> The Orsay displays French art of the 19th century, including major collections of the Impressionists and Post-Impressionists. The Musée de l'Orangerie, near both the Louvre and the Orsay, also exhibits Impressionists and Post-Impressionists, including most of Claude Monet's large *Water Lilies* murals. The Musée national du Moyen Âge, or Cluny Museum, presents Medieval art, including the famous tapestry cycle of *The Lady and the Unicorn*. The Guimet Museum, or *Musée national des arts asiatiques*, has one of the largest collections of Asian art in Europe. There are also notable museums devoted to individual artists, including the Musée Picasso, the Musée Rodin and the Musée national Eugène Delacroix.



The Louvre



Paris hosts one of the largest science museums in Europe, the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie at La Villette. It attracted 2.2 million visitors in 2018.<sup>[227]</sup> The National Museum of Natural History located near the Jardin des plantes attracted two million visitors in 2018.<sup>ref>Paris Tourism Key Figures 2018; Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau</ref></sup>

It is famous for its dinosaur artefacts, mineral collections and its Gallery of Evolution. The military history of France, from the Middle Ages to World War II, is vividly presented by displays at the Musée de l'Armée at Les Invalides, near the tomb of Napoleon. In addition to the national museums, run by the Ministry of Culture, the City of Paris operates 14



Musée du quai Branly

museums, including the Carnavalet Museum on the history of Paris, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, Palais de Tokyo, the House of Victor Hugo, the House of Balzac and the Catacombs of Paris.<sup>[228]</sup>

There are also notable private museums; The Contemporary Art museum of the Louis Vuitton Foundation, designed by architect Frank Gehry, opened in October 2014 in the Bois de Boulogne. It received 1.1 million visitors in 2018.<sup>[229]</sup>



Musée d'Orsay

## Theatre

The largest opera houses of Paris are the 19th-century Opéra Garnier (historical Paris Opéra) and modern Opéra Bastille; the former tends toward the more classic ballets and operas, and the latter provides a mixed repertoire of classic and modern.<sup>[230]</sup> In middle of the 19th century, there were three other active and competing opera houses: the Opéra-Comique (which still exists), Théâtre-Italien and Théâtre Lyrique (which in modern times changed its profile and name to Théâtre de la Ville).<sup>[231]</sup> Philharmonie de Paris, the modern symphonic concert hall of Paris, opened in January 2015. Another musical landmark is the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, where the first performances of Diaghilev's Ballets Russes took place in 1913.

Theatre traditionally has occupied a large place in Parisian culture, and many of its most popular actors today are also stars of French

television. The oldest and most famous Paris theatre is the Comédie-Française, founded in 1680. Run by the Government of France, it performs mostly French classics at the Salle Richelieu in the Palais-Royal at 2 rue de Richelieu, next to the Louvre.<sup>[232]</sup> Other famous theatres include the Odéon-Théâtre de l'Europe, next to the Luxembourg Gardens, also a state institution and theatrical landmark; the Théâtre Mogador, and the Théâtre de la Gaîté-Montparnasse.<sup>[233]</sup>

The music hall and cabaret are famous Paris institutions. The Moulin Rouge was opened in 1889. It was highly visible because of its large red imitation windmill on its roof, and became the birthplace of the dance known as the French Cancan. It helped make famous the singers Mistinguett and Édith Piaf and the painter Toulouse-Lautrec, who made posters for the venue. In 1911, the dance hall Olympia Paris invented the grand staircase as a settling for its shows, competing with its great rival, the Folies Bergère. Its stars in the 1920s included the American singer and dancer Josephine Baker. Later, Olympia Paris presented Dalida, Edith Piaf, Marlene Dietrich, Miles Davis, Judy Garland and the Grateful Dead.

The Casino de Paris presented many famous French singers, including Mistinguett, Maurice Chevalier and Tino Rossi. Other famous Paris music halls include Le Lido, on the Champs-Élysées, opened in 1946; and the Crazy Horse Saloon, featuring strip-tease, dance and magic, opened in 1951. A half dozen music halls exist today in Paris, attended mostly by visitors to the city.<sup>[234]</sup>

## Literature

The first book printed in France, *Epistolae* ("Letters"), by Gasparinus de Bergamo (Gasparino da Barzizza), was published in Paris in 1470 by the press established by Johann Heynlin. Since then, Paris has been the centre of the French publishing industry, the home of some of the world's best-known writers and poets, and the setting for many classic works of French literature. Almost all the books published in Paris in the Middle Ages were in Latin, rather than French. Paris did not become the acknowledged capital of French literature until the 17th century, with authors such as Boileau, Corneille, La Fontaine, Molière, Racine, several coming from the provinces, as well as the foundation of the Académie française.<sup>[235]</sup> In the 18th century, the literary life of Paris revolved around the cafés and salons; it was dominated by Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Pierre de Marivaux and Pierre Beaumarchais.

During the 19th century, Paris was the home and subject for some of France's greatest writers, including Charles Baudelaire, Stéphane Mallarmé, Mérimée, Alfred de Musset, Marcel Proust, Émile Zola, Alexandre Dumas, Gustave Flaubert, Guy de Maupassant and Honoré de Balzac. Victor Hugo's *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* inspired the renovation of its setting, the Notre-Dame de Paris.<sup>[236]</sup> Another of Victor Hugo's works, *Les Misérables*, written while he was in exile outside France during the Second Empire, described the social change and political turmoil in Paris in the early 1830s.<sup>[237]</sup> One of the most popular of all French writers, Jules Verne, worked at the Theatre Lyrique and the Paris stock exchange, while he did research for his stories at the National Library.<sup>[238]</sup>



Victor Hugo

In the 20th century, the Paris literary community was dominated by figures such as Colette, André Gide, François Mauriac, André Malraux, Albert Camus, and, after World War II, by Simone de Beauvoir and Jean-Paul Sartre. Between the wars it was the home of many important expatriate writers, including Ernest Hemingway, Samuel Beckett, and, in the 1970s, Milan Kundera. The winner of the 2014 Nobel Prize in



Literature, Patrick Modiano (who lives in Paris), based most of his literary work on the depiction of the city during World War II and the 1960s–1970s.<sup>[239]</sup>



Jean-Paul Sartre

Paris is a city of books and bookstores. In the 1970s, 80 percent of French-language publishing houses were found in Paris, almost all on the Left Bank in the 5th, 6th and 7th arrondissements. Since that time, because of high prices, some publishers have moved out to the less expensive areas.<sup>[240]</sup> It is also a city of small bookstores. There are about 150 bookstores in the 5th arrondissement alone, plus another 250 book stalls along the Seine. Small Paris bookstores are protected against competition from discount booksellers by French law; books, even e-books, cannot be discounted more than five percent below their publisher's cover price.<sup>[241]</sup>

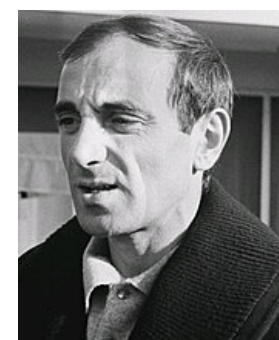
## Music

In the late 12th century, a school of polyphony was established at Notre-Dame. Among the Trouvères of northern France, a group of Parisian aristocrats became known for their poetry and songs. Troubadours, from the south of France, were also popular. During the reign of François I, in the Renaissance era, the lute became popular in the French court. The French royal family and courtiers "disported themselves in masques, ballets, allegorical dances, recitals, and opera and comedy", and a national musical printing house was established.<sup>[219]</sup> In the Baroque-era, noted composers included Jean-Baptiste Lully, Jean-Philippe Rameau, and François Couperin.<sup>[219]</sup> The *Conservatoire de Musique de Paris* was founded in 1795.<sup>[242]</sup> By 1870, Paris had become an important centre for symphony, ballet and operatic music.

Romantic-era composers (in Paris) include Hector Berlioz (*La Symphonie fantastique*), Charles Gounod (*Faust*), Camille Saint-Saëns (*Samson et Delilah*), Léo Delibes (*Lakmé*) and Jules Massenet (*Thaïs*), among others.<sup>[219]</sup> Georges Bizet's *Carmen* premiered 3 March 1875. *Carmen* has since become one of the most popular and frequently-performed operas in the classical canon.<sup>[243][244]</sup> Among the Impressionist composers who created new works for piano, orchestra, opera, chamber music and other musical forms, stand in particular, Claude Debussy (*Suite bergamasque*, and its well-known third movement, *Clair de lune*, *La Mer*, *Pelléas et Mélisande*), Erik Satie (*Gymnopédies*, "Je te veux", *Gnossiennes*, *Parade*) and Maurice Ravel (*Miroirs*, *Boléro*, *La valse*, *L'heure espagnole*). Several foreign-born composers, such as Frédéric Chopin (Poland), Franz Liszt (Hungary), Jacques Offenbach (Germany), Niccolò Paganini (Italy), and Igor Stravinsky (Russia), established themselves or made significant contributions both with their works and their influence in Paris.



Olympia, a famous music hall



Charles Aznavour

Bal-musette is a style of French music and dance that first became popular in Paris in the 1870s and 1880s; by 1880 Paris had some 150 dance halls in the working-class neighbourhoods of the city.<sup>[245]</sup> Patrons danced the bourrée to the accompaniment of the cabrette (a bellows-blown bagpipe locally called a "musette") and often the *vielle à roue* (hurdy-gurdy) in the cafés and bars of the city. Parisian and Italian musicians who played the accordion adopted the style and established themselves in Auvergnat bars especially in the 19th arrondissement,<sup>[246]</sup> and the romantic sounds of the accordion has since become one of the musical icons of the city. Paris became a major centre for jazz and still attracts jazz musicians from all around the world to its clubs and cafés.<sup>[247]</sup>

Paris is the spiritual home of gypsy jazz in particular, and many of the Parisian jazzmen who developed in the first half of the 20th century began by playing Bal-musette in the city.<sup>[246]</sup> Django Reinhardt rose to fame in Paris, having moved to the 18th arrondissement in a caravan as a young boy, and performed with violinist Stéphane Grappelli and their Quintette du Hot Club de France in the 1930s and 1940s.<sup>[248]</sup>

Immediately after the War the Saint-Germain-des-Pres quarter and the nearby Saint-Michel quarter became home to many small jazz clubs, mostly found in cellars because of a lack of space; these included the Caveau des Lorientais, the Club Saint-Germain, the Rose Rouge, the Vieux-Colombier, and the most famous, Le Tabou. They introduced Parisians to the music of Claude Luter, Boris Vian, Sydney Bechet, Mezz Mezzrow, and Henri Salvador. Most of the clubs closed by the early 1960s, as musical tastes shifted toward rock and roll.<sup>[249]</sup>

Some of the finest *manouche* musicians in the world are found here playing the cafés of the city at night.<sup>[248]</sup> Some of the more notable jazz venues include the New Morning, Le Sunset, La Choix des Pucés and Bouquet du Nord.<sup>[247][248]</sup> Several yearly festivals take place in Paris, including the Paris Jazz Festival and the rock festival Rock en Seine.<sup>[250]</sup> The Orchestre de Paris was established in 1967.<sup>[251]</sup> On 19 December 2015, Paris and other worldwide fans commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Edith Piaf—a cabaret singer-songwriter and actress who became widely regarded as France's national chanteuse, as well as being one of France's greatest international stars.<sup>[252]</sup> Other singers—of similar style—include Maurice Chevalier, Charles Aznavour, Yves Montand, as well as Charles Trenet.

Paris has a big hip hop scene. This music became popular during the 1980s.<sup>[253]</sup> The presence of a large African and Caribbean community helped to its development, it gave a voice, a political and social status for many minorities.<sup>[254]</sup>

## Cinema

The movie industry was born in Paris when Auguste and Louis Lumière projected the first motion picture for a paying audience at the Grand Café on 28 December 1895.<sup>[255]</sup> Many of Paris' concert/dance halls were transformed into cinemas when the media became popular beginning in the 1930s. Later, most of the largest cinemas were divided into multiple, smaller rooms. Paris' largest cinema room today is in the Grand Rex

theatre with 2,700 seats.<sup>[256]</sup>

Big multiplex cinemas have been built since the 1990s. UGC Ciné Cité Les Halles with 27 screens, MK2 Bibliothèque with 20 screens and UGC Ciné Cité Bercy with 18 screens are among the largest.<sup>[257]</sup>

Parisians tend to share the same movie-going trends as many of the world's global cities, with cinemas primarily dominated by Hollywood-generated film entertainment. French cinema comes a close second, with major directors (*réalisateurs*) such as Claude Lelouch, Jean-Luc Godard, and Luc Besson, and the more slapstick/popular genre with director Claude Zidi as an example. European and Asian films are also widely shown and appreciated.<sup>[258]</sup> On 2 February 2000, Philippe Binant realised the first digital cinema projection in Europe, with the DLP CINEMA technology developed by Texas Instruments, in Paris.<sup>[259]</sup>

## Restaurants and cuisine



Dining room of the Vagenende

Since the late 18th century, Paris has been famous for its restaurants and *haute cuisine*, food meticulously prepared and artfully presented. A luxury restaurant, La Taverne Anglaise, opened in 1786 in the arcades of the Palais-Royal by Antoine Beauvilliers; it featured an elegant dining room, an extensive menu, linen tablecloths, a large wine list and well-trained waiters; it became a model for future Paris restaurants. The restaurant Le Grand Véfour in the Palais-Royal dates from the same period.<sup>[260]</sup> The famous Paris restaurants of the 19th century, including the Café de Paris, the Rocher de Cancale, the Café Anglais, Maison Dorée and the Café Riche, were mostly located near the theatres on the Boulevard des Italiens; they were immortalised in the novels of Balzac and Émile Zola. Several of the best-known restaurants in Paris today appeared during the *Belle Époque*, including Maxim's on Rue Royale, Ledoyen in the gardens of the Champs-Élysées, and the Tour d'Argent on the Quai de la Tournelle.<sup>[261]</sup>

Today, due to Paris' cosmopolitan population, every French regional cuisine and almost every national cuisine in the world can be found there; the city has more than 9,000 restaurants.<sup>[262]</sup> The Michelin Guide has been a standard guide to French restaurants since 1900, awarding its highest award, three stars, to the best restaurants in France. In 2018, of the 27 Michelin three-star restaurants in France, ten are located in Paris. These include both restaurants which serve classical French cuisine, such as L'Ambroisie in the Place des Vosges, and those which serve non-traditional menus, such as L'Astrance, which combines French and Asian cuisines. Several of France's most famous chefs, including Pierre Gagnaire, Alain Ducasse, Yannick Alléno and Alain Passard, have three-star restaurants in Paris.<sup>[263][264]</sup>

In addition to the classical restaurants, Paris has several other kinds of traditional eating places. The café arrived in Paris in the 17th century, when the beverage was first brought from Turkey, and by the 18th century Parisian cafés were centres of the city's political and cultural life. The Café Procope on the Left Bank dates from this period. In the 20th century, the cafés of the Left Bank, especially Café de la Rotonde and Le Dôme Café in Montparnasse and Café de Flore and Les Deux Magots on Boulevard Saint Germain, all still in business, were important meeting places for painters, writers and philosophers.<sup>[261]</sup> A bistro is a type of eating place loosely defined as a neighbourhood restaurant with a modest decor and prices and a regular clientele and a congenial atmosphere. Its name is said to have come in 1814 from the Russian soldiers who occupied the city; "bistro" means "quickly" in Russian, and they wanted their meals served rapidly so they could get back their encampment. Real bistros are increasingly rare in Paris, due to rising costs, competition from cheaper ethnic restaurants, and different eating habits of Parisian diners.<sup>[265]</sup> A brasserie originally was a tavern located next to a brewery, which served beer and food at any hour. Beginning with the Paris Exposition of 1867; it became a popular kind of restaurant which featured beer and other beverages served by young women in the national costume associated with the beverage, particular German costumes for beer. Now brasseries, like cafés, serve food and drinks throughout the day.<sup>[266]</sup>



Les Deux Magots café on Boulevard Saint-Germain

## Fashion

Since the 19th century, Paris has been an international fashion capital, particularly in the domain of haute couture (clothing hand-made to order for private clients).<sup>[267]</sup> It is home to some of the largest fashion houses in the world, including Dior and Chanel, as well as many other well-known and more contemporary fashion designers, such as Karl Lagerfeld, Jean-Paul Gaultier, Yves Saint Laurent, Givenchy, and Christian Lacroix. Paris Fashion Week, held in January and July in the Carrousel du Louvre among other renowned city locations, is one of the top four events on the international fashion calendar. The other fashion capitals of the world, Milan, London, and New York also host fashion weeks.<sup>[268][269]</sup> Moreover, Paris is also the home of the world's largest cosmetics company: L'Oréal as well as three of the top five global makers of luxury fashion accessories: Louis Vuitton, Hermès, and Cartier.<sup>[270]</sup> Most of the major fashion designers have their showrooms along the Avenue Montaigne, between the Champs-Élysées and the Seine.



Magdalena Frackowiak at Paris Fashion Week (Fall 2011)

## Holidays and festivals

Bastille Day, a celebration of the storming of the Bastille in 1789, the biggest festival in the city, is a military parade taking place every year on 14 July on the Champs-Élysées, from the Arc de Triomphe to Place de la Concorde. It includes a flypast over the Champs Élysées by the Patrouille de France, a parade of military units and equipment, and a display of fireworks in the evening, the most spectacular being the one at the Eiffel Tower.<sup>[271]</sup>

Some other yearly festivals are Paris-Plages, a festive event that lasts from mid-July to mid-August when the Right Bank of the Seine is converted into a temporary beach with sand, deck chairs and palm trees;<sup>[271]</sup> Journées du Patrimoine, Fête de la Musique, Techno Parade, Nuit Blanche, Cinéma au clair de lune, Printemps des rues, Festival d'automne, and Fête des jardins. The Carnaval de Paris, one of the oldest festivals



in Paris, dates back to the Middle Ages.

## Education

Paris is the département with the highest proportion of highly educated people. In 2009, around 40 percent of Parisians held a *licence*-level diploma or higher, the highest proportion in France,<sup>[272]</sup> while 13 percent have no diploma, the third-lowest percentage in France. Education in Paris and the Île-de-France region employs approximately 330,000 people, 170,000 of whom are teachers and professors teaching approximately 2.9 million children and students in around 9,000 primary, secondary, and higher education schools and institutions.<sup>[273]</sup>



Republican Guards parading on Bastille Day

The University of Paris, founded in the 12th century, is often called the Sorbonne after one of its original medieval colleges. It was broken up into thirteen autonomous universities in 1970, following the student demonstrations in 1968. Most of the campuses today are in the Latin Quarter where the old university was located, while others are scattered around the city and the suburbs.<sup>[274]</sup>

The Paris region hosts France's highest concentration of the *grandes écoles* – 55 specialised centres of higher-education outside the public university structure. The prestigious public universities are usually considered *grands établissements*. Most of the *grandes écoles* were relocated to the suburbs of Paris in the 1960s and 1970s, in new campuses much larger than the old campuses within the crowded City of Paris, though the École Normale Supérieure has remained on rue d'Ulm in the 5th arrondissement.<sup>[275]</sup> There

are a high number of engineering schools, led by the Paris Institute of Technology which comprises several colleges such as École Polytechnique, École des Mines, AgroParisTech, Télécom Paris, Arts et Métiers, and École des Ponts et Chaussées. There are also many business schools, including HEC, INSEAD, ESSEC, and ESCP Europe. The administrative school such as ENA has been relocated to Strasbourg, the political science school Sciences-Po is still located in Paris' 7th arrondissement and the most prestigious university of economics and finance, Paris-Dauphine, is located in Paris' 16th. The Parisian school of journalism CELSA department of the Paris-Sorbonne University is located in Neuilly-sur-Seine.<sup>[276]</sup> Paris is also home to several of France's most famous high-schools such as Lycée Louis-le-Grand, Lycée Henri-IV, Lycée Janson de Sailly and Lycée Condorcet. The National Institute of Sport and Physical Education, located in the 12th arrondissement, is both a physical education institute and high-level



The Lycée Louis-le-Grand

training centre for elite athletes.

## Libraries

The *Bibliothèque nationale de France* (BnF) operates public libraries in Paris, among them the François Mitterrand Library, Richelieu Library, Louvois, Opéra Library, and Arsenal Library.<sup>[277]</sup> There are three public libraries in the 4th arrondissement. The Forney Library, in the Marais district, is dedicated to the decorative arts; the Arsenal Library occupies a former military building, and has a large collection on French literature; and the Bibliothèque historique de la ville de Paris, also in Le Marais, contains the Paris historical research service. The Sainte-Geneviève Library is in 5th arrondissement; designed by Henri Labrousse and built in the mid-1800s, it contains a rare book and manuscript division.<sup>[278]</sup> Bibliothèque Mazarine, in the 6th arrondissement, is the oldest public library in France. The Médiathèque Musicale Mahler in the 8th arrondissement opened in 1986 and contains collections related to music. The François Mitterrand Library (nicknamed *Très Grande Bibliothèque*) in the 13th arrondissement was completed in 1994 to a design of Dominique Perrault and contains four glass towers.<sup>[278]</sup>

There are several academic libraries and archives in Paris. The Sorbonne Library in the 5th arrondissement is the largest university library in Paris. In addition to the Sorbonne location, there are branches in Malesherbes, Clignancourt-Championnet, Michelet-Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, Serpente-Maison de la Recherche, and Institut des Etudes Ibériques.<sup>[279]</sup> Other academic libraries include Interuniversity Pharmaceutical Library, Leonardo da Vinci University Library, Paris School of Mines Library, and the René Descartes University Library.<sup>[280]</sup>



Sainte-Geneviève Library

## Sports

Paris' most popular sport clubs are the association football club Paris Saint-Germain F.C. and the rugby union clubs Stade Français and Racing 92, the last of which is based just outside the city proper. The 80,000-seat Stade de France, built for the 1998 FIFA World Cup, is located just north of Paris in the commune of Saint-Denis.<sup>[281]</sup> It is used for football, rugby union and track and field athletics. It hosts the French national football team for friendlies and major tournaments qualifiers, annually hosts the French national rugby team's home matches of the Six Nations Championship, and hosts several important matches of the Stade Français rugby team.<sup>[281]</sup> In addition to Paris Saint-Germain F.C., the city has a number of other professional and amateur football clubs: Paris FC, Red Star, RCF Paris and Stade Français Paris.



Stade de France

Paris hosted the 1900 and 1924 Summer Olympics and will host the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympic Games.



The city also hosted the finals of the 1938 FIFA World Cup (at the Stade Olympique de Colombes), as well as the 1998 FIFA World Cup and the 2007 Rugby World Cup Final (both at the Stade de France). Two UEFA Champions League Finals in the current century have also been played in the Stade de France: the 2000 and 2006 editions.<sup>[282]</sup> Paris has most recently been the host for UEFA Euro 2016, both at the Parc des Princes in the city proper and also at Stade de France, with the latter hosting the opening match and final.



2010 Tour de France, Champs Élysées

The final stage of the most famous bicycle racing in the world, Tour de France, always finishes in Paris. Since 1975, the race has finished on the Champs-Élysées.<sup>[283]</sup>

Tennis is another popular sport in Paris and throughout France; the French Open, held every year on the red clay of the Roland Garros National Tennis Centre,<sup>[284]</sup> is one of the four Grand Slam events of the world professional tennis tour. The 17,000-seat Bercy Arena (officially named AccorHotels Arena and formerly known as the Palais Omnisports de Paris-Bercy) is the venue for the annual Paris Masters ATP

Tour tennis tournament and has been a frequent site of national and international tournaments in basketball, boxing, cycling, handball, ice hockey, show jumping and other sports. The Bercy Arena also hosted the 2017 IIHF World Ice Hockey Championship, together with Cologne, Germany. The final stages of the FIBA EuroBasket 1999 were also played at the Palais Omnisports de Paris-Bercy.

The basketball team Levallois Metropolitans plays some of its games at the 4,000 capacity Stade Pierre de Coubertin.<sup>[285]</sup> Another top-level professional team, Nanterre 92, plays in Nanterre.

## Infrastructure

### Transport

Paris is a major rail, highway, and air transport hub. Île-de-France Mobilités (IDFM), formerly the Syndicat des transports d'Île-de-France (STIF) and before that the Syndicat des transports parisiens (STP), oversees the transit network in the region.<sup>[286]</sup> The syndicate coordinates public transport and contracts it out to the RATP (operating 347 bus lines, the Métro, eight tramway lines, and sections of the RER), the SNCF (operating suburban rails, one tramway line and the other sections of the RER) and the Optile consortium of private operators managing 1,176 bus lines.<sup>[287]</sup>

#### Railways

A central hub of the national rail network, Paris' six major railway stations (Gare du Nord, Gare de l'Est, Gare de Lyon, Gare d'Austerlitz, Gare Montparnasse, Gare Saint-Lazare) and a minor one (Gare de Bercy) are connected to three networks: the TGV serving four high-speed rail lines, the normal speed Corail trains, and the suburban rails (Transilien).



The Gare du Nord railway station is the busiest in Europe.

#### Métro, RER and tramway

Since the inauguration of its first line in 1900, Paris' Métro (subway) network has grown to become the city's most widely used local transport system; today it carries about 5.23 million passengers daily<sup>[288]</sup> through 16 lines, 303 stations (385 stops) and 220 km (136.7 mi) of rails. Superimposed on this is a 'regional express network', the RER, whose five lines (A, B, C, D, and E), 257 stops and 587 km (365 mi) of rails connect Paris to more distant parts of the urban area.<sup>[289]</sup>

Over €26.5 billion will be invested over the next 15 years to extend the Métro network into the suburbs,<sup>[289]</sup> with notably the Grand Paris Express project.



The Paris Métro is the busiest subway network in the European Union.

In addition, the Paris region is served by a light rail network of nine lines, the tramway: Line T1 runs from Asnières-Gennevilliers to Noisy-le-Sec, Line T2 runs from Pont de Bezons to Porte de Versailles, Line T3a runs from Pont du Garigliano to Porte de Vincennes, Line T3b runs from Porte de Vincennes to Porte d'Asnières, Line T5 runs from Saint-Denis to Garges-Sarcelles, Line T6 runs from Châtillon to Viroflay, Line T7 runs from Villejuif to Athis-Mons, Line T8 runs from Saint-Denis to Épinay-sur-Seine and Villetaneuse, all of which are operated by the RATP Group,<sup>[290]</sup> and line T4 runs from Bondy RER to Aulnay-sous-Bois, which is operated by the state rail carrier SNCF.<sup>[289]</sup> Five new light rail lines are currently in various stages of development.<sup>[291]</sup>

#### Air

Paris is a major international air transport hub with the 5th busiest airport system in the world. The city is served by three commercial international airports: Paris-Charles de Gaulle, Paris-Orly and Beauvais-Tillé. Together these three airports recorded traffic of 96.5 million passengers in 2014.<sup>[293]</sup> There is also one general aviation airport, Paris-Le Bourget, historically the oldest Parisian airport and closest to the city centre, which is now used only for private business flights and air shows.

Orly Airport, located in the southern suburbs of Paris, replaced Le Bourget as the principal airport of Paris from the 1950s to the 1980s.<sup>[294]</sup> Charles de Gaulle Airport, located on the edge of the northern suburbs of Paris, opened to commercial traffic in 1974 and became the busiest Parisian airport in 1993.<sup>[295]</sup> For the year 2017 it was the 5th busiest airport in the world by international traffic and it is the hub for the nation's flag carrier Air France.<sup>[289]</sup> Beauvais-Tillé Airport, located 69 kilometres (43 miles) north of Paris' city centre, is used by charter airlines and low-cost carriers such as Ryanair.



In 2017 Paris-Charles de Gaulle Airport was the second-busiest airport in Europe and the tenth-busiest airport in the world.<sup>[292]</sup>

Domestically, air travel between Paris and some of France's largest cities such as Lyon, Marseille, or Strasbourg has been in a large measure replaced by high-speed rail due to the opening of several high-speed TGV rail lines from the 1980s. For example, after the LGV Méditerranée opened in 2001, air traffic between Paris and Marseille declined from 2,976,793 passengers in 2000 to 1,502,196 passengers in 2014.<sup>[296]</sup> After the LGV Est opened in 2007, air traffic between Paris and Strasbourg declined from 1,006,327 passengers in 2006 to 157,207 passengers in 2014.<sup>[296]</sup>

Internationally, air traffic has increased markedly in recent years between Paris and the Gulf airports, the emerging nations of Africa, Russia, Turkey, Portugal, Italy, and mainland China, whereas noticeable decline has been recorded between Paris and the British

Isles, Egypt, Tunisia, and Japan.<sup>[297][298]</sup>

## Motorways



Ring roads of Paris

The city is also the most important hub of France's motorway network, and is surrounded by three orbital freeways: the Périphérique,<sup>[93]</sup> which follows the approximate path of 19th-century fortifications around Paris, the A86 motorway in the inner suburbs, and finally the Francilienne motorway in the outer suburbs. Paris has an extensive road network with over 2,000 km (1,243 mi) of highways and motorways.

## Waterways

The Paris region is the most active water transport area in France, with most of the cargo handled by Ports of Paris in facilities located around Paris. The rivers Loire, Rhine, Rhone, Meuse, and Scheldt can be reached by canals connecting with the Seine, which include the Canal Saint-Martin, Canal Saint-Denis, and the Canal de l'Ourcq.<sup>[299]</sup>

## Cycling

There are 440 km (270 mi) of cycle paths and routes in Paris. These include *piste cyclable* (bike lanes separated from other traffic by physical barriers such as a kerb) and *bande cyclable* (a bicycle lane denoted by a painted path on the road). Some 29 km (18 mi) of specially marked bus lanes are free to be used by cyclists, with a protective barrier protecting against encroachments from vehicles.<sup>[300]</sup> Cyclists have also been given the right to ride in both directions on certain one-way streets. Paris offers a bike sharing system called Vélib' with more than 20,000 public bicycles distributed at 1,800 parking stations,<sup>[301]</sup> which can be rented for short and medium distances including one way trips.

## Electricity

Electricity is provided to Paris through a peripheral grid fed by multiple sources. As of 2012, around 50% of electricity generated in the Île-de-France comes from cogeneration energy plants located near the outer limits of the region; other energy sources include the Nogent Nuclear Power Plant (35%), trash incineration (9% — with cogeneration plants, these provide the city in heat as well), methane gas (5%), hydraulics (1%), solar power (0.1%) and a negligible amount of wind power (0.034 GWh).<sup>[302]</sup> A quarter of the city's district heating is to come from a plant in Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine, burning a 50/50-mix of coal and 140,000 tonnes of wood pellets from the United States per year.<sup>[303]</sup>

## Water and sanitation

Paris in its early history had only the rivers Seine and Bièvre for water. From 1809, the Canal de l'Ourcq provided Paris with water from less-polluted rivers to the north-east of the capital.<sup>[304]</sup> From 1857, the civil engineer Eugène Belgrand, under Napoleon III, oversaw the construction of a series of new aqueducts that brought water from locations all around the city to several reservoirs built atop the Capital's highest points of elevation.<sup>[305]</sup> From then on, the new reservoir system became Paris' principal source of drinking water, and the remains of the old system, pumped into lower levels of the same reservoirs, were from then on used for the cleaning of Paris' streets. This system is still a major part of Paris' modern water-supply network. Today Paris has more than 2,400 km (1,491 mi) of underground passageways<sup>[306]</sup> dedicated to the evacuation of Paris' liquid wastes.

In 1982, Mayor Chirac introduced the motorcycle-mounted Motocrotte to remove dog faeces from Paris streets.<sup>[307]</sup> The project was abandoned in 2002 for a new and better enforced local law, under the terms of which dog owners can be fined up to €500 for not removing their dog faeces.<sup>[308]</sup> The air pollution in Paris, from the point of view of particulate matter (PM10), is the highest in France with 38 µg/m³.<sup>[309]</sup>

## Busiest destinations from Paris airports (CDG, ORY, BVA) in 2014

Domestic destinations	Passengers
 Toulouse	3,158,331
 Nice	2,865,602
 Bordeaux	1,539,478
 Marseille	1,502,196
 Pointe-à-Pitre	1,191,437
 Saint-Denis (Réunion)	1,108,964
 Fort-de-France	1,055,770
Other domestic destinations	
 Montpellier	807,482
 Biarritz	684,578
 Lyon	613,395
International destinations	Passengers
 Italy	7,881,497
 Spain	7,193,481
 United States	6,495,677
 Germany	4,685,313
 United Kingdom	4,177,519
 Morocco	3,148,479
 Portugal	3,018,446
 Algeria	2,351,402
 China	2,141,527
Other international destinations	
 Switzerland	1,727,169



Vélib' at the Place de la Bastille



A view of the Seine, the Île de la Cité and a Bateau Mouche



## Parks and gardens



The lawns of the Parc des Buttes-Chaumont on a sunny day



The Passerelle de l'Avre, crossing the Seine and establishing a link between the Bois de Boulogne and Saint-Cloud in Hauts-de-Seine, is the City of Paris's westernmost point.

Paris today has more than 421 municipal parks and gardens, covering more than 3,000 hectares and containing more than 250,000 trees.<sup>[310]</sup> Two of Paris's oldest and most famous gardens are the Tuileries Garden (created in 1564 for the Tuileries Palace and redone by André Le Nôtre between 1664 and 1672)<sup>[311]</sup> and the Luxembourg Garden, for the Luxembourg Palace, built for Marie de' Medici in 1612, which today houses the Senate.<sup>[312]</sup> The *Jardin des plantes* was the first botanical garden in Paris, created in 1626 by Louis XIII's doctor Guy de La Brosse for the cultivation of medicinal plants.<sup>[313]</sup>

Between 1853 and 1870, Emperor Napoleon III and the city's first director of parks and gardens, Jean-Charles Alphand, created the Bois de Boulogne, Bois de Vincennes, Parc Montsouris and Parc des Buttes-Chaumont, located at the four points of the compass around the city, as well as many smaller parks, squares and gardens in the Paris's quarters.<sup>[314]</sup> Since 1977, the city has created 166 new parks, most notably the Parc de la Villette (1987), Parc André Citroën (1992), Parc de Bercy (1997) and Parc Clichy-Batignolles (2007).<sup>[315]</sup> One of the newest parks, the Promenade des Berges de la Seine (2013), built on a former highway on the left bank of the Seine between the Pont de l'Alma and the Musée d'Orsay, has floating gardens and gives a view of the city's landmarks.

Weekly Parkruns take place in the Bois de Boulogne and the Parc Montsouris <sup>[316][317]</sup>

## Cemeteries

During the Roman era, the city's main cemetery was located to the outskirts of the left bank settlement, but this changed with the rise of Catholic Christianity, where most every inner-city church had adjoining burial grounds for use by their parishes. With Paris's growth many of these, particularly the city's largest cemetery, the Holy Innocents' Cemetery, were filled to overflowing, creating quite

unsanitary conditions for the capital. When inner-city burials were condemned from 1786, the contents of all Paris' parish cemeteries were transferred to a renovated section of Paris's stone mines outside the "Porte d'Enfer" city gate, today place Denfert-Rochereau in the 14th arrondissement.<sup>[318][319]</sup> The process of moving bones from the *Cimetière des Innocents* to the catacombs took place between 1786 and 1814.<sup>[320]</sup> part of the network of tunnels and remains can be visited today on the official tour of the catacombs.



The Paris Catacombs hold the remains of approximately 6 million people.

After a tentative creation of several smaller suburban cemeteries, the Prefect Nicholas Frochot under Napoleon Bonaparte provided a more definitive solution in the creation of three massive Parisian cemeteries outside the city limits.<sup>[321]</sup> Open from 1804, these were the cemeteries of Père Lachaise, Montmartre, Montparnasse, and later Passy; these cemeteries became inner-city once again when Paris annexed all neighbouring communes to the inside of its much larger ring of suburban fortifications in 1860. New suburban cemeteries were created in the early 20th century: The largest of these are the Cimetière parisien de Saint-Ouen, the Cimetière parisien de Pantin (also known as Cimetière parisien de Pantin-Bobigny), the Cimetière parisien d'Ivry, and the Cimetière parisien de Bagneux.<sup>[322]</sup> Some of the most famous people in the world are buried in Parisian cemeteries.

## Healthcare

Health care and emergency medical service in the City of Paris and its suburbs are provided by the Assistance publique — Hôpitaux de Paris (AP-HP), a public hospital system that employs more than 90,000 people (including practitioners, support personnel, and administrators) in 44 hospitals.<sup>[323]</sup> It is the largest hospital system in Europe. It provides health care, teaching, research, prevention, education and emergency medical service in 52 branches of medicine. The hospitals receive more than 5.8 million annual patient visits.<sup>[323]</sup>

One of the most notable hospitals is the Hôtel-Dieu, founded in 651, the oldest hospital in the city,<sup>[324]</sup> although the current building is the product of a reconstruction of 1877. Other hospitals include Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital (one of the largest in Europe), Hôpital Cochin, Hôpital Bichat, Hôpital Européen Georges-Pompidou, Bicêtre Hospital, Beaujon Hospital, the Curie Institute, Lariboisière Hospital, Necker-Enfants Malades Hospital, Hôpital Saint-Louis, Hôpital de la Charité and the American Hospital of Paris.



The Hôtel-Dieu de Paris, the oldest hospital in the city

## Media

Paris and its close suburbs is home to numerous newspapers, magazines and publications including *Le Monde*, *Le Figaro*, *Libération*, *Le Nouvel Observateur*, *Le Canard enchaîné*, *La Croix*, *Pariscope*, *Le Parisien* (in Saint-Ouen), *Les Échos*, *Paris Match* (Neuilly-sur-Seine), *Réseaux & Télécoms*, Reuters France, and *L'Officiel des Spectacles*.<sup>[325]</sup> France's two most prestigious newspapers, *Le Monde* and *Le Figaro*, are the centrepieces of the Parisian publishing industry.<sup>[326]</sup> Agence France-Presse is France's oldest, and one of the world's oldest, continually operating news agencies. AFP, as it is colloquially abbreviated, maintains its headquarters in Paris, as it has since 1835.<sup>[327]</sup> France 24 is a television news channel owned and operated by the French government, and is based in Paris.<sup>[328]</sup> Another news agency is France Diplomatie, owned and operated by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, and pertains solely to diplomatic news and occurrences.<sup>[329]</sup>





Agence France-Presse  
Headquarters in Paris

The most-viewed network in France, TF1, is in nearby Boulogne-Billancourt. France 2, France 3, Canal+, France 5, M6 (Neuilly-sur-Seine), Arte, D8, W9, NT1, NRJ 12, La Chaîne parlementaire, France 4, BFM TV, and Gulli are other stations located in and around the capital.<sup>[330]</sup> Radio France, France's public radio broadcaster, and its various channels, is headquartered in Paris' 16th arrondissement. Radio France Internationale, another public broadcaster is also based in the city.<sup>[331]</sup> Paris also holds the headquarters of the La Poste, France's national postal carrier.<sup>[332]</sup>

## International relations

### Twin towns and partner cities

Since 9 April 1956, Paris is exclusively and reciprocally twinned only with:<sup>[333]</sup><sup>[334]</sup>

- Rome, Italy, 1956

*Seule Paris est digne de Rome; seule Rome est digne de Paris.* (in French)

*Solo Parigi è degna di Roma; solo Roma è degna di Parigi.* (in Italian)

"Only Paris is worthy of Rome; only Rome is worthy of Paris."<sup>[335]</sup>

### Other relationships

Paris has agreements of friendship and co-operation with:<sup>[333]</sup>

- Algiers, 2003
- Amman, 1987
- Athens, 2000
- Beijing, 1997
- Beirut, 1992
- Berlin, 1987
- Buenos Aires, 1999
- Casablanca, 2004
- Cairo, 1985
- Chicago, 1996
- Copenhagen, 2005
- Geneva, 2002
- Hanoi, 2013<sup>[336]</sup>
- Jakarta, 1995
- Kyoto, 1958
- Lisbon, 1998
- London, 2001
- Madrid, 2000
- Mexico City, 1999
- Montreal, 2006
- Moscow, 1992
- New York City, 2007
- Porto Alegre, 2001
- Prague, 1997
- Quebec City, 2003
- Rabat, 2004
- Riyadh, 1997
- Saint Petersburg, 1997
- Sana'a, 1987
- San Francisco. 1996



Column dedicated to Paris  
near the Baths of Diocletian  
in Rome



Sculpture dedicated to  
Rome in the square Paul  
Painlevé in Paris

- 
[San Francisco, 1992](#)
- 
[Santiago, 1997](#)
- 
[São Paulo, 2004](#)
- 
[Seoul, 1991](#)
- 
[Sofia, 1998](#)
- 
[Sydney, 1998](#)
- 
[Tbilisi, 1997](#)
- 
[Tehran, 2004](#)
- 
[Tokyo, 1982](#)
- 
[Tunis, 2004](#)
- 
[Warsaw, 1999](#)
- 
[Washington, D.C., 2000](#)
- 
[Yerevan, 1998](#)

## See also

- [Art Nouveau in Paris](#)
- [Art Deco in Paris](#)
- [C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group](#)
- [International Exposition of Modern Industrial and Decorative Arts held in Paris in 1925](#)
- [Megacity](#)
- [Outline of France](#)
- [Outline of Paris](#)
- [Paris syndrome](#)

## Notes

- The word was most likely created by Parisians of the lower popular class who spoke *\*argot\**, then *\*parigot\** was used in a provocative manner outside the Parisian region and throughout France to mean Parisians in general.

## References

### Citations

- "INSEE official estimated population by department and region as of 1 January 2019" (<https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/1893198>). 22 January 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170421215403/http://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/1893198>) from the original on 21 April 2017. Retrieved 4 April 2017.
- "Dossier complet – Aire urbaine de Paris (001)" (<https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/2011101?geo=AU2010-001>). *www.insee.fr*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180724110512/http://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/2011101?geo=AU2010-001>) from the original on 24 July 2018. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
- "Regional GDP per capita in EU" (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/9618249/1-26022019-AP-EN.pdf/f765d183-c3d2-4e2f-9256-cc6665909c80>) (Press release). Eurostat. 28 February 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190902020336/https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/9618249/1-26022019-AP-EN.pdf/f765d183-c3d2-4e2f-9256-cc6665909c80>) from the original on 2 September 2019. Retrieved 6 March 2018.
- Economist Intelligence Unit Worldwide Cost of Living Survey, 2018, cited in the London Telegraph, 16 March 2018 (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/city-breaks/most-expensive-and-cheapest-cities-2018/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190330170311/https://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/city-breaks/most-expensive-and-cheapest-cities-2018/>) 30 March 2019 at the Wayback Machine
- Singapour, Hong Kong, Paris : le trio des villes les plus chères du monde (<https://www.courrierinternational.com/article/classement-singapour-hong-kong-paris-le-trio-des-villes-les-plus-cheres-du-monde>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190327091032/https://www.courrierinternational.com/article/classement-singapour-hong-kong-paris-le-trio-des-villes-les-plus-cheres-du-monde>) 27 March 2019 at the Wayback Machine, International mail.com. 20 March 2019.
- "List: The world's 20 busiest airports (2017)" (<https://www.usatoday.com/story/travel/flights/todayinthesky/2018/04/09/list-worlds-20-busiest-airports-2017/498552002/>). *USA Today*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180625213204/https://www.usatoday.com/story/travel/flights/todayinthesky/2018/04/09/list-worlds-20-busiest-airports-2017/498552002/>) from the original on 25 June 2018. Retrieved 2 May 2018.
- "ACI reveals the world's busiest passenger and cargo airports" (<http://www.airport-world.com/news/general-news/6601-aci-figures-reveal-the-world-s-busiest-passenger-and-cargo-airports.html>). *Airport World*. 9 April 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180628125151/http://www.airport-world.com/news/general-news/6601-aci-figures-reveal-the-world-s-busiest-passenger-and-cargo-airports.html>) from the original on 28 June 2018. Retrieved 2 May 2018.
- "Métro2030" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20161221051116/http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/r\\_108501/metro2030-our-new-paris-metro/](https://web.archive.org/web/20161221051116/http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/r_108501/metro2030-our-new-paris-metro/)). *RATP* (Paris metro operator). Archived from the original ([http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/r\\_108501/metro2030-our-new-paris-metro/](http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/r_108501/metro2030-our-new-paris-metro/)) on 24

- RAIF (Paris metro operator). Archived from the original ([http://www.raif.fr/en/raif/\\_10630/metro2030-out-new-paris-metro/](http://www.raif.fr/en/raif/_10630/metro2030-out-new-paris-metro/)) on 21 December 2016. Retrieved 25 September 2016.
9. "The 51 busiest train stations in the world – all but 6 located in Japan" (<https://japantoday.com/category/features/travel/the-51-busiest-train-stations-in-the-world-all-but-6-located-in-japan>). *Japan Today*. 6 February 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170422213423/https://japantoday.com/category/features/travel/the-51-busiest-train-stations-in-the-world-all-but-6-located-in-japan>) from the original on 22 April 2017. Retrieved 22 April 2017.
10. "8,1 millions de visiteurs au Louvre en 2017" (<http://presse.louvre.fr/81-millions-de-visiteurs-au-louvre-en-2017/>) (in French). Louvre. 8 January 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190512101127/https://presse.louvre.fr/81-millions-de-visiteurs-au-louvre-en-2017/>) from the original on 12 May 2019. Retrieved 2 February 2018.
11. The Art Newspaper Review Visitor Figures Survey for 2017 (April, 2018)
12. Key Figures 2018: Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau
13. Mastercard Global Destinations Index, September 4, 2019
14. Margerison 2011, p. 167.
15. Robertson 2010, p. 37.
16. Fierro, Alfred, *Histoire et Dictionnaire de Paris* (1996), page 838
17. Du Camp 1875, p. 596.
18. Leclanche 1998, p. 55.
19. Dottin 1920, p. 535.
20. Arbois de Jubainville & Dottin 1889, p. 132.
21. Cunliffe 2004, p. 201.
22. Lawrence & Gondrand 2010, p. 25.
23. Schmidt 2009, pp. 65–70.
24. Schmidt 2009, pp. 88–104.
25. Schmidt 2009, pp. 154–67.
26. Meunier 2014, p. 12.
27. Schmidt 2009, pp. 210–11.
28. Jones 1994, p. 48.
29. Lawrence & Gondrand 2010, p. 27.
30. Bussmann 1985, p. 22.
31. de Vitriaco & Hinnebusch 1972, p. 262.
32. Sarmant 2012, pp. 36–40.
33. Sarmant 2012, pp. 28–29.
34. "Paris history facts" ([https://www.parisdigest.com/history/paris\\_history.htm](https://www.parisdigest.com/history/paris_history.htm)). Paris Digest. 2018. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20180906195637/https://www.parisdigest.com/history/paris\\_history.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20180906195637/https://www.parisdigest.com/history/paris_history.htm)) from the original on 6 September 2018. Retrieved 6 September 2018.
35. Du Fresne de Beaucourt, G., *Histoire de Charles VII*, Tome I: *Le Dauphin* (1403–1422), Librairie de la Société bibliographique, 35 Rue de Grenelle, Paris, 1881, pp. 32 & 48
36. Fierro 1996, pp. 52–53.
37. "Massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Day" (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/516821/Massacre-of-Saint-Bartholomews-Day>). *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150504150458/http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/516821/Massacre-of-Saint-Bartholomews-Day>) from the original on 4 May 2015. Retrieved 23 November 2014.
38. Bayrou 1994, pp. 121–30.
39. Fierro 1996, p. 577.
40. Fierro 1996, p. 582.
41. Combeau 2003, pp. 42–43.
42. Fierro 1996, pp. 590–91.
43. Durant, Will; Durant, Ariel (1975). *The Story of Civilization XI The Age of Napoleon* ([https://books.google.com/books/about/The\\_Story\\_of\\_Civilization\\_The\\_age\\_of\\_Nap.html?id=yKsYAAAAYAAJ](https://books.google.com/books/about/The_Story_of_Civilization_The_age_of_Nap.html?id=yKsYAAAAYAAJ)). Simon and Schuster. p. 3. ISBN 978-0-671-21988-8. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20161229054200/https://books.google.com/books/about/The\\_Story\\_of\\_Civilization\\_The\\_age\\_of\\_Nap.html?id=yKsYAAAAYAAJ](https://web.archive.org/web/20161229054200/https://books.google.com/books/about/The_Story_of_Civilization_The_age_of_Nap.html?id=yKsYAAAAYAAJ)) from the original on 29 December 2016. Retrieved 11 February 2016.
44. Combeau 2003, pp. 45–47.
45. Sarmant 2012, pp. 129–33.
46. Sarmant 2012, p. 120.
47. Paine 1998, p. 453.
48. Fierro 1996, p. 674.
49. Sarmant 2012, p. 144.
50. Sarmant 2012, p. 147.
51. Sarmant 2012, p. 148.
52. De Moncan 2012, pp. 7–35.
53. Rougerie 2014, p. 118.
54. Fraser & Spalding 2011, p. 117.
55. Fierro 1996, pp. 490–91.
56. Combeau 2003, p. 61.
57. Fierro 1996, p. 497.
58. Franck, Dan (1 December 2007). *Bohemian Paris: Picasso, Modigliani, Matisse, and the Birth of Modern Art* ([https://web.archive.org/web/20151118065327/https://books.google.com/books/about/Bohemian\\_Paris.html?id=3hYBzRzZ0kcC](https://web.archive.org/web/20151118065327/https://books.google.com/books/about/Bohemian_Paris.html?id=3hYBzRzZ0kcC)). Open Road + Grove/Atlantic. ISBN 9780802197405. Archived from the original ([https://books.google.com/books/about/Bohemian\\_Paris.html?id=3hYBzRzZ0kcC](https://books.google.com/books/about/Bohemian_Paris.html?id=3hYBzRzZ0kcC)) on 18 November 2015 – via Google Books.
59. Fierro 1996, p. 494.



59. Fierro 1996, p. 491.
60. Fierro 1996, p. 750.
61. William A. Shack, *Harlem in Montmartre, A Paris Jazz Story between the Great Wars*, University of California Press, 2001. ISBN 978-0-520-22537-4.
62. Wills, David S (January 2019). "Important Destinations for the Beat Generation" (<http://www.beatdom.com/4-important-travel-destinations-beat-generation/>). *Beatdom.com*. Beatdom Literary Journal. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190119174525/http://www.beatdom.com/4-important-travel-destinations-beat-generation/>) from the original on 19 January 2019. Retrieved 19 January 2019.
63. Meisler, Stanley (April 2005). "The Surreal World of Salvador Dalí" (<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/arts-culture/the-surreal-world-of-salvador-dali-78993324/>). *Smithsonian.com*. Smithsonian Magazine. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140518170614/http://www.smithsonianmag.com/arts-culture/the-surreal-world-of-salvador-dali-78993324/>) from the original on 18 May 2014. Retrieved 12 July 2014.
64. Goebel, *Anti-Imperial Metropolis* (<http://www.cambridge.org/us/academic/subjects/history/twentieth-century-european-history/anti-imperial-metropolis-interwar-paris-and-seeds-third-world-nationalism?format=HB#contentsTabAnchor>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150904011013/http://www.cambridge.org/us/academic/subjects/history/twentieth-century-european-history/anti-imperial-metropolis-interwar-paris-and-seeds-third-world-nationalism?format=HB#contentsTabAnchor>) 4 September 2015 at the Wayback Machine.
65. Sarmant 2012, p. 217.
66. Fierro 1996, p. 637.
67. Sarmant 2012, p. 218.
68. Fierro 1996, pp. 242–43.
69. Kim Willsher (17 October 2011). "France remembers Algerian massacre 50 years on" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/oct/17/france-remembers-algerian-massacre>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141026114936/http://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/oct/17/france-remembers-algerian-massacre>) from the original on 26 October 2014. Retrieved 26 October 2014.
70. Fierro 1996, p. 658.
71. Sarmant 2012, p. 226.
72. Fierro 1996, p. 260.
73. Sarmant 2012, p. 222.
74. Combeau 2003, pp. 107–08.
75. Bell & de-Shalit 2011, p. 247.
76. Sarmant 2012, pp. 226–30.
77. "Les berges de Seine rendues aux Parisiens" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141220195103/http://www.lemoniteur.fr/133-amenagement/article/actualite/21534070-les-berges-de-seine-rendues-aux-parisiens>). *Le Moniteur* (in French). 19 June 2013. Archived from the original (<http://www.lemoniteur.fr/133-amenagement/article/actualite/21534070-les-berges-de-seine-rendues-aux-parisiens>) on 20 December 2014. Retrieved 2 December 2014.
78. Lichfield, John (29 April 2009). "Sarko's €35bn rail plan for a 'Greater Paris'" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/sarkos-euro35bn-rail-plan-for-a-greater-paris-1676196.html>). *The Independent*. London. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090502102151/http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/sarkos-euro35bn-rail-plan-for-a-greater-paris-1676196.html>) from the original on 2 May 2009. Retrieved 12 June 2009.
79. "€26.5bn Grand Paris metro expansion programme confirmed" (<http://www.railwaygazette.com/news/single-view/view/EUR265bn-grand-paris-metro-expansion-programme-confirmed.html>). *Railway Gazette International*. 12 March 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130318205908/http://www.railwaygazette.com/news/single-view/view/EUR265bn-grand-paris-metro-expansion-programme-confirmed.html>) from the original on 18 March 2013. Retrieved 24 April 2013.
80. "Le Metro du Grand Paris" (<http://www.societedugrandparis.fr/#projet>) (in French). Site of Grand Paris Express. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110714020412/http://www.societedugrandparis.fr/#projet>) from the original on 14 July 2011. Retrieved 27 November 2014.
81. Riding, Alan (1 November 2002). "French Court Sentences 2 for Role in 1995 Bombings That Killed 8" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2002/11/01/world/french-court-sentences-2-for-role-in-1995-bombings-that-killed-8.html>). *The New York Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181018085701/https://www.nytimes.com/2002/11/01/world/french-court-sentences-2-for-role-in-1995-bombings-that-killed-8.html>) from the original on 18 October 2018. Retrieved 1 January 2019.
82. Library, C.N.N. "2015 Charlie Hebdo Attacks Fast Facts" (<http://www.cnn.com/2015/01/21/europe/2015-paris-terror-attacks-fast-facts/index.html>). *CNN*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170623154608/http://www.cnn.com/2015/01/21/europe/2015-paris-terror-attacks-fast-facts/index.html>) from the original on 23 June 2017. Retrieved 20 June 2017.
83. "Attentats terroristes : les questions que vous nous avez le plus posées" ([http://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2015/01/14/attentats-terroristes-les-questions-que-vous-nous-avez-le-plus-posees\\_4554653\\_4355770.html](http://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2015/01/14/attentats-terroristes-les-questions-que-vous-nous-avez-le-plus-posees_4554653_4355770.html)). *Le Monde* (in French). 15 January 2015. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20150114153341/http://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2015/01/14/attentats-terroristes-les-questions-que-vous-nous-avez-le-plus-posees\\_4554653\\_4355770.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20150114153341/http://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2015/01/14/attentats-terroristes-les-questions-que-vous-nous-avez-le-plus-posees_4554653_4355770.html)) from the original on 14 January 2015. Retrieved 15 January 2015.
84. "Les politiques s'affichent à la marche républicaine" (<http://www.lefigaro.fr/politique/le-scan/citations/2015/01/11/25002-20150111ARTFIG00086-les-politiques-s-affichent-a-la-marche-republicaine.php>). *Le Figaro* (in French). 11 January 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150111213532/http://www.lefigaro.fr/politique/le-scan/citations/2015/01/11/25002-20150111ARTFIG00086-les-politiques-s-affichent-a-la-marche-republicaine.php>) from the original on 11 January 2015. Retrieved 11 January 2015.
85. "Islamic State claims Paris attacks that killed 127" (<https://www.reuters.com/article/2015/11/14/us-france-shooting-idUSKCN0T22IU20151114>). *Reuters*. 14 November 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151114014250/http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/11/14/us-france-shooting-idUSKCN0T22IU20151114>) from the original on 14 November 2015. Retrieved 14 November 2015.
86. *Le Figaro* on-line, *Le Monde* on-line, AP, Reuters, 22 November 2015 0700 Paris time
87. Foster, Alice (19 June 2017). "Terror attacks timeline: From Paris and Brussels terror to most recent attacks in Europe" (<http://www.express.co.uk/news/world/693421/Terror-attacks-timeline-France-Brussels-Europe-ISIS-killings-Germany-dates-terrorism>). *Express.co.uk*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170620004946/http://www.express.co.uk/news/world/693421/Terror-attacks-timeline-France-Brussels-Europe-ISIS-killings-Germany-dates-terrorism>) from the original on 20 June 2017. Retrieved 20 June 2017.
88. "Paris Orly airport attacker was 'radicalised Muslim'" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/paris-orly-airport-attack-shooting-suspect-radicalised-muslim-terror-isis-france-security-services-a7636496.html>). *The Independent*. 18 March 2017. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170607225033/http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/paris-orly-airport-attack-shooting-suspect-radicalised-muslim-terror-isis-france-security-services-a7636496.html>) from the original on 7 June 2017. Retrieved 20 June 2017.

89. "Paris shooting: Marine Le Pen calls for all French terror suspects to be expelled after Champs Elysees attack" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/04/20/paris-police-close-part-city-centre-amid-reports-officers-shot/>). *The Telegraph*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170705031615/http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/04/20/paris-police-close-part-city-centre-amid-reports-officers-shot/>) from the original on 5 July 2017. Retrieved 20 June 2017.
90. CNN, Melissa Bell, Saskya Vandoorne and Joe Sterling. "Car rams police van on Champs-Elysees, armed suspect dead" (<http://www.cnn.com/2017/06/19/europe/paris-police-operation/index.html>). *CNN*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170619234630/http://www.cnn.com/2017/06/19/europe/paris-police-operation/index.html>) from the original on 19 June 2017. Retrieved 20 June 2017.
91. "Paris" (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/443621/Paris>). *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130707083834/http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/443621/Paris>) from the original on 7 July 2013. Retrieved 4 July 2013.
92. Blackmore & McConnachie 2004, p. 153.
93. Lawrence & Gondrand 2010, p. 69.
94. "Key figures for Paris" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20090306220509/http://www.paris.fr/portail/english/Portal.lut?page\\_id=8125&document\\_type\\_id=5&document\\_id=29918&portlet\\_id=18748](https://web.archive.org/web/20090306220509/http://www.paris.fr/portail/english/Portal.lut?page_id=8125&document_type_id=5&document_id=29918&portlet_id=18748)). *Mairie de Paris*. Paris.fr. 15 November 2007. Archived from the original ([http://www.paris.fr/portail/english/Portal.lut?page\\_id=8125&document\\_type\\_id=5&document\\_id=29918&portlet\\_id=18748](http://www.paris.fr/portail/english/Portal.lut?page_id=8125&document_type_id=5&document_id=29918&portlet_id=18748)) on 6 March 2009. Retrieved 5 May 2009.
95. Google Maps (<https://www.google.com/maps/place/48°51'24.1%22N+2°21'02.9%22E/@48.8567,2.3508,24716m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x0:0x0!8m2!3d48.8567!4d2.3508?hl=en>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190111052823/https://www.google.com/maps/place/48>) 11 January 2019 at the Wayback Machine, Retrieved 6 July 2013
96. "Climate" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130308094732/http://www.paris.com/tourism/climate>). Paris.com. Archived from the original (<http://www.paris.com/tourism/climate>) on 8 March 2013. Retrieved 29 June 2013.
97. Lawrence & Gondrand 2010, p. 309.
98. Goldstein 2005, p. 8.
99. "Climate in Paris" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141205162747/http://en.parisinfo.com/practical-paris/useful-info/climate>). *ParisInfo*. Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau. Archived from the original (<http://en.parisinfo.com/practical-paris/useful-info/climate>) on 5 December 2014. Retrieved 29 June 2013.
00. Courtney Traub (31 January 2018). "Visiting Paris in the Winter: A Complete Guide" (<https://www.tripsavvy.com/visiting-paris-in-the-winter-1618789>). *tripsavvy*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171011030400/https://www.tripsavvy.com/visiting-paris-in-the-winter-1618789>) from the original on 11 October 2017. Retrieved 27 February 2018.
01. Kelby Carr (30 November 2017). "Weather in France – Climate and Temperatures of French Cities" (<https://www.tripsavvy.com/weather-in-france-1517972#step4>). *tripsavvy*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180228100742/https://www.tripsavvy.com/weather-in-france-1517972#step4>) from the original on 28 February 2018. Retrieved 27 February 2018.
02. "42.6 °C à Paris : record absolu de chaleur battu !" (<http://www.meteofrance.fr/actualites/74506889-42-4-c-a-paris-record-absolu-de-chaleur-battu>). *meteofrance.fr*. Météo France. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190725135102/http://www.meteofrance.fr/actualites/74506889-42-4-c-a-paris-record-absolu-de-chaleur-battu>) from the original on 25 July 2019. Retrieved 25 July 2019.
03. "Géographie de la capitale – Le climat" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20061003225432/http://www.paris.fr/portail/accueil/Portal.lut?page\\_id=4946&document\\_type\\_id=5&document\\_id=3076&portlet\\_id=10579](https://web.archive.org/web/20061003225432/http://www.paris.fr/portail/accueil/Portal.lut?page_id=4946&document_type_id=5&document_id=3076&portlet_id=10579)) (in French). Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques. Archived from the original ([http://www.paris.fr/portail/accueil/Portal.lut?page\\_id=4946&document\\_type\\_id=5&document\\_id=3076&portlet\\_id=10579](http://www.paris.fr/portail/accueil/Portal.lut?page_id=4946&document_type_id=5&document_id=3076&portlet_id=10579)) on 3 October 2006. Retrieved 24 May 2006 – via Paris.fr.
04. "Climatological Information for Paris, France" (<http://www.meteofrance.com/climat/france/paris/75114001/normales>). Meteo France. August 2011.
05. "Paris–Montsouris (984)" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20180227003336/https://donneespubliques.meteofrance.fr/FichesClim/FICHECLIM\\_75114001.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20180227003336/https://donneespubliques.meteofrance.fr/FichesClim/FICHECLIM_75114001.pdf)) (PDF). *Fiche Climatologique: Statistiques 1981–2010 et records* (in French). Meteo France. Archived from the original ([https://donneespubliques.meteofrance.fr/FichesClim/FICHECLIM\\_75114001.pdf](https://donneespubliques.meteofrance.fr/FichesClim/FICHECLIM_75114001.pdf)) (PDF) on 27 February 2018. Retrieved 26 February 2018.
06. "Normes et records 1961–1990: Paris-Montsouris (75) – altitude 75m" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170824091330/http://www.infoclimat.fr/climatologie-07156-paris-montsouris.html>) (in French). Infoclimat. Archived from the original (<http://www.infoclimat.fr/climatologie-07156-paris-montsouris.html>) on 24 August 2017. Retrieved 19 May 2015.
07. "Paris, France – Climate data" (<https://www.weather-atlas.com/en/france/paris-climate>). Weather Atlas. Retrieved 9 March 2017.
08. "Paris (07150) - WMO Weather Station" ([ftp://ftp.atdd.noaa.gov/pub/GCOS/WMO-Normals/TABLES/REG\\_VI/FR/07150.TXT](ftp://ftp.atdd.noaa.gov/pub/GCOS/WMO-Normals/TABLES/REG_VI/FR/07150.TXT)). NOAA. Retrieved 21 January 2019. Archived (<https://ia801500.us.archive.org/7/items/19611990NormalsNOAAParis/1961-1990%20normals%20NOAA%20Paris.TXT>) January 21, 2019, at the Wayback Machine
09. "Normales climatiques - Paris Le Bourget" (<https://meteone.pagesperso-orange.fr/climat/normales/Nord/Normales%20climatiques%20-%20Paris%20Le%20Bourget.pdf>) (PDF). *Météone*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190722125954/https://meteone.pagesperso-orange.fr/climat/normales/Nord/Normales%20climatiques%20-%20Paris%20Le%20Bourget.pdf>) July 22, 2019, at the Wayback Machine
10. Fierro 1996, p. 334.
11. "Anne Hidalgo is new Mayor of Paris" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20141220194454/http://www.paris.fr/english/english/anne-hidalgo-paris-s-new-mayor/rub\\_8118\\_actu\\_142533\\_port\\_19237](https://web.archive.org/web/20141220194454/http://www.paris.fr/english/english/anne-hidalgo-paris-s-new-mayor/rub_8118_actu_142533_port_19237)). City of Paris. Archived from the original ([http://www.paris.fr/english/english/anne-hidalgo-paris-s-new-mayor/rub\\_8118\\_actu\\_142533\\_port\\_19237](http://www.paris.fr/english/english/anne-hidalgo-paris-s-new-mayor/rub_8118_actu_142533_port_19237)) on 20 December 2014. Retrieved 29 November 2014.
12. "List of members of the Council of Paris" ([http://www.paris.fr/politiques/Portal.lut?page\\_id=6731&elected\\_official\\_directory\\_id=-1&document\\_id=&portal\\_component=20&document\\_type\\_id=6&seq=0&actorlastname=&actorgender=&actormandate=&actorpoliticalgroup\\_id=&actordistrictnumber=&detailed\\_search=Afficher+les+r%20E9sultats](http://www.paris.fr/politiques/Portal.lut?page_id=6731&elected_official_directory_id=-1&document_id=&portal_component=20&document_type_id=6&seq=0&actorlastname=&actorgender=&actormandate=&actorpoliticalgroup_id=&actordistrictnumber=&detailed_search=Afficher+les+r%20E9sultats)). City of Paris. Retrieved 29 November 2014.
13. Shales 2007, p. 16.
14. *Le Parisien*, 3 April 2018
15. "Code général des collectivités territoriales – Article L5219-1" (<http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070633&idArticle=LEGIARTI000028528695&dateTexte=vig>) [General Code of Territorial Communities – Article L5219-1] (in French). Legifrance. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006070633&idArticle=LEGIARTI000028528695&dateTexte=vig>) from the original on 1 January 2016. Retrieved 29 November 2015.
16. "Décret n° 2015-1212 du 30 septembre 2015 constatant le périmètre fixant le siège et désignant le comptable public de la métropole du Grand Paris" (<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/decret/2015/9/30/RDFB1519847D/Jo/texte>) [Decree n° 2015-1212 of September 30, 2015 noting the perimeter fixing the seat and designating the public accountant of the metropolis of Greater Paris]

- (in French). Legifrance. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180228100706/https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/decret/2015/9/30/RDFB1519847D/jo/texte>) from the original on 28 February 2018. Retrieved 27 February 2018.
17. Nathalie Moutarde (17 July 2015). "La métropole du Grand Paris verra le jour le 1er janvier 2016" (<http://www.lemoniteur.fr/article/la-metropole-du-grand-paris-verra-le-jour-le-1er-janvier-2016-29110917>) [The metropolis of Greater Paris will be born 1 January 2016]. *Le Moniteur* (in French). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151208162156/http://www.lemoniteur.fr/article/la-metropole-du-grand-paris-verra-le-jour-le-1er-janvier-2016-29110917>) from the original on 8 December 2015. Retrieved 3 December 2015.
  18. Manon Rescan (22 January 2016). "Du Grand Paris à la Métropole du Grand Paris" ([https://wayback.archive-it.org/all/20171010075732/http://www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2016/01/22/du-grand-paris-a-la-metropole-du-grand-paris\\_4851596\\_823448.html?xtmc=du\\_grand\\_paris\\_a\\_la\\_metropole\\_du\\_grand\\_paris&xtcr=1](https://wayback.archive-it.org/all/20171010075732/http://www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2016/01/22/du-grand-paris-a-la-metropole-du-grand-paris_4851596_823448.html?xtmc=du_grand_paris_a_la_metropole_du_grand_paris&xtcr=1)) [From Greater Paris to Greater Paris Metropolis]. *Le Monde* (in French). Archived from the original ([http://www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2016/01/22/du-grand-paris-a-la-metropole-du-grand-paris\\_4851596\\_823448.html?xtmc=du\\_grand\\_paris\\_a\\_la\\_metropole\\_du\\_grand\\_paris&xtcr=1](http://www.lemonde.fr/politique/article/2016/01/22/du-grand-paris-a-la-metropole-du-grand-paris_4851596_823448.html?xtmc=du_grand_paris_a_la_metropole_du_grand_paris&xtcr=1)) on 10 October 2017. Retrieved 30 January 2016.
  19. "Régionales 2015 : les chiffres clés du scrutin" (<http://www.iledefrance.fr/fil-actus-region/regionales-2015-chiffres-cles-du-scrutin>) [Results of 2015 Regional Elections] (in French). Regional Council of Île-de-France. 15 December 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151219075856/http://www.iledefrance.fr/fil-actus-region/regionales-2015-chiffres-cles-du-scrutin>) from the original on 19 December 2015. Retrieved 16 December 2015.
  20. "Le Palais de L'Élysée et son histoire" (<http://www.elysee.fr/la-presidence/le-palais-de-l-elysee-et-son-histoire-2/>) [The Elysée Palace and its history] (in French). Elysee.fr. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170519171226/http://www.elysee.fr/la-presidence/le-palais-de-l-elysee-et-son-histoire-2/>) from the original on 19 May 2017. Retrieved 16 June 2013.
  21. "Maignon Hotel" (<http://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article633>). Embassy of France, Washington. 1 December 2007. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170405081105/http://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article633>) from the original on 5 April 2017. Retrieved 19 June 2013.
  22. Knapp & Wright 2006, pp. 93–94.
  23. Borrus 2012, p. 288.
  24. "A la découverte du Petit Luxembourg" (<http://www.senat.fr/presidence/hotel.html>) [Discovering Petit Luxembourg] (in French). Senat.fr. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130617015850/http://www.senat.fr/presidence/hotel.html>) from the original on 17 June 2013. Retrieved 3 May 2013.
  25. "Archived copy" (<http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060318233956/http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/>) from the original on 18 March 2006. Retrieved 7 January 2019.
  26. "Introduction" ([http://www.courdecassation.fr/institution\\_1/visite\\_cour\\_11/introduction\\_74.html](http://www.courdecassation.fr/institution_1/visite_cour_11/introduction_74.html)). *Cour de Cassation [Court of Cassation]* (in French). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20130515150732/http://www.courdecassation.fr/institution\\_1/visite\\_cour\\_11/introduction\\_74.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20130515150732/http://www.courdecassation.fr/institution_1/visite_cour_11/introduction_74.html)) from the original on 15 May 2013. Retrieved 27 April 2013.
  27. "Histoire & Patrimoine" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130410103133/http://www.conseil-etat.fr/fr/histoire-patrimoine-1/>) [History & Heritage] (in French). Conseil d'Etat. Archived from the original (<http://www.conseil-etat.fr/fr/histoire-patrimoine-1/>) on 10 April 2013. Retrieved 27 April 2013.
  28. "Le siège du Conseil constitutionnel" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140323125504/http://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/conseil-constitutionnel/root/bank/pdf/conseil-constitutionnel-5206.pdf>) [The seat of the Constitutional Council] (PDF) (in French). Conseil Constitutionnel. 16 September 2011. Archived from the original (<http://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/conseil-constitutionnel/root/bank/pdf/conseil-constitutionnel-5206.pdf>) (PDF) on 23 March 2014. Retrieved 26 April 2013.
  29. "Special partners" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20081225090448/http://www.v1.paris.fr/EN/city\\_government/international/special\\_partners.asp](https://web.archive.org/web/20081225090448/http://www.v1.paris.fr/EN/city_government/international/special_partners.asp)). *Mairie de Paris*. Archived from the original ([http://www.paris.fr/en/city\\_government/international/special\\_partners.asp](http://www.paris.fr/en/city_government/international/special_partners.asp)) on 25 December 2008. Retrieved 14 October 2007.
  30. "Présentation générale" (<http://www.police-nationale.interieur.gouv.fr/Presentation-generale>) [General Presentation] (in French). Police nationale — Ministère de l'intérieur [National Police — Ministry of the Interior]. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130308061047/http://www.police-nationale.interieur.gouv.fr/Presentation-generale>) from the original on 8 March 2013. Retrieved 22 November 2014.
  31. "Accueil" (<http://www.gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr/>) [Home] (in French). Gendarmerie nationale — Ministère de l'intérieur [National Gendarmerie — Ministry of the Interior]. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20101226055256/http://www.gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr/>) from the original on 26 December 2010. Retrieved 22 November 2014.
  32. "France" (<https://travel.state.gov/content/passports/en/country/france.html>). *Travel.State.Gov*. U.S. Department of State. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170404010203/https://travel.state.gov/content/passports/en/country/france.html>) from the original on 4 April 2017. Retrieved 4 April 2017.
  33. "Paris Street Evolution" (<http://www.nature.com/articles/srep02153>). *Nature.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161013120325/http://www.nature.com/articles/srep02153>) from the original on 13 October 2016. Retrieved 4 April 2017.
  34. De Moncan, Patrice, *Le Paris de Haussmann*, Les Éditions de Mécène, Paris, ISBN 978-2-907970-98-3
  35. Braimoh & Vlek 2008, p. 12.
  36. "Plan des hauteurs" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140410225515/http://www.paris.fr/viewmultimediadocument?multimediadocument-id=21647>). *Mairie de Paris* (in French). Paris.fr. Archived from the original (<http://www.paris.fr/viewmultimediadocument?multimediadocument-id=21647>) on 10 April 2014. Retrieved 1 November 2014.
  37. "Plan Local d'Urbanisme – Règlement à la parcelle" (<http://paris-a-la-carte-version-pl.paris.fr/carto/mapping/>). *Mairie de Paris*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100822194654/http://paris-a-la-carte-version-pl.paris.fr/carto/mapping/>) from the original on 22 August 2010. Retrieved 31 August 2010.
  38. "Inside Frank Gehry's Spectacular Louis Vuitton Foundation" (<http://www.businessweek.com/articles/2014-10-28/fondation-louis-vuitton-designed-by-frank-gehry-opens-in-paris>). *Business Week*. Bloomberg. 28 October 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141115123541/http://www.businessweek.com/articles/2014-10-28/fondation-louis-vuitton-designed-by-frank-gehry-opens-in-paris>) from the original on 15 November 2014. Retrieved 25 November 2014.
  39. *Challenges*, www. Challenges.fr, 3 July 2018.
  40. "Chiffres Clés Logements (2011) – Département de Paris (75)" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=LOG&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&search=75](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=LOG&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&search=75)). INSEE. 2011. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20150904011013/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=LOG&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&search=75](https://web.archive.org/web/20150904011013/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=LOG&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&search=75)) from the original on 4 September 2015. Retrieved 1 November 2014.
  41. "Un territoire ancien et de petite taille" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20141101214159/http://www.notaires.paris-idf.fr/sites/default/files/deux\\_decennies\\_dimmobilier\\_final.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20141101214159/http://www.notaires.paris-idf.fr/sites/default/files/deux_decennies_dimmobilier_final.pdf)) (PDF) (in French). www.notaires.paris-idf.fr. February 2012. p. 11. Archived from the original ([http://www.notaires.paris-idf.fr/sites/default/files/deux\\_decennies\\_dimmobilier\\_final.pdf](http://www.notaires.paris-idf.fr/sites/default/files/deux_decennies_dimmobilier_final.pdf)) (PDF) on 1 November 2014. Retrieved 1 November 2014.



42. *Le Logement Parisien en Chiffres*, Agence Départementale de l'information sur le lodgment de Paris, October 2017.
43. *Le Monde*, March 18, 2019.
44. "Une brève histoire de l'aménagement de Paris et sa région Du District à la Région Île-de-France" ([http://www.driea.ile-de-france.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Chapitre5\\_de\\_Breve\\_histoire\\_de\\_amenagement\\_de\\_Paris\\_DREIF\\_Auteur\\_Claude\\_Cottour\\_cle0344bc.pdf](http://www.driea.ile-de-france.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Chapitre5_de_Breve_histoire_de_amenagement_de_Paris_DREIF_Auteur_Claude_Cottour_cle0344bc.pdf)) (PDF) (in French). DRIEA Île-de-France. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20170101005621/http://www.driea.ile-de-france.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Chapitre5\\_de\\_Breve\\_histoire\\_de\\_amenagement\\_de\\_Paris\\_DREIF\\_Auteur\\_Claude\\_Cottour\\_cle0344bc.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20170101005621/http://www.driea.ile-de-france.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Chapitre5_de_Breve_histoire_de_amenagement_de_Paris_DREIF_Auteur_Claude_Cottour_cle0344bc.pdf)) from the original on 1 January 2017. Retrieved 26 November 2014.
45. Masson 1984, p. 536.
46. Yarri 2008, p. 407.
47. Gordon 2006, pp. 46–47.
48. Castells 1983, p. 75.
49. Tomas et al. 2003, p. 237.
50. "Les Politiques Nationales du Logement et le Logement dans les Villes Nouvelles" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160326035711/http://www.laburba.fr/app/download/7815645/Article%2Bvilles%2Bnouvelles.pdf>) (PDF). Laburba.fr. p. 6. Archived from the original (<http://www.laburba.fr/app/download/7815645/Article+villes+nouvelles.pdf>) (PDF) on 26 March 2016. Retrieved 25 November 2014.
51. "Atlas des Zones urbaines sensibles (Zus)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170816133325/http://sig.ville.gouv.fr/atlas/ZUS/>). *SIG du secretariat générale du SIV* (in French). Ministère de l'Égalité des Territoires et du Logement. Archived from the original (<http://sig.ville.gouv.fr/atlas/ZUS/>) on 16 August 2017. Retrieved 10 November 2014.
52. "Une forte hétérogénéité des revenus en Île-de-France" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg\\_id=20&ref\\_id=20529&page=alapage/alap414/alap414\\_carte.htm#carte1](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=20&ref_id=20529&page=alapage/alap414/alap414_carte.htm#carte1)) (in French). INSEE. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20141229014922/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg\\_id=20&ref\\_id=20529&page=alapage%2Falap414%2Falap414\\_carte.htm#carte1](https://web.archive.org/web/20141229014922/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=20&ref_id=20529&page=alapage%2Falap414%2Falap414_carte.htm#carte1)) from the original on 29 December 2014. Retrieved 26 November 2014.
53. INSEE. "Individus localisés à la région en 2015 - Recensement de la population - Fichiers détail" (<https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/3565914?sommaire=3558417>) (in French). Retrieved 8 September 2019.
54. INSEE. "IMG1B - Population immigrée par sexe, âge et pays de naissance en 2015 - Région d'Île-de-France (11)" ([https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/3569310?sommaire=3569330&geo=REG-11#IMG1B\\_V2\\_ENS](https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/3569310?sommaire=3569330&geo=REG-11#IMG1B_V2_ENS)) (in French). Retrieved 8 September 2019.
55. *Le Monde*, 22 January 2019
56. "Paris perd ses habitants, la faute à la démographie et aux... meublés touristiques pour la Ville." *Le Parisien*, 28 December 2017
57. "Évolution de la population au 1er janvier 2014" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20151016022258/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg\\_id=20&ref\\_id=poptc02101](https://web.archive.org/web/20151016022258/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg_id=20&ref_id=poptc02101)). INSEE. Archived from the original ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg\\_id=20&ref\\_id=poptc02101](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg_id=20&ref_id=poptc02101)) on 16 October 2015. Retrieved 4 December 2015.
58. "Statistics on European cities" ([http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics\\_explained/index.php/Statistics\\_on\\_European\\_cities](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Statistics_on_European_cities)). Eurostat. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20141114142816/http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics\\_explained/index.php/Statistics\\_on\\_European\\_cities](https://web.archive.org/web/20141114142816/http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Statistics_on_European_cities)) from the original on 14 November 2014. Retrieved 28 November 2014.
59. Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques. "Commune : Paris (75056) – Thème : Évolution et structure de la population" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120829013036/http://www.recensement.insee.fr/chiffresCles.action?codeMessage=5&plusieursReponses=true&zoneSearchField=PARIS&codeZone=75056-COM&idTheme=3&rechercher=Rechercher>) (in French). Archived from the original (<http://www.recensement.insee.fr/chiffresCles.action?codeMessage=5&plusieursReponses=true&zoneSearchField=PARIS&codeZone=75056-COM&idTheme=3&rechercher=Rechercher>) on 29 August 2012. Retrieved 3 July 2012.
60. INSEE. "Séries historiques des résultats du recensement – Unité urbaine de Paris (00851)" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=&millesime=2013&typgeo=UU2010&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Paris+%2800851%29&territoire](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=&millesime=2013&typgeo=UU2010&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Paris+%2800851%29&territoire)) (in French). Retrieved 25 September 2016.
61. "Définition - Urban area | Insee" (<https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/definition/c2070>). *www.insee.fr*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190525092552/https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/definition/c2070>) from the original on 25 May 2019. Retrieved 25 May 2019.
62. INSEE. "Séries historiques des résultats du recensement – Aire urbaine de Paris (001)" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=&millesime=2013&typgeo=AU2010&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Paris+%28001%29&territoire](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=&millesime=2013&typgeo=AU2010&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Paris+%28001%29&territoire)) (in French). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20180919080910/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=&millesime=2013&typgeo=AU2010&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Paris+%28001%29&territoire](https://web.archive.org/web/20180919080910/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=&millesime=2013&typgeo=AU2010&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Paris+%28001%29&territoire)) from the original on 19 September 2018. Retrieved 25 September 2016.
63. INSEE. "Séries historiques des résultats du recensement – France" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=&millesime=2013&typgeo=FE&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=&territoire=](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=&millesime=2013&typgeo=FE&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=&territoire=)) (in French). Retrieved 25 September 2016.
64. "Population statistics at regional level" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20150407164439/http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Population\\_statistics\\_at\\_regional\\_level](https://web.archive.org/web/20150407164439/http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Population_statistics_at_regional_level)). Eurostat. 25 March 2015. Archived from the original ([http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Population\\_statistics\\_at\\_regional\\_level](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Population_statistics_at_regional_level)) on 7 April 2015. Retrieved 3 April 2015.
65. INSEE. "Les immigrés par sexe, âge et pays de naissance – Département de Paris (75)" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=IMG1B&millesime=2012&niveau=2&nivgeo=DEP&codgeo=75](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=IMG1B&millesime=2012&niveau=2&nivgeo=DEP&codgeo=75)) (in French). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=IMG1B&millesime=2012&niveau=2&nivgeo=DEP&codgeo=75](https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=IMG1B&millesime=2012&niveau=2&nivgeo=DEP&codgeo=75)) from the original on 1 January 2016. Retrieved 19 November 2015.
66. INSEE. "Les immigrés par sexe, âge et pays de naissance – Région d'Île-de-France (11)" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=IMG1B&millesime=2012&niveau=2&nivgeo=REG&codgeo=11](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=IMG1B&millesime=2012&niveau=2&nivgeo=REG&codgeo=11)) (in French). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=IMG1B&millesime=2012&niveau=2&nivgeo=REG&codgeo=11](https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=IMG1B&millesime=2012&niveau=2&nivgeo=REG&codgeo=11)) from the original on 1 January 2016. Retrieved 19 November 2015.
67. INSEE. "Population par sexe, âge et nationalité – Région d'Île-de-France (11)" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=NAT1&millesime=2012&niveau=3&nivgeo=REG&codgeo=11](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=NAT1&millesime=2012&niveau=3&nivgeo=REG&codgeo=11)) (in French). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=NAT1&millesime=2012&niveau=3&nivgeo=REG&codgeo=11](https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=NAT1&millesime=2012&niveau=3&nivgeo=REG&codgeo=11)) from the original on 1 January 2016. Retrieved 20 November 2015.
68. INSEE. "Population par sexe, âge et nationalité – Département de Paris (75)" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=NAT1&millesime=2012&niveau=3&nivgeo=DEP&codgeo=75](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=NAT1&millesime=2012&niveau=3&nivgeo=DEP&codgeo=75)) (in French). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=NAT1&millesime=2012&niveau=3&nivgeo=DEP&codgeo=75](https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=NAT1&millesime=2012&niveau=3&nivgeo=DEP&codgeo=75)) from the original on 1 January 2016. Retrieved 20 November 2015.
69. Burchardt, Marian; Michalowski, Ines (26 November 2014). *After Integration: Islam, Conviviality and Contentious Politics in Europe* (<https://books.google.fr/books?id=mPibBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA188>). Springer. ISBN 978-3-658-02594-6. Archived (<https://web.archive.org>

g/web/20171001032126/https://books.google.fr/books?id=mPiBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA188) from the original on 1 October 2017. Retrieved 30 September 2017.

70. IFOP (April 2011). "Les Français et la croyance religieuse" ([http://www.ifop.fr/media/poll/1479-1-study\\_file.pdf](http://www.ifop.fr/media/poll/1479-1-study_file.pdf)) [Religious belief in France] (PDF) (in French). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160304051200/http://www.ifop.fr/media/poll/1479-1-study\\_file.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20160304051200/http://www.ifop.fr/media/poll/1479-1-study_file.pdf)) (PDF) from the original on 4 March 2016. Retrieved 13 November 2015.
71. "que pese l'Islam en France" ([http://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2015/01/21/que-pese-l-islam-en-france\\_4559859\\_4355770.html](http://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2015/01/21/que-pese-l-islam-en-france_4559859_4355770.html)). *Le Monde* (in French). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20151127053220/http://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2015/01/21/que-pese-l-islam-en-france\\_4559859\\_4355770.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20151127053220/http://www.lemonde.fr/les-decodeurs/article/2015/01/21/que-pese-l-islam-en-france_4559859_4355770.html)) from the original on 27 November 2015. Retrieved 13 November 2015.
72. "How does France count its muslim population?" (<http://plus.lefigaro.fr/note/how-does-france-count-its-muslim-population-20110407-435643>). *Le Figaro*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151105002152/http://plus.lefigaro.fr/note/how-does-france-count-its-muslim-population-20110407-435643>) from the original on 5 November 2015. Retrieved 30 October 2015.
73. "Interview with Dalil Boubakeur" (<http://archive.francesoir.fr/actualite/societe/dalil-boubakeur-%E2%80%99Cil-faut-doubler-nombre-mosquees-en-france%E2%80%99D-54083.html>). *Le Soir* (in French). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150128112504/http://archive.francesoir.fr/actualite/societe/dalil-boubakeur-%E2%80%99Cil-faut-doubler-nombre-mosquees-en-france%E2%80%99D-54083.html>) from the original on 28 January 2015. Retrieved 13 November 2015.
74. Riou, Mathilde (29 April 2013). "Le manque de mosquée en Ile-de-France" (<http://france3-regions.francetvinfo.fr/paris-ile-de-france/2013/04/29/le-manque-de-mosquee-en-ile-de-france-243225.html>). *France 3*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171117174949/http://france3-regions.francetvinfo.fr/paris-ile-de-france/2013/04/29/le-manque-de-mosquee-en-ile-de-france-243225.html>) from the original on 17 November 2017. Retrieved 17 November 2017.
75. Berman Jewish Databank. "World Jewish Population 2014" (<http://www.jewishdatabank.org/Studies/details.cfm?StudyID=776>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151104100328/http://www.jewishdatabank.org/Studies/details.cfm?StudyID=776>) from the original on 4 November 2015. Retrieved 13 November 2015.
76. | Where we are | publisher oecd.org | accessed on 30 August 2016 (<https://www.oecd.org/en/careers/submit.htm>).
77. "La Défense, Europe's largest business district" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130530043643/http://www.france.fr/en/paris-capital-region/la-defense-europes-largest-business-district>). France.fr. Archived from the original (<https://www.france.fr/en/paris/list/paris-what-to-do-what-to-see>) on 30 May 2013. Retrieved 8 January 2013.
78. "Department of Paris; Complete Dossier" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/dossier\\_complet.asp?codgeo=COM-75056](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/dossier_complet.asp?codgeo=COM-75056)) (in French). INSEE. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160307200924/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/dossier\\_complet.asp?codgeo=COM-75056](https://web.archive.org/web/20160307200924/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/dossier_complet.asp?codgeo=COM-75056)) from the original on 7 March 2016. Retrieved 25 November 2015.
79. "Île-de-France Region – Complete dossier" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/dossier\\_complet.asp?codgeo=REG-11](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/dossier_complet.asp?codgeo=REG-11)) (in French). INSEE. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160316053531/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/dossier\\_complet.asp?codgeo=REG-11](https://web.archive.org/web/20160316053531/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/dossier_complet.asp?codgeo=REG-11)) from the original on 16 March 2016. Retrieved 25 November 2015.
80. "EMP2 – Emplois au lieu de travail par sexe, statut et secteur d'activité économique – Région d'Île-de-France (11)" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=EMP2&millesime=2012&niveau=3&nivgeo=REG&codgeo=11](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=EMP2&millesime=2012&niveau=3&nivgeo=REG&codgeo=11)) (in French). INSEE. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=EMP2&millesime=2012&niveau=3&nivgeo=REG&codgeo=11](https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=EMP2&millesime=2012&niveau=3&nivgeo=REG&codgeo=11)) from the original on 1 January 2016. Retrieved 26 November 2015.
81. "La nomenclature agrégée – NA, 2008" (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/methodes/default.asp?page=nomenclatures/agregatnaf2008/agregatnaf2008.htm>) (in French). INSEE. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151219154702/http://www.insee.fr/fr/methodes/default.asp?page=nomenclatures%2Fagregatnaf2008%2Fagregatnaf2008.htm>) from the original on 19 December 2015. Retrieved 26 November 2015.
82. "En Île-de-France, 39 poles d'emploi structurent l'économie régionale" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?ref\\_id=20718](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?ref_id=20718)). INSEE. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?ref\\_id=20718](https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?ref_id=20718)) from the original on 1 January 2016. Retrieved 7 December 2015.
83. "L'Île-de-France, une des régions les plus riches d'Europe" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg\\_id=20&ref\\_id=21341#trois](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=20&ref_id=21341#trois)). Insee. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20150904011013/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg\\_id=20&ref\\_id=21341#trois](https://web.archive.org/web/20150904011013/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=20&ref_id=21341#trois)) from the original on 4 September 2015. Retrieved 11 November 2014.
84. "The Most Dynamic Cities of 2025" ([https://foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/08/13/the\\_most\\_dynamic\\_cities\\_of\\_2025](https://foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/08/13/the_most_dynamic_cities_of_2025)). *Foreign Policy*. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20120828041241/http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/08/13/the\\_most\\_dynamic\\_cities\\_of\\_2025](https://web.archive.org/web/20120828041241/http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/08/13/the_most_dynamic_cities_of_2025)) from the original on 28 August 2012. Retrieved 2 November 2014.
85. "Estimation de population au 1er janvier, par région, sexe et grande classe d'âge" (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/ppp/bases-de-donnees/donnees-detaillees/estim-pop/estim-pop-reg-sexe-gca-1975-2012.xls>). *Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques* (in French). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130910140603/http://www.insee.fr/fr/ppp/bases-de-donnees/donnees-detaillees/estim-pop/estim-pop-reg-sexe-gca-1975-2012.xls>) from the original on 10 September 2013. Retrieved 5 May 2013.
86. "Produits Intérieurs Bruts Régionaux (PIBR) en valeur en millions d'euros" (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/regions/idf/reg-dep.asp?theme=8&suite=1>) (XLS) (in French). INSEE. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150904011013/http://www.insee.fr/fr/regions/idf/reg-dep.asp?theme=8&suite=1>) from the original on 4 September 2015. Retrieved 2 August 2015.
87. "L'Industrie en Île-de-France, Principaux Indicateurs Régionaux" (<http://www.ile-de-france.gouv.fr/content/download/5429/38877/file/L%20industrie%20en%20Île-de-France%20-%20Principaux%20indicateurs%20régionaux.pdf>) (PDF). INSEE. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150223184616/http://www.ile-de-france.gouv.fr/content/download/5429/38877/file/L%20industrie%20en%20Île-de-France%20-%20Principaux%20indicateurs%20régionaux.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 23 February 2015. Retrieved 24 November 2014.
88. Economist Intelligence Unit Worldwide Cost of Living Survey, based on September 2016 data, retrieved July 2017.
89. "Classement.Singapour, Hong Kong, Paris : le trio des villes les plus chères du monde" (<https://www.courrierinternational.com/article/classement-singapour-hong-kong-paris-le-trio-des-villes-les-plus-cheres-du-monde>). *courrierinternational.com*. Courrier International. 20 March 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190327081301/https://www.courrierinternational.com/article/classement-singapour-hong-kong-paris-le-trio-des-villes-les-plus-cheres-du-monde>) from the original on 27 March 2019. Retrieved 23 March 2019.
90. Medeiros, João (29 June 2017). "Station F, the world's largest startup campus opens in Paris" (<https://www.wired.co.uk/article/station-f>). *Wired*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170821085053/http://www.wired.co.uk/article/station-f>) from the original on 21 August 2017. Retrieved 21 August 2017.
91. "Département de Paris (75056) – Dossier complet" (<https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/2011101?geo=DEP-75>). *INSEE.fr* (in French). INSEE. 1 January 2017. Retrieved 23 December 2019.
92. "Île-de-France – A la Page N°288 – INSEE 2007" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/insee\\_regions/idf/themes/alapage/alapage288/alapage288.pdf](http://www.insee.fr/fr/insee_regions/idf/themes/alapage/alapage288/alapage288.pdf)) (PDF) (Press release). November 2007. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20141229014929/http://www.insee.fr/fr/insee\\_regions/](https://web.archive.org/web/20141229014929/http://www.insee.fr/fr/insee_regions/))

- idf/themes/alapage/alap288/alapage288.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 29 December 2014. Retrieved 24 November 2014.
93. "Emplois au lieu de travail – Département de Paris (75)" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20150707125622/http://insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=EMP2&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Paris%2B%2875%29&territoire=OK](https://web.archive.org/web/20150707125622/http://insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=EMP2&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Paris%2B%2875%29&territoire=OK)). INSEE. Archived from the original ([http://insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=EMP2&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Paris+%2875%29&territoire=OK](http://insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=EMP2&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Paris+%2875%29&territoire=OK)) on 7 July 2015.
  94. "EMP2 – Emplois au lieu de travail par sexe, statut et secteur d'activité économique – Département de la Seine-Saint-Denis (93)" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20150707115631/http://insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=EMP2&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=DEP%2B-%2BSeine-Saint-Denis%2B%2893%29&territoire=OK](https://web.archive.org/web/20150707115631/http://insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=EMP2&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=DEP%2B-%2BSeine-Saint-Denis%2B%2893%29&territoire=OK)) (in French). INSEE. Archived from the original ([http://insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=EMP2&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=D EP+-+Seine-Saint-Denis+%2893%29&territoire=OK](http://insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=EMP2&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=D EP+-+Seine-Saint-Denis+%2893%29&territoire=OK)) on 7 July 2015. Retrieved 17 November 2014.
  95. "EMP2 – Emplois au lieu de travail par sexe, statut et secteur d'activité économique – Département des Hauts-de-Seine (92)" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20150223214529/http://insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=EMP2&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Hauts-de-Seine%2B%2892%29&territoire=OK](https://web.archive.org/web/20150223214529/http://insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=EMP2&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Hauts-de-Seine%2B%2892%29&territoire=OK)) (in French). INSEE. Archived from the original ([http://insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau\\_local.asp?ref\\_id=EMP2&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Hauts-de-Seine+\(92\)&territoire=OK](http://insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau_local.asp?ref_id=EMP2&millesime=2011&typgeo=DEP&typesearch=territoire&codgeo=Hauts-de-Seine+(92)&territoire=OK)) on 23 February 2015. Retrieved 17 November 2014.
  96. INSEE – Unemployment by region and department, first trimester of 2018 (Provisional figures) (retrieved July 31, 2018)
  97. "Département de Paris (75)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140718110257/http://www.insee.fr/fr/bases-de-donnees/esl/comparateur.asp?codgeo=dep-75>) (in French). INSEE. Archived from the original (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/bases-de-donnees/esl/comparateur.asp?codgeo=dep-75>) on 18 July 2014.
  98. "Arrondissement municipal de Paris 19e Arrondissement (75119)" (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/bases-de-donnees/esl/comparateur.asp?codgeo=arm-75119>) (in French). INSEE. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131202221627/http://www.insee.fr/fr/bases-de-donnees/esl/comparateur.asp?codgeo=arm-75119>) from the original on 2 December 2013. Retrieved 11 August 2013.
  99. "Arrondissement municipal de Paris 7e Arrondissement (75107)" (<http://www.insee.fr/fr/bases-de-donnees/esl/comparateur.asp?codgeo=arm-75107>) (in French). INSEE. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140109035918/http://www.insee.fr/fr/bases-de-donnees/esl/comparateur.asp?codgeo=arm-75107>) from the original on 9 January 2014. Retrieved 11 August 2013.
  100. Taxable income by "consumption unit" as defined by INSEE, see "Revenu fiscal annuel en 2011" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg\\_id=20&ref\\_id=revtc04201](https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg_id=20&ref_id=revtc04201)) (in French). INSEE. Archived from the original ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg\\_id=20&ref\\_id=revtc04201](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg_id=20&ref_id=revtc04201)) on 1 January 2016. Retrieved 11 August 2013.
  101. "Structure et distribution des revenus, inégalité des niveaux de vie en 2013" (<https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/2388413>). *insee.fr*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170620170141/https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/2388413>) from the original on 20 June 2017. Retrieved 4 April 2017.
  102. "Unemployment by Departement" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20151016022258/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg\\_id=99&ref\\_id=t\\_0707D](https://web.archive.org/web/20151016022258/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg_id=99&ref_id=t_0707D)) (in French). INSEE. Archived from the original ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg\\_id=99&ref\\_id=t\\_0707D](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg_id=99&ref_id=t_0707D)) on 16 October 2015. Retrieved 2 August 2015.
  103. "Neighborhoods of Paris with more than 40 percent living below poverty line" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140406124836/http://www.metronews.fr/paris/des-quartiers-de-paris-compteraient-plus-de-40-de-pauvres/mnaB!OVs3O27zkRe6/>) (in French). Metronews. Archived from the original (<http://www.metronews.fr/paris/des-quartiers-de-paris-compteraient-plus-de-40-de-pauvres/mnaB!OVs3O27zkRe6/>) on 6 April 2014. Retrieved 28 November 2013.
  104. Tourism in Paris- Key Figures 2018, Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau (Parisinfo.com)
  105. Rosen, Eric (4 September 2019). "The World's Most-Visited City Is Bangkok" (<https://www.forbes.com/sites/ericrosen/2019/09/04/the-worlds-most-visited-city-is-bangkok/>). *Forbes*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190914054101/https://www.forbes.com/sites/ericrosen/2019/09/04/the-worlds-most-visited-city-is-bangkok/>) from the original on 14 September 2019. Retrieved 21 September 2019.
  106. "Tourism in Paris – Key Figures 2016" (<https://press.parisinfo.com/key-figures/key-figures/Tourism-in-Paris-Key-Figures-2016>). Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau. 9 August 2017. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180219151215/https://press.parisinfo.com/key-figures/key-figures/Tourism-in-Paris-Key-Figures-2016>) from the original on 19 February 2018. Retrieved 18 February 2018.
  107. Key Figures 2018: Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau
  108. "Paris banks of the Seine" (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/600/>). *UNESCO World Heritage Centre*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141008223316/http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/600/>) from the original on 8 October 2014. Retrieved 26 October 2014.
  109. "Saint-Denis Basilica, royal necropolis of France" (<https://uk.tourisme93.com/basilica/saint-denis-abbey.html>). *Seine-Saint-Denis Tourisme*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141026223222/http://uk.tourisme93.com/basilica/saint-denis-abbey.html>) from the original on 26 October 2014. Retrieved 26 October 2014.
  110. "Palace and Park of Versailles" (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/83/>). *UNESCO World Heritage Centre*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141008211931/http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/83/>) from the original on 8 October 2014. Retrieved 26 October 2014.
  111. "Palace and Parks of Fontainebleau" (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/160/>). *UNESCO World Heritage Centre*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141009135828/http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/160/>) from the original on 9 October 2014. Retrieved 26 October 2014.
  112. "Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs" (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/873/>). *UNESCO World Heritage Centre*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141009052925/http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/873/>) from the original on 9 October 2014. Retrieved 26 October 2014.
  113. TEA-AECOM Theme Index 2017: Amusement Parks Worldwide
  114. Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau, Tourism in Paris-Key Figures 2018
  115. Fierro 1996, p. 938.
  116. Fierro 1996, pp. 937–38.
  117. *Fortune Magazine*, 5 July 2017.
  118. Montclos 2003.
  119. Michelin 2011.
  120. Perry 1995, p. 19.
  121. *Dictionnaire historique de Paris*, p. 68.
  122. Department of Photographs, *Photography and Surrealism*, Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History ([http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/phs/r/hd\\_phsr.htm](http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/phs/r/hd_phsr.htm)) Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20150213005005/http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/phs/r/hd\\_phsr.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20150213005005/http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/phs/r/hd_phsr.htm)) 13 February 2015 at the Wayback Machine, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 2000.
  123. Hazan 2011, p. 362.
  124. Key Figures 2018: Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau



25. Key Figures 2018: Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau
26. Key Figures 2018: Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau
27. Paris Tourism Key Figures 2018; Paris Convention and Visitors Bureau
28. "Municipal museums" (<http://www.paris.fr/musees>). Maire de Paris. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141123165959/http://www.w.paris.fr/musees>) from the original on 23 November 2014. Retrieved 23 November 2014.
29. TEA=AECOM Museum Index, 2018.
30. Lawrence & Gondrand 2010, p. 178.
31. Schumacher 1996, p. 60.
32. Fierro 1996, p. 1173.
33. *Who's Where* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Tj4WAQAAIAAJ>). 1961. p. 304. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130907162159/http://books.google.com/books?id=Tj4WAQAAIAAJ>) from the original on 7 September 2013. Retrieved 2 July 2013.
34. Fierro 1996, pp. 1005–06.
35. Fierro 1996, p. 488.
36. "Notre Dame Renovations" (<http://www.adoremus.org/1099-Rose.html>). Adoremus Organization. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130207134139/http://www.adoremus.org/1099-Rose.html>) from the original on 7 February 2013. Retrieved 4 July 2013.
37. "Les Miserables" (<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/135/135-h/135-h.htm>). *Preface*. Gutenberg Organization. 1862. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131011091018/http://www.gutenberg.org/files/135/135-h/135-h.htm>) from the original on 11 October 2013. Retrieved 4 July 2013.
38. *Le Petit Robert 2: Dictionnaire Universel Des Noms Propres*. Paris: Dictionnaires Le Robert. 1988. p. 1680.
39. "Official site of the Nobel Prize" ([https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/literature/laureates/2014/bio-bibl.html](https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/2014/bio-bibl.html)). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20141216224108/http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/literature/laureates/2014/bio-bibl.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20141216224108/http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/2014/bio-bibl.html)) from the original on 16 December 2014. Retrieved 24 November 2014.
40. Fierro 1996, p. 840.
41. "The French Still Flock to Bookstores", *New York Times*, 20 June 2012
42. Damschroeder & Williams 1990, p. 157.
43. *Georges Bizet: Carmen* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=UNGaPmlHFzgC&pg=PA120&lpg=PA120&source=bl&ots=oOm9oQkz6\\_&sig=nIx790Q9dw5WTFtDKzzC205smJI&hl=en&sa=X&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=UNGaPmlHFzgC&pg=PA120&lpg=PA120&source=bl&ots=oOm9oQkz6_&sig=nIx790Q9dw5WTFtDKzzC205smJI&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false)), Susan McClary, p. 120
44. Dubal, David (2003) *The Essential Canon of Classical Music* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=p27gT7VcuNUC&pg=PA146>). Macmillan. p. 346. ISBN 978-1-4668-0726-6. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161012201751/https://books.google.com/books?id=p27gT7VcuNUC&pg=PA146>) from the original on 12 October 2016. Retrieved 12 October 2016.
45. Dregni 2004, p. 19.
46. Dregni 2008, p. 32.
47. Mroue 2006, p. 260.
48. "Best Gypsy jazz bars in Paris" (<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2010/mar/03/jazz-bars-paris-django-reinhardt>). *The Guardian*. 3 March 2010. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140320040950/http://www.theguardian.com/travel/2010/mar/03/jazz-bars-paris-django-reinhardt>) from the original on 20 March 2014. Retrieved 3 July 2013.
49. Bezbakh 2004, p. 872.
50. "Rock en Seine '13" (<http://www.efestivals.co.uk/festivals/rockenseine/2013/>). Efestivals.co.uk. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130513220755/http://www.efestivals.co.uk/festivals/rockenseine/2013/>) from the original on 13 May 2013. Retrieved 23 April 2013.
51. Andante (2004). "Orchestre de Paris" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070312035555/http://www.andante.com/article/article.cfm?id=23207>). Andante.com. Archived from the original (<http://www.andante.com/article/article.cfm?id=23207>) on 12 March 2007. Retrieved 3 July 2013.
52. Huey, Steve. Édith Piaf biography (<https://www.allmusic.com/artist/mn0000150629/biography>) at AllMusic. Retrieved 22 December 2015.
53. "Hip-Hop à la Française" (<https://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate/2013/10/14/is-france-becoming-too-american/hip-hop-a-la-francais-e-29>). *New York Times*. 15 October 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151209163816/http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate/2013/10/14/is-france-becoming-too-american/hip-hop-a-la-francaise-29>) from the original on 9 December 2015. Retrieved 28 November 2015.
54. Meghelli, Samir (2012). *Between New York and Paris: Hip Hop and the Transnational Politics of Race, Culture, and Citizenship*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University. pp. 54–108.
55. Lester 2006, p. 278.
56. "The Grand Rex ... and its Etoiles" (<http://www.english.rfi.fr/visiting-france/20101024-grand-rex-and-its-etoiles>). RFI. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151007024417/http://www.english.rfi.fr/visiting-france/20101024-grand-rex-and-its-etoiles>) from the original on 7 October 2015. Retrieved 5 October 2015.
57. "Le Cinéma à Paris" (<http://www.paris.fr/services-et-infos-pratiques/culture-et-patrimoine/cinema/le-cinema-a-paris-2347>). Paris.fr. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151016022258/http://www.paris.fr/services-et-infos-pratiques/culture-et-patrimoine/cinema/le-cinema-a-paris-2347>) from the original on 16 October 2015. Retrieved 5 October 2015.
58. "2 Tamil Films in 1st SAFF in Paris" ([https://archive.is/20130702190758/http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-12-27/news-interviews/36021870\\_1\\_tamil-films-screen-films-south-asian-films](https://archive.is/20130702190758/http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-12-27/news-interviews/36021870_1_tamil-films-screen-films-south-asian-films)). *The Times of India*. 27 December 2012. Archived from the original ([http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-12-27/news-interviews/36021870\\_1\\_tamil-films-screen-films-south-asian-films](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-12-27/news-interviews/36021870_1_tamil-films-screen-films-south-asian-films)) on 2 July 2013. Retrieved 2 July 2013.
59. "N/A". *Cahiers du cinéma n°hors-série*. Paris. April 2000. p. 32. (cf. also *Histoire des communications* ([https://web.archive.org/web/20121029054701/http://academiecine.tv/acces\\_public/Histoire.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20121029054701/http://academiecine.tv/acces_public/Histoire.pdf)) (PDF) (in French). 2011. p. 10. Archived from the original ([https://academiecine.tv/files/8113/7674/5261/Histoire\\_communications.pdf](https://academiecine.tv/files/8113/7674/5261/Histoire_communications.pdf)) (PDF) on 29 October 2012.)
60. Fierro 1996, pp. 1136–38.
61. Fierro 1996, p. 1137.
62. Dominé 2014.
63. *Le Monde*, 2 February 2015
64. "Michelin Guide" (<https://restaurant.michelin.fr>). Michelin Guide. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141125110232/http://restaurant.michelin.fr/>) from the original on 25 November 2014. Retrieved 23 November 2014.

65. Fierro 1996, p. 715.
66. Fierro 1996, p. 773.
67. Carr-Allinson, Rowena. "11 Ways to Look like a Local in Paris" (<http://www.iexplore.com/destinations/paris/how-to-look-like-a-local-in-paris>). *iExplore.com*. Inside-Out Media. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160924211810/http://www.iexplore.com/destination/s/paris/how-to-look-like-a-local-in-paris>) from the original on 24 September 2016. Retrieved 16 September 2016.
68. Bradford, Julie (2014). *Fashion Journalism* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=H2xeBAAQBAJ&pg=PA129>). Routledge. p. 129. ISBN 978-1-136-47536-8. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/https://books.google.com/books?id=H2xeBAAQBAJ&pg=PA129>) from the original on 1 January 2016. Retrieved 25 October 2015.
69. Dillon, Susan (2011). *The Fundamentals of Fashion Management* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=3XFMAQAAQBAJ&pg=PA115>). A&C Black. p. 115. ISBN 978-2-940411-58-0. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095821/https://books.google.com/books?id=3XFMAQAAQBAJ&pg=PA115>) from the original on 1 January 2016. Retrieved 25 October 2015.
70. "Global ranking of manufacturers of luxury goods" (<http://www.insidermonkey.com/blog/top-8-luxury-brands-in-the-world-317665/7/>). Insidermonkey.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150119134339/http://www.insidermonkey.com/blog/top-8-luxury-brands-in-the-world-317665/7/>) from the original on 19 January 2015. Retrieved 16 January 2015.
71. BlackmoreMcConnachie 2004, p. 204.
72. "Indicateurs départementaux et régionaux sur les diplômes et la formation en 2009" ([http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/detail.asp?reg\\_id=99&ref\\_id=base-indic-cc-dipl-form](http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/detail.asp?reg_id=99&ref_id=base-indic-cc-dipl-form)). INSEE. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20130910144530/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/detail.asp?reg\\_id=99&ref\\_id=base-indic-cc-dipl-form](https://web.archive.org/web/20130910144530/http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/detail.asp?reg_id=99&ref_id=base-indic-cc-dipl-form)) from the original on 10 September 2013. Retrieved 29 June 2013.
73. La Préfecture de la Région d'Île-de-France. "L'enseignement" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070824203147/http://www.idf.pref.gouv.fr/donnees/enseignement.htm>) (in French). Archived from the original (<http://www.idf.pref.gouv.fr/donnees/enseignement.htm>) on 24 August 2007. Retrieved 9 October 2007.
74. Combeau 2013, pp. 213–14.
75. "Contact and Maps" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130607052638/http://www.ens.fr/spip.php?article171&lang=en>) (in French). École Normale Supérieure. Archived from the original (<http://www.ens.fr/spip.php?article171&lang=en>) on 7 June 2013. Retrieved 18 June 2013.
76. "Accès" (<http://www.celsa.fr/acces.php>) (in French). Celsa.fr. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130629185623/http://www.celsa.fr/acces.php>) from the original on 29 June 2013. Retrieved 16 June 2013.
77. "How to find us" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20051016135133/http://www.bnf.fr/pages/zNavigat/frame/version\\_anglaise.htm?ancre=english.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20051016135133/http://www.bnf.fr/pages/zNavigat/frame/version_anglaise.htm?ancre=english.htm)). *Bibliothèque nationale de France*. Archived from the original ([http://www.bnf.fr/pages/zNavigat/frame/version\\_anglaise.htm?ancre=english.htm](http://www.bnf.fr/pages/zNavigat/frame/version_anglaise.htm?ancre=english.htm)) on 16 October 2005.
78. Woodward, Richard B. (5 March 2006). "At These Parisian Landmarks, Shhh Is the Word" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2006/03/05/travel/05journeys.html>). *The New York Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141214124549/http://www.nytimes.com/2006/03/05/travel/05journeys.html>) from the original on 14 December 2014. Retrieved 4 July 2013.
79. "Paris-Sorbonne libraries" (<http://www.english.paris-sorbonne.fr/libraries/>). Paris-Sorbonne University. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130703101116/http://www.english.paris-sorbonne.fr/libraries/>) from the original on 3 July 2013. Retrieved 4 July 2013.
80. "French Libraries and Archives" (<http://www.library.nd.edu/help/study-abroad/France.shtml>). University of Notre Dame, Hesburgh Libraries. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131017053726/http://library.nd.edu/help/study-abroad/France.shtml>) from the original on 17 October 2013. Retrieved 5 July 2013.
81. Lawrence & Gondrand 2010, pp. 300–01.
82. "Arsenal aim to upset the odds" (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport1/hi/football/europe/4750383.stm>). *BBC Sport*. London. 16 June 2006. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170912155904/http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport1/hi/football/europe/4750383.stm>) from the original on 12 September 2017. Retrieved 21 April 2013.
83. "2013 route" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130517063542/http://www.letour.fr/le-tour/2013/us/overall-route.html>). *Le Tour*. Archived from the original (<http://www.letour.fr/le-tour/2013/us/overall-route.html>) on 17 May 2013. Retrieved 21 April 2013.
84. "Roland-Garros" ([http://www.rolandgarros.com/en\\_FR/](http://www.rolandgarros.com/en_FR/)). Roland Garros. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20130415075857/http://www.rolandgarros.com/en\\_FR/](https://web.archive.org/web/20130415075857/http://www.rolandgarros.com/en_FR/)) from the original on 15 April 2013. Retrieved 21 April 2013.
85. "Stade Pierre de Coubertin (Paris)" (<http://equipement.paris.fr/stade-pierre-de-coubertin-3024>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170713191550/http://equipement.paris.fr/stade-pierre-de-coubertin-3024>) 13 July 2017 at the *Wayback Machine*. Equipement-Paris. Retrieved 4 April 2017
86. Syndicat des Transports d'Île-de-France (STIF). "Le web des voyageurs franciliens" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060411124843/http://www.stif-idf.fr/>) (in French). Archived from the original (<http://www.stif-idf.fr/>) on 11 April 2006. Retrieved 10 April 2006.
87. "Optile en bref" (<http://www.optile.com/notre-mission/>). Optile. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151208081030/http://www.optile.com/notre-mission/>) from the original on 8 December 2015. Retrieved 27 November 2015.
88. "Métro2030, notre nouveau métro de Paris" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095822/http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/c\\_5043/metro/](https://web.archive.org/web/20160101095822/http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/c_5043/metro/)). RATP. Archived from the original ([http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/c\\_5043/metro/](http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/c_5043/metro/)) on 1 January 2016. Retrieved 27 November 2015.
89. Lawrence & Gondrand 2010, pp. 278–83.
90. "RATP's tram network in Île-de-France" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20151208071832/http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/r\\_80565/ratps-tram-network-in-ile-de-france/](https://web.archive.org/web/20151208071832/http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/r_80565/ratps-tram-network-in-ile-de-france/)). RATP. Archived from the original ([http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/r\\_80565/ratps-tram-network-in-ile-de-france/](http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/r_80565/ratps-tram-network-in-ile-de-france/)) on 8 December 2015. Retrieved 27 November 2015.
91. "tramway" (<http://www.stif.org/developpements-et-avenir/nouveau-grand-paris/tramway.html>). STIF. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151208180639/http://www.stif.org/developpements-et-avenir/nouveau-grand-paris/tramway.html>) from the original on 8 December 2015. Retrieved 27 November 2015.
92. Airports Council International (20 July 2015). "Passenger Traffic for past 12 months" (<http://www.aci.aero/Data-Centre/Monthly-Traffic-Data/Passenger-Summary/12-months>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180309054651/http://www.aci.aero/Data-Centre/Monthly-Traffic-Data/Passenger-Summary/12-months>) from the original on 9 March 2018. Retrieved 27 November 2015.
93. "Bulletin statistique, trafic aérien commercial – année 2014" ([http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/Bulletin\\_Statistique\\_2014.pdf](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/Bulletin_Statistique_2014.pdf)) (PDF). Direction générale de l'Aviation civile. p. 15. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20170329083555/http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/Bulletin\\_Statistique\\_2014.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20170329083555/http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/Bulletin_Statistique_2014.pdf)) (PDF) from the original on 29 March 2017. Retrieved 28 November 2015.
94. "Histoire d'Aéroports de Paris de 1945 à 1981" ([http://www.aeroportsdeparis.fr/groupe/groupe-et-strategie/histoire/1961\\_a\\_1981](http://www.aeroportsdeparis.fr/groupe/groupe-et-strategie/histoire/1961_a_1981)). Aéroports de Paris. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20151208075947/http://www.aeroportsdeparis.fr/groupe/groupe-et-strategie/histoire/1961\\_a\\_1981](https://web.archive.org/web/20151208075947/http://www.aeroportsdeparis.fr/groupe/groupe-et-strategie/histoire/1961_a_1981)) from the original on 8 December 2015. Retrieved 27 November 2015.
95. "Trafic aéroportuaire 1986–2013" ([http://www.side.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/EXPI/OTATION/DEFAUT/doc/TFD/TFD\\_RFFDOC](http://www.side.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/EXPI/OTATION/DEFAUT/doc/TFD/TFD_RFFDOC)

95. "Plan de développement durable 2010-2015" (<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/2010-2015-Plan-de-developpement-durable-2010-2015>). Direction générale de l'Aviation civile. pp. 15–17. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20170405170444/http://www.side.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/EXPLOITATION/DEFAULT/doc/IFD/IFD\\_REFDOC\\_TEMIS\\_0077449/trafic-aeroportuaire-1986-2012-flux-de-traffic-commercial-1986-2012](https://web.archive.org/web/20170405170444/http://www.side.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/EXPLOITATION/DEFAULT/doc/IFD/IFD_REFDOC_TEMIS_0077449/trafic-aeroportuaire-1986-2012-flux-de-traffic-commercial-1986-2012)) from the original on 5 April 2017. Retrieved 27 November 2015.
96. Eurostat. "Air passenger transport between the main airports of France and their main partner airports (routes data)" ([http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=avia\\_par\\_fr&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=avia_par_fr&lang=en)). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20151208094738/http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=avia\\_par\\_fr&lang=en](https://web.archive.org/web/20151208094738/http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=avia_par_fr&lang=en)) from the original on 8 December 2015. Retrieved 29 November 2015.
97. Eurostat. "International intra-EU air passenger transport by main airports in each reporting country and EU partner country" ([http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=avia\\_painac&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=avia_painac&lang=en)). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20151208133541/http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=avia\\_painac&lang=en](https://web.archive.org/web/20151208133541/http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=avia_painac&lang=en)) from the original on 8 December 2015. Retrieved 29 November 2015.
98. Eurostat. "International extra-EU air passenger transport by main airports in each reporting country and partner world regions and countries" ([http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=avia\\_paexac&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=avia_paexac&lang=en)). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20151208115358/http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=avia\\_paexac&lang=en](https://web.archive.org/web/20151208115358/http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=avia_paexac&lang=en)) from the original on 8 December 2015. Retrieved 29 November 2015.
99. Jefferson 2009, p. 114.
100. Hart 2004, p. 355.
101. Rand 2010, p. 165.
102. "La production électrique en IdF" ([http://www.driee.ile-de-france.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Seminaire\\_du\\_6\\_mars\\_2012\\_-\\_Presentations\\_Approvisionnement\\_electrique\\_du\\_Grand\\_Paris\\_\\_cle2dcb2f-1.pdf](http://www.driee.ile-de-france.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Seminaire_du_6_mars_2012_-_Presentations_Approvisionnement_electrique_du_Grand_Paris__cle2dcb2f-1.pdf)) (PDF). La DRIEE – Prefet de la région d'Île-de-France. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20151007034916/http://www.driee.ile-de-france.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Seminaire\\_du\\_6\\_mars\\_2012\\_-\\_Presentations\\_Approvisionnement\\_electrique\\_du\\_Grand\\_Paris\\_\\_cle2dcb2f-1.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20151007034916/http://www.driee.ile-de-france.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Seminaire_du_6_mars_2012_-_Presentations_Approvisionnement_electrique_du_Grand_Paris__cle2dcb2f-1.pdf)) (PDF) from the original on 7 October 2015. Retrieved 11 November 2015.
103. "Paris to be heated with US wood pellets" (<http://www.globalwoodmarketsinfo.com/paris-to-import-wood-pellets-from-the-us/>). *Global Wood Markets Info*. 11 March 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160312072201/http://www.globalwoodmarketsinfo.com/paris-to-import-wood-pellets-from-the-us/>) from the original on 12 March 2016. Retrieved 11 March 2016.
104. "Historique des égouts" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20140410232647/http://www.paris.fr/pratique/musees-expos/musee-des-egouts/visite-publique-des-egouts-de-paris/rub\\_9691\\_stand\\_5943\\_port\\_23931](https://web.archive.org/web/20140410232647/http://www.paris.fr/pratique/musees-expos/musee-des-egouts/visite-publique-des-egouts-de-paris/rub_9691_stand_5943_port_23931)) (in French). Paris.fr. Archived from the original ([http://www.paris.fr/pratique/musees-expos/musee-des-egouts/visite-publique-des-egouts-de-paris/rub\\_9691\\_stand\\_5943\\_port\\_23931](http://www.paris.fr/pratique/musees-expos/musee-des-egouts/visite-publique-des-egouts-de-paris/rub_9691_stand_5943_port_23931)) on 10 April 2014. Retrieved 18 June 2013.
105. Burchell 1971, p. 93.
106. "Les égouts parisiens" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20061003225317/http://www.paris.fr/portail/Environnement/Portal.lut?page\\_id=1313&document\\_type\\_id=5&document\\_id=2158&portlet\\_id=3139](https://web.archive.org/web/20061003225317/http://www.paris.fr/portail/Environnement/Portal.lut?page_id=1313&document_type_id=5&document_id=2158&portlet_id=3139)). *Mairie de Paris* (in French). Archived from the original ([http://www.paris.fr/portail/Environnement/Portal.lut?page\\_id=1313&document\\_type\\_id=5&document\\_id=2158&portlet\\_id=3139](http://www.paris.fr/portail/Environnement/Portal.lut?page_id=1313&document_type_id=5&document_id=2158&portlet_id=3139)) on 3 October 2006. Retrieved 15 May 2006.
107. "Merde! Foul Paris goes to the dogs" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2001/oct/21/stuartjeffries.theobserver>). *The Guardian*. 21 October 2001. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130825200615/http://www.theguardian.com/world/2001/oct/21/stuartjeffries.theobserver>) from the original on 25 August 2013. Retrieved 29 June 2013.
108. Henley, Jon (12 April 2002). "Merde most foul" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2002/apr/12/worlddispatch.jonhenley>). *The Guardian*. UK. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130826021821/http://www.theguardian.com/world/2002/apr/12/worlddispatch.jonhenley>) from the original on 26 August 2013. Retrieved 29 July 2010.
109. Air pollution in Paris (<http://www.linternaute.com/actualite/monde/classement-des-villes-selon-pollution-de-l-air/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120924012702/http://www.linternaute.com/actualite/monde/classement-des-villes-selon-pollution-de-l-air/>) 24 September 2012 at the Wayback Machine according to L'Internaute
110. Jarrassé 2007, p. 6.
111. Lawrence & Gondrand 2010, p. 125.
112. Lawrence & Gondrand 2010, p. 208.
113. "Le Jardin de Plantes" ([http://www.mnhn.fr/museum/foffice/tous/tous/guidePratique/lieuxVisiter/LieuxAVisiter/FLieuAVisiter.xsp?AE\\_ID=214&INFO\\_ID=21&LIEU\\_ID=158&MAN\\_ID=273&SITE\\_ID=10&i=1&idx=6&nav=liste](http://www.mnhn.fr/museum/foffice/tous/tous/guidePratique/lieuxVisiter/LieuxAVisiter/FLieuAVisiter.xsp?AE_ID=214&INFO_ID=21&LIEU_ID=158&MAN_ID=273&SITE_ID=10&i=1&idx=6&nav=liste)). Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20130615203149/http://www.mnhn.fr/museum/foffice/tous/tous/guidePratique/lieuxVisiter/LieuxAVisiter/FLieuAVisiter.xsp?i=1&nav=liste&INFO\\_ID=21&SITE\\_ID=10&AE\\_ID=214&LIEU\\_ID=158&idx=6&MAN\\_ID=273](https://web.archive.org/web/20130615203149/http://www.mnhn.fr/museum/foffice/tous/tous/guidePratique/lieuxVisiter/LieuxAVisiter/FLieuAVisiter.xsp?i=1&nav=liste&INFO_ID=21&SITE_ID=10&AE_ID=214&LIEU_ID=158&idx=6&MAN_ID=273)) from the original on 15 June 2013. Retrieved 22 June 2013.
114. Jarrassé 2007, pp. 122–61.
115. Jarrassé 2007, pp. 242–56.
116. "Parkrun du Bois de Boulogne" (<https://www.parkrun.fr/boisdeboulogne/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190804104836/https://www.parkrun.fr/boisdeboulogne/>) from the original on 4 August 2019. Retrieved 4 September 2019.
117. "Parkrun de Montsouris" (<https://www.parkrun.fr/montsouris/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190804110402/https://www.parkrun.fr/montsouris/>) from the original on 4 August 2019. Retrieved 4 September 2019.
118. Whaley 2012, p. 101.
119. Broadwell 2007, p. 92.
120. Andia & Brialy 2001, p. 221.
121. Ayers 2004, p. 271.
122. "Les 20 cimetières Parisiens" (<http://www.paris.fr/cimetieres>). Paris.fr. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170405170430/http://www.paris.fr/cimetieres>) from the original on 5 April 2017. Retrieved 4 April 2017.
123. "Rapport Annuel 2008" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20140327062949/http://rapport-activite.aphp.fr/activite\\_ambulatoire.php](https://web.archive.org/web/20140327062949/http://rapport-activite.aphp.fr/activite_ambulatoire.php)) (in French). Rapport Activité. Archived from the original ([http://rapport-activite.aphp.fr/activite\\_ambulatoire.php](http://rapport-activite.aphp.fr/activite_ambulatoire.php)) on 27 March 2014. Retrieved 21 April 2013.
124. "Hotel Dieu" (<http://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/broughttolife/people/hoteldieu.aspx>). London Science Museum. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130508100917/http://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/broughttolife/people/hoteldieu.aspx>) from the original on 8 May 2013. Retrieved 21 April 2013.
125. "French and Francophone Publications" ([http://french.about.com/od/newspapers/French\\_and\\_Francophone\\_Newspapers\\_and\\_Maga](http://french.about.com/od/newspapers/French_and_Francophone_Newspapers_and_Maga)



- zines.htm). French.about.com. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20130513093151/http://french.about.com/od/newspapers/French\\_and\\_Francophone\\_Newspapers\\_and\\_Magazines.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20130513093151/http://french.about.com/od/newspapers/French_and_Francophone_Newspapers_and_Magazines.htm)) from the original on 13 May 2013. Retrieved 3 July 2013.
- [26]. "Paris' Top Newspapers" (<http://about-france.com/french-newspapers.htm>). About-France.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130628080310/http://about-france.com/french-newspapers.htm>) from the original on 28 June 2013. Retrieved 3 July 2013.
  - [27]. "Agence France-Presse" (<http://www.afp.com/en/>). Agence France-Presse website. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130708144823/http://www.afp.com/en/>) from the original on 8 July 2013. Retrieved 3 July 2013.
  - [28]. "France 24" (<http://www.france24.com/en/>). France24.com. Archived (<https://wayback.archive-it.org/all/20141015174237/http://www.france24.com/en/>) from the original on 15 October 2014. Retrieved 3 July 2013.
  - [29]. "France Diplomatie" (<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/>). Diplomatie.gouv.fr. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130629133112/http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/>) from the original on 29 June 2013. Retrieved 3 July 2013.
  - [30]. "French and Francophone TV Stations" ([http://french.about.com/od/tv/French\\_and\\_Francophone\\_Television\\_Stations\\_Watch\\_French\\_TV.htm](http://french.about.com/od/tv/French_and_Francophone_Television_Stations_Watch_French_TV.htm)). French.about.com. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20130520074251/http://french.about.com/od/tv/French\\_and\\_Francophone\\_Television\\_Stations\\_Watch\\_French\\_TV.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20130520074251/http://french.about.com/od/tv/French_and_Francophone_Television_Stations_Watch_French_TV.htm)) from the original on 20 May 2013. Retrieved 3 July 2013.
  - [31]. "France's Radio Stations" (<http://www.listenlive.eu/france.html>). Listenlive.eu. Retrieved 3 July 2013.
  - [32]. "La Poste" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130712042008/http://www.laposte.com/>). Laposte.com. Archived from the original (<http://www.laposte.com/>) on 12 July 2013. Retrieved 3 July 2013.
  - [33]. "Friendship and cooperation agreements" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160403161510/http://next.paris.fr/english/paris-a-city-with-an-international-profile/international-action-cooperation/friendship-and-cooperation-agreements/rub\\_8139\\_stand\\_29940\\_port\\_18784](https://web.archive.org/web/20160403161510/http://next.paris.fr/english/paris-a-city-with-an-international-profile/international-action-cooperation/friendship-and-cooperation-agreements/rub_8139_stand_29940_port_18784)). *Mairie de Paris*. Paris.fr. Archived from the original ([http://next.paris.fr/english/paris-a-city-with-an-international-profile/international-action-cooperation/friendship-and-cooperation-agreements/rub\\_8139\\_stand\\_29940\\_port\\_18784](http://next.paris.fr/english/paris-a-city-with-an-international-profile/international-action-cooperation/friendship-and-cooperation-agreements/rub_8139_stand_29940_port_18784)) on 3 April 2016. Retrieved 10 September 2016.
  - [34]. "Twinning Rome – Paris" ([http://www.comune.roma.it/PCR/resources/cms/documents/Gemellaggio\\_Roma\\_Parigi.pdf](http://www.comune.roma.it/PCR/resources/cms/documents/Gemellaggio_Roma_Parigi.pdf)) (PDF) (in French). 30 January 1956. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20181113084709/https://www.comune.roma.it/PCR/resources/cms/documents/Gemellaggio\\_Roma\\_Parigi.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20181113084709/https://www.comune.roma.it/PCR/resources/cms/documents/Gemellaggio_Roma_Parigi.pdf)) (PDF) from the original on 13 November 2018. Retrieved 28 February 2018.  
"Roma – Relazioni Internazionali Bilaterali" ([http://www.comune.roma.it/pcr/it/relaz\\_int\\_sadi.page](http://www.comune.roma.it/pcr/it/relaz_int_sadi.page)) (in Italian). Comune Roma. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160709150804/http://www.comune.roma.it/pcr/it/relaz\\_int\\_sadi.page](https://web.archive.org/web/20160709150804/http://www.comune.roma.it/pcr/it/relaz_int_sadi.page)) from the original on 9 July 2016. Retrieved 10 September 2016.
  - [35]. "Hey, is San Francisco Really a "Sister City" of Paris, France? No – Was It Before? No, Not At All – Here's Why" (<http://sfcitizen.com/blog/2012/09/26/hey-is-san-francisco-really-the-sister-city-of-france-was-it-before-no-not-at-all-heres-why/>). *San Francisco Citizen*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180228161537/http://sfcitizen.com/blog/2012/09/26/hey-is-san-francisco-really-the-sister-city-of-france-was-it-before-no-not-at-all-heres-why/>) from the original on 28 February 2018. Retrieved 27 February 2018.
  - [36]. "Hanoi strengthens ties with Ile-de-France" (<http://english.vov.vn/society/hanoi-strengthens-ties-with-iledefrance-265372.vov>). Voice of Vietnam. Retrieved 4 May 2018.

## Sources

- Andia, Béatrice de; Brialy, Jean-Claude (2001). *Larousse Paris* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5w0jAQAIAAJ>) (in French). Larousse. ISBN 978-2-03-585012-6.
- Arbois de Jubainville, Henry; Dottin, George (1889). *Les premiers habitants de l'Europe* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=QSIDA AAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA132>) (in French). E. Thorin.
- Ayers, Andrew (2004). *The Architecture of Paris* ([https://books.google.com/?id=0eJxj9Xos\\_UC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.com/?id=0eJxj9Xos_UC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false)). Axel Mendes. ISBN 978-3-930698-96-7.
- Bayrou, François (1994). *Henri IV: le roi libre* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=bZVLPwAACAAJ>) (in French). Le Grand livre du mois. ISBN 978-2-7028-3282-0.
- Beevor, Antony; Cooper, Artemis (2007). *Paris After the Liberation: 1944–1949: 1944–1949* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=zoWtMt2hJIYC&pg=PT242>). Penguin Books Limited. ISBN 978-0-14-191288-2.
- Bell, Daniel A.; de-Shalit, Avner (2011). *The Spirit of Cities: Why the Identity of a City Matters in a Global Age* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iRrgIOH4kKkC&pg=PA247>). Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-1-4008-3972-8.
- Berg, Leo van den; Braun, Erik (2012). *National Policy Responses to Urban Challenges in Europe* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=3jU3Td7GI4oC&pg=PA85>). Ashgate Publishing, Ltd. ISBN 978-1-4094-8725-8.
- Bernard, Léon (1970). *The emerging city: Paris in the age of Louis XIV* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=7vFnAAAAMAAJ>). Duke University Press.
- Bezbakh, Pierre (2004). *Petit Larousse de l'histoire de France* (in French). Larousse. ISBN 978-2-03-505369-5.
- Blackmore, Ruth; McConnachie, James (2003). *Rough Guide to Paris* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=nEcC1zeg-MC&pg=PA394>) (9th ed.). Rough Guides. ISBN 978-1-84353-078-7.
- Blackmore, Ruth; McConnachie, James (2004). *Rough Guide Paris Directions* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=8ixR236aqQoC&pg=PA153>). Rough Guides. ISBN 978-1-84353-317-7.
- Blanchard, Pascal; Deroo, Eric; El Yazami, Driss; Fournié, Pierre; Manceron, Gilles (2003). *Le Paris Arabe* (in French). La Découverte. ISBN 978-2-7071-3904-7.
- Blum, Carol (2002). *Strength in Numbers: Population, Reproduction, and Power in Eighteenth-Century France* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=TgkaWSTyDi8C&pg=PA233>). JHU Press. ISBN 978-0-8018-6810-8.
- Boogert, Kate van der (2012). *Frommer's Paris 2013* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PB5d0pRRn6IC&pg=PT43>). John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 978-1-118-33143-9.
- Borrus, Kathy (2012). *Five Hundred Buildings of Paris* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=i8KuR2TxJY4C&pg=PA288>). Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers. ISBN 978-1-60376-267-0.
- Braimah, Ademola K.; Vlek, Paul L. G., eds. (2008). *Land Use and Soil Resources* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uV7Jp9Iz1hsC&pg=PA212>). Springer Science & Business Media. pp. 212–. ISBN 978-1-4020-6778-5.
- Broadwell, Valerie (2007). *City of Light, City of Dark: Exploring Paris Below* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=N9cPFcaOKBwC&pg=PA92>). Valerie Broadwell. ISBN 978-1-4257-9022-6.
- Burchell, S.C. (1971). *Imperial Masquerade: The Paris of Napoleon III* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=JbFBAAAAIAAJ>). Atheneum.
- Bussmann, Klaus (1985). *Paris and the Ile de France* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=1nYnAQAAMAAJ>). Webb & Bower.

- Byrne, Jim (1987). *Conflict and Change: Europe 1870–1966* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=HmemAAAAIAAJ>). Educational Company.
- Byrne, Joseph P. (2012). *Encyclopedia of the Black Death* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=AppsDAKOW3QC&pg=PA259>). ABC-CLIO. ISBN 978-1-59884-254-8.
- Castells, Manuel (1983). *The City and the Grassroots: A Cross-Cultural Theory of Urban Social Movements* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=rUbZLcYsA\\_QC&pg=PA75](https://books.google.com/books?id=rUbZLcYsA_QC&pg=PA75)). University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-05617-6.
- Castells, Manuel (1983). *The City and the Grassroots: A Cross-Cultural Theory of Urban Social Movements* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=rUbZLcYsA\\_QC&pg=PA75](https://books.google.com/books?id=rUbZLcYsA_QC&pg=PA75)). University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-05617-6.
- Chisholm, Hugh (1911). *The Encyclopædia Britannica: A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature and General Information* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=tUIOQAAMAAJ>). The Encyclopædia Britannica Company.
- Clark, Linda L. (2008). *Women and Achievement in Nineteenth-Century Europe* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=NtitRt1uUXMC&pg=PA101>). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-65098-4.
- Combeau, Yvan (2013). *Histoire de Paris* (in French). Presses Universitaires de France. ISBN 978-2-13-060852-3.
- Combeau, Yvan (2003). *Histoire de Paris* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uVmfgAAACAAJ>) (in French). Presses universitaires de France. ISBN 978-2-13-053865-3.
- Compayré, Gabriel (2004). *Abelard And the Origin And Early History of Universities* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=\\_bwH0j\\_EOtIC&pg=PA205](https://books.google.com/books?id=_bwH0j_EOtIC&pg=PA205)). Kessinger Publishing. ISBN 978-1-4179-4646-4.
- Cunliffe, Barry (2004). *Iron Age communities in Britain : an account of England, Scotland and Wales from the seventh century BC until the Roman conquest* (<https://books.google.com/?id=3lkEgdtOvGEC&pg=PA201&lpg=PA201&dq=Iron+Age+Communities+in+Britain#v=onepage&q&f=false>) (4th ed.). London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-34779-2.
- Daniel Jay Grimminger Ph.D. (2010). *Paris* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PbNpLIZzFKoC&pg=PT95>). Arcadia Publishing. ISBN 978-1-4396-4101-9.
- Damschroeder, David; Williams, David Russell (1990). *Music Theory from Zarlino to Schenker: A Bibliography and Guide* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=yAw3PBpdEw4C&pg=PA157>). Pendragon Press. ISBN 978-0-918728-99-9.
- De Moncan, Patrice (2007). *Les jardins du Baron Haussmann*. Paris: Les Éditions du Mécène. ISBN 978-2-907970-91-4.
- De Moncan, Patrice (2012). *Le Paris d'Haussmann* (in French). Paris: Les Editions du Mecene. ISBN 978-2-907970-98-3.
- Dominé, André (2014). *Culinaria France*. Cologne: Könemann Verlagsgesellschaft mbh. ISBN 978-3-8331-1129-7.
- Dosch, Dee Davidson (2010). *A Summer in '69* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=bcD41kgBYTMC&pg=PA16>). Strategic Book Publishing. ISBN 978-1-60976-878-2. Retrieved 12 October 2016.
- Dottin, George (1920). *La Langue Gauloise : Grammaire, Textes et Glossaire* (<https://archive.org/details/lalanguegauloise00dottuoft>) (in French). Paris: C. Klincksieck. ISBN 978-2-05-100208-0.
- Dregni, Michael (2004). *Django : The Life and Music of a Gypsy Legend: The Life and Music of a Gypsy Legend* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=3t8SLVloJJsC&pg=PA19>). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-803743-9.
- Dregni, Michael (2008). *Gypsy Jazz : In Search of Django Reinhardt and the Soul of Gypsy Swing: In Search of Django Reinhardt and the Soul of Gypsy Swing* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=smcDVbulh1gC&pg=PA32>). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-804262-4.
- Du Camp, Maxim (1875). *Paris: ses organes, ses fonctions et sa vie jusqu'en 1870* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5gJoAAAAAAAJ>). G. Rondeau.
- Dutton, Paul Edward (1994). *The Politics of Dreaming in the Carolingian Empire* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=UHQEP3oJDsoC&pg=PA142>). U of Nebraska Press. ISBN 978-0-8032-1653-2.
- Singleton, Esther (1912). *Paris as Seen and Described by Famous Writers ...* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=BL1CAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA210>) Dodd, Mead & Company.
- Evans, Graeme (2002). *Cultural Planning: An Urban Renaissance?* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=LVpIIHrUOZEC&pg=PA68>). Routledge. ISBN 978-0-203-45974-4.
- Fallon, Steve; Williams, Nicola (2008). *Paris* (7 ed.). Lonely Planet. ISBN 978-1-74059-850-7.
- Fierro, Alfred (1996). *Histoire et dictionnaire de Paris* (in French). LaFont. ISBN 978-0-7859-9300-1.
- Forsyth, David (1867). *Marie Antoinette in the Conciergerie, a lecture* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=I0KTnvvPwJ0C>).
- Franck, Dan (2003). *Bohemian Paris: Picasso, Modigliani, Matisse, and the Birth of Modern Art* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=3hYBzRzZ0kcC>). Grove/Atlantic. ISBN 978-0-8021-3997-9.
- Fraser, Benjamin; Spalding, Steven D. (2011). *Trains, Culture, and Mobility: Riding the Rails* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=fUOY8941RjMC&pg=PA117>). Lexington Books. ISBN 978-0-7391-6749-6.
- Freunds Schuh, Aaron. *The Courtesan and the Gigolo: The Murders in the Rue Montaigne and the Dark Side of Empire in Nineteenth-Century Paris* (2017, Stanford University Press). ISBN 1-5036-0082-3.
- Frommer's (2012). *AARP Paris 2012* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mTmRa1s1Z48C&pg=PA103>). John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 978-1-118-26621-2.
- Garrioch, David (2002). *The making of revolutionary Paris* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ra7W1M9bAPIC>) (electronic resource). University of California Press. ISBN 978-0-520-24327-9.
- Goebel, Michael (2015). *Anti-Imperial Metropolis: Interwar Paris and the Seeds of Third World Nationalism* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=LNMMcGAAQBAJ>). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-107-07305-0.
- Goldstein, Natalie (2005). *Droughts And Heat Waves: A Practical Survival Guide* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=CPZuf6gxIBA&pg=PP8>). The Rosen Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4042-0536-9.
- Goodman, David C. (1999). *The European Cities and Technology Reader: Industrial to Post-industrial City* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=G2xKjURYgHgC>). Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-20082-0.
- Gordon, David (2006). *Planning Twentieth Century Capital Cities*. New York: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-28061-7.
- Haine, W. Scott (1998). *The World of the Paris Café: Sociability Among the French Working Class, 1789–1914* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=65r1hSAq-dQC&pg=PA144>). JHU Press. ISBN 978-0-8018-6070-6.
- Hall, Peter; Hain, Kathy (2012). *The Polycentric Metropolis: Learning from Mega-City Regions in Europe* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=vhelHHnagCsC&pg=PA83>). Routledge. ISBN 978-1-136-54768-3.
- Harding, Vanessa (2002). *The Dead and the Living in Paris and London, 1500–1670* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=JCPXfSUIUV8C&pg=PA25>). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-81126-2.
- Hart, Alan (2004). *Going to Live in Paris: How to Live and Work in France's Great Capital* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=4pNB>

- aIoCHNUC&pg=PA355). How To Books Ltd. ISBN 978-1-85703-985-6.
- Hargreaves, Alec Gordon; Kelsay, John; Twiss, Sumner B. (2007). *Politics and Religion in France and the United States* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=re2wlpEB310C>). Rowman & Littlefield Pub Incorporated. ISBN 978-0-7391-1930-3.
  - Hassell, James E. (1991). *Russian Refugees in France and the United States Between the World Wars* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uUsLAAAIAAJ&pg=PA22>). American Philosophical Society. ISBN 978-0-87169-817-9.
  - Hazan, Eric (2011). *The Invention of Paris: A History in Footsteps* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=og\\_RDdEdHz4C&pg=PA362](https://books.google.com/books?id=og_RDdEdHz4C&pg=PA362)). Verso Books. ISBN 978-1-84467-800-6.
  - Hervé, Peter (1818). *A Chronological Account of the History of France* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=L40DAAAQAAJ&pg=PA72>).
  - Higonnet, Patrice L. R. (2009). *Paris: Capital of the World* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=X-E7P9dVSbgC&pg=PA432>). Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0-674-03864-6.
  - Horne, Alistair (2003). *Seven Ages of Paris* (<https://archive.org/details/sevenagesofparis00alis>). Knopf. ISBN 978-0-679-45481-6.
  - d'Istria, Robert Colonna (2002). *Paris and Versailles* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=VAn8tHE3zB4C&pg=PA6>). Editions Marcus. ISBN 978-2-7131-0202-8.
  - Jefferson, David (2009). *Through the French Canals* (<https://books.google.com/?id=0khM9JqazzUC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>) (12th ed.). ISBN 978-1-4081-0381-4.
  - Jones, Colin (2006). *Paris: Biography of a City* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=zwlQyQ\\_WAtYC](https://books.google.com/books?id=zwlQyQ_WAtYC)). Penguin Adult. ISBN 978-0-14-028292-4.
  - Jones, Colin (1994). *The Cambridge Illustrated History of France* (<https://books.google.com/?id=EVNGNIojGgMC&pg=PA48&dq=west+francia+kingdom#v=onepage&q=west%20francia%20kingdom&f=true>). Cambridge University Press. p. 48. ISBN 9780521669924.
  - Jarrassé, Dominique (2007). *Grammaire des jardins parisiens: de l'héritage des rois aux créations contemporaines* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5HxGAQAIAAJ>) (in French). Parigramme.
  - Kaberry, Rachel; Brown, Amy K. (2001). *Paris* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=tZijAaNoO-8C>). Rough Guides. ISBN 978-1-85828-679-2.
  - Korgen, Kathleen Odell; White, Jonathan Michael (2008). *The Engaged Sociologist: Connecting the Classroom to the Community* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=\\_AADznCsgAsC&pg=PT177](https://books.google.com/books?id=_AADznCsgAsC&pg=PT177)). Pine Forge Press. ISBN 978-1-4129-6900-0.
  - Knapp, Andrew; Wright, Vincent (2006). *The Government and Politics of France* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=67ttjXHtT3wC>). Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-35732-6.
  - Krinsky, Carol Herselle (1996). *Synagogues of Europe: Architecture, History, Meaning*. Dover Publications. ISBN 978-0-486-29078-2.
  - Lawrence, Rachel; Gondrand, Fabienne (2010). *Paris (City Guide)* ([https://archive.org/details/paris0000unse\\_b2o4](https://archive.org/details/paris0000unse_b2o4)) (12th ed.). London: Insight Guides. ISBN 978-981-282-079-2.
  - Leclanche, Maria Spyropoulou (1998). *Le refrain dans la chanson française: de Bruant à Renaud* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Yy2-adLaGQkC&pg=PA55>) (in French). Presses Univ. Limoges. ISBN 978-2-84287-096-6.
  - Lester, Paul Martin (2006). *Visual Communication: Images with Messages* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=6oibH9roTmkC&pg=PA278>). Cengage Learning. ISBN 978-0-534-63720-0.
  - Madge, Charles; Willmott, Peter (2006). *Inner City Poverty in Paris and London* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gFDIS847zI8C&pg=PA11>). Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-41762-4.
  - Margerison, Charles (2011). *Amazing People of Paris: Inspirational Stories* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Ftm03loR4I8C&pg=PT167>). Amazing People Club. ISBN 978-1-921752-37-7.
  - Martin, Michel (2013). *Windows 8: Le guide de référence* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=hCGnnATPDn0C&pg=PA408>). Pearson Education France. ISBN 978-2-7440-2543-3.
  - Masson, Jean-Louis (1984). *Provinces, départements, régions: l'organisation administrative de la France*. Fernand Lanore.
  - Mehra, Ajay K.; Levy, Rene (2011). *The Police, State and Society: Perspectives from India and France* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=0JJdEhSWS90C&pg=PA138>). Pearson Education India. ISBN 978-81-317-3145-1.
  - Metzelthin, Pearl Violette Newfield (1981). *Gourmet* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=h5XyAAAAMAAJ>). Condé Nast Publications.
  - Meunier, Florian (2014). *Le Paris du Moyen Âge* (in French). Éditions Ouest-France. ISBN 978-2-7373-6217-0.
  - Michelin (2011). *Paris Green Guide Michelin 2012–2013* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=P945gwAL-oAC&pg=PT105>). Michelin. ISBN 978-2-06-718220-2.
  - Montclos, Jean-Marie Perouse De (2003). *Paris, City of Art* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=OCJ2QgAACAAJ>). Harry N. Abrams. ISBN 978-0-86565-226-2.
  - Modood, Tariq; Triandafyllidou, Anna; Zapata-Barrero, Ricard (2012). *Multiculturalism, Muslims and Citizenship: A European Approach* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=1v45IM76wjsC&pg=PA64>). Routledge. ISBN 978-1-134-25561-0.
  - Mroue, Haas (2006). *Frommer's Memorable Walks in Paris* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=-nUVnF1rPXoC&pg=PA8>). John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 978-0-470-03712-6.
  - Nevez, Catherine Le (2010). *Paris Encounter* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=db4TSjy-9X4C>). Lonely Planet. ISBN 978-1-74220-503-8.
  - Newman, Peter; Thornley, Andy (2002). *Urban Planning in Europe: International Competition, National Systems and Planning Projects* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=LVpYIyaqfoQC&pg=PA185>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-0-203-42794-1.
  - Oscherwitz, Dayna (2010). *Past Forward: French Cinema and the Post-Colonial Heritage* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=j8n5iKE9gdcC&pg=PA135>). SIU Press. p. 135. ISBN 978-0-8093-8588-1.
  - Overy, Richard (2006). *Why the Allies Won*. Pimlico. ISBN 978-1-84595-065-1.
  - Paine, Thomas (1998). *Rights of Man, Common Sense, and Other Political Writings* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=YU\\_o6E572uIC&pg=PA453](https://books.google.com/books?id=YU_o6E572uIC&pg=PA453)). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-283557-4.
  - Papayanis, Nicholas (2004). *Planning Paris Before Haussmann* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=umLmjHFZoT4C>). JHU Press. ISBN 978-0-8018-7930-2.
  - Perry, Gillian (1995). *Women Artists and the Parisian Avant-garde: Modernism and 'feminine Art' Art, 1900 to the Late 1920s* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=wg4NAQAIAAJ&pg=PA19>). Manchester University Press. ISBN 978-0-7190-4165-5.
  - Perry, Marvin; Chase, Myrna; Jacob, James R.; Jacob, Margaret C.; Von Laue, Theodore H. (2011). *Western Civilization: Ideas, Politics, and Society: from 1600: Ideas, Politics, and Society: From the 1600s* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ZFDKUW0z4bsC&pg=PA476>) (10th ed.). Cengage Learning. ISBN 978-1-111-83171-4.
  - Phillips, Bettina (2005). *The French Connection* (<https://books.google.com/?id=a0Qnavu1kioC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q>



Thompson, Betty Lee (2009). *The French Connection* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Uo3pjaM8eapm&pg=PR11&f=false>). Gibbs Smith. ISBN 978-1-58685-529-1.

- Rand, Tom (2010). *Kick the Fossil Fuel Habit: 10 Clean Technologies to Save Our World* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=DCYf7F5erwYC&pg=PA165>). Greenleaf Book Group. ISBN 978-0-9812952-0-6.
- Robb, Graham (2010). *Parisians: An Adventure History of Paris* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=QTaRv7lr7uoC&pg=PT646>). Pan Macmillan. ISBN 978-0-330-52254-0.
- Robertson, Jamie Cox (2010). *A Literary Paris: Hemingway, Colette, Sedaris, and Others on the Uncommon Lure of the City of Light* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PNDKl71jxYQC&pg=PA37>). Krause Publications. ISBN 978-1-4405-0740-3.
- Rodgers, Eamonn J. (1999). *Encyclopedia of Contemporary Spanish Culture* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ymIXLhegGnwC&pg=PA60>). CRC Press. ISBN 978-0-415-13187-2.
- Rougerie, Jacques (2014). *La Commune de 1871* (in French). Paris: Presses universitaires de France. ISBN 978-2-13-062078-5.
- Rousseau, George Sebastian (2004). *Yourcenar* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uDxIAAAAMAAJ>). Haus Publishing. ISBN 978-1-904341-28-4.
- Blackmore, Ruth; McConnachie, James (2004). *Rough Guide Paris Directions* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=8ixR236aqQoC&pg=PA206>). Rough Guides. ISBN 978-1-84353-317-7.
- Ryersson, Scot D.; Yaccarino, Michael Orlando (2004). *Infinite variety: the life and legend of the Marchesa Casati* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=9AAMEqfFtngC&pg=PA25>). University of Minnesota Press. ISBN 978-0-8166-4520-6.
- Sarmant, Thierry (2012). *Histoire de Paris: politique, urbanisme, civilisation* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ZM4XNQEACAAJ>) (in French). Editions Gisserot. ISBN 978-2-7558-0330-3.
- Schmidt, Joël (2009). *Lutèce: Paris, des origines à Clovis* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Li5xQgAACAAJ>) (in French). Perrin. ISBN 978-2-262-03015-5.
- Schumacher, Claude (1996). *Naturalism and Symbolism in European Theatre 1850–1918* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=tanPYs6ArLIC&pg=PA60>). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-23014-8.
- Shack, William A. *Harlem in Montmartre, A Paris Jazz Story between the Great Wars*, University of California Press, 2001. ISBN 978-0-520-22537-4.
- Shales, Melissa (2007). *Paris* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=FYPu8V\\_oWz8C&pg=PA17](https://books.google.com/books?id=FYPu8V_oWz8C&pg=PA17)). New Holland Publishers. ISBN 978-1-84537-661-1.
- Simmer, James (1997). *Innovation Networks and Learning Regions?* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=MtOmZc-Vd\\_gC&pg=PA4](https://books.google.com/books?id=MtOmZc-Vd_gC&pg=PA4)). Routledge. ISBN 978-0-11-702360-4.
- Steele, Valerie (1998). *Paris Fashion: A Cultural History* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=Vwhieeo\\_nfMC&pg=PR](https://books.google.com/books?id=Vwhieeo_nfMC&pg=PR)). Berg. ISBN 978-1-85973-973-0.
- Sutherland, Cara (2003). *The Statue of Liberty* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=rCnYe0cPTq4C&pg=PA37>). Barnes & Noble Publishing. ISBN 978-0-7607-3890-0.
- Tallett, Frank; Atkin, Nicholas (1991). *Religion, Society and Politics in France Since 1789* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=aL4lsWdd-rAC>). Continuum. ISBN 978-1-85285-057-9.
- Tellier, Luc-Normand (2009). *Urban World History: An Economic and Geographical Perspective* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=cXuCjDbxClYC&pg=PA281>). PUQ. ISBN 978-2-7605-2209-1.
- Tomas, François; Blanc, Jean-Noël; Bonilla, Mario; IERP (2003). *Les grands ensembles: une histoire qui continue* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=CTX7h9H8DJEC&pg=PA237>). Université de Saint-Étienne. p. 237. ISBN 978-2-86272-260-3.
- de Vitriaco, Jacobus; Hinnebusch, John Frederick (1972). *The Historia Occidentalis of Jacques de Vitry* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=RLua0N-AQNgC&pg=PA262>). Saint-Paul. GGKEY:R8CJPKJJK4D.
- Weingardt, Richard (2009). *Circles in the Sky: The Life and Times of George Ferris* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uIFwg5LOnoC&pg=PR15>). ASCE Publications. ISBN 978-0-7844-1010-3.
- Whaley, Joachim (2012). *Mirrors of Mortality (Routledge Revivals): Social Studies in the History of Death* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=JlksZtWqr0C&pg=PT101>). Routledge. ISBN 978-1-136-81060-2.
- Woolley, Reginald Maxwell (1915). *Coronation Rites* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gcs7AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA106>). Cambridge University Press.
- Yarri, Monique (2008). *Rethinking the French City: Architecture, Dwelling, and Display After 1968* (<https://books.google.com/?id=Ce9VUj5pRMUC&dq=delouvrier+%22villes+nouvelles%22>). Amsterdam, New York: Editions Rodopi B.V. ISBN 978-90-420-2500-4.
- Zarka, Yves Charles; Taussig, Sylvie; Fleury, Cynthia (2004). "Les contours d'une population susceptible d'être musulmane d'après la filiation" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=H8UiAQAAIAAJ>). *L'Islam en France* (in French). Presses universitaires de France. ISBN 978-2-13-053723-6.

## Further reading

- Vincent Cronin (1989). *Paris on the Eve, 1900–1914* (<https://archive.org/details/parisoneve19001900cron>). New York: Harper Collins. ISBN 978-0-312-04876-1.
- Vincent Cronin (1994). *Paris: City of Light, 1919–1939*. New York: Harper Collins. ISBN 978-0-00-215191-7.
- Jean Favier (1997). *Paris* (in French). Fayard. ISBN 978-2-213-59874-1.
- Jacques Hillairet (2005). *Connaissance du Vieux Paris* (in French). Rivages. ISBN 978-2-86930-648-6.
- Colin Jones (2004). *Paris: The Biography of a City* (<https://archive.org/details/parisbiographyof00jone>). New York: Penguin Viking. ISBN 978-0-670-03393-5.
- Bernard Marchand (1993). *Paris, histoire d'une ville : XIXe-XXe siècle* (in French). Paris: Le Seuil. ISBN 978-2-02-012864-3.
- Rosemary Wakeman (2009). *The Heroic City: Paris, 1945–1958*. University of Chicago Press. ISBN 978-0-226-87023-6.

## External links

- Official website (<https://www.paris.fr/>)  (in French)

---

This page was last edited on 23 December 2019, at 18:23 (UTC).

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.