

WIKIPEDIA

France

France (French: [fʁɑ̃s] ), officially the **French Republic** (French: *République française*^[12]), is a transcontinental country spanning Western Europe and overseas regions and territories in the Americas and the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans.^[XIII] Its metropolitan area extends from the Rhine to the Atlantic Ocean and from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea; overseas territories include French Guiana in South America, Saint Pierre and Miquelon in the North Atlantic, the French West Indies, and several islands in Oceania and the Indian Ocean. Due to its several coastal territories, France has the largest exclusive economic zone in the world. France borders Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Monaco, Italy, Andorra and Spain in Europe, as well as the Netherlands, Suriname and Brazil in the Americas. Its eighteen integral regions (five of which are overseas) span a combined area of 643,801 km² (248,573 sq mi) and over 67 million people (as of May 2021).^[13] France is a unitary semi-presidential republic with its capital in Paris, the country's largest city and main cultural and commercial centre; other major urban areas include Lyon, Marseille, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Lille and Nice.

Inhabited since the Palaeolithic era, the territory of Metropolitan France was settled by Celtic tribes known as Gauls during the Iron Age. Rome annexed the area in 51 BC, leading to a distinct Gallo-Roman culture that laid the foundation of the French language. The Germanic Franks formed the Kingdom of Francia, which became the heartland of the Carolingian Empire. The Treaty of Verdun of 843 partitioned the empire, with West Francia becoming the Kingdom of France in 987. In the High Middle Ages, France was a powerful but highly decentralised feudal kingdom. Philip II successfully strengthened royal power and defeated his rivals to double the size of the crown lands; by the end of his reign, France had emerged as the most powerful state in Europe. From the mid-14th to the mid-15th century, France was plunged into a series of dynastic conflicts involving England, collectively known as the Hundred Years' War, and a distinct French identity emerged as a result. The French Renaissance saw art and culture flourish, conflict with the House of Habsburg, and the establishment of a global colonial empire, which by the 20th century would become the second-largest in the world.^[14] The second half of the 16th century was dominated by religious civil wars between Catholics and Huguenots that severely weakened the country. France again emerged as Europe's dominant power in the 17th century under Louis XIV following the Thirty Years' War.^[15] Inadequate economic policies,



Flag



Emblem

Motto: "Liberté, égalité, fraternité"
"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"

Anthem: "La Marseillaise"

0:00
MENU



Great Seal:





Metropolitan France (European part of France) on the globe

Metropolitan France in Europe

France in the world

Show all

Location of France (red or dark green)

– in Europe (green & dark grey)

– in the European Union (green)

Capital
and largest city

Paris
48°51'N 2°21'E

Official language
and national language

French^[1]

Nationality (2018)

93.0% French
7.0% Others^[1]

Religion (2020)

58.1% Christianity

inequitable taxes and frequent wars (notably a defeat in the Seven Years' War and costly involvement in the American War of Independence), left the kingdom in a precarious economic situation by the end of the 18th century. This precipitated the French Revolution of 1789, which overthrew the Ancien Régime and produced the Declaration of the Rights of Man, which expresses the nation's ideals to this day.

France reached its political and military zenith in the early 19th century under Napoleon Bonaparte, subjugating much of continental Europe and establishing the First French Empire. The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars shaped the course of European and world history. The collapse of the empire initiated a period of relative decline, in which France endured a tumultuous succession of governments until the founding of the French Third Republic during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. Subsequent decades saw a period of optimism, cultural and scientific flourishing, as well as economic prosperity known as the Belle Époque. France was one of the major participants of World War I, from which it emerged victorious at great human and economic cost. It was among the Allied powers of World War II, but was soon occupied by the Axis in 1940. Following liberation in 1944, the short-lived Fourth Republic was established and later dissolved in the course of the Algerian War. The current Fifth Republic was formed in 1958 by Charles de Gaulle. Algeria and most French colonies became independent in the 1960s, with the majority retaining close economic and military ties with France.

France retains its centuries-long status as a global centre of art, science and philosophy. It hosts the fifth-largest number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites and is the world's leading tourist destination, receiving over 89 million foreign visitors in 2018.^[16] France is a developed country with the world's seventh-largest economy by nominal GDP and ninth-largest by PPP; in terms of aggregate household wealth, it ranks fourth in the world.^[17] France performs well in international rankings of education, health care, life expectancy and human development.^{[18][19]} It remains a great power in global affairs,^[20] being one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and an official nuclear-weapon state. France is a founding and leading member of the European Union and the Eurozone,^[21] as well as a key member of the Group of Seven, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and La Francophonie.

	31.9% <u>No religion</u> 8.3% <u>Islam</u> 0.7% <u>Others</u> ^[2]
Demony(s)	<u>French</u>
Government	Unitary semi-presidential republic
• President	<u>Emmanuel Macron</u>
• Prime Minister	<u>Jean Castex</u>
Legislature	Parliament
• Upper house	<u>Senate</u>
• Lower house	<u>National Assembly</u>
Establishment	
• Reign of Clovis I as King of the Franks	481–511
• Treaty of Verdun ^[III]	10 August 843
• Capetian dynasty	3 July 987
• First Republic established	22 September 1792
• Founded the EEC ^[III]	1 January 1958
• Current constitution ^[IV]	4 October 1958
Area	
• Total	640,679 km ² (247,368 sq mi) ^[3] (42nd)
• Water (%)	0.86 (as of 2015) ^[4]
• Metropolitan France (IGN)	551,695 km ² (213,011 sq mi) ^[V] (50th)
• Metropolitan France (Cadastral)	543,940.9 km ² (210,016.8 sq mi) ^{[VI][5]} (50th)
Population	
• May 2021 estimate	▲ 67,413,000 ^[6] (20th)
• Density	104.7109/km ² (106th)
• Metropolitan France, estimate as of May 2021	▲ 65,239,000 ^[7] (23rd)
• Density	116/km ² (300.4/sq mi) (89th)
GDP (PPP)	2021 estimate
• Total	▲ \$3.232 trillion ^[8] (9th)
• Per capita	▲ \$49,492 ^[8] (25th)
GDP (nominal)	2021 estimate
• Total	▲ \$2.938 trillion ^[8] (7th)
• Per capita	▲ \$44,995 ^[8] (24th)
Gini (2019)	▲ 29.2 ^[9] low
HDI (2019)	▲ 0.901 ^[10] very high · 26th
Currency	<u>Euro (€) (EUR)</u> ^[VII] <u>CFP franc (XPF)</u> ^[VIII]

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Time zone

- Summer (DST)

UTC+1 (Central European Time)

UTC+2 (Central European Summer Time)^[IX]

Note: Various other time zones are observed in overseas France.^[IX]

Although France is in the UTC (Z) (Western European Time) zone, UTC+01:00 (Central European Time) was enforced as the standard time since 25 February 1940, upon German occupation in WW2, with a +0:50:39 offset (and +1:50:39 during DST) from Paris LMT (UTC+0:09:21).^[11]

Date format

dd/mm/yyyy (AD)

Mains electricity

230 V–50 Hz

Driving side

right

Calling code

+33^[XII]

ISO 3166 code

FR

Internet TLD

.fr^[XII]

Source gives area of metropolitan France as 551,500 km² (212,900 sq mi) and lists overseas regions separately, whose areas sum to 89,179 km² (34,432 sq mi). Adding these give the total shown here for the entire French Republic. The CIA reports the total as 643,801 km² (248,573 sq mi).

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Etymology and pronunciation

Originally applied to the whole Frankish Empire, the name *France* comes from the Latin *Francia*, or "realm of the Franks".^[22] Modern France is still named today *Francia* in Italian and Spanish, while *Frankreich* in German, *Frankrijk* in Dutch and *Frankrike* in Swedish all mean "Land/realm of the Franks".

The name of the Franks is related to the English word *frank* ("free"): the latter stems from the Old French *franc* ("free, noble, sincere"), ultimately from Medieval Latin *francus* ("free, exempt from service; freeman, Frank"), a generalization of the tribal name that emerged as a Late Latin borrowing of the reconstructed Frankish endonym *Frank.^{[23][24]} It has been suggested that the meaning "free" was adopted because, after the conquest of Gaul, only Franks were free of taxation,^[25] or more generally because they had the status of freemen in contrast to servants or slaves.^[24]

The etymology of **Frank* is uncertain. It is traditionally derived from the Proto-Germanic word **frankōn*, which translates as "javelin" or "lance" (the throwing axe of the Franks was known as the *francisca*),^[26] although these weapons may have been named because of their use by the Franks, not the other way around.^[24]

In English, 'France' is pronounced /fræns/ *FRANSS* in American English and /fra:n̩s/ *FRAHNSS* or /fræns/ *FRANSS* in British English. The pronunciation with /a:/ is mostly confined to accents with the trap-bath split such as Received Pronunciation, though it can be also heard in some other dialects such as Cardiff English, in which /fra:n̩s/ is in free variation with /fræns/.^{[27][28]}

History

Prehistory (before the 6th century BC)

The oldest traces of human life in what is now France date from approximately 1.8 million years ago.^[30] Over the ensuing millennia, humans were confronted by a harsh and variable climate, marked by several glacial periods. Early hominids led a nomadic hunter-gatherer life.^[30] France has a large number of decorated caves from the upper Palaeolithic era, including one of the most famous and best-preserved, Lascaux^[30] (approximately 18,000 BC). At the end of the last glacial period (10,000 BC), the climate became milder;^[30] from approximately 7,000 BC, this part of Western Europe entered the Neolithic era and its inhabitants became sedentary.

After strong demographic and agricultural development between the 4th and 3rd millennia, metallurgy appeared at the end of the 3rd millennium, initially working gold, copper and bronze, as well as later iron.^[31] France has numerous megalithic sites from the Neolithic period, including the exceptionally dense Carnac stones site (approximately 3,300 BC).



One of the [Lascaux](#) paintings: a horse – approximately 17,000 BC. Lascaux is famous for its "exceptionally detailed depictions of humans and animals".^[29]

Antiquity (6th century BC–5th century AD)

In 600 BC, [Ionian Greeks](#) from Phocaea founded the colony of [Massalia](#) (present-day Marseille), on the shores of the [Mediterranean Sea](#). This makes it France's oldest city.^{[32][33]} At the same time, some Gallic Celtic tribes penetrated parts of Eastern and Northern France, gradually spreading through the rest of the country between the 5th and 3rd century BC.^[34] The concept of [Gaul](#) emerged during this period, corresponding to the territories of Celtic settlement



[Vercingetorix](#) surrenders to [Caesar](#) during the [Battle of Alesia](#). The Gallic defeat in the [Gallic Wars](#) secured the [Roman](#) conquest of the country.

ranging between the [Rhine](#), the Atlantic Ocean, the [Pyrenees](#) and the [Mediterranean](#). The borders of modern France roughly correspond to ancient Gaul, which was inhabited by Celtic [Gauls](#). Gaul was then a prosperous country, of which the southernmost part was heavily subject to Greek and Roman cultural and economic influences.

Around 390 BC, the Gallic chieftain Brennus and his troops made their way to Italy through the [Alps](#), defeated the Romans in the [Battle of the Allia](#), and besieged and [ransomed](#) Rome.^[35] The Gallic invasion left Rome weakened, and the Gauls continued to harass the region until 345 BC when they entered into a formal peace treaty with Rome.^[36] But the Romans and the Gauls would remain adversaries for the next centuries, and the Gauls would continue to be a threat in [Italy](#).^[37]



Around 125 BC, the south of Gaul was conquered by the Romans, who called this region [Provincia Nostra](#) ("Our Province"), which over time evolved into the name [Provence](#) in French.^[38] [Julius Caesar](#) conquered the remainder of Gaul and overcame a revolt carried out by the Gallic chieftain [Vercingetorix](#) in 52 BC.^[39]

The [Maison Carrée](#) was a temple of the [Gallo-Roman](#) city of [Nemausus](#) (present-day [Nîmes](#)) and is one of the best-preserved vestiges of the Roman Empire.

Gaul was divided by [Augustus](#) into Roman provinces.^[40] Many cities were founded during the [Gallo-Roman](#) period, including [Lugdunum](#) (present-day [Lyon](#)), which is considered the capital of the Gauls.^[40] These cities were built in traditional Roman style, with a [forum](#), a [theatre](#), a [circus](#), an [amphitheatre](#) and [thermal baths](#). The Gauls mixed with Roman settlers and eventually adopted Roman culture and [Roman speech](#) (Latin, from which the French language evolved). The [Roman polytheism](#) merged with the Gallic paganism into the same [syncretism](#).

From the 250s to the 280s AD, Roman Gaul suffered a serious crisis with its [fortified borders](#) being attacked on several occasions by [barbarians](#).^[41] Nevertheless, the situation improved in the first half of the 4th century, which was a period of revival and prosperity for Roman Gaul.^[42] In 312, Emperor Constantine I converted to Christianity. Subsequently, Christians, who had been persecuted until then, increased rapidly across the entire Roman Empire.^[43] But, from the beginning of the 5th century, the [Barbarian Invasions](#) resumed.^[44] Teutonic tribes invaded the region from present-day Germany, the Visigoths settling in the southwest, the [Burgundians](#) along the Rhine River Valley, and the [Franks](#) (from whom the French take their name) in the north.^[45]

Early Middle Ages (5th–10th century)

At the end of the [Antiquity](#) period, ancient Gaul was divided into several Germanic kingdoms and a remaining Gallo-Roman territory, known as the [Kingdom of Syagrius](#). Simultaneously, [Celtic Britons](#), fleeing the [Anglo-Saxon](#) settlement of [Britain](#), settled the western part of [Armorica](#). As a result, the

Armorican peninsula was renamed Brittany, Celtic culture was revived and independent petty kingdoms arose in this region.

The first leader to make himself king of all the Franks was Clovis I, who began his reign in 481, routing the last forces of the Roman governors of the province in 486. Clovis claimed that he would be baptized a Christian in the event of his victory against the Visigoths, which was said to have guaranteed the battle. Clovis regained the southwest from the Visigoths, was baptized in 508, and made himself master of what is now western Germany.



Frankish expansion from 481 to 870

Clovis I was the first Germanic conqueror after the fall of the Roman Empire to convert to Catholic Christianity, rather than Arianism; thus France was given the title "Eldest daughter of the Church" (French: *La fille ainée de l'Église*) by the papacy,^[46] and French kings would be called "the Most Christian Kings of France" (*Rex Christianissimus*).



With Clovis's conversion to Catholicism in 498, the Frankish monarchy, elective and secular until then, became hereditary and of divine right.

The Franks embraced the Christian Gallo-Roman culture and ancient Gaul was eventually renamed Francia ("Land of the Franks"). The Germanic Franks adopted Romanic languages, except in northern Gaul where Roman settlements were less dense and where Germanic languages emerged. Clovis made Paris his capital and established the Merovingian dynasty, but his kingdom would not survive his death. The Franks treated land purely as a private possession and divided it among their heirs, so four kingdoms emerged from Clovis's: Paris, Orléans, Soissons, and Rheims. The last Merovingian kings lost power to their mayors of the palace (head of household). One mayor of the palace, Charles Martel, defeated an Islamic invasion of Gaul at the Battle of Tours (732) and earned respect and power within the Frankish kingdoms. His son, Pepin the Short, seized the crown of Francia from the weakened Merovingians and founded the Carolingian dynasty. Pepin's son, Charlemagne, reunited the Frankish kingdoms and built a vast empire across Western and Central Europe.

Proclaimed Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III and thus establishing in earnest the French Government's longtime historical association with the Catholic Church,^[47] Charlemagne tried to revive the Western Roman Empire and its cultural grandeur. Charlemagne's son, Louis I (Emperor 814–840), kept the empire united; however, this Carolingian Empire would not survive his death. In 843, under the Treaty of Verdun, the empire was divided between Louis' three sons, with East Francia going to Louis the German, Middle Francia to Lothair I, and West Francia to Charles the Bald. West Francia approximated the area occupied by, and was the precursor to, modern France.^[48]

During the 9th and 10th centuries, continually threatened by Viking invasions, France became a very decentralized state: the nobility's titles and lands became hereditary, and the authority of the king became more religious than secular and thus was less effective and constantly challenged by powerful noblemen. Thus was established feudalism in France. Over time, some of the king's vassals would grow so powerful that they often posed a threat to the king. For example, after the Battle of Hastings in 1066, William the Conqueror added "King of England" to his titles, becoming both the vassal to (as Duke of Normandy) and the equal of (as king of England) the king of France, creating recurring tensions.

High and Late Middle Ages (10th–15th century)

The Carolingian dynasty ruled France until 987, when Hugh Capet, Duke of France and Count of Paris, was crowned King of the Franks.^[49] His descendants—the Capetians, the House of Valois and the House of Bourbon—progressively unified the country through wars and dynastic inheritance into the Kingdom of France, which was fully declared in 1190 by Philip II of France (*Philippe Auguste*). Later kings would expand their directly possessed domaine royal to cover over half of modern continental France by the 15th

century, including most of the north, centre and west of France. During this process, the royal authority became more and more assertive, centered on a hierarchically conceived society distinguishing nobility, clergy, and commoners.

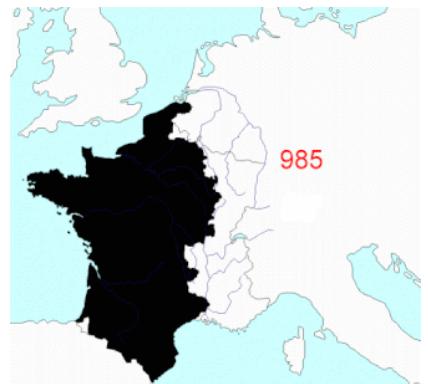
The French nobility played a prominent role in most Crusades to restore Christian access to the Holy Land. French knights made up the bulk of the steady flow of reinforcements throughout the two-hundred-year span of the Crusades, in such a fashion that the Arabs uniformly referred to the crusaders as *Franj* caring little whether they really came from France.^[50] The French Crusaders also imported the French language into the Levant, making French the base of the *lingua franca* (litt. "Frankish language") of the Crusader states.^[50] French knights also made up the majority in both the Hospital and the Temple orders. The latter, in particular, held numerous properties throughout France and by the 13th century were the principal bankers for the French crown, until Philip IV annihilated the order in 1307. The Albigensian Crusade was launched in 1209 to eliminate the heretical Cathars in the southwestern area of modern-day France. In the end, the Cathars were exterminated and the autonomous County of Toulouse was annexed into the crown lands of France.^[51]

From the 11th century, the House of Plantagenet, the rulers of the County of Anjou, succeeded in establishing its dominion over the surrounding provinces of Maine and Touraine, then progressively built an "empire" that spanned from England to the Pyrenees and covering half of modern France. Tensions between the kingdom of France and the Plantagenet empire would last a hundred years, until Philip II of France conquered, between 1202 and 1214 most of the continental possessions of the empire, leaving England and Aquitaine to the Plantagenets. Following the Battle of Bouvines.

Charles IV the Fair died without an heir in 1328.^[52] Under the rules of the Salic law the crown of France could not pass to a woman nor could the line of kingship pass through the female line.^[52] Accordingly, the crown passed to Philip of Valois, rather than through the female line to Edward of Plantagenet, who would soon become Edward III of England. During the reign of Philip of Valois, the French monarchy reached the height of its medieval power.^[52] However Philip's seat on the throne was contested by Edward III of England in 1337, and England and France entered the off-and-on Hundred Years' War.^[53] The exact boundaries changed greatly with time, but landholdings inside France by the English Kings remained extensive for decades. With charismatic leaders, such as Joan of Arc and La Hire, strong French counterattacks won back most English continental territories. Like the rest of Europe, France was struck by the Black Death; half of the 17 million population of France died.^{[54][55]}



Joan of Arc led the French army to several important victories during the Hundred Years' War (1337–1453), which paved the way for the final victory.



Metropolitan France territorial evolution from 985 to 1947

Early modern period (15th century–1789)

The French Renaissance saw a spectacular cultural development and the first standardisation of the French language, which would become the official language of France and the language of Europe's aristocracy. It also saw a long set of wars, known as the Italian Wars, between France and the House of Habsburg. French explorers, such as Jacques Cartier or Samuel de Champlain, claimed lands in the Americas for France, paving the way for the expansion of the First French colonial empire. The rise of Protestantism in Europe led France to a civil war known as the French Wars of Religion, where, in the most notorious incident, thousands of Huguenots were murdered in the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of 1572.^[56] The Wars of Religion were ended by Henry IV's Edict of Nantes, which granted some freedom of religion to the Huguenots. Spanish troops, the terror of Western Europe,^[57] assisted the Catholic side



The Château de Chenonceau, nowadays part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site, was built in the early 16th century.

Fronde occurred in France. This rebellion was driven by the great feudal lords and sovereign courts as a reaction to the rise of royal absolute power in France.

The monarchy reached its peak during the 17th century and the reign of Louis XIV (1643–1715). By turning powerful feudal lords into courtiers at the Palace of Versailles, Louis XIV's personal power became unchallenged. Remembered for his numerous wars, he made France the leading European power. France became the most populous country in Europe and had tremendous influence over European politics, economy, and culture. French became the most-used language in diplomacy, science, literature and international affairs, and remained so until the 20th century.^[60] France obtained many overseas possessions in the Americas, Africa and Asia. Louis XIV also revoked the Edict of Nantes, forcing thousands of Huguenots into exile.

Under the wars of Louis XV (r. 1715–1774), France lost New France and most of its Indian possessions after its defeat in the Seven Years' War (1756–1763). Its European territory kept growing, however, with notable acquisitions such as Lorraine (1766) and Corsica (1770). An unpopular king, Louis XV's weak rule, his ill-advised financial, political and military decisions – as well as the debauchery of his court – discredited the monarchy, which arguably paved the way for the French Revolution 15 years after his death.^{[61][62]}

Louis XVI (r. 1774–1793), actively supported the Americans with money, fleets and armies, helping them win independence from Great Britain. France gained revenge but spent so heavily that the government verged on bankruptcy—a factor that contributed to the French Revolution. Much of the Enlightenment occurred in French intellectual circles, and major scientific breakthroughs and inventions, such as the discovery of oxygen (1778) and the first hot air balloon carrying passengers (1783), were achieved by French scientists. French explorers, such as Bougainville and Lapérouse, took part in the voyages of scientific exploration through maritime expeditions around the globe. The Enlightenment philosophy, in which reason is advocated as the primary source for legitimacy, undermined the power of and support for the monarchy and also was a factor in the French Revolution.



Louis XIV, the "sun king" was the absolute monarch of France and made France the leading European power.

Revolutionary France (1789–1799)



Ouverture des États généraux à Versailles, 5 mai 1789 by Auguste Couder

Facing financial troubles, King Louis XVI summoned the Estates-General (gathering the three Estates of the realm) in May 1789 to propose solutions to his government. As it came to an impasse, the representatives of the Third Estate formed into a National Assembly, signalling the outbreak of the French Revolution. Fearing that the king would suppress the newly created National Assembly, insurgents stormed the Bastille on 14 July 1789, a date which would become France's National Day.



The Storming of the Bastille on 14 July 1789 was the most emblematic event of the French Revolution.

In early August 1789, the National Constituent Assembly abolished the privileges of the nobility such as personal serfdom and exclusive hunting rights. Through the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (27 August 1789) France established fundamental rights for men. The Declaration affirms "the natural and imprescriptible rights of man" to "liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression". Freedom of speech and press were declared, and arbitrary arrests were outlawed. It called for the destruction of aristocratic privileges and proclaimed freedom and equal rights for all men, as well as access to public office based on talent rather than birth. In November 1789, the Assembly decided to nationalise and sell all property of the Catholic Church which had been the largest landowner in the country. In July 1790, a Civil Constitution of the Clergy reorganized the French Catholic Church, cancelling the authority of the Church to levy taxes,

et cetera. This fueled much discontent in parts of France, which would contribute to the civil war breaking out some years later. While King Louis XVI still enjoyed popularity among the population, his disastrous flight to Varennes (June 1791) seemed to justify rumours he had tied his hopes of political salvation to the prospects of foreign invasion. His credibility was so deeply undermined that the abolition of the monarchy and establishment of a republic became an increasing possibility.

In August 1791, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia in the Declaration of Pillnitz threatened revolutionary France to intervene by force of arms to restore the French absolute monarchy. In September 1791, the National Constituent Assembly forced King Louis XVI to accept the French Constitution of 1791, thus turning the French absolute monarchy into a constitutional monarchy. In the newly established Legislative Assembly (October 1791), enmity developed and deepened between a group, later called the 'Girondins', who favoured war with Austria and Prussia, and a group later called 'Montagnards' or 'Jacobins', who opposed such a war. A majority in the Assembly in 1792 however saw a war with Austria and Prussia as a chance to boost the popularity of the revolutionary government and thought that France would win a war against those gathered monarchies. On 20 April 1792, therefore, they declared war on Austria.

On 10 August 1792, an angry crowd threatened the palace of King Louis XVI, who took refuge in the Legislative Assembly.^{[63][64]} A Prussian Army invaded France later in August 1792. In early September, Parisians, infuriated by the Prussian Army capturing Verdun and counter-revolutionary uprisings in the west of France, murdered between 1,000 and 1,500 prisoners by raiding the Parisian prisons. The Assembly and the Paris City Council seemed unable to stop that bloodshed.^{[63][65]} The National Convention, chosen in the first elections under male universal suffrage,^[63] on 20 September 1792 succeeded the Legislative Assembly and on 21 September abolished the monarchy by proclaiming the French First Republic. Ex-King Louis XVI was convicted of treason and guillotined in January 1793. France had declared war on Great Britain and the Dutch Republic in November 1792 and did the same on Spain in March 1793; in the spring of 1793, Austria and Prussia invaded France; in March, France created a "sister republic" in the "Republic of Mainz", and kept it under control.



Le Serment du Jeu de paume by Jacques-Louis David, 1791

Also in March 1793, the civil war of the Vendée against Paris started, evoked by both the Civil Constitution of the Clergy of 1790 and the nationwide army conscription early 1793; elsewhere in France rebellion was brewing too. A factionalist feud in the National Convention, smouldering ever since October 1791, came to a climax with the group of the 'Girondins' on 2 June 1793 being forced to resign and leave the convention. The counter-revolution, begun in March 1793 in the Vendée, by July had spread to Brittany, Normandy, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Toulon, and Lyon. Paris' Convention government between October and December 1793 with brutal measures managed to subdue most internal uprisings, at the cost of tens of thousands of lives. Some historians consider the civil war to have lasted until 1796 with a toll of possibly 450,000 lives.^{[66][67]} By the end of 1793 the allies had been driven from France. France in February 1794 abolished slavery in its American colonies, but would reintroduce it later.

Political disagreements and enmity in the National Convention between October 1793 and July 1794 reached unprecedented levels, leading to dozens of Convention members being sentenced to death and guillotined. Meanwhile, France's external wars in 1794 were going prosperous, for example in Belgium. In 1795, the government seemed to return to indifference towards the desires and needs of the lower classes concerning freedom of (Catholic) religion and fair distribution of food. Until 1799, politicians, apart from inventing a new parliamentary system (the 'Directory'), busied themselves with dissuading the people from Catholicism and from royalism.

Napoleon and 19th century (1799–1914)



Napoleon, Emperor of the French, built a vast empire across Europe. His conquests spread the ideals of the French Revolution across much of the continent, such as popular sovereignty, equality before the law, republicanism and administrative reorganisation while his legal reforms had a major impact worldwide. Nationalism, especially in Germany, emerged in reaction against him.^[68]

Napoleon Bonaparte seized control of the Republic in 1799 becoming First Consul and later Emperor of the French Empire (1804–1814; 1815). As a continuation of the wars sparked by the European monarchies against the French Republic, changing sets of European Coalitions declared wars on Napoleon's Empire. His armies conquered most of continental Europe with swift victories such as the battles of Jena-Auerstadt or Austerlitz. Members of the Bonaparte family were appointed as monarchs in some of the newly established kingdoms.^[69]

These victories led to the worldwide expansion of French revolutionary ideals and reforms, such as the metric system, the Napoleonic Code and the Declaration of the Rights of Man. In June 1812, Napoleon attacked Russia, reaching Moscow. Thereafter his army disintegrated through supply problems, disease, Russian attacks, and finally winter. After the catastrophic Russian campaign, and the ensuing uprising of European monarchies against his rule, Napoleon was defeated and the Bourbon monarchy restored. About a million Frenchmen died during the Napoleonic Wars.^[69] After his brief return from exile, Napoleon was finally defeated in 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo, the monarchy was re-established (1815–1830), with new constitutional limitations.

The discredited Bourbon dynasty was overthrown by the July Revolution of 1830, which established the constitutional July Monarchy. In that year, French troops conquered Algeria, establishing the first colonial presence in Africa since Napoleon's abortive invasion of Egypt in 1798. In 1848, general unrest led to the February Revolution and the end of the July Monarchy. The abolition of slavery and introduction of male universal suffrage, which were briefly enacted during the French Revolution, were re-enacted in 1848. In 1852, the president of the French Republic, Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte, Napoleon I's nephew, was proclaimed emperor of the Second Empire, as Napoleon III. He multiplied French interventions abroad, especially in Crimea, in Mexico and Italy which resulted in the

annexation of the Duchy of Savoy and the County of Nice, then part of the Kingdom of Sardinia. Napoleon III was unseated following defeat in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and his regime was replaced by the Third Republic. By 1875, the French conquest of Algeria was complete and approximately 825,000 Algerians were killed as a result.^[70]

France had colonial possessions, in various forms, since the beginning of the 17th century, but in the 19th and 20th centuries, its global overseas colonial empire extended greatly and became the second-largest in the world behind the British Empire. Including metropolitan France, the total area of land under French sovereignty almost reached 13 million square kilometres in the 1920s and 1930s, 8.6% of the world's land. Known as the Belle Époque, the turn of the century was a period characterised by optimism, regional peace, economic prosperity and technological, scientific and cultural innovations. In 1905, state secularism was officially established.

Contemporary period (1914–present)



French Poilus posing with their war-torn flag in 1917, during World War I



Animated map of the growth and decline of the French colonial empire

France was invaded by Germany and defended by Great Britain to start World War I in August 1914. A rich industrial area in the northeast was occupied. France and the Allies emerged victorious against the Central Powers at a tremendous human and material cost. World War I left 1.4 million French soldiers dead, 4% of its population.^[71] Between 27 and 30% of soldiers conscripted from 1912 to 1915 were killed.^[72] The interbellum years were marked by intense international tensions and a variety of social reforms introduced by the Popular Front government (annual leave, eight-hour workdays, women in government).

In 1940, France was invaded and quickly defeated by Nazi Germany. France was divided into a German occupation zone in the north, an Italian occupation zone in the southeast and an unoccupied territory, the rest of France, which consisted of the southern French metropolitan territory (two-fifths of pre-war metropolitan France) and the French empire, which included the two protectorates of French Tunisia and French Morocco, and French Algeria; the Vichy government, a newly established authoritarian regime collaborating with Germany, ruled the unoccupied territory. Free France, the government-in-exile led by Charles de Gaulle, was set up in London.

From 1942 to 1944, about 160,000 French citizens, including around 75,000 Jews,^{[73][74][75]} were deported to death camps and concentration camps in Germany and occupied Poland.^[76] In September 1943, Corsica was the first French metropolitan territory to liberate itself from the Axis. On 6 June 1944, the Allies invaded Normandy and in August they invaded Provence. Over the following year the Allies and the French Resistance emerged victorious over the Axis powers and French sovereignty was restored with the establishment of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (GPRF). This interim government, established by de Gaulle, aimed to continue to wage war against Germany and to purge collaborators from office. It also made several important reforms (suffrage extended to women, creation of a social security system).

The GPRF laid the groundwork for a new constitutional order that resulted in the Fourth Republic, which saw spectacular economic growth (*les Trente Glorieuses*). France was one of the founding members of NATO (1949). France attempted to regain control of French Indochina but was defeated by the Viet Minh in 1954 at the climactic Battle of Dien Bien Phu. Only months later, France faced another anti-colonialist conflict in Algeria. The systematic torture and repression, as well as the extrajudicial killings that were perpetrated to keep control of Algeria, then treated as an integral part of France and home to over one million European settlers,^{[77][78]} wracked the country and nearly led to a coup and civil war.^[79]

In 1958, the weak and unstable Fourth Republic gave way to the Fifth Republic, which included a strengthened Presidency.^[80] In the latter role, Charles de Gaulle managed to keep the country together while taking steps to end the Algerian War. The war was concluded with the Évian Accords in 1962 that led to Algerian independence. The Algerian independence came at a high price: namely, the large toll on the Algerian population. It resulted in half million to a million deaths and over 2 million internally displaced Algerians.^{[81][82][83]} A vestige of the colonial empire are the French overseas departments and territories.

In the context of the Cold War, De Gaulle pursued a policy of "national independence" towards the Western and Eastern blocs. To this end, he withdrew from NATO's military integrated command (while remaining in the NATO alliance itself), launched a nuclear development programme and made France the fourth nuclear power. He restored cordial Franco-German relations to create a European counterweight

between the American and Soviet spheres of influence. However, he opposed any development of a supranational Europe, favouring a Europe of sovereign nations. In the wake of the series of worldwide protests of 1968, the revolt of May 1968 had an enormous social impact. In France, it was the watershed moment when a conservative moral ideal (religion, patriotism, respect for authority) shifted towards a more liberal moral ideal (secularism, individualism, sexual revolution). Although the revolt was a political failure (as the Gaullist party emerged even stronger than before) it announced a split between the French people and de Gaulle who resigned shortly after.^[86]

In the post-Gaullist era, France remained one of the most developed economies in the world, but faced several economic crises that resulted in high unemployment rates and increasing public debt. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries France has been at the forefront of the development of a supranational European Union, notably by signing the Maastricht Treaty (which created the European Union) in 1992, establishing the Eurozone in 1999 and signing the Lisbon Treaty in 2007.^[87] France has also gradually but fully reintegrated into NATO and has since participated in most NATO sponsored wars.^[88]

Since the 19th century, France has received many immigrants. These have been mostly male foreign workers from European Catholic countries who generally returned home when not employed.^[89] During the 1970s France faced economic crisis and allowed new immigrants (mostly from the Maghreb)^[89] to permanently settle in France with their families and to acquire French citizenship. It resulted in hundreds of thousands of Muslims

(especially in the larger cities) living in subsidised public housing and suffering from very high unemployment rates.^[90] Simultaneously France renounced the assimilation of immigrants, where they were expected to adhere to French traditional values and cultural norms. They were encouraged to retain their distinctive cultures and traditions and required merely to integrate.^[91]

Since the 1995 Paris Métro and RER bombings, France has been sporadically targeted by Islamist organisations, notably the Charlie Hebdo attack in January 2015 which provoked the largest public rallies in French history, gathering

4.4 million people,^{[92][93]} the November 2015 Paris attacks which resulted in 130 deaths, the deadliest attack on French soil since World War II^{[94][95]} and the deadliest in the European Union since the Madrid train bombings in 2004,^[96] as well as the 2016 Nice truck attack, which caused 87 deaths during Bastille Day celebrations. Opération Chammal, France's military efforts to contain ISIS, killed over 1,000 ISIS troops between 2014 and 2015.^{[97][98]}



Charles de Gaulle took an active part in many major events of the 20th century: a hero of World War I, leader of the Free French during World War II, he then became President, where he facilitated decolonisation, maintained France as a major power and overcame the revolt of May 1968.



Republican marches were organised across France after the January 2015 attacks perpetrated by Islamist terrorists; they became the largest public rallies in French history.



The May 68 protests, a massive social movement, would ultimately lead to many social changes, such as the right to abortion, women empowerment as well as the decriminalisation of homosexuality.^{[84][85]}

Geography

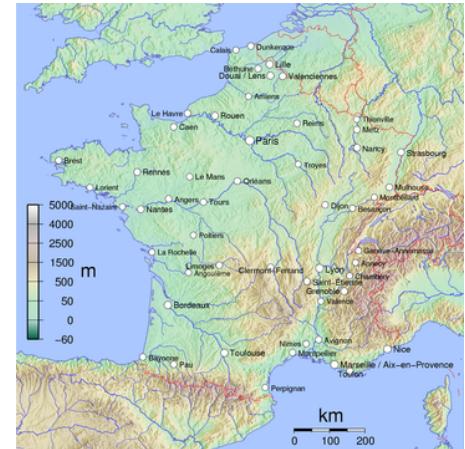
Location and borders

The vast majority of France's territory and population is situated in Western Europe and is called Metropolitan France, to distinguish it from the country's various overseas polities. It is bordered by the North Sea in the north, the English Channel in the northwest, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the

Mediterranean sea in the southeast. Its land borders consist of Belgium and Luxembourg in the northeast, Germany and Switzerland in the east, Italy and Monaco in the southeast, and Andorra and Spain in the south and southwest. Except for the northeast, most of France's land borders are roughly delineated by natural boundaries and geographic features: to the south and southeast, the Pyrenees and the Alps and the Jura, respectively, and to the east, the Rhine river. Due to its shape, France is often referred to as *l'Hexagone* ("The Hexagon"). Metropolitan France includes various coastal islands, of which the largest is Corsica. Metropolitan France is situated mostly between latitudes 41° and 51° N, and longitudes 6° W and 10° E, on the western edge of Europe, and thus lies within the northern temperate zone. Its continental part covers about 1000 km from north to south and from east to west.

France has several overseas regions across the world, which are organized as follows:

- five have exactly the same status as mainland France's regions and departments:
 - French Guiana in South America;
 - Guadeloupe in the Caribbean;
 - Martinique in the Caribbean;
 - Mayotte in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of East Africa;
 - Réunion in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of East Africa.
- nine have special legal status distinct from mainland France's regions and departments:
 - In the Atlantic Ocean: Saint Pierre and Miquelon and, in the Antilles: Saint Martin and Saint Barthélemy.
 - In the Pacific Ocean: French Polynesia, the special collectivity of New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna and Clipperton Island.
 - In the Indian Ocean: Kerguelen Islands, Crozet Islands, St. Paul and Amsterdam islands, and the Scattered Islands in the Indian Ocean
 - In the Antarctic: Adélie Land.



A relief map of Metropolitan France, showing cities with over 100,000 inhabitants



Mont Blanc, the highest summit in Western Europe, marks the border with Italy.

France has land borders with Brazil and Suriname via French Guiana and with the Kingdom of the Netherlands through the French portion of Saint Martin.

Metropolitan France covers 551,500 square kilometres (212,935 sq mi),^[99] the largest among European Union members.^[21] France's total land area, with its overseas departments and territories (excluding Adélie Land), is 643,801 km² (248,573 sq mi), 0.45% of the total land area on Earth. France possesses a wide variety of landscapes, from coastal plains in the north and west to mountain ranges of the Alps in the southeast, the Massif Central in the south central and Pyrenees in the southwest.

Due to its numerous overseas departments and territories scattered across the planet, France possesses the second-largest Exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the world, covering 11,035,000 km² (4,261,000 sq mi), just behind the EEZ of the United States, which covers 11,351,000 km² (4,383,000 sq mi), but ahead of the EEZ of Australia, which covers 8,148,250 km² (3,146,000 sq mi). Its EEZ covers approximately 8% of the total surface of all the EEZs of the world.

Geology, topography and hydrography



Geological formations near Roussillon, Vaucluse

Metropolitan France has a wide variety of topographical sets and natural landscapes. Large parts of the current territory of France were raised during several tectonic episodes like the Hercynian uplift in the Paleozoic Era, during which the Armorican Massif, the Massif Central, the Morvan, the Vosges and Ardennes ranges and the island of Corsica were formed. These massifs delineate several sedimentary basins such as the Aquitaine basin in the southwest and the Paris basin in the north, the latter including several areas of particularly fertile ground such as the silt beds of Beauce and Brie. Various routes of natural passage, such as the Rhône Valley, allow easy communication. The Alpine, Pyrenean and Jura mountains are much younger and have less eroded forms. At 4,810.45 metres (15,782 ft)^[100] above sea level, Mont Blanc, located in the Alps on the French and Italian border, is the highest point in Western Europe. Although 60% of municipalities are classified as having seismic risks, these risks remain moderate.

The coastlines offer contrasting landscapes: mountain ranges along the French Riviera, coastal cliffs such as the Côte d'Albâtre, and wide sandy plains in the Languedoc. Corsica lies off the Mediterranean coast. France has an extensive river system consisting of the four major rivers Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, the Rhône and their tributaries, whose combined catchment includes over 62% of the metropolitan territory. The Rhône divides the Massif Central from the Alps and flows into the Mediterranean Sea at the Camargue. The Garonne meets the Dordogne just after Bordeaux, forming the Gironde estuary, the largest estuary in Western Europe which after approximately 100 kilometres (62 mi) empties into the Atlantic Ocean.^[101] Other water courses drain towards the Meuse and Rhine along the north-eastern borders. France has 11 million square kilometres (4.2×10^6 sq mi) of marine waters within three oceans under its jurisdiction, of which 97% are overseas.



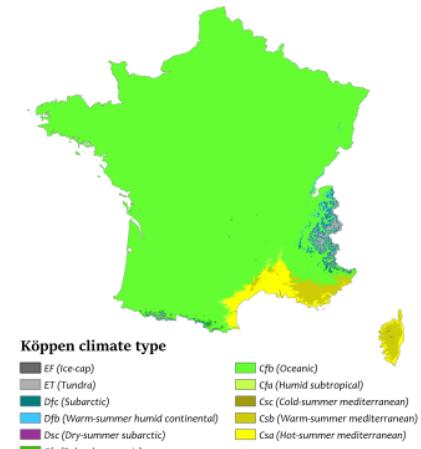
Reed bed on the Gironde estuary, the largest estuary in Western Europe

Climate

The French metropolitan territory is relatively large, so the climate is not uniform, giving rise to the following climate nuances:

- The hot-summer mediterranean climate (Csa) is found along the Gulf of Lion. Summers are hot and dry, while winters are mild and wet. Cities affected by this climate: Arles, Avignon, Fréjus, Hyères, Marseille, Menton, Montpellier, Nice, Perpignan, Toulon.
- The warm-summer mediterranean climate (Csb) is found in the northern part of Brittany. Summers are warm and dry, while winters are cool and wet. Cities affected by this climate: Belle Île, Saint-Brieuc.
- The humid subtropical climate (Cfa) is found in the Garonne and Rhône's inland plains. Summers are hot and wet, while winters are cool and damp. Cities affected by this climate: Albi, Carcassonne, Lyon, Orange, Toulouse, Valence.
- The oceanic climate (Cfb) is found around the coasts of the Bay of Biscay, and a little bit inland. Summers are pleasantly warm and wet, while winters are cool and damp. Cities affected by this climate: Amiens, Biarritz, Bordeaux, Brest, Cherbourg-en-Cotentin, Dunkirk, Lille, Nantes, Orléans, Paris, Reims, Tours.

Köppen climate types of France



Köppen climate classification map of Metropolitan France

- The degraded oceanic climate (*degraded-Cfb*) is found in the interior plains and in the intra-alpine valleys, far from the ocean (or sea). Summers are hot and wet, while winters are cold and gloomy. Cities affected by this climate: Annecy, Besançon, Bourges, Chambéry, Clermont-Ferrand, Colmar, Dijon, Grenoble, Langres, Metz, Mulhouse, Nancy, Strasbourg.
- The subalpine oceanic climate (*Cfc*) is found at the foot of all the mountainous regions of France. Summers are short, cool and wet, while winters are moderately cold and damp. No major cities are affected by this climate.
- The warm-summer mediterranean continental climate (*Dsb*) is found in all the mountainous regions of Southern France between 700 and 1,400 metres a.s.l. Summers are pleasantly warm and dry, while winters are very cold and snowy. City affected by this climate: Barcelonnette.
- The cool-summer mediterranean continental climate (*Dsc*) is found in all the mountainous regions of Southern France between 1,400 and 2,100 metres a.s.l. Summers are cool, short and dry, while winters are very cold and snowy. Place affected by this climate: Isola 2000.
- The warm-summer humid continental climate (*Dfb*) is found in all the mountainous regions of the Northern half of France between 500 and 1,000 metres a.s.l. Summers are pleasantly warm and wet, while winters are very cold and snowy. Cities affected by this climate: Chamonix, Mouthe. In January 1985, in Mouthe, the temperature has dropped under -41°C .
- The subalpine climate (*Dfc*) is found in all the mountainous regions of the northern half of France between 1,000 and 2,000 metres a.s.l. Summers are cool, short and wet, while winters are very cold and snowy. Places affected by this climate: Cauterets Courchevel, Alpe d'Huez, Les 2 Alpes, Peyragudes, Val-Thorens.
- The alpine tundra climate (*ET*) is found in all the mountainous regions of France, generally above 2,000 or 2,500 metres a.s.l. Summers are chilly and wet, while winters are extremely cold, long and snowy. Mountains affected by this climate: Aiguilles-Rouges, Aravis, the top of Crêt de la neige (rare, altitude 1,718 m) and the top of Grand-Ballon (rare, altitude 1,423 m).
- The ice cap climate (*EF*) is found in all the mountainous regions of France that have a glacier. Summers are cold and wet, while winters are extremely cold, long and snowy. Mountains affected by this climate: Aiguille du midi, Barre des Écrins, Belledonne, Grand-Casse, Mont Blanc (4,810 m), Pic du Midi de Bigorre.
- In the overseas regions, there are three broad types of climate:

- A tropical climate (*Am*) in most overseas regions including eastern French Guiana: high constant temperature throughout the year with a dry and a wet season.
- An equatorial climate (*Af*) in western French Guiana: high constant temperature with even precipitation throughout the year.
- A subpolar oceanic climate (*Cfc*), characterised by mild, wet summers and cool, but generally not cold, damp winters. Cities or places affected by this climate: Port-aux-Français, Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.
- An ice cap climate (*EF*): extremely cold year-round in Adélie Land.

Climate change in France includes above average heating.^[102]

Environment

France was one of the first countries to create an environment ministry, in 1971.^[103] Although it is one of the most industrialised countries in the world, France is ranked only 19th by carbon dioxide emissions, behind less populous nations such as Canada or Australia. This is due to the country's heavy investment in nuclear power following the 1973 oil crisis,^[104] which now accounts for 75 percent of its electricity production^[105] and results in less pollution.^{[106][107]} According to the 2018 Environmental Performance

Index conducted by Yale and Columbia, France was the second-most environmentally-conscious country in the world (after Switzerland), compared to tenth place in 2016 and 27th in 2014.^{[108][109]}



Marine (blue), regional (green) and national (red) parks in France (2019)

Like all European Union state members, France agreed to cut carbon emissions by at least 20% of 1990 levels by the year 2020,^[110] compared to the United States plan to reduce emissions by 4% of 1990 levels.^[111] As of 2009, French carbon dioxide emissions per capita were lower than that of China's.^[112] The country was set to impose a carbon tax in 2009 at 17 euros per tonne of carbon emitted,^[113] which would have raised 4 billion euros of revenue annually.^[114] However, the plan was abandoned due to fears of burdening French businesses.^[115]

Forests account for 31 percent of France's land area—the fourth-highest proportion in Europe—representing an increase of 7 percent since 1990.^{[116][117][118]} French forests are some of the most diverse in Europe, comprising more than 140 species of trees.^[119] France had a 2018 Forest Landscape Integrity Index mean score of 4.52/10, ranking it 123rd globally out of 172 countries.^[120] There are nine national parks^[121] and 46 natural parks in France,^[122] with the government planning to convert 20% of its Exclusive economic zone into a Marine protected area by 2020.^[123] A regional nature park^[124] (French: *parc naturel régional* or PNR) is a public establishment in France between local authorities and the national government covering an inhabited rural area of outstanding beauty, to protect the scenery and heritage as well as setting up sustainable economic development in the area.^[125] A PNR sets goals and guidelines for managed human habitation, sustainable economic development and protection of the natural environment based on each park's unique landscape and heritage. The parks foster ecological research programs and public education in the natural sciences.^[126] As of 2019 there are 54 PNRs in France.^[127]

Administrative divisions

The French Republic is divided into 18 regions (located in Europe and overseas), five overseas collectivities, one overseas territory, one special collectivity – New Caledonia and one uninhabited island directly under the authority of the Minister of Overseas France – Clipperton.

Regions

Since 2016, France is mainly divided into 18 administrative regions: 13 regions in metropolitan France (including the territorial collectivity of Corsica),^[128] and five located overseas.^[99] The regions are further subdivided into 101 departments,^[129] which are numbered mainly alphabetically. This number is used in postal codes and was formerly used on vehicle number plates. Among the 101 departments of France, five (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, and Réunion) are in overseas regions (ROMs) that are also simultaneously overseas departments (DOMs), enjoy exactly the same status as metropolitan departments and are an integral part of the European Union.



The 101 departments are subdivided into 335 arrondissements, which are, in turn, subdivided into 2,054 cantons.^[130] These cantons are then divided into 36,658 communes, which are municipalities with an elected municipal council.^[130] Three communes—Paris, Lyon and Marseille—are subdivided into 45 municipal arrondissements.

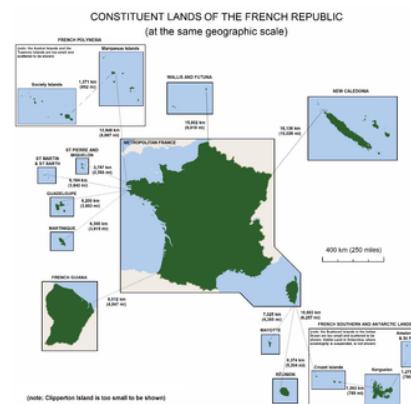
The regions, departments and communes are all known as territorial collectivities, meaning they possess local assemblies as well as an executive. Arrondissements and cantons are merely administrative divisions. However, this was not always the case. Until 1940, the arrondissements were territorial collectivities with an elected assembly, but these were suspended by the Vichy regime and definitely abolished by the Fourth Republic in 1946.

Overseas territories and collectivities

In addition to the 18 regions and 101 departments, the French Republic has five overseas collectivities (French Polynesia, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, and Wallis and Futuna), one *sui generis* collectivity (New Caledonia), one overseas territory (French Southern and Antarctic Lands), and one island possession in the Pacific Ocean (Clipperton Island).

Overseas collectivities and territories form part of the French Republic, but do not form part of the European Union or its fiscal area (with the exception of St. Barthélémy, which seceded from Guadeloupe in 2007). The Pacific Collectivities (COMs) of French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, and New Caledonia continue to use the CFP franc^[131] whose value is strictly linked to that of the euro. In contrast, the five overseas regions used the French franc and now use the euro.^[132]

Name	Constitutional status	Capital
Clipperton Island	State private property under the direct authority of the French government	<u>Uninhabited</u>
French Polynesia	Designated as an overseas land (<i>pays d'outre-mer</i> or POM), the status is the same as an overseas collectivity.	<u>Papeete</u>
French Southern and Antarctic Lands	Overseas territory (<i>territoire d'outre-mer</i> or TOM)	<u>Port-aux-Français</u>
New Caledonia	<i>Sui generis</i> collectivity	<u>Nouméa</u>
Saint Barthélémy	Overseas collectivity (<i>collectivité d'outre-mer</i> or COM)	<u>Gustavia</u>
Saint Martin	Overseas collectivity (<i>collectivité d'outre-mer</i> or COM)	<u>Marigot</u>
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	Overseas collectivity (<i>collectivité d'outre-mer</i> or COM). Still referred to as a <i>collectivité territoriale</i> .	<u>Saint-Pierre</u>
Wallis and Futuna	Overseas collectivity (<i>collectivité d'outre-mer</i> or COM). Still referred to as a <i>territoire</i> .	<u>Mata-Utu</u>



The lands making up the French Republic, shown at the same geographic scale

Government and politics

Government

France is representative democracy organised as a unitary, semi-presidential republic.^[133] As one of the earliest republics of the modern world, democratic traditions and values are deeply rooted in French culture, identity and politics.^[134] The Constitution of the Fifth Republic was approved by referendum on 28 September 1958, establishing a framework consisting of executive, legislative and judicial

	
Emmanuel Macron President	Jean Castex Prime Minister

Jean Castex, is the head of government, appointed by the President of the Republic to lead the Government of France. The President has the power to dissolve Parliament or circumvent it by submitting referendums directly to the people; the President also appoints judges and civil servants, negotiates and ratifies international agreements, as well as serves as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. The Prime Minister determines public policy and oversees the civil service, with an emphasis on domestic matters.^[137]

The legislature consists of the French Parliament, a bicameral body comprising a lower house, the National Assembly (*Assemblée nationale*) and an upper house, the Senate.^[138] Legislators in the National Assembly, known as *députés*, represent local constituencies and are directly elected for five-year terms.^[139] The Assembly has the power to dismiss the government by majority vote. Senators are chosen by an electoral college for six-year terms, with half the seats submitted to election every three years.^[140] The Senate's legislative powers are limited; in the event of disagreement between the two chambers, the National Assembly has the final say.^[141] The parliament is responsible for determining the rules and principles concerning most areas of law, political amnesty, and fiscal policy; however, the government may draft the specific details concerning most laws.

Until World War II, Radicals were a strong political force in France, embodied by the Republican, Radical and Radical-Socialist Party which was the most important party of the Third Republic. Since World War II, they were marginalized while French politics became characterized by two politically opposed groupings: one left-wing, centred on the French Section of the Workers' International and its successor the Socialist Party (since 1969); and the other right-wing, centred on the Gaullist Party, whose name changed over time to the Rally of the French People (1947), the Union of Democrats for the Republic (1958), the Rally for the Republic (1976), the Union for a Popular Movement (2007) and The Republicans (since 2015). In the 2017 presidential and legislative elections, radical centrist party En Marche! became the dominant force, overtaking both Socialists and Republicans.

The electorate is constitutionally empowered to vote on amendments passed by the Parliament and bills submitted by the president. Referendums have played a key role in shaping French politics and even foreign policy; voters have decided on such matters as Algeria's independence, the election of the president by popular vote, the formation of the EU, and the reduction of presidential term limits.^[142] Waning civic participation has been a matter of rigorous public debate, with a majority of the public reportedly supporting mandatory voting as a solution in 2019. However, at least as of 2017, voter turnout was 75 percent during recent elections, higher than the OECD average of 68 percent.^[143]

branches.^[135] It sought to address the instability of the Third and Fourth Republics by combining elements of both parliamentary and presidential systems, whilst greatly strengthening the authority of the executive relative to the legislature.^[134]

The executive branch has two leaders. The President of the Republic, currently Emmanuel Macron, is the head of state, elected directly by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term.^[136] The Prime Minister, currently



Official logo of the French Republic



The National Assembly is the lower house of the French Parliament.

Law

France uses a civil legal system, wherein law arises primarily from written statutes;^[99] judges are not to make law, but merely to interpret it (though the amount of judicial interpretation in certain areas makes it equivalent to case law in a common law system). Basic principles of the rule of law were laid in the Napoleonic Code (which was, in turn, largely based on the royal law codified under Louis XIV). In agreement with the principles of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, law should only prohibit actions detrimental to society. As Guy Canivet, first president of the Court of Cassation, wrote about the management of prisons: "Freedom is the rule, and its restriction is the exception; any restriction of Freedom must be provided for by Law and must follow the principles of necessity and proportionality." That is, Law should lay out prohibitions only if they are needed, and if the inconveniences caused by this restriction do not exceed the inconveniences that the prohibition is supposed to remedy.

French law is divided into two principal areas: private law and public law. Private law includes, in particular, civil law and criminal law. Public law includes, in particular, administrative law and constitutional law. However, in practical terms, French law comprises three principal areas of law: civil law, criminal law, and administrative law. Criminal laws can only address the future and not the past (criminal ex post facto laws are prohibited).^[144] While administrative law is often a subcategory of civil law in many countries, it is completely separated in France and each body of law is headed by a specific supreme court: ordinary courts (which handle criminal and civil litigation) are headed by the Court of Cassation and administrative courts are headed by the Council of State.

To be applicable, every law must be officially published in the Journal officiel de la République française.

France does not recognise religious law as a motivation for the enactment of prohibitions; it has long abolished blasphemy laws and sodomy laws (the latter in 1791). However, "offences against public decency" (contraires aux bonnes mœurs) or disturbing public order (trouble à l'ordre public) have been used to repress public expressions of homosexuality or street prostitution. Since 1999, civil unions for homosexual couples are permitted, and since 2013, same-sex marriage and LGBT adoption are legal.^[145] Laws prohibiting discriminatory speech in the press are as old as 1881. Some consider hate speech laws in France to be too broad or severe, undermining freedom of speech.^[146] France has laws against racism and antisemitism,^[147] while the 1990 Gayssot Act prohibits Holocaust denial.

Freedom of religion is constitutionally guaranteed by the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. The 1905 French law on the Separation of the Churches and the State is the basis for laïcité (state secularism): the state does not formally recognize any religion, except in Alsace-Moselle. Nonetheless, it does recognize religious associations. The Parliament has listed many religious movements as dangerous cults since 1995, and has banned wearing conspicuous religious symbols in schools since 2004. In 2010, it banned the wearing of face-covering Islamic veils in public; human rights groups such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch described the law as discriminatory towards Muslims.^{[148][149]} However, it is supported by most of the population.^[150]

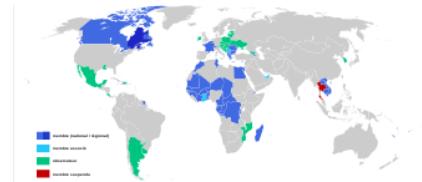


The basic principles that the French Republic must respect are found in the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

Foreign relations

France is a founding member of the United Nations and serves as one of the permanent members of the UN Security Council with veto rights.^[153] In 2015, it was described as "the best networked state in the world" due to its membership in more international institutions than any other country;^[154] these include the G7, World Trade Organization (WTO),^[155] the Pacific Community (SPC)^[156] and the Indian Ocean Commission (COI).^[157] It is an associate member of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS)^[158] and a leading member of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) of 84 French-speaking countries.^[159]

As a significant hub for international relations, France has the third-largest assembly of diplomatic missions, second only to China and the United States, which are far more populous. It also hosts the headquarters of several international organisations, including the OECD, UNESCO, Interpol, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, and the OIF.^[160]



88 states and governments are part of *La Francophonie*,^[151] which promotes values of democracy, multilingualism and cultural diversity.^[152] France has been a key member of this global organization since its inception in 1970.

Postwar French foreign policy has been largely shaped by membership of the European Union, of which it was a founding member. Since the 1960s, France has developed close ties with reunified Germany to become the most influential driving force of the EU.^[161] In the 1960s, France sought to exclude the British from the European unification process,^[162] seeking to build its own standing in continental Europe. However, since 1904, France has maintained an "Entente cordiale" with the United Kingdom, and there has been a strengthening of links between the countries, especially militarily.



The European Parliament in Strasbourg, near the border with (Germany). France is a founding member of all EU institutions.

France is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), but under President de Gaulle excluded itself from the joint military command, in protest of the Special Relationship between the United States and Britain, and to preserve the independence of French foreign and security policies. Under Nicolas Sarkozy, France re-joined the NATO joint military command on 4 April 2009.^{[163][164][165]}

In the early 1990s, the country drew considerable criticism from other nations for its underground nuclear tests in French Polynesia.^[166] France vigorously opposed the 2003 invasion of Iraq,^{[167][168]} straining bilateral relations with the United States^{[169][170]} and the United Kingdom.

France retains strong political and economic influence in its former African colonies (*Françafrique*)^[171] and has supplied economic aid and troops for peacekeeping missions in Ivory Coast and Chad.^[172] Recently, after the unilateral declaration of independence of Northern Mali by the Tuareg MNLA and the subsequent regional Northern Mali conflict with several Islamist groups including Ansar Dine and MOJWA, France and other African states intervened to help the Malian Army to retake control.

In 2017, France was the world's fourth-largest donor of development aid in absolute terms, behind the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom.^[173] This represents 0.43% of its GNP, the 12th highest among the OECD.^[174] Aid is provided by the governmental French Development Agency, which finances primarily humanitarian projects in sub-Saharan Africa,^[175] with an emphasis on "developing infrastructure, access to health care and education, the implementation of appropriate economic policies and the consolidation of the rule of law and democracy".^[175]

Military

The French Armed Forces (*Forces armées françaises*) are the military and paramilitary forces of France, under the President of the Republic as supreme commander. They consist of the French Army (*Armée de Terre*), French Navy (*Marine Nationale*, formerly called *Armée de Mer*), the French Air and Space Force (*Armée de l'Air et de l'Espace*), and the Military Police called National Gendarmerie (*Gendarmerie nationale*), which also fulfils civil police duties in the rural areas of France. Together they are among the largest armed forces in the world and the largest in the EU. According to a 2018 study by Crédit Suisse, the French Armed Forces are ranked as the world's sixth-most powerful military, and the most powerful in Europe, only behind Russia.^[176]

While the Gendarmerie is an integral part of the French armed forces (gendarmes are career soldiers), and therefore under the purview of the Ministry of the Armed Forces, it is operationally attached to the Ministry of the Interior as far as its civil police duties are concerned.



Examples of France's military. Clockwise from top left: nuclear aircraft carrier *Charles de Gaulle*; a *Dassault Rafale* fighter aircraft; French *Chasseurs Alpins* patrolling the valleys of Kapisa province in Afghanistan; a *Leclerc* tank

When acting as general purpose police force, the Gendarmerie encompasses the counter terrorist units of the Parachute Intervention Squadron of the National Gendarmerie (*Escadron Parachutiste d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale*), the National Gendarmerie Intervention Group (*Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale*), the Search Sections of the National Gendarmerie (*Sections de Recherche de la Gendarmerie Nationale*), responsible for criminal enquiries, and the Mobile Brigades of the National Gendarmerie (*Brigades mobiles de la Gendarmerie Nationale*, or in short *Gendarmerie mobile*) which have the task to maintain public order.

The following special units are also part of the Gendarmerie: the Republican Guard (*Garde républicaine*) which protects public buildings hosting major French institutions, the Maritime Gendarmerie (*Gendarmerie maritime*) serving as Coast Guard, the Provost Service (*Prévôté*), acting as the Military Police branch of the Gendarmerie.

As far as the French intelligence units are concerned, the Directorate-General for External Security (*Direction générale de la sécurité extérieure*) is considered to be a component of the Armed Forces under the authority of the Ministry of Defense. The other, the Central Directorate for Interior Intelligence (*Direction centrale du renseignement intérieur*) is a division of the National Police Force (*Direction générale de la Police Nationale*), and therefore reports directly to the Ministry of the Interior. There has been no national conscription since 1997.^[177]

France has a special military corps, the French Foreign Legion, founded in 1830, which consists of foreign nationals from over 140 countries who are willing to serve in the French Armed Forces and become French citizens after the end of their service period. The only other countries having similar units are Spain (the Spanish Foreign Legion, called *Tercio*, was founded in 1920) and Luxembourg (foreigners can serve in the National Army provided they speak Luxembourgish).

France is a permanent member of the Security Council of the UN, and a recognised nuclear state since 1960. France has signed and ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)^[178] and acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. France's annual military expenditure in 2018 was US\$63.8 billion, or 2.3% of its GDP, making it the fifth biggest military spender in the world after the United States, China, Saudi Arabia, and India.^[179]

French nuclear deterrence, (formerly known as "*Force de Frappe*"), relies on complete independence. The current French nuclear force consists of four *Triomphant* class submarines equipped with submarine-launched ballistic missiles. In addition to the submarine fleet, it is estimated that France has about 60 *ASMP* medium-range air-to-ground missiles with nuclear warheads,^[180] of which around 50 are deployed by the Air and Space Force using the *Mirage 2000N* long-range nuclear strike aircraft, while around 10 are deployed by the French Navy's *Super Étandard Modernisé* (SEM) attack aircraft, which operate from the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *Charles de Gaulle*. The new *Rafale F3* aircraft will gradually replace all *Mirage 2000N* and SEM in the nuclear strike role with the improved *ASMP-A* missile with a nuclear warhead.

Bastille Day in Paris



National Gendarmerie



Combined Arms School



National Active Non-Commissioned Officers School

France has major military industries with one of the largest aerospace industries in the world.^{[181][182]} Its industries have produced such equipment as the Rafale fighter, the *Charles de Gaulle* aircraft carrier, the Exocet missile and the Leclerc tank among others. Despite withdrawing from the Eurofighter project, France is actively investing in European joint projects such as the Eurocopter Tiger, multipurpose frigates, the UCAV demonstrator nEUROn and the Airbus A400M. France is a major arms seller,^{[183][184]} with most of its arsenal's designs available for the export market with the notable exception of nuclear-powered devices.

France has consistently developed its cybersecurity capabilities, which are regularly ranked as some of the most robust of any nation of the world.^{[185][186]}

The Bastille Day military parade held in Paris each 14 July for France's national day, called Bastille Day in English-speaking countries (referred to in France as *Fête nationale*), is the oldest and largest regular military parade in Europe. Other smaller parades are organised across the country.

Government finance

The Government of France has run a budget deficit each year since the early 1970s. As of 2016, French government debt levels reached 2.2 trillion euros, the equivalent of 96.4% of French GDP.^[187] In late 2012, credit rating agencies warned that growing French Government debt levels risked France's AAA credit rating, raising the possibility of a future downgrade and subsequent higher borrowing costs for the French authorities.^[188] However, in July 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the French government issued 10-years bonds which had negative interest rates, for the first time in its history.^[189] France also possesses in 2020 the fourth-largest gold reserves in the world.^[190]

Economy

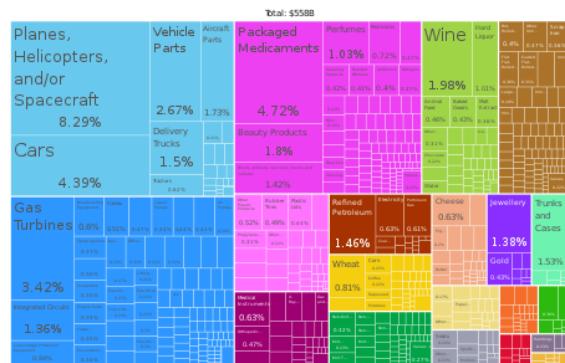
France has a mixed economy characterised by a sizeable government involvement, diverse sectors, a skilled labour force and high innovation. It is a member of the Group of Seven leading industrialised countries and an economic power. For roughly two centuries, the French economy has consistently ranked among the ten largest globally; it is currently the world's ninth-largest by purchasing power parity, the seventh-largest by nominal GDP, and the second-largest in the EU by both metrics.^[192]

The French economy is highly diversified, though services dominate, representing two-thirds of both the workforce and GDP.^[193] The industrial sector accounts for a fifth of GDP and a similar proportion of employment; France is the third-biggest manufacturing country in Europe, behind Germany and Italy. Less than 2 percent of GDP is generated by the primary sector, namely agriculture;^[194] however, France has one of the world's most valuable agricultural sectors, and leads the European Union in agricultural production.^[195]

In 2018, France was the fifth-largest trading nation in the world and the second-largest in Europe, with the value of exports representing over a fifth of GDP.^[196] Its membership in the Eurozone and the broader European Single Market facilitate access to capital, goods, services, and skilled labour.^[197] Despite protectionist policies over certain industries, particularly in agriculture, France has generally pioneered free trade and commercial integration in Europe to enhance its economy.^{[198][199]} In 2019 it ranked first in Europe and 13th in the world in Foreign Direct Investment, with European countries and the United States being



La Défense (as seen from the Eiffel Tower) was in 2017 ranked by Ernst & Young as the leading Central business district in continental Europe, and the fourth in the world.^[191]

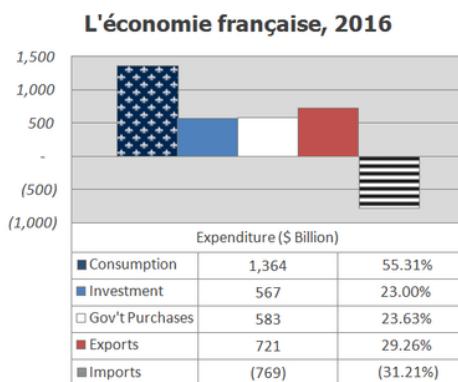


A proportional representation of France exports, 2019

leading sources.^[200] According to the Bank of France, the leading recipients of FDI were manufacturing, real estate, finance and insurance.^[201] The Paris region has the highest concentration of multinational firms in Europe.^[201]

Under the doctrine of *Dirigisme*, the government historically played a major role in the economy; policies such as indicative planning and nationalisation are credited for contributing to three decades of unprecedented postwar economic growth known as *Trente Glorieuses*. At its peak in 1982, the public sector accounted for one-fifth of industrial employment and over four-fifths of the credit market. Beginning in the late 20th century, France loosened regulations and state involvement in the economy, with most leading companies now being privately owned; state ownership now dominates only transportation, defence and broadcasting.^[202] Policies aimed at promoting economic dynamism and privatisation have improved France's economic standing globally: it is among the world's 10 most innovative countries in the 2020 Bloomberg Innovation Index,^[203] and the 15th most competitive, according to the 2019 Global Competitiveness Report (up two places from 2018).^[204]

According to the IMF, France ranked 30th in GDP per capita, with roughly \$45,000 per inhabitant. It placed 23rd in the Human Development Index, indicating very high human development. Public corruption is among the lowest in the world, with France ranking 12th on the 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index.^{[205][206]} France is Europe's second-largest spender in research and development, at over two percent of GDP; globally, it ranks 12th.^[207]



Composition of the French economy (GDP) in 2016 by expenditure type

Financial services, banking and the insurance sector are an important part of the economy. Three largest financial institutions cooperatively owned by their customers are located in France.^[208] The Paris stock exchange (French: *La Bourse de Paris*) is one of the oldest in the world, created by Louis XV in 1724.^[209] In 2000, it merged with counterparts in Amsterdam and Brussels to form Euronext,^[210] which in 2007 merged with the New York stock exchange to form NYSE Euronext, the world's largest stock exchange.^[210] Euronext Paris, the French branch of NYSE Euronext, is Europe's second-largest stock exchange market, behind the London Stock Exchange.

French companies have maintained key positions in the insurance and banking industries: in 2019, AXA the world's third-largest insurance company by total nonbanking assets.^[211] The leading French banks are BNP Paribas and Crédit Agricole, both ranking among the top 10 largest banks by assets in a 2020 report by S&P Global Market Intelligence;^[212] the same source identified Société Générale and Groupe BPCE as the world's 17th- and 19th-largest banks, respectively.^[212]

Agriculture

France has historically been one of the world's dominant agricultural centers and remains a "global agricultural powerhouse".^{[213][214]} Nicknamed "the granary of the old continent",^[215] its diverse climate, extensive tracts of fertile land, modern farming technology, and EU subsidies had made it Europe's leading agricultural producer and exporter.^[216] France accounts for one-fifth of the EU's agricultural production and over one-third of its oilseeds, cereals, and wine;^[217] it is the world's third-biggest exporter of agricultural products.^[218]

France's primary agricultural exports are wheat, poultry, dairy, beef, pork, and internationally recognised processed foods. Rosé wines are primarily consumed within the country, but Champagne and Bordeaux wines are major exports with worldwide renown. EU agriculture subsidies to France have decreased in recent years but still amounted to \$8 billion in 2007.^[219] That same year, France sold 33.4 billion euros of transformed agricultural products.^[220] France produces rum via sugar cane-based distilleries primarily located in overseas territories such as Martinique, Guadeloupe and La Réunion.



Champagne is from the Champagne region in Northeast France.

du Haut-Koenigsbourg (549,000), Puy de Dôme (500,000), Musée Picasso (441,000), and Carcassonne (362,000).^[223]

Tourism

With 89 million international tourist arrivals in 2018,^[221] France is the world's top tourist destination, ahead of Spain (83 million) and the United States (80 million). However, it ranks third in tourism-derived income due to shorter duration of visits.^[222] The most popular tourist sites include (annual visitors): Eiffel Tower (6.2 million), Château de Versailles (2.8 million), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (2 million), Pont du Gard (1.5 million), Arc de Triomphe (1.2 million), Mont Saint-Michel (1 million), Sainte-Chapelle (683,000), Château



The Eiffel Tower is the world's most-visited paid monument, an icon of both Paris and France.

Paris region

France, especially Paris, has some of the world's largest and most renowned museums, including the Louvre, which is the most visited art museum in the world (5.7 million), the Musée d'Orsay (2.1 million), mostly devoted to Impressionism, the Musée de l'Orangerie (1.02 million), which is home to eight large Water Lily murals by Claude Monet, as well as the Centre Georges Pompidou (1.2 million), dedicated to contemporary art. Disneyland Paris is Europe's most popular theme park, with 15 million combined visitors to the resort's Disneyland Park and Walt Disney Studios Park in 2009.^[224]

French Riviera

With more than 10 millions tourists a year, the French Riviera (French: *Côte d'Azur*), in Southeast France, is the second leading tourist destination in the country, after the Paris region.^[225] It benefits from 300 days of sunshine per year, 115 kilometres (71 mi) of coastline and beaches, 18 golf courses, 14 ski resorts and 3,000 restaurants.^{[226]:31} Each year the *Côte d'Azur* hosts 50% of the world's superyacht fleet.^{[226]:66}



The Château de Marqueyssac, featuring a French formal garden, is one of the Remarkable Gardens of France.

Châteaux

With 6 millions tourists a year, the castles of the Loire Valley (French: *châteaux*) and the Loire Valley itself are the third leading tourist destination in France;^{[227][228]} this World Heritage site is noteworthy for its architectural heritage, in its historic towns but in particular its castles, such as the Châteaux d'Amboise, de Chambord, d'Ussé, de Villandry, Chenonceau and Montsoreau. The Château de Chantilly, Versailles and Vaux-le-Vicomte, all three located near Paris, are also visitor attractions.

Other protected areas

France has 37 sites inscribed in UNESCO's World Heritage List and features cities of high cultural interest, beaches and seaside resorts, ski resorts, as well as rural regions that many enjoy for their beauty and tranquillity (green tourism). Small and picturesque French villages are promoted through the association Les Plus Beaux Villages de France (literally "The Most Beautiful Villages of France"). The "Remarkable Gardens" label is a list of the over 200 gardens classified by the Ministry of Culture. This

label is intended to protect and promote remarkable gardens and parks. France attracts many religious pilgrims on their way to St. James, or to Lourdes, a town in the Hautes-Pyrénées that hosts several million visitors a year.

Energy



France derives most of its electricity from nuclear power, the highest percentage in the world. Photograph of the Belleville Nuclear Power Plant

Électricité de France (EDF), the main electricity generation and distribution company in France, is also one of the world's largest producers of electricity. In 2018, it produced around 20% of the European Union's electricity, primarily from nuclear power.^[229] France is the smallest emitter of carbon dioxide among the G7, due to its heavy investment in nuclear power.^[230] As of 2016, 72% of the country's electricity is generated by 58 nuclear power plants, the highest proportion in the world.^{[231][232]}

Due to its overwhelming reliance on nuclear power, renewable energies have seen relatively little growth compared to other Western countries. However, hydroelectricity—provided by sources such as Eguzon dam, Étang de Soulce and Lac de Vouglans.

Transport

France's railway network, which stretches 29,473 kilometres (18,314 mi) as of 2008,^[233] is the second most extensive in Western Europe after Germany.^[234] It is operated by the SNCF, and high-speed trains include the Thalys, the Eurostar and TGV, which travels at 320 km/h (199 mph).^[235] The Eurostar, along with the Eurotunnel Shuttle, connects with the United Kingdom through the Channel Tunnel. Rail connections exist to all other neighboring countries in Europe except Andorra. Intra-urban connections are also well developed, with most major cities having underground or tramway services complementing bus services.

There are approximately 1,027,183 kilometres (638,262 mi) of serviceable roadway in France, ranking it the most extensive network of the European continent.^[236] The Paris region is enveloped with the most dense network of roads and highways, which connect it with virtually all parts of the country. French roads also handle substantial international traffic, connecting with cities in neighboring Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Andorra and Monaco. There is no annual registration fee or road tax; however, usage of the mostly privately owned motorways is through tolls except in the vicinity of large communes. The new car market is dominated by domestic brands such as Renault, Peugeot and Citroën.^[237] France possesses the Millau Viaduct, the world's tallest bridge,^[238] and has built many important bridges such as the Pont de Normandie. Diesel and gasoline fuelled cars and lorries cause a large part of the country's air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.^{[239][240]}

There are 464 airports in France.^[99] Charles de Gaulle Airport, located in the vicinity of Paris, is the largest and busiest airport in the country, handling the vast majority of popular and commercial traffic and connecting Paris with virtually all major cities across the world. Air France is the national carrier airline, although numerous private airline companies provide domestic and international travel services. There are ten major ports in France, the largest of which is in Marseille,^[241] which also is the largest bordering the Mediterranean Sea.^{[242][243]} 12,261 kilometres (7,619 mi) of waterways traverse



A TGV Duplex crossing the Cize-Bolozon viaduct. The train can reach a maximum speed of 360 kilometres per hour (220 mph).



Air France is one of the biggest airlines in the world.

France including the Canal du Midi, which connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean through the Garonne river.^[99]

Science and technology



France is in 2020 the biggest national financial contributor to the European Space Agency,^[244] which conceived the Ariane rocket family, launched from French Guiana (Ariane 5 pictured).

Since the Middle Ages, France has been a major contributor to scientific and technological achievement. Around the beginning of the 11th century, Pope Sylvester II, born Gerbert d'Aurillac, reintroduced the abacus and armillary sphere, and introduced Arabic numerals and clocks to Northern and Western Europe.^[245] The University of Paris, founded in the mid-12th century, is still one of the most important universities in the Western world.^[246] In the 17th century, mathematician René Descartes defined a method for the acquisition of scientific knowledge, while Blaise Pascal became famous for his work on probability and fluid mechanics. They were both key figures of the Scientific Revolution, which blossomed in Europe during this period. The Academy of Sciences was founded by Louis XIV to encourage and protect the spirit of French scientific research. It was at the forefront of scientific developments in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is one of the earliest academies of sciences.

The Age of Enlightenment was marked by the work of biologist Buffon and chemist Lavoisier, who discovered the role of oxygen in combustion, while Diderot and D'Alembert published the Encyclopédie, which aimed to give access to "useful knowledge" to the people, a knowledge that they can apply to their everyday life.^[247] With the Industrial Revolution, the 19th century saw spectacular scientific developments in France with scientists such as Augustin Fresnel, founder of modern optics, Sadi Carnot who laid the foundations of thermodynamics, and Louis Pasteur, a pioneer of microbiology. Other eminent French scientists of the 19th century have their names inscribed on the Eiffel Tower.

Famous French scientists of the 20th century include the mathematician and physicist Henri Poincaré; physicists Henri Becquerel, Pierre and Marie Curie, who remain famous for their work on radioactivity; physicist Paul Langevin; and virologist Luc Montagnier, co-discoverer of HIV AIDS. Hand transplantation was developed in Lyon in 1998 by an international team that included Jean-Michel Dubernard, who afterward performed the first successful double hand transplant.^[248] Telesurgery was developed by Jacques Marescaux and his team on 7 September 2001 across the Atlantic Ocean (New-York-Strasbourg, Lindbergh Operation).^[249] A face transplant was first done on 27 November 2005 by Dr. Bernard Devauchelle.^{[250][251]}

France was the fourth country to achieve nuclear capability^[252] and has the third largest nuclear weapons arsenal in the world;^[253] it is also a leader in civilian nuclear technology.^{[254][255][256]} France was the third nation, after the Soviet Union and the United States, to launch its own space satellite, and the first to establish a commercial launch service provider, Arianespace. France is a founding member of the European Space Agency (ESA), which is headquartered in Paris, and its leading contributor, providing over a quarter of its budget. ESA's principal spaceport is based in French Guiana, while its main launch vehicle is the French Ariane 5.^{[257][258][259]} France's national space program, CNES, is the oldest, largest, and most active in Europe. France was ranked 12nd in the Global Innovation Index in 2020, up from 16th in 2019.^{[260][261][262][263]}

The European Airbus, formed partly from the French group Aérospatiale, is the world's largest airline manufacturer, designs and develops civil and military aircraft as well as communications systems, missiles, space rockets, helicopters, satellites, and related systems. France also hosts major international



The European Synchrotron Radiation Facility in Grenoble

research instruments such as the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, the Institut Laue–Langevin, and ITER, the latter being the world's biggest mega project. It is also a major member of CERN and owns Minatec, Europe's leading nanotechnology research centre.

The SNCF, the French national railroad company, has developed the TGV, a high-speed train which holds a series of world speed records. The TGV has been the fastest wheeled train in commercial use since reaching a speed of 574.8 km/h (357.2 mph) on 3 April 2007.^[264] Western Europe is now serviced by a network of TGV lines.

The Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), the state research agency, is the largest research institute in Europe and among the most prominent internationally; it ranked fourth in the 2020 Nature Index for the share of articles published in scientific journals worldwide.^[265] According to the same index, France as a whole had the sixth-highest share of articles published in scientific journals.^[266]

As of 2018, 69 French people have been awarded a Nobel Prize^[267] and 12 have received the Fields Medal.^[268]

Demographics

With an estimated May 2021 population of 67.413 million people,^[269] France is the 20th most populous country in the world, the third-most populous in Europe (after Russia and Germany), and the second most populous in the European Union (after Germany).

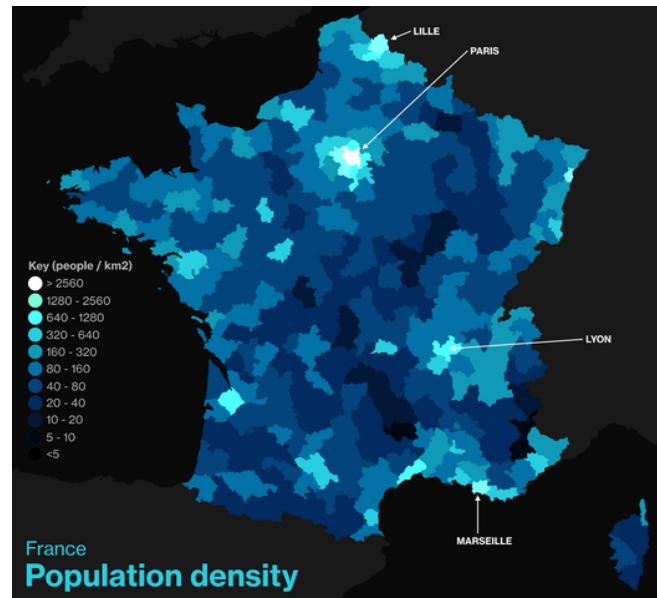
France is an outlier among developed countries, particularly in Europe, for its relatively high rate of natural population growth: By birth rates alone, it was responsible for almost all natural population growth in the European Union in 2006.^[270] Between 2006 and 2016, France saw the second-highest overall increase in population in the EU and was one of only four EU countries where natural births accounted for most population growth.^[271] This was the highest rate since the end of the baby boom in 1973 and coincides with the rise of the total fertility rate from a nadir of 1.7 in 1994 to 2.0 in 2010.

As of January 2021, the fertility rate declined slightly to 1.84 children per woman, below the replacement rate of 2.1, and considerably below the high of 4.41 in 1800.^{[272][273][274][275]} France's fertility rate and crude birth rate nonetheless remain among the highest in the EU. However, like many developed nations, the French population is aging; the average age is 41.7 years, while about a fifth of French people are 65 or over.^[276] Average life expectancy at birth is 82.7 years, the 12th highest in the world.

From 2006 to 2011, population growth averaged 0.6 percent per year;^[277] since 2011, annual growth has been between 0.4 and 0.5 percent annually.^[278] Immigrants are major contributors to this trend; in 2010, 27 percent of newborns in metropolitan France had at least one foreign-born parent and another 24 percent had at least one parent born outside Europe (excluding French overseas territories).^[279]

Ethnic groups

Most French people are of Celtic-Gallic origin, with a significant admixture of Italic (Romans) and Germanic (Franks) groups reflecting centuries of respective migration and settlement.^[280] Through the course of the Middle Ages, France incorporated various neighboring ethnic and linguistic groups, as



Population density in France by arrondissement. The main urban areas are visible, notably the Paris (center-north), Lille (north), Marseille (southeast) and Lyon (center-southeast) urban areas.

evidenced by Breton elements in the west, Aquitanian in the southwest, Scandinavian in the northwest, Alemannic in the northeast, and Ligurian in the southeast.

Large-scale immigration over the last century and a half has led to a more multicultural society; beginning with the French Revolution, and further codified in the French Constitution of 1958, the government is prohibited from collecting data on ethnicity and ancestry; most demographic information is drawn from private sector organisations or academic institutions. In 2004, the *Institut Montaigne* estimated that within Metropolitan France, 51 million people were White (85% of the population), 6 million were Northwest African (10%), 2 million were Black (3.3%), and 1 million were Asian (1.7%).^{[281][282]}

A 2008 poll conducted jointly by INED and the French National Institute of Statistics^{[283][284]} estimated that the largest ancestry groups were Italian (5 million), followed by Northwest African (3-6 million),^{[285][286][287]} Sub-Saharan African (2.5 million), Armenian (500,000), and Turkish (200,000).^[288] There are also sizable minorities of other European ethnic groups, namely Spanish, Portuguese, Polish, and Greek.^{[285][289][290]} France has a significant Gitan (Romani) population, numbering between 20,000 and 400,000;^[291] many foreign Roma are expelled back to Bulgaria and Romania frequently.^[292]

Immigration

It is currently estimated that 40% of the French population is descended at least partially from the different waves of immigration since the early 20th century;^[293] between 1921 and 1935 alone, about 1.1 million net immigrants came to France.^[294] The next largest wave came in the 1960s, when around 1.6 million *pieds noirs* returned to France following the independence of its Northwest African possessions, Algeria and Morocco.^{[295][296]} They were joined by numerous former colonial subjects from North and West Africa, as well as numerous European immigrants from Spain and Portugal.

France remains a major destination for immigrants, accepting about 200,000 legal immigrants annually.^[297] In 2005, it was Western Europe's leading recipient of asylum seekers, with an estimated 50,000 applications (albeit 15% decrease from 2004).^[298] In 2010, France received about 48,100 asylum applications—placing it among the top five asylum recipients in the world^[299] and in subsequent years it saw the number of applications increase, ultimately doubling to 100,412 in 2017.^[300] The European Union allows free movement between the member states, although France established controls to curb Eastern European migration, and immigration remains a contentious political issue.

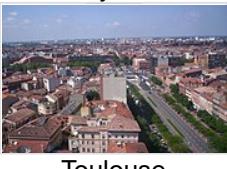
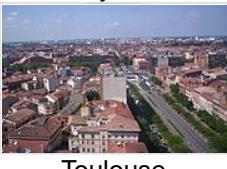
In 2008, the INSEE (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies) estimated that the total number of foreign-born immigrants was around 5 million (8% of the population), while their French-born descendants numbered 6.5 million, or 11% of the population. Thus, nearly a fifth of the country's population were either first or second-generation immigrants, of which more than 5 million were of European origin and 4 million of Maghrebi ancestry.^{[301][302][303]} In 2008, France granted citizenship to 137,000 persons, mostly from Morocco, Algeria and Turkey.^[304]

In 2014, the INSEE reported a significant increase in the number of immigrants coming from Spain, Portugal and Italy between 2009 and 2012. According to the French Institute, this increase resulted from the financial crisis that hit several European countries in that period.^[305] Statistics on Spanish immigrants in France show a growth of 107 percent between 2009 and 2012, with the population growing from 5,300 to 11,000.^[305] Of the total of 229,000 foreigners who were in France in 2012, nearly 8% were Portuguese, 5% British, 5% Spanish, 4% Italian, 4% German, 3% Romanian, and 3% Belgian.^[305]

Major cities

France is a highly urbanized country, with its largest cities (in terms of metropolitan area population in 2016^[306]) being Paris (12,568,755 inh.), Lyon (2,310,850), Marseille (1,756,296), Toulouse (1,345,343), Bordeaux (1,232,550), Lille (1,187,824), Nice (1,006,402), Nantes (961,521), Strasbourg (785,839) and

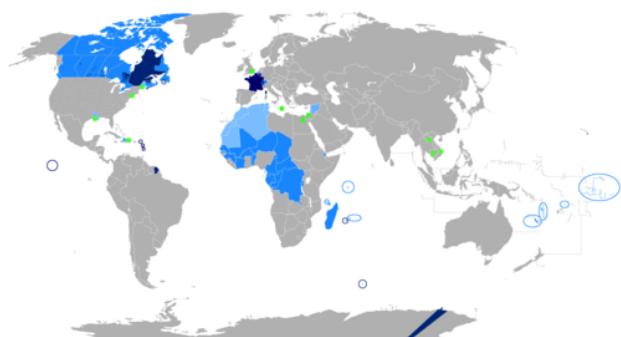
Rennes (727,357). (Note: There are significant differences between the metropolitan population figures just cited and those in the following table, which indicates the population of the communes). Rural flight was a perennial political issue throughout most of the 20th century.

Largest cities or towns in France								
2016 census								
Rank	Name	Region	Pop.	Rank	Name	Region	Pop.	
1	Paris	Île-de-France	2,190,327	11	Rennes	Brittany	216,268	
2	Marseille	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	862,211	12	Reims	Grand Est	183,113	
3	Lyon	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	515,695	13	Saint-Étienne	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	171,924	
4	Toulouse	Occitanie	475,438	14	Le Havre	Normandy	170,352	
5	Nice	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	342,637	15	Toulon	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	169,634	
6	Nantes	Pays de la Loire	306,694	16	Grenoble	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	158,180	
7	Montpellier	Occitanie	281,613	17	Dijon	Bourgogne-Franche-Comté	155,090	
8	Strasbourg	Grand Est	279,284	18	Angers	Pays de la Loire	151,229	
9	Bordeaux	Nouvelle-Aquitaine	252,040	19	Nîmes	Occitanie	151,001	
10	Lille	Hauts-de-France	232,440	20	Villeurbanne	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	149,019	

Language

According to Article 2 of the Constitution, the official language of France is French,^[307] a Romance language derived from Latin. Since 1635, the Académie française has been France's official authority on the French language, although its recommendations carry no legal weight. There are also regional languages spoken in France, such as Occitan, Breton, Catalan, Flemish (Dutch dialect), Alsatian (German dialect), Basque, and Corsican (Italian dialect). Italian was the official language of Corsica until 9 May 1859.^[308]

The Government of France does not regulate the choice of language in publications by individuals but the use of French is required by law in commercial and workplace communications. In addition to mandating the use of French in the territory of the Republic, the French government tries to promote French in the European Union and globally through institutions such as the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie. The perceived threat from anglicisation has prompted efforts to safeguard the position of the French language in France. Besides French, there exist 77 vernacular minority languages of France, eight spoken in French metropolitan territory and 69 in the French overseas territories.



Map of the Francophone world:

- Native language
- Administrative language
- Secondary or non-official language
- Francophone minorities

From the 17th to the mid-20th century, French served as the pre-eminent international language of diplomacy and international affairs as well as a lingua franca among the educated classes of Europe.^[309] The dominant position of French language in international affairs was overtaken by English, since the emergence of the United States as a major power.^{[60][310][311]}

For most of the time in which French served as an international lingua franca, it was not the native language of most Frenchmen: a report in 1794 conducted by Henri Grégoire found that of the country's 25 million people, only three million spoke French natively; the rest spoke one of the country's many regional languages, such as Alsatian, Breton or Occitan.^[312] Through the expansion of public education, in which French was the sole language of instruction, as well as other factors such as increased urbanisation and the rise of mass communication, French gradually came to be adopted by virtually the entire population, a process not completed until the 20th century.

As a result of France's extensive colonial ambitions between the 17th and 20th centuries, French was introduced to the Americas, Africa, Polynesia, South-East Asia, as well as the Caribbean. French is the second most studied foreign language in the world after English,^[313] and is a lingua franca in some regions, notably in Africa. The legacy of French as a living language outside Europe is mixed: it is nearly extinct in some former French colonies (The Levant, South and Southeast Asia), while creoles and pidgins based on French have emerged in the French departments in the West Indies and the South Pacific (French Polynesia). On the other hand, many former French colonies have adopted French as an official language, and the total number of French speakers is increasing, especially in Africa.

It is estimated that between 300 million^[314] and 500 million^[315] people worldwide can speak French, either as a mother tongue or a second language.

According to the 2007 Adult Education survey, part of a project by the European Union and carried in France by the INSEE and based on a sample of 15,350 persons, French was the native language of 87.2% of the total population, or roughly 55.81 million people, followed by Arabic (3.6%, 2.3 million), Portuguese (1.5%, 960,000), Spanish (1.2%, 770,000) and Italian (1.0%, 640,000). Native speakers of other languages made up the remaining 5.2% of the population.^[316]

Religion



Notre-Dame de Reims is the Roman Catholic cathedral where the Kings of France were crowned until 1825.^[XIV]

France is a secular country in which freedom of religion is a constitutional right. French religious policy is based on the concept of laïcité, a strict separation of church and state under which public life is kept completely secular.

According to a survey held in 2016 by Institut Montaigne and Institut français d'opinion publique (IFOP), 51.1% of the total population of France was Christian, 39.6% had no religion (atheism or agnosticism), 5.6% were Muslims, 2.5% were followers of other faiths, and the remaining 0.4% were undecided about their faith.^[317] Estimates of the number of Muslims in France vary widely. In 2003, the French Ministry of the Interior estimated the total number of people of Muslim background to be between 5 and 6 million (8–10%).^{[318][319]} The current Jewish community in France is the largest in Europe and the third-largest in the world after Israel and the United States, ranging between 480,000 and 600,000, about 0.8% of the population as of 2016.^[317]

Catholicism has been the predominant religion in France for more than a millennium, though it is not as actively practised today as it was. Among the 47,000 religious buildings in France, 94% are Roman Catholic.^[320] During the French Revolution, activists conducted a brutal campaign of de-Christianisation, ending the Catholic Church as the state religion. In some cases clergy and churches were attacked, with iconoclasm stripping the churches of statues and ornaments. After alternating between royal and secular republican governments during the 19th century, in 1905 France passed the 1905 law on the Separation of the Churches and the State, which established the principle of laïcité.^[321]

To this day, the government is prohibited from recognising any specific right to a religious community (except for legacy statutes like those of military chaplains and the local law in Alsace-Moselle). It recognises religious organisations according to formal legal criteria that do not address religious doctrine. Conversely, religious organisations are expected to refrain from intervening in policy-making.^[322]

Certain groups, such as Scientology, Children of God, the Unification Church, or the Order of the Solar Temple are considered cults ("sectes" in French); therefore they do not have the same status as recognised religions in France.^[323] Secte is considered a pejorative term in France.^[324]

Health

The French health care system is one of universal health care largely financed by government national health insurance. In its 2000 assessment of world health care systems, the World Health Organization found that France provided the "close to best overall health care" in the world.^[326] The French healthcare system was ranked first worldwide by the World Health Organization in 1997.^{[327][328]} In 2011, France spent 11.6% of GDP on health care, or US\$4,086 per capita,^[329] a figure much higher than the average spent by countries in Europe but less than in the United States.

Approximately 77% of health expenditures are covered by government funded agencies.^[330]



The Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, a teaching hospital in Paris, is one of Europe's largest hospitals.^[325]

Care is generally free for people affected by chronic diseases (*affections de longues durées*) such as cancer, AIDS or cystic fibrosis. Average life expectancy at birth is 78 years for men and 85 years for women, one of the highest of the European Union and the World.^{[331][332]} There are 3.22 physicians for every 1000 inhabitants in France,^[333] and average health care spending per capita was US\$4,719 in 2008.^[334] As of 2007, approximately 140,000 inhabitants (0.4%) of France are living with HIV/AIDS.^[99]

Even if the French have the reputation of being one of the thinnest people in developed countries,^{[335][336][337][338][339]} France—like other rich countries—faces an increasing and recent epidemic of obesity, due mostly to the replacement in French eating habits of traditional healthy French cuisine by junk food.^{[340][335][336][341]} The French obesity rate is still far below that of the United States—currently equal to American rate in the 1970s—and is still the lowest of Europe.^{[336][338][341]} Authorities now regard obesity as one of the main public health issues and fight it fiercely.^[342] Rates of childhood obesity are slowing in France, while continuing to grow in other countries.^[343]

Education

In 1802, Napoleon created the lycée, the second and final stage of secondary education that prepares students for higher education studies or a profession.^[345] Nevertheless, Jules Ferry is considered the father of the French modern school, leading reforms in the late 19th century that established free, secular and compulsory education (currently mandatory until the age of 16).^{[346][347]}

French education is centralized and divided into three stages: Primary, secondary, and higher education. The Programme for International Student Assessment, coordinated by the OECD, ranked France's education as near OECD average in 2018.^{[348][349]} France was one of the PISA-participating countries where school children perceived some of the lowest levels of support and feedback from their teachers.^[349] School children in France reported greater concern about the disciplinary climate and behaviour in classrooms compared to other OECD countries.^[349]

Primary and secondary education are predominantly public, run by the Ministry of National Education. While training and remuneration of teachers and the curriculum are the responsibility of the state centrally, the management of primary and secondary schools is overseen by local authorities. Primary education comprises two phases, nursery school (*école maternelle*) and elementary school (*école élémentaire*). Nursery school aims to stimulate the minds of very young children and promote their socialisation and development of a basic grasp of language and numbers. Around the age of six, children

transfer to elementary school, whose primary objectives are learning about writing, arithmetic and citizenship. Secondary education also consists of two phases. The first is delivered through colleges (*collège*) and leads to the national certificate (*Diplôme national du brevet*). The second is offered in high schools (*lycée*) and finishes in national exams leading to a baccalaureate (*baccalauréat*, available in professional, technical or general flavours) or certificate of professional competence (*certificat d'aptitude professionnelle*).

Higher education is divided between public universities and the prestigious and selective *Grandes écoles*, such as Sciences Po Paris for Political studies, HEC Paris for Economics, Polytechnique, the École des hautes études en sciences sociales for Social studies and the École nationale supérieure des mines de Paris that produce high-profile engineers, or the École nationale d'administration for careers in the Grands Corps of the state. The *Grandes écoles* have been criticised for alleged elitism, producing many if not most of France's high-ranking civil servants, CEOs and politicians.^[350]



The École normale supérieure (ENS) in Paris, established in the end of the 18th century, produces more Nobel Prize laureates per capita than any other institution in the world.^[344]

Culture



Eugène Delacroix's *Liberty Leading the People* (1830) portrays the July Revolution using the stylistic views of Romanticism. Since Liberty is part of the motto "Liberté, égalité, fraternité", as the French put it, this painting has become the primary symbol of the French Republic.

France has been a centre of Western cultural development for centuries. Many French artists have been among the most renowned of their time; France is still recognised in the world for its rich cultural tradition.^[351]

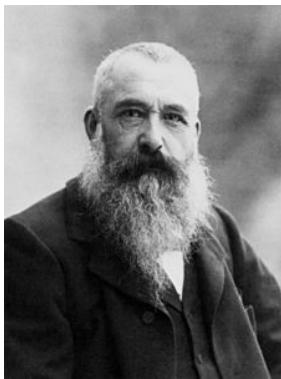
The successive political regimes have always promoted artistic creation. The creation of the Ministry of Culture in 1959 helped preserve the cultural heritage of the country and make it available to the public. The Ministry of Culture has been very active since its creation, granting subsidies to artists, promoting French culture in the world, supporting festivals and cultural events, protecting historical monuments. The French government also succeeded in maintaining a cultural exception to defend audiovisual products made in the country.^[352]

France receives the highest number of tourists per year, largely thanks to the numerous cultural establishments and historical buildings implanted all over the territory. It counts 1,200

museums welcoming more than 50 million people annually.^[353] The most important cultural sites are run by the government, for instance through the public agency Centre des monuments nationaux, which is responsible for approximately 85 national historical monuments. The 43,180 buildings protected as historical monuments include mainly residences (many castles) and religious buildings (cathedrals, basilicas, churches), but also statues, memorials and gardens. The UNESCO inscribed 45 sites in France on the World Heritage List.^[354]

Art

The origins of French art were very much influenced by Flemish art and by Italian art at the time of the Renaissance. Jean Fouquet, the most famous medieval French painter, is said to have been the first to travel to Italy and experience the Early Renaissance first hand. The Renaissance painting School of Fontainebleau was directly inspired by Italian painters such as Primaticcio and Rosso Fiorentino, who both worked in France. Two of the most famous French artists of the time of Baroque era, Nicolas Poussin and Claude Lorrain, lived in Italy.



Claude Monet, founder of the Impressionist movement

The 17th century was the period when French painting became prominent and individualised itself through classicism. Prime Minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert founded in 1648 the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture under Louis XIV to protect these artists; in 1666 he also created the still-active French Academy in Rome to have direct relations with Italian artists.



The Louvre Museum, widely recognized as one of the finest art museums in the world, was in 2019 both the largest and the most-visited museum in the world.^[355]

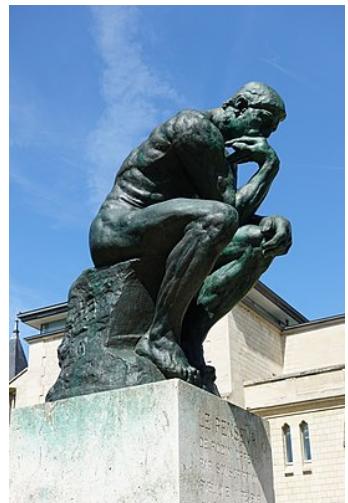
French artists developed the rococo style in the 18th century, as a more intimate imitation of old baroque style, the works of the court-endorsed artists Antoine Watteau, François Boucher and Jean-Honoré Fragonard being the most representative in the country. The French Revolution brought great changes, as Napoleon favoured artists of neoclassic style such as Jacques-Louis David and the highly influential Académie des Beaux-Arts defined the style known as Academicism. At this time France had become a centre of artistic creation, the first half of the 19th century being dominated by two successive movements, at first Romanticism with Théodore Géricault and Eugène Delacroix, then Realism with Camille Corot, Gustave Courbet and Jean-François Millet, a style that eventually evolved into Naturalism.

In the second part of the 19th century, France's influence over painting became even more important, with the development of new styles of painting such as Impressionism and Symbolism. The most famous impressionist painters of the period were Camille Pissarro, Édouard Manet, Edgar Degas, Claude Monet and Auguste Renoir.^[356] The second generation of impressionist-style painters, Paul Cézanne, Paul Gauguin, Toulouse-Lautrec and Georges Seurat, were also at the avant-garde of artistic evolutions,^[357] as well as the fauvist artists Henri Matisse, André Derain and Maurice de Vlaminck.^{[358][359]}

At the beginning of the 20th century, Cubism was developed by Georges Braque and the Spanish painter Pablo Picasso, living in Paris. Other foreign artists also settled and worked in or near Paris, such as Vincent van Gogh, Marc Chagall, Amedeo Modigliani and Wassily Kandinsky.

Many museums in France are entirely or partly devoted to sculptures and painting works. A huge collection of old masterpieces created before or during the 18th century are displayed in the state-owned Musée du Louvre, such as the Mona Lisa, also known as "La Joconde". While the Louvre Palace has been for a long time a museum, the Musée d'Orsay was inaugurated in 1986 in the old railway station Gare d'Orsay, in a major reorganisation of national art collections, to gather French paintings from the second part of the 19th century (mainly Impressionism and Fauvism movements).^{[360][361]} The musée d'Orsay was voted in 2018 the best museum in the world.^[362]

Modern works are presented in the Musée National d'Art Moderne, which moved in 1976 to the Centre Georges Pompidou. These three state-owned museums welcome close to 17 million people a year.^[363] Other national museums hosting paintings include the Grand Palais (1.3 million visitors in 2008), but there are also many museums owned by cities, the most visited being the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (0.8 million entries in 2008), which hosts contemporary works.^[363] Outside Paris, all the large cities have a Museum of Fine Arts with a section dedicated to European and French painting. Some of the finest collections are in Lyon, Lille, Rouen, Dijon, Rennes and Grenoble.



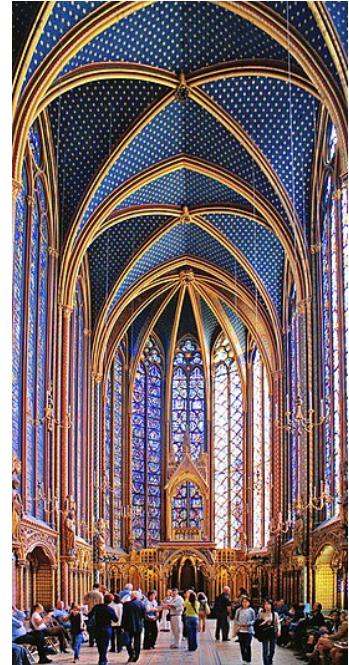
Le Penseur by Auguste Rodin (1902), Musée Rodin, Paris

Architecture

During the Middle Ages, many fortified castles were built by feudal nobles to mark their powers. Some French castles that survived are Chinon, Château d'Angers, the massive Château de Vincennes and the so-called Cathar castles. During this era, France had been using Romanesque architecture like most of Western Europe. Some of the greatest examples of Romanesque churches in France are the Saint Sernin Basilica in Toulouse, the largest romanесque church in Europe,^[364] and the remains of the Cluny Abbey.

The Gothic architecture, originally named *Opus Francigenum* meaning "French work",^[365] was born in Île-de-France and was the first French style of architecture to be copied in all Europe.^[366] Northern France is the home of some of the most important Gothic cathedrals and basilicas, the first of these being the Saint Denis Basilica (used as the royal necropolis); other important French Gothic cathedrals are Notre-Dame de Chartres and Notre-Dame d'Amiens. The kings were crowned in another important Gothic church: Notre-Dame de Reims.^[367] Aside from churches, Gothic Architecture had been used for many religious palaces, the most important one being the Palais des Papes in Avignon.

The final victory in the Hundred Years' War marked an important stage in the evolution of French architecture. It was the time of the French Renaissance and several artists from Italy were invited to the French court; many residential palaces were built in the Loire Valley, from 1450 with as a first reference the Château de Montsoreau.^[368] Such residential castles were the Château de Chambord, the Château de Chenonceau, or the Château d'Amboise.



Saint Louis's Sainte-Chapelle represents the French impact on religious architecture.

Following the renaissance and the end of the Middle Ages, Baroque architecture replaced the traditional Gothic style. However, in France, baroque architecture found a greater success in the secular domain than in a religious one.^[369] In the secular domain, the Palace of Versailles has many baroque features. Jules Hardouin Mansart, who designed the extensions to Versailles, was one of the most influential French architect of the baroque era; he is famous for his dome at Les Invalides.^[370] Some of the most impressive provincial baroque architecture is found in places that were not yet French such as Place Stanislas in Nancy. On the military architectural side, Vauban designed some of the most efficient fortresses in Europe and became an influential military architect; as a result, imitations of his works can be found all over Europe, the Americas, Russia and Turkey.^{[371][372]}



Place de la Bourse in Bordeaux, an example of French baroque architecture

After the Revolution, the Republicans favoured Neoclassicism although it was introduced in France prior to the revolution with such buildings as the Parisian Pantheon or the Capitole de Toulouse. Built during the first French Empire, the Arc de Triomphe and Sainte Marie-Madeleine represent the best example of Empire style architecture.^[373]

Under Napoleon III, a new wave of urbanism and architecture was given birth; extravagant buildings such as the neo-baroque Palais Garnier were built. The urban planning of the time was very organised and rigorous; most notably, Haussmann's renovation of Paris. The architecture associated with this era is named Second Empire in English, the term being taken from the Second French Empire. At this time there was a strong Gothic resurgence across Europe and in France; the associated architect was Eugène Viollet-le-Duc. In the late 19th century, Gustave Eiffel designed many bridges, such as Garabit viaduct, and remains one of the most influential bridge designers of his time, although he is best remembered for the iconic Eiffel Tower.

In the 20th century, French-Swiss architect Le Corbusier designed several buildings in France. More recently, French architects have combined both modern and old architectural styles. The Louvre Pyramid is an example of modern architecture added to an older building. The most difficult buildings to integrate within French cities are skyscrapers, as they are visible from afar. For instance, in Paris, since 1977, new buildings had to be under 37 metres (121 ft).^[374] France's largest financial district is La Défense, where a

significant number of skyscrapers are located.^[375] Other massive buildings that are a challenge to integrate into their environment are large bridges; an example of the way this has been done is the Millau Viaduct. Some famous modern French architects include Jean Nouvel, Dominique Perrault, Christian de Portzamparc or Paul Andreu.



The Capitole de Toulouse hosts Toulouse City Hall.

Literature

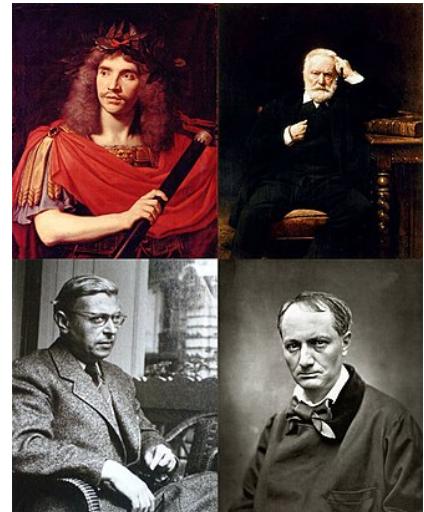
The earliest French literature dates from the Middle Ages, when what is now known as modern France did not have a single, uniform language. There were several languages and dialects, and writers used their own spelling and grammar. Some authors of French medieval texts are unknown, such as Tristan and Iseult and Lancelot-Grail. Other authors are known, for example Chrétien de Troyes and Duke William IX of Aquitaine, who wrote in Occitan.

Much medieval French poetry and literature were inspired by the legends of the Matter of France, such as The Song of Roland and the various chansons de geste. The Roman de Renart, written in 1175 by Perrouet de Saint Cloude, tells the story of the medieval character Reynard ('the Fox') and is another example of early French writing. An important 16th-century writer was François Rabelais, whose novel Gargantua and Pantagruel has remained famous and appreciated until now. Michel de Montaigne was another major figure of French literature during that century. His most famous work, Essais, created the literary genre of the essay.^[376] French poetry during that century was embodied by Pierre de Ronsard and Joachim du Bellay. Both writers founded the La Pléiade literary movement.

During the 17th century, Madame de La Fayette published anonymously La Princesse de Clèves, a novel that is considered to be one of the first psychological novels of all time.^[377] Jean de La Fontaine is one of the most famous fabulists of that time, as he wrote hundreds of fables, some being far more famous than others, such as The Ant and the Grasshopper. Generations of French pupils had to learn his fables, which were seen as helping teach wisdom and common sense to the young people. Some of his verses have entered the popular language to become proverbs, such as "À l'œuvre, on connaît l'artisan." "[A workman is known by his chips]."^[378]

Jean Racine, whose incredible mastery of the alexandrine and of the French language has been praised for centuries, created plays such as Phèdre or Britannicus. He is, along with Pierre Corneille (Le Cid) and Molière, considered one of the three great dramatists of France's golden age. Molière, who is deemed to be one of the greatest masters of comedy of the Western literature,^[380] wrote dozens of plays, including Le Misanthrope, L'Avare, Le Malade imaginaire, as well as Le Bourgeois gentilhomme. His plays have been so popular around the world that the French language is sometimes dubbed as "the language of Molière" (la langue de Molière),^[381] just like English is considered "the language of Shakespeare".

French literature and poetry flourished even more in the 18th and 19th centuries. Denis Diderot's best-known works are Jacques the Fatalist and Rameau's Nephew. He is however best known for being the main redactor of the Encyclopédie, whose aim was to sum up all the knowledge of his century (in fields such as arts, sciences, languages, and philosophy) and to present them to the people, to fight ignorance and obscurantism. During that same century, Charles Perrault was a prolific writer of famous children's fairy tales including Puss in Boots, Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty and Bluebeard. At the start of the 19th century, symbolist poetry was an important movement in French literature, with poets such as Charles Baudelaire, Paul Verlaine and Stéphane Mallarmé.^[382]



French literary figures. Clockwise from top left: Molière is the most played author in the Comédie-Française;^[379] Victor Hugo is one of the most important French novelist and poet; 19th-century poet, writer and translator Charles Baudelaire; 20th-century philosopher and novelist Jean-Paul Sartre

The 19th century saw the writings of many renowned French authors. Victor Hugo is sometimes seen as "the greatest French writer of all time"^[383] for excelling in all literary genres. The preface of his play *Cromwell* is considered to be the manifesto of the Romantic movement. *Les Contemplations* and *La Légende des siècles* are considered "poetic masterpieces",^[384] Hugo's verse having been compared to that of Shakespeare, Dante and Homer.^[384] His novel *Les Misérables* is widely seen as one of the greatest novel ever written^[385] and *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* has remained immensely popular.

Other major authors of that century include Alexandre Dumas (*The Three Musketeers* and *The Count of Monte-Cristo*), Jules Verne (*Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*), Émile Zola (*Les Rougon-Macquart*), Honoré de Balzac (*La Comédie humaine*), Guy de Maupassant, Théophile Gautier and Stendhal (*The Red and the Black*, *The Charterhouse of Parma*), whose works are among the most well known in France and the world. The Prix Goncourt is a French literary prize first awarded in 1903.^[386] Important writers of the 20th century include Marcel Proust, Louis-Ferdinand Céline, Albert Camus, and Jean-Paul Sartre. Antoine de Saint Exupéry wrote *Little Prince*, which has remained popular for decades with children and adults around the world.^[387] As of 2014, French authors had more Literature Nobel Prizes than those of any other nation.^[388] The first Nobel Prize in Literature was a French author, while France's latest Nobel prize in literature is Patrick Modiano, who was awarded the prize in 2014.^[388] Jean-Paul Sartre was also the first nominee in the committee's history to refuse the prize in 1964.^[388]

Philosophy

Medieval philosophy was dominated by Scholasticism until the emergence of Humanism in the Renaissance. Modern philosophy began in France in the 17th century with the philosophy of René Descartes, Blaise Pascal and Nicolas Malebranche. Descartes was the first Western philosopher since ancient times to attempt to build a philosophical system from the ground up rather than building on the work of predecessors.^{[389][390]} His *Meditations on First Philosophy* changed the primary object of philosophical thought and raised some of the most fundamental problems for foreigners such as Spinoza, Leibniz, Hume, Berkeley, and Kant.

French philosophers produced some of the most important political works of the Age of Enlightenment. In *The Spirit of the Laws*, Baron de Montesquieu theorised the principle of separation of powers, which has been implemented in all liberal democracies since it was first applied in the United States. Voltaire came to embody the Enlightenment with his defence of civil liberties, such as the right to a free trial and freedom of religion.

19th-century French thought was targeted at responding to the social malaise following the French Revolution. Rationalist philosophers such as Victor Cousin and Auguste Comte, who called for a new social doctrine, were opposed by reactionary thinkers such as Joseph de Maistre, Louis de Bonald and Félicité Robert de Lamennais, who blamed the rationalist rejection of traditional order. De Maistre, together with the Englishman Edmund Burke, was one of the founders of European conservatism. Comte was the founder of positivism, which Émile Durkheim reformulated as a basis for social research.



René Descartes, founder of modern Western philosophy^[391]

In the 20th century, partly as a reaction to the perceived excesses of positivism, French spiritualism thrived with thinkers such as Henri Bergson and it influenced American pragmatism and Whitehead's version of process philosophy. Meanwhile, French epistemology became a prominent school of thought with Jules Henri Poincaré, Gaston Bachelard, Jean Cavailles and Jules Vuillemin. Influenced by German phenomenology and existentialism, the philosophy of Jean-Paul Sartre gained a strong influence after World War II, and late-20th-century-France became the cradle of postmodern philosophy with Jean-François Lyotard, Jean Baudrillard, Jacques Derrida and Michel Foucault.

Music



Claude Debussy

France has a long and varied musical history. It experienced a golden age in the 17th century thanks to Louis XIV, who employed many talented musicians and composers in the royal court. The most renowned composers of this period include [Marc-Antoine Charpentier](#), [François Couperin](#), [Michel-Richard Delalande](#), [Jean-Baptiste Lully](#) and [Marin Marais](#), all of them composers at the court. After the death of the "Roi Soleil", French musical creation lost dynamism, but in the next century the music of [Jean-Philippe Rameau](#) reached some prestige, and today he is still one of the most renowned French composers. Rameau became the dominant composer of [French opera](#) and the leading French composer for the harpsichord.^[392]

French composers played an important role during the music of the 19th and early 20th century, which is considered to be the [Romantic music](#) era. Romantic music emphasised a surrender to nature, a fascination with the past and the supernatural, the exploration of unusual, strange and surprising sounds, and a focus on national identity. This period was also a golden age for operas. French

composers from the Romantic era included: [Hector Berlioz](#) (best known for his *Symphonie fantastique*), [Georges Bizet](#) (best known for *Carmen*, which has become one of the most popular and frequently performed operas), [Gabriel Fauré](#) (best known for his *Pavane*, *Requiem*, and *Nocturnes*), [Charles Gounod](#) (best known for his *Ave Maria* and his opera *Faust*), [Jacques Offenbach](#) (best known for his 100 operettas of the 1850s–1870s and his uncompleted opera *The Tales of Hoffmann*), [Édouard Lalo](#) (best known for his *Symphonie espagnole* for violin and orchestra and his Cello Concerto in D minor), [Jules Massenet](#) (best known for his operas, of which he wrote more than thirty, the most frequently staged are *Manon* (1884) and *Werther* (1892)) and [Camille Saint-Saëns](#) (he has many frequently-performed works, including *The Carnival of the Animals*, *Danse macabre*, *Samson and Delilah* (Opera), *Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso* and his Symphony No. 3).

Later came precursors of modern classical music. Érik Satie was a key member of the early-20th-century Parisian [avant-garde](#), best known for his *Gymnopédies*. Francis Poulenc's best known works are his piano suite *Trois mouvements perpétuels* (1919), the ballet *Les biches* (1923), the *Concert champêtre* (1928) for harpsichord and orchestra, the opera *Dialogues des Carmélites* (1957) and the *Gloria* (1959) for soprano, choir and orchestra. Maurice Ravel and Claude Debussy are the most prominent figures associated with Impressionist music. Debussy was among the most influential composers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and his use of non-traditional scales and chromaticism influenced many composers who followed.^[393] Debussy's music is noted for its sensory content and frequent usage of atonality. The two composers invented new musical forms^{[394][395][396][397]} and new sounds. Ravel's piano compositions, such as *Jeux d'eau*, *Miroirs*, *Le tombeau de Couperin* and *Gaspard de la nuit*, demand considerable virtuosity. His mastery of orchestration is evident in the *Rapsodie espagnole*, *Daphnis et Chloé*, his arrangement of Modest Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition* and his orchestral work *Boléro* (1928). More recently, the middle of the 20th century, Maurice Ohana, Pierre Schaeffer and Pierre Boulez contributed to the evolutions of contemporary classical music.^[398]

French music then followed the rapid emergence of pop and rock music at the middle of the 20th century. Although English-speaking creations achieved popularity in the country, [French pop music](#), known as [chanson française](#), has also remained very popular. Among the most important French artists of the century are [Edith Piaf](#), [Georges Brassens](#), [Léo Ferré](#), [Charles Aznavour](#) and [Serge Gainsbourg](#).^[399] Although there are very few rock bands in France compared to English-speaking countries,^[400] bands such as [Noir Désir](#), [Mano Negra](#), [Niagara](#), [Les Rita Mitsouko](#) and more recently [Superbus](#), [Phoenix](#) and [Gojira](#),^[401] or [Shaka Ponk](#), have reached worldwide popularity.



Serge Gainsbourg, one of the world's most influential popular musicians



Daft Punk, pioneers of the French house movement

Other French artists with international careers have been popular in several countries, most notably female singers Dalida, Mireille Mathieu, Mylène Farmer,^[401] Alizée and Nolwenn Leroy,^[402] electronic music pioneers Jean-Michel Jarre, Laurent Garnier and Bob Sinclar, later Martin Solveig and David Guetta. In the 1990s and 2000s (decade), electronic duos Daft Punk, Justice and Air also reached worldwide popularity and contributed to the reputation of modern electronic music in the world.^{[401][403][404]}

Among current musical events and institutions in France, many are dedicated to classical music and operas. The most prestigious institutions are the state-owned Paris National Opera (with its two sites Palais Garnier and Opéra Bastille), the Opéra National de Lyon, the Théâtre du Châtelet in Paris, the Théâtre du Capitole in Toulouse and the Grand Théâtre de Bordeaux. As for music festivals, there are several events organised, the most popular being Eurockéennes (a word play which sounds in French as "European"), Solidays and Rock en Seine. The Fête de la Musique, imitated by many foreign cities, was first launched by the French Government in 1982.^{[405][406]} Major music halls and venues in France include Le Zénith sites present in many cities and other places in Paris (Paris Olympia, Théâtre Mogador, Élysée Montmartre).

Cinema

France has historical and strong links with cinema, with two Frenchmen, Auguste and Louis Lumière (known as the Lumière Brothers) credited with creating cinema in 1895.^[411] The world's first female filmmaker, Alice Guy-Blaché, was also from France.^[412] Several important cinematic movements, including the late 1950s and 1960s Nouvelle Vague, began in the country. It is noted for having a strong film industry, due in part to protections afforded by the Government of France. France remains a leader in filmmaking, as of 2015 producing more films than any other European country.^{[413][414]} The nation also hosts the Cannes Festival, one of the most important and famous film festivals in the world.^{[415][416]}

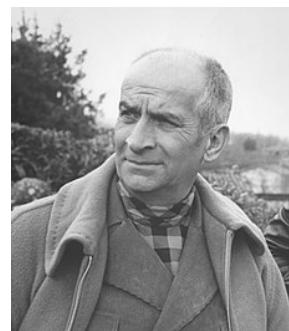
Apart from its strong and innovative film tradition, France has also been a gathering spot for artists from across Europe and the world. For this reason, French cinema is sometimes intertwined with the cinema of foreign nations. Directors from nations such as Poland (Roman Polanski, Krzysztof Kieślowski, Andrzej Żuławski), Argentina (Gaspar Noé, Edgardo Cozarinsky), Russia (Alexandre Alexeieff, Anatole Litvak), Austria (Michael Haneke) and Georgia (Géla Babluani, Otar Iosseliani) are prominent in the ranks of French cinema. Conversely, French directors have had prolific and influential careers in other countries, such as Luc Besson, Jacques Tourneur or Francis Veber in the United States.

Although the French film market is dominated by Hollywood, France is the only nation in the world where American films make up the smallest share of total film revenues, at 50%, compared with 77% in Germany and 69% in Japan.^[417] French films account for 35% of the total film revenues of France, which is the highest percentage of national film revenues in the developed world outside the United States, compared to 14% in Spain and 8% in the UK.^[417] France is in 2013 the 2nd exporter of films in the world after the United States.^[418]

France historically was the cultural centre of the world,^[309] although its dominant position has been surpassed by the United States. Today, France takes steps in protecting and promoting its culture, becoming a leading advocate of the cultural exception.^[419] The nation succeeded in convincing all EU members to refuse to include culture and audiovisuals in the



A Palme d'Or from the Cannes Film Festival, one of the "Big Three" film festivals alongside the Venice Film Festival and Berlin International Film Festival^{[407][408][409]}



Louis de Funès, often called "France's favourite actor", has played over 130 roles in film and over 100 on stage.^[410]

list of liberalised sectors of the WTO in 1993.^[420] Moreover, this decision was confirmed in a voting in the UNESCO in 2005: the principle of "cultural exception" won an overwhelming victory with 198 countries voting for it and only 2 countries, the United States and Israel, voting against.^[421]

Fashion



Chanel's headquarters on Place Vendôme, Paris

Grasse.^[423]

In the 1960s, the elitist "Haute couture" came under criticism from France's youth culture. In 1966, the designer Yves Saint Laurent broke with established Haute Couture norms by launching a prêt-à-porter ("ready to wear") line and expanding French fashion into mass manufacturing. With a greater focus on marketing and manufacturing, new trends were established by Sonia Rykiel, Thierry Mugler, Claude Montana, Jean-Paul Gaultier and Christian Lacroix in the 1970s and 1980s. The 1990s saw a conglomeration of many French couture houses under luxury giants and multinationals such as LVMH.

According to 2017 data compiled by Deloitte, Louis Vuitton Moet Hennessey (LVMH), a French brand, is the largest luxury company in the world by sales, selling more than twice the amount of its nearest competitor.^[424] Moreover, France also possesses 3 of the top 10 luxury goods companies by sales (LVMH, Kering SA, L'Oréal), more than any other country in the world.^[424]

Media

Best-selling daily national newspapers in France are *Le Parisien Aujourd'hui en France* (with 460,000 sold daily), *Le Monde* and *Le Figaro*, with around 300,000 copies sold daily, but also *L'Équipe*, dedicated to sports coverage.^[426] In the past years, free dailies made a breakthrough, with *Metro*, *20 Minutes* and *Direct Plus* distributed at more than 650,000 copies respectively.^[427] However, the widest circulations are reached by regional daily *Ouest-France* with more than 750,000 copies sold, and the 50 other regional papers have also high sales.^{[428][429]} The sector of weekly magazines is stronger and diversified with more than 400 specialized weekly magazines published in the country.^[430]



The Parisian headquarters of Agence France-Presse, one of the world's oldest and leading news agencies^[425]

The most influential news magazines are the left-wing *Le Nouvel Observateur*, centrist *L'Express* and right-wing *Le Point* (more than 400,000 copies),^[431] but the highest circulation for weeklies is reached by TV magazines and by women's magazines, among them *Marie Claire* and *ELLE*, which have foreign versions. Influential weeklies also include investigative and satirical papers *Le Canard Enchaîné* and *Charlie Hebdo*, as well as *Paris Match*. Like in most industrialized nations, the print media have been affected by a severe crisis in the past decade. In 2008, the government launched a

major initiative to help the sector reform and become financially independent,^{[432][433]} but in 2009 it had to give 600,000 euros to help the print media cope with the economic crisis, in addition to existing subsidies.^[434]

LE FIGARO

Le Figaro was founded in 1826; many of France's most prominent authors have written in its columns over the decades, and it is still considered a newspaper of record.^[435]

the creation of other channels.

In 1974, after years of centralised monopoly on radio and television, the governmental agency ORTF was split into several national institutions, but the three already-existing TV channels and four national radio stations^{[436][437]} remained under state-control. It was only in 1981 that the government allowed free broadcasting in the territory, ending the state monopoly on radio.^[437] French television was partly liberalized in the next two-decade with the creation of several commercial channels, mainly thanks to cable and satellite television. In 2005 the national service Télévision Numérique Terrestre introduced digital television all over the territory, allowing

The four existing national channels are owned by state-owned consortium France Télévisions, funded by advertising revenue and TV licence fees. Public broadcasting group Radio France run five national radio stations. Among these public media are Radio France Internationale, which broadcasts programmes in French all over the world, as well as Franco-German TV channel TV5 Monde. In 2006, the government created global news channel France 24. Long-established TV channels TF1 (privatised in 1987), France 2 and France 3 have the highest shares, whilst radio stations RTL, Europe 1 and state-owned France Inter are some of the least listened to.

Society

According to a BBC poll in 2010, based on 29,977 responses in 28 countries, France is globally seen as a positive influence in the world's affairs: 49% have a positive view of the country's influence, whereas 19% have a negative view.^{[438][439]} The Nation Brand Index of 2008 suggested that France has the second best international reputation, only behind Germany.^[440] A global opinion poll for the BBC saw France ranked the fourth most positively viewed nation in the world (behind Germany, Canada and the United Kingdom) in 2014.^[441]

According to a poll in 2011, the French were found to have the highest level of religious tolerance and to be the country where the highest proportion of the population defines its identity primarily in term of nationality and not religion.^[442] As of 2011, 75% of French had a favourable view of the United States, making France one of the most pro-American countries in the world.^[443] As of 2017, the favourable view of the United States had dropped to 46%.^[444] In January 2010, the magazine *International Living* ranked France as "best country to live in", ahead of 193 other countries, for the fifth year running.^[445]



Admittance of Germaine Tillion, Geneviève de Gaulle-Anthonioz, Pierre Brossolette and Jean Zay at the Panthéon, a mausoleum for distinguished French people, in 2015

The OECD Better Life Index states that "France performs well in many measures of well-being relative to most other countries in the Better Life Index".^[446]

The French Revolution continues to permeate the country's collective memory. The tricolour flag of France,^[447] the anthem "La Marseillaise", and the motto Liberté, égalité, fraternité, defined in Title 1 of the Constitution as national symbols, all emerged during the cultural ferment of the early revolution, along with Marianne, a common national personification. In addition, Bastille Day, the national holiday, commemorates the storming of the Bastille on 14 July 1789.^[448]

A common and traditional symbol of the French people is the Gallic rooster. Its origins date back to Antiquity since the Latin word Gallus meant both "rooster" and "inhabitant of Gaul". Then this figure gradually became the most widely shared representation of the French, used by French monarchs, then by the Revolution and under the successive republican regimes as representation of the national identity, used for some stamps and coins.^[449]

France is one of the world leaders of gender equality in the workplace: as of 2017, it has 36.8% of its corporate board seats held by women, which makes it the leader of the G20 for that metric.^[450] It was ranked in 2019 by the World Bank as one of the only six countries in the world where women have the same work rights as men.^[451]

France is one of the most liberal countries in the world when it comes to LGBT rights: a 2020 Pew Research Center poll found that 86% of the French think that same-sex relationships should be accepted by society, one of the highest acceptance rates in the world (comparable to that of other Western European nations).^[452] France legalized same-sex marriage and adoption in 2013.^[453] The government has used its diplomatic clout to support LGBT rights throughout the world, notably in the United Nations.^[454]

In 2020, France was ranked fifth in the Environmental Performance Index (behind the United Kingdom), out of 180 countries ranked by Yale University in that study.^[455] Being the host country of the 2015 Paris Climate Change Conference, the French Government was instrumental in securing the 2015 Paris Agreement, a success that has been credited to its "openness and experience in diplomacy".^[456]



Sculpture of Marianne, a common national personification of the French Republic

Cuisine

French cuisine is renowned for being one of the finest in the world.^{[457][458]} According to the regions, traditional recipes are different, the North of the country prefers to use butter as the preferred fat for cooking, whereas olive oil is more commonly used in the South.^[459] Moreover, each region of France has iconic traditional specialties: Cassoulet in the Southwest, Choucroute in Alsace, Quiche in the Lorraine region, Beef bourguignon in the Bourgogne, provencal Tapenade, etc. France's most renowned products are wines,^[460] including Champagne, Bordeaux, Bourgogne, and Beaujolais as well as a large variety of different cheeses, such as Camembert, Roquefort and Brie. There are more than 400 different varieties.^{[461][462]}



French wines are usually made to accompany French cuisine.

A meal often consists of three courses, *hors d'œuvre* or *entrée* (introductory course, sometimes soup), *plat principal* (main course), *fromage* (cheese course) or *dessert*, sometimes with a salad offered before the cheese or dessert. Hors d'œuvres could include terrine de saumon au basilic, lobster bisque, foie gras, French onion soup or a croque monsieur. The plat principal could include a pot au feu or steak frites. The dessert could be mille-feuille pastry, a macaron, an éclair, crème brûlée, mousse au chocolat, crêpes, or Café liégeois.



Some French cheeses with fruits

French cuisine is also regarded as a key element of the quality of life and the attractiveness of France.^[445] A French publication, the Michelin guide, awards Michelin stars for excellence to a select few establishments.^{[463][464]} The acquisition or loss of a star can have dramatic effects on the success of a restaurant. By 2006, the Michelin Guide had awarded 620 stars to French restaurants, at that time more than any other country, although the guide also inspects more restaurants in France than in any other country (by 2010, Japan was awarded as many Michelin stars as France, despite having half the number of Michelin inspectors working there).^{[465][466]}

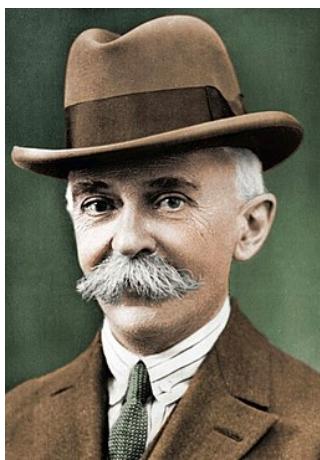
In addition to its wine tradition, France is also a major producer of beer and rum. The three main French brewing regions are Alsace (60% of national production), Nord-Pas-de-Calais and Lorraine. France produces rum via distilleries located on islands such as Reunion Island in the southern Indian Ocean.

Sports

France hosts "the world's biggest annual sporting event", the Tour de France.^[468] Other popular sports played in France include: football, judo, tennis,^[469] rugby union^[470] and pétanque. France has hosted events such as the 1938 and 1998 FIFA World Cups,^[471] the 2007 Rugby World Cup,^[472] and will host the 2023 Rugby World Cup. The country also hosted the 1960 European Nations' Cup, UEFA Euro 1984, UEFA Euro 2016 and 2019 FIFA Women's World Cup. The Stade de France in Saint-Denis is France's largest stadium and was the venue for the 1998 FIFA World Cup and 2007 Rugby World Cup finals. Since 1923, France is famous for its 24 Hours of Le Mans sports car endurance race.^[473] Several major tennis tournaments take place in France, including the Paris Masters and the French Open, one of the four Grand Slam tournaments. French martial arts include Savate and Fencing.



Starting in 1903, the Tour de France is the oldest and most prestigious of Grands Tours, and the world's most famous cycling race.^[467]



Pierre de Coubertin, father of the modern Olympic Games

France has a close association with the Modern Olympic Games; it was a French aristocrat, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who suggested the Games' revival, at the end of the 19th century.^{[474][475]} After Athens was awarded the first Games, in reference to the Olympics' Greek origins, Paris hosted the second Games in 1900.^[476] Paris was the first home of the International Olympic Committee, before it moved to Lausanne.^[477] Since 1900, France has hosted the Olympics on 4 further occasions: the 1924 Summer Olympics, again in Paris^[475] and three Winter Games (1924 in Chamonix, 1968 in Grenoble and 1992 in Albertville).^[475]

Similar to the Olympics, France introduced Olympics for the deaf people (Deaflympics) in 1924 with the idea of a French deaf car mechanic, Eugène Rubens-Alcais who paved the way to organise the inaugural edition of the Summer Deaflympics in Paris.^[478]

flag. Football is the most popular sport in France, with over 1,800,000 registered players and over 18,000 registered clubs.^[480] The football team is among the most successful in the world, with two FIFA World Cup victories in 1998 and 2018,^[481] one FIFA World Cup second place in 2006,^[482] and two UEFA European Championships in 1984^[483] and 2000.^[484]

The top national football club competition is Ligue 1. France has produced some of the greatest players in the world, including three-time FIFA World Player of the Year Zinedine Zidane, three-time Ballon d'Or recipient Michel Platini, record holder for most goals scored at a World Cup Just Fontaine, first football player to receive the Légion d'honneur Raymond Kopa, and the record goalscorer for the French national team Thierry Henry.^[485]



Zidane was named the best European footballer of the past 50 years in a 2004 UEFA poll.^[479]

The French Open, also called Roland-Garros, is a major tennis tournament held over two weeks between late May and early June at the Stade Roland-Garros in Paris. It is the premier clay court tennis championship event in the world and the second of four annual Grand Slam tournaments.^[486]

Rugby union is popular, particularly in Paris and the southwest of France.^[487] The national rugby union team has competed at every Rugby World Cup; it takes part in the annual Six Nations Championship.

See also

- [Outline of France](#)

Footnotes

- I. For information about regional languages see [Languages of France](#).
- II. Established the [Kingdom of the West Franks](#) (the [Kingdom of France](#)) from the [Carolingian Empire](#) of Francia.
- III. [European Union](#) since 1993.
- IV. Established the [Fifth Republic](#)
- V. French [National Geographic Institute](#) data, which includes bodies of water.
- VI. French [Land Register](#) data, which exclude lakes, ponds and [glaciers](#) larger than 1 km² (0.386 sq mi or 247 acres) as well as the estuaries of rivers.
- VII. Whole of the except the overseas territories in the Pacific Ocean.
- VIII. French overseas territories in the Pacific Ocean only.
- IX. Time zones across the span from UTC-10 ([French Polynesia](#)) to UTC+12 ([Wallis and Futuna](#)).
- X. Daylight saving time is observed in metropolitan France and [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#) only.
- XI. The overseas regions and collectivities form part of the [French telephone numbering plan](#), but have their own country calling codes: [Guadeloupe](#) +590; [Martinique](#) +596; [French Guiana](#) +594; [Réunion](#) and [Mayotte](#) +262; [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#) +508. The overseas territories are not part of the French telephone numbering plan; their country calling codes are: [New Caledonia](#) +687; [French Polynesia](#) +689; [Wallis and Futuna](#) +681.
- XII. In addition to [.fr](#), several other Internet TLDs are used in French overseas *départements* and territories: [.re](#), [.mq](#), [.gp](#), [.tf](#), [.nc](#), [.pf](#), [.wf](#), [.pm](#), [.gf](#) and [.yt](#). France also uses [.eu](#), shared with other members of the European Union. The [.cat](#) domain is used in [Catalan-speaking territories](#).
- XIII. [French Guiana](#) is in South America; [Guadeloupe](#) and [Martinique](#) are in the Caribbean Sea; and [Réunion](#) and [Mayotte](#) are in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of Africa. All five are considered integral parts of the French Republic. France also comprises [Saint Pierre and Miquelon](#) in North America; [Saint Barthélemy](#) and [Saint Martin](#) in the Caribbean; [French Polynesia](#), [New Caledonia](#), [Wallis and Futuna](#) and [Clipperton Island](#) in the Pacific Ocean; and the [French Southern and Antarctic Lands](#).
- XIV. The last *sacre* was that of [Charles X](#), 29 May 1825.

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Further reading

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- Carls, Alice-Catherine. "France." in *World Press Encyclopedia*, edited by Amanda C. Quick, (2nd ed., vol. 1, Gale, 2003), pp. 314–337. online coverage of press and media (<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3409900079/GPS?u=wikipedia&sid=GPS&xid=59dd8c94>)
- Chabal, Emile, ed. *France since the 1970s: History, Politics and Memory in an Age of Uncertainty* (2015) Excerpt (<https://www.amazon.com/dp/1472509773/>)
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External links

- France (<http://www.oecd.org/france/>) at *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*
- France (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090207004853/http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/france.htm>) at *UCB Libraries GovPubs*
- France (<https://curlie.org/Regional/Europe/France>) at *Curlie*
- France (http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/member-countries/france/index_en.htm) at the EU
-  *Wikimedia Atlas of France*
-  Geographic data related to France (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/1403916>) at *OpenStreetMap*

- Key Development Forecasts for France (http://www.ifs.du.edu/ifs/frm_CountryProfile.aspx?Country=FR) from International Futures

Economy

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- INSEE (<https://www.insee.fr/en/accueil>)
- OECD France statistics (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?QueryId=14594>)

Government

- [France.fr](http://www.france.fr/en) (in English) (<http://www.france.fr/en>) Official French tourism website
- (in French) [Official Site of the Government](http://www.gouvernement.fr/) (<http://www.gouvernement.fr/>)
- [Official site of the French public service](https://web.archive.org/web/20120103101721/http://service-public.fr/langue/english/) (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120103101721/http://service-public.fr/langue/english/>) – Links to various administrations and institutions
- [Official site of the National Assembly](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/english/index.asp) (<http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/english/index.asp>)

Culture

- [Contemporary French Civilization](http://www.french.uiuc.edu/cfc/) (<http://www.french.uiuc.edu/cfc/>), journal, University of Illinois.
- [FranceGuide](http://us.franceguide.com/) (<http://us.franceguide.com/>) – Official website of the French Government Tourist Office

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