[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Pp-vandalism](/wiki/Template:Pp-vandalism) [Template:Use mdy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_mdy_dates) [Template:Infobox amusement park](/wiki/Template:Infobox_amusement_park) [Template:Disneyland Resort sidebar](/wiki/Template:Disneyland_Resort_sidebar) **Disneyland Park**, originally **Disneyland**, is the first of two [theme parks](/wiki/Theme_park) built at the [Disneyland Resort](/wiki/Disneyland_Resort) in [Anaheim, California](/wiki/Anaheim,_California), opened on July 17, 1955. It is the only theme park designed and built under the direct supervision of [Walt Disney](/wiki/Walt_Disney). It was originally the only attraction on the property; its name was changed to Disneyland Park to distinguish it from the expanding complex in the 1990s.

Walt Disney came up with the concept of Disneyland after visiting various amusement parks with his daughters in the 1930s and 1940s. He initially envisioned building a tourist attraction adjacent to his [studios](/wiki/Walt_Disney_Studios_(Burbank)) in [Burbank](/wiki/Burbank,_California) to entertain fans who wished to visit; however, he soon realized that the proposed site was too small. After hiring a consultant to help him determine an appropriate site for his project, Disney bought a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) site near Anaheim in 1953. Construction began in 1954 and the park was unveiled during a special televised press event on the ABC Television Network on July 17, 1955.

Since its opening, Disneyland has undergone a number of expansions and major renovations, including the addition of [New Orleans Square](/wiki/New_Orleans_Square) in 1966, [Bear Country](/wiki/Critter_Country) (now Critter Country) in 1972, [Mickey's Toontown](/wiki/Mickey's_Toontown) in 1993, and a forthcoming [*Star Wars*-themed land](/wiki/Star_Wars_Land). Opened in 2001, [Disney California Adventure Park](/wiki/Disney_California_Adventure) was built on the site of Disneyland's original parking lot.

Disneyland has a larger cumulative attendance than any other theme park in the world, with over 650 million guests since it opened. In 2013, the park hosted approximately 16.2 million guests, making it the third most visited park in the world that calendar year.[[1]](#cite_note-1)<ref name=pimentel20150222>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref> According to a March 2005 Disney report, 65,700 jobs are supported by the Disneyland Resort, including about 20,000 direct Disney employees and 3,800 third-party employees ([independent contractors](/wiki/Independent_contractor) or their employees).[[2]](#cite_note-2)

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## Dedication[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

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## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

### Origins[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[thumb|alt=Walt Disney with Orange County officials|Walt Disney (center) showing Orange County officials plans for Disneyland's layout, December 1954.](/wiki/File:WaltDisneyplansDisneylandDec1954.jpg) The concept for Disneyland began when Walt Disney was visiting [Griffith Park](/wiki/Griffith_Park) in Los Angeles with his daughters Diane and Sharon. While watching them ride the [merry-go-round](/wiki/Merry-go-round), he came up with the idea of a place where adults and their children could go and have fun together, though his dream lay dormant for many years.[[3]](#cite_note-3) He may have also been influenced by his father's memories of the [World's Columbian Exposition](/wiki/World's_Columbian_Exposition) of 1893 in Chicago (his father worked at the Exposition). The [Midway Plaisance](/wiki/Midway_Plaisance) there included a set of attractions representing various countries from around the world and others representing various periods of man; it also included many rides including the first [Ferris wheel](/wiki/Ferris_wheel), a "sky" ride, a passenger train that circled the perimeter, and a Wild West Show. Another likely influence was [Benton Harbor, Michigan's](/wiki/Benton_Harbor,_Michigan) nationally famous [House of David's](/wiki/House_of_David_(commune)) Eden Springs Park. Disney visited the park and ultimately bought one of the older miniature trains originally used there; the colony had the largest miniature railway setup in the world at the time.[[4]](#cite_note-4) The earliest documented draft of Disney's plans was sent as a memo to studio production designer Dick Kelsey on August 31, 1948, where it was referred to as a "Mickey Mouse Park", based on notes Walt made during his and [Ward Kimball's](/wiki/Ward_Kimball) trip to [Chicago Railroad Fair](/wiki/Chicago_Railroad_Fair) the same month, with a two-day stop in [Henry Ford's](/wiki/Henry_Ford) [Museum and Greenfield Village](/wiki/The_Henry_Ford), a place with attractions like a Main Street and steamboat rides, which he had visited eight years earlier.[[5]](#cite_note-5)[[6]](#cite_note-6)[[7]](#cite_note-7)[[8]](#cite_note-8) While people wrote letters to Disney about visiting the [Walt Disney Studios](/wiki/Walt_Disney_Studios_(Burbank)), he realized that a functional movie studio had little to offer to visiting fans, and began to foster ideas of building a site near the [Burbank](/wiki/Burbank,_California) studios for tourists to visit. His ideas evolved to a small play park with a boat ride and other themed areas. The initial concept, the Mickey Mouse Park, started with an [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) plot across Riverside Drive. He started to visit other parks for inspiration and ideas, including [Tivoli Gardens](/wiki/Tivoli_Gardens,_Copenhagen) in Denmark, [Efteling](/wiki/Efteling) in the [Netherlands](/wiki/Netherlands), and [Greenfield Village](/wiki/The_Henry_Ford), [Playland](/wiki/Playland_(San_Francisco)), and [Children's Fairyland](/wiki/Children's_Fairyland) in the United States; and (according to the film director Ken Annakin, in his autobiography 'So You want to be a film director?'), Bekonscot Model Village & Railway, Beaconsfield, England.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) His designers began working on concepts, though the project grew much larger than the land could hold.[[9]](#cite_note-9) Disney hired [Harrison Price](/wiki/Harrison_Price) from [Stanford Research Institute](/wiki/Stanford_Research_Institute) to gauge the proper area to locate the theme park based on the area's potential growth. Based on Price's analysis (for which he would be recognized as a [Disney Legend](/wiki/Disney_Legends) in 2003), Disney acquired [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of orange groves and walnut trees in Anaheim, southeast of Los Angeles in neighboring [Orange County](/wiki/Orange_County,_California).[[9]](#cite_note-9)[[10]](#cite_note-10) The Burbank site originally considered by Disney is now home to [Walt Disney Animation Studios](/wiki/Walt_Disney_Animation_Studios) and [ABC Studios](/wiki/ABC_Studios).

[thumb|alt=Disneyland from the air in 1956.|An aerial view of Disneyland in 1956, with the Disneyland Railroad route visible.](/wiki/File:Disneyland_aerial_view_in_1956.jpg) Difficulties in obtaining funding prompted Disney to investigate new methods of fundraising, and he decided to create a show named [*Disneyland*](/wiki/Walt_Disney_anthology_series)*.* It was broadcast on then-fledgling [ABC](/wiki/American_Broadcasting_Company). In return, the network agreed to help finance the park. For its first five years of operation, Disneyland was owned by [Disneyland, Inc.](/wiki/Disneyland,_Inc.), which was jointly owned by [Walt Disney Productions](/wiki/Walt_Disney_Productions), [Walt Disney](/wiki/Walt_Disney), [Western Publishing](/wiki/Western_Publishing) and ABC.[[11]](#cite_note-11) In addition, Disney rented out many of the shops on Main Street, U.S.A. to outside companies. By 1960, Walt Disney Productions bought out all other shares, a partnership which would eventually lead to the Walt Disney Corporation's acquisition of ABC in the mid-1990s. In 1952, the proposed project had been called Disneylandia, but Disney followed ABC's advice and changed it to Disneyland two years later, when excavation of the site began.[[12]](#cite_note-12) Construction began on July 16, 1954 and cost $17 million to complete. The park was opened one year and one day later.[[13]](#cite_note-13) [U.S. Route 101](/wiki/U.S._Route_101) (later [Interstate 5](/wiki/Interstate_5)) was under construction at the same time just north of the site; in preparation for the traffic Disneyland was expected to bring, two more lanes were added to the freeway before the park was finished.[[10]](#cite_note-10)

### Opening day[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

Disneyland was dedicated at an "International Press Preview" event held on Sunday, July 17, 1955, which was only open to invited guests and the media. Although 28,000 people attended the event, only about half of those were actual invitees, the rest having purchased counterfeit tickets,[[14]](#cite_note-14) or even sneaked into the park by climbing over the fence.[[15]](#cite_note-15) The following day, it opened to the public, featuring twenty attractions. The Special Sunday events, including the dedication, were televised nationwide and anchored by three of Walt Disney's friends from Hollywood: [Art Linkletter](/wiki/Art_Linkletter), [Bob Cummings](/wiki/Bob_Cummings), and [Ronald Reagan](/wiki/Ronald_Reagan). ABC broadcast the event live, during which many guests tripped over the television camera cables.[[16]](#cite_note-16) In Frontierland, a camera caught Cummings kissing a dancer. When Disney started to read the plaque for Tomorrowland, he read partway then stopped when a technician off-camera said something to him, and after realizing he was on-air, said, "I thought I got a signal",[[16]](#cite_note-16) and began the dedication from the start. At one point, while in Fantasyland, Linkletter tried to give coverage to Cummings, who was on the pirate ship. He was not ready, and tried to give the coverage back to Linkletter, who had lost his microphone. Cummings then did a play-by-play of him trying to find it in front of Mr. Toad's Wild Ride.[[16]](#cite_note-16) Traffic was delayed on the two-lane Harbor Boulevard.[[16]](#cite_note-16) Famous figures who were scheduled to show up every two hours showed up all at once. The temperature was an unusually high [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), and because of a local plumbers' strike, Disney was given a choice of having working drinking fountains or running toilets. He chose the latter, leaving many drinking fountains dry. This generated negative publicity since [Pepsi](/wiki/Pepsi) sponsored the park's opening; disappointed guests believed the inoperable fountains were a cynical way to sell soda, while other vendors ran out of food. The asphalt that had been poured that morning was soft enough to let women's high-heeled shoes sink into it. Some parents threw their children over the crowd's shoulders to get them onto rides, such as the [King Arthur Carrousel](/wiki/King_Arthur_Carrousel).[[17]](#cite_note-17) In later years, Disney and his 1955 executives referred to July 17, 1955 as "Black Sunday". After the extremely negative press from the preview opening, Walt Disney invited attendees back for a private "second day" to experience Disneyland properly.

The next day, the park's official public opening day, crowds gathered in line as early as 2:00 am. The first person to buy a ticket and enter the park was David MacPherson with ticket number 2, as [Roy O. Disney](/wiki/Roy_O._Disney) arranged to pre-purchase ticket number 1 from Curtis Lineberry, the manager of admissions. However, an official picture of Walt Disney and two children, Christine Vess Watkins (age 5) and Michael Schwartner (7), inaccurately identifies them as the first two guests of Disneyland. Both received lifetime passes to Disneyland that day, and MacPherson was awarded one shortly thereafter, which was later expanded to every single Disney-owned park in the world. Approximately 50,000 guests attended the Monday opening day.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

At the time, and during the lifetimes of Walt and Roy Disney, July 17 was considered merely a preview, with July 18 the official opening day.[[15]](#cite_note-15) Since then, aided by memories of the television broadcast, the company has adopted July 17 as the official date, the one commemorated every year as Disneyland's birthday.[[15]](#cite_note-15)

### 1950s and 1960s[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[thumb|Disneyland aerial view, 1962](/wiki/File:Disneyland_aerial_view,_1962.jpg) In September 1959, Soviet Premier [Nikita Khrushchev](/wiki/Nikita_Khrushchev) spent thirteen days in the United States, with two requests: to visit Disneyland and to meet [John Wayne](/wiki/John_Wayne), Hollywood's top box-office draw. Due to the [Cold War](/wiki/Cold_War) tension and security concerns, he was famously denied an excursion to Disneyland.[[18]](#cite_note-18) [The Shah of Iran](/wiki/Mohammad_Reza_Pahlavi) and [Empress Farah](/wiki/Empress_Farah) were invited to Disneyland by Walt Disney in early 1960s. There was moderate controversy over the lack of African American employees. As late as 1963, [civil rights](/wiki/Civil_rights) activists were pressuring Disneyland to hire black people,[[19]](#cite_note-19) with executives responding that they would "consider" the requests.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) The park did however hire [people of Asian descent](/wiki/Asian_American), such as [Ty Wong](/wiki/Ty_Wong) and [Bob Kuwahara](/wiki/Bob_Kuwahara).[[20]](#cite_note-20) As part of the Casa de Fritos operation at Disneyland, "[Doritos](/wiki/Doritos)" (Spanish for "little golden things") were created at the park to recycle old tortillas that would have been discarded. The Frito-Lay Company saw the popularity of the item and began selling them regionally in 1964, and then nationwide in 1966.[[21]](#cite_note-21)

### 1990–2005[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

In the late 1990s, work began to expand the one-park, one-hotel property. Disneyland Park, the Disneyland Hotel, the site of the original parking lot, and acquired surrounding properties were earmarked to become part of the [Disneyland Resort](/wiki/Disneyland_Resort). At that time, the property saw the addition of the [Disney California Adventure](/wiki/Disney_California_Adventure) theme park, a shopping, dining and entertainment complex named [Downtown Disney](/wiki/Downtown_Disney_(California)), a remodeled [Disneyland Hotel](/wiki/Disneyland_Hotel_(California)), the construction of [Disney's Grand Californian Hotel & Spa](/wiki/Disney's_Grand_Californian_Hotel_&_Spa), and the acquisition and re-branding of the Pan Pacific Hotel as [Disney's Paradise Pier Hotel](/wiki/Disney's_Paradise_Pier_Hotel). The park was renamed "Disneyland Park" to distinguish it from the larger complex under construction. Because the existing parking lot (south of Disneyland) was repurposed by these projects, the six-level, 10,250-space Mickey and Friends parking structure was constructed in the northwest corner. Upon completion in 2000, it was the largest parking structure in the United States.[[22]](#cite_note-22) The park's management team during the mid-1990s was a source of controversy among fans and employees. In an effort to boost profits, various changes were begun by then-executives [Cynthia Harriss](/wiki/Cynthia_Harriss) and [Paul Pressler](/wiki/Paul_Pressler). While their intiatives provided a short-term increase in shareholder returns, they drew widespread criticism for their lack of foresight. The retail backgrounds of Harriss and Pressler led to a gradual shift in Disneyland's focus from attractions to merchandising. Outside consultants [McKinsey & Company](/wiki/McKinsey_&_Company) were brought in to help streamline operations, resulting in many changes and cutbacks. After nearly a decade of deferred maintenance, the original park was showing signs of neglect. Fans of the park decried the perceived decline in customer value and park quality and rallied for the dismissal of the management team.[[23]](#cite_note-23) [thumb|alt=Disneyland in 2005|An aerial view of Disneyland in 2005](/wiki/File:Disneyland_Annaheim.JPG) [Matt Ouimet](/wiki/Matt_Ouimet), the former president of the [Disney Cruise Line](/wiki/Disney_Cruise_Line), was promoted to assume leadership of the Disneyland Resort in late 2003. Shortly afterward, he selected [Greg Emmer](/wiki/Greg_Emmer) as Senior Vice President of Operations. Emmer was a long-time Disney cast member who had worked at Disneyland in his youth prior to moving to Florida and held multiple executive leadership positions at the [Walt Disney World Resort](/wiki/Walt_Disney_World). Ouimet quickly set about reversing certain trends, especially concerning cosmetic maintenance and a return to the original infrastructure maintenance schedule, in hopes of restoring Disneyland's former safety record. Similarly to Disney himself, Ouimet and Emmer could often be seen walking the park during business hours with members of their respective staff, wearing cast member name badges, standing in line for attractions, and welcoming guests' comments. In July 2006, Matt Ouimet left The Walt Disney Company to become president of [Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide](/wiki/Starwood_Hotels_&_Resorts_Worldwide). Soon after, [Ed Grier](/wiki/Ed_Grier), executive managing director of Walt Disney Attractions Japan, was named president of the resort, though he retired from his job on February 8, 2008. In October 2009, Grier announced his retirement, and was replaced by George Kalogridis.

### 2005–present[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

The "[Happiest Homecoming on Earth](/wiki/Happiest_Homecoming_on_Earth)" was an eighteen-month-long celebration (held through 2005 and 2006) of the fiftieth anniversary of the Disneyland Park, also celebrating Disneyland's milestone throughout Disney parks worldwide. In 2004, the park underwent major renovations in preparation, restoring many classic attractions, notably [Space Mountain](/wiki/Space_Mountain_(Disneyland,_Anaheim)), [Jungle Cruise](/wiki/Jungle_Cruise), the [Haunted Mansion](/wiki/Haunted_Mansion), [Pirates of the Caribbean](/wiki/Pirates_of_the_Caribbean_(attraction)), and [Walt Disney's Enchanted Tiki Room](/wiki/Walt_Disney's_Enchanted_Tiki_Room). Attractions that had been in the park on opening day had one ride vehicle painted gold, and the park was decorated with fifty [Golden Mickey Ears](/wiki/Hidden_Mickey_50_Ears). The celebration started on May 5, 2005 and ended on September 30, 2006, and was followed by the "Year of a Million Dreams" celebration, lasting twenty-seven months and ending on December 31, 2008.

Beginning on January 1, 2010, Disney Parks hosted the [Give a Day, Get a Disney Day](/wiki/Give_a_Day,_Get_a_Disney_Day) volunteer program, in which Disney encouraged people to volunteer with a participating charity and receive a free Disney Day at either a Disneyland Resort or Walt Disney World park. On March 9, 2010, Disney announced that it had reached its goal of one million volunteers and ended the promotion to anyone who had not yet registered and signed up for a specific volunteer situation.

In May 2015, Disneyland celebrated its 60th anniversary. The [Diamond Celebration](/wiki/Diamond_Celebration) will end in September 2016. Disneyland Park introduced the [Paint The Night](/wiki/Paint_the_Night) parade and [Disneyland Forever](/wiki/Disneyland_Forever) fireworks show, and [Sleeping Beauty Castle](/wiki/Sleeping_Beauty_Castle) is decorated in diamonds with a large "60" logo.

## Lands[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Refimprove section](/wiki/Template:Refimprove_section) [Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Disneyland Park consists of eight themed "lands" and a number of concealed backstage areas, and occupies approximately [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[9]](#cite_note-9) The park opened with [Main Street, U.S.A.](/wiki/Main_Street,_U.S.A.), [Adventureland](/wiki/Adventureland_(Disney)), [Frontierland](/wiki/Frontierland), [Fantasyland](/wiki/Fantasyland), and [Tomorrowland](/wiki/Tomorrowland), and has since added [New Orleans Square](/wiki/New_Orleans_Square) in 1966, Bear Country (later [Critter Country](/wiki/Critter_Country)) in 1972, and [Mickey's Toontown](/wiki/Mickey's_Toontown) in 1993. In 1957, [Holidayland](/wiki/Holidayland_(Disneyland)), opened to the public with a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) recreation area including a [circus](/wiki/Circus) and [baseball diamond](/wiki/Baseball_diamond), but was closed in late 1961. It is often referred to as the "lost" land of Disneyland. Throughout the park are '[Hidden Mickeys'](/wiki/Hidden_Mickey), representations of Mickey Mouse heads inserted subtly into the design of attractions and environmental decor. An elevated [berm](/wiki/Berm) supports the [Template:RailGauge](/wiki/Template:RailGauge) [narrow gauge](/wiki/Narrow_gauge_railway) [Disneyland Railroad](/wiki/Disneyland_Railroad) that circumnavigates the park. A new 14-acre land to be constructed at the park, [Star Wars Land](/wiki/Star_Wars_Land), was announced on August 15, 2015, at the 2015 D23 Expo by Disney CEO Bob Iger.[[24]](#cite_note-24) <gallery widths="150px" heights="115px"> Image:Disneyland Main Street.jpg|

**Main Street, U.S.A.**  
(July 4, 2010)

Image:Adventureland Disneyland.JPG|

**Adventureland**  
(Themed for a 1950s view of adventure, capitalizing on the post-war [Tiki](/wiki/Tiki_culture) craze)

File:Adventureland at Disneyland IMG 3879 (cropped).jpg|

**New Orleans Square**  
(The [Haunted Mansion](/wiki/Haunted_Mansion) and [*Fantasmic!*](/wiki/Fantasmic!) viewing area in 2010)

File:Big Thunder Mountain Railroad.JPG|

**Frontierland**  
([Big Thunder Mountain Railroad](/wiki/Big_Thunder_Mountain_Railroad) in 2008)

File:Disneyland Fantasyland IMG 3950.jpg|

**Fantasyland**  
([*Peter Pan's Flight*](/wiki/Peter_Pan's_Flight) and the [*Matterhorn Bobsleds*](/wiki/Matterhorn_Bobsleds))

File:Disneyland IMG 3967.jpg|

**Mickey's Toontown**

File:Busy Tomorrowland July 16 2009 myjedilightsaber Cropped.jpg|

**Tomorrowland**  
([Space Mountain](/wiki/Space_Mountain_(Disneyland)) in 2009)

| </gallery>

### Main Street, U.S.A.[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Main Street, U.S.A. is patterned after a typical [Midwest](/wiki/Midwest) town of the early 20th century. It is a popular myth that Walt Disney derived inspiration from his boyhood town of [Marceline, Missouri](/wiki/Marceline,_Missouri), but it was actually more closely based on Imagineer, Harper Goff's hometown of [Fort Collins, Colorado](/wiki/Fort_Collins,_Colorado).[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) It is the first area guests see when they enter the park (if not entering by monorail), and is how guests reach Central Plaza. At the center of The Magic Kingdom and immediately North of Central Plaza stands [Sleeping Beauty Castle](/wiki/Sleeping_Beauty_Castle), which provides entrance

[Template:Quote](/wiki/Template:Quote)

Main Street, U.S.A. is reminiscent of the Victorian period of America with the train station, town square, movie theater, city hall, firehouse complete with a steam-powered pump engine, emporium, shops, arcades, double-decker bus, horse-drawn streetcar, jitneys and other bits of memorabilia. Main Street is also home to the Disney Art Gallery and the Opera House which showcases [*Great Moments with Mr. Lincoln*](/wiki/Great_Moments_with_Mr._Lincoln) a show featuring an [Audio-Animatronic](/wiki/Audio-Animatronic) version of the president. There are many specialty stores on Main Street including: a candy store, jewelry and watch shop, a silhouette station, a store that sells Disney collectible items created by various artists, and a hat shop where you have the option of creating your own ear hat along with a personalized embroidery. At the far end of Main Street, U.S.A. is [Sleeping Beauty Castle](/wiki/Sleeping_Beauty_Castle), the [*Partners* statue](/wiki/Partners_(statue)), and the Central Plaza (also known as the Hub), which is a portal to most of the themed lands: the entrance to [Fantasyland](/wiki/Fantasyland) is by way of a drawbridge across a moat and through the castle . [Adventureland](/wiki/Adventureland_(Disney)), [Frontierland](/wiki/Frontierland), and [Tomorrowland](/wiki/Tomorrowland) are arrayed on both sides of the castle. Several lands are not directly connected to the Central Plaza—namely, [New Orleans Square](/wiki/New_Orleans_Square), [Critter Country](/wiki/Critter_Country) and [Mickey's Toontown](/wiki/Mickey's_Toontown).

The design of Main Street, U.S.A. uses the technique of [forced perspective](/wiki/Forced_perspective) to create an illusion of height. Buildings along Main Street are built at [Template:Fraction](/wiki/Template:Fraction) scale on the first level, then [Template:Fraction](/wiki/Template:Fraction) on the second story, and [Template:Fraction](/wiki/Template:Fraction) scale on the third—reducing the scale by [Template:Fraction](/wiki/Template:Fraction) each level up.

### Adventureland[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Adventureland is designed to recreate the feel of an exotic tropical place in a far-off region of the world. "To create a land that would make this dream reality", said Walt Disney, "we pictured ourselves far from civilization, in the remote [jungles](/wiki/Jungle) of Asia and Africa." Attractions include opening day's [Jungle Cruise](/wiki/Jungle_Cruise), the [Indiana Jones Adventure](/wiki/Indiana_Jones_Adventure), and [Tarzan's Treehouse](/wiki/Tarzan's_Treehouse), which is a conversion of [*Swiss Family Treehouse*](/wiki/Swiss_Family_Treehouse) from the Walt Disney film, [*Swiss Family Robinson*](/wiki/Swiss_Family_Robinson_(film)). [Walt Disney's Enchanted Tiki Room](/wiki/Walt_Disney's_Enchanted_Tiki_Room) which is located at the entrance to Adventureland is the first feature attraction to employ [Audio-Animatronics](/wiki/Audio-Animatronics), a computer synchronization of sound and robotics.

### New Orleans Square[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) New Orleans Square is based on 19th-century [New Orleans](/wiki/New_Orleans), opened on July 24, 1966. It is very popular with Disneyland guests, as it is home to some of the park's most popular attractions: [*Pirates of the Caribbean*](/wiki/Pirates_of_the_Caribbean_(theme_park_ride)) and the [*Haunted Mansion*](/wiki/Haunted_Mansion), with nighttime entertainment in [*Fantasmic!*](/wiki/Fantasmic!). This area is the home of the famous [Club 33](/wiki/Club_33).

### Frontierland[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Frontierland recreates the setting of pioneer days along the [American frontier](/wiki/American_frontier). According to Walt Disney, "All of us have cause to be proud of our country's history, shaped by the pioneering spirit of our forefathers. Our adventures are designed to give you the feeling of having lived, even for a short while, during our country's pioneer days." Frontierland is home to the Pinewood Indians band of animatronic Native Americans, who live on the banks of the [Rivers of America](/wiki/Rivers_of_America_(Disney)). Entertainment and attractions include [Big Thunder Mountain Railroad](/wiki/Big_Thunder_Mountain_Railroad), the [Mark Twain Riverboat](/wiki/Mark_Twain_Riverboat), the [Sailing Ship Columbia](/wiki/Sailing_Ship_Columbia), [Pirate's Lair on Tom Sawyer Island](/wiki/Pirate's_Lair_on_Tom_Sawyer_Island), and Frontierland Shootin' Exposition. Frontierland is also home to the [Golden Horseshoe Saloon](/wiki/Golden_Horseshoe_Saloon), an [Old West](/wiki/Old_West)-style show palace, where the comedic troupe "[Billy Hill and the Hillbillies](/wiki/Billy_Hill_and_the_Hillbillies)" entertains guests.

### Critter Country[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Critter Country opened in 1972 as "Bear Country", and was renamed in 1988. Formerly the area was home to Indian Village, where indigenous tribespeople demonstrated their dances and other customs. Today, the main draw of the area is [Splash Mountain](/wiki/Splash_Mountain), a log-flume journey inspired by the [Uncle Remus](/wiki/Uncle_Remus) stories of [Joel Chandler Harris](/wiki/Joel_Chandler_Harris) and the animated segments of Disney's Academy Award-winning 1946 film, [*Song of the South*](/wiki/Song_of_the_South). In 2003, a [dark ride](/wiki/Dark_ride) called [The Many Adventures of Winnie the Pooh](/wiki/The_Many_Adventures_of_Winnie_the_Pooh_(attraction)) replaced the [Country Bear Jamboree](/wiki/Country_Bear_Jamboree), which closed in 2001. The attraction is still open in [Walt Disney World's](/wiki/Walt_Disney_World) [Magic Kingdom](/wiki/Magic_Kingdom).

### Fantasyland[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Fantasyland is the area of Disneyland of which Walt Disney said, "What youngster has not dreamed of flying with [*Peter Pan*](/wiki/Peter_Pan) over moonlit London, or tumbling into Alice's nonsensical [*Wonderland*](/wiki/Alice's_Adventures_in_Wonderland)? In Fantasyland, these classic stories of everyone's youth have become realities for youngsters – of all ages – to participate in." Fantasyland was originally styled in a medieval European fairground fashion, but its 1983 refurbishment turned it into a [Bavarian](/wiki/Bavaria) village. Attractions include several [dark rides](/wiki/Dark_ride), the [King Arthur Carousel](/wiki/King_Arthur_Carousel), and various family attractions. Fantasyland has the most [fiber optics](/wiki/Fiber_optics) in the park; more than half of them are in [Peter Pan's Flight](/wiki/Peter_Pan's_Flight).[[25]](#cite_note-25) Sleeping Beauty's Castle features a walk-through story telling of Briar Rose's adventure as Sleeping Beauty. The attraction opened in 1959, was redesigned in 1972, closed in 1992 for reasons of security and the new installation of pneumatic ram firework shell mortars for "Believe, There's Magic in the Stars", and reopened 2008 with new renditions and methods of storytelling and the restored work of [Eyvind Earle](/wiki/Eyvind_Earle).

### Mickey's Toontown[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Mickey's Toontown opened in 1993 and was partly inspired by the fictional Los Angeles suburb of Toontown in the [Touchstone Pictures'](/wiki/Touchstone_Pictures) 1988 release [*Who Framed Roger Rabbit*](/wiki/Who_Framed_Roger_Rabbit). Mickey's Toontown is based on a 1930s cartoon aesthetic and is home to Disney's most popular cartoon characters. Toontown features two main attractions: [Gadget's Go Coaster](/wiki/Gadget's_Go_Coaster) and [Roger Rabbit's Car Toon Spin](/wiki/Roger_Rabbit's_Car_Toon_Spin). The "city" is also home to cartoon character's houses such as the house of [Mickey Mouse](/wiki/Mickey_Mouse), [Minnie Mouse](/wiki/Minnie_Mouse) and [Goofy](/wiki/Goofy), as well as [Donald Duck's](/wiki/Donald_Duck) boat. The [Template:RailGauge](/wiki/Template:RailGauge) gauge [Jolly Trolley](/wiki/Mickey's_Toontown#Disneyland) can also be found in this area, though it closed as an attraction in 2003 and is now present only for display purposes.

### Tomorrowland[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) During the 1955 inauguration Walt Disney dedicated Tomorrowland with these words: "Tomorrow can be a wonderful age. Our scientists today are opening the doors of the [Space Age](/wiki/Space_Age) to achievements that will benefit our children and generations to come. The Tomorrowland attractions have been designed to give you an opportunity to participate in adventures that are a living blueprint of our future."

Disneyland producer [Ward Kimball](/wiki/Ward_Kimball) had [rocket scientists](/wiki/Aerospace_engineering) [Wernher von Braun](/wiki/Wernher_von_Braun), Willy Ley, and Heinz Haber serve as technical consultants during the original design of Tomorrowland.[[26]](#cite_note-26) Initial attractions included [*Rocket to the Moon*](/wiki/Mission_to_Mars_(attraction)), Astro-Jets and [Autopia](/wiki/Autopia); later, the first incarnation of the [Submarine Voyage](/wiki/Submarine_Voyage) was added. The area underwent a major transformation in 1967 to become *New Tomorrowland*, and then again in 1998 when its focus was changed to present a "retro-future" theme reminiscent of the illustrations of [Jules Verne](/wiki/Jules_Verne).

Current attractions include [Space Mountain](/wiki/Space_Mountain_(Disneyland)), [Innoventions](/wiki/Innoventions_(Disneyland)), [*Captain EO Tribute*](/wiki/Captain_EO_Tribute), [Autopia](/wiki/Autopia), [Jedi Training: Trials of the Temple](/wiki/Jedi_Training:_Trials_of_the_Temple), the [Disneyland Monorail](/wiki/Disneyland_Monorail) Tomorrowland Station, [Astro Orbitor](/wiki/Astro_Orbiter), and [Buzz Lightyear Astro Blasters](/wiki/Buzz_Lightyear_(attractions)). [Finding Nemo Submarine Voyage](/wiki/Finding_Nemo_Submarine_Voyage) opened on June 11, 2007, resurrecting the original Submarine Voyage which closed in 1998. [Star Tours](/wiki/Star_Tours) was closed in July 2010, and replaced with [Star Tours–The Adventures Continue](/wiki/Star_Tours–The_Adventures_Continue) in June 2011.

### Future expansion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

A 14-acre [*Star Wars* themed land](/wiki/Star_Wars_Land) is expected to be constructed at an unspecified date. Disney CEO [Bob Iger](/wiki/Bob_Iger) formally announced the expansion at the [D23 Expo](/wiki/D23_(Disney)) in August 2015.[[27]](#cite_note-27) The land—which will also be duplicated at [Disney's Hollywood Studios](/wiki/Disney's_Hollywood_Studios)—will include two new attractions; a [*Millennium Falcon*](/wiki/Millennium_Falcon)-inspired attraction that will allow guests in control of a "customized secret mission and a second attraction that places guests in "a climactic battle between [the First Order and the resistance](/wiki/Star_Wars:_The_Force_Awakens)".[[24]](#cite_note-24) The land will be constructed north of Frontierland, on the site where [Big Thunder Ranch](/wiki/Big_Thunder_Ranch) was located, in addition to some backstage areas.[[28]](#cite_note-28) An opening date has not been announced.

## Operations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

### Theatrical terminology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

[Template:Unreferenced section](/wiki/Template:Unreferenced_section) Disneyland originated many concepts which have become part of the [corporate culture](/wiki/Organizational_culture) of Disney Parks as a whole, and which in turn spread to its other parks. Most importantly, Disneyland staff use [theatrical terminology](/wiki/Stagecraft) to emphasize that a visit to the park is intended to be similar to witnessing a performance. Visitors are referred to as "guests" and park employees as "cast members". "On stage" refers to any area of the resort that is open to guests. "Backstage" refers to any area of the resort that is closed to guests. A crowd is referred to as an "audience". "Costume" is the attire that cast members who perform the day-to-day operations of the park must wear. "Show" is the resort's presentation to its guests, such as the color and façades of buildings, placement of rides and attractions, costumes to match the themed lands. When signing credit card receipts, guests are asked for their "autograph". "Stage managers" are responsible for overseeing the operation of the park. Cast members who are in charge of a specific team are called "leads," as in a film or theater "lead role". In earlier years, the offices where administrative work took place were referred to as "production offices". "Production schedulers" build employee work schedules to meet the necessary workload, while "stage schedulers" handle day-to-day changes in that work schedule (such as a change in park hours, necessitating a change in everybody's shifts.) Each cast member's job is called a "role". When working in their roles, cast members must follow a "script", a [code of conduct](/wiki/Code_of_conduct) and approved, themed phraseology that cast members may use when at work. "No" and "I don't know" are notably absent from scripts.

### Backstage[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:No footnotes](/wiki/Template:No_footnotes) Backstage areas are closed areas of attraction, store, and restaurant buildings, as well as outdoor service areas located behind such buildings. Although some areas of the park, particularly New Orleans Square, have underground operations and storage areas, there is no park-wide network of subterranean tunnels, such as Walt Disney World's [utilidors](/wiki/Utilidors).

There are several points of entry from outside the park to the backstage areas: Ball Gate (from Ball Road), T.D.A. Gate (adjacent to the Team Disney Anaheim building), Harbor Pointe (from Harbor Boulevard), and Winston Gate (from Disneyland Drive). Berm Road encircles the park from Firehouse Gate (behind the Main Street Fire Station) to Egghouse Gate (adjacent to the Disneyland Opera House). The road is so called because it generally follows outside the path of Disneyland's [berm](/wiki/Berm). A stretch of the road, wedged between Tomorrowland and Harbor Boulevard, is called Schumacher Road. It has two narrow lanes and runs underneath the Monorail track. There are also two railroad bridges that cross Berm Road: one behind City Hall and the other behind Tomorrowland.

Major buildings backstage include the [Frank Gehry](/wiki/Frank_Gehry)-designed [Team Disney Anaheim](/wiki/Team_Disney_Anaheim),[[29]](#cite_note-29) where most of the division's administration currently works, as well as the Old Administration Building, behind Tomorrowland. The Old Administration Building additionally houses the Grand Canyon and Primeval World dioramas visible on the Disneyland Railroad. The northwest corner of the park is home to most of the park's maintenance facilities, including company vehicle services, including parking lot trams and Main Street vehicles, the scrap yard, where the resort's garbage and recyclables are sorted for collection, Circle D Corral, where the resort's horses and other animals are stabled, parade float storage and maintenance, distribution center for all Resort merchandise, ride vehicle service areas, the paint shop, and the sign shop.

Backstage also refers to parts of show buildings that are normally not seen by guests. Backstage areas are generally off-limits to park guests. This prevents guests from seeing the industrial areas that violate the "magic" of on-stage and keeps them safe from the potentially dangerous machinery. Cast members can also find some solace while they work or rest, as backstage offers alternate routes between the park's various areas.

Many attractions are housed in large, soundstage-like buildings, some of which are partially or completely disguised by external theming. Generally, these buildings are painted a dull green color in areas not seen by guests, this choice helps to disguise the buildings among the foliage and make them less visually obtrusive. [Walt Disney Imagineering](/wiki/Walt_Disney_Imagineering) has termed this color "Go Away Green." Most of them have off-white flat roofs that support [HVAC](/wiki/HVAC) units and footpaths for cast members. Inside are the rides, as well as hidden walkways, service areas, control rooms, and other behind-the-scenes operations.

Photography is forbidden in these areas, both inside and outside, although some photos have found their way to a variety of web sites. Guests who attempt to explore backstage are warned and often escorted from the property.[[30]](#cite_note-30) The boundary between on and off-stage is demarcated at every access point. Everything within guest view when a door or gateway is open is also considered on stage. It is from this point that characters start playing their part. That way, when the door is open, guests will not accidentally see a person out of character backstage.

Various amenities exist for Cast Members backstage when they are on breaks, or before and after their scheduled shifts. A number of cafeterias, now run by SodexoMAGIC, offer discounted meals throughout the day. These include Inn Between (behind the Plaza Inn), Eat Ticket (near the Team Disney Anaheim building behind Mickey's Toontown), and Westsider Grill (located approximately behind New Orleans Square). [Partners Federal Credit Union](/wiki/Partners_Federal_Credit_Union), the credit union for employees of The Walt Disney Company, provides nearly 20 ATMs backstage for cast member use and maintains an express branch at the Team Disney Anaheim building. [Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### Transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[thumb|alt=Disneyland Railroad|Disneyland Railroad Engine 2.](/wiki/File:DisneylandTrainLocomotive.jpg) Walt Disney had a longtime interest in transportation, and trains in particular. Disney's passion for the "iron horse" led to him building a miniature [live steam](/wiki/Live_steam) [backyard railroad](/wiki/Backyard_railroad)—the "[Carolwood Pacific Railroad](/wiki/Carolwood_Pacific_Railroad)"—on the grounds of his [Holmby Hills](/wiki/Holmby_Hills,_Los_Angeles,_California) estate. Throughout all the iterations of Disneyland during the seventeen or so years when Disney was conceiving it, one element remained constant: a train encircling the park.[[3]](#cite_note-3) The primary designer for the park transportation vehicles was [Bob Gurr](/wiki/Bob_Gurr) who gave himself the title of Director of Special Vehicle Design in 1954.[[31]](#cite_note-31) Encircling Disneyland and providing a grand circle tour is the [Disneyland Railroad](/wiki/Disneyland_Railroad) (DRR), a [Template:RailGauge](/wiki/Template:RailGauge) narrow gauge short-line railway consisting of five oil-fired and steam-powered locomotives, in addition to three passenger trains and one passenger-carrying freight train. Originally known as the Disneyland and Santa Fe Railroad, the DRR was presented by the [Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway](/wiki/Atchison,_Topeka_and_Santa_Fe_Railway) until 1974. From 1955 to 1974, the Santa Fe Rail Pass was accepted in lieu of a Disneyland "D" coupon. With a [Template:RailGauge](/wiki/Template:RailGauge) gauge, the most common narrow [track gauge](/wiki/Track_gauge) used in North America, the track runs in a continuous loop around The Magic Kingdom through each of its realms. Each turn-of-the-19th-Century train departs Main Street Station on an excursion that includes scheduled station stops at: New Orleans Square Station; Toontown Depot; and Tomorrowland Station. The Grand Circle Tour then concludes with a visit to the "[Grand Canyon](/wiki/Grand_Canyon)/[Primeval World](/wiki/Primeval_World)" dioramas before returning passengers to Main Street, U.S.A.[[32]](#cite_note-32) [thumb|left|alt=photo of new Monorail|Monorail Red travels over the](/wiki/File:Disneyland_Mark_VII_Monorail_Red.jpg) [Finding Nemo Submarine Voyage](/wiki/Finding_Nemo_Submarine_Voyage) in Tomorrowland. One of Disneyland's signature attractions is its [Disneyland Monorail System](/wiki/Disneyland_Monorail_System) [monorail](/wiki/Monorail) service, which opened in Tomorrowland in 1959 as the first daily-operating monorail train system in the [Western Hemisphere](/wiki/Western_Hemisphere). The monorail guideway has remained almost exactly the same since 1961, aside from small alterations while Indiana Jones Adventure was being built. Five generations of monorail trains have been used in the park, since their lightweight construction means they wear out quickly. The most recent operating generation, the Mark VII, was installed in 2008. The monorail shuttles visitors between two stations, one inside the park in Tomorrowland and one in Downtown Disney. It follows a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long route designed to show the park from above. Currently, the Mark VII is running with the colors red, blue and orange. The monorail was originally a loop built with just one station in Tomorrowland. Its track was extended and a second station opened at the [Disneyland Hotel](/wiki/Disneyland_Hotel_(California)) in 1961. With the creation of Downtown Disney in 2001, the new destination is Downtown Disney, instead of the Disneyland Hotel. The physical location of the monorail station did not change, but the original station building was demolished as part of the hotel downsizing, and the new station is now separated from the hotel by several Downtown Disney buildings, including [ESPN Zone](/wiki/ESPN_Zone) and the [Rainforest Café](/wiki/Rainforest_Café).[[33]](#cite_note-33) [thumb|alt=Horseless carriage|Main Street at Disneyland as seen from a Horseless Carriage.](/wiki/File:DisneylandDriverMainSt_wb.jpg) All of the vehicles found on Main Street, U.S.A., grouped together as the [Main Street Vehicles](/wiki/Main_Street,_U.S.A.#Disneyland_Park) attraction, were designed to accurately reflect turn-of-the-century vehicles, including a [Template:RailGauge](/wiki/Template:RailGauge) gauge[[34]](#cite_note-34) [tramway](/wiki/Tram) featuring [horse-drawn streetcars](/wiki/Horsecar), a [double-decker bus](/wiki/Double-decker_bus), a fire engine, and an automobile.[[35]](#cite_note-35) They are available for one-way rides along Main Street, U.S.A. The horse-drawn streetcars are also used by the park entertainment, including [The Dapper Dans](/wiki/The_Dapper_Dans). The horseless carriages are modeled after cars built in 1903, and are two-cylinder, four-horsepower (3 kW) engines with manual transmission and steering. Walt Disney used to drive the fire engine around the park before it opened, and it has been used to host celebrity guests and in the parades. Most of the original main street vehicles were designed by Bob Gurr.

From the late 1950s to 1968 [Los Angeles Airways](/wiki/Los_Angeles_Airways) provided regularly scheduled helicopter passenger service between Disneyland and [Los Angeles International Airport](/wiki/Los_Angeles_International_Airport) (LAX) and other cities in the area. The helicopters initially operated from Anaheim/Disneyland Heliport, located behind Tomorrowland. Service later moved, in 1960, to a new heliport north of the Disneyland Hotel.[[36]](#cite_note-36) Arriving guests were transported to the Disneyland Hotel via tram. The service ended after two fatal crashes in 1968: The crash in [Paramount, California, on May 22, 1968](/wiki/Los_Angeles_Airways_Flight_841) killed 23 (the worst helicopter accident in aviation history at that time). The second crash in [Compton, California on August 14, 1968](/wiki/Los_Angeles_Airways_Flight_417), killed 21.[[37]](#cite_note-37)[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### Live entertainment[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[thumb|alt=Disneyland Musical Chairs|Alice and characters from her movie host "Disneyland Musical Chairs" at Coca-Cola Refreshment Corner, accompanied by a ragtime pianist.](/wiki/File:Alice_plays_musical_chairs.jpg) [thumb|Pluto, Dale and Donald Duck on fire truck at Disneyland](/wiki/File:Pluto,_Chip_and_Donald_Duck_on_fire_truck_at_Disneyland.jpg) In addition to the attractions, Disneyland provides live entertainment throughout the park. Most of the mentioned entertainment is not offered daily, but only on selected days of the week, or selected periods of the year.

Many Disney characters can be found throughout the park, greeting visitors, interacting with children, and posing for photos. Some characters have specific areas where they are scheduled to appear, but can be found wandering as well. Some of the rarest are characters like Rabbit (from Winnie-the-Pooh), Max, Mushu, and Agent P.[[38]](#cite_note-38) Periodically through recent decades (and most recently during the summers of 2005 and 2006), Mickey Mouse would climb the Matterhorn attraction several times a day with the support of Minnie, Goofy, and other performers. Other mountain climbers could also be seen on the Matterhorn from time to time. As of March 2007, Mickey and his "toon" friends no longer climb the Matterhorn but the climbing program continues. Every evening at dusk, there is a military-style flag retreat to lower the [U.S. Flag](/wiki/Flag_of_the_United_States) by a ceremonial detail of Disneyland's Security staff. The ceremony is usually held between 4:00 and 5:00 pm, depending on the entertainment being offered on Main Street, USA, to prevent conflicts with crowds and music. Disney does report the time the Flag Retreat is scheduled on its Times Guide, offered at the entrance turnstiles and other locations. The Disneyland Band, which has been part of the park since its opening, plays the role of the Town Band on Main Street, U.S.A. It also breaks out into smaller groups like the Main Street Strawhatters, the Hook and Ladder Co., and the Pearly Band in [Fantasyland](/wiki/Fantasyland). However, on March 31, 2015, the Disneyland Resort notified the band members of an "end of run." The reason for doing so is that they would start a new higher energy band. The veteran band members were invited to audition for the new Disneyland band, and were told that even if they did not make the new band or audition, they would still play in small groups around the park. This sparked some controversy with supporters of the traditional band.[[39]](#cite_note-39) [thumb|alt=Fantasmic|*Fantasmic!* finale on July 4, 2010.](/wiki/File:Fantasmic_July_4.jpg) [*Fantasmic!*](/wiki/Fantasmic!), which debuted in 1992, is a popular multimedia nighttime show on the [Rivers of America](/wiki/Rivers_of_America_(Disney)). The star [Mickey Mouse](/wiki/Mickey_Mouse) summons the characters and spirit of beloved Disney cartoons and uses the power of [imagination](/wiki/Imagination) to defeat evil villains trying to turn his dream into a nightmare. The presentation is made at the Laffite's Tavern end of [Pirate's Lair on Tom Sawyer Island](/wiki/Pirate's_Lair_on_Tom_Sawyer_Island) and shows the Rivers of America imagery as integral with the stage. It uses Frontierland and New Orleans Square as the spectator arena. Rivers of America consists of synchronized lighting and special effects, with floating barges, the Mark Twain Riverboat, the Sailing Ship Columbia, fountains, lasers, fireworks, thirty-foot-tall "mist screens" upon which animated scenes are projected, and the automated 45-foot fire-breathing dragon animated multimedia show is spectacle.

[thumb|alt=Disneyland fireworks|Disneyland fireworks from Sleeping Beauty Castle](/wiki/File:Disneylandfireworks.jpg) Elaborate fireworks shows synchronized with Disney songs and often have appearances from [Tinker Bell](/wiki/Tinker_Bell) or [Dumbo](/wiki/Dumbo), flying in the sky above Sleeping Beauty Castle. Since 2000, presentations have become more elaborate, featuring new pyrotechnics, launch techniques and story lines. In 2004, Disneyland introduced a new air launch pyrotechnics system, reducing ground level smoke and noise and decreasing negative environmental impacts. At the time the technology debuted, Disney announced it would donate the patents to a non-profit organization for use throughout the industry.[[40]](#cite_note-40)\* **Regular fireworks shows**:

* + 1958 – 1999 & 2015: [*Fantasy in the Sky*](/wiki/Fantasy_in_the_Sky)
  + 2000 – 2004: [*Believe... There's Magic in the Stars*](/wiki/Believe..._There's_Magic_in_the_Stars)
  + 2004 – 2005: [*Imagine... A Fantasy in the Sky*](/wiki/Imagine..._A_Fantasy_in_the_Sky)
  + 2005 – 2014: [*Remember... Dreams Come True*](/wiki/Remember..._Dreams_Come_True)
  + 2009 – 2014 (Summer): [*Magical: Disney's New Nighttime Spectacular of Magical Celebrations*](/wiki/Magical:_Disney's_New_Nighttime_Spectacular_of_Magical_Celebrations)
* **Special fireworks shows**:
  + September – October [*Halloween Screams*](/wiki/Halloween_Screams)
  + Independence Day Week: [*Disney's Celebrate America: A 4th of July Concert in the Sky*](/wiki/Disney's_Celebrate_America:_A_4th_of_July_Concert_in_the_Sky)
  + November – January: [*Believe... In Holiday Magic*](/wiki/Believe..._In_Holiday_Magic)

Since 2009, Disneyland has moved to a rotating repertoire of firework spectaculars.

* **2015 fireworks repertoire**
  + Off-Season: [*Fantasy in the Sky*](/wiki/Fantasy_in_the_Sky)
  + 60th Anniversary: [Disneyland Forever](/wiki/Disneyland_Forever_(fireworks_spectacular))-Starting May 22, 2015
  + Mickey's Halloween Party Exclusive: [*Halloween Screams*](/wiki/Halloween_Screams)

During the holiday season, there is a special fireworks presentation called *Believe... In Holiday Magic*, which has been running since 2000, except for a hiatus in 2005 during the park's 50th anniversary celebration.

Scheduling of fireworks shows depends on the time of year. During the slower off-season periods, the fireworks are only offered on weekends. During the busier times, Disney offers additional nights. The park offers fireworks nightly during its busy periods, which include Easter/Spring Break, Summer and Christmas time. Disneyland spends about $41,000 per night on the fireworks show. The show is normally offered at 8:45 pm if the park is scheduled to close at 10 pm or later, but shows have started as early as 5:45 pm. A major consideration is weather/winds, especially at higher elevations, which can force the cancellation of the show. The park will usually wait an additional 15 minutes or so to see if the winds die down. Shows, with a few minor exceptions, such as July 4 and New Year's Eve, must finish by 10 pm due to the conditions of the permit issued by the City of Anaheim.

The Golden Horseshoe Saloon offers a live stage show with an [Old West](/wiki/American_Old_West) feel. The Golden Horseshoe Revue was an [American frontier](/wiki/American_frontier)-themed [vaudeville](/wiki/Vaudeville) show starring Sluefoot Sue and Pecos Bill. It ran until the mid-1980s, when it was replaced by a similar show starring Lily Langtree (or Miss Lily) and Sam the Bartender. Most recently, [Billy Hill and the Hillbillies](/wiki/Billy_Hill_and_the_Hillbillies) have played their guitars and [banjos](/wiki/Banjo) in a bluegrass-and-comedy show. Additionally, in front of the Golden Horsehose Saloon, The Laughing Stock Co. enacts small humorous skits with an Old West theme.

Disneyland has featured a number of different parades traveling down the park's central Main Street – Fantasyland corridor. There have been daytime and nighttime parades that celebrated Disney films or seasonal holidays with characters, music, and large floats. One of the most popular parades was the [Main Street Electrical Parade](/wiki/Main_Street_Electrical_Parade), which now resides at the [Magic Kingdom](/wiki/Magic_Kingdom) at Walt Disney World in [Lake Buena Vista](/wiki/Lake_Buena_Vista), Florida. From May 5, 2005 through November 7, 2008, as part of the Disneyland's 50th anniversary, [*Walt Disney's Parade of Dreams*](/wiki/Walt_Disney's_Parade_of_Dreams) was presented, celebrating several of the classic Disney stories including [*The Lion King*](/wiki/The_Lion_King), [*The Little Mermaid*](/wiki/The_Little_Mermaid_(1989_film)), [*Alice in Wonderland*](/wiki/Alice_in_Wonderland_(1951_film)), and [*Pinocchio*](/wiki/Pinocchio). In 2009, [Walt Disney's Parade of Dreams](/wiki/Walt_Disney's_Parade_of_Dreams) was replaced by *Celebrate! A Street Party*, which premiered on March 27, 2009. Disney did not call *Celebrate! A Street Party* a parade, but rather a "street event." During the Christmas season, Disneyland presents "A Christmas Fantasy" Parade. Walt Disney's Parade of Dreams was replaced by *Mickey's Soundsational Parade*, which debuted on May 27, 2011.[[41]](#cite_note-41) Disneyland debuted a new nighttime parade called "[Paint the Night](/wiki/Paint_the_Night#Disneyland_(California))", on May 22, 2015, as part of the park's 60th anniversary.[[42]](#cite_note-42) The [Tomorrowland Terrace](/wiki/Tomorrowland_Terrace) is a stage in Tomorrowland. It is a two-story stage where the lower stage rises from below floor level. It was popular in the 1960s with music performers of the day. Over the years, it was eventually replaced with Club Buzz, a [Buzz Lightyear](/wiki/Buzz_Lightyear)-themed stage and show featuring the space character from the [*Toy Story*](/wiki/Toy_Story) films. In 2006, it was restored to the Tomorrowland Terrace with the same style and design as the original. It is now home to the [Jedi Training Academy](/wiki/Star_Wars_Weekends#Attractions) interactive stage show where children are chosen as [Jedi](/wiki/Jedi) *padawan* and taught how to use a [lightsaber](/wiki/Lightsaber). Each child then has the opportunity to face [*Star Wars*](/wiki/Star_Wars) antagonists [Darth Vader](/wiki/Darth_Vader) or [Darth Maul](/wiki/Darth_Maul). Also, local bands have returned to play in the evenings, just as Tomorrowland Terrace hosted in the 1960s.

Various other street performers appear throughout the park, some seasonally. They include:

* The All-American College Band, composed of student musicians from colleges and universities around the U.S., which performs during summer.
* The Ragtime Pianist at Coca-Cola Refreshment Corner (also known as "Coke Corner") on Main Street.
* Characters from [Alice in Wonderland](/wiki/Alice_in_Wonderland_(1951_movie)) who stage a wacky game of "[Disneyland Musical Chairs](/wiki/Musical_chairs)" at Coca-Cola Corner each afternoon.
* The Bootstrappers, a rowdy band of pirates inspired by the [*Pirates of the Caribbean*](/wiki/Pirates_of_the_Caribbean) attraction and movies, that sings sea shanties and does buccaneer-style comedy.
* The [Dapper Dans](/wiki/Dapper_Dans) barbershop quartet, which performs on Main Street.
* The [Firehouse Five Plus Two](/wiki/Firehouse_Five_Plus_Two) (originally a band composed of [Imagineers](/wiki/Walt_Disney_Imagineering)) found at the Firehouse on Main Street.
* The Trash Can Trio, a [Stomp](/wiki/Stomp_(dance_troupe))-like group that performs using trash cans in Tomorrowland.
* Various [jazz](/wiki/Jazz) and jazz-influenced bands including the Jambalaya Jazz Band, the Side Street Strutters, and the Royal Street Bachelors, who play in New Orleans Square.
* Many high school and middle school ensembles perform annually in the [Disney Jazz Celebration](/wiki/Disney_Jazz_Celebration).

Special holiday-themed groups are also added each year, such as the Main Street Carolers during the Christmas season.[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### Attendance[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

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| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Attendance of Disneyland Park (in millions)**<ref name=autogenerated1>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>[[43]](#cite_note-43)[[44]](#cite_note-44)[[45]](#cite_note-45)[[46]](#cite_note-46)[[47]](#cite_note-47)[[48]](#cite_note-48)[[49]](#cite_note-49)[[50]](#cite_note-50) | | | | | | | | | | | | **Year** |  | | | | | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | | **Attendance** |  | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.1 | | **Year** | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | | **Attendance** | 5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 9.1 | | **Year** | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | | **Attendance** | 10 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.9 | 11 | 11 | | **Year** | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | | **Attendance** | 11.5 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 12 | 12 | 13.5 | 13 | 14.4 | | **Year** | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | | **Attendance** | 12.9 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 14.1 | 15 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 13.5 | | **Year** | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | | **Attendance** | 13.9 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 14.26 | 14.73 | 14.87 | 14.72 | 15.9 | | **Year** | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |  |  |  |  | | **Attendance** | 15.98 | 16.14 | 15.96 | 16.20 | 16.77 | 18.28 |  |  |  |  | | [right|thumb|427px|alt=Disneyland park attendance|Attendance of Disneyland Park](/wiki/File:Annual_Disneyland_Park_Attendance.png) |

[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### Tickets[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[thumb|alt=old Disneyland ticket book|Disneyland ticket book circa 1975–1977. The tickets were printed as "coupons".](/wiki/File:DisneyTicketBook_wbelf.jpg) From Disneyland's opening day until 1982, the price of the attractions was in addition to the price of park admission.[[51]](#cite_note-51) Guests paid a small admission fee to get into the park, but admission to most of the rides and attractions required guests to purchase tickets, either individually or in a book, that consisted of several coupons, initially labeled "A" through "C". "A" coupons allowed admission to the smaller rides and attractions such as the vehicles on Main Street, whereas "C" coupons were used for the most common attractions like the Peter Pan ride, or the Tea Cups. As more thrilling rides were introduced, such as the Monorail or the Matterhorn bobsled, "D" and then eventually "E" coupons were introduced. Coupons could be combined to equal the equivalent of another ticket (e.g., two "A" tickets equal one "B" ticket). From the thrill ride experience at Disneyland, the colloquial expression "an [E ticket](/wiki/E_ticket) ride" is used to describe any exceptionally thrilling experience.

Disneyland later featured a "Keys to the Kingdom" booklet of tickets, which consisted of 10 unvalued coupons sold for a single flat rate. These coupons could be used for any attraction regardless of its regular value.

In 1982, Disney dropped the idea for individual ride tickets to a single admission price with unlimited access to all attractions, "except shooting galleries".[[52]](#cite_note-52) While this idea was not original to Disney, its business advantages were obvious: in addition to guaranteeing that everyone paid a large sum even if they stayed for only a few hours and rode only a few rides, the park no longer had to print tickets or ticket books, staff ticket booths, or provide staff to collect tickets or monitor attractions for people sneaking on without tickets. Later, Disney introduced other entry options such as multi-day passes, Annual Passes (which allow unlimited entry to the Park for an annual fee), and Southern California residents' discounts.

On February 28, 2016, Disneyland adopted a [demand-based pricing](/wiki/Demand-based_pricing) system for single-day admission, charging different prices for "value", "regular", and "peak" days, based on projected attendance. Approximately 30% of days will be designated as "value", mainly weekdays when school is in session, 44% will be designated as "regular", and 26% will be designated as "peak", mostly during holidays and weekends in July.[[53]](#cite_note-53)[[54]](#cite_note-54) [right|thumb|400px|alt=admission price chart|Adult admission price to Disneyland Park, 1981–2016 (in US$)](/wiki/File:Disneyland_Park_Adult_Admission.svg)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| One-Day, One-Park, Adult Admission Prices over time[[55]](#cite_note-55) | | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | 1981[Template:Ref](/wiki/Template:Ref) | Jun 1982 | Oct 1983 | May 1984 | Jan 1985 | May 1985 | Mar 1986 | Jan 1987 |
| **Price US$** | $10.75 | $12.00 | $13.00 | $14.00 | $15.00 | $16.50 | $17.95 | $20.00 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | Sep 1987 | Dec 1988 | Dec 1989 | Nov 1990 | Jun 1992 | May 1993 | May 1994 | Jan 1995 |  |  |
| **Price US$** | $21.50 | $23.50 | $25.50 | $27.50 | $28.75 | $30.00 | $31.00 | $33.00 |  |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | Jan 1996 | Mar 1997 | Jan 1998 | 5 Jan 1999 | 5 Jan 2000 | 6 Nov 2000 | 19 Mar 2002 | 6 Jan 2003 |  |  |
| **Price US$** | $34.00 | $36.00 | $38.00 | $39.00 | $41.00 | $43.00 | $45.00 | $47.00 |  |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | 28 Mar 2004 | 10 Jan 2005 | 20 Jun 2005 | 4 Jan 2006 | 20 Sep 2006 | 21 Sep 2007 | 3 Aug 2008 | 2 Aug 2009 |  |  |
| **Price US$** | $49.75 | $53.00 | $56.00 | $59.00 | $63.00 | $66.00 | $69.00 | $72.00 |  |  |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | 8 Aug 2010 | 12 June 2011 | 20 May 2012 | 18 June 2013 | 18 May 2014 | 22 Feb 2015 | 28 Feb 2016 |  |  |  |
| **Price US$** | $76.00 | $80.00 | $87.00 | $92.00 | $96.00 | $99.00 | $95/$105/$119 |  |  |  |

[Template:Note](/wiki/Template:Note) Before 1982, passport tickets were available to groups only.[[56]](#cite_note-56)[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### Closures[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

Disneyland has had four unscheduled closures:

* In 1963, following the [assassination of John F. Kennedy](/wiki/Assassination_of_John_F._Kennedy).[[57]](#cite_note-57)\* In 1970, due to an anti-Vietnam riot instigated by the [Youth International Party](/wiki/Youth_International_Party).
* In 1994, for inspection after the [1994 Northridge earthquake](/wiki/1994_Northridge_earthquake).
* In 2001, after the [September 11 attacks](/wiki/September_11_attacks).

Additionally, Disneyland has had numerous planned closures:

* In the early years, the park was often scheduled to be closed on Mondays and Tuesdays during the off-season.[[58]](#cite_note-58) This was in conjunction with nearby [Knott's Berry Farm](/wiki/Knott's_Berry_Farm), which closed on Wednesdays and Thursdays to keep costs down for both parks, while offering Orange County visitors a place to go 7 days a week.
* On May 4, 2005, for the 50th Anniversary Celebration media event.[[59]](#cite_note-59)\* The park has closed early to accommodate various special events, such as special press events, tour groups, VIP groups, and private parties. It is common for a corporation to rent the entire park for the evening. In such cases, special passes are issued which are valid for admission to all rides and attractions. At the ticket booths and on published schedules, regular guests are notified of the early closures. In the late afternoon, cast members announce that the park is closing, then clear the park of everyone without the special passes.

### Promotions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

Every year in October, Disneyland has a Halloween promotion. During this promotion, or as Disneyland calls it a "party", areas in the park are decorated in a Halloween theme. Space Mountain and the Haunted Mansion are temporarily re-themed as part of the promotion. A Halloween party is offered on selected nights in late September and October for a separate fee, with a special fireworks show that is only shown at the party.

From early November until the beginning of January, the park is decorated for the holidays. Seasonal entertainment includes the [*Believe... In Holiday Magic*](/wiki/Believe..._In_Holiday_Magic) firework show and [*A Christmas Fantasy Parade*](/wiki/A_Christmas_Fantasy_Parade), and the [Haunted Mansion](/wiki/Haunted_Mansion) and [It's a Small World](/wiki/It's_a_Small_World) are temporarily redecorated in a holiday theme. The Sleeping Beauty castle is also known to become snow-capped and decorated with colorful lights during the holidays as well.

## Gallery[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

<gallery> File:Disneyland plaque.jpg|Plaque at the entrance. File:Disneyland, June 1962.jpg|Disneyland, June 1962. File:6308-DisneyLandHotelMonorailStation.jpg|The original red Mark I ALWEG [Monorail](/wiki/Monorail) train, with one car added, and then designated Mark II. Both trains were created especially for Disneyland. The other train was identical, but blue in color, August 1963. File:6308-DisneyLandMonoRail-ParkStation.jpg|The blue Mark II ALWEG Monorail train, August 1963. File:6308-340DisneyLandChopper-R.jpg|A [Los Angeles Airways](/wiki/Los_Angeles_Airways) [S-61L](/wiki/Sikorsky_S-61) helicopter lifting off from the Disneyland heliport, August 1963. File:6505-Disneyland&Hotel.jpg|Aerial photo of Disneyland and the surrounding area, including the [Disneyland Hotel](/wiki/Disneyland_Hotel_(California)) with its Monorail Station, the Disneyland Heliport, orange groves, [Santa Ana Freeway](/wiki/Santa_Ana_Freeway) and Melodyland Theater, May 1965 File:TheHauntedMansion.JPG|The [Haunted Mansion's](/wiki/Haunted_Mansion) [antebellum architecture](/wiki/Antebellum_architecture) is styled as a Southern plantation home. File:Downtown Disney Anaheim.jpg|[Downtown Disney](/wiki/Downtown_Disney_(Disneyland_Resort)). File:Castillo de Disneyland.jpg|[Sleeping Beauty Castle](/wiki/Sleeping_Beauty_Castle) during the [Happiest Homecoming on Earth](/wiki/Happiest_Homecoming_on_Earth). File:California Adventure July 4.jpg|[Disney California Adventure](/wiki/Disney_California_Adventure) park entrance on July 4, 2010, this entrance was removed and remodeled in 2012 </gallery>

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal)

* [List of Disney theme park attractions](/wiki/List_of_Disney_theme_park_attractions)
* [Incidents at Disneyland Resort](/wiki/Incidents_at_Disneyland_Resort)
* [Rail transport in Walt Disney Parks and Resorts](/wiki/Rail_transport_in_Walt_Disney_Parks_and_Resorts)
* [Dapper Day](/wiki/Dapper_Day)

**Theme parks that were closely themed to Disneyland**

* [Beijing Shijingshan Amusement Park](/wiki/Beijing_Shijingshan_Amusement_Park) – Mainland Chinese theme park
* [Nara Dreamland](/wiki/Nara_Dreamland) – Now-defunct Japanese theme park

**Theme parks built by ex-Disneyland employee** [**Cornelius Vanderbilt Wood**](/wiki/Cornelius_Vanderbilt_Wood)

* [Freedomland U.S.A.](/wiki/Freedomland_U.S.A.)
* [Magic Mountain](/wiki/Heritage_Square_(Golden,_Colorado))
* [Pleasure Island](/wiki/Pleasure_Island_(Massachusetts_amusement_park))

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

**Notes** [Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)
* [Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)
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## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

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* [Template:Official website](/wiki/Template:Official_website)
* [Template:RCDB](/wiki/Template:RCDB)

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