

Paris in the Belle Époque

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

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

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

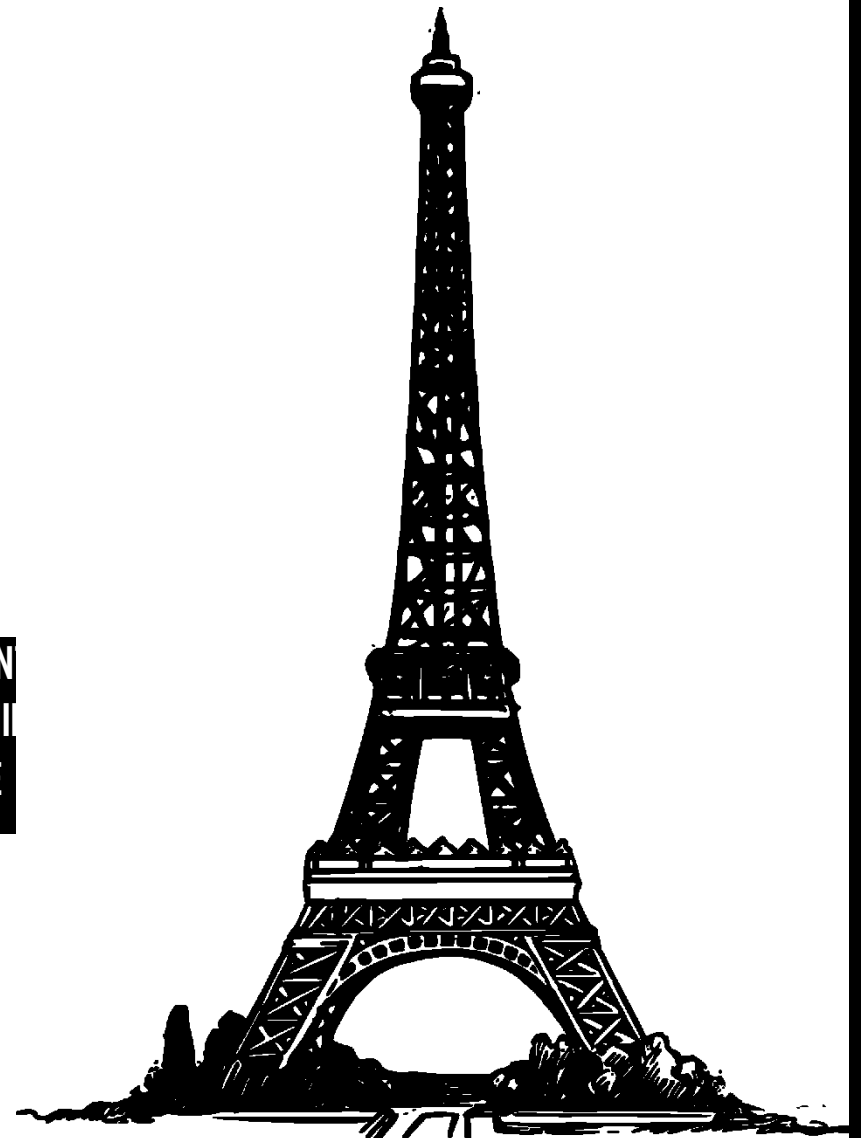
Paris was the scene of the first public projection of a motion picture, and the birthplace of the Ballets Russes, Impressionism and Modern Art.

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

SPOT THE FOLLOWING PLACES ON THE MAP AND MARK THEM.

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

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



This is a detailed historical map of Paris, France, showing the city's layout, major roads, and landmarks. The map is color-coded with various shades of green, yellow, and red. Several red location pins are placed on the map, indicating specific points of interest. The map includes labels for various districts and landmarks, such as the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre, and the Seine River.

1. **THE OPERA HOUSE** —→ Napoleon III of France ordered its construction to the architect Charles Garnier, who designed it in Neo-Baroque style.
2. **THE EIFFEL TOWER** —→ It was erected on the occasion of the Universal Exposition held in Paris in 1889, according to the design of the engineer Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, and was a decisive milestone in iron construction.
3. **THE SACRE COEUR** —→ The temple, dedicated to the Sacré Cœur de Jesus, was initially conceived as a public monument to pay tribute to the memory of French citizens who had lost their lives during the Franco-Prussian War and to atone for the sins committed by the Paris Commune.
4. **NOTRE DAME** —→ Its construction began on the initiative of Bishop Maurice de Sully and lasted more than two centuries, from 1163 to the middle of the fourteenth century.
5. **THE PANTHEON** —→ initially conceived as a church to guard the relics of Santa Genoveva, it was commissioned by King Louis XVI to the architect Soufflot, dated 1744.
6. **ARC DE TRIOMPHE** —→ Napoleon ordered the construction of the arch in 1806: his initial plan was to make it the starting point of a triumphal avenue crossing mainly the Louvre and the Place de la Bastille.
7. **LES INVALIDES** —→ Originally created as a royal residence for retired, disabled or elderly French soldiers and military, today there are several museum and religious facilities, as well as various services and outbuildings for veterans.
8. **MUSÉE DE CLUNY** —→ The building occupies the space of some ancient Roman baths, which were destroyed by the barbarians and of which only the frigidarium is preserved.
9. **PLACE RÉPUBLIQUE** —→ The square corresponds to the bastion of the Temple gate (Porte du Temple), which was part of the wall created by Charles V of France and which dates back to the 14th century.
10. **CEMETERY PÈRE LACHAISE** —→ The Père-Lachaise Cemetery is the largest cemetery in Paris within the walls and one of the most famous in the world.