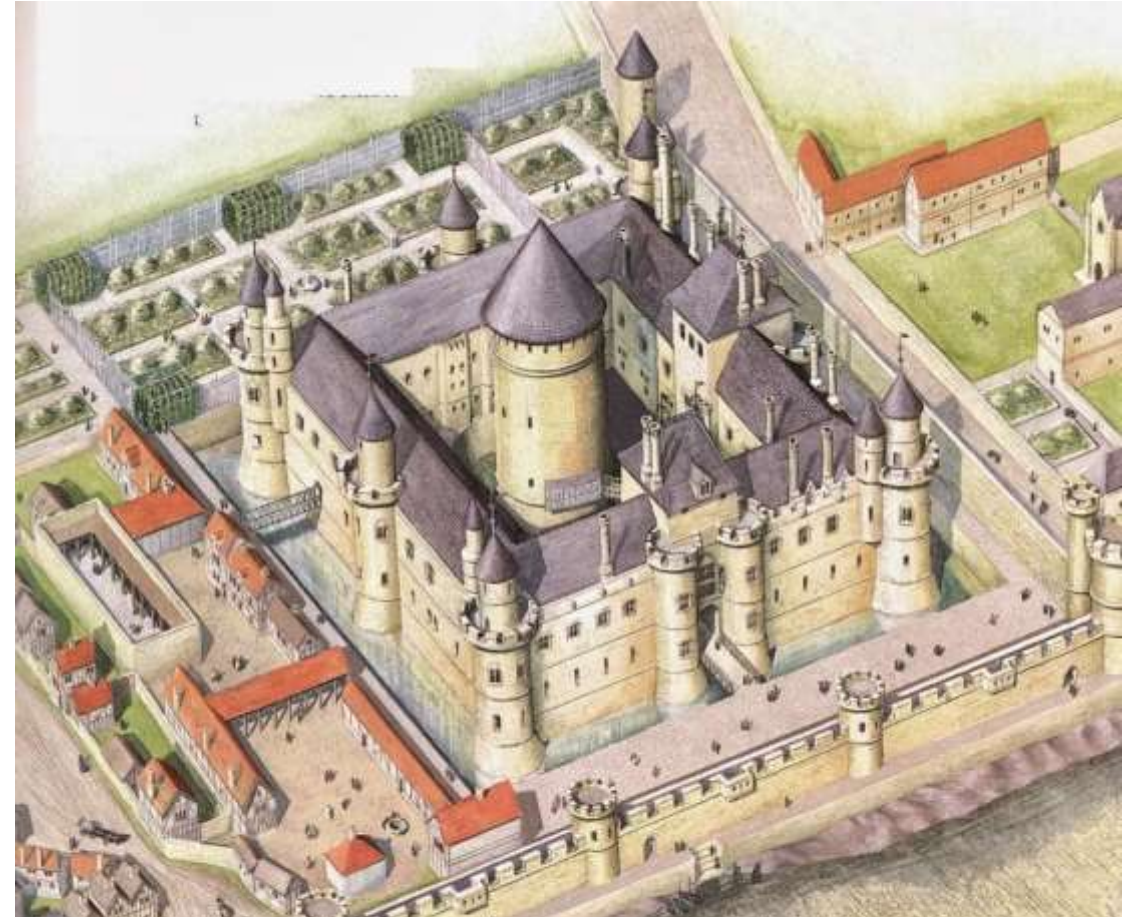




Paris: royal residences



The Louvre's purpose: to defend Paris against attacks from the West – The dungeon: a symbol of royal authority

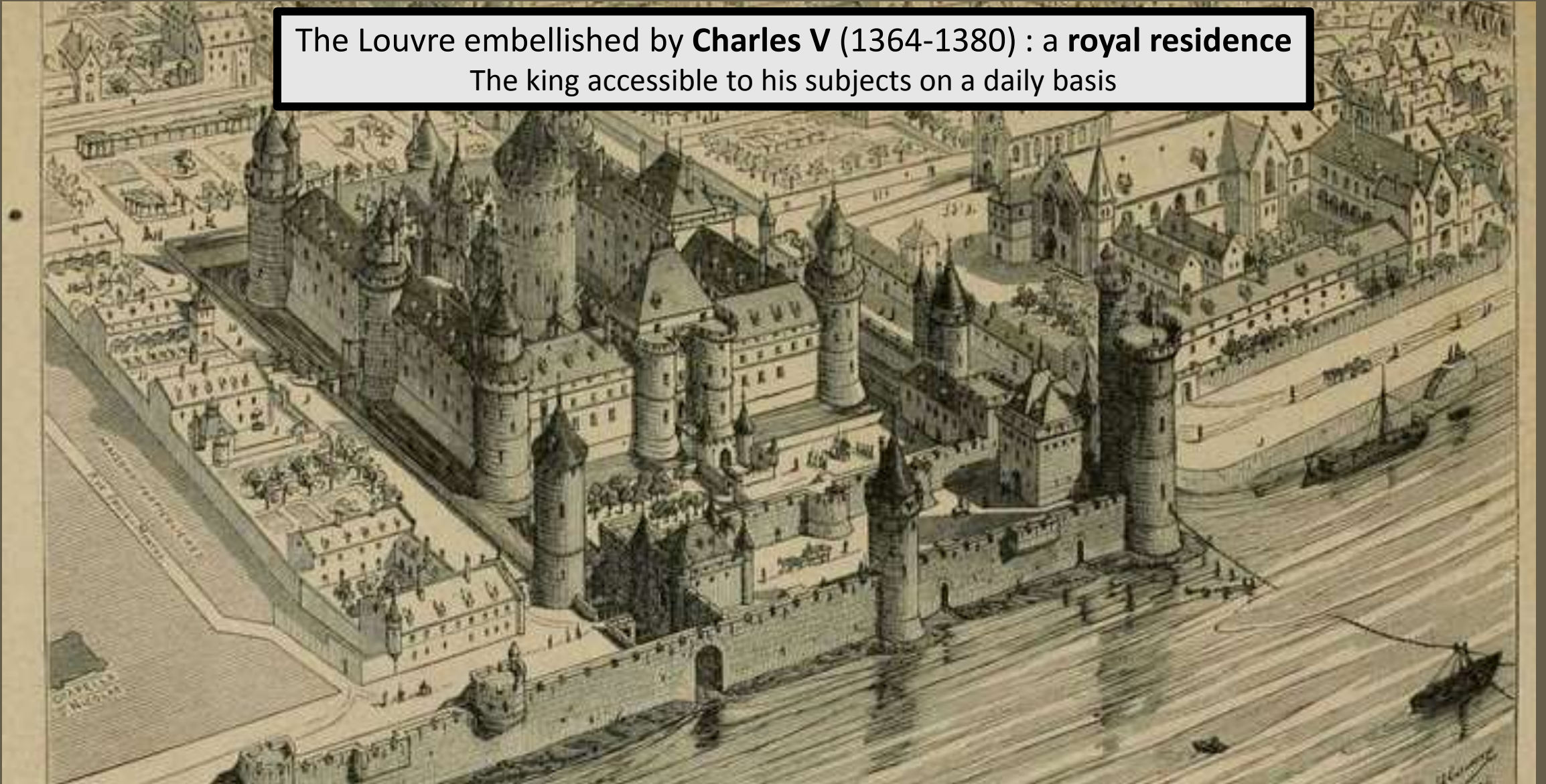
A wall to protect the two banks – The **fortress of the Louvres** in the West End (facing **Normandy & England**)



Marks left by stonemasons (paid by the stone)



The Louvre embellished by **Charles V** (1364-1380) : a **royal residence**
The king accessible to his subjects on a daily basis

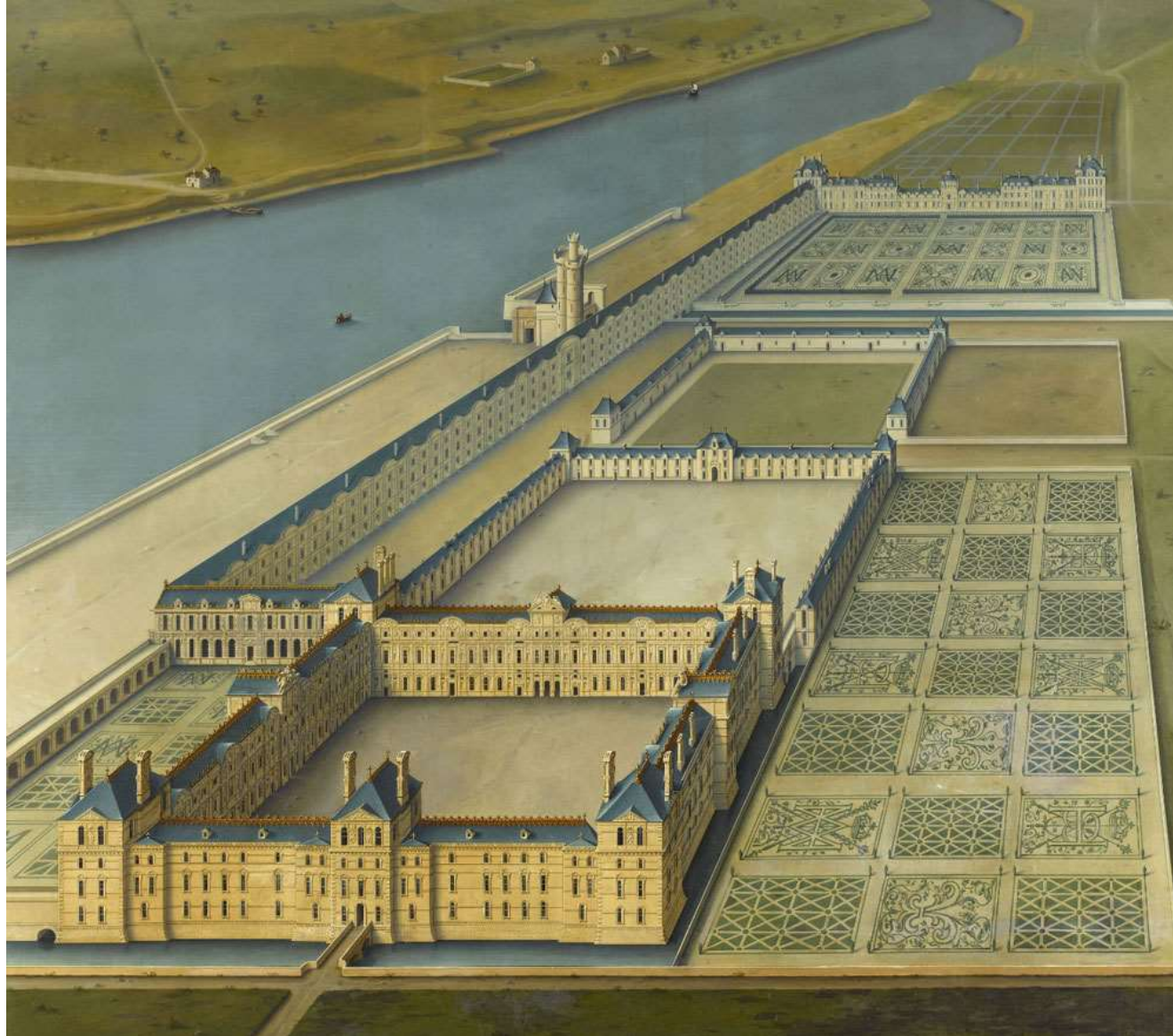




Renaissance architecture: the Louvre as one of the most beautiful palaces in Europe

The dungeon demolished: to renew with ancient Rome architecture
The **message**: the king of France, the equal to the Roman emperors





Henri IV's most **ambitious project** (**"Great design"**): to link the Louvre to the new Tuileries Palace

The Louvre to become the largest royal palace in the world

To transform Paris into a "second Rome" (to imitate Renaissance Rome)

The former ballroom

Diana with a doe (Diane à la biche) offered to Henri IV – The embryo of the royal collections



The Louvre as a **museum** since the French Revolution (to educate all citizens)



Over 8 million visitors annually



La Joconde (stolen in 1911) – Former royal collections

Ancient Rome statues: the ideals of beauty



Venus de Milo (offered to the Louvre in 1824
by Louis XVIII)



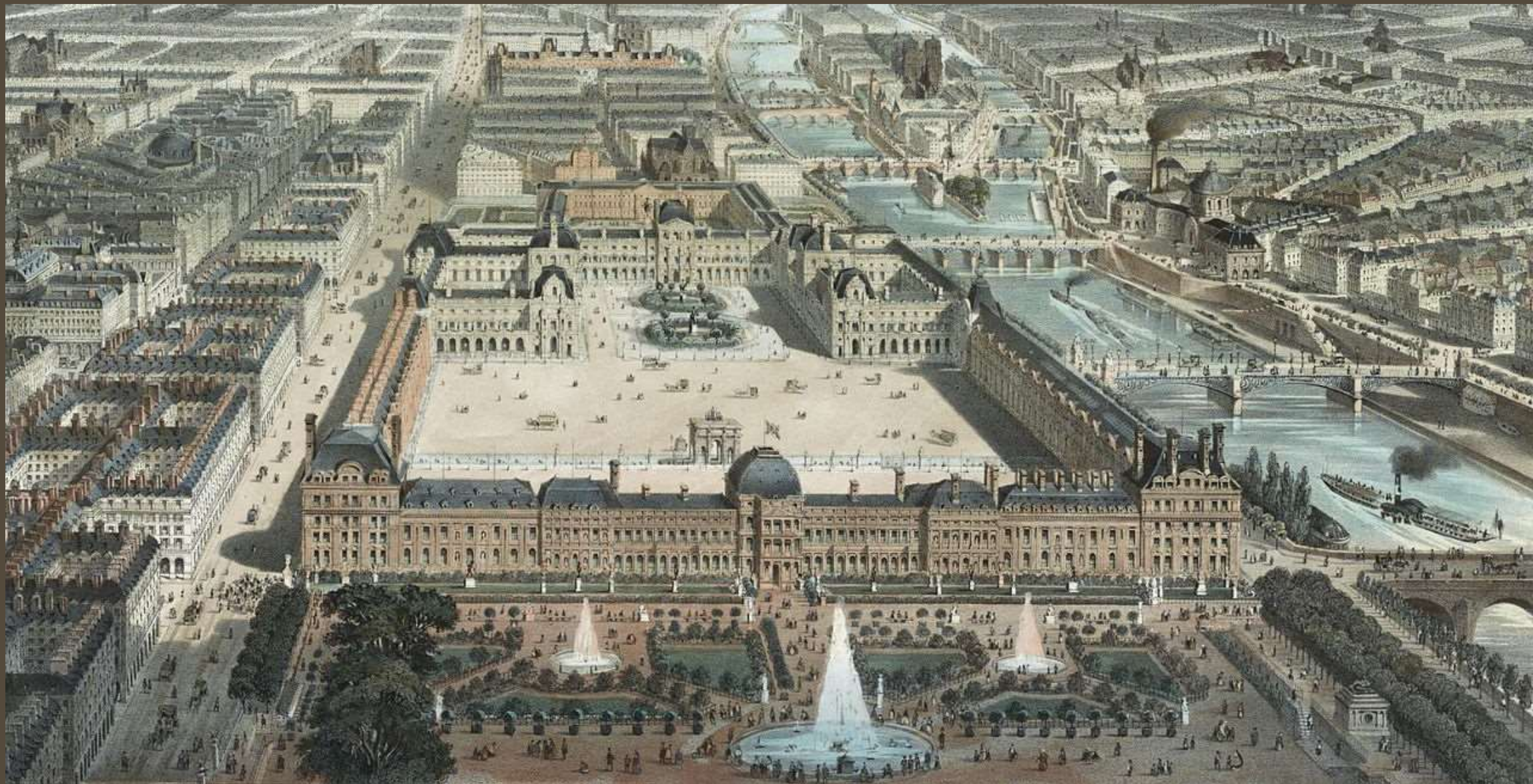
1810: marriage of Napoleon with Marie-Louise of Austria



Salon Carré: the centre of artistic creation









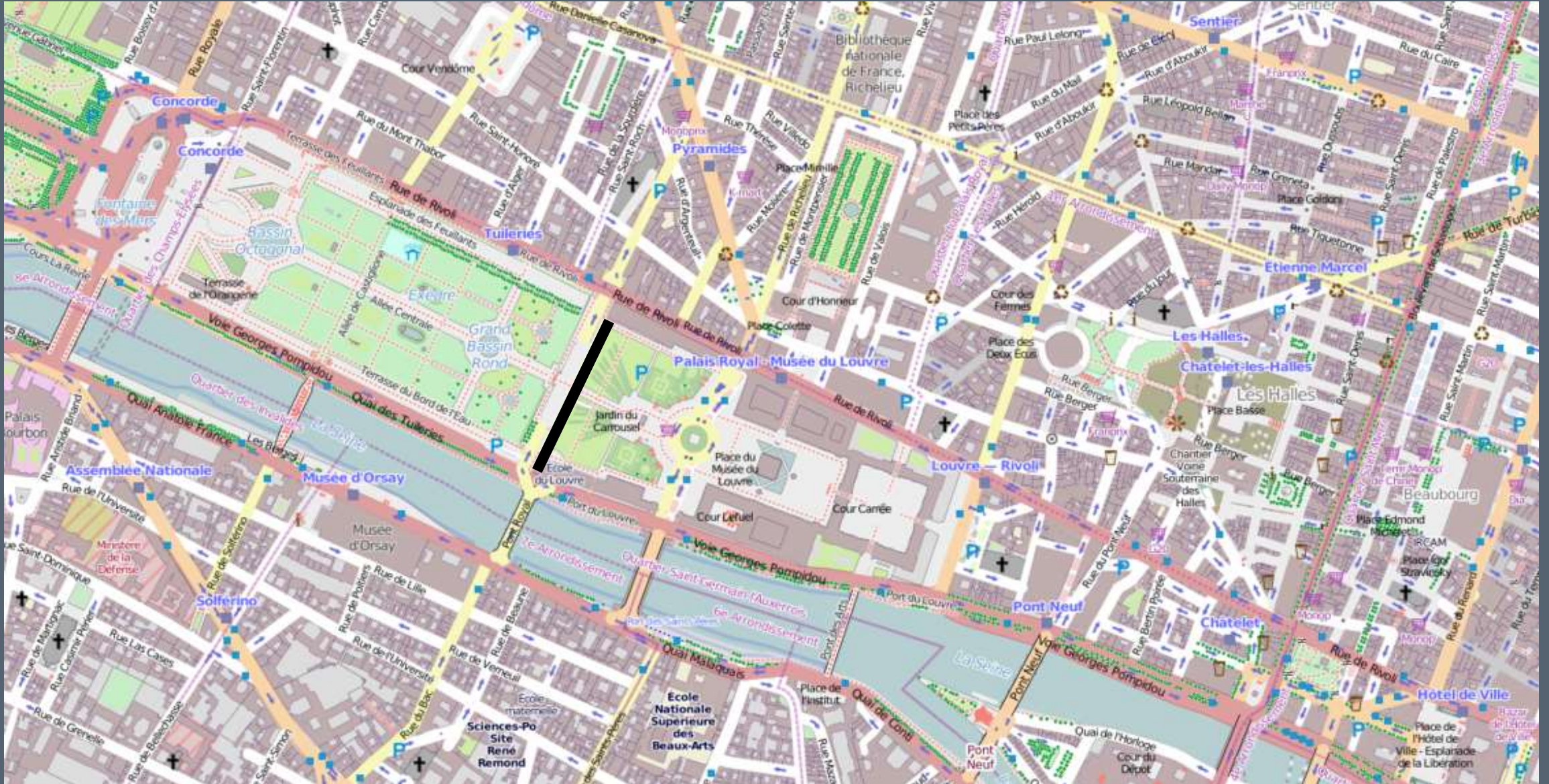




1988: the Louvre **Pyramid** inaugurated



A detailed map of Paris, France, showing the city's layout, including the Seine river, major landmarks like the Louvre Museum, and various districts. A black arrow points to the Louvre Museum area.

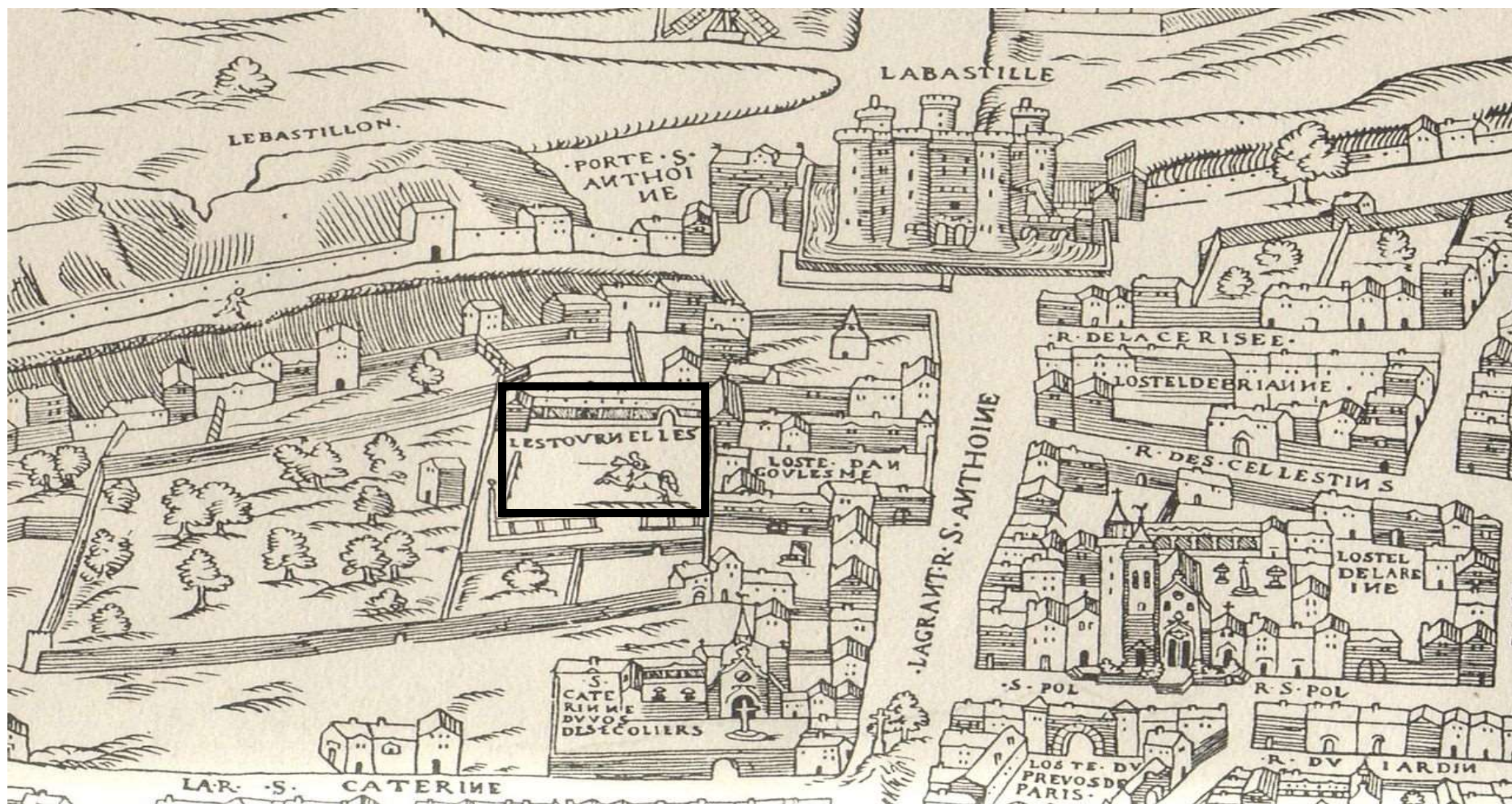




Catherine de Medici (1519-1589): an important policy of constructions and architectural transformations

1559: the accidental death of Henri II

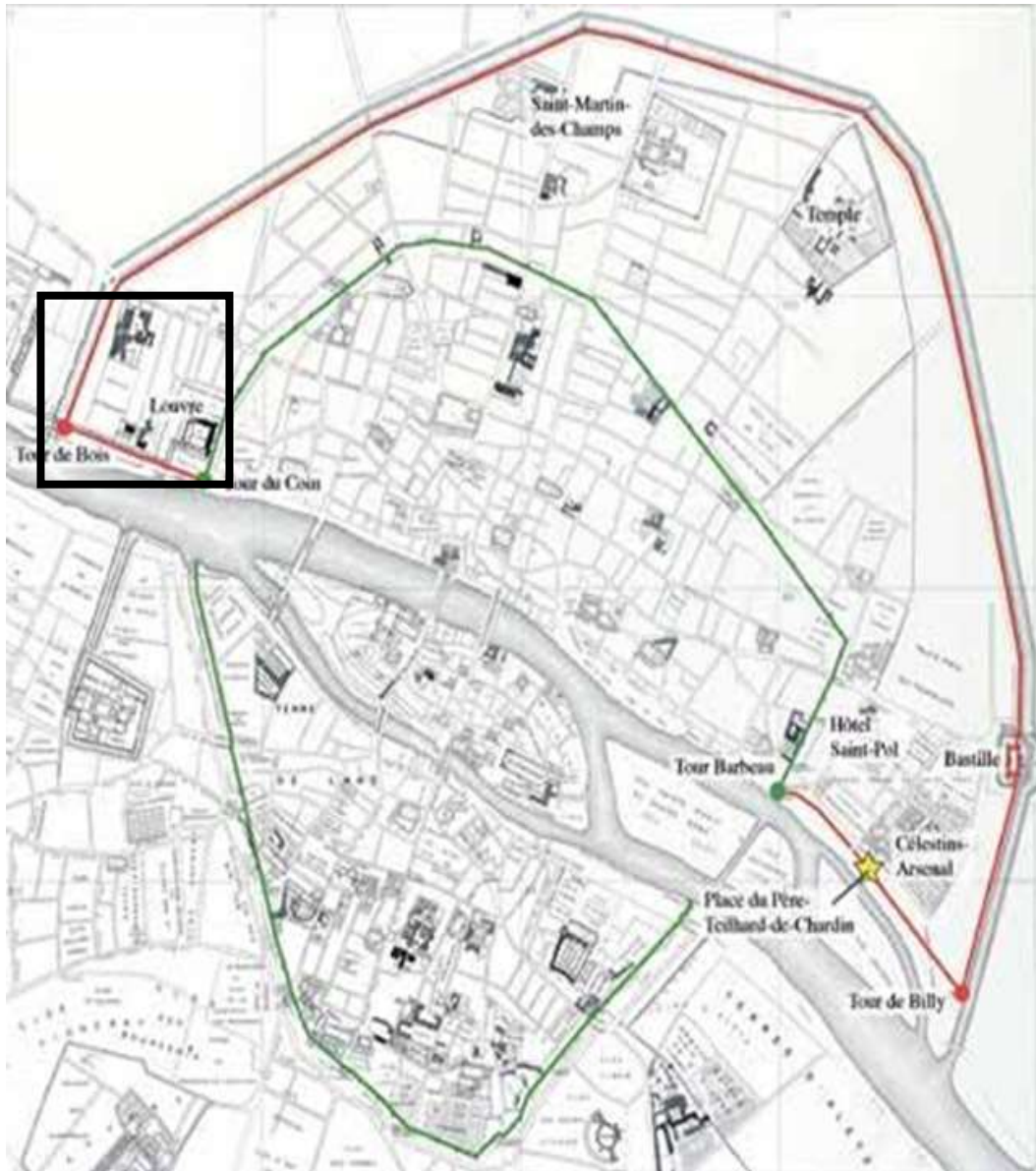




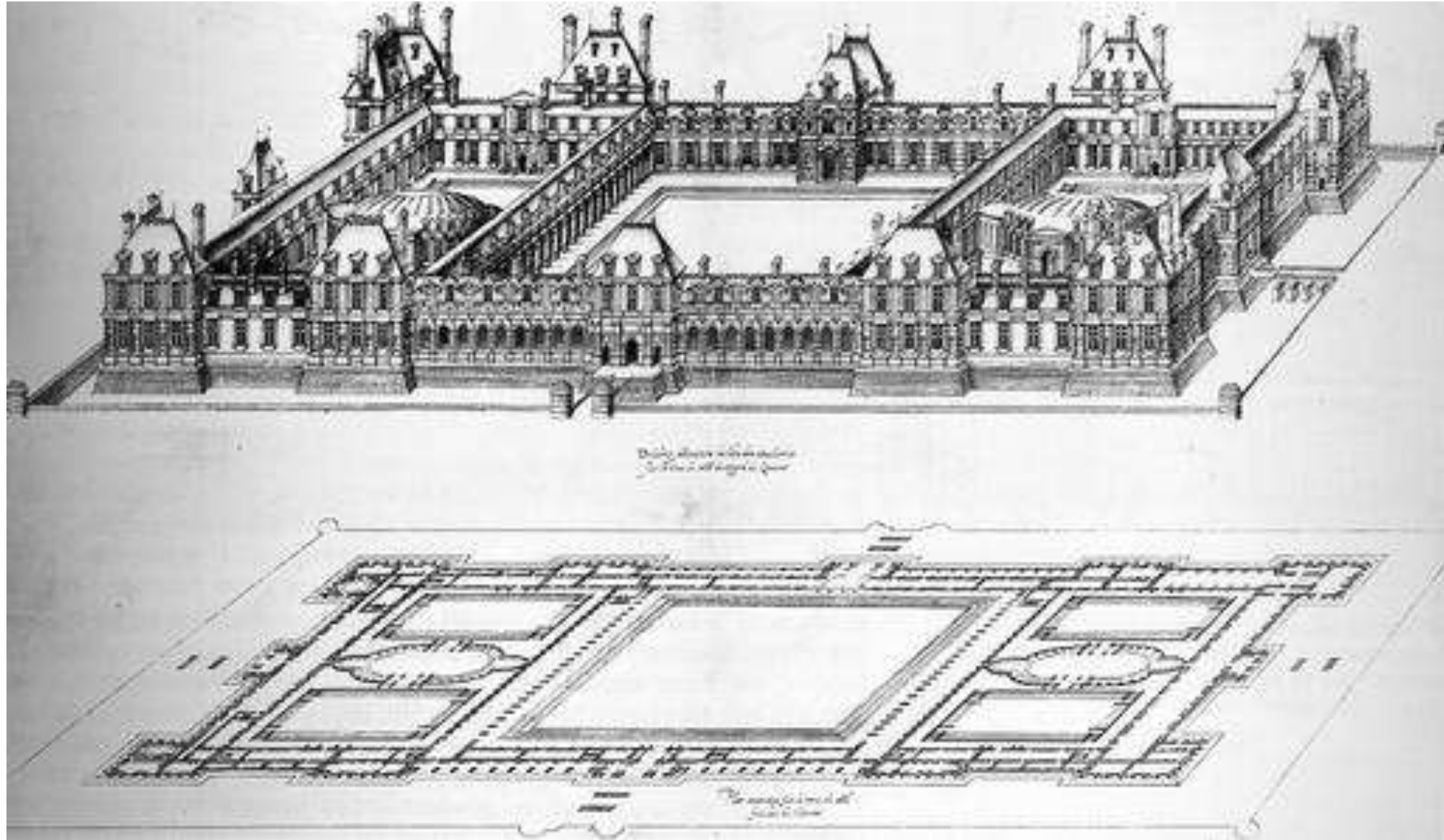
Hôtel des Tournelles



The construction of a new palace in the
West end of Paris – Former tile (**tuile**)
factories = **Tuilleries**



An ambitious project: the rise of Catherine de Medici's political power (regency)





Catherine's loss of interest: the Tuileries abandoned until 1607



Henri IV's « *Great Design* »: the construction of a long **gallery** connecting the Louvre to the Tuileries (1607-1610)

Versailles





1652: **Louis XIV** enters Paris

Long lasting mistrust towards Paris
and the Parisians

France's **prestige**: the
embellishment of Paris

One of the first projects: the
restoration of the Tuileries (palace
& gardens)



La place du Carrousel

June 1662: a gigantic
**spectacle of military
horseback riding (carrousel)**

10 to 15 000 spectators
1 299 participants

A monumental royal box
built in front of the palace's
central pavilion





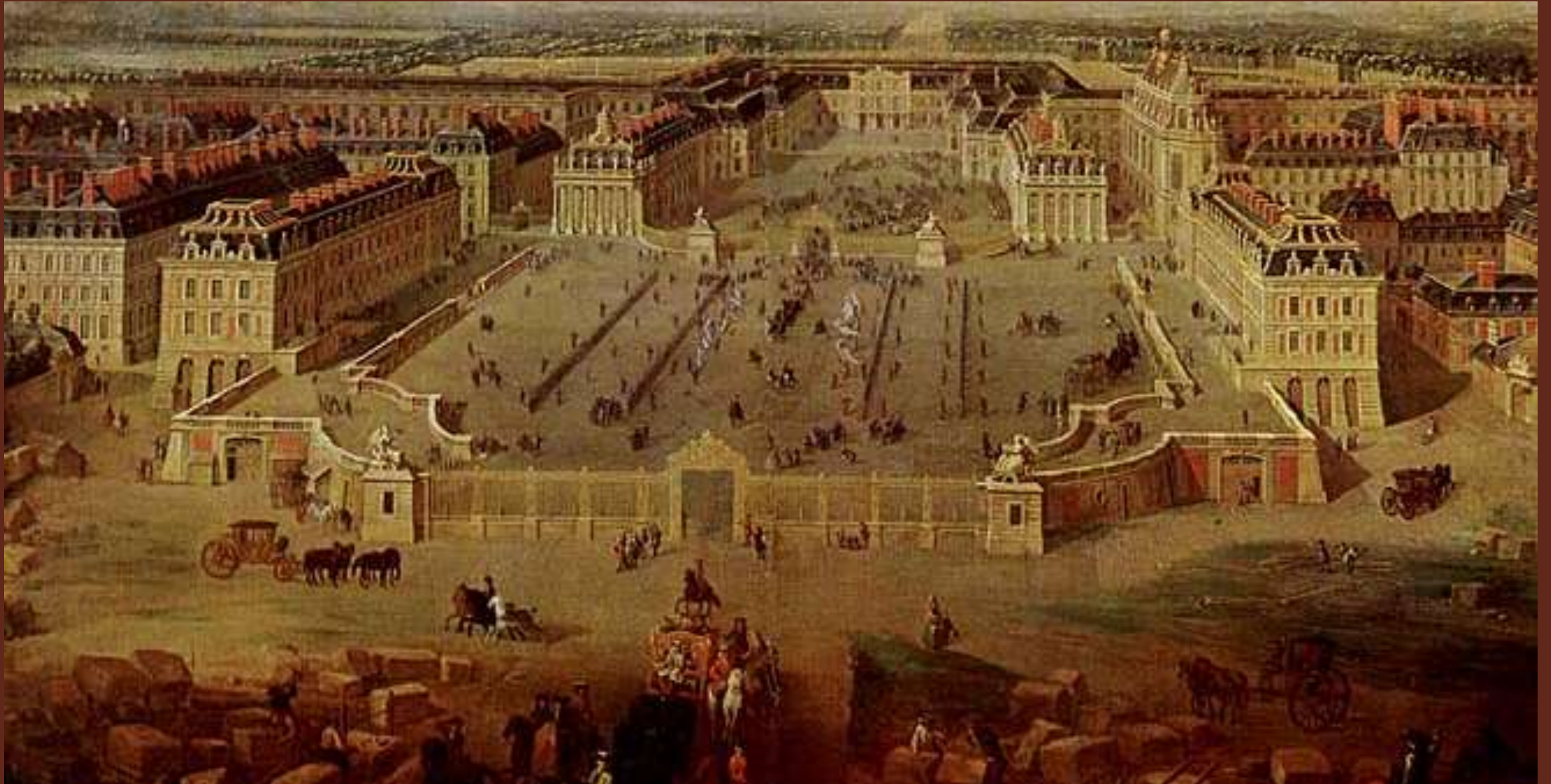
1682: the royal Court transferred to Versailles – Versailles (the political capital)
A long period of abandonment for the Tuileries Palace (30 years)

The Tuileries Palace: a royal residence once again (1715-1722)





15 June 1722: Louis XV and his Court back at Versailles – A new period of abandonment for the Tuileries

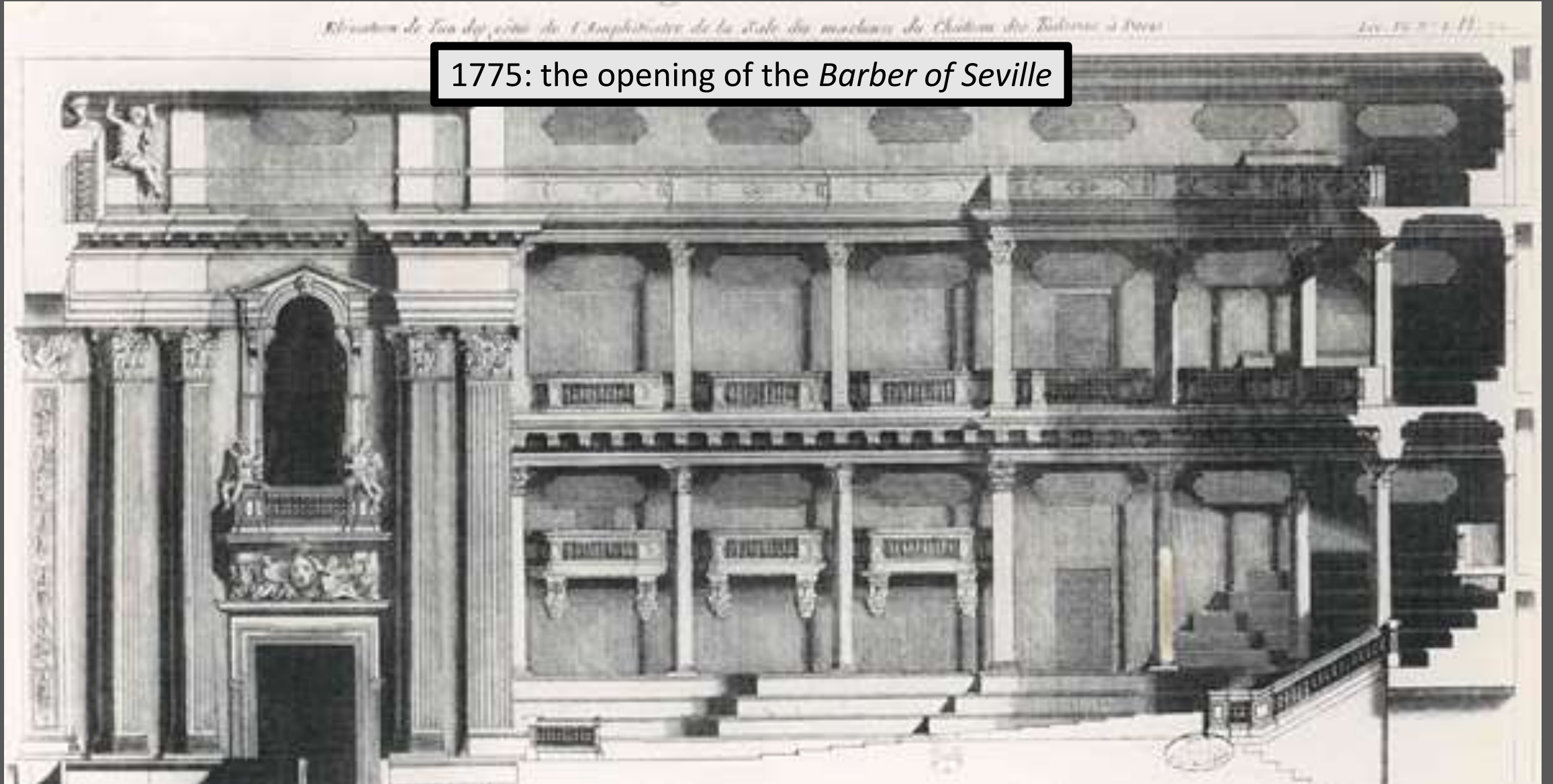


The Tuileries occupied by courtiers or artists until 1789



The Comédie Française at the Tuileries (1770 – 1782)

1775: the opening of the *Barber of Seville*



5-6 October 1789: the storming of Versailles
Louis XVI and his family forced to take residence in Paris





Nothing prepared to receive the royal family – Furnitures brought from Versailles
The Tuileries: a **golden prison**

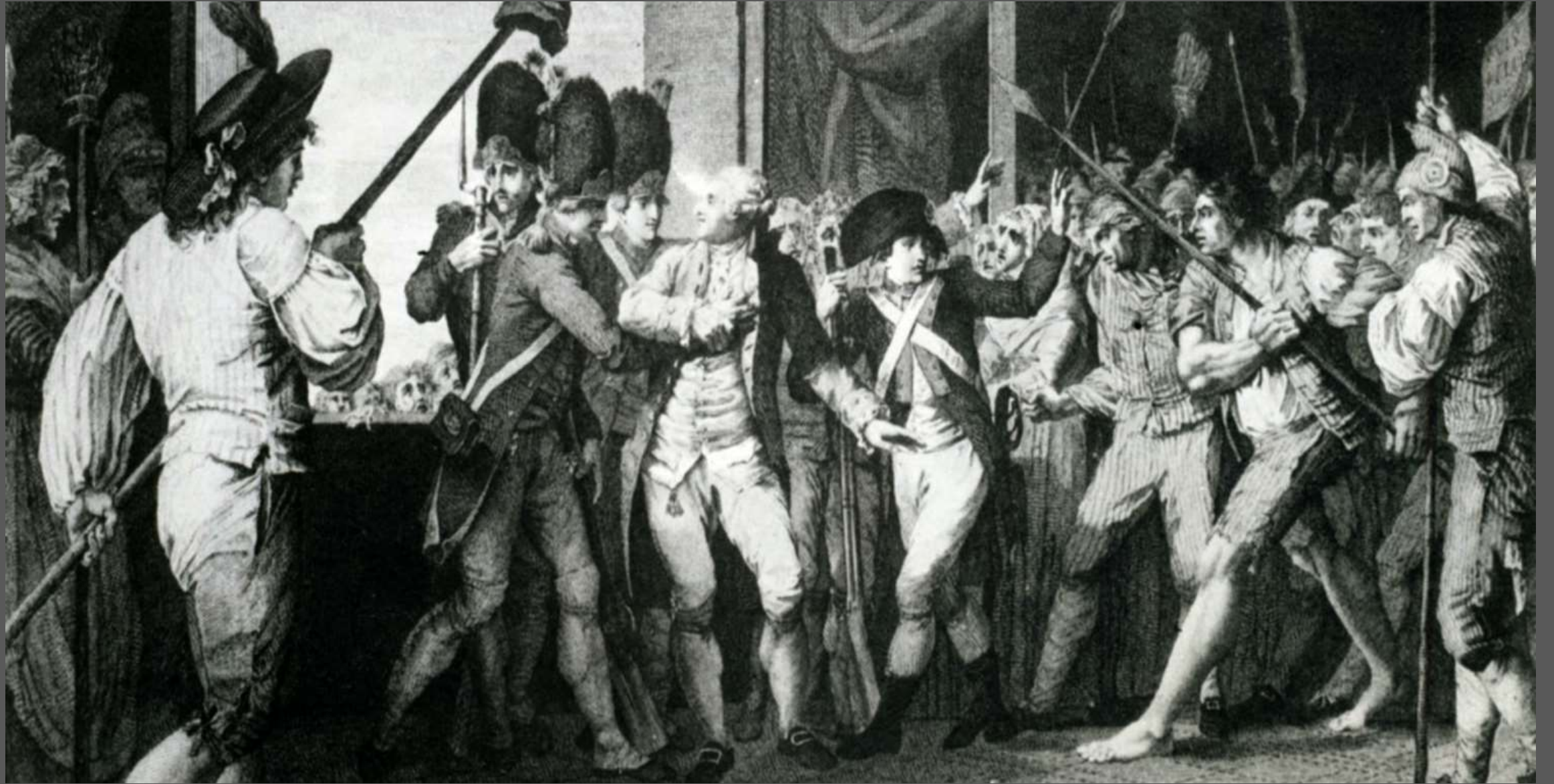






A hostile Parisian mob stormed the Tuileries 4 times in 1791-1792





10 August 1792: the storming of the Tuileries

Victory of the mob over the monarchy
21 August: the guillotine set up place du Carrousel



10 May 1793: the national Convention to deliberate at the Tuileries ("national palace")





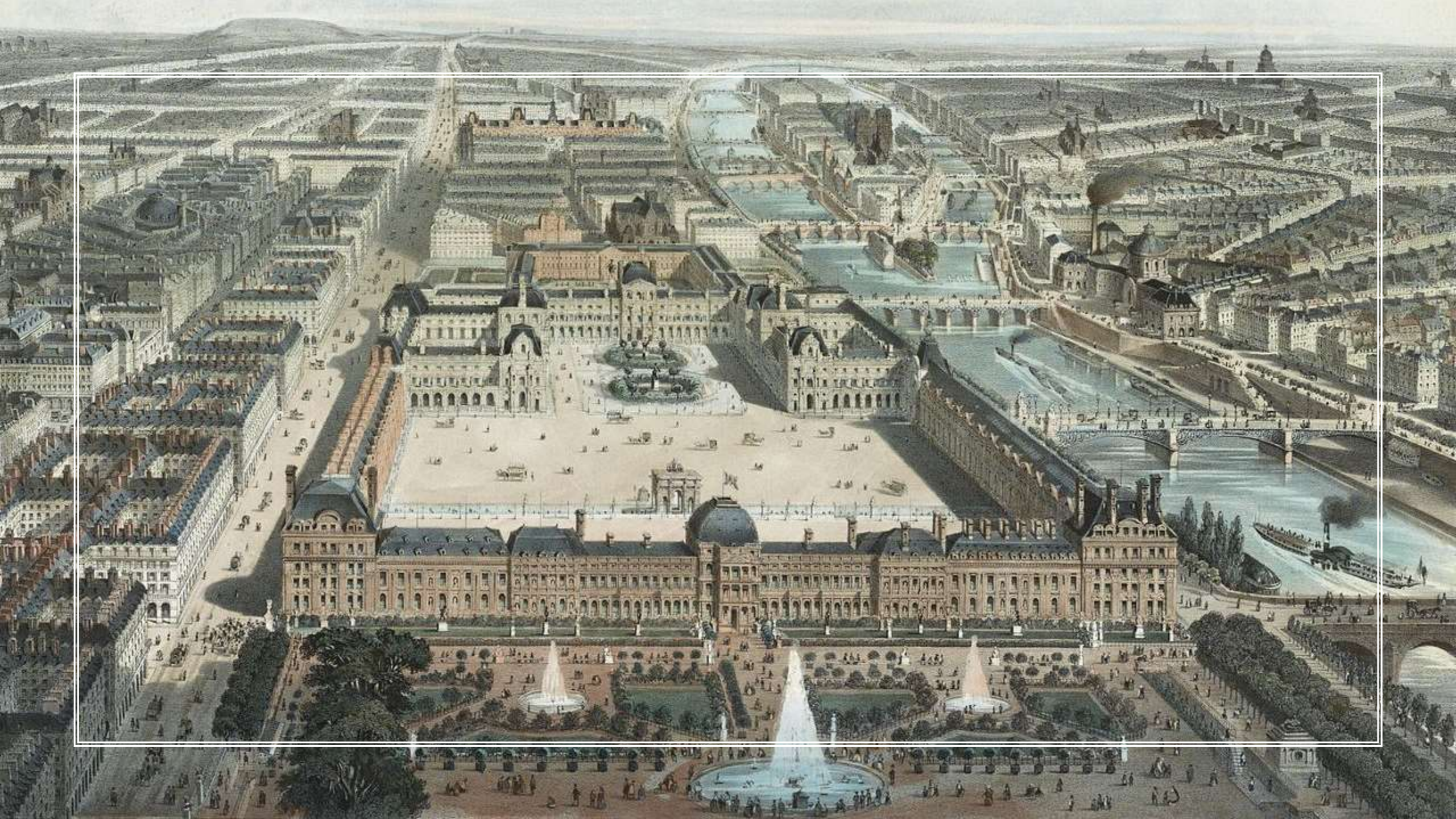
February 1800:
Napoleon moves to
the Tuileries

1804: the Tuileries
palace as **imperial
residence**





The **Arc de triomphe** du Carrousel (1806): the new official entry to the palace







March 1811: the birth of the King of Rome – The Tuileries: the birthplace of an heir to the throne



1814: Louis XVIII (the first Bourbon restoration) – The Tuileries to remain the main royal residence





Louis XVIII: the only French sovereign to die at the Tuileries



The Revolution of July 1830: the Tuileries attacked and looted for the second time



September 1831: new king Louis-Philippe & family move to the Tuileries (prestige of the monarchy)



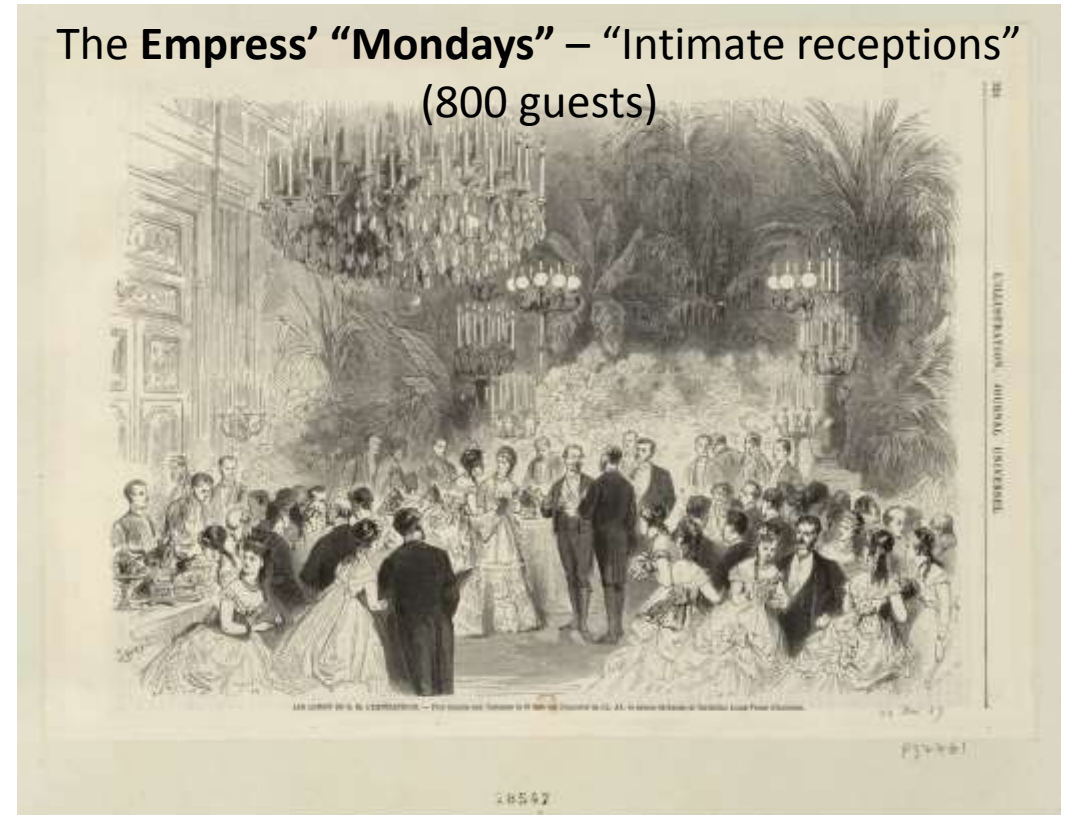


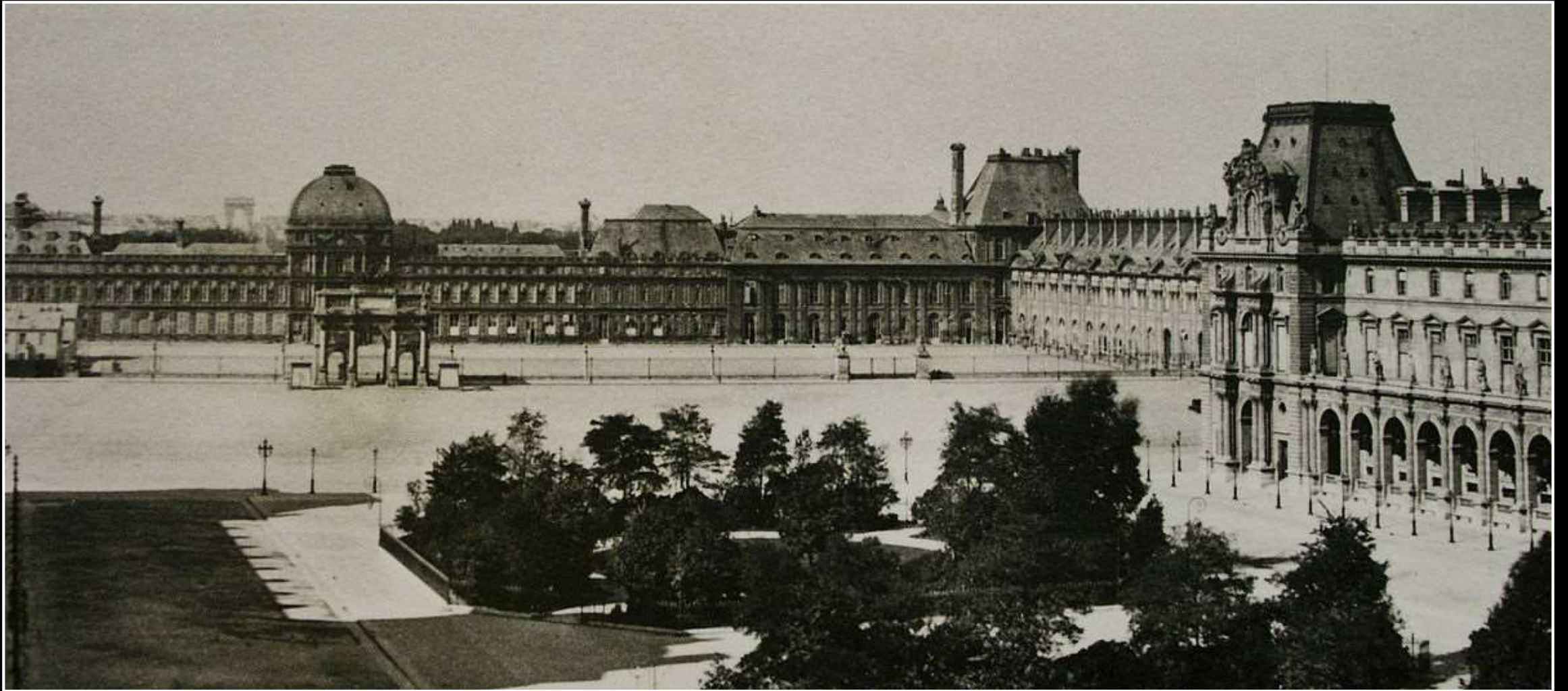


The Tuileries Palace: the heart of the Second Empire – The official imperial residence in Paris: the most brilliant Court in Europe



The Empress' "Mondays" – "Intimate receptions"
(800 guests)





2 December 1851: Louis-Napoleon at the Tuileries Palace – The resurgence of Court life

Grand balls & official receptions – Their purposes: to impress & facilitate the merging of the elites





Grand dîner des Volontaires offert à LL. MM. l'Empereur de Russie et le Roi de Prusse.

January 1853: Napoleon III marries Eugénie, Countess of Teba – The modern concept of a **love match**



A popular marriage among the masses & the bourgeoisie

Eugénie: the Second Empire's **First Lady** – An undeserved reputation of frivolity & bigotry

"The ornament of the throne"



A role of representation



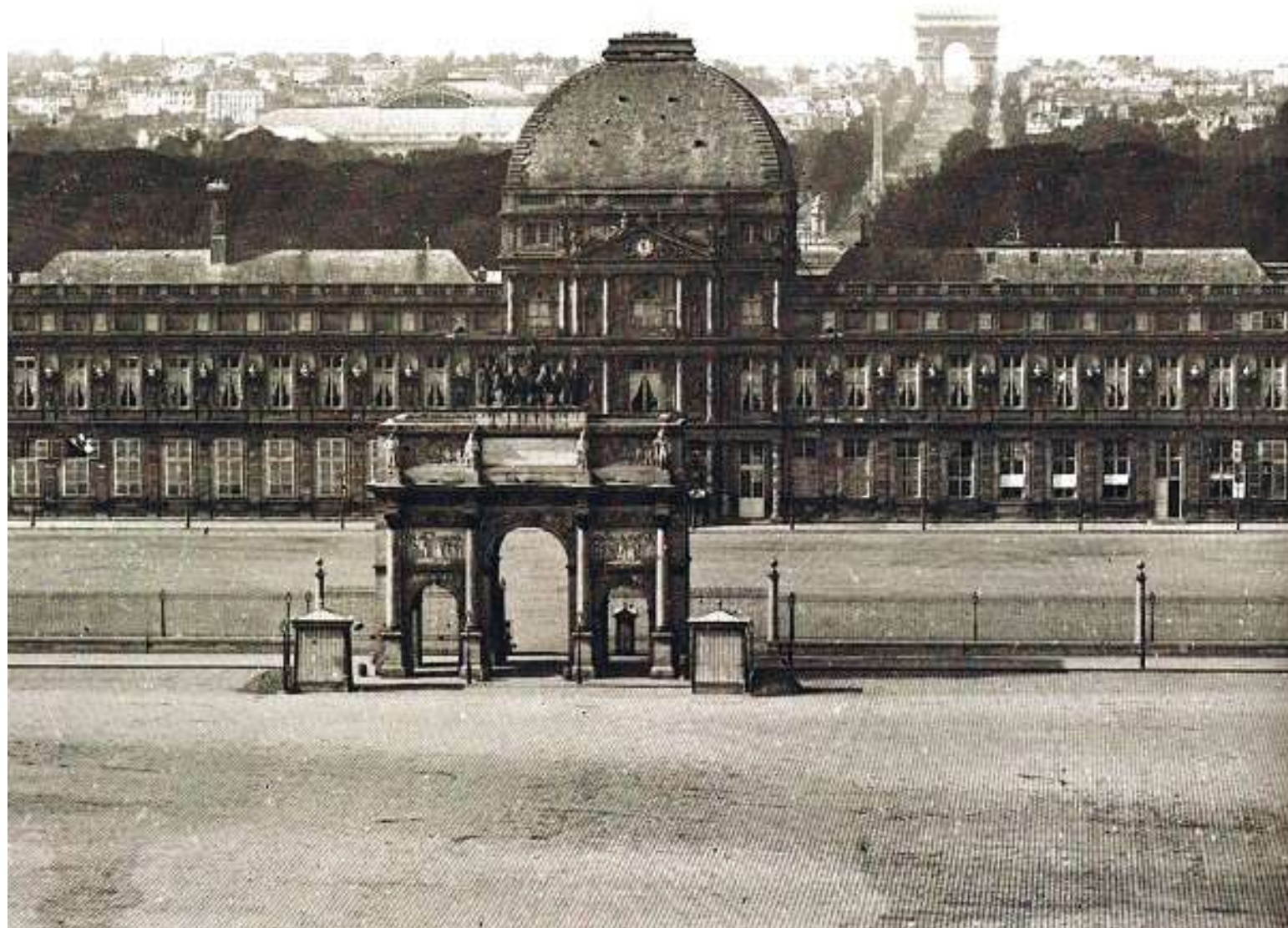


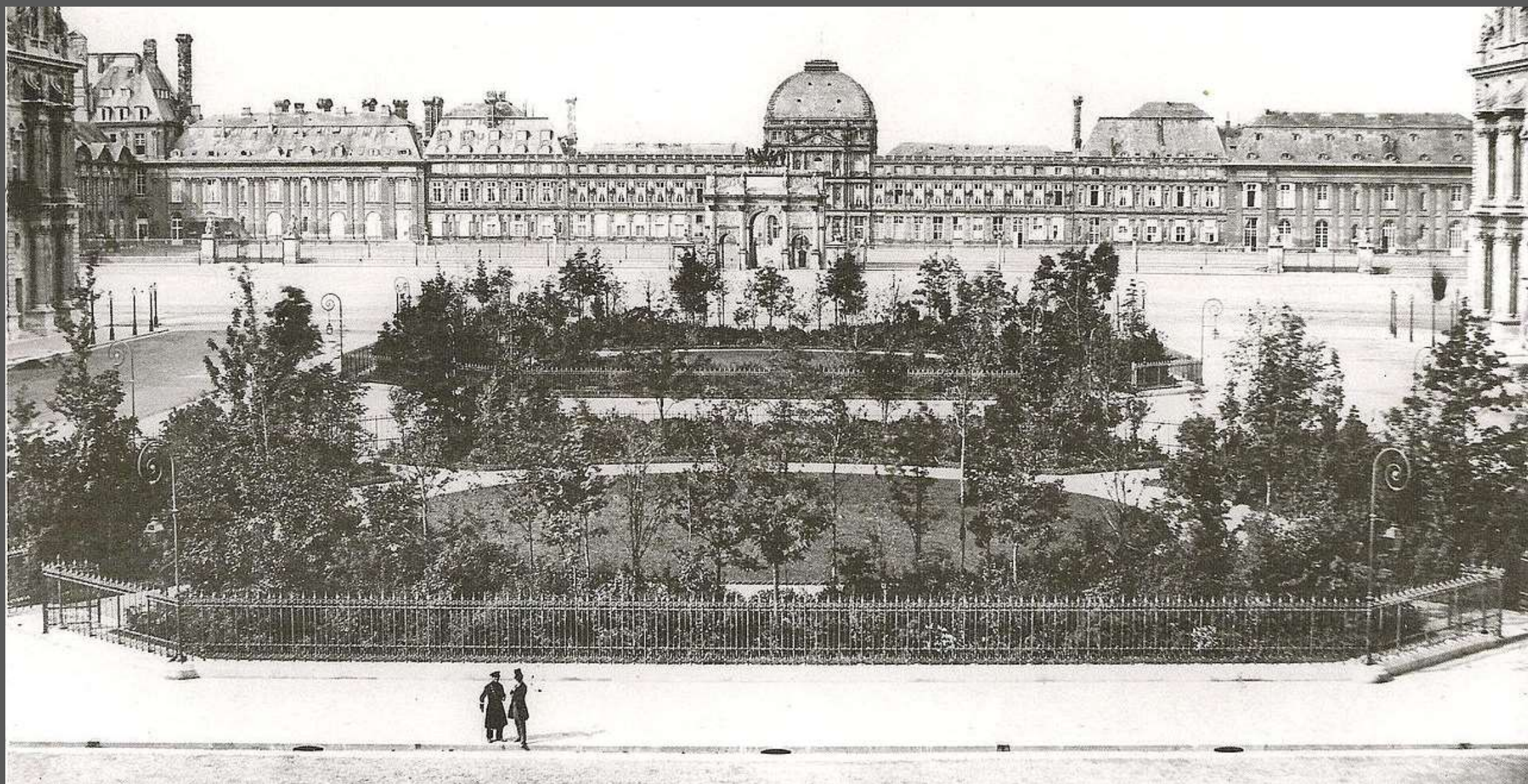
Empress Eugénie et her ladies (Winterhalter, 1855)



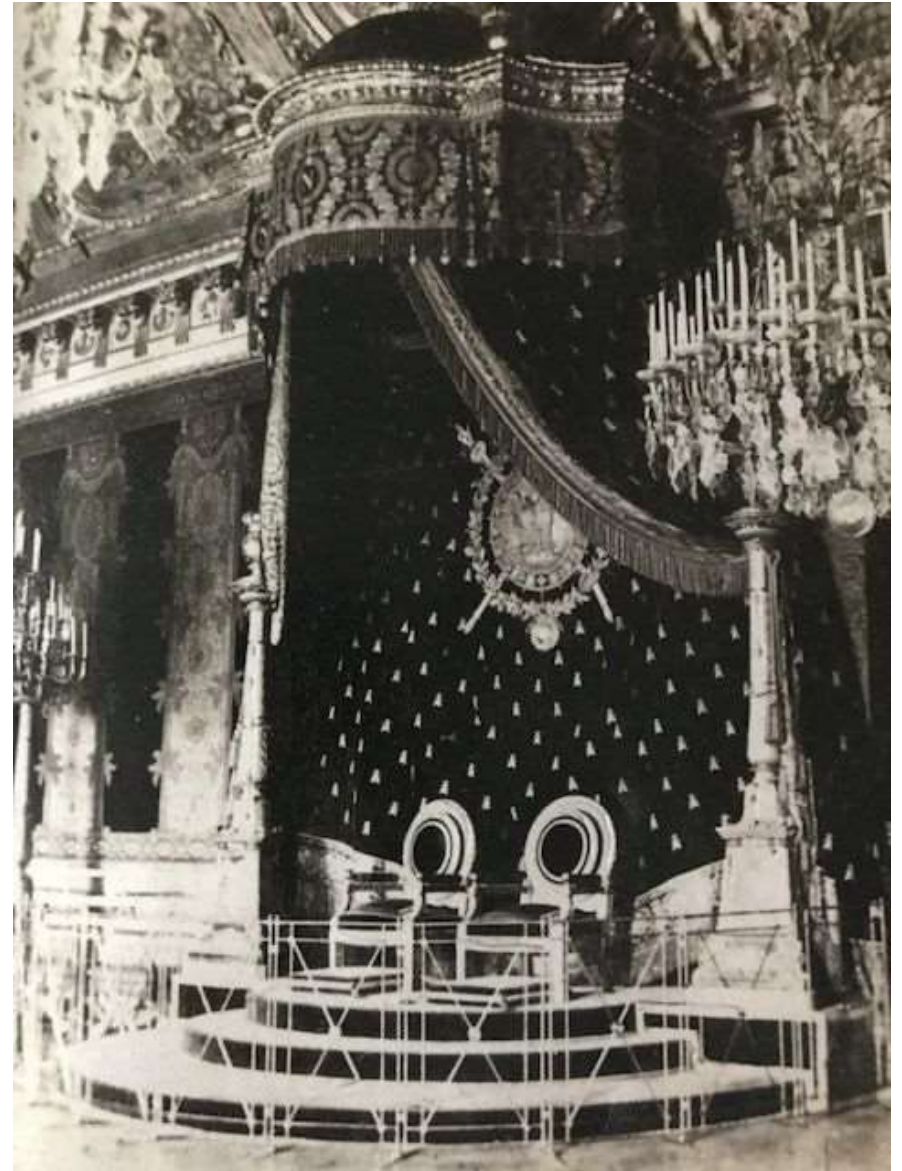
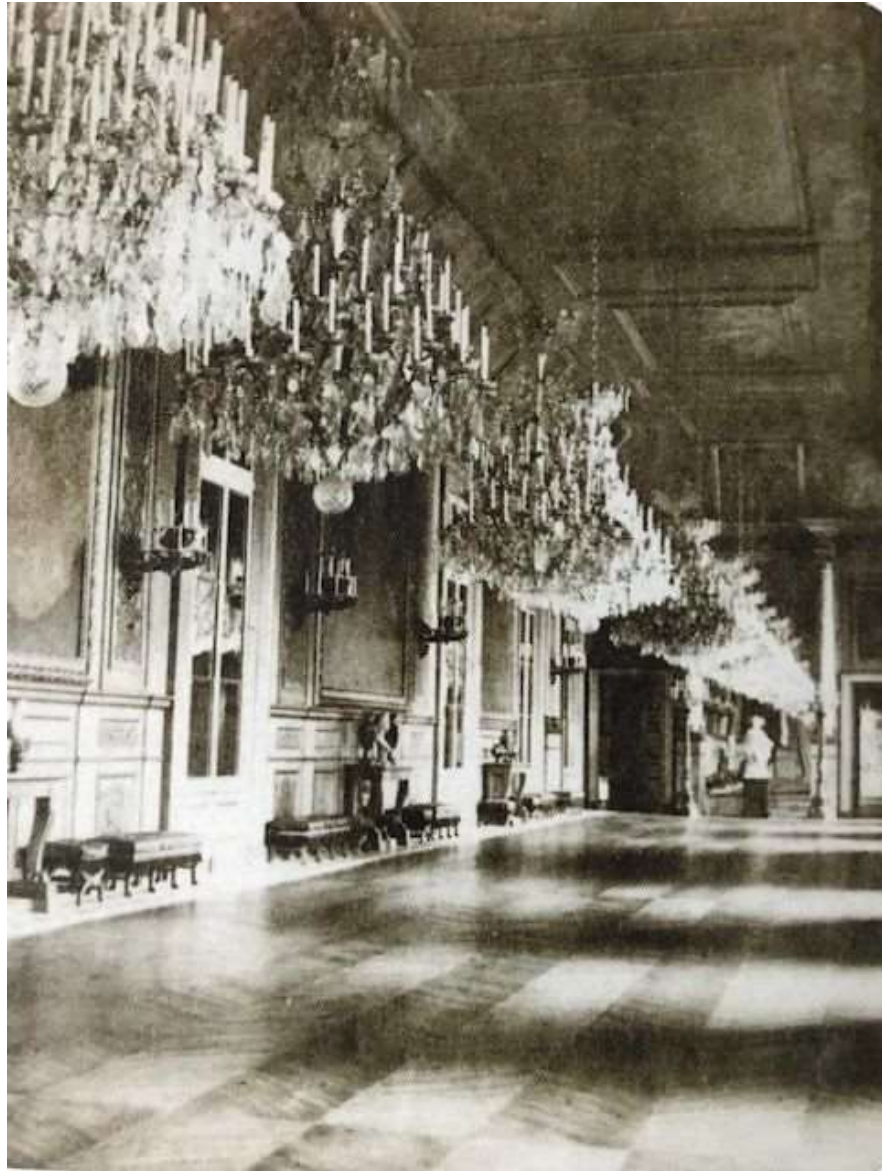


Costumed balls and concerts at the Tuileries









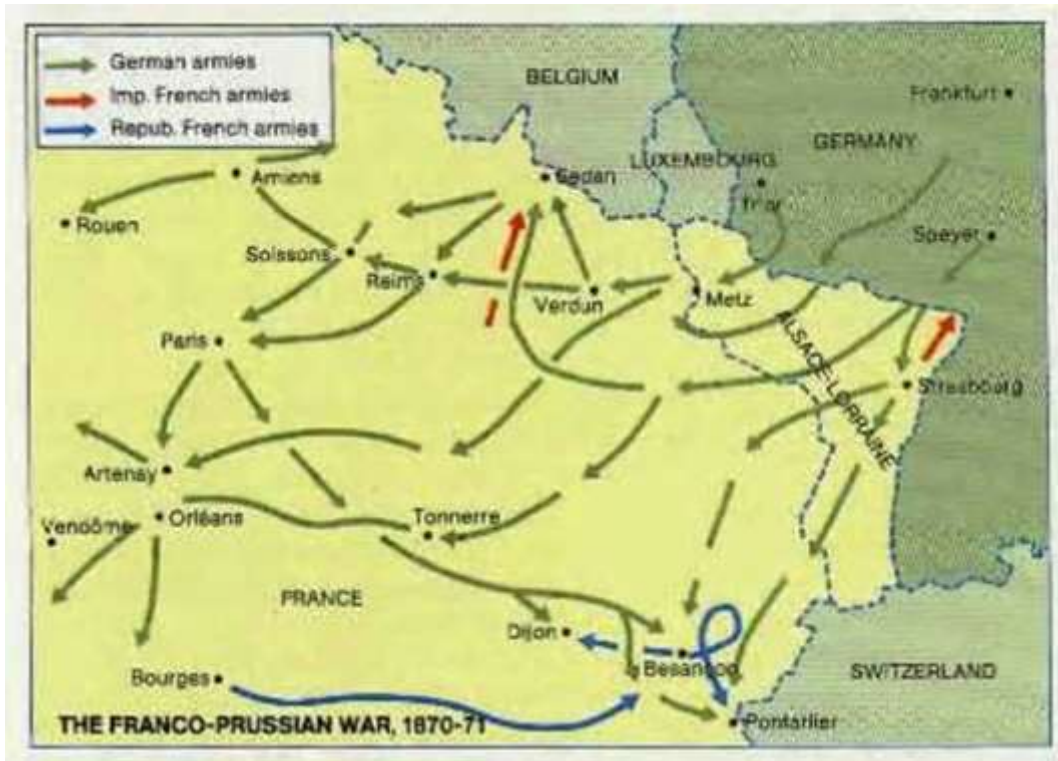


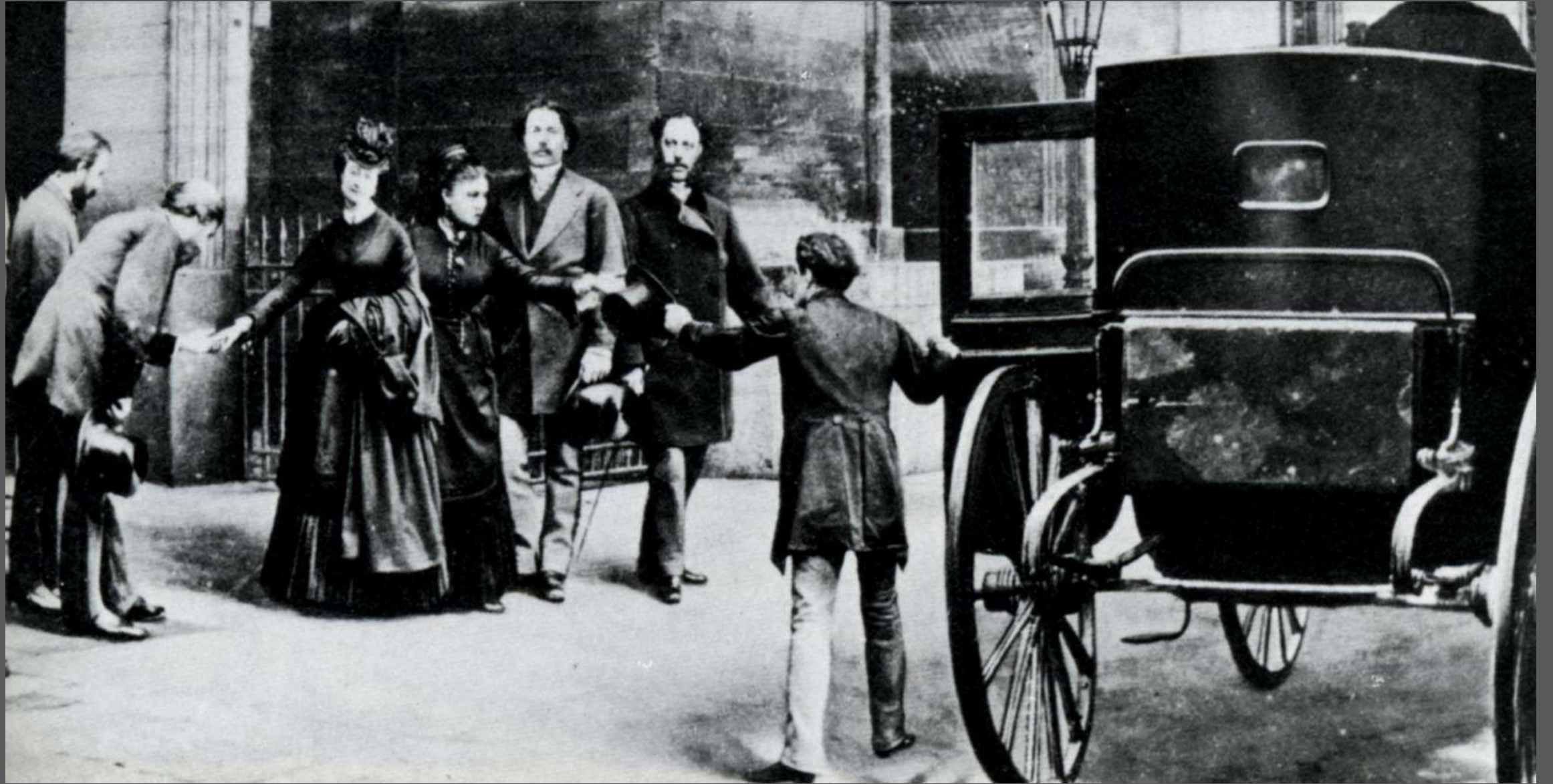






The Franco-Prussian War: a humiliating defeat







MOB OF PARIS CARRYING OFF THE GUNS OF NATIONAL GUARDS.





