

Paris: between light and shadows

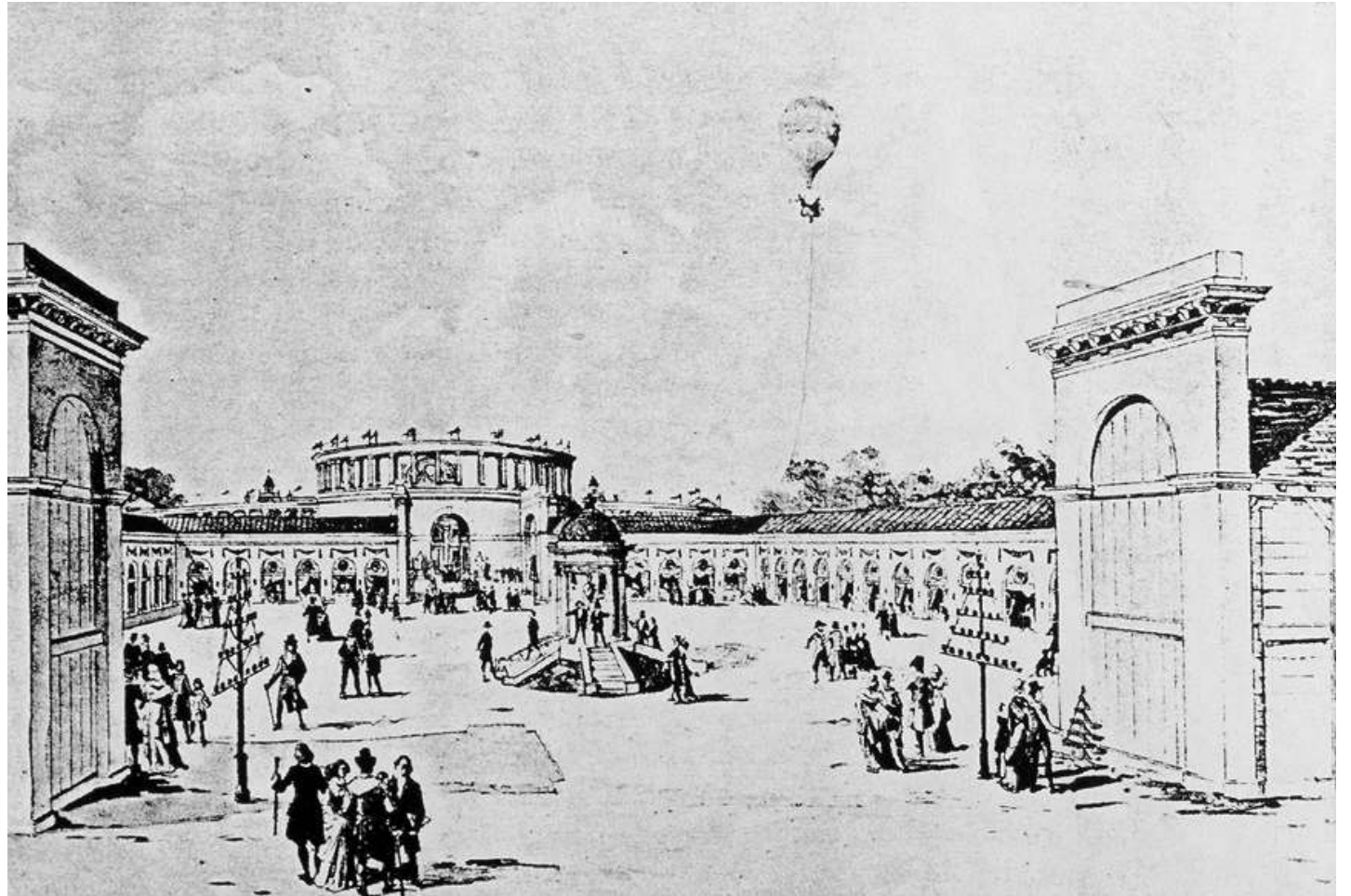
1855-1945

1798: the first Industrial exhibition (Paris)

Competition with British industry

The location: the **Champs-de-Mars**

The message: **freedom** more favorable to industry than **despotism**



The London Great Exhibition (1851)

The first World Fair

Great Britain: the world's leading economic power

The **Crystal Palace**: the symbol of Britain's industrial power



Showing off Britain's **self confidence** & London's primacy





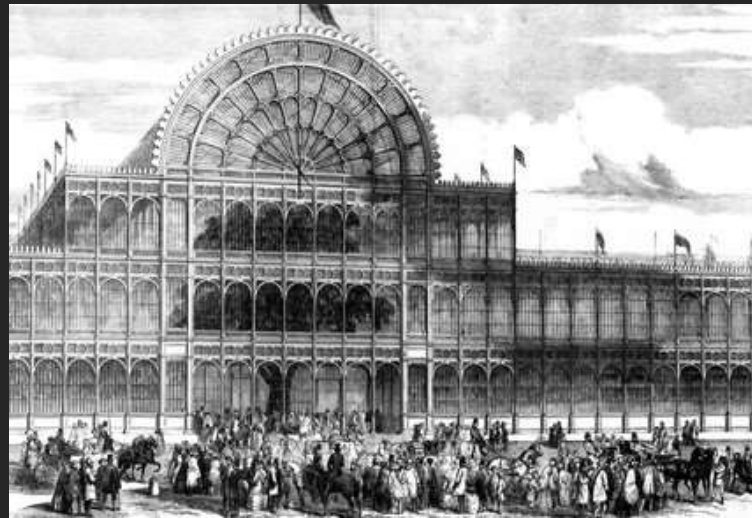
The Great exhibition:
unprecedentedly
international

15 000 exhibitors
43 000 visitors per
day – the **largest**
indoor crowds ever
assembled

Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte

The inauguration of the
French section (the
second largest after Great
Britain)

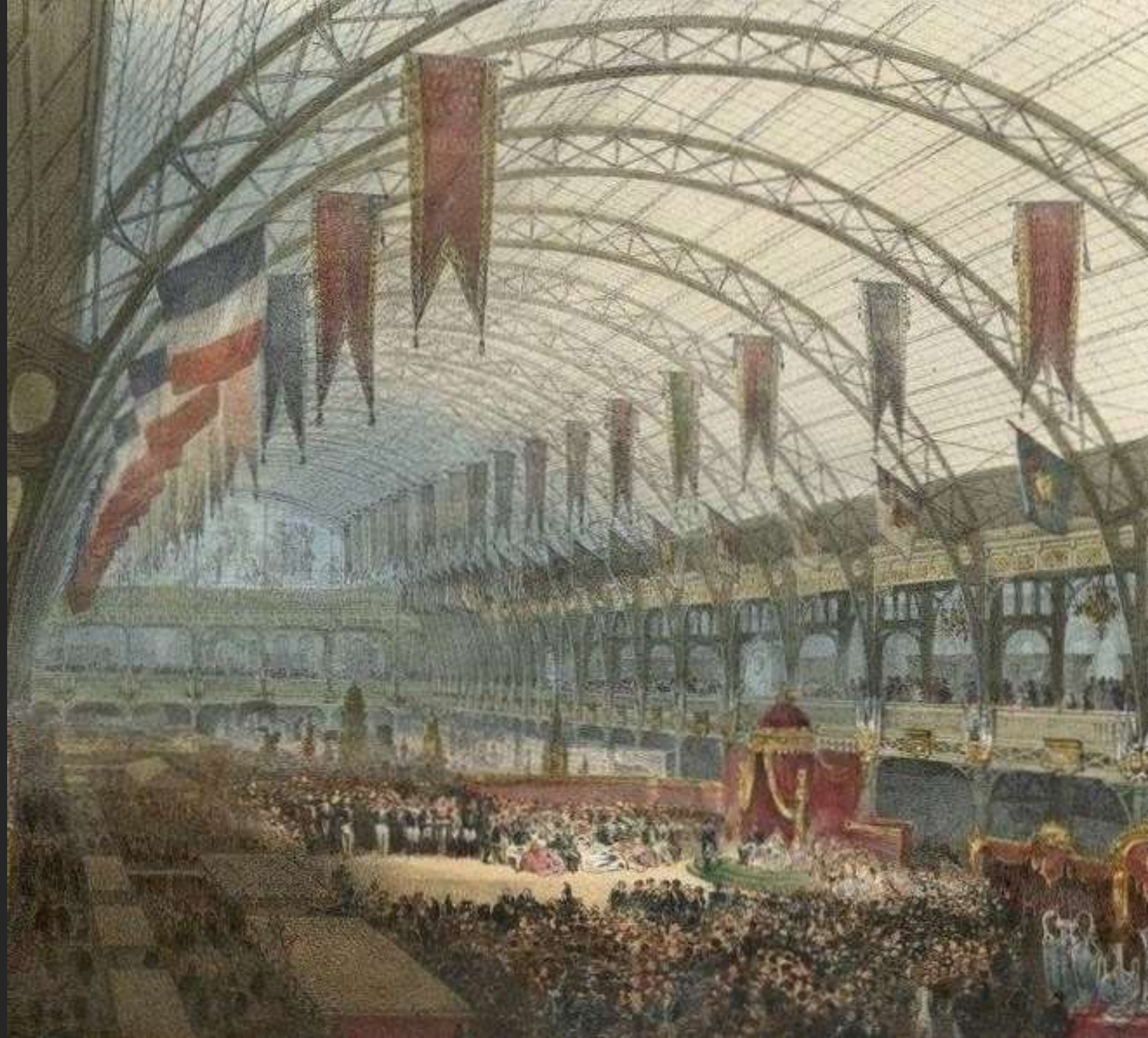
1853: decision to organize
the second World Fair in
Paris



The *Exposition Universelle* of 1855

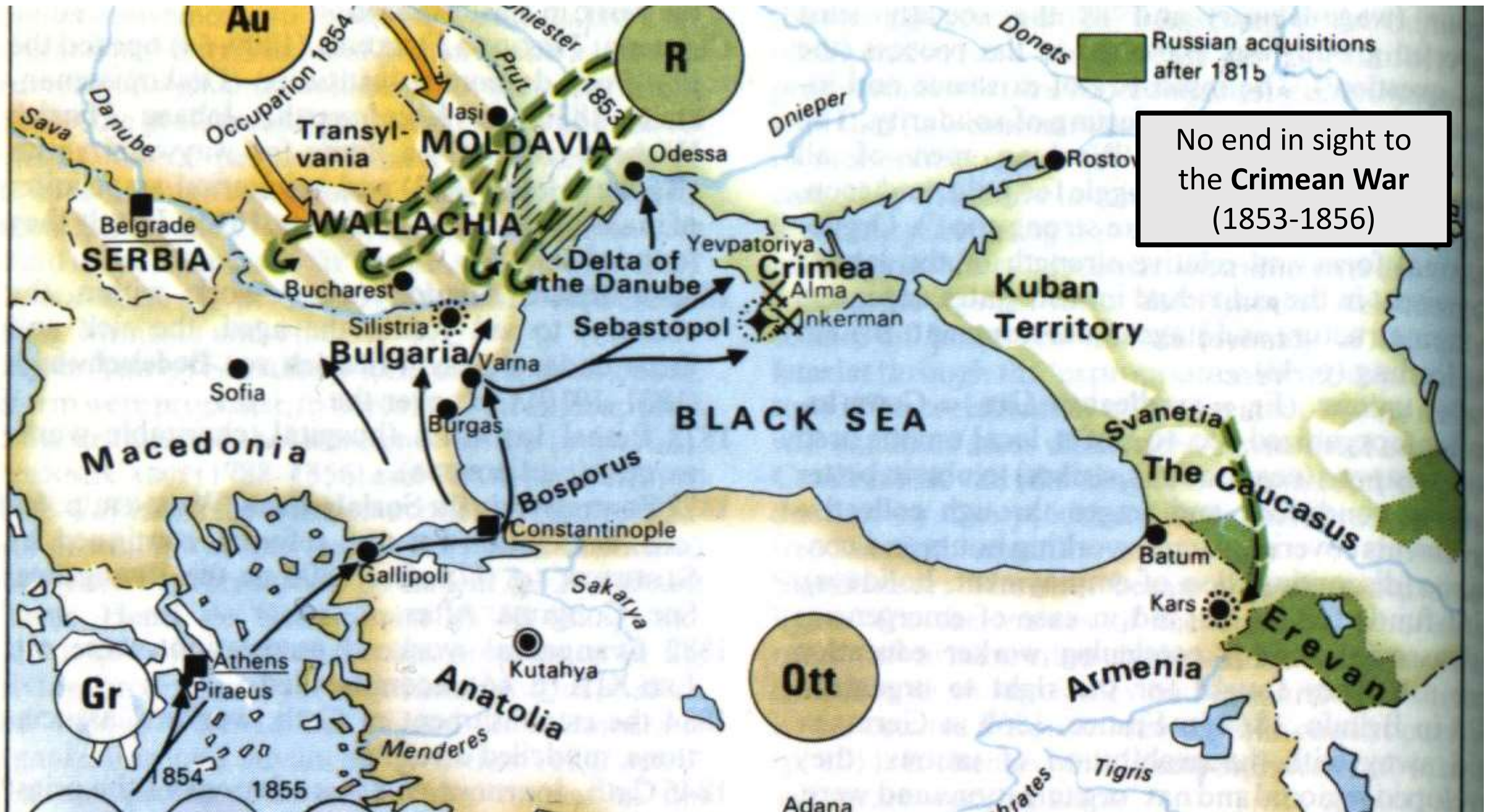
The goals:

1. To **outdo** the London Great Exhibition
2. To further establish the Second Empire's **legitimacy & stability**



The Second Empire: a **fragile political regime**
No successor to Napoleon III until 1856





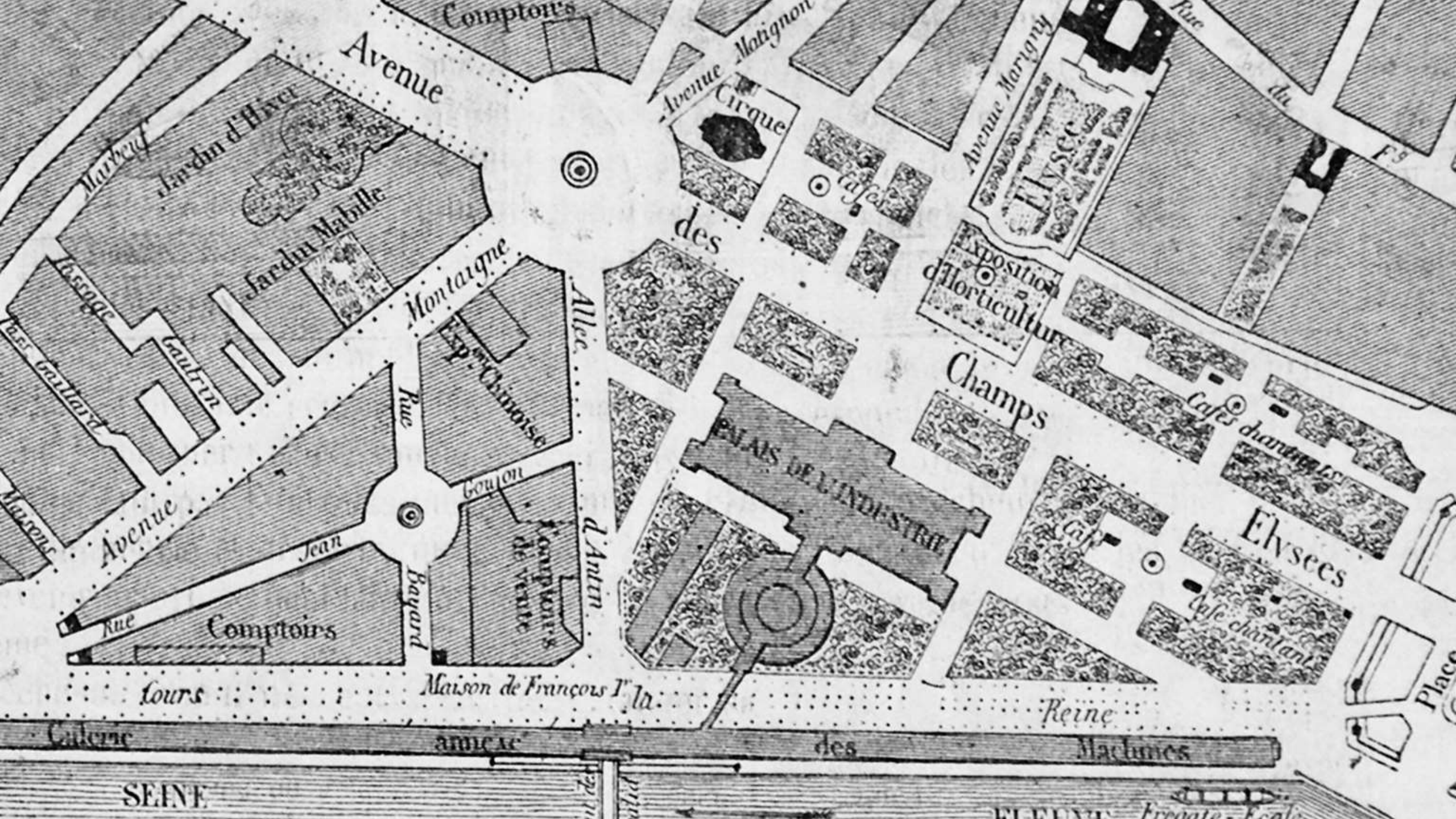
No end in sight to
the **Crimean War**
(1853-1856)

Victoria's official visit to France: the first British sovereign since the Hundred Years War – A complete success









The gigantic *Palais de l'Industrie*



France Crowning Art and Industry: sculpture group at the top of the entrance of the *Palais de l'Industrie*

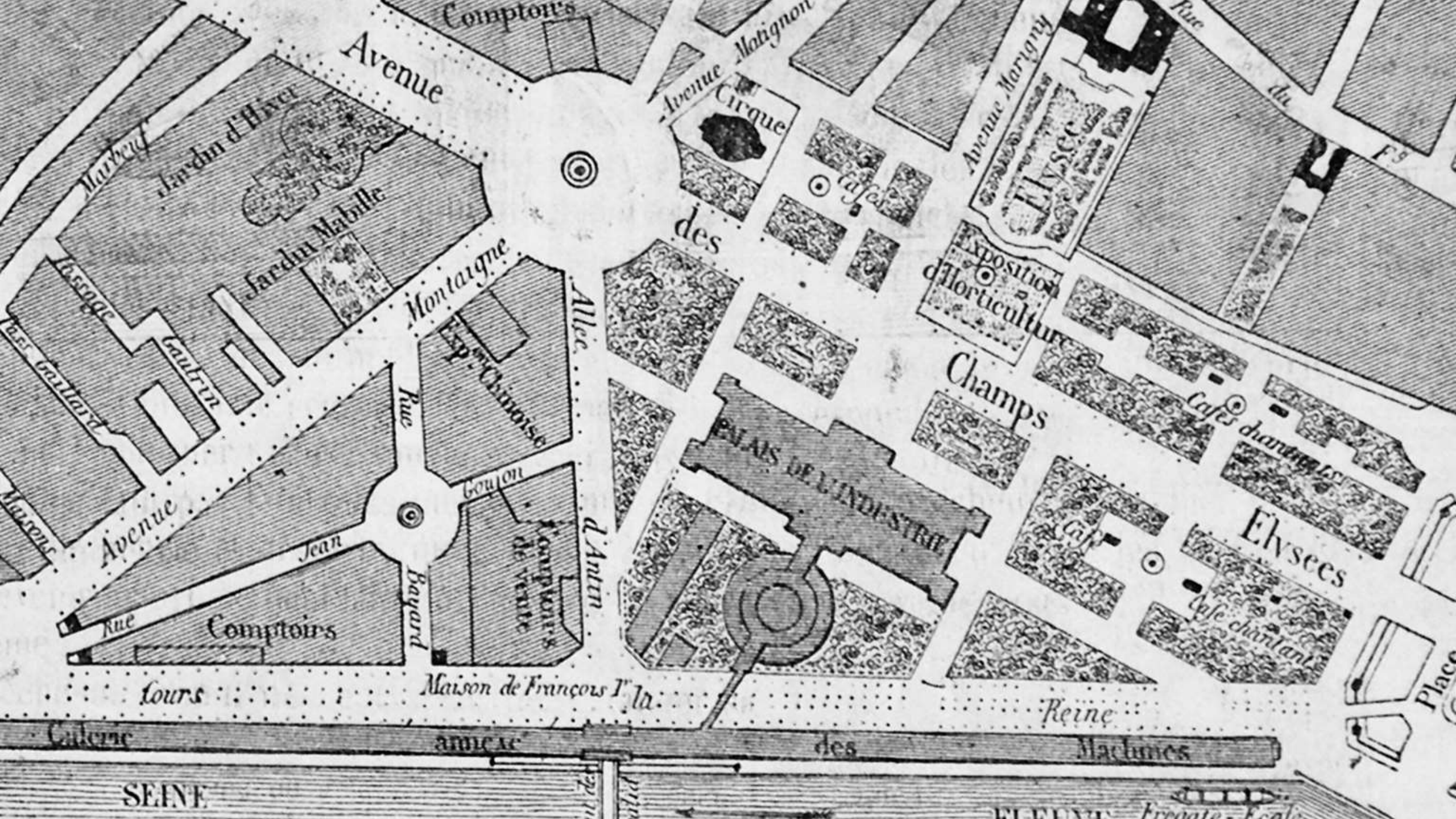


9 500 French exhibitors
10 500 foreign exhibitors



The *Galerie des Machines*





Avenue

Avenue Matignon

Avenue Marigny

Jardin d'Hiver
Jardin Mabille

Montaigne

des

Exposition
d'Horticulture

Champs

PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE

Elysees

Avenue

Jean

Bayard

Goujon

d'Antin

Comptoirs

Comptoirs

Maison de François I^{er}

Reine

des

Machines

SEINE

amuse

ELYSEES Fronton - Escalier

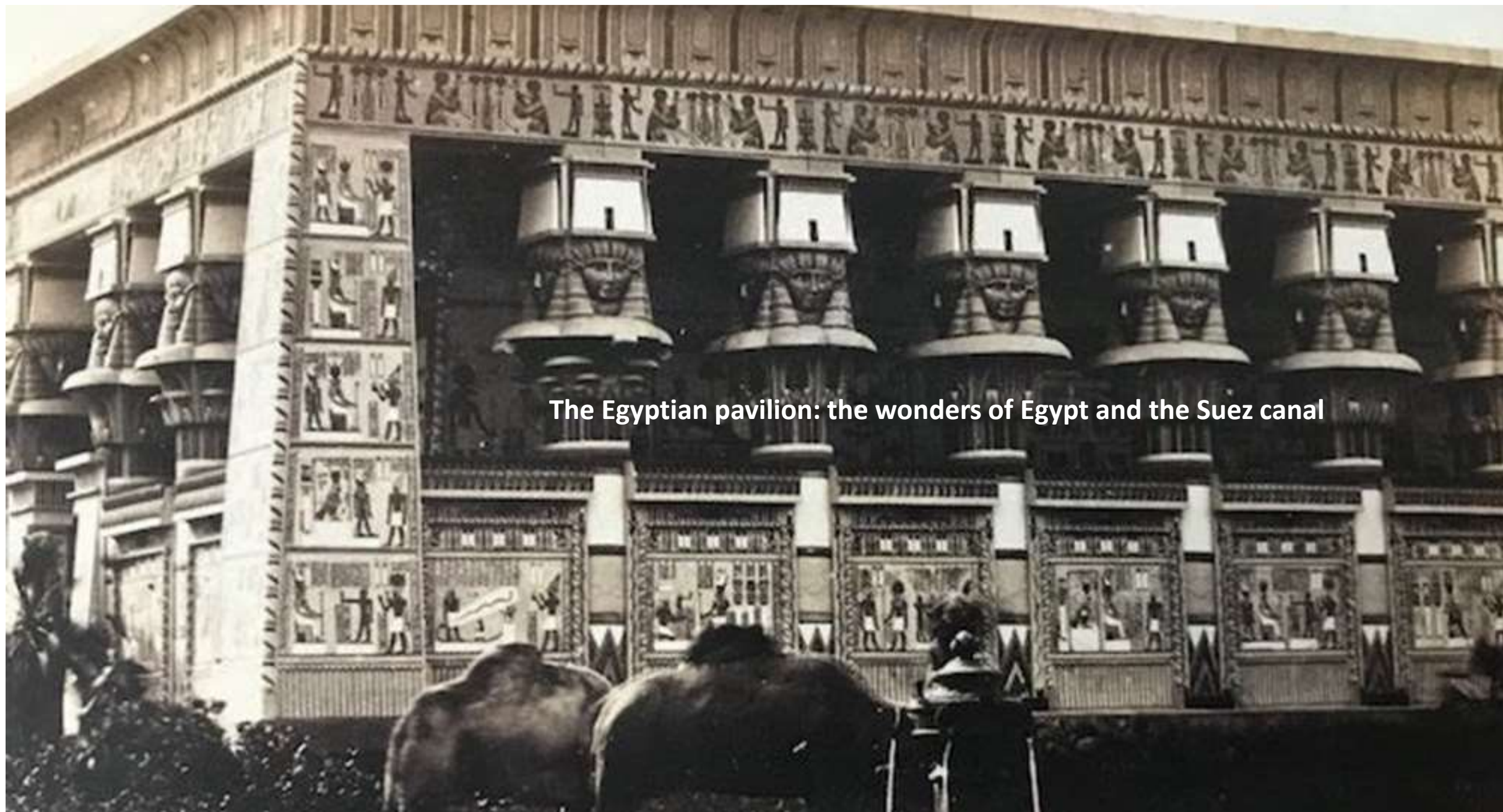




The international exposition of 1867
Paris, the capital of the world

The glorification of France's achievements – The “Omnibus palace” (325m long/110m wide)
11 million visitors – The Second Empire more powerful than ever





The Egyptian pavilion: the wonders of Egypt and the Suez canal





"It rains kings"

"So many (kings) will come that one will be forced to have 2 of them sleep in the same bed" (Prosper Mérimée)

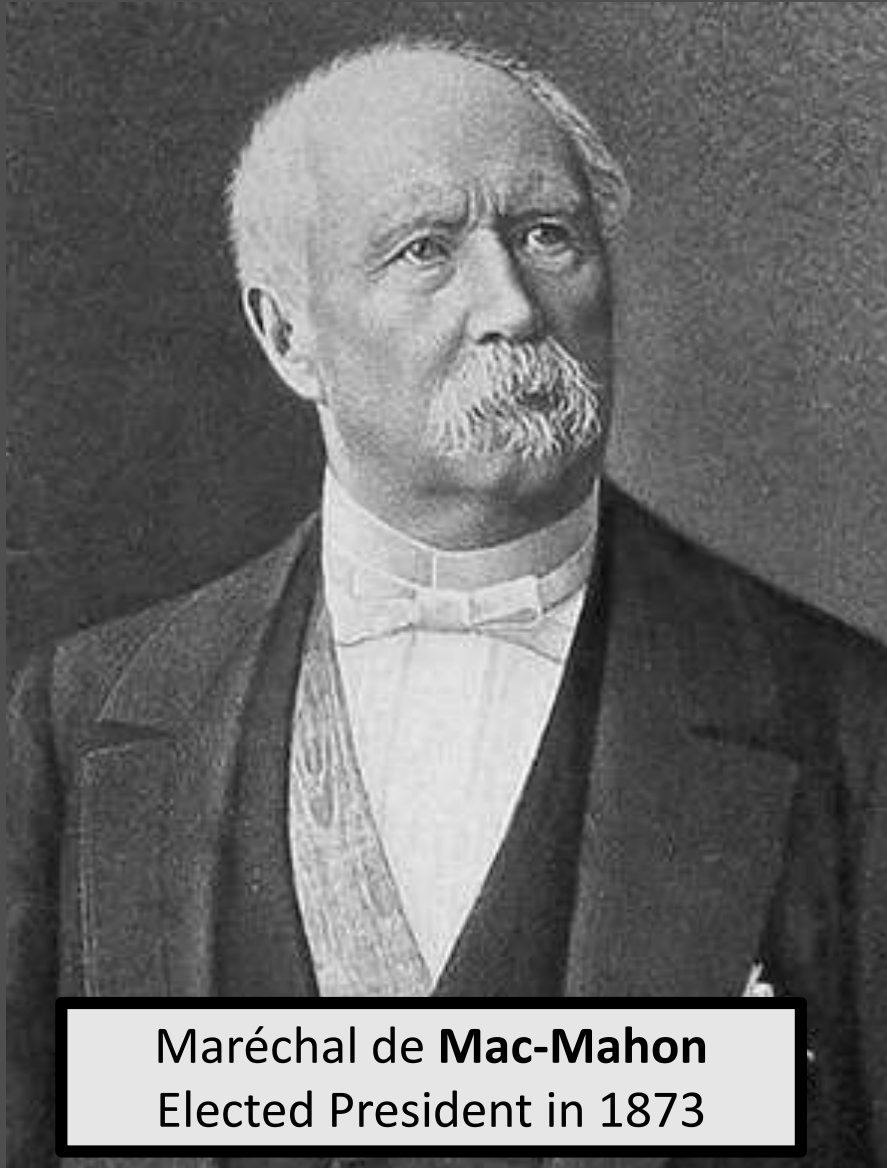


The Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)



The *Exposition universelle* of **1878**: 36 countries invited (but not the German Empire)





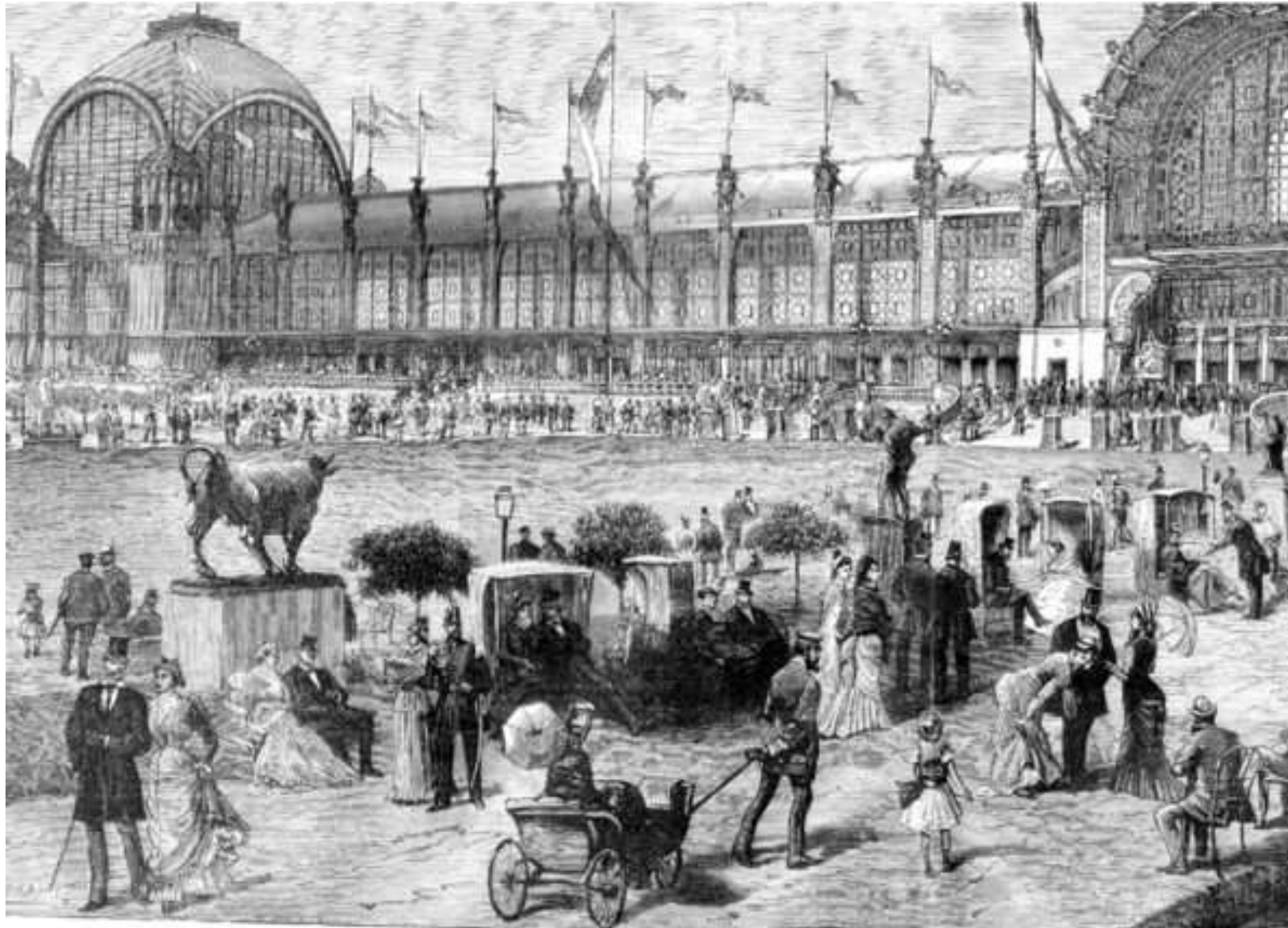
Maréchal de **Mac-Mahon**
Elected President in 1873



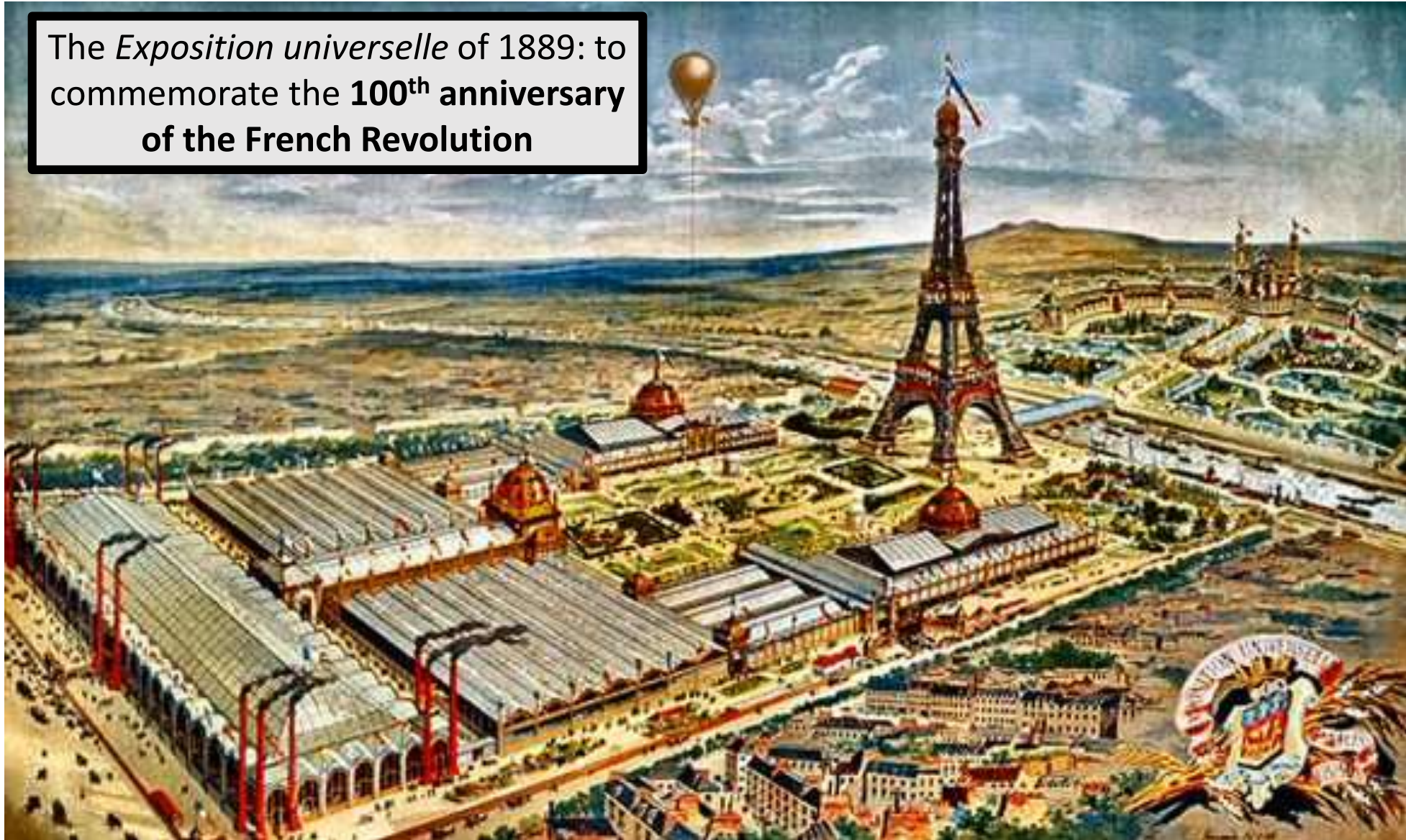
Palais du **Trocadéro**

16 million visitors – Financial deficit (war indemnity to Germany still not fully paid)





The *Exposition universelle* of 1889: to commemorate the **100th** anniversary of the French Revolution



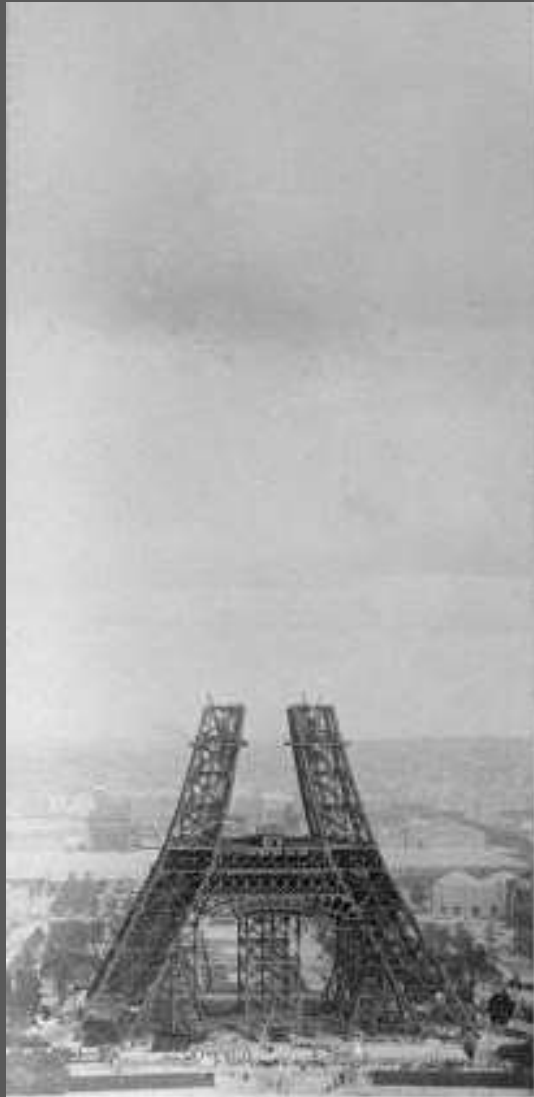
The Eiffel Tower: the highlight of the exhibition

312m high: the world's highest structure until 1930

2 million visitors (including **Thomas Edison**)







Loss of interest among the
public after 1889



Renewed interest for the
Eiffel Tower in 1900

The symbol of **new technologies**
(radioactivity, aviation and
telecommunications)

1910: the concession renewed
for another 70 years

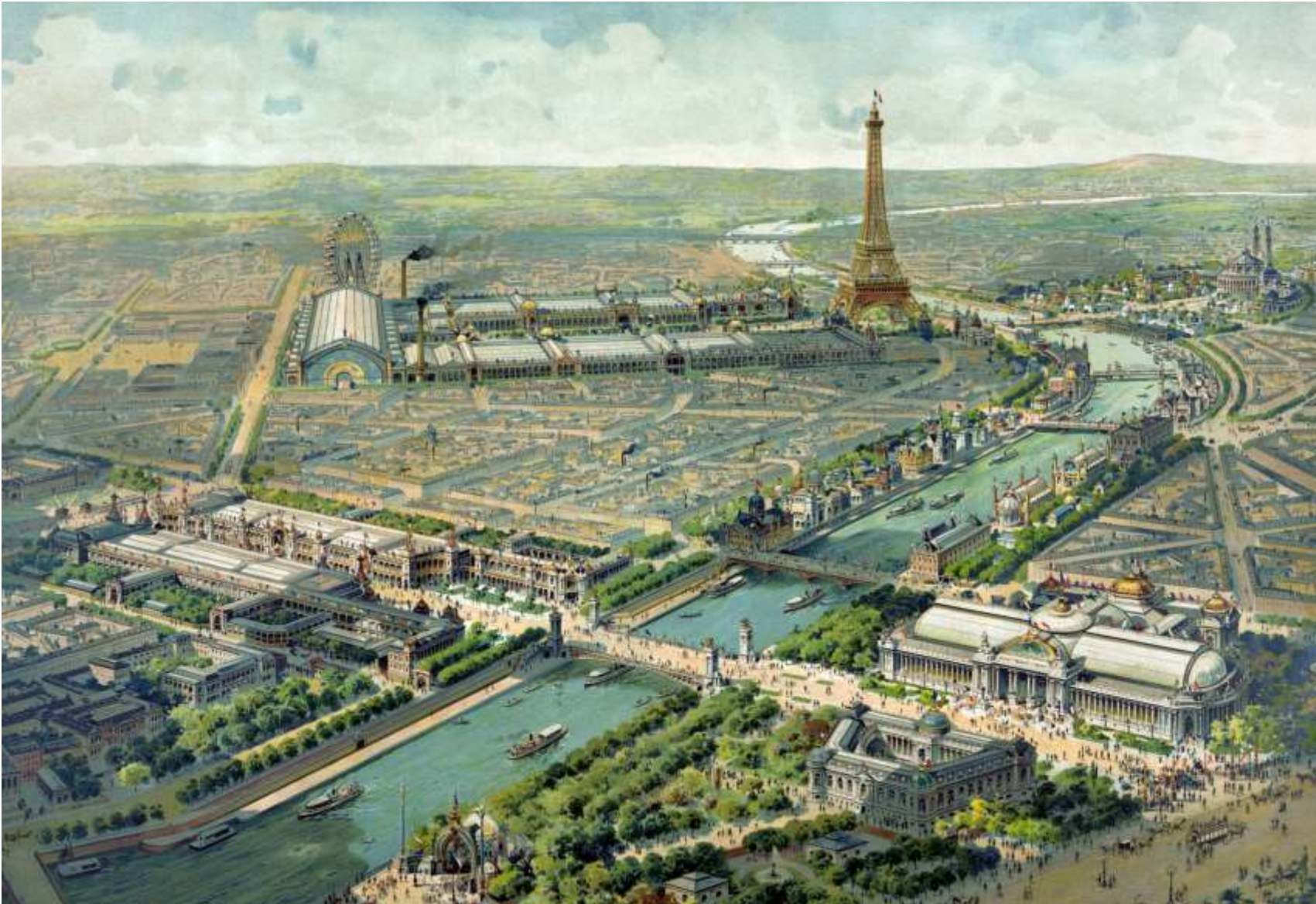
Paris most famous monument



The 1900 *Exposition universelle*: the most **successful** and **profitable**







58 participating
countries

83 000 exhibitors (38
000 French)

51 million visitors

The Grand & Petit
Palais

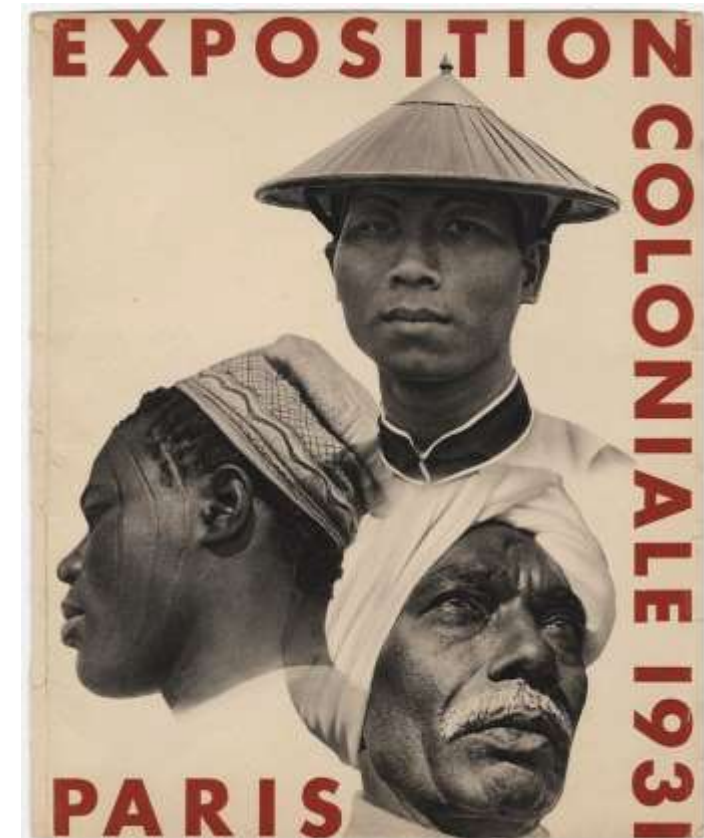


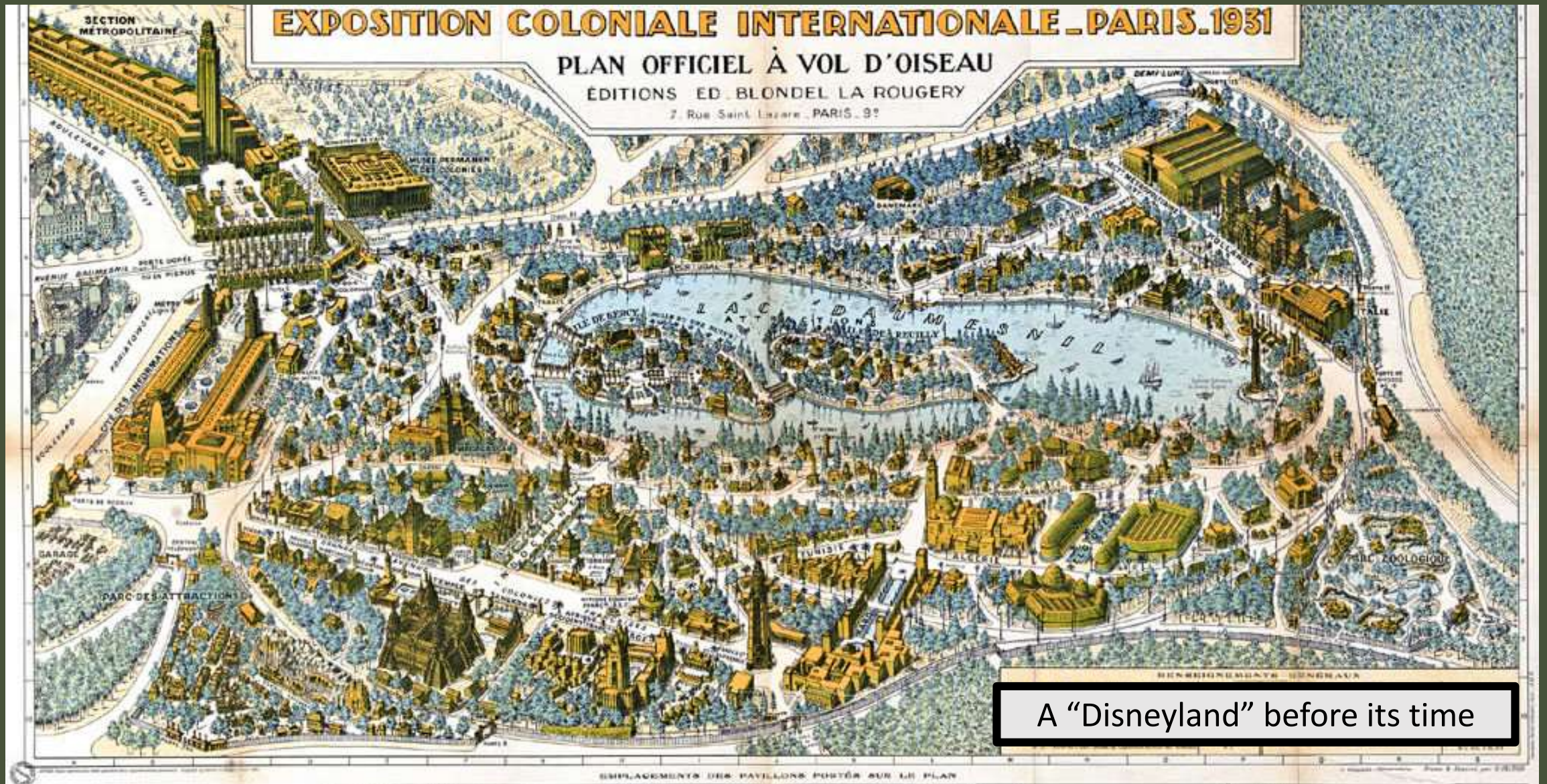


The National Museum on the History of Immigration (formerly Museum of Colonialism) 1930-1931



The colonial exposition of 1931: to convince an indifferent French public of the benefits of colonization





A "Disneyland" before its time



Exposition Coloniale Internationale de Paris 1931.



2035. TEMPLE d'ANGKOR-VAT.

Blanche architectes

Sound & light shows (the natives absent)



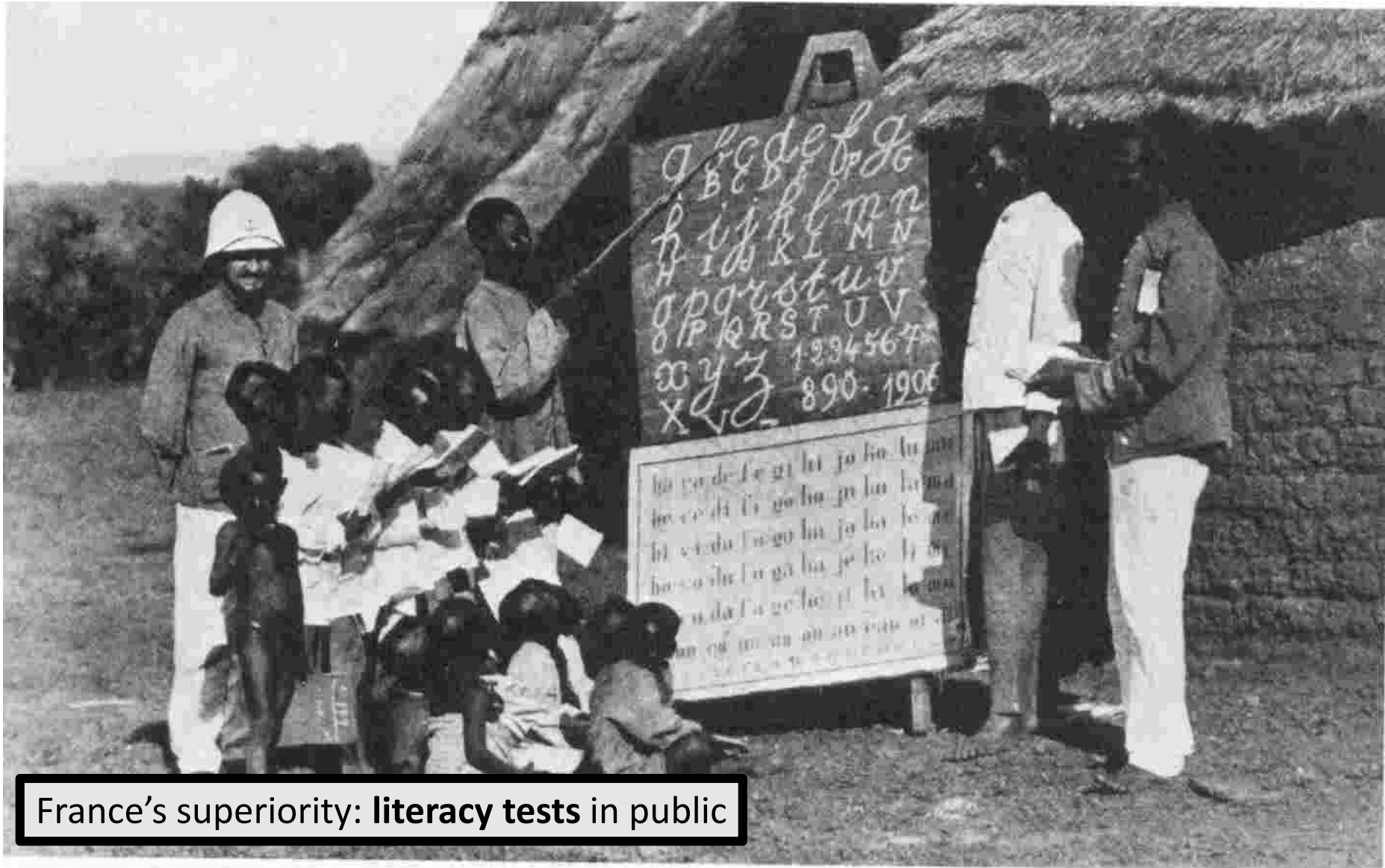


« Native » villages: human zoo

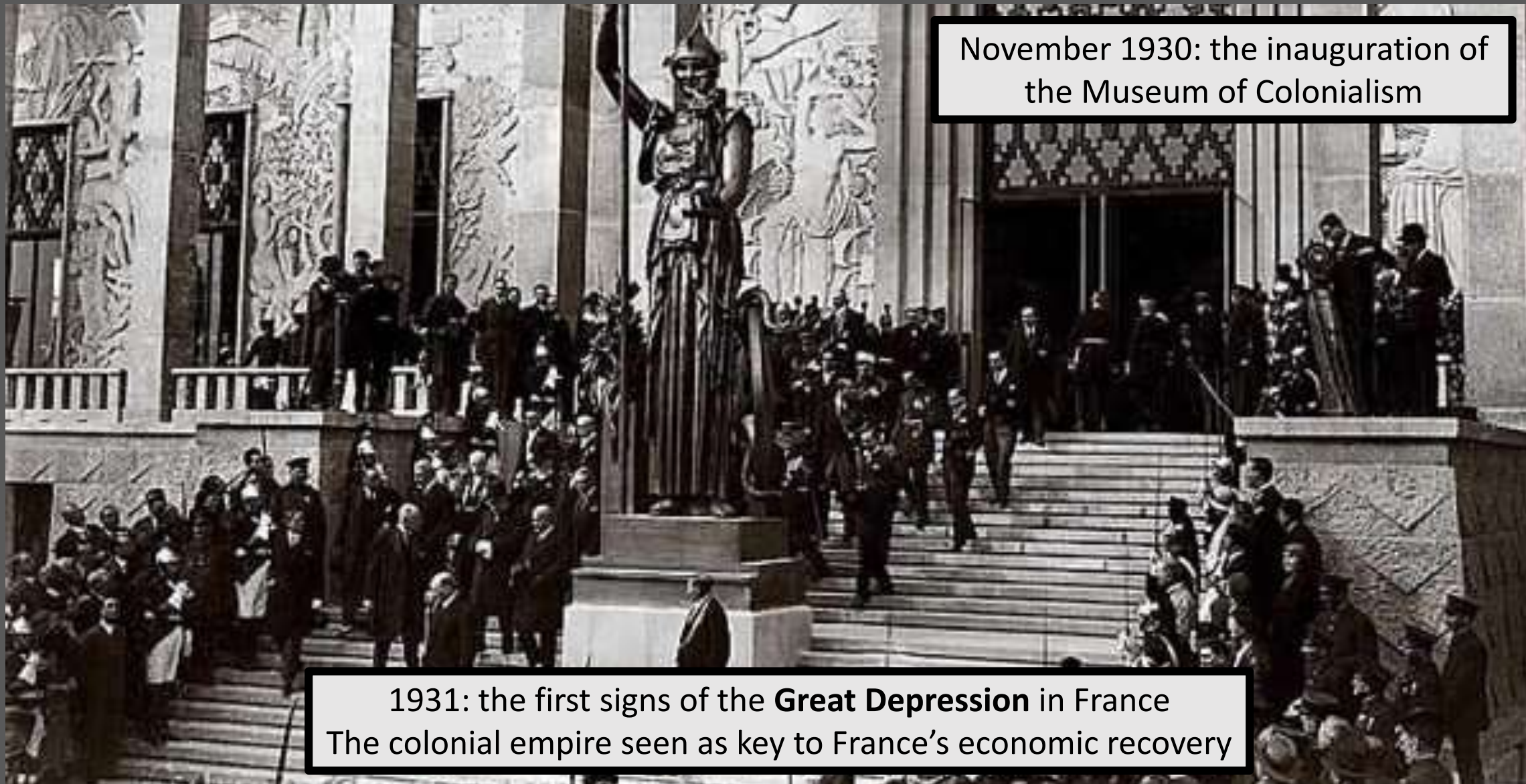


Animals (zoo) next to human zoo: the natives closer to the animals than to the humans





France's superiority: **literacy tests** in public



November 1930: the inauguration of
the Museum of Colonialism

1931: the first signs of the **Great Depression** in France
The colonial empire seen as key to France's economic recovery



The façade: an intricate relief (sculpture) – Representations of exotic animals & “natives” happily fishing and harvesting
An **idealistic vision** France’s colonial empire

The central fresco: France's international prestige over 5 continents

The woman at the centre (France) holds Europe (right) & a dove, symbol of peace (left)

The oak behind the woman represents France's strength

The white sails: overseas colonization

Allegories of 4 continents



“Justice, freedom & peace”



« The benefits of
colonization »

France introduced medicine to
the colonies (vaccination)

The overall image of France's
civilizing mission on display

France is **universal** as well as a
moral, technological & scientific
power



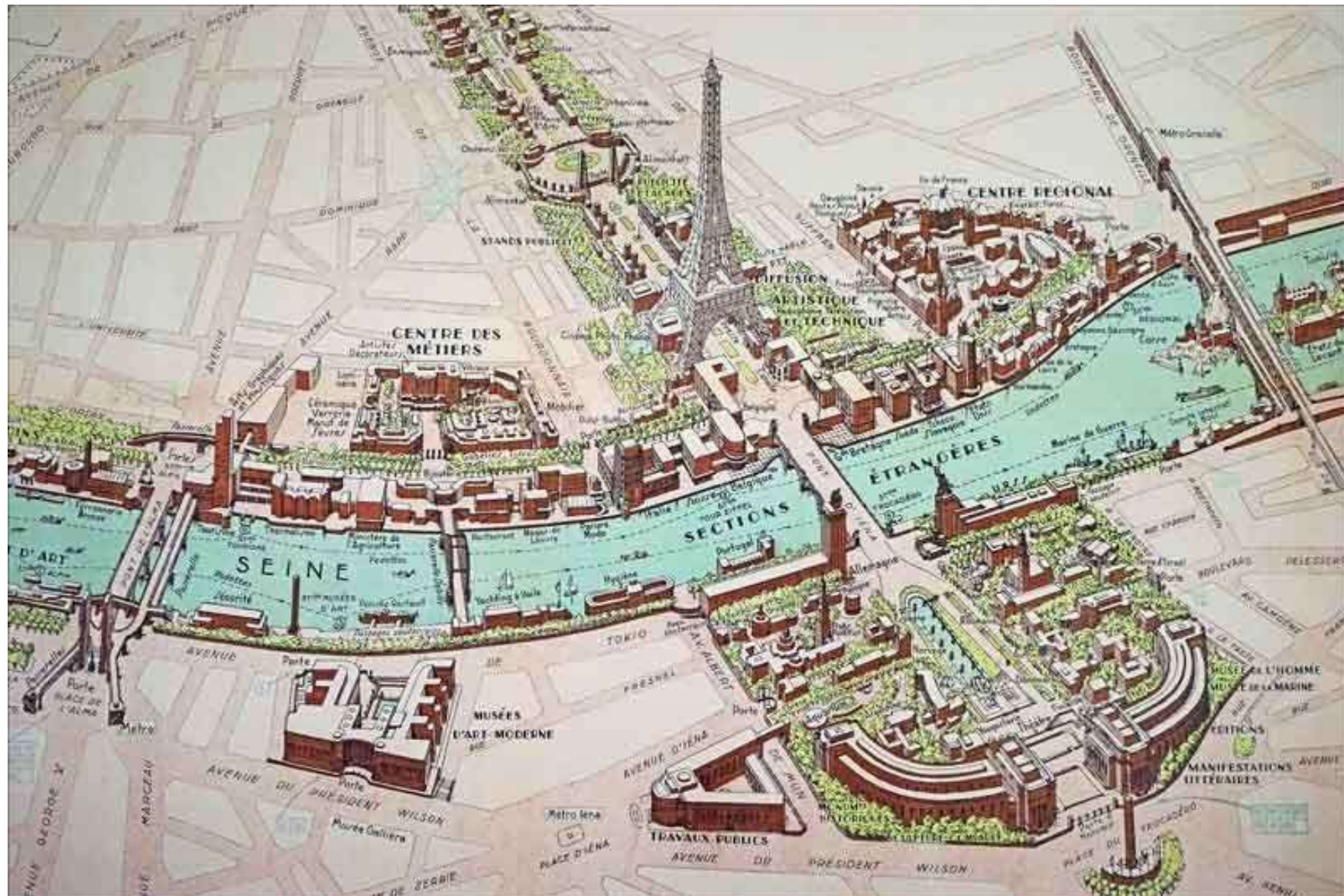


The empire is **indispensable**
to emphasize France's
prestige on the global stage

France's civilizing mission

The colonial exposition: a
huge popular success
(33 million visitors)















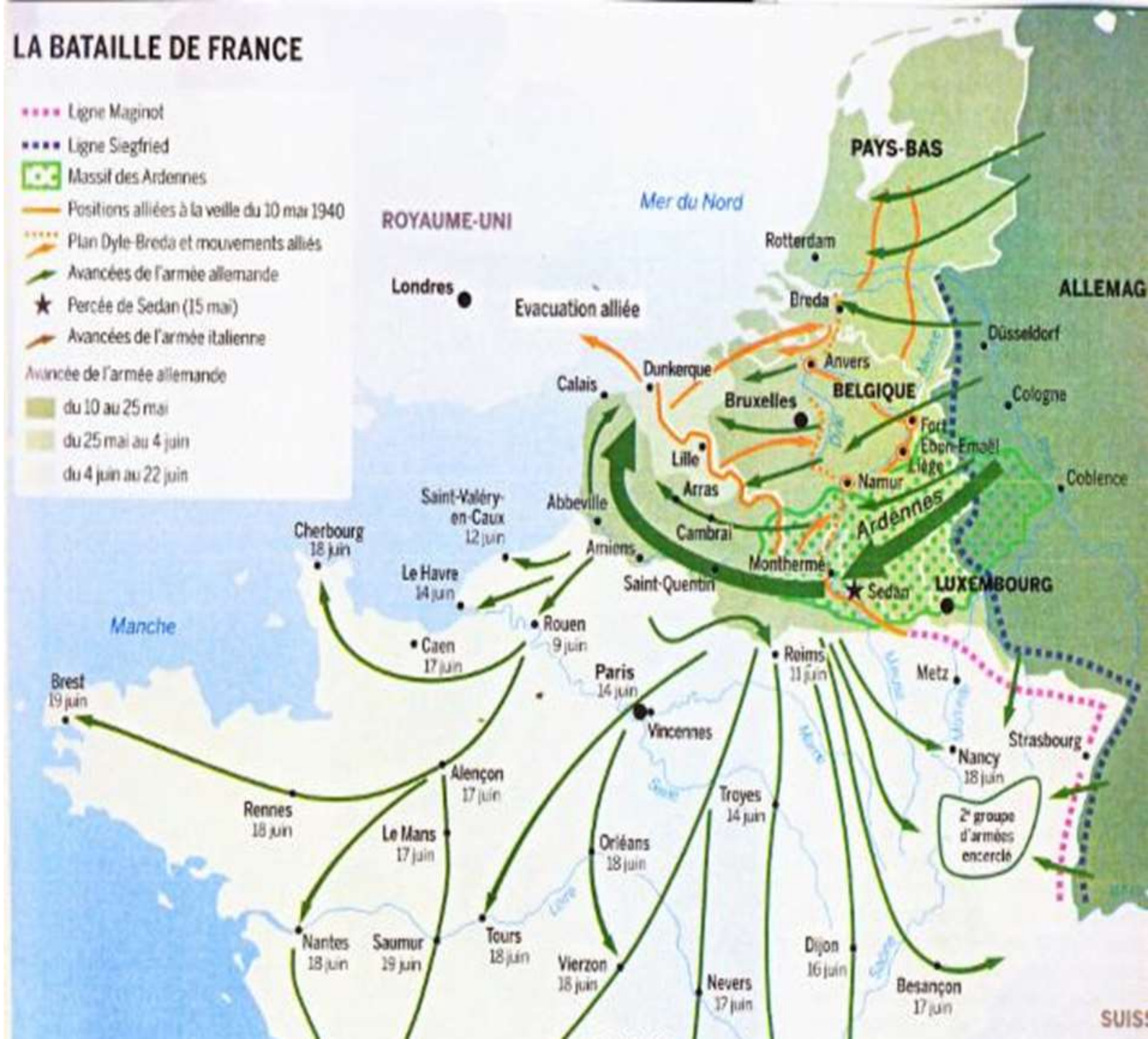


May-June 1940: the collapse of France



LA BATAILLE DE FRANCE

- Ligne Maginot
- Ligne Siegfried
- Massif des Ardennes
- Positions alliées à la veille du 10 mai 1940
- Plan Dyle-Breda et mouvements alliés
- Avancées de l'armée allemande
- ★ Percée de Sedan (15 mai)
- Avancées de l'armée italienne
- Avancée de l'armée allemande
 - du 10 au 25 mai
 - du 25 mai au 4 juin
 - du 4 juin au 22 juin





EDITION DU MATIN
Bordeaux, racine de la France

La Petite Gironde

Le maréchal PETAIN
ne quittera pas
le sol de la Patrie

(Lire en bas de page)

LE PLUS FORT VIREGE DES JOURNAUX DE PROVINCE

70 ANNÉES
30 ÉDITIONS PAR JOUR
N. rue de Claverus, BORDEAUX

Abonnements : 100 fr. par an
Agences télégraphiques particulières : 27, rue de la République, Paris (21)

DIMANCHE
23
JUN 1940

L'ARMISTICE EST SIGNÉ

DEPUIS SAMEDI. 18 h. 50.

entre la France et l'Allemagne

LES HOSTILITÉS CESSERONT SIX HEURES APRÈS QUE LE GOUVERNEMENT ITALIEN AURA FAIT CONNAÎTRE AU GOUVERNEMENT ALLEMAND QU'UN ARMISTICE EST INTERVENU ÉGALEMENT ENTRE LA FRANCE ET L'ITALIE

Bordeaux, 22 juin. — L'Armistice entre la France et l'Allemagne a été signé le 22 juin, à 18 h. 50, en forêt de Compiègne.

La France était représentée par le général Weygand et le Reich par le général Keitel.

Tandis, les Allemands n'ont pas encore pris les armes, ils ont déclaré que le gouvernement allemand ne poursuivait plus les hostilités contre la France et l'Italie.

Les conditions de l'Armistice franco-allemand ont été communiquées par le général Weygand.

Le général Weygand a déclaré que l'Armistice était signé en vertu de la loi du 17 juin 1940, qui a donné au gouvernement français le droit de conclure un armistice.

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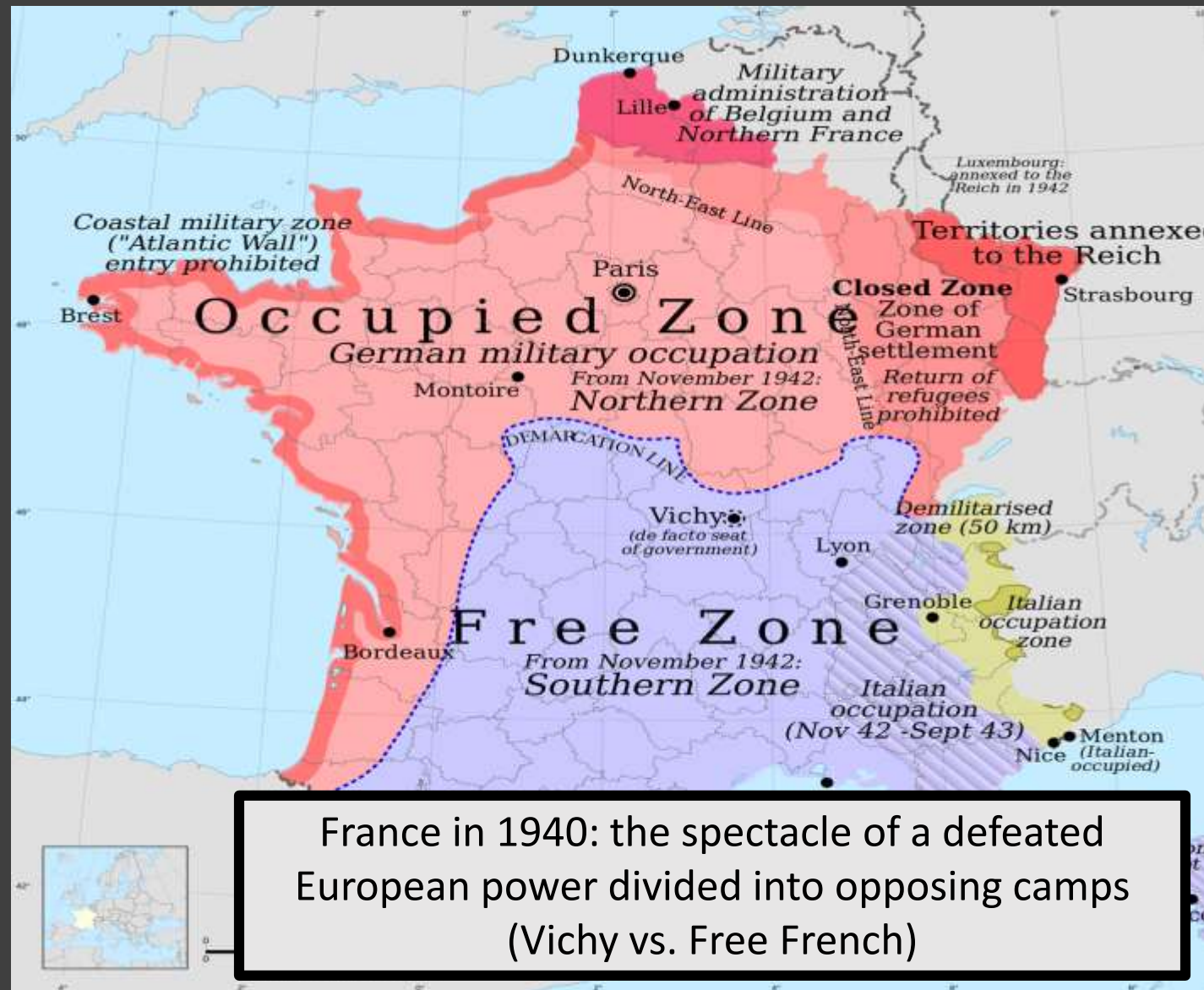
LE TEXTE DU PREAMBULE des conditions de l'armistice

Le gouvernement français, en vertu de la loi du 17 juin 1940, a conclu un armistice avec l'Allemagne.

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ECHOS DU MONDE



France in 1940: the spectacle of a defeated European power divided into opposing camps (Vichy vs. Free French)



The occupation of Paris: **22 June 1940 – 25 August 1944**
Terror & darkness

Hitler in Paris





15 December 1940: the transfer of Napoleon II's remains to Paris: a gloomy ceremony

"They took our coal and they give us back the ashes"







The **seat of German military command in France**
Large presence of German troops (20 000) & services









Hotel Lutetia: the seat of the *Abwehr*
(German secret service)







The occupation of
Paris prepared with
great care

Criteria to
commandeer
buildings:

1. Comfort
2. A double entry for
safety











"Paris! Paris outraged! Paris broken! Paris martyred! But Paris liberated! Liberated by itself, liberated by its people with the help of the French armies, with the support and the help of all France, of the France that fights, of the only France, of the real France, of the eternal France!"





