



# THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH OF PARIS

France  
The world's great architecture

Ages  
**6+**



Creative  
Ability

Family  
Interaction

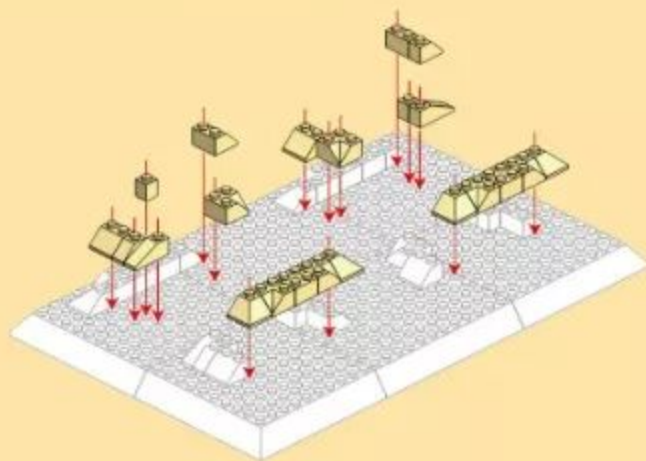
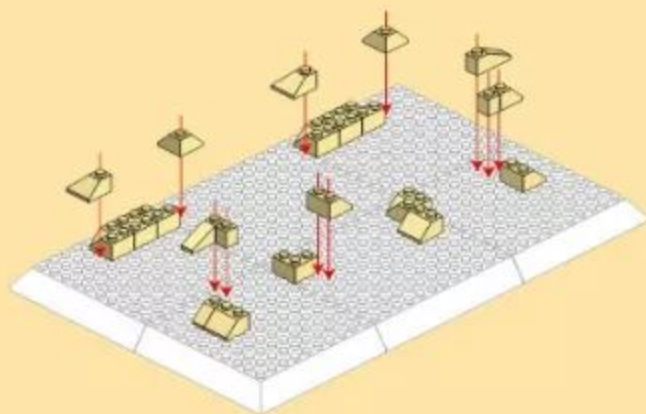
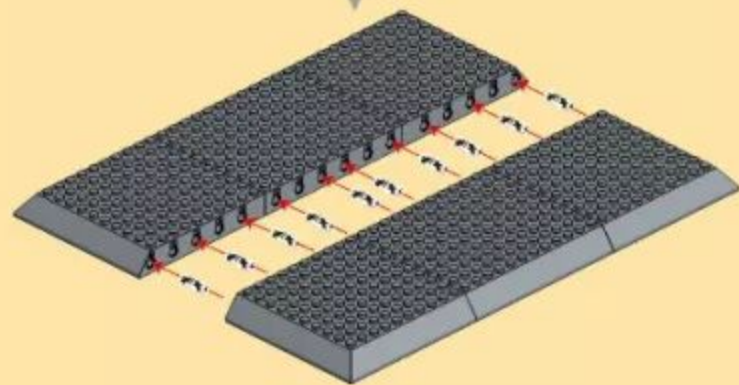
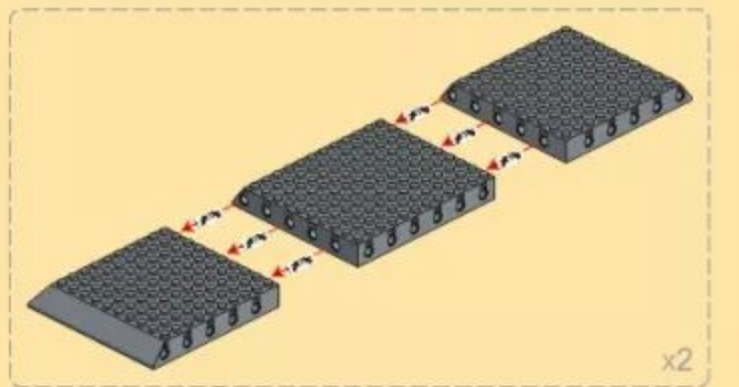
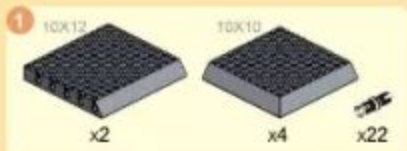
Observation  
Ability

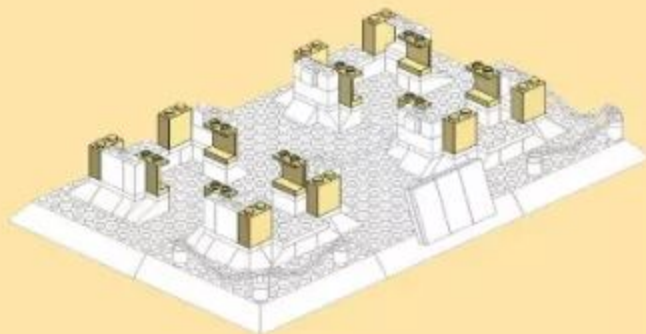
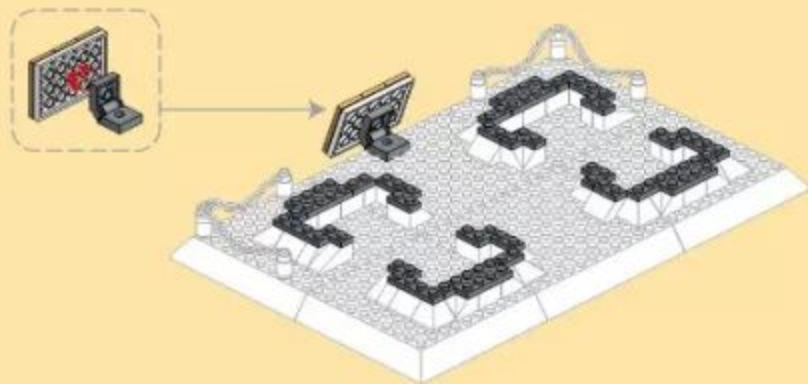
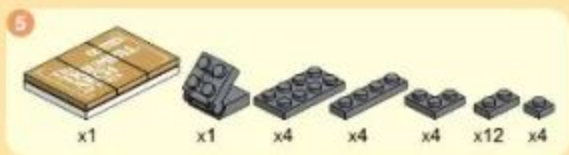
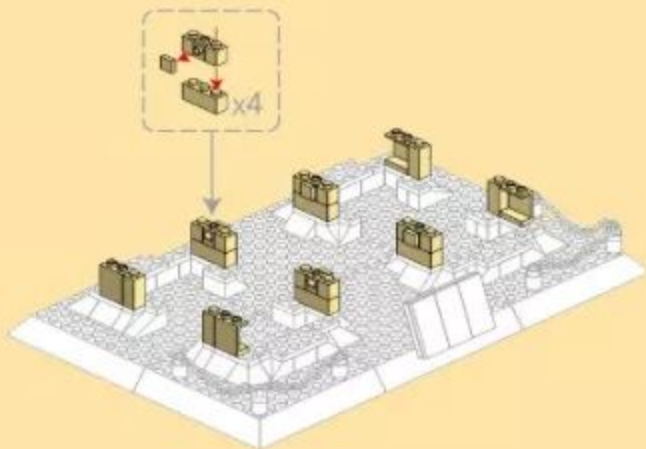
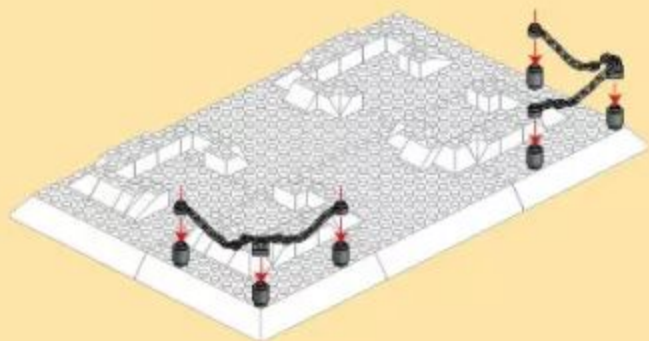
Thinking  
Ability

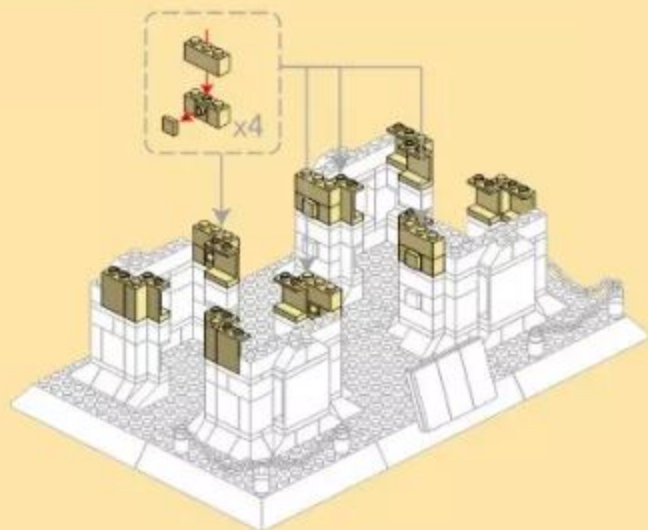
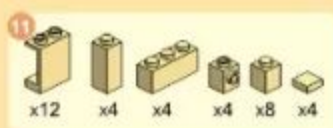
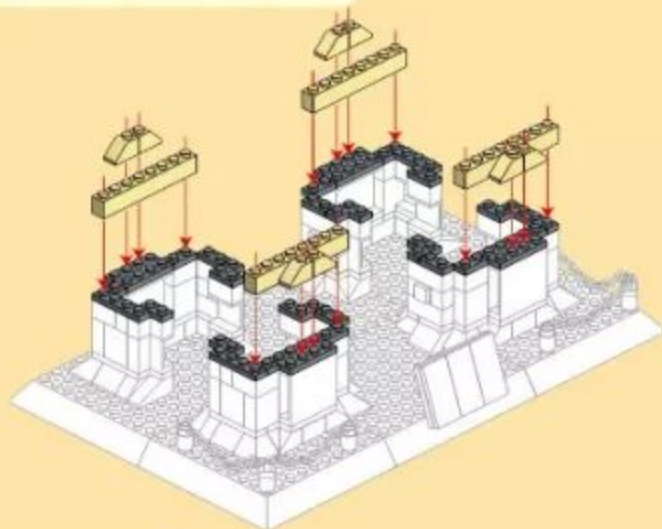
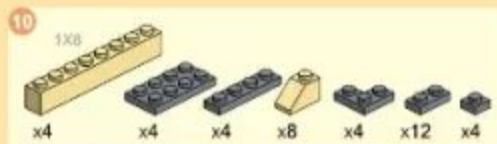
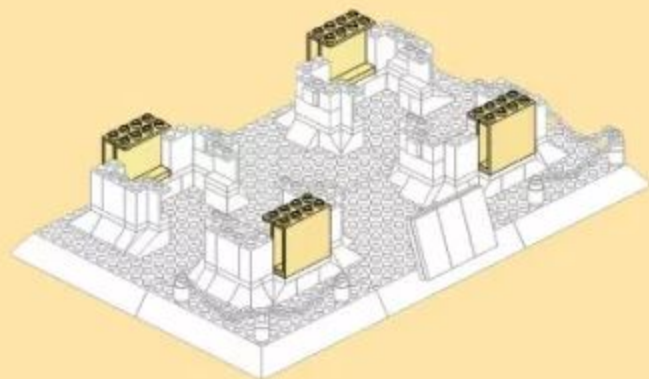
Practical  
Ability

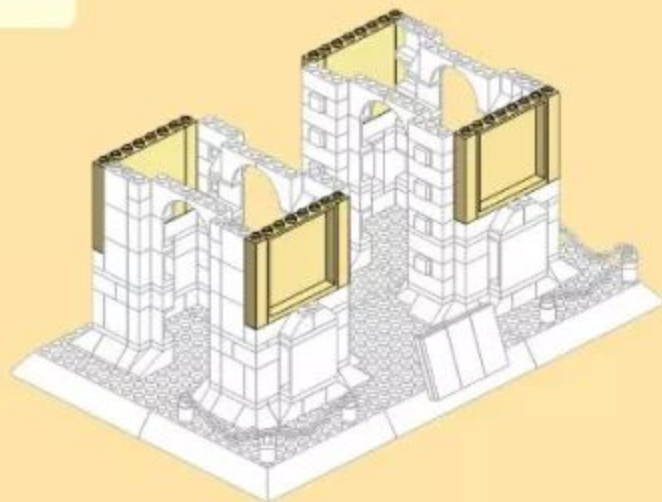
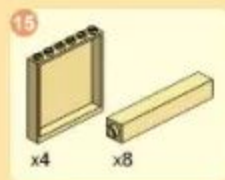
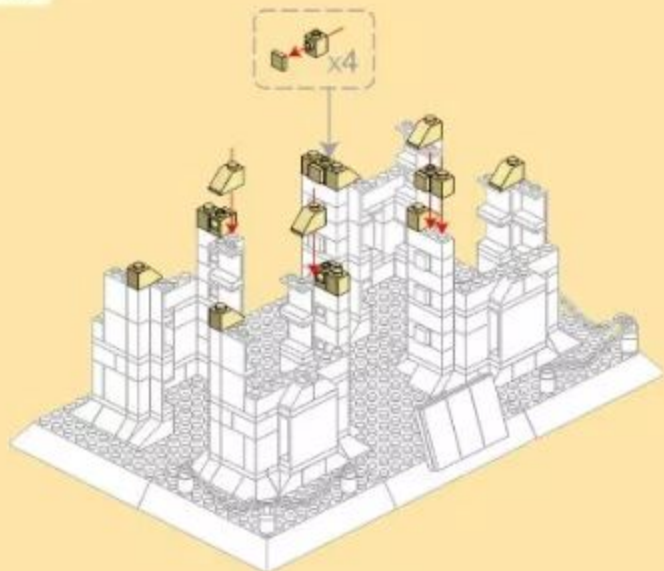
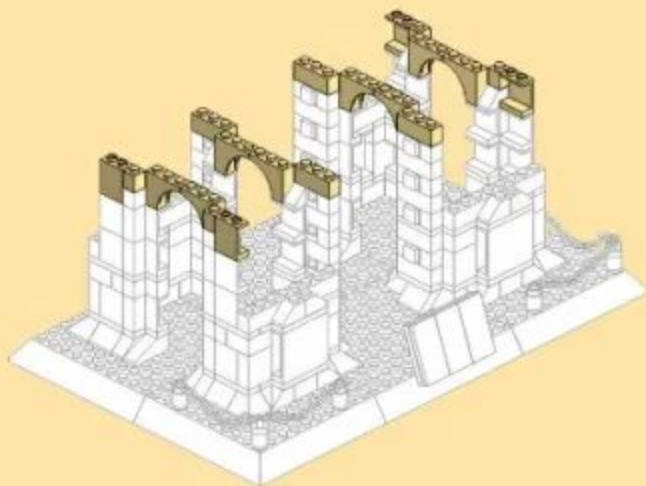
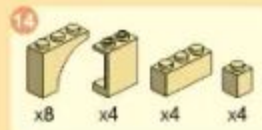
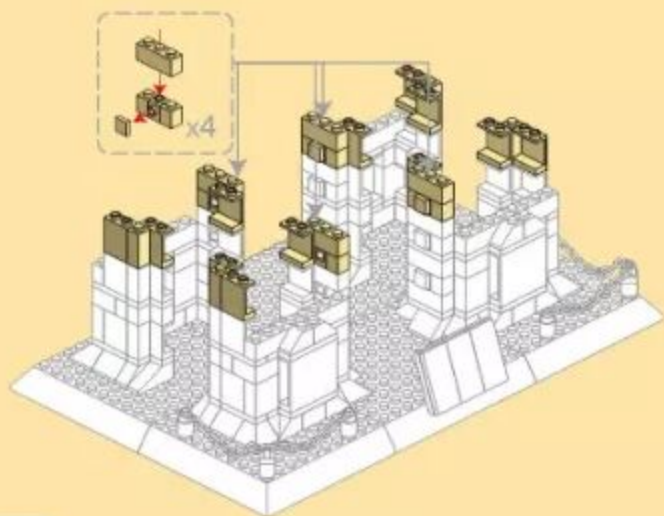


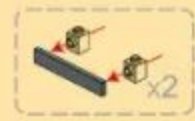
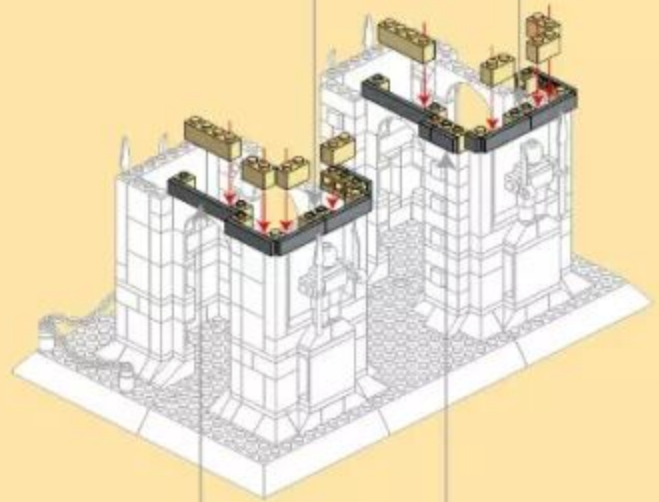
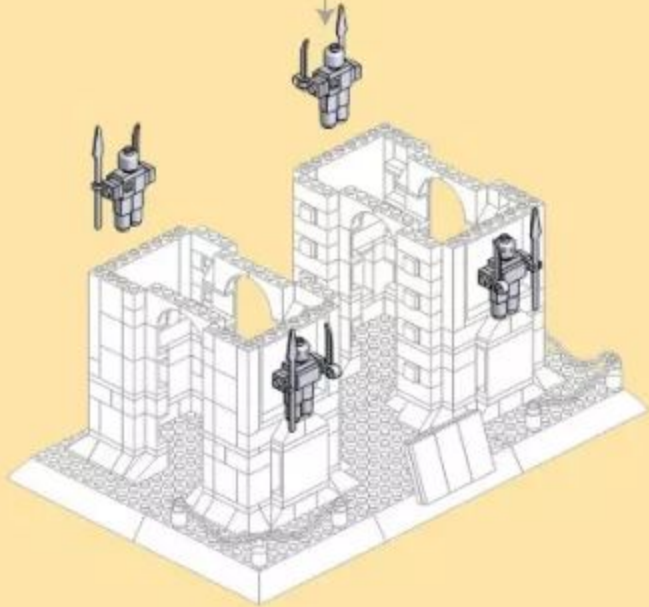
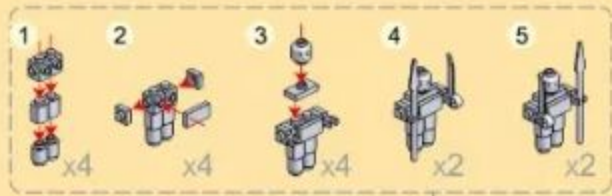
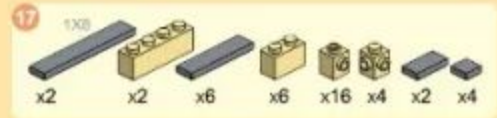
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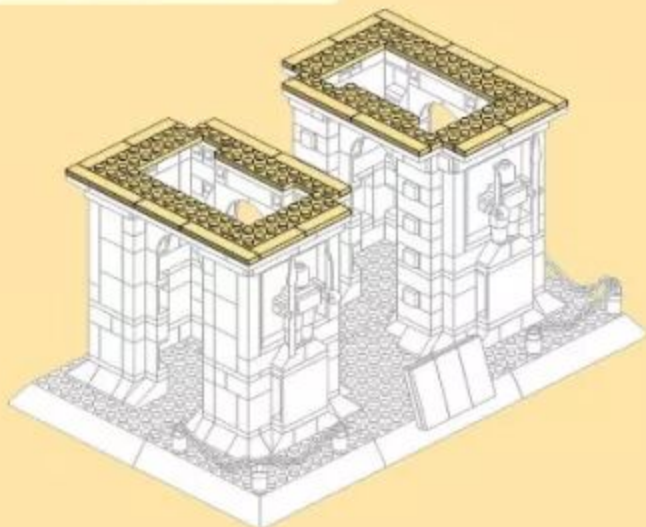
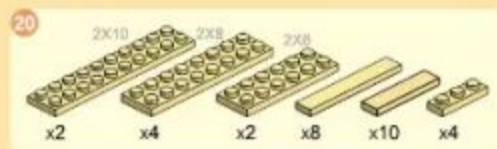
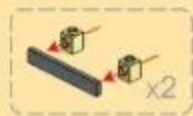
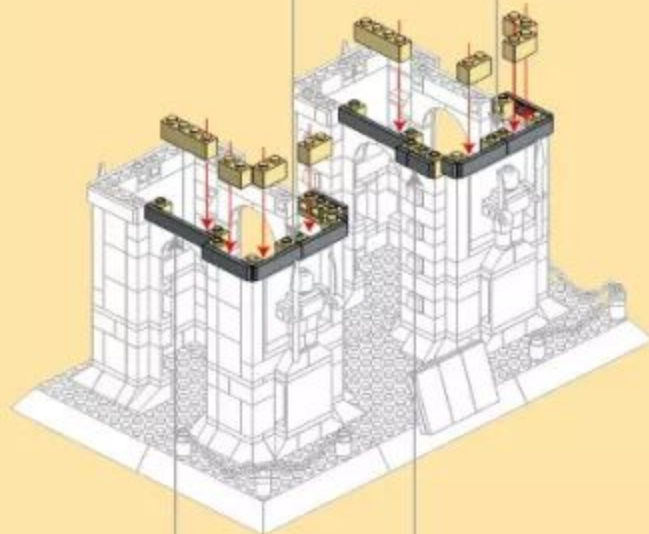
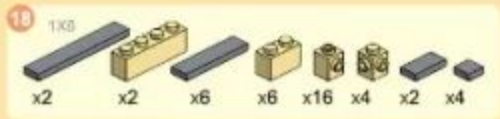


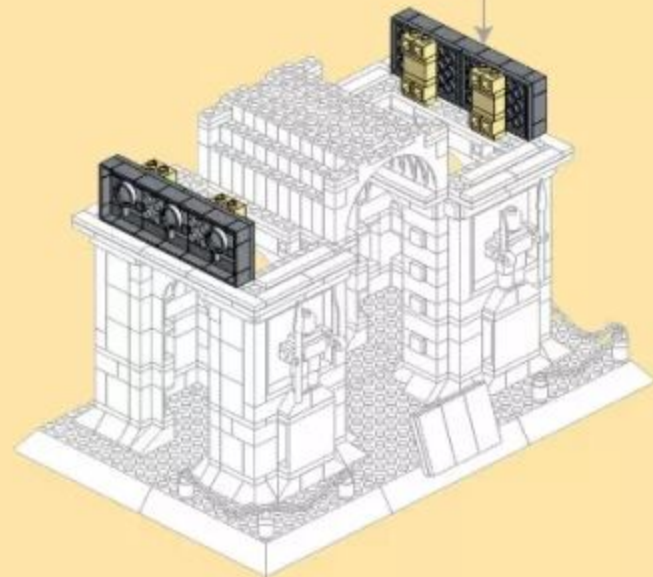
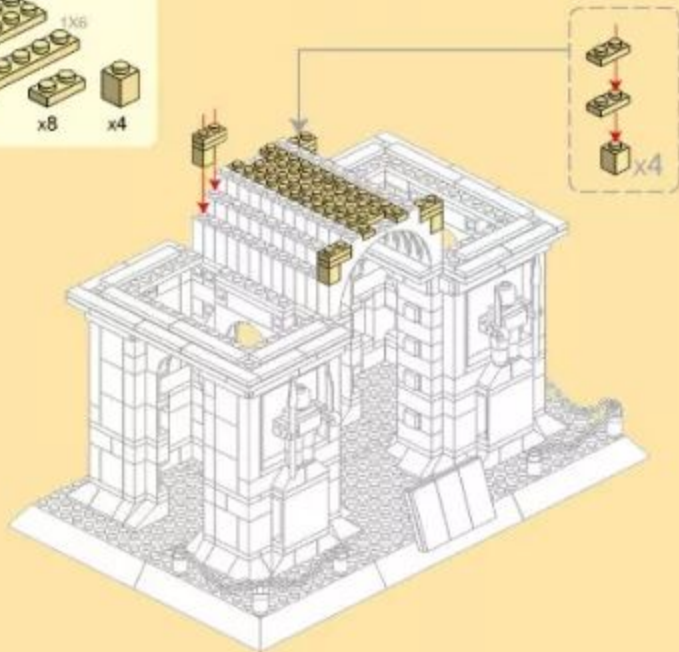
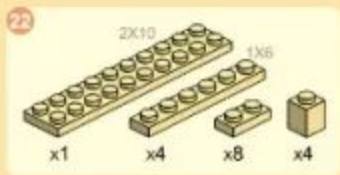
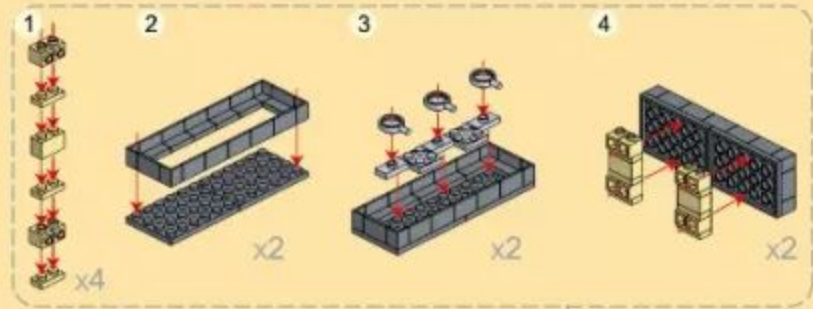
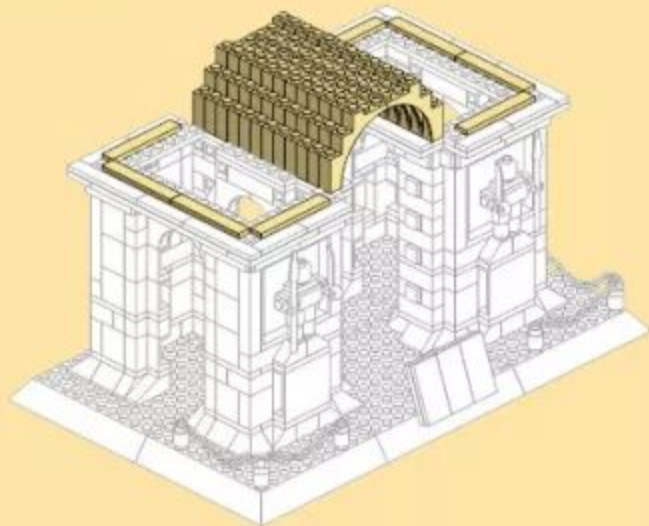


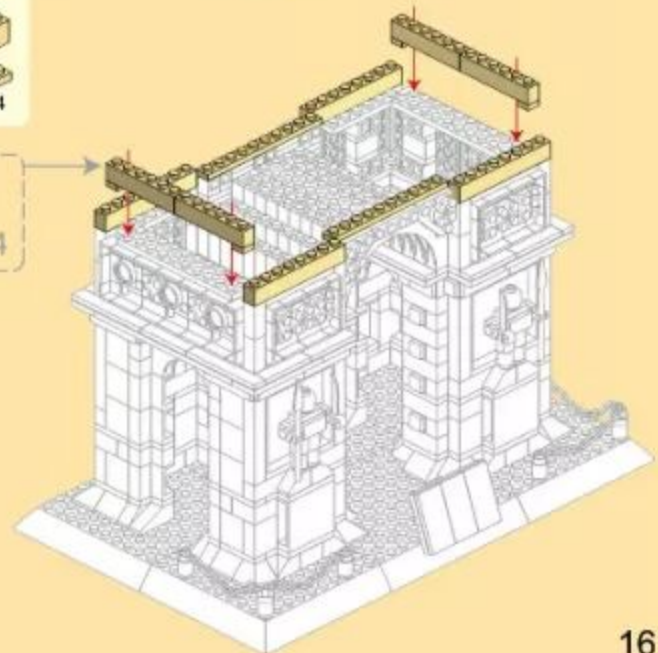
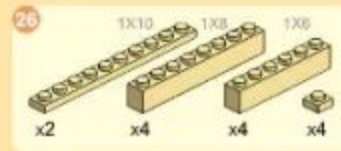
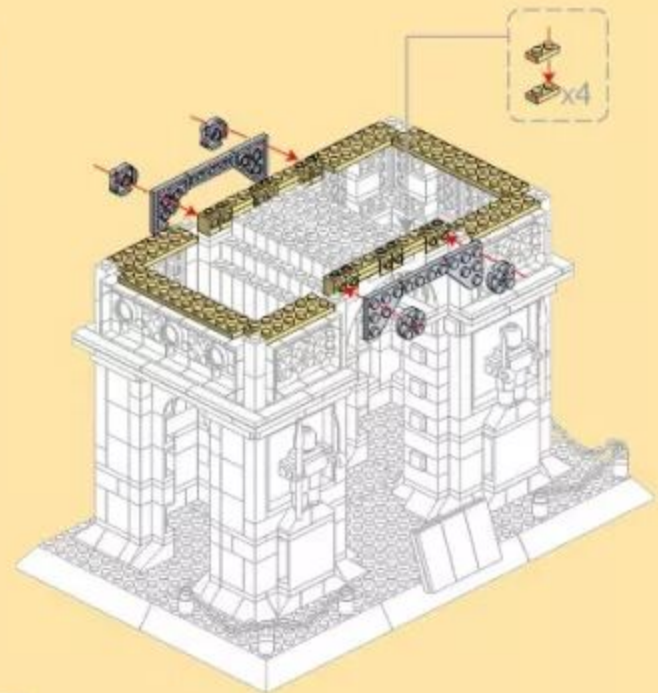
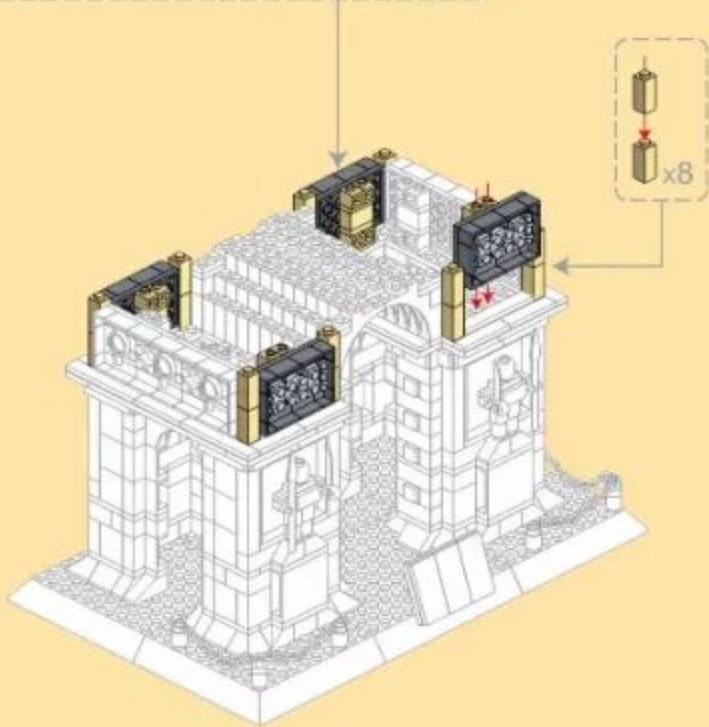
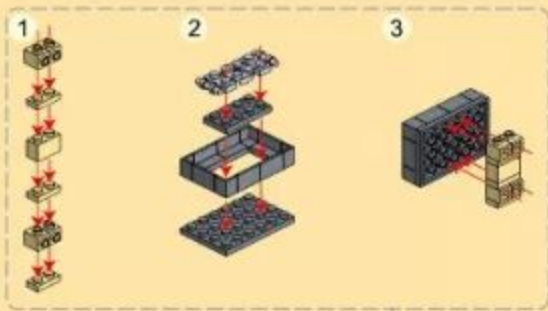


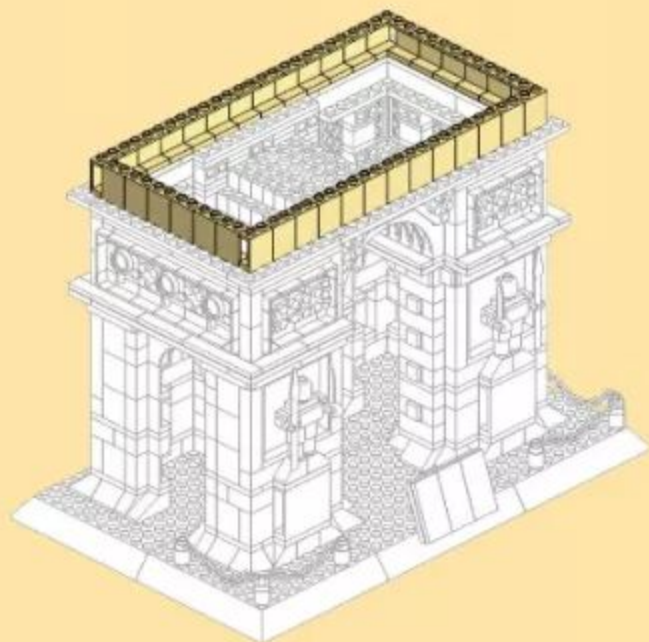
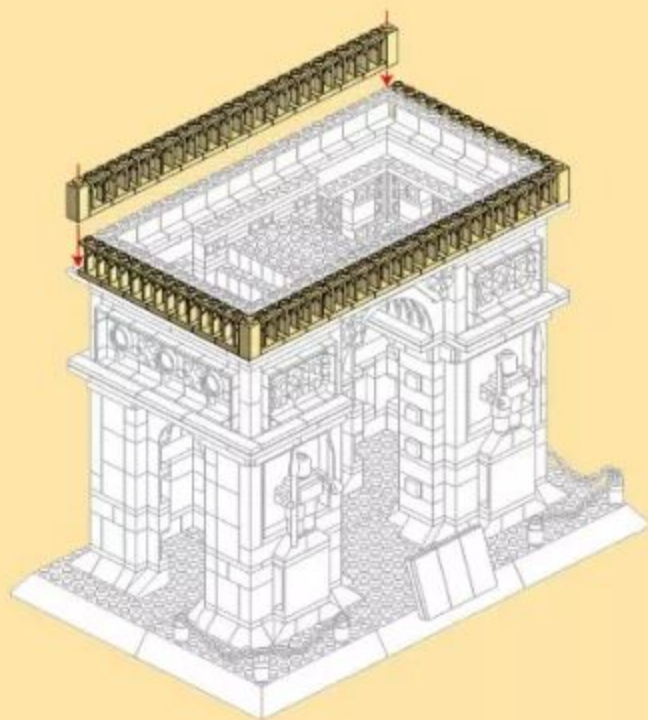




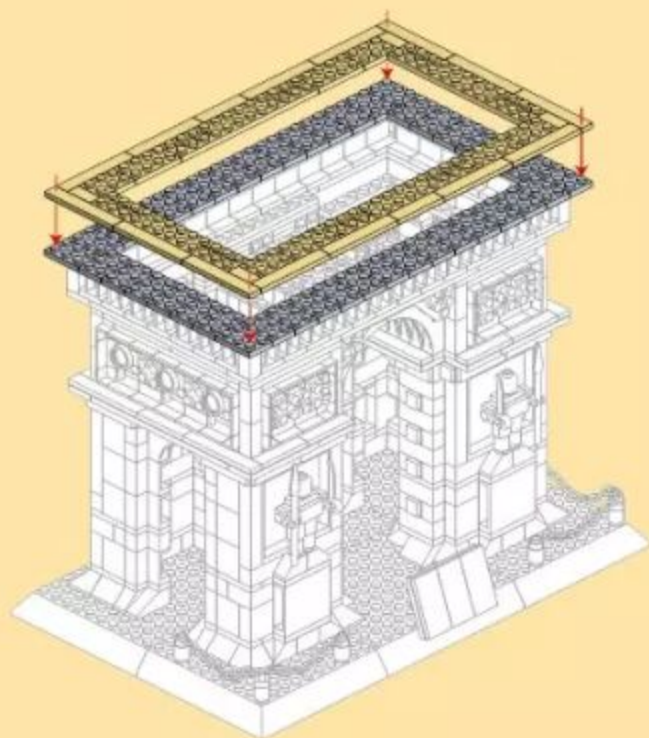
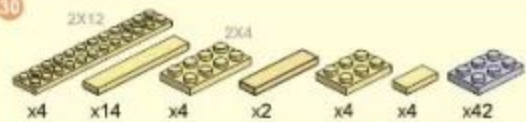




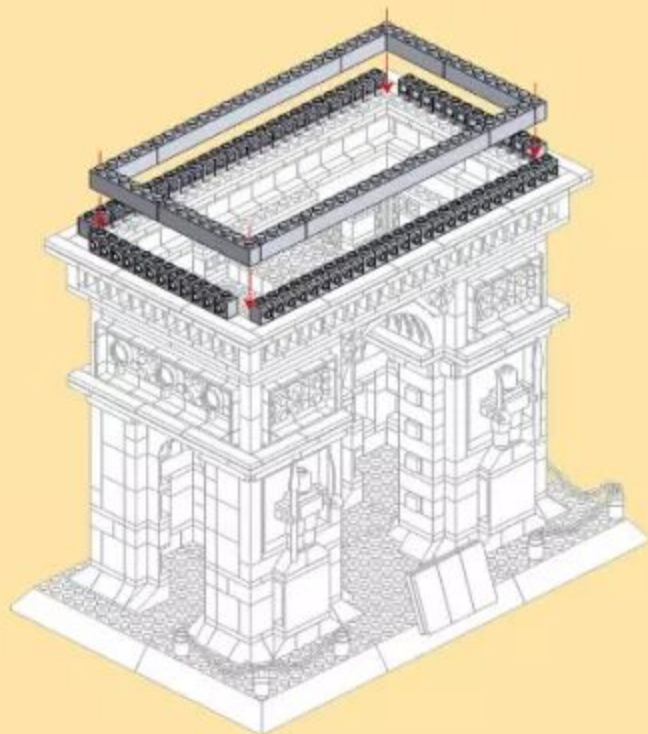
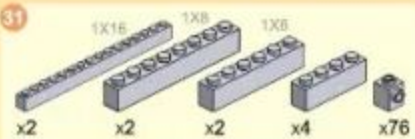




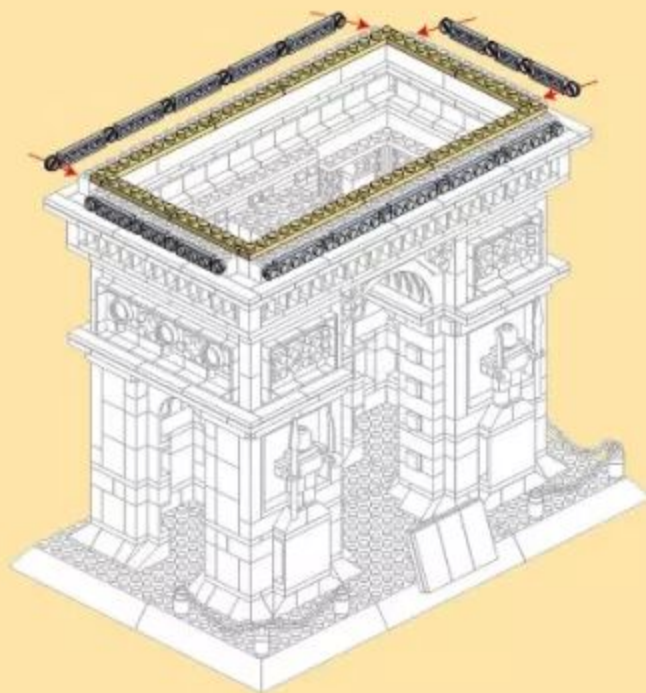
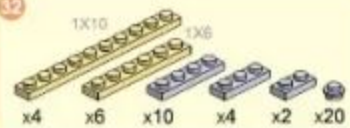
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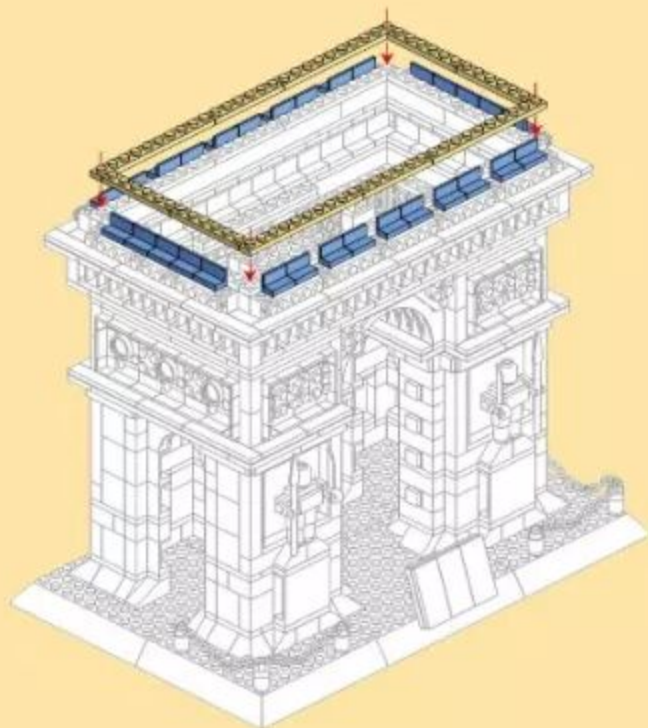


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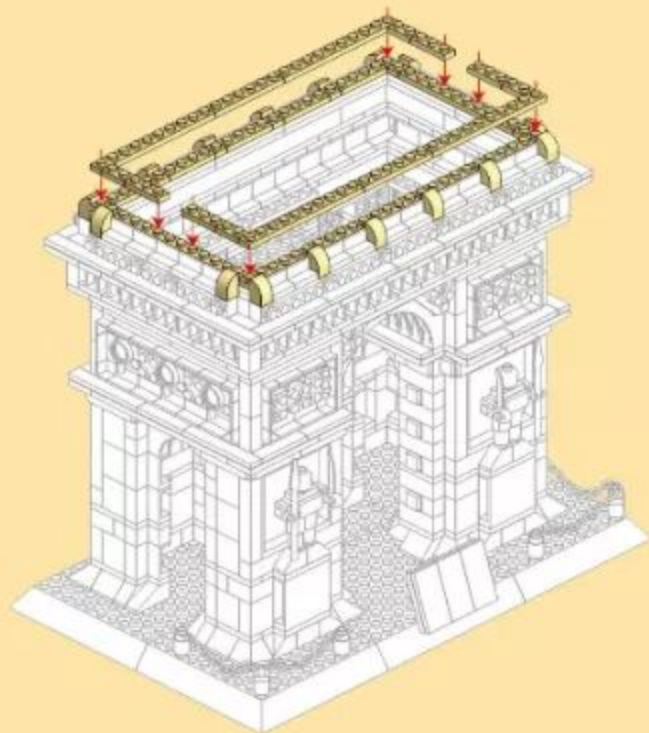
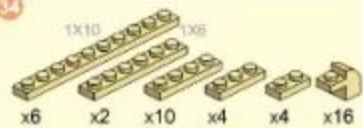
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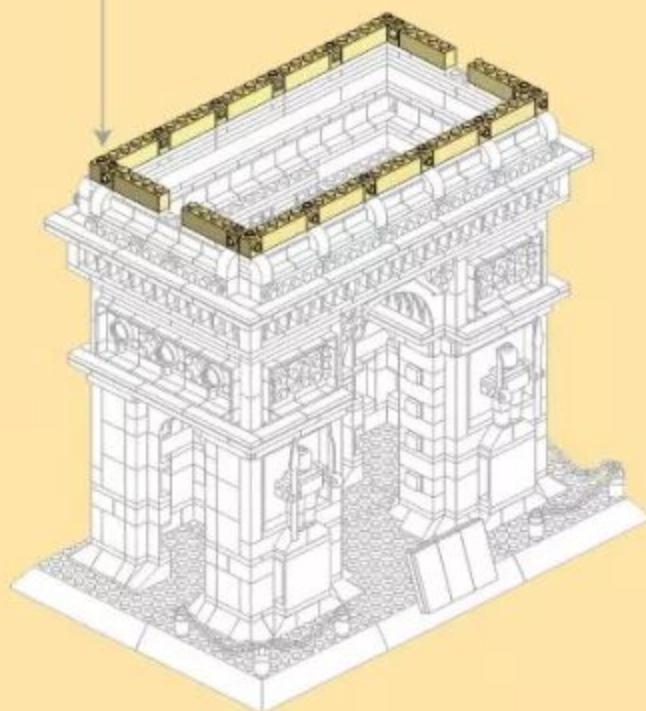


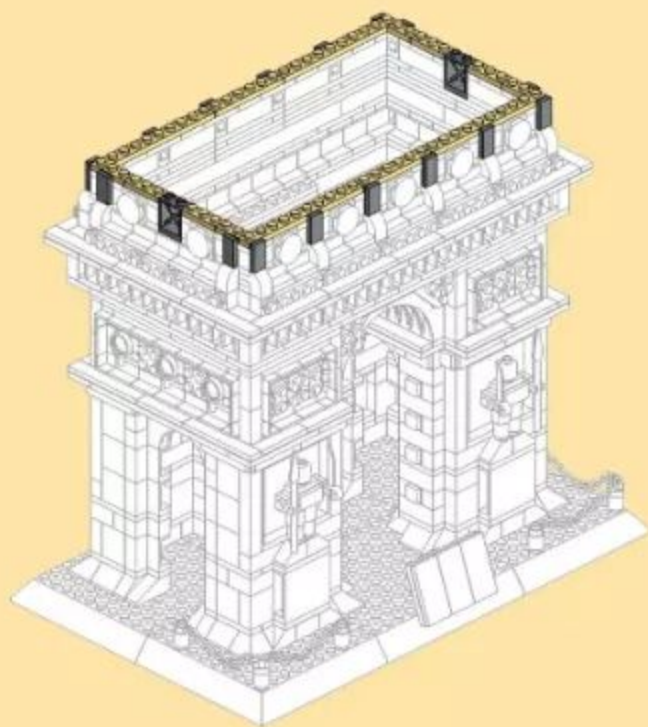
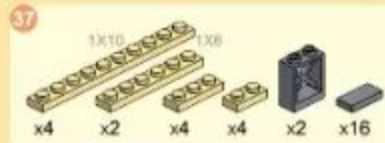
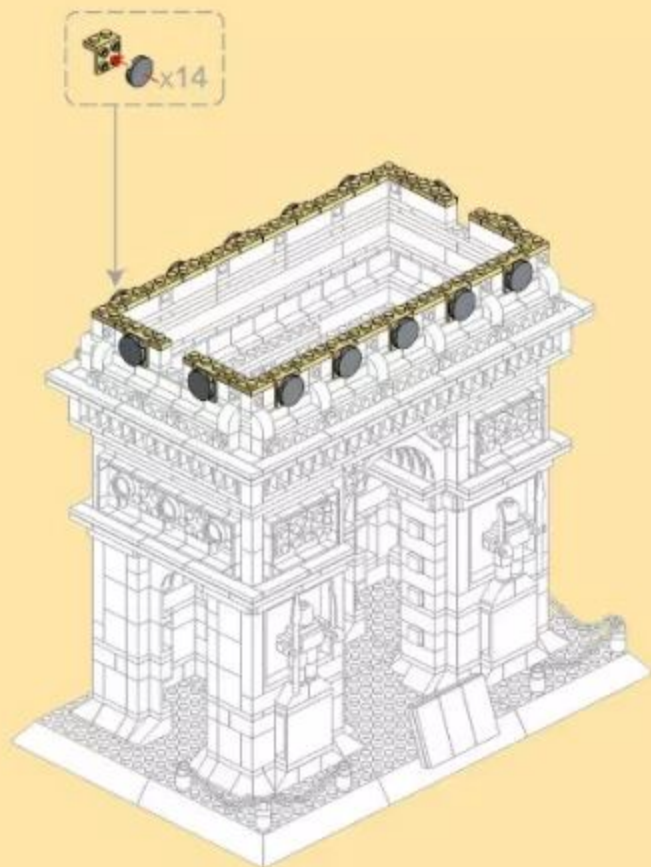
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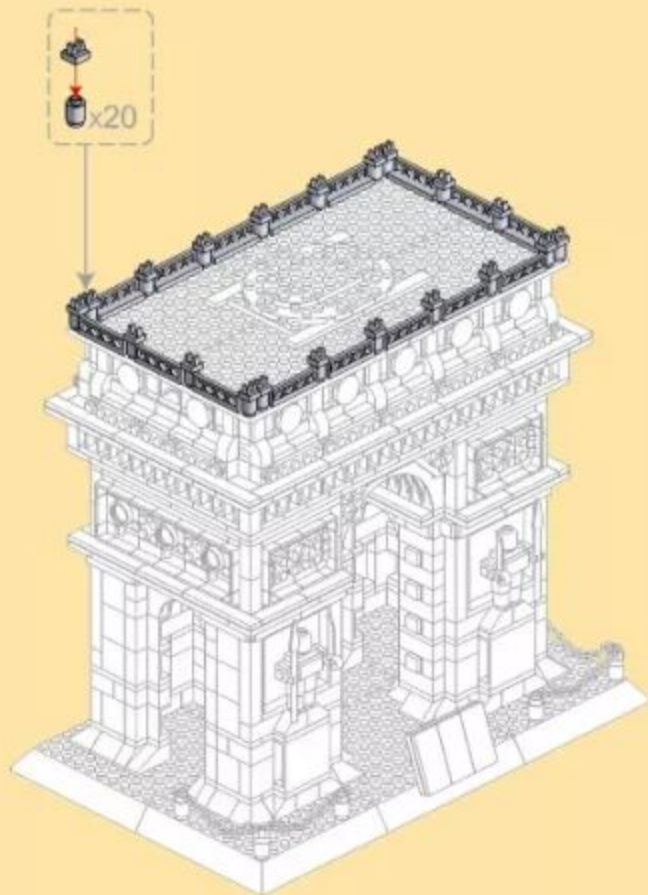
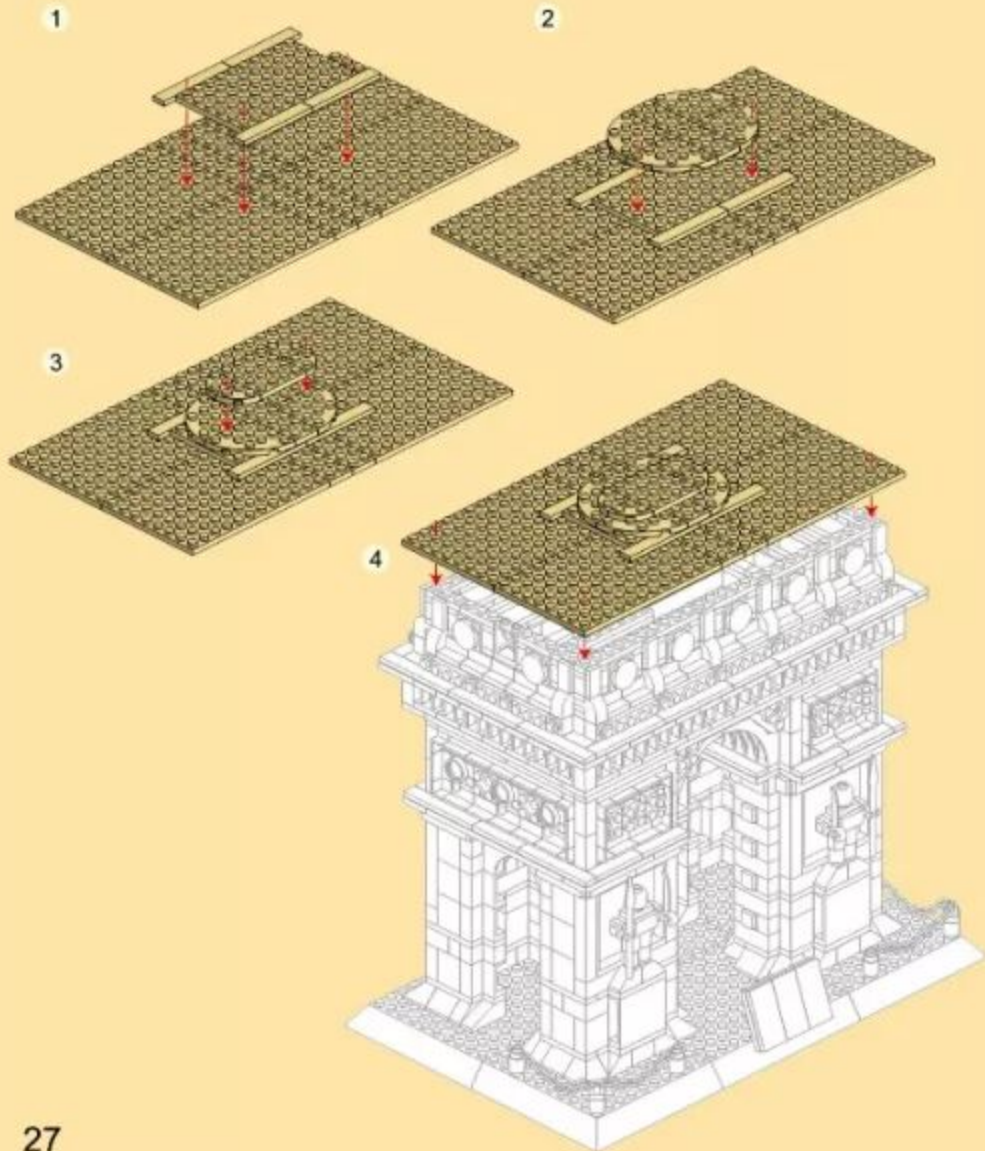
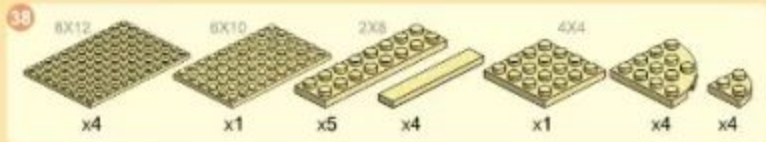
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# THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH OF PARIS

## INTRODUCTION

The Triumphal Arch is one of the most famous monuments in Paris.

The monument stands 50 metres (164 ft) in height, 45 m (148 ft) in wide and 22 m (72 ft) in deep. The large vault is 29.19 m (95.8 ft) high and 14.62 m (48.0 ft) wide. The small vault is 18.68 m (61.3 ft) high and 8.44 m (27.7 ft) wide. Its design was inspired by the Roman Arch of Titus. The astylar design is in the Neoclassical version of ancient Roman architecture. The main sculptures are not integral friezes but are treated as independent trophies applied to the vast ashlar masonry masses, not unlike the gilt-bronze appliqués on Empire furniture. The four sculptural groups at the base of the Arc are The Triumph of 1810, Resistance and Peace and the most renowned of them all, Departure of the Volunteers of 1792 commonly called La Marseillaise (François Rude). The face of the allegorical representation of France calling forth her people on this last was used as the belt buckle for the honorary rank of Marshal of France. Since the fall of Napoleon (1815), the sculpture representing Peace is interpreted as commemorating the Peace of 1815. In the attic above the richly sculptured frieze of soldiers are 30 shields engraved with the names of major French victories in the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars.

