

## 03 Inaugural ceremonies of the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games in the center of Paris, its bridges and monuments.

Breaking codes, revolutionizing the Games and making them accessible to as many people as possible are the challenges facing Paris 2024.

An off stadia opening ceremony. For the first time, the Paris 2024 Summer Olympic Games will bring sport into the city.

PARIS will become the living backdrop for an exceptional moment, a total spectacle featuring the river, bridges, monuments and cultural establishments along the Seine.

The parade will take place on 160 boats dedicated to the national delegations, all equipped with cameras so that television viewers can get up close and personal with the athletes. Sailing from east to west across Paris, the 10,500 athletes will wander through the spaces set aside to showcase their performances over sixteen days.

Starting at Austerlitz and running for six kilometers, the ceremonial route will end in front of the Trocadéro gardens, where the final shows and ceremonial celebrations will take place.

A free ceremony, open to as many people as possible, is a major first. On the upper quays, spectators will enjoy free access. On the lower quays, between the Pont d'Austerlitz and the Pont d'Iéna, spectators will have to pay for tickets. Thanks to these arrangements, more than 300,000 spectators will be invited to the party on the quays and bridges of Paris, five times more than in a stadium in Olympic configuration. The ceremony will also be broadcast throughout the capital on eighty giant screens with sound, allowing the public to enjoy the magical atmosphere of this extraordinary spectacle.

The Paris 2024 celebration will be the largest opening ceremony for the Olympic and Paralympic Games in the world.

The athletes are at the heart of the show. From introduction and throughout the ceremony, they will mingle with the artistic performances directed by Thomas Joly and the music by Victor Masne.

The river show follows the course of the Seine (delimited by the more embossed quays).

From east to west, over six kilometers, the route is marked by dotted lines in the middle of the river, starting from the Pont d'Austerlitz (large arrow above the lower right-hand corner of the board), in front of the Jardin des Plantes.

It sails between the two islands of Paris, south of Ile Saint Louis and north of Ile de la Cité. It passes under eight to ten bridges and footbridges. These provide the backdrop for shows along the way.

Aboard their boats, the athletes will see some of the official sites of the Games, such as the Place de la Concorde, the Esplanade des Invalides, the Grand Palais, then the Pont d'Iéna, where this inaugural walk ends in front of the Trocadéro and its official stand, in a grand finale.

The inauguration can be defined as a series of recurring sequences: speeches by the presidents of the Games organizing committee, a speech by the International Olympic Committee inviting the President of the French Republic to "declare the opening" of the Paris 2024 Games.

This is followed by the parade of nations, led by their flag bearers, preceded by Greece and ending with France.

Finally, there is the spectacular lighting of the great flame in the cauldron by the last torchbearer, and the solemn taking of the Olympic oath.

At Olympia, during the ancient Games, the athletes took an oath before the statue of Zeus, to affirm their loyalty to the rules and act in a spirit of chivalry.

In 1920, at the Antwerp Olympic Games, a Belgian athlete reformulated this Olympic oath of loyalty and honor, on behalf of everyone, by flying his country's flag

Since 1972, an oath of impartiality for judges and referees has complemented this commitment to respect and equality in the evaluation and judging of competitions.

These oaths read as follows:

"On behalf of all competitors: I promise that we will take part in these Olympic Games respecting and following the rules that govern them, committing ourselves to a sport free of doping and drugs, in a spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams."

Then a judge in turn takes the following oath:

"On behalf of all the judges and officials, I promise that we will carry out our duties during these Olympic Games, impartially, respecting and following the rules that govern them, in a spirit of sportsmanship."

After the events, a Closing Ceremony forges an indelible memory of these 2024 Games. The Olympic closing celebration is also marked by fraternity and solemnity. In the heart of the Stade de France, athletes from all over the world represent their countries one last time. With emotion, their eyes riveted to the flame, they march past as they close the Olympic book of Paris 2024.

The presentation of flags and athletes, medal ceremonies, speeches and the extinguishing of the Olympic flame are all key moments. The Olympic flag will then be handed over by the Mayor of Paris, Anne HIDALGO, to the Mayor of Los Angeles, the host city of the next Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2028.

Bridge and monument markers

This map of the center of Paris includes bridges and several emblematic monuments whose facades, in the form of thumbnails, are positioned in their geographical area.

At bottom right, from the wide arrow indicating the direction of the Seine's flow, the Île Saint-Louis is linked to the left bank by the southern deck of the Pont Sully, then the Pont de la Tournelle.

The right bank is linked by the northern deck of the Sully bridge, then by the Marie and Louis Philippe bridges.

The Île Saint-Louis and the Île de la Cité are linked by the Pont Saint-Louis, which leads to the chevet of Notre-Dame cathedral, shown in a plan view from above. Its facade in elevation is shown on the left bank.

On the left bank, the Archevêché bridge, the Au Double bridge, the Monseigneur Lustiger bridge (formerly known as the Petit Pont), the Saint-Michel bridge and the Pont Neuf south bridge deck follow.

On the right bank, the Arcole bridges face the transept of Notre-Dame cathedral and its north tower, the Au Change bridge and then the north deck of the Pont Neuf.

Then there are the bridges linking the two banks of the Seine, such as the Pont des Arts, Pont du Carrousel, Pont Royal, Pont Léopold Sédar-Senghor, Pont de La Concorde, Pont Alexandre III, Pont des Invalides, Pont de l'Alma and Pont d'Iéna.

The small-scale monuments that line this route along the Seine from the start at Austerlitz level are:

On the right bank, the façade of the Hôtel-de-Ville building, overlooking the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. Built on this square in 1357, it was burnt down during the revolt of 1871 and rebuilt in neo-Gothic style in 1882.

In the background, the Centre National Georges Pompidou d'Art moderne et de Culture, inaugurated in 1977, displays its escalator with landings anchored to its rectangular façade.

Facing the Pont des Arts and Pont Neuf bridges is the triangle of one of the glass and metal faces of the Louvre Pyramid. It is in the middle of the Cour Napoléon of the Louvre Museum.

Near the Pont de la Concorde, the obelisk comes from the temple of Amon in Luxor, Egypt. Standing 37 m high, it was erected in 1836 in the middle of the Place de la Concorde, marking the centre of an immense sundial.

Facing the Invalides and Alma bridges, the Grand Palais features multiple colonnades and a large glass roof. It was built for the 1900 Universal Exhibition, and its 77,000 m<sup>2</sup> of space is constantly used for exhibitions, art and science. The western part is dedicated to the Palais de la Découverte.

Opposite the Pont d'Iéna, seen from above, the Trocadéro was rebuilt for the 1937 Universal Exhibition. Its plan forms an open arch arranged in two curved wings, separated by a forecourt. The staircase in the center serves the slope of the garden and creates a magnificent perspective looking down towards the Seine, highlighting the Champ de Mars and the Eiffel Tower. The Trocadéro incorporates the Théâtre National de Chaillot, the Cité de l'Architecture, the Musée de l'Homme and the Musée de la Marine.

Still on the right bank, to the north, at the top of the page, to the right of the number 3, you will find the façade of the Arc de Triomphe. Completed in 1836 in the neo-classical style, it stands on the axis of the famous avenue des Champs Élysées, which joins the Place de la Concorde and its obelisk. Beneath the Arc de Triomphe is the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, whose flame is rekindled every evening at 6.30pm in memory of all those who fought in the Great War of 1914-1918.

The sculpted groups that adorn the pedestals, or pillar walls that surround the monument's four large semi-circular entrances, are masterpieces of universal significance, created in 1836. They evoke national events.

Facing the Avenue des Champs Élysées, the sculptor François Rude created *Le départ des volontaires*. A romantic allegory of the struggle of a people to defend what belongs to them, their territory. In response, on the other pillar, stands *Le Triomphe de l'expansion de l'empire de Napoléon Ier*, in 1810, created by Jean-Pierre Cortot. Facing the Avenue de la Grande-Armée, Antoine Étex's high relief symbolizes the nation's resistance in 1814 to the invasion of foreign forces united against Napoleon. The second sculpture by Antoine Étex, *the relief of La Paix*, is the logical continuation of the group of *La Résistance*, on the fourth pillar. After the Treaty of Paris in 1815, peace returned to France, where all the fundamental activities of a prosperous nation were finally reunited.

To the right of the summit of the Luxor Obelisk, the Greek-style church of the Madeleine features columns topped by a triangular pediment. It was built in 1842. From the top of the church steps, you can enjoy one of the most famous views in Paris: between the Rue Royale, the Place de la Concorde and the Palais Bourbon, home of the National Assembly, which itself has a peristyle of twelve columns, a mirror effect is created, in symmetry with the Madeleine.

Further north, on the edge of the boulevard, stands the Palais de l'Opéra Garnier, the national theatre and academy of music, choreography and lyric poetry. Architect Charles Garnier completed the building in 1875. The imposing façade is topped by a recessed copper-clad dome. Four famous sculpted groups decorate the façade: *L'Harmonie*, by François Jouffroy, *La Danse*, by Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux, *La Musique instrumentale*, by Eugène Guillaume and *Le Drame lyrique* by Jean-Joseph Perraud, decorate the façade.

On the left bank, below the Île de la Cité, you can see the façade of Notre-Dame, then, further to the left, that of the Institut de France.

Home to the five French Academies, this building, erected in 1688, is remarkable for its elegant cupola. It houses the work of the immortals as well as two libraries, including *the Mazarine*.

Further to the left, the esplanade des Invalides comprises a group of military buildings completed in the early 18th century, housing the Musée de l'Armée, the Musée des Plans et Reliefs with models of Vauban's fortifications, the Musée des Compagnons de la Libération, a hospital and various institutions.

The 107 m high façade is crowned by a majestic golden dome. Originally a royal church, it is now a necropolis containing Napoleon's tomb. It represents a Greek cross, one branch of which is separated by a glass wall from the cathedral of Saint-Louis des Invalides.

The Esplanade adjoining Place des Invalides is a vast green space in Paris that extends the urban axis from Pont Alexandre III to the Grand and Petit Palais on the right bank of the Seine. The bridge is adorned with gilded horses and distinctive three-lantern lampposts.

Just off the Pont d'Iéna, the Champ de Mars is a slightly textured rectangle covering 24.5 hectares, one of the largest green spaces in Paris. Planted with many trees, this open park is accessible day and night. On the Seine side of the park stands the iconic Eiffel Tower, facing the Trocadero. In this image, you can see the Tower in place of its summit.

Its height of 324.75 m is enhanced by a 6-metre antenna to broadcast ultra-high frequency digital terrestrial television.

Pier markers. The more raised lines on both banks of the Seine are marked with slight notches. These mark the names of the quays.

On the left bank, starting at the Pont de Sully and running from east to west at the level of Ile Saint-Louis, the quays are de la Tournelle, de Béthune, de l'Île de la Cité, de Montebello and de Saint-Michel, Conti, des Arts, Malaquais, Voltaire, d'Orsay, Jacques Chirac, Branly and Port de Suffren.

On the right bank, from east to west, the Hôtel-de-Ville quays follow, then from the Sully bridge, at the level of the Île Saint-Louis, the Anjou and Bourbon quays, at the level of the Île de la Cité, the Rives de Seine Park of quays reallocated to pedestrians over 8 hectares follows. This is followed by sports and social facilities, leisure facilities and green areas, then the Quai de La mégisserie, Quai du Louvre, François Mitterrand, Aimé Césaire, des Tuileries, Georges Pompidou, then the Avenue de New-York and the Port de Grenelle, further west beyond the Pont d'Iéna.

Street markings. The streets are partly hidden by the monument labels.

Left bank from east to west: To the right of the Pont Sully, the Quai Saint-Bernard is an extension of the Boulevard Saint-Germain, which runs from east to west as far as the Pont de la Concorde. Below the Île de la Cité, the boulevard Saint-Germain crosses the rue des Fossés Saint-Bernard and the rue Saint-Jacques. Beyond the offset façade of Notre-Dame Cathedral. Then the boulevards Saint-Michel and Raspail. Then the boulevard des Invalides, the avenues de Breteuil and de Ségur at an angle, avenue de La Motte-Piquet which frames the Champ-de-Mars to the south-east, avenue de Suffren to the south-west, quai Branly to the north-west and avenue de la Bourdonnais to the north-east. From the corner where the avenues de la Motte-Piquet and de la Bourdonnais meet, rue Bosquet runs along the right-hand side of the triangle as far as the Pont des Invalides, avenue Rapp joins avenue de la Bourdonnais at an angle to the Pont des Invalides and rue Saint-Dominique runs eastwards between avenue de la Bourdonnais and boulevard Saint-Germain. The Boulevard Desaix to the west of the Champ-de-Mars runs south-west as far as the corner of the plate.

On the right bank, at the level of the Ile de la Cité, the Boulevard Sébastopol heads north, crossing the Rue de Rivoli, which continues as far as the Place de la Concorde, then further north and to the right the Rue de Rambuteau and the Rue Réaumur.

Rue de l'Opéra runs vertically between the tip of the Louvre Pyramid and the façade of the Opéra Garnier. To the east, it meets the rue du Quatre septembre, an extension of the rue Réaumur, above which is the rue des Capucines, which continues south-eastwards past the church of La Madeleine, then the bd Haussmann, and the rues La Fayette and Auber, which continue westwards.

Rue de La Paix can be seen from the lower left-hand corner of the Opéra Garnier, between Rue de l'Opéra and Rue des Capucines.

Below the left-hand corner of La Madeleine, rue Saint-Honoré joins the Louvre Pyramid, and from the right-hand corner, rue des Petits-Champs leads to the Centre Georges Pompidou.

To the west, beyond the Rue de Rivoli and the Place de la Concorde, which can be seen from the Obelisk, the two-kilometer-long Avenue des Champs Élysées joins the Place Charles-de-Gaulle-Étoile and the Arc-de-Triomphe, located in the center.

Above the Champs-Élysées, avenue de Friedland joins rue Saint-Honoré and avenue Hoche reaches the tip of the obelisk.

Boulevard Haussmann runs along the north-east of the board towards the Europe and Saint-Lazare districts.

From the Place Charles de Gaulle-Étoile, on the western edge of the map, the Avenue Kléber joins the Avenue du Président Wilson, the Avenue d'Iéna from the Place de l'Étoile reaches the Pont d'Iéna, the Avenue Winston Churchill links the Pont Alexandre Trois to the Champs-Élysées roundabout, marked by a notch above the Grand Palais.