



Museum - Paris
FRANCE



THE **TINY** GUIDE TO EXPLORE

LE LOUVRE

WITH YOUR FAMILY

HERE ARE SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

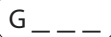
BEFORE YOU START

THE GOAL IS TO HAVE FUN WITH YOUR FAMILY

Each course consists of several stops. To facilitate navigating through the guide, each stop has its own page broken down into three to four parts:



A meeting place with a map to help you to get there. No matter what happens, I promise, you will reach your destination!



A game to have fun while giving you an opportunity to explore the city and discover some of its characteristics.



Did you know? An educational experience for the entire family! Each stop will be an opportunity to learn more about the city, its history, architecture and lifestyle (food trucks, sports, subway, ...).



The fun fact is a way to learn something anecdotal or to benefit from additional visual support. It can come with a QR code** allowing you to watch a video, for example.



Family selfie = photo competition. For each tour, you can participate in a photo challenge. It's an opportunity to take a family selfie in a typical location while creating a souvenir of this outing together. Moreover, it is the opportunity to participate in a contest. To participate, go to www.family-way.com.



Riddle Each tour ends with a riddle to solve and the opportunity to win a reward. Throughout the different stages, your answers will provide you letters that will help you solve the final riddle. The objective is to solve it as a family. Once you have found it, go to www.family-way.com to check your answer and collect your reward.



PUBLIC
RESTROOMS



WHERE TO EAT



COFFEE &
TREATS



TO DISCOVER



SHOPPING



STARTING POINT



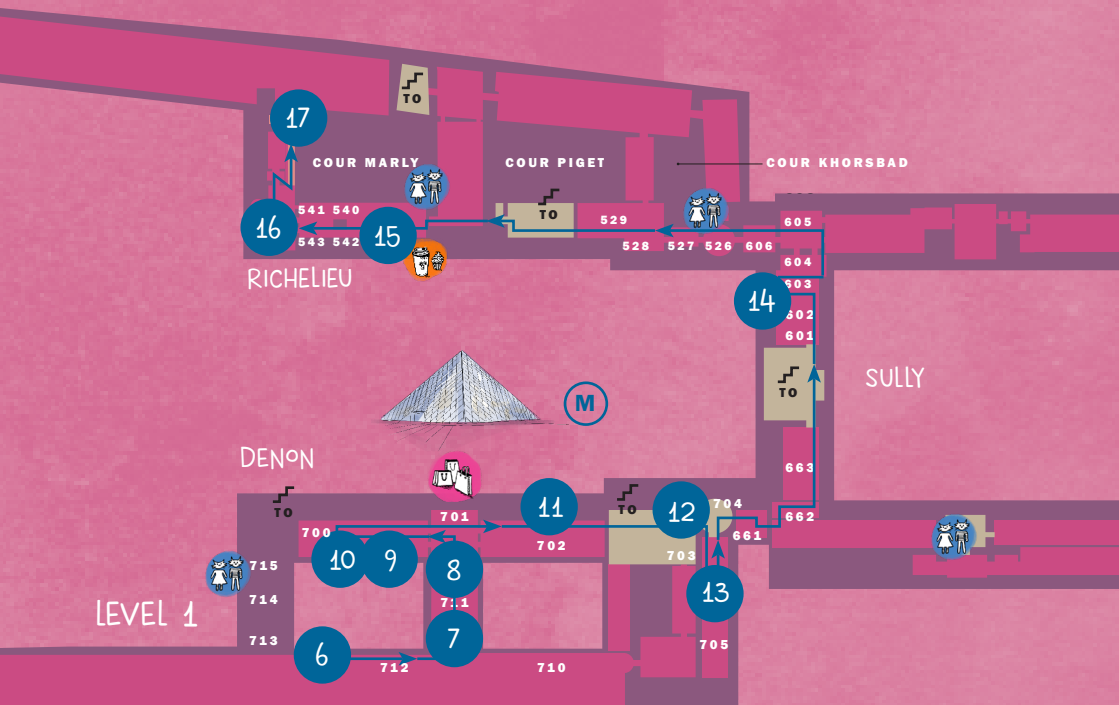
ITINERARY



POINT OF INTERESTS



SUBWAY





WELCOME TO LE LOUVRE MASTERPIECES TOUR

THIS TOUR IS DESIGNED TO INTRODUCE YOU TO THE MASTERPIECES OF THE LOUVRE. YOU WILL BE ABLE TO SEE THE MONA LISA PAINTING, THE VENUS DE MILO STATUE, AS WELL AS THE TIARA DIadem OF THE DUCHESS OF ANGOULEME. YOU WILL DISCOVER WHAT MAKES THESE ARTWORKS EXCEPTIONAL. WHY DOES THE PUBLIC RUSH TO SEE THE MONA LISA OR THE VENUS DE MILO? BY SHEDDING LIGHT ON THE CONTEXT OF THEIR CREATION, YOU WILL BETTER UNDERSTAND THE FASCINATION THEY STILL EXERT TODAY.

BUT THROUGH THIS ITINERARY, YOU WILL ALSO DISCOVER THE HISTORY OF THIS MONUMENT WHICH WAS SUCCESSIVELY A FORTRESS, A ROYAL PALACE AND A MUSEUM.

AS YOU PASS THROUGH THE PYRAMID, THE GREAT GALLERY APPELÉE "LA GRANDE GALERIE", THE CARYATID ROOM APPELÉE "LA SALLE DES CARIATIDES", AND THE SUMPTUOUS NAPOLEON III APARTMENTS, YOU WILL DISCOVER NOT ONLY WHO OCCUPIED THE LOUVRE BUT ALSO HOW THESE EXCEPTIONAL PLACES CAME TO BE.

ROUTE :
LE LOUVRE
DISCOVERY

DURATION :
APPROX. 2.5H

**WEATHER
CONDITIONS :**
EXCLUSIVELY
INSIDE

**ADDITIONAL
SUGGESTED
ADDRESSES :**



DID YOU KNOW

Created in 1190 by King Philip Augustus, the Louvre was originally a fortress designed to protect the city of Paris from an English invasion and to safeguard the treasures and archives of the kingdom. But over its 800-year history, the Louvre has undergone many changes, in terms of function, size, architecture, or occupants.



TO BEGIN THIS TOUR, ONCE UNDER THE PYRAMID, USE THE SULLY ENTRANCE. GO STRAIGHT AHEAD TO ENTER THE CLOCK PAVILION, ON THE SAME LEVEL. AT THE END OF THE ROOM, TAKE THE PASSAGE ON YOUR LEFT. ENTER AND CONTINUE FORWARD TO DISCOVER THE REMAINS OF A CASTLE, THE FIRST FUNCTION OF THE LOUVRE.

Stop at the site of the second tower, shortly after passing the pier of the draw-bridge (one of the supports that served as a pillar for the drawbridge or moveable bridge).

You are in the former moat of the castle.

If you were in the 12th century, where exactly would you be?

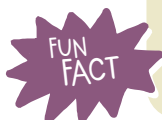
To help you find the answer, search and find the common point between these illustrations.



in the _ _ _ _ _

Look at the walls of the fortress. There are several markings on them, including hearts.

These are not marks made by disrespectful visitors, but marks made by the stonemasons so that their work would be accounted for.





**MEET
UP**

CONTINUE YOUR WAY THROUGH THE MOAT. THEN USE THE STAIRS IN FRONT OF YOU TO REACH THE FIRST MASTERPIECE OF THE MUSEUM: THE GREAT SPHINX OF TANIS (ROOM 338).

This work, made of pink granite marks the entrance to the Department of Egyptian Antiquities, which contains more than 6,000 artworks and covers nearly 5,000 years of Egyptian history.

Thus, the Sphinx, which is dated approximately 2,600 BC, is exceptional for its age. It's a hybrid creature consisting of a lion's body and a man's head, representing the Pharaoh (the ruler), the Sphinx served as a guardian at the entrance to/of the temples. The statues placed in front of the sacred places were in charge of watching the necropolises (monuments intended to accommodate the tombs) of the pharaohs.

The Egyptians believed in immortality, in eternal life. It was therefore important for them to prepare well for the afterlife, so that they could live there in peace. Find the odd one out:



ENTER THE LETTER
CORRESPONDING TO
THE ANSWER HERE

DID YOU ? KNOW

The Louvre holds one of the finest Egyptian collections in the world. This collection was initiated by Champollion, who was appointed curator of the entire Egyptian section after having convinced King Charles X to acquire new collections for the Louvre. It should be noted that this Egyptian civilization could not be the subject of precise studies until 1822, when this French linguist succeeded in deciphering hieroglyphs.



HEAD TO THE RIGHT. GO TO THE UPPER FLOOR USING THE STAIRS IN FRONT OF YOU. YOU WILL ARRIVE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF GREEK, ETRUSCAN AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. GO TO THE LEFT AND THEN TO THE VERY END OF THIS ROOM.

DID YOU KNOW?

Aphrodite (Venus), goddess of love whose primary attribute is the body, is often represented naked, since the "Aphrodite of Knidos" by Praxiteles (work visible in room 344). But Aphrodite can be represented with certain objects such as the apple, to remind us of the legend of the golden apple at the origin of the Trojan War or the shell, representing her birth. In any case, this question of attribute has contributed to the fame of the Venus de Milo. What could she be holding in her hands?

You are now standing in front of one of the most famous masterpieces of the Louvre: the statue of the Venus de Milo (room 345) dating from around 100 BC. This statue, like many artworks from the same period, represents a character from mythology.

Beyond the beauty of the work, the sensuality of the body brought by the drapery and its position, it has a particularity: it is a Greek original and not a Roman copy. Indeed, most of the works around you are reproductions made in marble of a Greek original, made in bronze. However, there are only a few left because this precious metal has often been melted down and plundered to make weapons for war.

The mythological characters are often represented with objects or attributes that tell us about their powers or their history.

For example, Zeus is often represented with an eagle, a scepter or a thunderbolt.

Take a walk in the room you just came from, room 344, dedicated to Aphrodite (Venus), goddess of love, and deduce her attributes. Be careful, they are not all represented.

- ☐ the helmet of invisibility, scepter with 2 forks, horn of plenty
- ☐ the trident, horse, dolphin, chariot
- ☐ nudity, apple, shell, mirror
- ☐ winged sandals, the caduceus



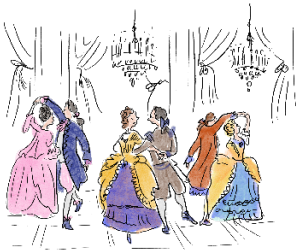


NOW GO TO ROOM 348 OR THE CARYATID ROOM WHICH IS IN FRONT OF YOU WHEN YOU LEAVE THE VENUS DE MILO (ROOM 345). GO FORWARD AND STOP IN THE MIDDLE OF THIS ROOM, AN ARCHITECTURAL MASTERPIECE OF THE RENAISSANCE.

On one side, look for the fireplace and the coat of arms that decorates it. It is the coat of arms of Henry II who had this room fitted out.

Opposite to the fireplace, look at the "caryatids", the four female statues draped in the style of Antiquity that support the tribune that welcomes the musicians and that gave the name to this room.

What could have been the function of this room when it was created?



a _ _ _ _ room

Take advantage of this sumptuous room to take a family souvenir photo. Take a picture of yourself in front of one of the caryatids and participate in the contest on www.family-way.com.



DID YOU KNOW

Wanting to make the Louvre his royal residence, King Francis I initiated a complete reconstruction of the old medieval castle to transform it into a luxurious Renaissance palace. Dreamed of by Francis I, the Renaissance Louvre ended up being built by his son Henry II. Despite some modifications to the original plan, Henry II maintained the choices of the architect. Thus, the building is the work of Pierre Lescot as well as Jean Goujon who is responsible for the decoration, in particular the realization of these Caryatids.

As a ceremonial room, it allowed the organization of balls and festivities which took a real importance during the Renaissance.



RENDEZ
VOUS

GO BACK FROM THE WAY YOU ARRIVED AND HEAD TO THE RIGHT. GO THROUGH THE DIFFERENT ROOMS UNTIL YOU REACH THE STAIRS. STOP ON THE FIRST LEVEL TO CROSS THE LARGE DARU GALLERY (ROOM 406). THEN ROOM 404 BEFORE ENTERING ROOM 403 (MICHELANGELO GALLERY). STOP JUST BEFORE THE HUGE PORTAL. IN FRONT OF YOU ARE TWO MARBLE STATUES ENTITLED "SLAVES. DYING SLAVE AND THE REBEL SLAVE".

These sculptures by Michelangelo are among the few pieces that can be found in France by this artist, who is recognized as a genius.

Sculptures of the Italian Renaissance made in 1516, initially created to decorate the tomb of Pope Julius II in Rome, they take up the ideal of beauty of ancient sculptures by relying on a thorough study of anatomy. The rebel wants to free himself from his bonds while the dying man seems to abandon himself. The spiritual interpretation of these nudes, intended for the tomb of a pope, has given rise to much discussion.

DID YOU ? KNOW

Some masterpieces, like many of those made by Michelangelo, were commissioned and supported by wealthy personalities. For example, Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican in Rome (Italy), at the request of Pope Julius II.

These two statues, finally offered by Michelangelo to a friend, will enter the collection of the Louvre, thanks to a gift from the latter, to the court of the king of France, Francis I.

Which animal can you recognize at the feet of one of the two men?



a



≡6≡



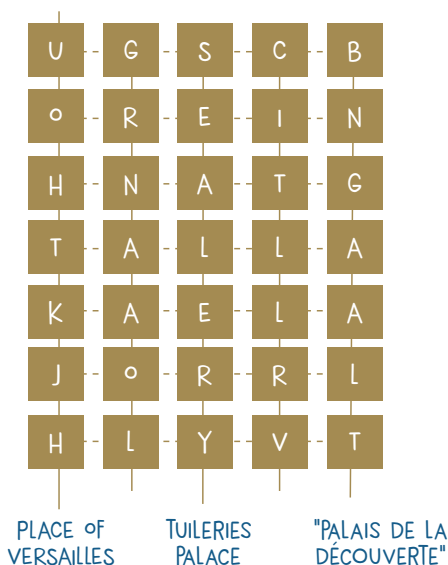
RENDEZ
VOUS

TAKE THE LARGE STAIRCASE BEHIND THE GATE TO REACH THE UPPER LEVEL. THEN, GO IMMEDIATELY TO THE RIGHT. GO THROUGH ROOMS 715, 714 AND 713 TO REACH THE LARGE GALLERY THAT YOU WILL EASILY RECOGNIZE BY ITS SIZE. YOU ARE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ITALIAN PAINTINGS.

THIS GREAT GALLERY WAS BUILT ON THE INITIATIVE OF KING HENRY IV.

Designed between 1595 and 1610 according to his project entitled "le grand Dessein", it serves as a link between the Louvre palace and another palace built at the request of Catherine de Medicis, upon the death of her husband King Henry II.

It's up to you to find out which palace it is. To do so, follow the path formed by the letters of the words GREAT GALLERY:



DID
YOU ?
KNOW

The great gallery also called "gallery on the waterfront" is a gallery built to join the Tuileries Palace from the Louvre. It was then 460 meters long. Threatening to collapse, it lost an important part of its length under Napoleon III and now measures only 220 meters.

The ceiling commissioned under Louis XIII to Nicolas Poussin was never completed. At the beginning of the 19th century, the gallery was divided into bays by means of arches and columns. Then the vault will be opened to offer the room a zenith lighting.

This gallery was also used by the young Dauphin Louis XIII as a playground on rainy days. Fox hunts were organized here and a camel even roamed here.





WITH YOUR BACK TO THE DOOR YOU JUST ENTERED, HEAD TO THE LEFT AND ENTER ROOM 711 A LITTLE FURTHER DOWN THE GALLERY ON YOUR LEFT. IF THE ROOM IS VERY BUSY, YOU CAN ALREADY SLIP INTO THE QUEUE FOR THE MONA LISA. IN ANY CASE, TURN AROUND TO SEE THE GIGANTIC PAINTING OF THE WEDDING FEAST AT CANA BY PAOLO CALIARI, KNOWN AS VERONESE. YOU CAN'T MISS IT, IT COVERS ALMOST 70 SQ. METERS OF SURFACE (6,77M X 9,94M) AND IT IS THE BIGGEST PAINTING IN THE MUSEUM.

It was painted for the refectory of Benedictine monks in Venice in 1563. It represents the Wedding at Cana, the biblical scene in which Christ performs a miracle by turning water into wine during a wedding feast. But Veronese transposes it with a Venetian atmosphere of the Renaissance decorated with antique decorations.

DID YOU KNOW?

Requisitioned by France after the Italian campaign led by General Bonaparte, this masterpiece entered the Louvre in 1798. An agreement was reached to keep it when other works were returned. It must be said that the transport of the artwork to the Louvre had necessitated cutting it up into several pieces because of its monumental size.

This work will again be talked about at the time of its restoration between 1990 and 1992. It was discovered that the original color of the man's coat, now in green in the foreground, was originally red.

It is up to you to find the following items on the web. Check the box when you have found them.

☐

THE BRIDE AND GROOM are relegated to the left.

☐

THE TWO FIGURES that occupy the center of the painting are Christ adorned with a halo and his mother Mary.

☐

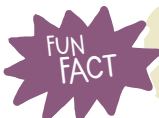
Above Christ's head, A BUTCHER is cutting up a piece of lamb. This scene announces the passion of Christ, that is, all the events that preceded the death of Jesus.

☐

IN FRONT OF THE MUSICIANS, on the table, an hourglass represents the passing of time and the coming end of Christ.

☐

THE BAREFOOT SLAVE, in yellow clothes, in the right foreground, is surprised to see wine flowing instead of water.



Among the hundred or so characters represented here, it would seem that Veronese and his painter friends are represented as musicians.



NOW YOU JUST HAVE TO TURN AROUND OR GET IN LINE TO ADMIRE THE ICONIC PAINTING IN THE LOUVRE, THE ONE BY LEONARDO DA VINCI, CALLED THE MONA LISA, WHICH IS THE PORTRAIT OF LISA GHERARDINI EXECUTED BETWEEN 1503 AND 1506.

The portrait was commissioned by Francesco del Giocondo for his wife, but was never delivered to her, or perhaps it was never accepted by her patron because of the innovation it demonstrated for its time.

Indeed, if the Mona Lisa is considered one of the first portraits with a smile, embarrassment may come from her plucked forehead and eyebrows, reserved at the time for prostitutes. To add on, the green landscape usually used at the time as a background in these portraits, has been replaced by a chaotic landscape. The bridge would symbolize the passing of time.

But why is this painting so exceptional? Find the odd one out:

- ☐ The viewer cannot escape the gaze of Mona Lisa
- ☐ The enigmatic smile of Mona Lisa
- ☐ The extravagant/fluorescent accessories of Mona Lisa
- ☐ Play of shadow and light
- ☐ Imprecise outline obtained thanks to the superposition of light layers of painting



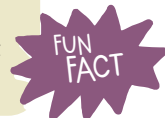
DID YOU KNOW

This masterpiece was immediately recognized as such. As soon as Leonardo da Vinci died, King Francis I acquired it. It must be said that he was passionate about the art of the Italian Renaissance and had welcomed the artist in his castle of Amboise.

The portrait was hung in the king's apartments during the reign of Louis XIV and, after a stay in the Louvre, returned to the Tuileries Palace for Napoleon.

This painting has served as a reference for many artists

The theft of the painting from the Louvre in 1911 contributed greatly to its notoriety. Newspapers all over the world reported its disappearance and many rewards were promised to the person who could find the painting. The Mona Lisa was found two years later in Florence, her hometown. It was handed over by an Italian art dealer after a glazier at the Louvre had tried to sell it to him.



DID YOU KNOW?

Géricault, by representing this event at the 1819 Salon, will be as much admired as decried, as the reality represented is harsh and the political messages are powerful.

Only 15 of the 150 people on the raft were saved. The inexperienced commander had been appointed to lead the boat because of his political ideas, anti-revolutionary under Louis XVIII. The conditions on the raft were terrible during the 15 days before the arrival of the ship l'Argus, which took in the survivors. Moreover, the main character, in heroic posture, at the top of the pyramid structure drawn by Géricault, will be subject to controversy because of his black skin.

GOOD TO KNOW

Enjoy this work which is unfortunately doomed to disappear due to the presence of a component in the paint that gradually darkens the painting.



LEAVE THE ROOM USING THE EXIT BEHIND THE MONA LISA. YOU WILL ARRIVE IN A LONG GALLERY WITH RED WALLS DEVOTED TO 19TH-CENTURY FRENCH PAINTING. AFTER REACHING THE DENON ROOM (ROOM 701), TURN LEFT TO REACH THE MOLLIEU ROOM (ROOM 700).

Go in front of the painting entitled The Raft of the Medusa, painted by Théodore Géricault between 1818 and 1819. It will be on the left wall towards the center. A raft is a wooden assembly made to save oneself from drowning. Géricault was one of the precursors of the pictorial movement, aimed at expressing reality, thus turning his back on the classical regularity and the search for the ideal that had marked the previous centuries

This painting, which recounts the sinking of a Royal Navy frigate off the coast of Africa in 1816, is a representation of the turning point that painting took with Géricault.

It is up to you to find the name of this artistic movement honored by painters like Géricault, Delacroix or authors like Victor Hugo or Chateaubriand.

Be careful: do not confuse with the description that one can make of something sentimental and poetic and which bears the same name.

To do this, follow the logic sequences below :

o	P	Q	R
L	M	N	—
P	o	N	—
D	C	B	—
K	L	M	—
			T
			I
			S
			M



R _ _ _ _ T I S M



WALK A FEW FEET FORWARD TO ANOTHER LANDMARK PAINTING OF ROMANTISM, LIBERTY LEADING THE PEOPLE. CHILDREN CAN FIND IT BY SEARCHING FOR A FRENCH FLAG.

Created by Eugène Delacroix in 1830, it has become a symbol of the French Republic. You will notice that it uses the same pyramidal plan as the previous painting, with elongated bodies in the foreground, crouching or standing figures in the background, and a dominant, heroic figure at the top. This woman, topless, shoeless, muscular, wearing a dress, and depicted with a beautiful profile face, is as if erected to the rank of goddess. In this painting, she represents freedom. This is why it is said to be an allegory of freedom.

It is up to you to find the elements that make this painting a symbol of the French Republic

2	3		
---	---	--	--

(1) First name of the painter who created this landmark painting and was represented on old French bank notes (100 Francs)

1						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

(2) Blue white and red in France. It wears different colors or emblems for each country, it serves as a symbol

(3) The woman dominating the picture represents one of the 3 values of the French Republic. Which one? Equality, fraternity and ?

DID YOU KNOW?

As a very famous painting, we sometimes misunderstand what it represents. Indeed, while one could see the French Revolution of 1789, this painting evokes one of the days of insurrection in 1830 during which the irritated people rose up against King Charles X who wanted to challenge certain achievements including the right of the press. This event will lead to his impeachment. This uprising is also known as the French Revolution of 1830, or the Three Glorious.



The young armed boy symbolizes the revolted youth. He will inspire Victor Hugo in his book *Les Misérables* for the character of Gavroche whose song at the time of defying the enemy will be adapted and set to a music a few years later for the musical.





RENDEZ-VOUS

RETURN TO THE PLACE FROM WHICH YOU ENTERED. CONTINUE TO THE NEXT ROOM, DARU ROOM OR ROOM 702. STOP IN FRONT OF THE HUGE PAINTING DEPICTING THE CORONATION OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR NAPOLEON I AND EMPRESS JOSEPHINE ON DECEMBER 2, 1804 IN THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME IN PARIS. IT WILL BE ON YOUR LEFT.

At the time, Napoleon ruled France and was preparing to conquer much of Europe. Commissioned by the emperor himself, this painting was meant to serve as a reinforcement of Napoleon's imperial power. In this case, even Pope Pius VII, placed behind him, has only a witness role during this religious ceremony. The painter, Jacques-Louis David, was among the guests so as not to miss anything of this spectacle.

DID YOU KNOW?

This painting is a real staging, a work of propaganda to allow Napoleon I to legitimize his power. Napoleon is placed in the center of the canva. Everyone seems united while he crowns his wife. David was asked to take some liberties to make the event perfect. Thus, the Pope blesses the scene. Letizia, Napoleon's mother, is in the center of the podium, although she was absent that day because of an argument with her son. Finally, Napoleon's wife looks young, although she was already a grandmother.

For his coronation and to impose his power, Napoleon surrounded himself with symbolic objects. If the "fleur de lys" (decorative design), symbol of French royalty, has disappeared, other instruments symbolizing the divine power of the former kings of France are still present. Some even come from Charlemagne.

It is up to you to associate each of these objects with its definition.



The scepter ①

A Symbolizes the judicial power



The crown ②

B Represents domination over the world



The sword ③

C Staff of command, sign of sovereign authority



The orb (globe with a cross on top) ④

D Crown worn by victorious Roman emperors



The hand of justice ⑤

E Reminds us of the war like commitment of the ruler who must protect his people



Crown of laurel ⑥

F Richly decorated metal circle, intended to be placed on the head to mark domination



RENDEZ-VOUS

LEAVE THE ROOM USING THE EXIT IN FRONT OF YOU. GO DOWN THE STAIRS AND THEN UP ON THE OTHER SIDE TO REACH THE IMPOSING STATUE OF THE WINGED VICTORY OF SAMOTHRACE, REPRESENTING A WINGED WOMAN. YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO MISS IT AS IT IS SO MONUMENTAL.

This masterpiece of Greek sculpture dates from around 190 BC and represents the goddess of victory Nikê, symbolized by a winged woman.

Here she is sumptuous, with the impression of movement given by her outstretched wings and the draperies plastered on the statue in Paros marble. She can be found in many works in which she personifies victory. She has also inspired brands.

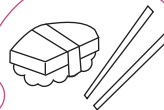
One of them can't escape you, its name itself takes the name of this goddess in English. In which field is this brand exploited?



sports



automobiles



Japanese restaurant industry

DID YOU KNOW?

The Victory of Samothrace which is part of the masterpieces of the Louvre has inspired many brands such as Nike or Rolls Royce.

This statue was found in fragments, in 1863, on the island of Samothrace, an island in the northeastern Aegean Sea. It will be exhibited for the first time, three years later, after a long restoration. The ship's prow, in grey marble, on which it rests, was not discovered until 1879. The right wing of the statue, which was missing, was remade in plaster. However, the arms and the head were not found and it was decided not to add them.



USE THE DOOR AT THE BACK LEFT OF THE VICTORY OF SAMO-
MOTHRACE. ONCE IN THE ROTUNDA, GO TO THE RIGHT TO THE
GALLERY OF APOLLO (GALERIE D'APOLLON) OR ROOM 705.

DID YOU KNOW

Built in the time of Henry IV, this gallery was rebuilt by Louis XIV after its fire. Although he will not finish it before his departure for Versailles, it will serve as a model for the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles.

While the architectural work was entrusted to Louis Le Vau, it was Charles Le Brun who coordinated all the decoration, made this poetic decoration but above all consecrated the supreme power of Louis XIV, which was comparable to the Sun King.

Louis XIV gave the Louvre all its symmetry and unity. He will complete the Cour Carrée by extending the south wing, building the missing wings, and rebuilding the parts deemed too heterogeneous.

WHEN ENTERING THIS GALLERY, YOU CAN ONLY BE ASTONISHED BY THE RATHER SPECIAL ATMOSPHERE THAT REIGNS THERE THANKS TO ITS GILDING, ITS BRILLIANCE, ITS RICHNESS.

This gallery houses the jewels of the crown of France, that is to say the treasures from the royal collection initiated in the 16th century by François I. The latter had an inalienability clause (non-transferability) and should have only been enriched. However, when we look at what remains of these treasures, whose inventory of 1791 contained almost 10,000 diamonds, we conclude that the collection had to face some difficulties. The three central windows serve as the jewels of the crown, while the gilded wooden windows display other objects such as stone vases from the collection of Louis XIV.

Approach the three display cases containing the 23 crown jewels.

It is up to you to find some of these treasures:

I am the oldest stone in this collection. I'm in the first showcase that houses the jewels of the old regime. I am red like the ruby.

I am called _ _ _ _ _ B _ _ _ _ _

I am also in this first showcase. I am the most precious diamond that belonged to the kings of France. I am presented rough, without a setting, but I have adorned crowns such as that of Louis XV or Louis XVI, the sword of Napoleon I and the diadem of Empress Eugenie. I was stolen but later found.

I am the _ _ _ _ _

I am in the 2nd showcase which exposes the objects of the 1st empire and the Restoration. I am composed of emeralds (green stones) and diamonds. I am a jewel that women wear on their head.

I am a _ _ _ _ _



LEAVE THE GALLERY OF APOLLO BY THE SPOT WHERE YOU ENTERED. ONCE IN THE ROTUNDA, GO TO THE RIGHT. GO THROUGH ROOM 661 AND THEN, WHEN YOU REACH THE NEXT ROOM, GO IMMEDIATELY TO THE LEFT. GO THROUGH ROOMS 662, 663 AND THEN AFTER THE SECOND STAIRWELL, GO THROUGH ROOM 601. STOP IN ROOM 602 IN FRONT OF THE PORTRAIT OF THE FAMOUS KING OF FRANCE CALLED LOUIS XIV (1638-1715), LOCATED ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ROOM.

This painting was commissioned by Louis XIV in 1701 for his grandson Philip V, King of Spain. But the king liked it so much that his grandson only got a copy.

This painting embodies the absolute monarchy.

King Louis XIV is represented with the different regalia in France, symbols of royalty.

It's up to you to position each regalia in the right place.



DID YOU KNOW?

This painting commissioned by Louis XIV will be very successful. The portrait will be reproduced many times and will be used as a model to represent several other leaders later. Hyacinthe Rigaud succeeded in expressing the two bodies of the king in this painting. Thus, he represents both the physical, material body of the king by expressing old age or by emphasizing his legs, but also the spiritual body of the king through the presence of regalia (the sword, crown, scepter ...) and the majesty of the costumes.

DID YOU KNOW?

You are in the North wing or Richelieu wing.

Project launched by Napoleon to reunite the Tuileries Palace and the Louvre Palace on the north side, this wing was finally inaugurated by his nephew Napoleon III in 1857. The emperor called upon the architects Louis Tullius Joachim Visconti and then Hector Lefuel to carry out this project.

The objective was to arrange the apartments of the Minister of State so that they were not too far from those of Emperor Napoleon III and his wife Eugenie who resided in the Tuileries palace. The apartments will be organized in two parts. A private part, of bourgeois style, made up of small rooms without embellishment, will be reserved for the Minister of State. Another part, constituted by the large apartments, will be, on the contrary, very rich and luxurious, and intended to receive sumptuously. You will easily distinguish them.

≈15≈



IF YOU STILL HAVE SOME ENERGY LEFT, DON'T MISS THE NEXT STEPS, EVEN IF THEY REQUIRE MOVING AROUND THE MUSEUM AGAIN. INDEED, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO DISCOVER THE LOUVRE AS AN IMPERIAL PALACE BY VISITING NAPOLEON III APARTMENTS, WHICH HAVE KEPT ALL THEIR MAGIC (OTHERWISE, GO DIRECTLY TO STEP 18).

Continue through rooms 603 to 605. Once in room 605, head to the left and cross all the rooms in front of you until you reach the central staircase. On the other side, behind the landing (leading to a cafe and WC), is the entrance to the apartments (room 535). Go through rooms 535 and 536 to the grand staircase just behind.

Walk up to the windows on your left.

After going through all these rooms, are you able to find your way around the Louvre?

What is the name of the wing you are in?



R _ _ _ _ _ WING



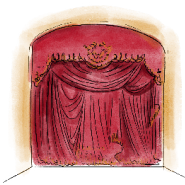
CONTINUE ON YOUR WAY TO THE RECEPTION ROOMS. CROSS ALL THE ROOMS IN FRONT OF YOU (539 TO 543). IN ORDER TO REACH THE GREAT HALL (ROOM 544). YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO MISS IT BECAUSE OF ITS REMARKABLE DECORATION.

Gilding, chandeliers, red velvet covering the furniture or dressing the windows, everything is done to dazzle you, to impress you and to show the richness of the place.

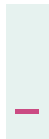
This large salon (room 544) precedes another ceremonial room (room 545).

By observing the large "trompe l'oeil" draperies (designed to trick people) between the two rooms and by noticing the location of a dressing room just above, guess what room 545 might have been used for during receptions.

You can use the illustrations below as a guide.



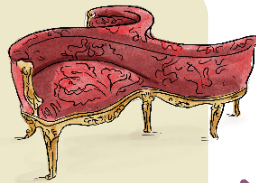
A



— — — — —

The furniture is typical of the period. Note the originality of the seats. The two-seater, composed of two armchairs joined together and reversed, is called "the confidant". The three-seater is called "the indiscreet".

Indeed, it would allow a third person to listen to the conversation of the two others.



DID YOU KNOW

Under the Second Empire, the receptions were part of the aristocracy's way of life. Balls, parties, banquets, theater, everything was planned within the Napoleon III apartments. The three rooms constituted by the grand salon, the

the salon-theater and the dining room are perfect for entertaining. Thus, the large table in the dining room can accommodate up to 40 and the living room can seat more than 200 seats then arranged in hemicycle.

FUN FACT



WALK THROUGH THE SALON- THEATER, STOPPING TO ADMIRE THE LARGE DINING ROOM, BEFORE MOVING TO THE HALLWAY THAT BORDERS THIS ROOM. THEN STOP IN FRONT OF ONE OF THE WINDOWS TO OBSERVE THE COURTYARD IN FRONT OF YOU.

The Richelieu wing has three courtyards: the Marly courtyard, the Puget courtyard and the Khorsabad courtyard. The one in front of you is the Marly court. These three courtyards have made it possible to exhibit large-scale artworks that did not necessarily fit in the museum.

DID YOU KNOW

In 1981, French President François Mitterrand decided to "return the Louvre to the History of France".

Thus, the Richelieu wing, then occupied by the Ministry of Finance, was to be vacated and transformed into a museum. These three large interior courtyards were covered to house works of art from the museum, in particular imposing works that could not be housed on the museum floors, such as the horses of Marly.

The Louvre Pyramid was another part of this great project called the Great Louvre.

What artworks are on display in these courtyards?

A
SCULPTURES



B
PAINTINGS



C
FURNITURES





LEAVE THE LOUVRE TO GO TO THE GREAT PYRAMID BY FOLLOWING AN EXIT SIGN OR BY RETURNING TO THE STAIRS.(SAVE THIS STEP FOR LATER IF YOU WANT TO STAY INSIDE THE MUSEUM)

While the Pyramid's primary purpose is to provide a central welcome to the Louvre, it is also a masterpiece.

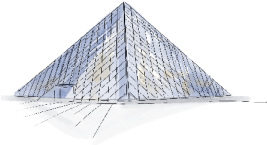
Indeed, people come to admire it, to contemplate it. It creates an effect on the public.

Here are some masterpieces that we associate with the Louvre either because they are part of its collection or as architectural elements of the museum. They were all designed at different periods in history.

Put them in order by numbering them from the oldest (number 1) to the most recent (number 3).



MODERN
WORK -1989



WORK OF THE
RENAISSANCE
-1506



ARTWORK FROM
ANTIQUITY
CA. 190 B.C.



DID YOU KNOW?

After a very controversial construction, the Pyramid is today a symbol of the Louvre.

In 1981, the aim of the "Grand Louvre project", of which it is a part, was to modernize the museum and restore its entire surface area by reallocating the Richelieu wing, which at the time housed the Ministry of Finance, and the Cour Napoléon, which at the time housed a square and a parking lot. The Pyramid was thus created to provide central access to the Louvre. But this great glass pyramid, made of steel beams and completely transparent glass diamonds, quickly won admiration, to the point of becoming an icon of the museum.

RIDDLE

CONGRATULATIONS!

LET'S GO DISCOVER
LE LOUVRE

You have reached the end of the tour and discovered
the major works of the Louvre.

Now it's time to solve the game's riddle.

You have to find the name of the person in charge of studying and pre-
senting the works in a museum.

To help you, clues have been hidden throughout the game.

In the answers to some of the steps, letters are highlighted in blue.

They will allow you to compose the word.

Write down the letters found below and put them in the right order to find
the function you are looking for.

A _ _ _ _ _

If you are able to solve the puzzle and want
your reward, send your answer to hello@family-way.com



ANSWERS

1. Water
2. V
3. Nudity, apple, shell, mirror
4. ballroom
5. a monkey
6. Tuileries
- Palace
7. -
8. The extravagant/fluorescent accessories of Mona Lisa
9. Romanticism
10. Eugene/Flag/Liberty
11. 1C, 2F, 3E, 4B, 5A, 6D
12. sport
13. Côte de Bretagne, Regent, diadem
14. Scepter/Crown/Sword/Fleur de Lys /Hand of justice / Ermine
15. Richelieu Wing
16. Theater
17. A - sculptures
18. 3>2>



THE GUIDE TO EXPLORE ≡THE WORLD≡ WITH YOUR FAMILY

IN EACH ROUTE YOU WILL FIND

Games to explore the city
and challenge yourself.

Essentials information about the city,
its history and inhabitants

Videos accessible
through QR codes
and rewards to collect



JOIN US ON FAMILY WAY
ADVENTURE

