



Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative.

BACKGROUND

Land and Climate

France is half the size of Bolivia, or slightly smaller than the U.S. state of Texas. French sovereignty extends to the island of Corsica (Corse) as well as several overseas territories, collectivities, and *départements* (overseas divisions of France that have representatives in the French government as well as some local autonomy), including French Guiana, Guadeloupe, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Réunion, and Martinique.

Because France is hexagonal in shape, it is sometimes referred to as *l'hexagone*. The terrain is varied, including plains, mountains, and forests. Mountains stretch along the borders with Spain, Italy, and Switzerland. France boasts one of Europe's highest peaks, Mont Blanc, at 15,771 feet (4,807 meters). The Rhine (Rhin) River forms part of the border with Germany. A flat plain with rolling hills dominates the northern area.

The southern climate is Mediterranean, with cool, moist winters and hot, dry summers. The north is temperate and rainy. The west is also rainy and influenced by the Atlantic, which moderates winter temperatures. The central, east, and upland areas have a continental climate, with fluctuating temperatures. In the mountains, thunderstorms are prevalent in summer.

History

Gauls and the Hundred Years' War

By 51 BC, the Romans had conquered the area's Celtic inhabitants, the Gauls, who then adopted the Romans'

customs, language, and laws. Clovis I, king of the Franks, defeated the last Roman governor in AD 486. The French consider his conversion to Catholicism in 496 the founding act of the nation; the move won him the support of the Catholic Church and Gallo-Roman people, who helped him defeat surrounding Arian kingdoms.

In the late eighth century, France was part of Charlemagne's vast empire. After the empire's disintegration, France emerged as one of the successor kingdoms in 987. The following centuries brought intermittent conflict, particularly with the English, including the Hundred Years' War, from 1337 to 1453. In 1429, after 80 years of war, Joan of Arc led the French in victory over the English. Later burned to death by the English (1431), she remains a French heroine.

The French Revolution and Napoleon

By the late 1600s, France dominated Europe. Under Louis XIV (the Sun King), the movement toward centralized government reached its peak. His palace at Versailles was the envy of the continent. But by 1789, royal extravagance and defeats in foreign wars resulted in the French Revolution. Louis XVI's monarchy was toppled, and the country entered the Reign of Terror. Despite the brutality of the uprising, the French Revolution marks a milestone in world history because it started a movement toward democratic government.

After a decade of instability, Napoleon Bonaparte took power, declaring himself emperor in 1804. Napoleon conquered most of Europe before embarking on a disastrous campaign in Russia in 1812. In 1814, Austrian and Prussian forces seized Paris, and Napoleon was exiled. His 1815 return to power, called his Hundred Days, ended in defeat by

English- and Prussian-led forces at Waterloo. The monarchy was restored but was followed by the Second Republic (1848–52) and then the Second Empire (1852–70), under Napoleon III. Defeat by Germany led to the Third Republic in 1871.

World Wars

France was a battleground during both world wars. It was occupied by Germany between 1940 and 1944 and was the site of the D-Day invasion that turned the tide of World War II in favor of the Allies. The Fourth Republic was declared in 1946; it was followed by the Fifth Republic in 1958, with Charles de Gaulle as president. France was a founding member of the European Community and is a central force in today's European Union (EU).

Student Protests and Economic Problems

In 1968, students and workers protested over a rigid educational system and poor working conditions; their protests resulted in lasting social change, including laws that raised the minimum wage. The 1968 events were still fresh in the public's mind when students in the early 1990s took to the streets, protesting conditions in public schools and proposed changes in wage laws. The social unrest and economic problems led three successive prime ministers to resign. Internal politics were more stable until massive rioting broke out among suburban youth in 2005.

Among the first wave of EU countries to adopt the euro, France voted against the EU constitution in 2005 but ratified a modified version, the Lisbon Treaty, three years later. The country struggled to recover from the global recession in 2008; it first injected over 40 billion euros into the French economy but then cut national spending by 45 billion euros in 2010. The 2011 euro crisis posed a new challenge for the French economy; the president was forced to make further cuts to government spending and increase taxes, even as unemployment continued to rise.

In May 2012, François Hollande became the first Socialist to take office in 24 years. Hollande, aided by a Socialist majority in Parliament, aimed to emphasize growth, not just austerity, in EU economic policies. His budget plan included a freeze in government spending, not budget cuts, and increased taxes on corporations. Hollande was criticized for not doing enough to lower France's rising unemployment, for using austerity measures to lower debt, and for supporting a treaty that commits eurozone countries to fiscal discipline. In December 2016, Hollande announced he would not run for reelection. Centrist candidate Emmanuel Macron won the presidential election in May 2017, becoming the youngest president in French history.

Recent Events and Trends

• **Terror attacks:** France has become a major target of terror attacks in Europe. In July 2016, 84 people were killed and hundreds wounded when a truck drove into crowds in Nice during Bastille Day celebrations. On 13 November 2015, coordinated attacks in a variety of locations in Paris—a concert hall, a soccer stadium, restaurants, and bars—left 130 dead and hundreds more injured, some critically. Seven of the assailants were killed. In January 2015, the Parisian satirical magazine *Charlie Hebdo* was also attacked by gunmen, who killed 12 people. These attacks have been praised by terrorist

groups such as the Islamic State (also known as ISIS) and al-Qaeda, who sometimes either claim responsibility or are believed to have inspired such attacks.

• **Migrant camp dismantled:** In October 2016, French authorities began dismantling the Jungle migrant camp near the city of Calais, which has served as a major transit point for illegal migration into the United Kingdom for over a decade. The government relocated thousands of the camp's residents to shelters around the country, where they may claim asylum or be deported. Many European countries are struggling to absorb and process the millions of people fleeing conflicts in Africa and the Middle East.

• **May Day marches:** On 1 May 2017, riot police and masked youth clashed when around 150 people armed with molotov cocktails, sticks, and stones hijacked traditional May Day labor union marches. Thousands of people participated in marches in the days leading up to the final-round vote in the presidential election between far-right candidate Marine le Pen and centrist candidate Emmanuel Macron.

THE PEOPLE

Population

Greater Paris claims nearly 12 million inhabitants and Marseille well over 1 million. Ethnically, the French have a Celtic heritage that has mixed with various other European groups (Latin, Nordic, Teutonic, Slavic, and others) over the centuries. Primary immigrant groups include Portuguese, Italians, Spaniards, Poles, and those from former French colonies in North Africa, West Africa, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia. Although they have integrated into French society, the various ethnic groups do not always mix with one another. North Africans tend to remain the most separate because of their religion, Islam. As in much of Europe, the small Roma (Gypsy) population in France is often ostracized, and some French feel the government does not do enough to crack down on Roma camps.

Language

French is an important international language. It is an official language of the United Nations and is second only to English in use between nations for communication, business, and diplomacy. The French government has stressed the language so much that almost everyone in France speaks French, despite the different nationalities represented. Regional dialects were in danger of disappearing, but the French government has recently made an effort to preserve them. It is possible to study regional dialects at school, just as if they were foreign languages.

French students begin learning their first foreign language at age nine, though some schools hire native English speakers to teach students as young as age five or six. Instruction in a second foreign language begins at 13. Communication skills are emphasized over grammar and theory, though that has not always been the case. English is the most common first foreign language. Spanish and German are common second foreign languages. Despite its emphasis on foreign-language instruction, the French government resists the inclusion of

foreign words in the French language. The *Académie française* is the government body that tries to keep French pure. However, many businesses have English names. Since 1994, a French law has required radio stations to broadcast French music at least 40 percent of the time from 6:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

Religion

Over 60 percent of the French population is Christian, primarily Roman Catholic. Most French Catholics celebrate the various religious holidays and attend Mass once or twice a year. Half have a religious wedding, and many still baptize their children. These religious ceremonies have become mostly social rites for most French, who do not have strong religious beliefs. Active worship is increasingly rare, as is the practice of visiting shrines and other places of devotion.

Between 7 and 9 percent of the population practices Islam, making it the second largest religion in France; a growing number of people, especially youth, are converting to Islam. A small number of the people are Jewish (less than 1 percent) or Buddhist (less than one percent). About a quarter of the population claims no religious affiliation. There is a strict separation between church and state in France. For example, in a court of law, witnesses swear on the French constitution rather than a Bible or other book of scripture. Wearing religious symbols is prohibited in schools and public places, although this law is not always enforced.

General Attitudes

The French measure success by educational level, family reputation, and financial status, as demonstrated through their housing, cars, and other material possessions. Among the most patriotic people in the world, the French are extremely proud of their culture, heritage, and way of life. This patriotism fosters a general expectation that visitors have some knowledge of French and show appreciation for French culture. The French are reserved and private but tend to be more hospitable outside Paris. Politeness is valued, and *S'il vous plaît* (Please) is a common phrase.

Although the country is very multicultural, it seeks to maintain its identity by resisting the growing popularity (especially among young people) of cheap fast food, foreign sitcoms, and U.S. American music. The government restricts the percentage of non-French entertainment on national radio and television channels.

While the culture of Paris has traditionally directed French attitudes, political and social trends have caused the French to reexamine their national identity. This introspection has led some to predict that French society will experience fundamental change during the next generation. Areas of change may include education, immigration, economics, the central government's structure, or even language.

Personal Appearance

In general, the French take great care to dress well, whether they are wearing formal or casual attire, and they feel more at ease with visitors who show the same degree of attention to appearance. Paris is home to many of the world's leading fashion designers.

Professional attire, depending on the business and location, tends to be formal. Parisians dress more formally than people in other cities. In the southern region of France, dress is more casual but not less stylish. Most French women value a natural look and wear very little makeup.

French students are not required to wear a uniform to school, but they do have to follow a dress code. Students wear sports clothes during P.E. Young people wear more casual clothes on weekends or when at home and more stylish clothes when they go out with friends or family. They also like to try out different clothing and hairstyles until they find their own style.

French people generally believe religious dress is contrary to the principles of France's secular society, and some Muslim women in France face controversy over the way they dress. In 2004, France banned the wearing of headscarves in schools and other public buildings, and in 2011, the country banned the wearing of face veils.

CUSTOMS AND COURTESIES

Greetings

When greeting someone other than a friend, a handshake is customary but not required. The French handshake is a light grip and a single, quick shake. Women customarily are kissed on both cheeks by male and female friends. Men only kiss the cheeks of males who are relatives or close friends. When people give kisses, they generally just touch cheeks and "kiss the air." The number of kisses given varies by region and ranges from two to four.

Standard phrases for greeting include *Bonjour* (Good day) and *Comment allez-vous?* or the more informal *Ça va?* (both meaning "How are you?"). Greetings are usually combined with the person's name or a title and always precede any conversation or request. Good-bye is *Au revoir* (Until we meet again) or the less formal *À bientôt* (See you soon). A favorite among young people is *Salut* for both greeting and parting. Friends and close colleagues use first names; otherwise, professional titles and titles such as *Monsieur* (Mr.), *Madame* (Mrs.), and *Mademoiselle* (Miss) are common.

Gestures

The French are careful about their personal habits, being discreet when sneezing, blowing the nose, etc. They do not use personal items, such as combs and toothpicks, in public. It is improper to speak with one's hands in one's pockets or to chew gum in public. Sitting with legs spread apart is impolite for women; one should sit straight with knees together or with legs crossed at the knee. Feet are not placed on tables or chairs. The "okay" sign used in the United States (a rounded index finger touching the tip of the thumb) means "zero" to older French generations. The French gesture for "okay" is the "thumbs up" sign. Slapping the open palm over a closed fist is vulgar and should be avoided.

Visiting

The French are formal in their visiting customs, and people

do not often visit unannounced. Families enjoy getting together when possible, often on Sundays. Guests usually arrive on time because punctuality is a sign of courtesy, although this rule is more flexible in the south. However, for some social events it is also polite to arrive a few minutes late, allowing the hosts extra time for final preparations.

Guests do not enter a home until invited inside. They generally sit where the host directs. It is a polite gesture to bring candy, wine, or flowers to the hostess, except red roses (reserved for romantic love) and chrysanthemums (used in cemeteries). Unless certain of its high quality, foreign guests should not give wine as a gift. At mealtime, eating is never rushed because the conversation is appreciated as much as the food, though it is best to avoid personal questions and topics such as religion or money. The hosts should be complimented on the meal; good cooking is a matter of pride in French homes. When ending a visit, a guest waits for a polite silence before rising. At the door, small talk, expressions of thanks, and repeated good-byes continue; it is impolite to be in a hurry to leave.

Eating

Lunch was once the main meal of the day, but urban society has changed, and many people now have a light lunch, not eating their main meal until the evening. In Paris, *déjeuner* (lunch) is usually eaten around noon or 1 p.m., and dinner often is not before 8 p.m. In other parts of the country, particularly rural areas, people eat earlier. Families usually gather for dinner; cooking together and sharing meals is a bonding experience for many French families.

Etiquette is important to the French. Traditionally, both hands remain above the table at all times. A man may rest his wrists, and a woman her forearms, on the table edge. One does not place the elbows on the table. The French eat with the fork in the left hand and the knife in the right.

In formal contexts, lettuce is folded into small pieces with the fork but never cut. Fruit is peeled and cut with a knife and eaten with a fork. Bread, eaten with every meal, is broken with the fingers and used to wipe the plate. It can also be used to push food onto the fork; in this case, the bread is held in the left hand and the fork in the right. One places the knife and fork parallel across the plate when finished.

Formal lunches and dinners may last more than two hours, with as many as eight to twelve courses. Social meals begin with an appetizer, followed by hors d'oeuvres; a first course of soup or salad; a main course of fish, pasta, or a meat cooked in a crust or sauce; cheese; and then a dessert. Coffee or liquor finish the evening. A typical family meal has two to four courses. Meals with extended family can last up to four hours. When eating out, the person who invites or makes the suggestion usually pays.

Wine is consumed with most meals, except breakfast; numerous varieties are available. In most of France, red wine generally accompanies meat and cheese, white wine is drunk with fish, and rose wine is an appetizer. In formal meals, champagne is drunk with either the appetizer or the dessert.

LIFESTYLE

Family Structure

Most families enjoy a comfortable standard of living, although class distinctions are still fairly visible in dress, housing, and family size. The average French family has one or two children, but immigrants tend to have larger families. Pets outnumber children in France and receive special attention. Both the nuclear family and the extended family are important in France.

Parents and Children

Grandparents play an important role in French families; they sometimes care for grandchildren while the parents are working. However, some people are now moving away from their extended families to work or study. Still, many children remain at home until they finish their education, and some stay until they find a job.

Gender Roles

A French mother is the core of the family unit. Though more women now work outside of the home, mothers still find time for their families, especially their children. Women often choose to finish their educations and begin their careers before starting a family of their own. This can be challenging in France, where many women have to work harder than their male colleagues to prove that they are capable. Most French women do not marry and have families until they are in their thirties.

Housing

Most people live in urban areas, with a growing number moving out of city centers into suburbs. After the Second World War, many French were homeless. Beginning in the 1960s, the federal government built cheap buildings containing dozens of apartments for poor families. These low-rent lodgings have grown old and dilapidated. Many are now being torn down to allow for the construction of less generic and more attractive homes.

Housing style varies by region, with local mayors occasionally insisting that all houses in their district conform to certain standards. In Alsace, for example, older houses are painted in bright colors and have outside beams and flower baskets that must be kept in good condition. In the north of France, most houses have gray slate roofs, while in the south most roofs are made of red tile.

Many people rely on government subsidies to afford expensive housing. Environmentally friendly housing is valued, and the government reinforces this by subsidizing solar panels, wood heating, and other "green" features.

Dating and Marriage

Dating and Courtship

French youth initially form relationships by socializing casually with a group of friends. Favorite activities include going to parks, friends' houses, cafés, dances, and movies. Boys and girls spend their time laughing and talking, and friendships often lead to more serious relationships. Parents are usually supportive of relationships and may even allow a young adult couple to live in their home for a period of time.

Marriage in Society

Many French people no longer believe marriage is important;

this is partly because of high divorce rates. *Le pacs*, an agreement that two parties make in front of a legal representative, affords couples the same rights that accompany formal marriage. *Le pacs* can be ended easily, without a divorce. Couples often commit to this type of arrangement instead of getting engaged; it is a way to see if the relationship will work out before getting married. In May 2013, France legalized same-sex marriage. Opinion polls show that a little over half of France's population approved of the measure.

Weddings

Wedding days are very important in France; they require a lot of preparation and money. Traditionally, the wedding is celebrated in the bride's hometown, and the bride wears a white dress.

There are two separate ceremonies. The first is at the city hall, where the couple is legally married by the mayor. This ceremony is considered the official marriage. A second, optional religious ceremony takes place at a church. Friends, family, and acquaintances all attend the city hall ceremony and then follow the couple's car to the church. They honk their car horns along the way.

After the ceremony, *le vin d'honneur*, a light meal, is served for all the guests. Gifts, usually of money, are given to the couple. At night, friends and family attend the reception, where a big meal—with many courses and a traditional wedding cake—is served and dancing lasts until dawn.

Life Cycle

Birth

Pregnancy is usually a happy time of preparation. France has generous parental leave policies, including 16 weeks of fully paid maternity leave for all women. Mothers can take 3 to 6 weeks before and 10 to 13 weeks after each child's birth. Working fathers are also given a mandatory paid leave of 11 days after the birth. At the end of the maternity leave, either the mother or father can take job-protected parental leave until the child is three years old.

After the baby is born, close family members often visit the very same day. Friends usually wait until the second day. Friends and family may give baby clothes as a gift, particularly if it is the parents' first child.

Although relatively few French citizens are regular churchgoers, most observe traditional Catholic rituals. A few months to a year after birth, a baby is baptized and given godparents.

Milestones

At 12 or 13, many Catholic children take their First Communion. This is usually a big event, involving a religious ceremony and a large family gathering with plenty of food.

Children named after a saint from the Christian calendar often celebrate their name day, the day to which that saint is linked. For example, boys named Nicolas may be given small presents on 6 December (St. Nicolas Day).

Although there is no official graduation ceremony, the biggest transition from childhood to adulthood is high school graduation. Students must take a *bac* (short for *baccalauréat*) exam to qualify for university studies. At age 18, French young adults can drive. National military service is no longer

compulsory.

Death

When a person dies, a ceremony is held to honor him or her, after which friends and family follow the coffin to the cemetery, where the person is buried. Cremation, which is less expensive, is becoming more common. Religious funerals are held at a church. Secular ceremonies are often held at a crematorium. A light meal is then provided at the family's home, and friends and family share memories of the deceased with each other. Families often bring flowers to the gravesite at every anniversary of the death and on All Saints' Day (1 November).

Diet

The French consider cooking an art, and French cuisine is famous worldwide. The first French cookbooks date back to the Middle Ages, and French standards were the early gauge of fine cooking. Regional traditions are strong. There are several types of cooking, ranging from hearty, inexpensive fare to sophisticated dishes with costly ingredients. *Nouvelle cuisine*, created in the 1960s, was a reaction to heavy cooking. While still made of expensive ingredients, it is much lighter, portions are smaller, and the presentation is more artistic.

Although most people eat a light breakfast of coffee and bread or a croissant, often purchased at a *boulangerie* (bakery), donuts and other non-French pastries are often available in supermarkets. Filled croissants and sandwiches can be bought in shops and cafés. Cafés also offer *croque-monsieurs* (toasted ham-and-cheese sandwiches) and salad-type vegetables for a light meal. *Pâtisseries* (pastry shops) sell cakes, and some restaurants sell crêpes. The French population tends to resist foreign fast food because of health concerns about genetically modified foods and worries about globalization, which is seen as a threat to France's small farmers. Even so, many hamburger restaurants operate across the country.

Recreation

Sports

Soccer and rugby are popular spectator sports; France hosted and won the 1998 World Cup soccer competition. The annual Tour de France cycling race and the French Open tennis tournament are popular national events.

Participation is higher in individual sports such as cycling, fishing, tennis, hiking, skiing, and sailing than in team sports. Others enjoy hunting, riding horses, and golfing. People of all ages enjoy *pétanque*, a form of bowling that originated in southern France. It is becoming more common for adults to jog, walk, or ride bicycles.

Young boys play soccer or rugby in clubs. Swimming is also popular among boys but more popular among young girls, who may participate in dance and gymnastic classes as well. Teenage girls play a variety of sports, while teenage boys tend to continue playing soccer.

Leisure

The French enjoy spending leisure time with their friends or family. They love to cook and eat together. On the weekends, many people also like to go to the movies, hike, camp, or

picnic with friends. Many French women love to shop. Summer music festivals occur throughout France.

Vacation

Most people take five weeks of paid vacation each year—four weeks in the summer and one week at Christmas. During August, when many people travel, some shops and factories close. Many families vacation within France; the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts are common destinations.

French students enjoy two weeks of vacation after every six weeks of school, which enables them to visit their extended families. If they can't spend time with their families, students often attend daytime outdoor activity centers or holiday camps. Camp activities vary according to the season and may include skiing, horseback riding, hiking, or swimming. Students also have about three months of summer vacation. During the summertime, the whole family is able to go on vacation together, usually to the beach or to the mountains. Camping is a popular activity in the summer.

The Arts

French literature, art, and architecture have greatly influenced the modern world. France claims classic writers, such as Voltaire and Victor Hugo, as well as modern writers, who helped introduce movements such as surrealism, existentialism, and postmodernism. The impressionist movement in art, which emphasized subjective representation and the reflection of light, began in France at the end of the 1800s. This movement included the famous painter Claude Monet. France is also home to world-renowned art museums, such as the Louvre and the Pompidou Center. Famous examples of French architecture include the Eiffel Tower and Gothic cathedrals, such as the Notre Dame de Paris.

The first photograph was taken in France in 1827, and Jacques Daguerre and other French artists soon helped make photography into a respected art form. The first motion picture was shown in 1895 in France, and later French contributions included the film projector and trick photography.

France is also known for its cuisine, philosophy, ballet, ceramics, and fashion. French designers such as Christian Dior, Coco Chanel, Cartier, and Louis Vuitton retain a prominent place in the world of international high fashion.

Holidays

The French celebrate several holidays each year, including New Year's Day (1 Jan.), *Mardi Gras* (Shrove Tuesday), Easter Sunday and Monday, Labor Day (1 May), *Le Huit Mai* (French Armistice Day, 8 May), and World War I Armistice Day (11 Nov.). They also celebrate Catholic holidays, such as Ascension, Pentecost, Assumption (15 Aug.), and All Saints' Day (1 Nov.).

Bastille Day

Bastille Day (*La Fête Nationale*) is 14 July. Bastille Day commemorates the storming of the Bastille prison in Paris during the French Revolution. It is celebrated with a huge military parade in Paris; thousands gather on the Champs-Élysées, and thousands more watch it on television. The parade ends in front of the president and his guests. Smaller parades are held in virtually every French

city. Friends and families get together to play games and have picnics. Fireworks shows are standard.

World War I Armistice Day

World War I Armistice Day, 11 November, is a national holiday and a time of contemplation. Some cities host parades, and political figures give speeches about World War I. Military cemeteries commemorate this day with ceremonies in which stories are told and pictures of veterans are displayed. Television stations show documentaries about the war.

Christmas

Christmas is important in France. At Christmas (*Noël*), the tree is decorated before or on Christmas Eve. People prepare for Christmas by decorating, putting up lights, and shopping for gifts. Many towns host a Christmas market, where vendors sell handicrafts, food, and drink. Christmas is a magical time for French children, who leave their shoes by the fireplace for *Père Noël* (Santa Claus) to fill.

On Christmas Eve, families gather and share specialties like escargots, foie gras, oysters, smoked salmon, turkey, cheese, and baguettes. For dessert, they serve the *bûche de Noël*, a cake with vanilla or chocolate frosting and flavored filling. Families also often go to Midnight Mass on Christmas Eve at the nearest church, where they listen to the choir sing and hear the Christmas story. Families then return home and open the presents *Père Noël* has left for everyone.

Holiday festivities last through New Year's. On 6 January, Epiphany (which celebrates the Magi's visit to the baby Jesus) is celebrated by sharing a *gâteau des rois* (king cake), a round, flat cake with a lucky charm hidden inside.

Other Holidays

Many French celebrate New Year's Eve with parties and fireworks. In February, *Mardi Gras* (Shrove Tuesday) is celebrated with parades, costumes, and parties. Labor Day (1 May) is marked by parades and celebrates the coming of spring; throughout France, lilies of the valley are sold. On 21 June, the French celebrate *la Fête de la Musique* (the Music Party), a night celebration commemorating the beginning of summer and the longest day of the year. People gather in cities and villages to listen to groups sing and play music at free concerts.

SOCIETY

Government

Structure

France is a republic; its constitution was adopted in October 1958 and has been amended many times. Because the current constitution is the country's fifth, the current government is commonly called the Fifth Republic. France is divided into 27 regions, including its 5 overseas regions of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, and Réunion.

The president is directly elected, serving as head of state for a five-year term, and is eligible for a second term. The president appoints a prime minister, typically from the majority party in the National Assembly, and has the right to dissolve the Assembly to call for new elections. The president has no veto power but can rule by emergency decree in a

crisis. The prime minister, also called the president of the Council of Ministers, serves as the head of government. When the president and the prime minister are from the same party, the prime minister acts as a subordinate of the president. When they are from opposing parties, called a cohabitation, the prime minister enjoys broader executive power.

The National Assembly and the Senate make up France's bicameral Parliament. The National Assembly's 577 members are elected to five-year terms through a majoritarian system. The Senate's 348 members serve six-year terms. One-third of its members are indirectly elected by an electoral college every three years. Both houses include representation from France's overseas departments and territories.

Political parties are legally required to include a balanced ratio of male to female candidates; the difference of male and female candidates cannot exceed 2 percent in National Assembly elections nationwide, and ballots for the Senate must include an equal ratio of male and female candidates. Only the Parti Socialiste includes a voluntary quota, requiring 50 percent female candidates for all electoral lists.

The judicial branch consists of the *Cour de Cassation* (Supreme Court of Appeals), *Conseil Constitutionnel* (Constitutional Council), and *Conseil d'Etat* (Council of State). The nine members of the *Conseil Constitutionnel* are appointed by different government leaders: three by the president, three by the president of the National Assembly, and three by the president of the Senate.

Political Landscape

France has a multiparty system, with the center-right *Union pour un Mouvement Populaire* (Union for a Popular Movement, UMP) and the center-left *Parti Socialiste* (Socialist Party, PS) acting as the two major political parties. Other major political parties include the far-right *Front National* (National Front, FN), the *Parti Communiste Français* (French Communist Party, PCF), the centrist *Mouvement Démocrate* (Democratic Movement, MoDem), and the center-left *Les Verts* (the Greens).

Typically, right-leaning politicians and parties have favored free markets (economic liberalism), while those who are left-leaning support socialism. Immigration, economic reform, and political corruption are major political issues.

Government and the People

The government struggles with transparency. There is little infrastructure to deal with conflicts of interest between politicians and the private sector or to regulate the interaction between members of Parliament and lobbyists. Political parties are widely perceived as being corrupt by the public, who also largely find the government's efforts at combating corruption to be ineffective.

Civil rights and liberties are generally respected. However, while freedom of religion is a constitutional right, laws ban the wearing of conspicuous religious symbols in public spaces. Muslims and international human-rights organizations have described these laws as an infringement on religious freedom. The voting age is 18. Between half and two-thirds of the eligible population regularly participates in presidential and parliamentary elections.

Economy

France's large industrial economy and welfare-style government allow its people to enjoy the benefits of economic prosperity. Inflation is low, but high unemployment and budget deficits are ongoing challenges. Youth unemployment reached just over 24 percent at the end of 2012. The global financial crisis of 2008 prompted France to develop a US\$33 billion economic stimulus package. Under former president Nicolas Sarkozy, the government responded to the financial crisis with austerity measures such as a freeze on government spending. President Hollande cut both public spending and taxes on businesses in hopes of creating more jobs, but the economy has continued to struggle.

As one of Europe's leading agricultural producers, France is self-sufficient in most foods. The agricultural sector employs about 3 percent of the workforce and is a world leader in the production of wine, milk, butter, cheese, barley, and wheat. One-third of the land is arable. Major industries include motor vehicles, aircraft, chemicals, and food processing. The steel and textile industries were once major parts of the economy but are less important today. Exports include machinery and transport equipment, steel products, and agricultural goods. Over half of France's energy is generated by nuclear power plants. The service sector employs roughly three-quarters of the labor force. France attracts more tourists than any other country in the world. In 2002, the euro officially replaced France's former currency, the *franc*.

Transportation and Communications

France's public transportation system is well developed. Buses serve most cities, and train service extends to even the smallest towns. Trains are best for long-distance travel. The TGV (*train à grande vitesse*) is a high-speed passenger train, reaching 186 mph (300 km/h). Subways are known as the *métro*. Most people own private cars, which are generally French brands, such as Renault or Peugeot. The French domestic air system is efficient, and car ferries link France with Corsica (Corse) and Great Britain. A trip from Paris to London by train crosses under the English Channel and takes three hours; tunnel time is 35 minutes.

The communications system is modern. Pay phones generally use credit cards or phone cards (*télécarte*) purchased at a post office. The post office is the center for various forms of communication and transactions; it also functions as a bank. France publishes more than a hundred daily newspapers. With the exception of defamation laws, the French press is free. Most French people have cellular phones. Internet is widely used in French offices and households. Minitel, a pre-World Wide Web online service created in 1978, allowed users to do tasks such as buy train tickets, chat, and search telephone directories before the internet made these services available to households. Minitel was widely popular and considered groundbreaking until the late 1990s; its services were retired in June 2012 due to the popularity of the internet.

Education

Structure and Access

Schooling is free and compulsory from age 6 to 16. Preschool is also free, but not compulsory, from age 2 to 6. However, nearly all children enroll because the French believe that preschools are important for developing the communication skills of young children.

Secondary education, lasting seven years, is offered by *collèges* and *lycées*. *Collège*, similar to junior high school, lasts for four years. After *collège*, students take an exam called the *brevet*. Students then have more than one option: continue on to high school (known as *lycée*) or go to a trade school to gain experience in a specific trade.

School Life

The public primary school day starts at 8:30 or 9 a.m., has a two-hour lunch break around noon, and then lasts until 4:30 or 5 p.m. Children go to school on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and have Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday off. In *collège*, school goes from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday to Friday, with a half day on Wednesday. French *lycées* involve a full week of classes and a large amount of homework.

Parents who work bring their children to school before it starts; children are taken care of by school staff during the lunch break. The French education system values individual work, as well as testing, to judge the knowledge of individual students. All French students are required to study English.

There are many private Catholic schools across France, as well as evangelical Christian, Jewish, and Islamic schools. Catholic schools are partly subsidized by the state.

Higher Education

After secondary education, students take an exam to determine whether they may go on to higher education. Students can either go to traditional universities or to professional schools that offer school classes combined with work experience. Businesses tend to look favorably on students who go to professional schools because of the experience they gain in their chosen field. Some students attend a university because they do not yet feel ready to enter the job market.

Education is relatively inexpensive at France's 60 universities, including the Sorbonne, in Paris. However, the best students take further preparatory classes in order to attend the *grandes écoles*, where they study for careers in government, the military, education, and industry (engineering, marketing, and management).

Health

The French enjoy good health and have a high life expectancy. Medical care is generally good and is available to all citizens through a socialized system. Prices and fees are fixed by the government. Many French people also carry private insurance to pay fees not covered by the government. In addition to public hospitals, private clinics are available. The government has recently raised taxes on cigarettes in an effort to curb the number of smokers in the country.

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Country and Development Data

Capital	Paris
Population	66,836,154 (rank=21)
Area (sq. mi.)	248,573 (rank=42)
Area (sq. km.)	643,801
Human Development Index	21 of 188 countries
Gender Inequality Index	19 of 188 countries
GDP (PPP) per capita	\$41,200
Adult Literacy	99%
Infant Mortality	3 per 1,000 births
Life Expectancy	79 (male); 86 (female)
Currency	Euro

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AT A GLANCE

Contact Information