

Chapter 1 : 10 Things I Love and Don't Love about Living in Paris

'School Life in Paris' relates a story of lesbian love in an English boarding school. 'Lovely Nights of Young Girls' is about four young women who teach themselves the mysteries of heterosexual love and includes a rather irreverent view of love among the priests and nuns.

Academic Resources Life at Paris College of Art More than forty countries are represented in the Paris College of Art student population, bringing to this small community a cultural diversity rare among art education institutions. This, combined with a location at the crossroads of Europe, makes studying at Paris College of Art a uniquely rich experience for young artists and designers. An elected student council brings issues before the school administration, and organizes social events that consolidate this closely knit community that serves as home base to so many of disparate origin. During the term, excursions are organized to the nearby regions of Giverny or Champagne and beyond the borders of France to such cities such as Berlin, Bruges, London, Florence or Venice. A resource for students from orientation to graduation and beyond, the Student Life office is both the center of student activities and a support network that helps students navigate the many practical aspects of life in Paris. In addition to hosting a wide range of activities on-campus and off-campus, including costume balls, art benefits, museum tours and other cultural activities, Student Life staff helps students obtain residence permits and advises on practical matters such as banking, phones, transportation, insurance and medical referrals. Student Life also provides organizational support for the Student Council and the College Assistance Program CAP , and provides students with a free, confidential, anglophone counseling service. Orientation Held in the beginning of the fall and spring semesters, orientation is a comprehensive, week-long introduction to life as a student at PCA. Through a series of lectures, museum visits, dinners, walking tours, and other activities, new students have the opportunity to discover the French capital and establish themselves as temporary residents. During orientation, students register for classes, open bank accounts and phone contracts, sign up for health insurance, and most importantly, meet the staff, faculty and fellow students who form the school community. Housing For students who are new to Paris, finding a place to live in Paris can be both exciting and challenging. The Student Life Office provides several different housing options, designed to accommodate students of different needs, preferences and budgets. Whether students wish to live in dormitory housing, in homestays or in independent apartments, Student Life provides individualized support to both incoming and current students in securing housing and settling in Paris. Additionally, through the CROUS, a public establishment of the French Ministry of Education, students have access to four restaurants and twenty university cafeterias where they can have a three-course meal for lunch or dinner for as little as 3. Student Activities At Paris College of Art, the Student Life office works closely with the Student Council to organize a range of student activities both on campus and off campus. Residence Permits The Student Life office guides students through each step of the visa and resident permit process, streamlining the process and responding to student questions. Students from outside of the European Community must apply for and receive a student visa before entering France. Students must apply for a visa in their country of origin and are encouraged to do so as early as possible, as the process can take up to several months. More information about the visa application process can be found on the Campus France website. Students may waive this service by showing proof, in a timely manner, that they are:

Chapter 2 : Education and Schools in Paris | Expat Arrivals

Et The School of Life a Ã©tÃ© le dÃ©clat. Des sujets et des intervenants divers donc, mais toujours une bonne ambiance et un climat qui pousse vraiment Ã la rÃ©flexion. Bravo Ã vous! et surtout MERCI.

The location of Paris was an important factor in its growth and strategic importance during the Middle Ages. Due to its position at the confluence of the Seine and the rivers Oise , Marne and Yverres , the city was abundantly supplied with food from the surrounding region, which was rich in grain fields and vineyards. The rivers also offered access for trading by boat with other cities in France and locations as far away as Spain and Germany. The Roman prefects had built their residences on the west end of the island; the first royal palace was built on the same site in the early Middle Ages. The first cathedral and the residence of the bishop were built on the east end of the island at about the same time. In the Middle Ages, the monasteries attracted thousands of scholars and students who formed colleges that became the University of Paris in the beginning of the 13th century. It was the site of the martyrdom of Saint Denis and two other missionaries and thereafter was known as the "Mountain of Martyrs" or " Montmartre ". During the Middle Ages, it lay outside the city walls, and was the site of a large convent and a pilgrimage church. This geographic distribution, with the administration and the courts on the island, the merchants on the Right Bank, and the University on the Left Bank, remained largely the same throughout the history of the city down to the present day. Paris was reported to contain thirty-five parishes and 61, households: Due to the plague and the outbreak of the Armagnac-Burgundian Civil War in , the population fell to about one hundred thousand by . In addition, there were many more from the cities and towns of the Paris basin. When Vikings and other invaders attacked, the residents of Paris took sanctuary on the island. It had about thirty towers and four to six gates. The much smaller population of the Left Bank was unprotected. It documents the growth of Paris within its medieval walls and the faubourgs beyond the walls. By , the city had grown to hectares. To give all Parisians a sense of security, King Philip II decided to build a new wall entirely around the city. Work began between and on the Right Bank and and on the Left Bank. The new wall was 5, meters long on the Right Bank and on the Left Bank , with ten gates and seventy-five towers, and surrounded about hectares, including much land that was still gardens and pastures. The city continued to grow rapidly, particularly on the Right Bank to fill in the vacant tracts within the new wall and spill beyond it. Between and , Charles V built another new wall meters long to enclose hectares. This new wall included a powerful new fortress at the eastern edge of the city at the Porte Saint-Antoine called the Bastille. These walls were modified to make them more resistant to a new strategic weapon of the Middle Ages, the cannon , and no new walls were built until the 16th century. The streets were very narrow, averaging only four meters wide. It remained very high in the heart of the city, except during times of war and the plague, until the reconstruction by Napoleon III and Haussmann in the mid-19th century. A castle was built on the same site in the early Middle Ages. After Hugh Capet was elected King of the French on 3 July , he resided in this castle, but he and the other Capetian kings spent little time in the city, and had other royal residences in Vincennes , Compiègne and Orleans. The administration and archives of the kingdom travelled wherever the king went. He rebuilt the old castle, making it a walled rectangle by meters in size, with numerous towers and massive central tower, or donjon , and added a chapel named for Saint Nicholas. Philip II placed the royal archives, the treasury and courts within the royal palace, and thereafter the city functioned, except for brief periods, as the capital of the kingdom of France. Between and , on the site of the old chapel, he built the Sainte-Chapelle shortly before he departed for the Seventh Crusade. It housed the sacred relics Louis had acquired, which were believed to be the crown of thorns and wood from the cross of the Crucifixion of Christ , purchased in from the governor of Constantinople. These symbols allowed Louis to present himself not just as the king of France, but as the leader of the Christian world. The chapel had two levels, the lower level for ordinary servants of the king, and the upper level for the king and royal family. Only the king was allowed to touch the crown of thorns, which he took out each year on Good Friday. Two of the great ceremonial halls still remain within the structure of the Palais de Justice. The palace also had a private walled garden at the end of the island and a private dock, from which the king

could travel by boat to his other residences, the Louvre fortress on the Right Bank and the Tour de Nesle on the Left Bank. The royal offices took their names from the different chambers, or rooms, of the palace; the Chambre des Comptes chamber of the accounts, was the treasury of the kingdom, and the courts were divided between the Chambre civile and the Chambre criminelle. The tangible symbol of royal power was the large black marble table in the hall of the king, which was used for royal banquets, and also for ceremonial events, the taking of oaths and sessions of the military high courts. This created a demand for educated lawyers, clerks and administrators. This need was met by the incorporation of the many small colleges on the Left Bank into the University of Paris. Also, since the king had a permanent residence in Paris, the members of the nobility followed his example and built their own palatial town houses. The presence of the nobles in Paris created a large market for luxury goods, such as furs, silks, armor and weapons, causing the merchants of the Right Bank to thrive. It also created a need for money-lenders, some of whom became the richest individuals in Paris. The fortress was a great rectangle, 72 by 78 meters, surrounded by four towers and a moat. In the center was a circular tower thirty meters high. It was the anchor on the Right Bank of the new wall he built around the city. Philip began to use the new castle for recreation and also for ceremonial functions; the vassals of the king took their oath of loyalty at the Louvre rather than the city palace. He built a new residential complex in the Saint-Antoine quarter between the wall built by Philip II and the Bastille, the most powerful fortress of the new wall that he was building around the city. It was the site of the notorious Bal des Ardents in 1393, when the elaborate costumes of four dancers, all members of the nobility, caught fire and burned them to death, while Charles VI, one of the dancers, barely escaped. Charles VII abandoned it when he fled Paris in 1418. By 1480, the buildings were in ruins and torn down soon afterwards. The church of Saint-Paul-Saint-Louis was built on the site. The Catholic Church played a prominent role in the city throughout the Middle Ages; it owned a large part of the land and wealth, was the creator of the University of Paris and was closely linked to the king and the government. There were thousands of monks and nuns in the eighty-eight convents and monasteries, numerous beguines and religious orders, and there were about three thousand students who had taken religious orders and were considered clerics. Altogether, there were about 20,000 members of religious orders in the city, or about ten percent of the population, in the year 1300. He was martyred and buried at Saint-Denis, where a basilica was founded to mark his grave. The first Christian church is believed to have been built where Notre Dame Cathedral is today, on the site a Roman temple to Jupiter; stones from the Roman temple were found beneath the choir of Notre Dame when the choir was renovated in 1845 and are now on display in the Cluny Museum. Saint Genevieve was said to have gathered the faithful inside the cathedral when the city was threatened by Germanic invaders. Twelve stones from the seats of the ancient Roman amphitheater were found in the foundations of the church. The modern cathedral is the work of Maurice de Sully, the Bishop of Paris, who had originally come from a poor family in the Loire Valley to study at the school of the cathedral. The altar was consecrated in 1163. Sully guided the work on the church until his death in 1196, following the new style innovated by Abbot Suger at the nearby Basilica of Saint-Denis. The church was not finished until the reign of Philip IV in 1288, almost 125 years after it was begun. It was the largest monument in Paris, 130 meters long, with towers 63 meters high, and seats for worshippers. It also included a large garden on the eastern end of the island. In the 11th century, the first school in Paris was established there, teaching young boys reading, writing, arithmetic, the catechism, and singing. In the early 12th century, schools teaching these basic subjects were spread around the city, while the School of Notre Dame concentrated on higher education; grammar, rhetoric, dialectics, arithmetic, geometry, astrology, and music. It was the dominant school in Paris until the late 12th century, when it began to be eclipsed by the new colleges established around the monasteries on the Left bank, which were not under the authority of the Bishop of Paris, but directly under the pope. In this way, the School of Notre Dame was the ancestor of the University of Paris, when it was chartered in about 1200. The abbeys were independent of the Bishop of Paris; they were governed by the pope and usually had direct connections with the king. They owned a very large part of the land of Paris, particularly on the Left Bank, and played a large part in its economic life; they produced food and wine and operated the largest commercial fairs. They also played a central role in cultural life by running all the schools and colleges and by producing works of art, especially illuminated manuscripts. Suger, the Abbot of Saint Denis, was both a pioneer in church

architecture and a royal advisor. The pope did not appreciate the close ties between the kings of France and the bishops of Paris; although Paris was the capital and largest city of France, the bishop was under the authority of the archbishop of Sens, a much smaller city. Paris did not become an archdiocese until the reign of Louis XIV. The position of the curate of a parish in Paris was also often given to those who had done favors for the king, rather than those who had demonstrated religious devotion. Religious Orders and the Templars [edit] The leaders of the Knights Templar were burned at the stake on 18 March on the orders of Philip IV, shown at right In the 13th century, new religious orders arrived in Paris with the mission of fighting heresies that had appeared inside and outside the church. The Dominican Order was the first to arrive in, charged with teaching orthodox church doctrine both within the university and to the Parisians. They established their headquarters on the Rue Saint-Jacques in In the 13th century, they built a fortress with a high tower on what is now the Place du Temple. Philip IV was resentful at the power of the Templars and had their leaders arrested in, then condemned and burned. All the belongings of the Templars were seized and handed over to another military order, the Knights Hospitaller, which was more closely under royal control. They were societies of wealthy merchants in each parish who contributed to the church and its activities. By the end of the 15th century, the prestige of the church in Paris was in decline, due largely to financial scandals and corruption. As the century advanced, the intellectual center moved from Notre Dame to the Left Bank, where the monasteries, which were independent of the Bishop of Paris, began to establish their own schools. The schools trained not only clerics for the church, but also clerks who could read and write for the growing administration of the kingdom of France. One particular battle in between students and the townspeople in a tavern left five persons dead; King Philip II was called in to define the rights and legal status of students formally. Thereafter, the students and teachers were gradually organized into a corporation that was officially recognized in as a university by Pope Innocent III, who had studied there. In the 13th century, there were between two and three thousand students living in the Left Bank, which became known as the Latin Quarter, because Latin was the language of instruction at the university. The number grew to about four thousand in the 14th century. In, the chaplain of Louis IX, Robert de Sorbon, opened the most famous college of the university, which was later named after him: The arts and letters students were the most numerous; their courses included grammar, rhetoric, dialectics, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. Students began at the age of fourteen and studied at the faculty of arts until they were twenty. The completion of a doctorate in theology required a minimum of another ten years of study. It was also divided by all of the theological and political conflicts of the period: By the end of the Middle Ages, the University had become a very conservative force against any change in society. Dissection of corpses was forbidden in the medical school long after it became common practice at other universities, and unorthodox ideas were regularly condemned by the faculty; individuals viewed as heretics were punished.

Chapter 3 : PSB Paris School of Business (ex ESG MS)

SCHOOL LIFE IN PARIS. NOV. 2, Continue reading the main story Share This Page. Continue reading the main story. November 2, , Page 3 The New York Times Archives.

Chapter 4 : PCA " Paris College of Art

PARIS AT A GLANCE Who could ask for more than to have the gastronomic capital of Paris as a campus! You will be able to explore the open air markets, enjoy a leisurely afternoon in a sidewalk caf  , take a midnight boat ride on the Seine, and discover your own culinary finds from specialty shops to restaurants.

Chapter 5 : Life in Paris | Le Cordon Bleu Paris

Paris is renowned for its food, and most PCA students take advantage of the city's vast culinary offerings by preparing meals at home, eating in local restaurants or from take-away shops in the neighborhood of the school.

Chapter 6 : Student Life â€™ PCA

The School of Life is a global organisation dedicated to developing emotional intelligence. We apply psychology, philosophy, and culture to everyday life.

Chapter 7 : International Schools in Paris, Education in France

Campus. Parsons Paris is located in a newly renovated historic building at 45 rue Saint-Roch, a short walk from the Louvre, the Palais Garnier, GaÃ©tÃ© Lyrique media arts center, and Notre Dame cathedral.

Chapter 8 : School Life in Paris & Lovely Nights of Young Girls by Anonymous

The PSB Paris School of Business experience made my dreams come true: living in the heart of Paris, studying with wonderful classmates from all around the world, and completing challenging courses. It was an excellent and memorable year of my life!

Chapter 9 : Student Life Paris Campus | Parsons Paris The New School for Design

School of Paris (French: Å%cole de Paris) refers to the French and Å©migrÃ© artists who worked in Paris in the first half of the 20th century. Sonia Delaunay, Rythme, The School of Paris was not a single art movement or institution, but refers to the importance of Paris as a center of Western art in the early decades of the 20th century.