



1875 | 2025

# EUROPEAN HERITAGE DAYS

150 YEARS OF THE SENATE OF THE REPUBLIC



**SPECIAL EDITION**

**150 YEARS OF THE SENATE**

**SEPTEMBER 20 AND 21, 2025**

LUXEMBOURG PALACE - Place Paul Claude  
Porte Odéon du Jardin du Luxembourg  
75006 PARIS

# 01 | WELCOME TO THE SENATE

For this 42nd edition of the European Heritage Days, I am delighted to join with all the Senators in welcoming you to the Senate building!

Over these two days, you will get the chance to explore this place steeped in history, a treasure of French heritage, and also the nerve centre of parliamentary democracy.

At the heart of the Jardin de Luxembourg (the most beautiful garden in Europe), that attracts more than 6 million visitors per year, stands Marie de' Medici's Palais de Luxembourg, a monument that has left its mark on French politics century after century. This is a key location in parliamentary life.

On a daily basis, 348 Senators pass bills, monitor government decisions and ensure that all local authorities in mainland France, overseas territories and French citizens living abroad are represented.

2025 is a special year because the Senate is celebrating its 150th anniversary. This symbolic year features a programme of cultural and institutional events that, just like the Senate, are historic yet forward-looking, and centred around three focal points of proximity, expertise and independence, to celebrate 150 years of the Senate. You'll find details of these events on our social media and website.

"The Senate as you've never seen it before" is the promise of this weekend, and also of the exhibition we are delighted to present to you over two days, in the Boffrand Salons. In 26 letters, this A-Z educational brochure offers an original and modern approach to learning about the Senate, the parliamentary sessions and what our Assembly actually does for the French people and French territories.

We'll start with the letter "W" for the "Wallon Amendment". On 30 January 1875, under the Third Republic, Henri Wallon, a minister at the time and future senator, had this eponymous amendment adopted by a single vote, marking the beginning of a Republican government in France.

This 150th anniversary is also the anniversary of your Republic, and the Senators and I hope you enjoy your tour of the Senate... as you've never seen it before!



**GÉRARD LARCHER,**  
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

# THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE

The construction of the Luxembourg Palace began in 1615 at the behest of Marie de Medici and was completed around 1630. Marie de Medici took up residence in the west wing of the palace as of 1625. She stayed there until she had to leave France in 1631, forced to exile by her son Louis XIII after the events known as the « Day of the Dupes ».

The Palace remained a princely estate lived in successively by Louis XIII's brother, Gaston of Orleans (1642), then by his widow and his daughters among whom the Duchess of Montpensier known as the Grande Mademoiselle and the Duchess of Guise (1660), who offered it to Louis XIV in 1694.

In 1715, the Regent Philippe of Orleans inherited it before giving it up to his daughters, the Duchess of Berry and Louise Elisabeth of Orleans, former Queen of Spain. In 1778, Louis XVI gave the Palace to his brother the Count of Provence, who would later become King Louis XVIII. He fled the Revolution. The Luxembourg Palace became a prison before being assigned to the Directoire in 1795 and to the Senate Conservateur (Conservative Senate) at the end of 1799. It then underwent profound architectural changes under the direction of Jean-François-Thérèse Chalgrin (1739-1811) to better suit its new parliamentary function.

In 1814, under the Restoration, the Luxembourg Palace was allocated to the Chambre des Pairs (Chamber of Peers). During the July Monarchy, the increasing number of Peers of France led architect Alphonse de Gisors (1796-1866) to push the Palace's South-facing wall 30 meters forward into the Garden to allow for the construction of the current Salle des Séances (Senate Chamber) and Library. In 1852, he made the most of

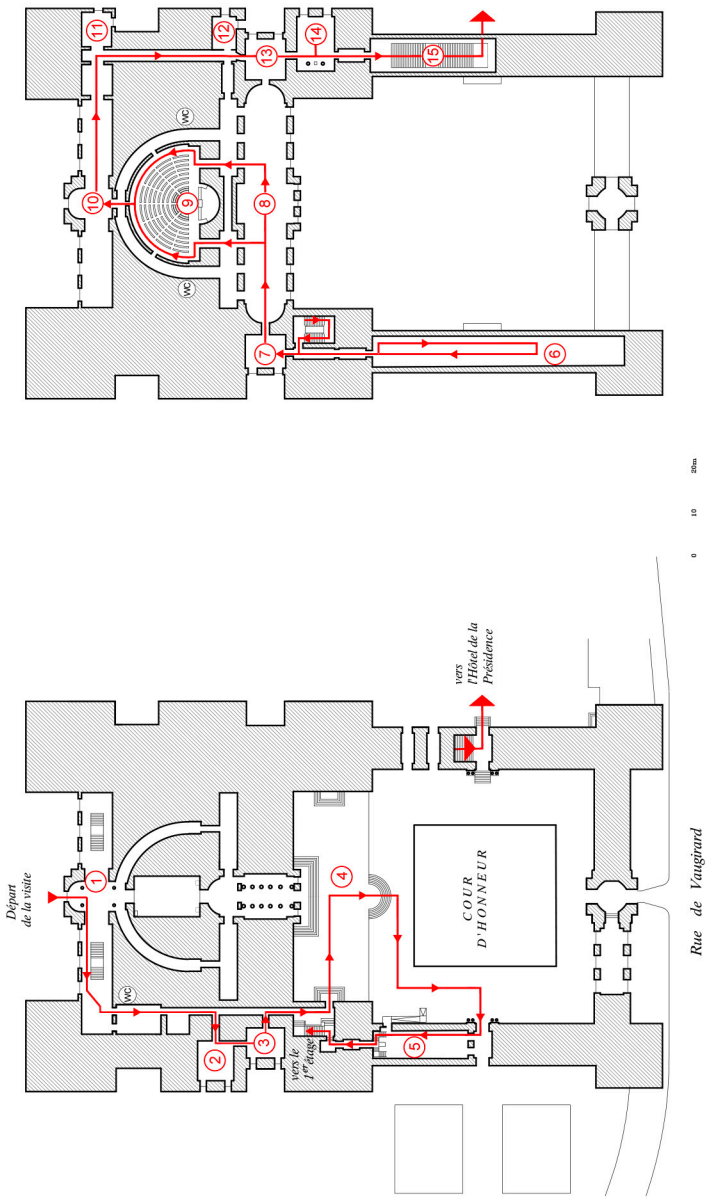
this enlargement by building the main gallery, then known as the Salle du Trône (Room of the Throne) and currently referred to as the Salle des Conférences (Conference Hall). The Palace was then allocated to the Senate of the Second Empire, after hosting the shortlived « Commission du gouvernement pour les travailleurs » (Workers governmental committee) of the Second Republic, in 1848.

Following the demise of the Second Empire, the Palace housed the Seine Préfecture and the meetings of the town council, after the Paris town hall had been set on fire during the Commune. In 1879, all seats of public offices were transferred from Versailles to Paris and the Luxembourg Palace was allocated to the Senate of the Third Republic until 1940, when it was then occupied by the Luftwaffe command staff for Western Europe.

In 1944, it became the seat of the provisional Consultative Assembly. The Higher Court of Justice held its meetings there in 1945 as well as the 1946 Peace Conference.

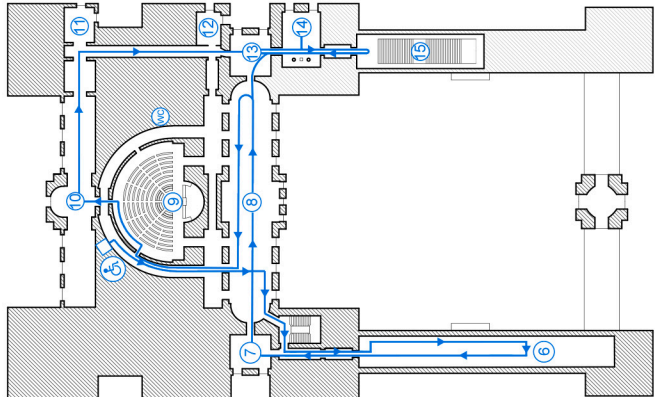
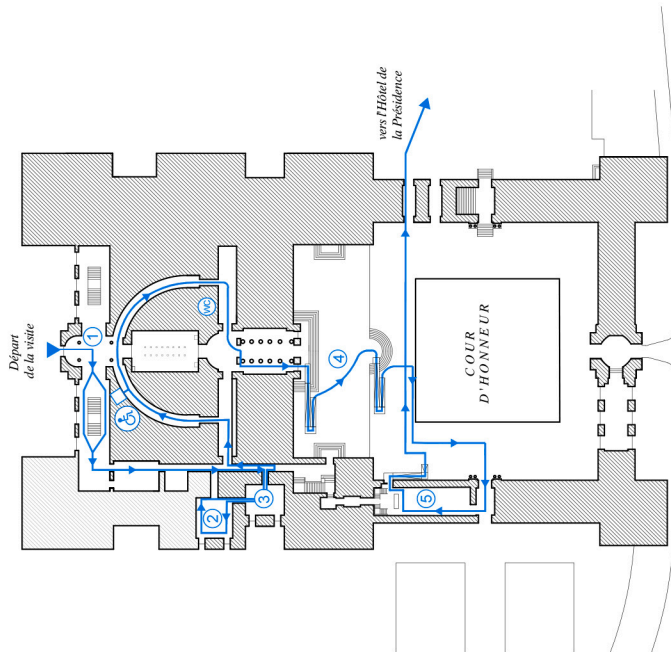
The Palace was allocated to the Council of the Republic at the end of 1946 before becoming home to the Senate of the Fifth Republic in 1958.

LUXEMBOURG PALACE  
EUROPEAN HERITAGE DAYS 2025  
VISITOR TOUR





**LUXEMBOURG PALACE**  
EUROPEAN HERITAGE DAYS 2025  
ROUTE FOR PEOPLE WITH REDUCED MOBILITY



## 05 | WELCOME TO THE SENATE

### ROOM 1

#### GALLERY OF QUESTEURS

Designed by Alphonse de Gisors, it opens onto the garden, on the south side of the building.



### ROOM 2

#### ROOM OF THE GOLDEN BOOK

Decorated in 1817 by architect Baraguey with painted wooden panels taken from the apartments of Queen Marie de Medicis at the Luxembourg Palace and wood panelling taken from the royal apartments of Queen Anne of Austria, at the Louvre.

### ROOM 3

#### OFFICES OF A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Former reading room of the Peers of France.

These offices are shown to the public for their patrimonial relevance. They are not, however, the current senators' offices, which are for the most part located on 26 and 36 rue de Vaugirard and are much more functional and smaller in size.

### ROOM 4

#### MAIN COURTYARD

In 1625, the Palace was built according to plans that were resolutely innovative for the era, with remarkable symmetry in the layout, height and volumes of the buildings. It was designed as a harmonious ensemble, and the interiors and external architecture were perfectly matched.

At the centre, the main courtyard was once surrounded by covered, arched galleries inspired by the Palazzo Pitti in Florence where Marie de' Medici, the Palace's patron, spent her childhood.

In 2025, plant pots from the Jardin du Luxembourg orange grove were added to the main courtyard, reinforcing the historic and landscape connection between the Palais du Luxembourg and its garden.

At the same time, the Senate carried out some significant restoration and decorative work on this exceptional heritage site. This work involved renovating the façades and roofing of the Palais du Luxembourg north wing, as well as improvements to reception facilities, hosting of visitors and accessibility via the public entrance on 15, Rue de Vaugirard.

In 2025, the Senate decided to put on display some of the specimens in its tree collection from the Jardin du Luxembourg orange grove, therefore adding to the symbolic history of this place.

**ROOM 5****RENÉ MONORY HALL**

A former chapel (1843-1905), this room still boasts several religious paintings made between 1844 and 1845 to adorn the Chapel of the French House of Peers. In 1905 this chapel was used as a meeting room. From 2016 to 2018, the Senate carried out major renovations to restore its interior decoration and transform this room into a modern multimedia facility equipped with an audiovisual recording system to enable the broadcasting of its meetings by video on demand. The Bureau of the Senate has named this room after René Monory, as a tribute to the Vienne Senator and former President of the Senate (1992-1998). It was inaugurated by the current President of the Senate, Mr Gérard Larcher, on 17th January 2018.

**ROOM 6****LIBRARY ANNEX**

The Great Gallery, now referred to as the Annexe de la Bibliothèque (Library Annex), was completed in 1630. Stretching along the whole length of the east wing of the building, it was originally designed to display 24 paintings of Rubens (1577-1640) in honour of Henri IV, but that project never came to fruition. This is where the first European painting museum open to the public was set up from 1750 to 1780. During the French Revolution, that part of the Palace was turned into a *maison nationale de sûreté* (national safety house). Another museum for contemporary art was established there from 1803 to 1815 and from 1818 to 1886.



In 1886, the Luxembourg Museum took up its new quarters, managed by the Senate, in the rue de Vaugirard, opposite rue Férou. The former gallery became the Library Annex in 1887. Prison cells were fitted there during the trials of Paul Déroulède and other members of the League of Patriots, judged in 1899 by the Senate turned High Court of Justice. The vaulted ceiling, massively restored in 2010, features a series of paintings by Jacob Jordaens (1593-1678) representing the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac. This room also contains a bronze bust by American sculptor Jo Davidson (1883-1952) of Literature Nobel Prize winner Anatole France, who worked in the Library for a time.



## 07 | WELCOME TO THE SENATE

### PIÈCE 7

#### SALON VICTOR HUGO

This room owes its name to the bust sculpted by Antonin Mercié in 1889 of illustrious writer and Parliamentary Victor Hugo, who was a Peer of France from 1845 to 1848 and a senator during the Third Republic from 1876 until his death on 22nd May 1885.



### ROOM 8

#### CONFERENCE HALL

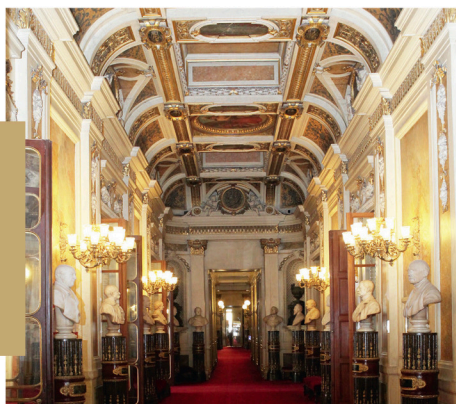
57 meters long, 10.60 meters wide and 11 meters high (15 meters under the dome), this room designed by Alphonse de Gisors, completed in 1854, was created by assembling three separate rooms from the original building. Its decoration is a very fine example of Second Empire style. At each end of the room, on the ceiling's covings, one can admire depictions of the History of France from its origins until Charlemagne (at the west end) as well as a fresco by Henri Lehmann (1814-1882) of the period running from the first Crusade to Louis XIV (at the east end). The ceiling features L'Âge de la Paix (The Age of Peace) and L'Âge de la Victoire (The Age of Victory) by Adolphe Brune. Eight tapestries from the Gobelins illustrating Ovid's Metamorphoses complete the decor.

#### EXHIBITION OF BUSTS OF "MARIANNE"

A symbol of the French Republic, "Marianne" was portrayed in various ways since the Convention decided, in 1792, to associate the New Régime to the image of a woman wearing the Phrygian cap (liberty cap).

#### GALLERY OF BUSTS

Built over the original terrace overlooking garden, this long corridor is named after the busts of statesmen it is lined with.



**ROOM 9****SENATE CHAMBER**

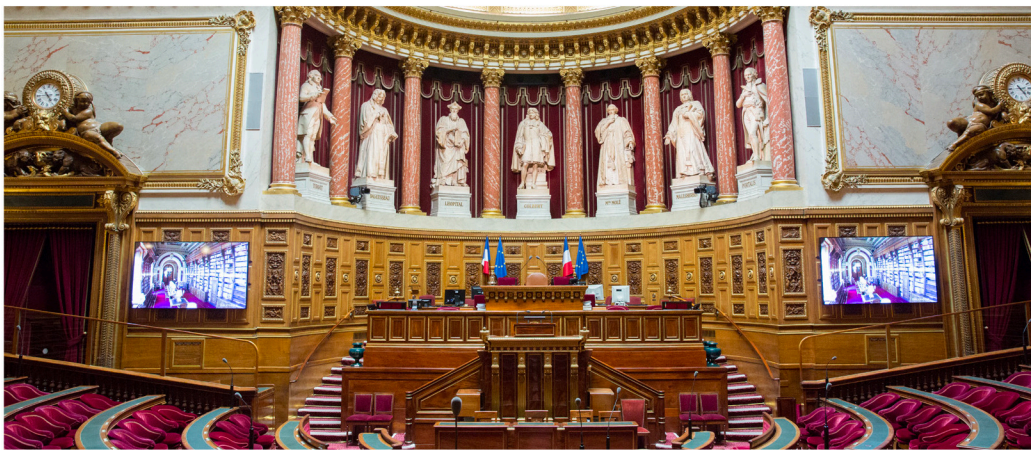
Made up of two facing semicircles, it was built from 1836 to 1841 following the plans of Alphonse de Gisors. The smaller semicircle's semi-dome is supported by eight stucco columns separated by seven statues of prestigious legislators. The paintings on the left and right sides of the smaller semicircle's vault, by Merry-Joseph Blondel (1781-1853), depict the crowning of Philippe le Long and Louis XII at the États de Tours in 1506. The alcoves contain statues of Charlemagne by Antoine Etex (1808-1888) and of Saint-Louis by Augustin Dumont (1801-1884).

The busts of four Marshals of the Empire (Masséna, Lannes, Mortier and Gouvion-Saint-Cyr) are located between the benches.

The vaulted ceiling in front of the benches is painted with allegories of Prudence (Caution), Truth and Protection by Théophile Vauchelet dating back to the middle of the 19th century.

The room also features beautiful sculpted oak panelling by J.B. Klagmann, J.-J. Elshoëcht and H. de Triqueti. There are 348 seats, allocated in proportion to the number of members in every political group. Each senator has her or his own designated seat according to their party.

Fifteen desks display commemorative medallions of former senators Victor Hugo, Victor Schoelcher, Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau, Marcellin Berthelot, Émile Combes, Georges Clemenceau, Raymond Poincaré, René Coty, Gaston Monnerville, François Mitterrand, Michel Debré, Alain Poher, Edgar Faure, Maurice Schumann and Gaston Doumergue.







## ROOM 10

### **LIBRARY**

Completed by Alphonse de Gisors, with ceilings by Louis Antoine Riesener (1808-1878) and Camille Roqueplan (1802-1855). The dome features a painting by Delacroix (from 1841 to 1846) of the Limbo, described by Dante in *The Divine Comedy*, in Canto IV of the *Inferno*, representing the Great Men of ancient times. Still in the dome, four hexagonal medallions by the same artist evoke Theology (St Jerome), Philosophy (Aristotle's Muse),

Poetry (Orpheus) and Eloquence (Cicero). Between the dome and the window, on the ceiling's coving, Delacroix painted Alexander after the Battle of Arbeles, asking for Homer's poems to be deposited in Darius' golden chest. One can notice this piece of furniture, specially designed by cabinetmaker Charles Morel to provide a copy of the *Description of Egypt* carried out during Napoléon Bonaparte's expedition.

## ROOM 11

### **QUESTEUR'S OFFICE**

This room, decorated by Alphonse de Gisors at the same period as the Library, used to be a study. It is now used for the weekly meetings of the Conseil de Questure, which comprises of three Questeurs elected by their colleagues to manage the Senate's administrative matters and run its budget.

## ROOM 12

### **DEPARTURE CABINET**

The former cabinet doré (gilded cabinet) or mariages Medicis (Cabinet of Medicis weddings), this is now the room the chairman of parliamentary sessions departs from in order to go to the Salle des Séances (Senate Chamber).



## ROOM 13

### **MESSENGERS OF STATE LOUNGE**

A former antechamber at the time of Marie de Medicis, this room was turned by Chalgrin into a lounge for the Empire's Messengers of State (who acted as intermediaries between the authorities, carrying bills and official documents).

## ROOM 14

### QUEEN'S BEDROOM

This was Marie de Medicis's ceremonial bedroom and may have been the room where the first act of the Journée des Dupes (Day of the Dupes) unfolded.

## THE "DAY OF THE DUPES"

This is the room where one of the most crucial days of French history, the "Day of the Dupes", may well have taken place. On 10th or 11th November 1630, two influential characters confronted each other under the arbitration of the young King Louis XIII: on the one hand, his mother the Queen, Regent until 1615, who wished to maintain peaceful relations with catholic powers; on the other hand, the Cardinal Richelieu who encouraged the King to support France's protestant adversaries regardless of family ties by waging a war against his father-in-law the King of Spain and his brother-in-law the Duke of Savoie.

Marie de Medicis summoned the King, asking him to dismiss Richelieu. However, the latter, informed by his agents, wormed his way into the Palace through a hidden door and managed to enter the room. The Queen reacted vividly but the

Cardinal threw himself at her feet, assuring her of his loyalty. Louis XIII asked the Cardinal to leave and wait for his orders.

Marie had openly triumphed. Convinced he had lost, the Cardinal burnt his documents and had his most precious belongings sent over to The Havre. Meanwhile, Louis XIII went back to Versailles where he called in Richelieu and declared: "Sir, you have my entire trust. I am more obliged to my State than to my mother." The Queen's partisans only realized what had just happened on the following day. They were moved away from power. Some of them, such as Louis de Marillac, were even executed. As to the Queen Marie, she was forced to exile.

## ROOM 15

### MAIN STAIRCASE

It was built by Chalgrin (between 1800 and 1803) at the expense of the gallery of Rubens whose 24 paintings on the life of Marie de Medicis are now exhibited at the Louvre. The vaulted ceiling is ornamented with roses and coffers. Above the doors, various Victories are represented on stone bas-reliefs, while the side walls are decorated with ten verdure tapestries.



## THE PETIT LUXEMBOURG (RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE)

Built toward the middle of the 16th century, this mansion was purchased in 1570 by François de Luxembourg, Duke of Piney and Peer of France, before it was sold in 1612 to Queen Marie de Medicis, who had her Palace built nearby. Both buildings were named after the Duke François de Luxembourg. Since then, the former mansion has been called the Petit Luxembourg to avoid any confusion with the larger Palace. It was given in 1627 to the Cardinal de Richelieu, who bequeathed it to his niece in 1639.

After it was inherited by the Condé family in 1674, the Petit Luxembourg was enlarged and redecorated by Germain Boffrand between 1709 and 1713. Louis XVI's brother, the Count of Provence, who would later become King Louis XVIII, set up house there for a time. During the Directoire, it was occupied by four Directeurs among whom Sieyès, who hosted the group who planned the coup of the 9th November 1799 (known as "18th Brumaire Year 8" in the French Revolutionary Calendar).

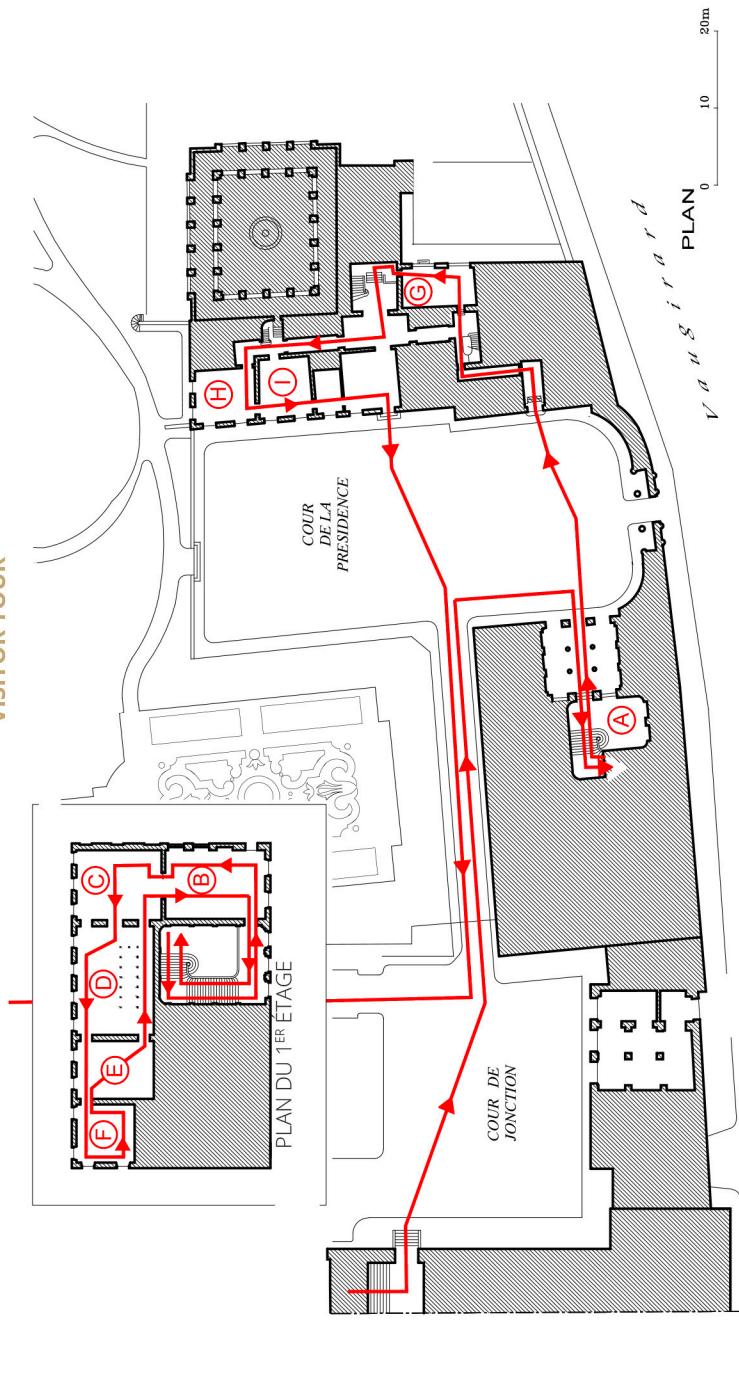
wife Josephine after the coup and this is where the Constitution of the Year VIII was drafted. The Conservative Senate subsequently held its meetings there from 1800 to 1804 before moving into the Luxembourg Palace. In 1825, the Petit Luxembourg was given to King Charles X and used to accommodate the President of the Chamber of Peers, a lower house of Parliament, set up in 1814. It has kept its parliamentary function up to this day, except for three historical periods: in 1848, when it served as the residence of the Vice-President of the Republic and accommodated the Tribunal des Conflits (Court of Conflicts); from 1871 to 1879, when it was lived in by the prefect of the Seine after the fire of the Hôtel de Ville (town hall); and from 1940 to 1944, when it was occupied by the Luftwaffe command staff for Western Europe. After the War, the Petit Luxembourg went back to being the residence of the President of the upper house, of the Council of the Republic from 1946 to 1958 and of the Senate under the Fifth Republic from 1958 onward.



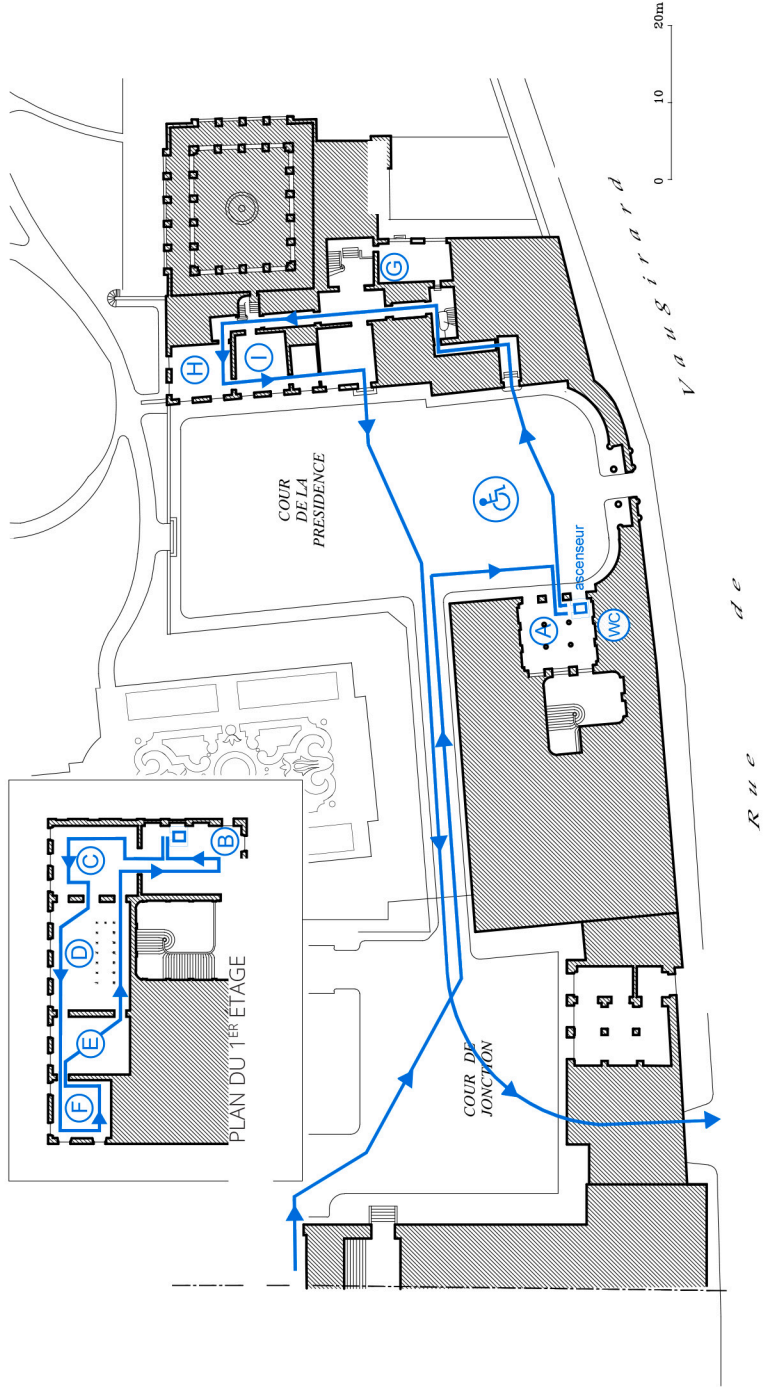


# PETIT LUXEMBOURG (RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE ) EUROPEAN HERITAGE DAYS 2025

## VISITOR TOUR



EUROPEAN HERITAGE DAYS 2025  
ROUTE FOR PEOPLE WITH REDUCED MOBILITY





## RIGHT WING (EAST)

This mansion, previously owned by duke François de Luxembourg. Was refurbished by Boffrand (1667-1754). Nowadays, it is used for official receptions..



### PIÈCE A

#### STAIRWAY BY BOFFRAND

A monumental stairway with a stone balustrade, the pattern of which is echoed in the mirror-covered archways above.

### ROOM B

#### USHERS' LOUNGE

A 20th century set by Jacques Despierre on the theme of « seasons in the garden » (spring, summer and autumn).

### ROOM C

#### TAPESTRIES' LOUNGE

The name of this room stems from the various tapestries that used to hang on its walls, including a tapestry of the Triomphes des Dieux «Triumphs of the Gods» of which one copy remains. Three paintings by Jean-François Hue (1751-1823) depicting the port of Lorient, and the port and naval harbour of Brest, on deposit from the Louvre Museum.

### ROOM D

#### MAIN HALL

Decor by Boffrand restored in the 19th century. The lower part of the vaulted ceiling is surrounded by a cornice ornamented with a frieze of arabesques. Above the doors, representations of the Four Seasons painted by Louis de Boullogne (1654-1733). 19th century furniture and chandeliers.

### ROOM E

#### PURPLE LOUNGE

Former bedroom of the Bourbon-Condé and of the Countess of Provence. Two portraits on deposit from Versailles, depicting Marshal Catinat, standing outdoors, by the painter Pierre-Jules Jolivet, and Count Dejean by Henry Serrur.

### ROOM F

#### NAPOLÉON LOUNGE

Decor by Boffrand revived under the Second Empire. Portrait of Napoleon wearing his coronation costume. Against the wall, a letter written by Napoleon to the senators is reproduced on a marble table..

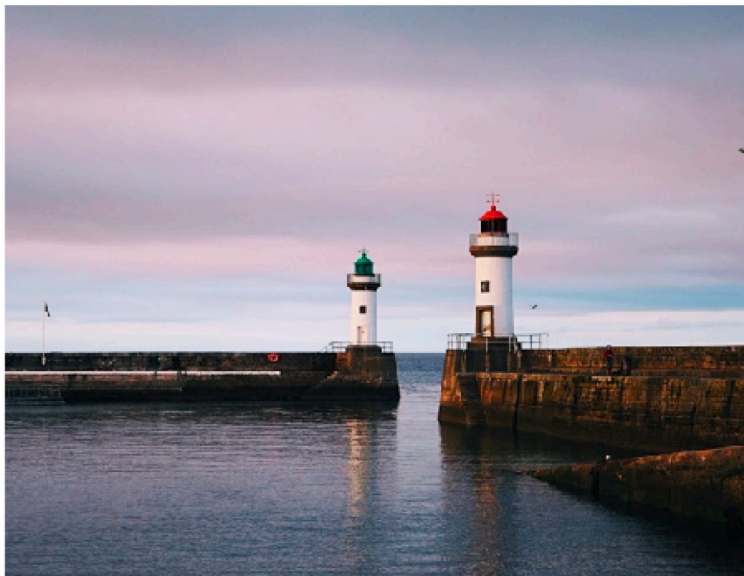
THE EXHIBITION « THE SENATE FROM A TO Z, AS YOU'VE NEVER SEEN IT BEFORE » CAN BE DISCOVERED IN THE MAIN HALL



# THE SENATE FROM A TO Z, AS YOU'VE NEVER SEEN IT BEFORE!

To mark the 150th anniversary of the Senate of the Republic, the exhibition « The Senate from A to Z, as you've never seen it before » is being held in the Boffrand Rooms.

In 26 letters, this alphabet book offers a fresh perspective on the Senate, its parliamentary work, and how it operates in the service of France's regions and its citizens.



© Agathe Waechter

## B for Bicameralism

### **Two houses for the legislative process**

French Parliament is made up of two houses: the National Assembly and the Senate. The National Assembly is elected by direct universal suffrage, and the Senate by indirect universal suffrage, representing local authorities. This is a bicameral Parliament, made up of an upper and a lower house, therefore guaranteeing quality the quality of the legislative process.

Victor Hugo, Senator, described the risks of unicameralism:

« France governed by a single assembly, is like the ocean governed by the storm ».



© Philippe Romeuf

## H for Hemicycle

### Debate, listen, vote

The lower chamber, or hemicycle, is a place for debate, deliberation and voting. This is the beating heart of parliamentary democracy, where the sovereignty of the people is exercised through their elected representatives, the Senators.

The layout of Parliaments' plenary chambers can vary from horseshoe-shaped, to circular, classroom-style, or with opposing benches. In France, plenary sittings take place in a semi-circular, or hemicycle, layout. Since the French Revolution, the "left wing" and "right wing" have always been geographically seated in relation to the President of the sitting, left on his left, right on his right.

During the last parliamentary sitting, the Senators sat in public session for 98 days, i.e. 653 hours, almost a third of which was devoted to the examination of financial texts, almost half to other legislation, and the rest to government monitoring work.



### LEFT WING (WEST)

Built and designed by Boffrand in place of 16th century outbuildings, it now houses the president's offices..



#### ROOM G

##### QUEEN'S CHAPEL

In 1625, Marie de Medicis set up the congregation of the « Daughters of the Calvary » next to the Luxembourg Palace. Some of these buildings were destroyed in 1844. From 1845 to 1854, architect Alphonse de Gisors recreated a baroque style chapel in one of the aisles of the former church.

#### ROOM H

##### OFFICE OF MR GÉRARD LARCHER, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

This is probably where Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul, had his study between 10th November 1799 and 19th February 1800. The decor dates back from the beginning of the 19th century.

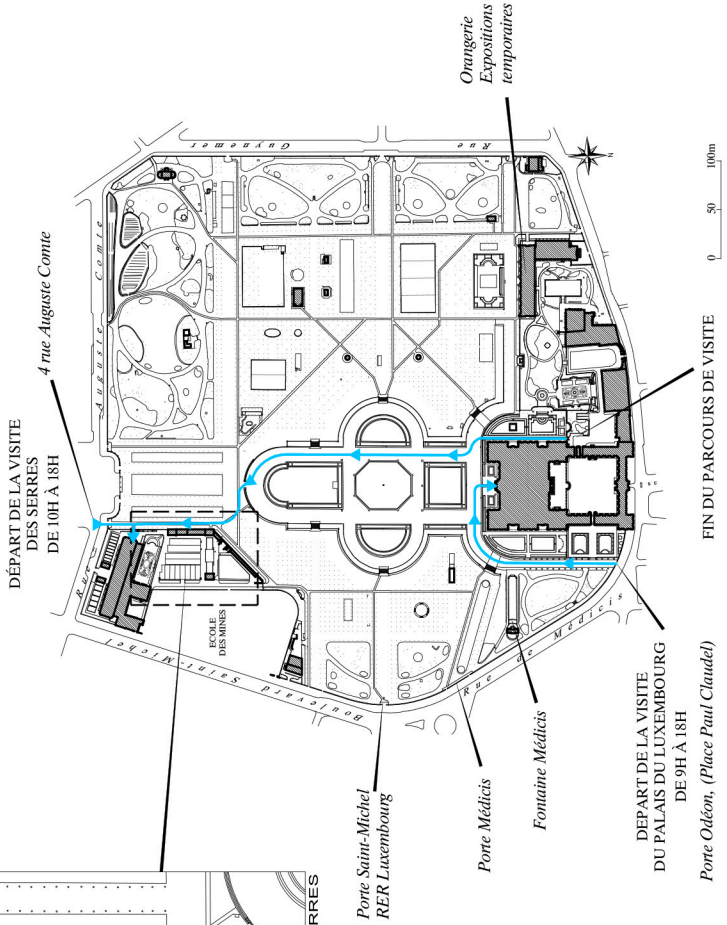
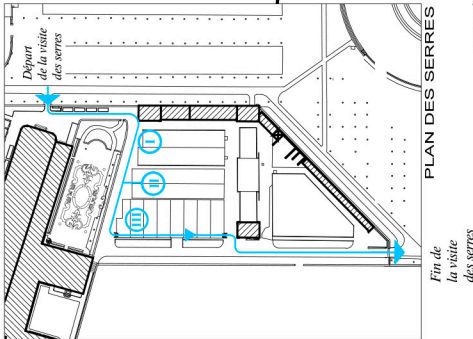
- « Empire » style furniture.
- Paintings: *Un prédicateur dans les ruines* ( preacher in the ruins) (1743) by Giovanni Paolo Pannini (1691-1765), on deposit from the Louvre Museum.
- *Le Champignon* (The Mushroom) nickname formerly given to the Luxembourg Garden's guardroom (1902) by Albert Marquet (1875-1947).

#### ROOM I

##### OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CABINET

This room contains three paintings, among which « A Water Fountain in the Tuileries » (« Jet d'eau aux Tuileries ») by Gaston de La Touche, kept at the Musée d'Orsay.

# LUXEMBOURG GARDEN TOUR OF GREENHOUSES EUROPEAN HERITAGE DAYS 2025





# TOUR OF THE LUXEMBOURG GARDEN GREENHOUSES

The Luxembourg Garden is managed and maintained by the Senate. Since its creation by Marie de Medicis in the 17th century, it has featured collections of orangery plants and ancient fruit varieties accessible to the public all year round.

The greenhouses of the Luxembourg Garden have always enjoyed a worldwide reputation and been recognized for their know-how by the horticultural world. They contain collections of tropical plants, the most famous of which is the orchid collection dating back from the middle of the 19th century and composed of more than 13,000 specimens. The nearby in vitro growing and multiplication laboratory ensures their continuity.



Within this orchid collection, the collection of Paphiopedilums, also called « Venus' slippers » or « fairy slippers », contains three quarters of listed species, all from South-East Asia, as well as 450 horticultural hybrids and is recognized as a National Collection by the Conservatory of Specialized Vegetal Collections (CCVS).

Due to the layout of the premises, access to the Senate's greenhouses is closed to the public, except on the European Heritage Days.

The Gardening Division is responsible for the Luxembourg School of Horticulture, which has been providing free public classes since 1809.

#### **RESTORATION OF THE MEDICIS FOUNTAIN AND PONDS**

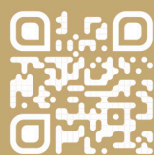
The Senate is firmly committed to the conservation of its heritage, and commissioned the restoration of the famous Medici Fountain in the Jardin du Luxembourg in 2020 and 2021. After two years of major renovations, this landmark, which became a listed historical monument in 1889, and its two ponds, have been restored to their full splendour.







DISCOVER THE ROLE  
OF THE FRENCH SENATE  
ON OUR WEBSITE



## ANSWERS JUNIOR QUIZZ

**Question 1 :** Mr. Gérard LARCHER

**Question 2 :** The bust of Queen Marie de Médicis

**Question 3 :** There are 8 Vice-Presidents in the Senate

**Question 4 :** René MONORY

**Question 5 :** Madame BOVARY (FLAUBERT)

**Question 6 :** The Parliamentary Channel – National Assembly

**Question 7 :** Jules FERRY

**Question 8 :** See on the diagram (Speaker of the Senate = cross / officials of the minutes = square)

**Question 9 :** Eugène DELACROIX

**Question 10 :** There are 3 Quaestors

**Question 11 :** It is Napoleon II, known as l'Aiglon

**Question 12 :** This room was the Queen's Chamber

**Question 13 :** This is the Gobelins factory

**Question 14 :** Six Nubian lions

---

**Question bonus 1 :** It bears the name of the former owner: François de Luxembourg, duc de Piney.

**Question bonus 2 :** The « back and forth » readings of a bill of law needed for deputies and senators to agree on a common text.

**Question bonus 3 :** The Wallon Amendment, adopted on January 30, 1875. This amendment marks the official birth of the French Third Republic.



**LEARN MORE ABOUT  
THE SENATE TODAY:  
THE BROCHURE "THE ESSENTIALS"**

---



1875 | 2025



@SENAT\_FR

Share photos of your visit on Instagram.

The best ones will be featured on the

Senate's account

