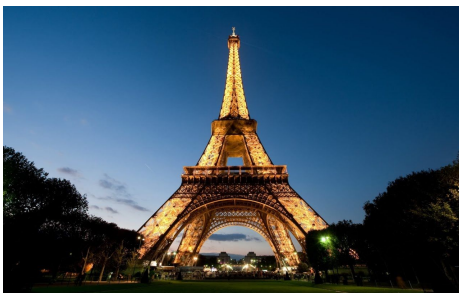


France

Kyle Hunter & Rosie Carter

Key Events

- In 1981, Francois Mitterrand was elected president, and in this same year France abolished the death penalty. In 1995 Jacques Chirac was elected president, the first non socialist president for 14 years. In 2001, the constitution is altered to where presidents are in office for 5 years instead of 7. In 2002, the Euro replaced the Franc. In 2007 Nicolas Sarkozy is elected president. Also in 2007, France signed a 300 million euro arms deal with Libya and legislation tightens rules on immigrants. In 2012 the government cut public spending by 45 billion euros to help reduce the public debt. In 2012, Francois Hollande is elected president and is now awaiting the upcoming 2017 election beginning in April.



Eiffel Tower at dusk

Cultural and Social Aspects

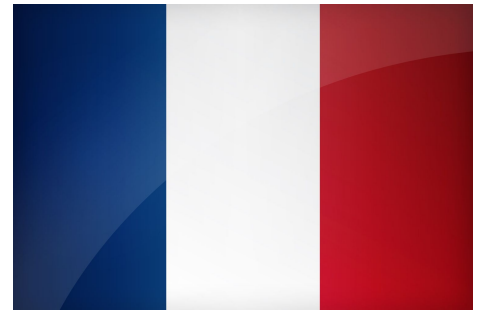
-France's history begins with the conquest by Julius Caesar in 58-51 bc. The country was largely inhabited by Celtic tribes known to the Romans as Gaul. After Latin superseded the Celtic dialects, Christianity began spreading

Physical Structure

-France is the second largest country in Europe with an area of 547,030 sq km. France is slightly less than twice the size of the state of Colorado. Most of the country is made up of mountains. The population of France is 66,836,154. The population in the 1970s dropped because of low birth rates and a corresponding decline in the death rate. The early 21st century France had an average population of roughly 300,000 people each year. But now most families are small in France.

Economics

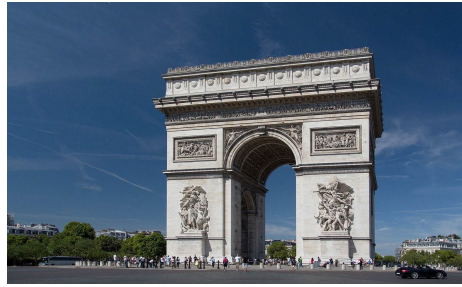
- The French economy is a mixture with characteristics of both capitalism and socialism. It has many partially or fully privatized companies through the government. France also maintains the title of having the third largest income in the world for tourism. The positive side to this economy is that it doesn't have the brutal effects of total capitalism but it maintains to be more efficient than total socialism. In 2016, France's GDP official exchange rate was \$2.488 trillion, and a 1.3% growth rate.



Political Structure

-France currently has a Semi-Presidential Republic. President Francois Hollande is Head of State for France. He came to power by beating former President Nicolas Sarkozy in the poll count. Then Prime Minister Manuel Valls is head of government. Prime Minister Manuel Valls came to power by being elected by the people. France has a republic with two legislative houses the first legislative is Parliament; Senate with 348 people, and the second legislative is the National Assembly made up of 577 people. Since 1970 the government has remained the same, with the same National Assembly and Parliament even though the number of members it has in each one changes. The functions of each party is divided into pacific sections. The president looks over laws that have been approved by the legislature, has the right to pardon, and is commander of the armed forces. Parliament has the authority to pass laws, then financing bills are controlled by the National Assembly. The Prime

rapidly through the Roman Gaul. Then a Teutonic tribe known as the Franks invaded France in the early 5th century, which is where the French got their name from. A tradition in rural areas are that the older French men will play boules in the square of town. French people usually take a two hour lunch break everyday with a different type of cheese for each day of the week. There is also a cafe usually of every street in many of the towns and cities in France. Christianity is the main religion of France pacifically 63-66% are Roman Catholic. Crepes, baguettes, champagne, cheese, and croissants are famous French foods. Also snails, frog legs, and duck L'Orange are famous dishes. France's culture is very old fashion and the people seem laided back when they interact with other French citizens and food is a very important part of their culture too.



Minister can execute laws based off the national policy. An advantage from this type of government is that the citizens of France over 18 are very involved with the government, but the disadvantage is that any type of new law will take a very long time to be in action because it has to go through so many branches of government to be approved.

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