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Concert angers 2024 2025

The city of Angers in western France will host the Levitation France 2025 music festival, featuring bands like Blonde Redhead and Boy Harsher. Located about 190 miles southwest of Paris, Angers is a significant urban center with a rich history dating back centuries. As the prefecture of the Maine-et-Loire department, it was once the capital of the province of Anjou. The city has a population of around 157,000 people and is known for its stunning architecture, including the Chteau d'Angers and the Maison d'Adam.Angers is situated at the confluence of three rivers, which merge to form the Maine River that flows into the Loire. The city has a strong focus on the plant sector, with Vgpolys being Europe's leading horticultural competitiveness cluster, and it's also home to the Community Plant Variety Office. With its metropolitan area having a population of over 432,000 people, Angers is an important economic hub in northwestern France, ranking as the third most populous commune in the region after Nantes and Rennes.Note that I removed some of the more detailed geographical and demographic information, as well as the specific coordinates and postal codes, to provide a more concise and general overview of the text. Let me know if you have any further requests!Angers, located in western France, is a city that thrives on industry and tourism. The city's rich cultural life is bolstered by its universities and museums, making it an attractive destination for visitors. At the heart of the city lies the medieval chteau de the Plantagenets, home to the Apocalypse Tapestry, the largest medieval tapestry ensemble in the world. Angers is situated at the edge of the Val de Loire, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and the Loire-Anjou-Touraine regional natural park. The city's history dates back to AD 150, when it was first mentioned by Ptolemy as Juliomagus, a name derived from the Latin name Julius and the Celtic magos meaning "market". Over time, the city has undergone several transformations, with its name evolving into Andecavorum, civitas Andecavorum, and eventually Angers. The city's unique architecture is characterized by its medieval roots and modern faades, earning it nicknames such as "The Black City" and "Angers the White".Angers was one of the "Bonnes villes" and thus allowed to request a new coat of arms, which was later replaced by the symbol of the First French Empire, the bee.[22] In 1949, Angers received the War Cross for its role during the 1939-1945 conflict, and this decoration is sometimes displayed alongside the fleurs de lys. The city has had several mottoes throughout its history.[23] These included Assius concilii (or consilii) during Antiquity, D'ardent dsir from 1434 to 1480 under Ren of Anjou's rule, and Antique clef de France in 1499. Until June 1987, Angers was known as "Angers, la qualit." The city is situated near the confluence of the Maine and Loire rivers, approximately 6.4 kilometers southwest of Angers.[16] It is located at the center of the Maine-et-Loire department, along the A11 autoroute that connects Paris to the Atlantic Ocean. Angers is strategically positioned where the Loir, Mayenne, and Sarthe rivers meet, forming a natural crossroads that facilitated the establishment of the ancient city of Juliomagus.[17]Angers, a city located near the river Maine, has a rich history dating back to the 3rd century. The ancient city wall was built in 275-276 AD to protect against Germanic invasions and stood as the core of the city's defense system during the Middle Ages. The modern-day Angers castle is an impressive example of medieval architecture, with parts of the original wall still visible today.The city has undergone significant transformations over the centuries. In the 13th-15th centuries, it was a thriving urban center with well-preserved streets and buildings. During the industrial revolution, Angers developed into a major river port, attracting industries like textile factories and distilleries.After 1850, suburbs began to sprout up around train stations and slate quarries in Trlaz, while the eastern bank of the Maine experienced rapid demographic growth. The medieval city center was redeveloped in the late 18th century, with the construction of a main square (Place du Ralliement) and the planting of ring boulevards.Today, Angers is characterized by its Haussmanian architecture, with some impressive examples of Palladian, Art Nouveau, and Art Deco buildings. The city's climate is marked by mild winters and cool summers, with average temperatures ranging from 37.9F to 57.7F (3.3C to 14.3C). Angers receives moderate precipitation throughout the year, with an average of 709.3 inches (27.93 mm) annually.Other notable features include the city's relatively high level of sunshine hours (1,845.1), low levels of snowfall (average 7 days per year), and high humidity levels (average 81.3%).Angers, a city in western France, underwent significant transformations following World War II. The construction of large council estates, such as Belle-Belle in 1953, marked a shift away from industrial activity, which declined due to port changes and the rise of factories like Technicolor SA. By the 1970s, individual houses replaced collective development for the middle class. Commuting became more common as the city expanded, with new shopping areas constructed near villages. However, Angers' growth is limited by its floodplains, which restrict east-west expansion.The city's medieval past is still visible in landmarks like the Tour des Anglais and traditional half-timbered houses. The industrial port has become a marina, while historic streets feature department stores and council estates. Angers' natural potential is enhanced by its location near the Val de Loire World Heritage site and the confluence of several major rivers.The city's oldest green spaces date back to the Renaissance, with swamps and meadows on Saint-Aubin island forming a protected area. The Jardin des plantes, established in the 18th century, was France's first botanical garden. Other gardens, such as the Rosearia and Faculty of Pharmacy garden, were built during the 19th century. Recreational parks, like the tang Saint-Nicolas, have been protected since the early 20th century.The city has also seen significant development in recent decades, with the construction of new shopping areas, recreational parks, and amusement parks like Terra Botanica.Angers HistoryThe Andecavi Celtic people settled north of the Loire River in the 5th century BC, followed by Roman settlement and invasions.Ren I of Naples and Anjou, also known as Good King Ren, commissioned the creation of six tapestries depicting the Apocalypse of St John, which are now referred to as the Apocalypse Tapestry. During his reign, he contributed to the economic revival in Angers, which had been affected by the Black Death and the Hundred Years War. As a cultured and generous ruler, Ren transformed Angers into a cultural and political hub, establishing a menagerie and gardens within the castle walls.In 1474, Louis XI of France attempted to conquer Anjou, leading Ren to surrender his domains without a fight. This resulted in Anjou ceasing to be an appanage and falling under the Royal domain. After Ren's death, he was buried in Saint-Maurice cathedral in 1480.Angers continued to play a significant role in French history, serving as the seat of a bailiwick and presidal court until 1790. The city also witnessed the growth of Protestantism, leading to the formation of a Catholic militia to protect Angers from the Huguenots. When news of the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre reached Angers, another massacre took place in the city.In 1598, the Edict of Nantes was prepared by Henri IV in Angers. The city served as the de facto capital of France from March 6 to April 2, with the King attempting to appease the Catholics of Angers by laying the cornerstone of a new Capucine convent.Under Louis XIII's governance, Marie de' Medici settled in Angers and established herself at the Logis Barrault. Her chaplain, Cardinal Richelieu, also resided there. Following Louis XIII's premature death, his son Louis XIV became the infant ruler of France.In 1649, the people of Angers revolted against rising taxes, marking the beginning of the Fronde in Anjou. This nationwide conflict pitted some aristocrats seeking more autonomy against the Royal forces loyal to Anne of Austria and Cardinal Mazarin.Bishop Henri Arnauld intervened on behalf of Queen Mother Anne of Austria, narrowly averting Royalist repression in Angers. He went on to leave a lasting impact on the city's religious life during the second half of the 17th century.In 1652, Henri Chabot, Duke of Rohan and governor of Anjou, decided to support Louis of Cond, leaderThe city of Angers experienced a tumultuous period from the Fronde to the 19th century, marked by significant events and urban transformations.Angers was seized by Louis XIV's army during the Fronde, but the Duke of Rohan's immediate surrender prevented another sack of the city. Initially quiet during the French Revolution, Angers lost its administrative positions in 1789 and became part of the Maine-et-Loire department. However, the War of Vendee, a Royalist rebellion, reached the Loire in March 1793, leading to the Siege of Angers on December 3-4, 1793.The city's defenses held strong against the Royalists, but fierce repression followed, resulting in the execution of 290 prisoners and the deaths of 1020 inmates. Many Republicans fled to Angers from Royalist rural areas, seeking asylum between May 19 and 31, 1793.During the 19th century, Angers underwent significant urban development influenced by Parisian models. The city wall was demolished around 1850, replaced by wide boulevards, and new districts were opened on the opposite bank of the river. The Htel de Ville (City Hall) was officially opened in 1823, while the Angers-Saumur railway connected Paris to the Atlantic coast in 1851.The city also witnessed a catastrophic failure of its suspension bridge in 1850, which led to the deaths of over 200 soldiers and halted construction of similar bridges in France for two decades. The accident was caused by resonance from soldiers' marching, prompting the creation of a "free faculty" in 1875.Angers University History In 1879, Pope Pius IX established a faculty by edict (d'Angers), which laid the groundwork for the city's educational institutions. However, following the passage of a law in 1890 prohibiting private universities from using that term, the institution was renamed "Free Faculty of Angers" yet retained its original name on an unofficial basis.Angers, the capital of Maine-et-Loire department in France, has undergone changes in its governance over the centuries. Initially, XI of France ruled in February 1475, but it wasn't until 1484 that free elections for mayors and aldermen were guaranteed. Since then, a total of 75 successive mayors have governed Angers.Prior to 1977, most mayors were centrist or republican, while the department was typically governed by moderate right-wing parties. However, from 1977 until 2014, all mayors were members of the Socialist Party. As of May 2023, Jean-Marc Verchre is the current mayor.Angers is divided into eight cantons for electoral purposes, but these are not administrative entities. The commune is further divided into twelve sectors by INSEE, which can receive priority funding and urban regeneration support based on their social and economic needs.The city hosts various institutions, including a prefecture, Court of Appeal, and several regional or local institutes. It also has courts of justice and a prison. As of 2017, Angers had a population of 152,960 inhabitants, ranking as the 18th most populated commune in France.The urban area surrounding Angers has a population of 242,613, while the metropolitan area encompasses 81 communes with a total population of 432,939. The Angers Loire Mtropole association includes 29 communes and around 313,000 inhabitants.Angers has a relatively young population, with 46% of residents under 30 and 22% over 60 years old. This is partly due to the presence of two universities, which attracts a significant number of students and pupils in the area. The city's historical population data shows steady growth until recent times.Angers, a town in western France, has a rich history dating back to 1849 when Cointreau, a liqueur produced from local fruit, was first distilled on an industrial scale. The area's early prosperity was largely due to its quarries of slate, which led to it being nicknamed the "Black City." In the mid-19th century, Angers was known for producing goods for sailing ships, as well as agricultural products such as wheat and wine.By World War I, Cointreau had expanded its operations to include the production of liqueurs from local fruit. However, with the decline of steamships, local companies shifted their focus to producing cables, wires, and thread, as well as footwear, umbrellas, and parasols.Today, Angers is a major hub for education, research, and innovation, providing 45.7% of job positions in Maine-et-Loire. The town is home to several higher education schools, laboratories, and research centers, making it the largest horticultural center in Europe.Angers: A City with Rich History, Education, and InnovationAngers is one of oldest hospital in France. First located in Hospice Saint-Jean, it moved into new building in 1870; it become Centre Hospitalier Universitaire (CHU) in 1966. It has big capacity for patient, around 5,500 people work there.Angers also have good university, Catholic University of the West (Universit Catholique de L'Ouest or UCO). It is very popular for its International Center for the Study of French Language and Institute for Business Development. Many students from all around world come here to study.In addition to UCO, Angers also home to other good university like University of Angers and Arts et Mtiers ParisTech.Angers. These institution offer many program in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). They have big impact on city's economy.Angers also have school for art and fine art. It is another part of city's education system. And it not just stop at university, there are many training colleges and lyces here too.The city also have business school like ESSCA and St Edward's University. They offer program in international business and consulting. It attract many student from all around the world.Angers is strategically located at crossroads of three highways. This make it easy for people to travel to other cities in France and Europe.Angers city transportation is connected to Rennes, Caen, and Laval via A11 highways. The old highway previously passed through the city center, following the Maine river, but with new bypasses built during the 2000s, this situation improved. Now, the focus is on redeveloping parts of the old highway that still exist, which caused air pollution and noise issues along the Maine quays, altering its appearance.In June 2011, Angers inaugurated its Irigo tram system, consisting of a 12 km line with 25 stops. The line runs from Avrill-Ardenne to Chrges-Rosearia, passing through the city center and train station, serviced by 17 Alstom Citadis trams. This tramway uses partial ground-level power supply, preserving the historic character of the city. Plans are underway for a second line between 2018-2022.Besides the tram system, Irigo organizes the bus network with 13 urban lines and 12 suburban lines. The bus station, located near Angers Saint-Laud train station, serves both the regional Anjoubus network and international buses. Angers has several train stations along Nantes-Paris and Nantes-Lyon railways. Its main station, Angers Saint-Laud, provides direct TGV services to Paris (1 hour 30 minutes), Lyon (3 hours 45 minutes), Strasbourg (4 hours 35 minutes), Lille (3 hours 25 minutes), Avignon, Marseille, Montpellier, and regional trains to nearby cities.The nearest airport is Angers - Loire Airport, which replaces the older Saint-Aubin island airport in 1998. It's located near A11 and A85 highways, about 20 km from Angers, serving up to 50,000 passengers annually. Historical landmarks include The Chteau d'Angers, built on a schist promontory between 1230-1240 by Louis IX of France, and the Maison d'Adam (Adam's House), which dates back around 1500.Angers' rich history can be seen in its architectural landmarks, with the city's skyline dominated by the impressive Angers Cathedral, boasting two towering spires that reach a height of 75 meters. The current cathedral was constructed over several centuries, beginning in the 12th century on top of an older sanctuary, and features a unique blend of romanesque and gothic styles known as Angevin Gothic, which spread rapidly throughout Western France and Italy. The addition of intricate sculptures and architectural details to its facade in the 16th century added to its grandeur.The city's historic heart is also home to the Palais du Tau, an episcopal palace dating back to the 12th century, as well as the Tour Saint-Aubin, a 1170 bell tower that once stood at the abbey destroyed during the French Revolution. The area is dotted with other remnants of ancient abbeys and convents, such as the Abbaye Toussaint and the Couvent de la Baumette, each offering a glimpse into Angers' rich past.La Doutre, a charming old quarter situated on the western bank of the Maine river, contains two major medieval sites: the former Abbaye du Ronceray and the Hpital Saint-Jean. The distinctive striped towers of the castle in La Doutre add to the area's charm, while the nearby Muse des Beaux-Arts d'Angers is renowned for its impressive collection of paintings and sculptures dating back to the 14th century.One of the museum's most prized possessions is the Apocalypse Tapestry, a breathtaking piece measuring over 140 meters in length, ordered by Louis I of Naples at the end of the 14th century. The tapestry, which is the largest medieval piece in the world, depicts the apocalypse as described in St John's manuscript miniatures.Angers' rich history and cultural heritage are also reflected in its many museums, including the Muse Jean-Lurat et de la tapisserie contemporaine, which showcases contemporary tapestries dating back to the 19th and 20th centuries.The city of Angers boasts an impressive array of cultural attractions, including the Musum d'histoire naturelle d'Angers, which showcases a vast collection of mounted animals and fossils divided into three departments, The Logis Pinc, a Renaissance-era building, hosts a museum of antiquities featuring Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Chinese, and Japanese artifacts. The Galerie David d'Angers in the Abbaye Toussaint displays sculptures, reliefs, and medallions by 19th-century sculptor David d'Angers. Angers is also home to a Maison de l'Architecture, which organizes exhibitions and workshops, as well as several temporary galleries.The city has two main theatres: The Grand Thtre, built in 1871, with an auditorium containing six stalls and four balconies, and The Thtre du Quai, inaugurated in 2007. The Grand Thtre is part of three institutions, including the Angers-Nantes Opra and the Contemporary Dance National Center (CNDC). The Orchestre National des Pays de la Loire shares its performances with Nantes at the Congress Center.Angers hosts various local theatre companies, such as Thatre Chanzy, Thatre du Champ de Bataille, and Thatre de la Comdie. Each September, the city organizes a street performance festival called Accroche-Curs. The Chabada concert hall is known for discovering local bands, including punk band Les Thugs and alternative rock group La Ruda.Angers, a city in western France, boasts a rich cultural and sporting scene. The local TV channel Angers 7, which went bankrupt in 2010, was replaced by Angers TI three years later, but the national French channel France 3 still airs local news. National radio stations like Virgin Radio, NRJ, and Chrie FM also maintain local antennas in Angers. Additionally, two local stations, Radio Campus and Radio G1, are based in the city.Ouest-France and Le Courrier de l'Ouest are the local newspapers, with the latter having its headquarters in Angers. The city's news bulletins are also edited by Angers Loire Mtropole. In terms of sports, Angers has several top-level teams, including Angers SCO, which is the city's football team and returned to Ligue 1 in 2015 after a 21-year absence.Les Ducs d'Angers is the ice hockey team, playing in the Magnus League, while Anjou BC is the basketball team, competing in the second division. Vaillante Angers is the table tennis team, which has been part of the top division Pro A since the 2000-2001 season. The city also hosts several sports facilities, including Raymond Kopa Stadium, which can accommodate 18,000 people.The Lac de Maine Stadium hosted the French athletics championships in July 2009. Notable figures from Angers include Queen Joan of England, who ruled Sicily from 1165 to 1199, and Ren of Anjou, a Duke of Anjou and Count of Provence. Other notable individuals born or associated with Angers include chemists Michel Eugne Chevreul and Joseph Proust, sculptor David d'Angers, physician Prosper Mnire, and composer Henri Dutilleux.Angers is a city located in western France, situated in the region of Pays de la Loire. The city has a rich history and culture, and it is twinned with several cities around the world. Angers is home to many notable individuals, including Vincent Boussard (born 1969), an opera and theatre director; Caroline Giron-Panet (born 1979), a historian and musicologist; Nicolas Mahut (born 1982), a tennis player; Juliana Mialoundama (born 1993), a basketball player; Sofiane Boufal (born 1993), a football player; and Adle Castillon (born 2001), a musician.The city of Angers has a rich cultural heritage, as reflected in its inventory of cultural patrimony, "Rives Nouvelles". The city's history dates back to the Middle Ages, when it was an important market town in Ireland. Over time, Angers became part of the Duchy of Brittany and played a significant role in the Plantagenet dynasty.During World War II, Angers was occupied by German forces, but was eventually liberated by Allied troops in August 1944. The city has since undergone significant development, including the construction of new buildings and infrastructure, such as the Parc des Expositions and the Centre des congrs.Today, Angers is a thriving city with a diverse population of around 150,000 people. It is home to several institutions of higher education, including the University of Angers, which has been ranked as one of the top universities in France. The city also has a rich cultural scene, with numerous museums, theaters, and music venues.Angers is situated on the Loire River and has a long history of trade and commerce. The city's economy is now driven by industries such as agriculture, technology, and tourism. Visitors can explore the city's historic center, which features many well-preserved buildings from the Middle Ages and Renaissance periods. The city also boasts a range of cultural attractions, including the Chteau d'Angers, which houses an impressive collection of tapestries and artworks. The glise Saint-Aubin is another notable landmark, featuring stunning stained-glass windows and intricate stone carvings.In terms of transportation, Angers has a well-developed public transport system, including a tram network that connects the city center with surrounding suburbs. The city is also connected to major highways and rail networks, making it easily accessible by car or train.Overall, Angers is a vibrant and culturally rich city that offers visitors a unique blend of history, architecture, and natural beauty.The text appears to be a collection of references and citations related to the city of Angers, with mentions of various historical figures, publications, and websites. It includes entries from the Catholic Encyclopedia, The American Cyclopdia, Encyclopia Britannica, and other sources, as well as citations for books and articles on the history and architecture of Angers.

Angers 2022. Concert angers 2023. Concert angers 2022. Angers 2023. Angers concert.