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Chain of Lakes A comprehensive look at all the lakes that make up Minneapolis. Convention Center A map of the surrounding restaurants, entertainment and parking around the Convention Center. Downtown Hotels View all the hotels in the downtown Minneapolis area, with the addition of the convenient skyway system all in one map. Downtown Minneapolis Find your way around downtown Minneapolis with a complete look at the downtown area. Metro Area Map A map of the surrounding suburbs that make up the city of Minneapolis. MSP Airport & Mall of America Area A comprehensive look at transportation and attractions around the MSP Airport and Mall of America. Nicollet Mall This map shows the stores, restaurants and parking along Nicollet Mall; a top ten shopping street in America. Northeast Explore arts, biking, taprooms and dining in the Northeast Arts District. North Loop This map explores shopping, dining and entertainment in the North Loop. Target Center/Warehouse District This map shows the sports venues, bars, restaurants and parking in this hub for fun. University of Minnesota Take a closer look at the buildings and roads at the University of Minnesota, which spans both sides of the Mississippi River. Minneapolis Freeways Find the best ways to get in and out of Minneapolis with this freeway map. Light rail Map The light rail map listing stops from downtown Minneapolis to the MSP Airport. Minneapolis/St. Paul Airport Find your way to one of the best airports in the nation. Parking Need a place to park? We've got all the parking ramps in downtown Minneapolis here. Biking in Downtown Minneapolis Minneapolis is the #1 bike city in America. Take a look at the bike lanes and bike-friendly streets in downtown Minneapolis. Minneapolis Bike Trails No trip to Minneapolis is complete unless you bike our miles of urban and scenic trails. See them all in this handy map. Nice Ride System Don't have a bike? You can rent one at an extremely affordable price from the many Nice Ride stations across Minneapolis. Skyway Map Travel from hotel to store to restaurant via our miles of enclosed and connected skyways. Get happily lost. The Minneapolis Skyway System is the largest contiguous system of enclosed, second-level bridges in the world—composed of 9.5 miles of pathways connecting 80 city blocks. ****HOURS and CHANGES**** Check this page for up-to-date skyway hours and adjustments due to the pandemic. The Minneapolis skyway system connects corporate offices, bars, restaurants, bakeries, hotels, government services, retail, gyms, grocery stores, liquor stores, banks, doctors, dentists, masseurs, pharmacies, hair and nail salons, dry cleaners, live theaters, three pro sports facilities, a church, art exhibits, and... well, you get the idea. M-F 6:30 a.m. - 10 p.m.Sat 9:30 a.m. - 8 p.m.Sun Noon - 6 p.m. NOTE: Several buildings in the Skyway System do not keep with the uniform hours above. Watch for signs that indicate shorter, or longer, than the usual skyway hours. The city's first skyway connecting the new Northstar Center building to the Northwestern Bank Building opened in 1962. It was immensely popular, so slowly but surely new skyways appeared, often, but not always in conjunction with new construction. Wandering the system, you'll probably be able to identify the skyway routes that were plugged into existing buildings – sometimes awkwardly. The construction of the IDS in 1974 (still the tallest building in downtown Minneapolis) was a key moment for the skyway network. The building featured skyways connecting to buildings in all four directions, which integrated what was up until then a scattered system. The IDS junction also features the Crystal Court atrium, still the largest open public space in the network. In 2016, the skyways connecting U.S. Bank Stadium to the rest of the system brought the total length of pathways to over 9 cumulative miles. With skyways now included in nearly all new construction in central downtown, maps and way finding signage became necessary. This effort improved navigation, and has evolved dramatically in helpfulness, but alas, people can still be seen standing in skyway junctions, heading spinning around, trying to figure out where to go next. All part of the adventure! The very first skyway, opened in 1962, was demolished in the 80s during construction of Norwest Center, now the Wells Fargo Center.The skyway over 7th Street, connecting the Northstar Center with the Roanoke Building, opened on June 12, 1963, is the oldest existing skyway.The skyways weren't first conceived to escape Minnesota's weather, as is widely believed. Instead, they were viewed as a solution to reroute pedestrians off the increasingly crowded sidewalks and streets, both for their safety and to make the automobile boom traffic flow more efficient. Another deciding factor was the desire by building owners to increase property values and rental revenue by creating a second-level, high-traffic pathway catering to retail and other services.Legendary (and local) band, The Replacements, immortalized the system in their song "Skyway." As each skyway is owned by the buildings they connect, they do not have uniform opening and closing times. Keep this in mind when making evening plans.If you're hopelessly lost, just ask someone who appears to be walking confidently for help. Skyway mastery is a point of pride for many Minneapolitans. Also, we're just really nice.A sure sign that you're dealing with someone who lives in a skyway-connect building, therefore probably a skyway expert, is if they're dressed wildly inappropriately for the weather, like shorts and a t-shirt in February.Free bathrooms on skyway level are rare. Plan ahead. A good rule of thumb for finding one's way into the Skyway System from the street is if the building has a skyway connected to it, you can almost certainly find an access point. Just find your way to the second level of any skyway-connected building and you'll find skyway access. Helpfully, many elevators in downtown Minneapolis have a 'SK' button in place of a '2'. NOTE: This applies to standard business hours, after hours you may find street-level doors on certain buildings locked, even if you can clearly see people still using the skyway. Some of the most popular skyway entry points include: The IDS Crystal Court (Nicollet, between 7th and 8th Streets)City Center (7th Street, between Nicollet and Hennepin Avenues)US Bank Building (Nicollet, between 8th and 9th Streets)Target Store (corner of Nicollet and 9th Street)Target Center (corner of 1st Avenue North and 6th Street)Wells Fargo Building (Marquette Avenue, between 6th and 7th Streets)US Bank Plaza (2nd Avenue South, between 5th and 6th Streets)Hennepin County Government Center (bridging 6th Street, between 3rd and 4th Avenues South) There are dozens upon dozens of options for skyway-connected food, some located on the ground and third floors of buildings. Many familiar chains are well represented. A few less familiar and/or locals options include: Vellee Deli (Asian fusion), Brothers Deli (sandwiches and salads), Afro Deli (African), Sushi Takatsu (Japanese), Green + The Grain (healthy salads, wraps), Kadai Indian Kitchen (Indian), Roti (Mediterranean), and Naf Naf (Middle Eastern). If you're not sure where to eat, a long line is usually a good sign. The above list doesn't take into account the many sit-down, ground floor restaurants that are accessible by the skyway, like Monello (Italian), The Oceanaire (seafood), Ruth's Chris (steakhouse), Dakota Jazz Club (American), Come Pho Soup (pho), CRAVE (Japanese, American), Manny's (steakhouse), D'Amico & Sons (Italian), and many more. Check out this list of our favorite places to eat in the skyway. Some of the city's finest hotels are, of course, on the skyway system, including W Hotel (in the historic Foshay Tower), Marquette Hotel, AC Marriott, Hilton, Chambers Hotel, Loews Minneapolis Hotel, Royal Sonesta, Radisson Red, The Westin and Hotel Ivy. See all hotel skyway connections on this map. Skyway Map Minneapolis This Website uses cookies to enhance your visitor experience. Learn More Pedestrian skyway system in Downtown Minneapolis, MN Coordinates: 44°58′35″N 93°16′15″W﻿ / ﻿44.97639°N 93.27083°W﻿ / 44.97639; -93.27083 Minneapolis skyway. Voice of America report on the Minneapolis Skyway System Skyway interior, Minneapolis. Nicollet Mall between 9th and 10th streets View through window, Minneapolis The Minneapolis Skyway System is an interlinked collection of enclosed pedestrian footbridges that connect various buildings in 80 full city blocks over 9.5 miles (15.3 km) of Downtown Minneapolis, enabling people to walk in climate-controlled comfort year-round.[1] The skyways are owned by individual buildings in Minneapolis, and as such they do not have uniform opening and closing times.[2] The 11 miles of skyway[2] are comparable to the Houston tunnel system, the systems in Canadian cities such as Toronto's PATH, Montreal's Underground City,[3] Calgary's 11-mile +15 system and the 8-mile Edmonton Pedway system. The Minneapolis skyways connect the second or third floors of various office towers, hotels, banks, corporate and government offices, restaurants, and retail stores to the Nicollet Mall shopping district, the Mayo Clinic Square, and the sports facilities at Target Center, Target Field and U.S. Bank Stadium. Several condominium and apartment complexes are skyway-connected as well, allowing residents to live, work, and shop downtown without having to leave the skyway system. History and development The city's first skyways were planned by real estate developer Leslie Park in the early 1960s and built by Crown Iron Works Company of Minneapolis. Sensing pressure from indoor shopping malls such as Southdale Center, Park wanted to create a similar environment in Downtown Minneapolis that would offer a climate-controlled space and a way for pedestrians to move from building to building. He built two skyways connecting the newly constructed Northstar Center building to the Northwestern Bank Building and the Roanoke Building. The skyway to the Northwestern Bank Building was built in 1962 and the skyway to the Roanoke Building followed the next year. The second skyway still remains in use today and is the system's oldest segment.[4] The system grew to seven total segments by 1972, though many of the skyways remained disconnected from one another. The construction of the IDS Center in 1972 helped to unify the system. The building featured skyways in all four directions as well as a spacious atrium area called the Crystal Court, allowing it to act as a central hub for the entire system. In 1976, the Downtown Council produced the first formal maps and signage for the system.[4][5] In 2016, the U.S. Bank Stadium became connected to the Minneapolis skyway via a mixed-use development of office buildings and apartment complexes in Downtown East, Minneapolis.[6] Notable buildings connected Fifth Street Towers Butler Square IDS Center Foshay Tower U.S. Bank Stadium Target Center Mayo Clinic Square Minneapolis Convention Center University of St. Thomas Capella Tower Wells Fargo Center 33 South Sixth/Minneapolis City Center Two22 (formerly Campbell Mithun Tower) Ameriprise Financial Center Hennepin County Government Center U.S. Bank Plaza RBC Plaza US Bancorp Center Fifth Street Towers AT&T Tower 100 Washington Square 510 Marquette Building 950 Nicollet Building Guides Various guides to navigation exist including paper and online maps as well as apps. References ^ "Your Guide to the Minneapolis Skyway System". Meet Minneapolis. Retrieved September 23, 2020. ^ a b James, Clara. "Minneapolis Skyway System". About.com. Archived from the original on 5 November 2013. Retrieved 17 August 2013. ^ Ralph Blumenthal, It's Lonesome in This Old Town, Until You Go Underground Archived 2017-08-01 at the Wayback Machine, The New York Times, August 21, 2007, ^ a b Nathanson, Iric. "Minneapolis' oldest skyway still in use turns 50". MinnPost. Archived from the original on 2016-02-01. Retrieved 2016-01-26. ^ Jacob, Bernard; Morphey, Carol (1984). Skyway Topology Minneapolis: A Study of the Minneapolis Skyways. Washington DC: AIA Press. p. 25. ^ Moore, Janet. "Wells Fargo to spend \$300M to build 2 towers near Vikings stadium". Minneapolis StarTribune. Archived from the original on 2014-10-09. Retrieved 2014-07-08. External links Downtown Minneapolis – Hotels and Skyways map of system, Minneapolis CVB 2016 Downtown Minneapolis Skyway Guide interactive map. Skyway My Way, 2012. Retrieved from "

1. **Introduction**
This document provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of the global economy, focusing on the challenges and opportunities presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. It examines the impact of the virus on various sectors, the role of governments in providing support, and the potential for a global recovery.

2. **Global Economic Outlook**
The global economy has experienced a sharp decline since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020. Many countries have implemented lockdown measures to curb the spread of the virus, leading to a significant reduction in economic activity. However, there is a growing optimism that the world is beginning to see signs of recovery, with many countries starting to ease their restrictions and resume normal economic operations.

3. **Impact of COVID-19 on the Global Economy**
The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the global economy. It has led to a global recession, with many countries experiencing a sharp decline in GDP. The pandemic has also disrupted supply chains, leading to shortages of goods and services. Additionally, the pandemic has highlighted the importance of digital technology and e-commerce, as many businesses have shifted to online operations to maintain their revenue streams.

4. **Government Response and Support**
Governments around the world have implemented various measures to support their economies during the COVID-19 pandemic. These measures include fiscal stimulus packages, monetary easing, and direct financial support to businesses and individuals. The effectiveness of these measures varies significantly between countries, depending on their economic structure and the extent of the pandemic's impact.

5. **Challenges and Opportunities**
The COVID-19 pandemic has presented both challenges and opportunities for the global economy. One of the major challenges is the need to address the economic and social inequalities that have been exacerbated by the pandemic. Another challenge is the need to rebuild and strengthen supply chains to ensure resilience in the future. However, the pandemic has also created opportunities for innovation and growth in the digital economy, as well as in the healthcare and technology sectors.

6. **Conclusion**
The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the global economy, leading to a global recession and the implementation of various support measures by governments. While there are challenges ahead, there is also a growing optimism that the world is beginning to see signs of recovery. It is important for governments and businesses to work together to address the economic and social inequalities that have been exacerbated by the pandemic and to rebuild and strengthen supply chains to ensure resilience in the future.

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