

Marsel: The Past and the Present

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Abstract. By the XI-XII centuries the period of development in Europe began. By this time, handicrafts, trade, and manufacturing had increased in a number of countries in the region. Along with England, Italy and Germany, development has also reached a high level in France. It was at this time that cities in France rose considerably. Especially in the south of France, the economy of the cities began to change dramatically. At the same time, these cities were engaged in intensive trade with Italy and the Middle East through the Mediterranean. Now cities have become not only industrial centers, but also commercial centers. Such cities include Marseille, Toulouse, Lyon and Montpellier. But in these spheres, Marseilles has come a long way.

Keywords: Europe, England, Italy, Germany, Marseille, Toulouse, Lyon, Massalia, Montpellier, Asia Minor, Middle East, Roman Empire, Visigoth, French.

Introduction

The history of Marseilles goes back a long way. Marseilles was founded in the 6th century BC by Greek colonists from Phocia in Asia Minor. Originally the settlement was called Massalia. Many Greeks migrated to Messalia as the Persians invaded Asia Minor. The city began to grow and develop rapidly with photography, and after a while became larger than the metropolis. According to archeological data, the area of Massalia was more than 50 hectares. In the III-IV centuries BC its population reached 30-40 thousand people. The city was then one of the largest settlements in Europe.[1]

However, the city lost its independence after the siege of Massalia in 49 BC, Marseille continued to flourish as a city of the Roman Empire and became the first center of Christianity during the Western Roman Empire. Even after being conquered by the Visigoths in the 5th century AD, the city maintained its position as the largest maritime trading center. In the 5th century AD, the people of Marseilles began minting their own coins. In 739, the city fell into disrepair after being plundered by the troops of Charles Martel. It was part of Provence County in the 10th century.

There are also wonderful legends about the formation of Marseille. According to legend, the history of Marseilles began with the love story of Hyptida, the daughter of Nana, king of the Ligurian tribe, and the Greek Protis. King Nana decides to marry his daughter and hosts a party where Hyptida has to choose her fiancé. At that time, the Greeks landed on the coast of Provence and appeared at a royal banquet. Giptis passed his chosen wine to the Greek Protis. As a wedding gift, the newlyweds receive a portion of the coast that founded the city and call it Massalia.[2].

In 1720, a plague outbreak in Marseilles wiped out much of the population, but by the middle of the 18th century, the population had grown again. In 1792, the city became the center of the French Revolution, and the French national anthem, La Marseillaise, was created. The industrial revolution and the establishment of the empire in nineteenth-century France allowed Marseille to expand further.[3].

Main part

In the 19th century, due to French colonial activity in Asia and Africa, the city was revived with the help of the opening of the Suez Canal. In the 19th century, the ports of Marseille were built, so the old port of Yashtsmanga became the main attraction of the city, where tourists can taste the wonderful seafood and local wines. In the bustling ports of Marseille you can find many ships, large and small, and deep canyons "rocks" found in the sea, found by tourists. Marseille is a city with a unique culture that sets it apart from the rest of France[4].

Today, it is a regional cultural and entertainment center with an important opera house, historical and maritime museums, five art galleries and many cinemas, clubs, bars and restaurants. Marseille is also important in art. This morning is the birthplace of many French writers and poets, including Victor Hugo,

Procedia of Social Sciences and Humanities

Proceedings of the International Conference on Innovation, Integration and Modern Education (ICIIME 2022)

Rostan and Andre, and Rusian. In Marseille, rich and poor neighborhoods are located side by side and the population is very dense. While the city is not crime-free, city geographers with a high level of multicultural tolerance in Marseille point out that because the city's geography is surrounded by mountains, the air is very clean, the city is ethnically isolated and concentrated on the outskirts of the city.

The people of Marseilles, despite their diverse backgrounds, have their own characteristics. Marseille is primarily known for its unique culture and cuisine, including a fish dish called "bouillabaisse" with garlic and saffron flavors.

Marseille was named the Capital of European Culture in 2013 and the European Sports Capital in 2017. The city's multi-ethnic heritage has also made Marseille a great place to visit. Marseille, a bridge between Europe and North Africa, is home to many Algerian immigrants, and I can say that the city also has an Arab market.[5].

In Marseille, you can see a magnificent group of fountains, classic-style paintings. The Museum of Natural History has some interesting natural exhibits and you can find fine art museums.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I can say that Marseille is now a thriving industrial and commercial center, home to a university, a high school of commerce, a school of fine arts and other important cultural institutions. Marseille is also proud of its many religious and civic buildings with a long history. Today, the city, home to nearly 1 million people, is home to many international tourists.

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