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**MODERNIST DETERMINANTS IN URBAN PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE
GDYNIA - LE HAVRE - TEL AVIV**

Abstract

Modernism as a style developed in Europe at the beginning of the 20th century. It assumed a complete departure from stylizations and historical styles. Modernist architecture is perceived as modern because it is adapted to the needs of its users. The characteristic features are simple, functional design, devoid of decorations and geometric blocks with large glazing.

Modernism has become a global artistic and architectural trend that has influenced the development of many later styles and artistic trends around the world. The distinguishing feature of modernist cities is the space in which building elements are arranged, separated from each other. Space in the city is no longer a supplementary element, but the main structure of the layout. The grid of streets and squares creates the structure of cities. The tissue is filled with buildings that function in it as separately inserted elements - sculptures in the museum. Space offers a chance for a certain kind of dominance of architecture to occur more strongly than before. At the same time, the empty space divides the city into functional parts.

Assumptions and purpose of the work. The main assumptions of the work concern the analytical comparison of three cities: Gdynia, Le Havre and Tel Aviv. The dissertation is a comparison of the application of the postulates of the Athens Charter, and how modernist determinants could be a response to the needs of the new order at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. The comparison is made in the context of environmental conditions, political changes, social differences and factors of maritime centers in three cities. The work is based on the analysis of the collected materials and own research, it has a monographic character. It focuses on architectural, urban and related economic, social and cultural themes that affect them.

Material and methods. The work is based on the analysis of the collected materials as well as observations and own research, it has a monographic character. It focuses on architectural, urban and related economic, social, cultural and environmental threads that influence them. The adopted method of work assumes the performance of two main analyzes of three cities from different points of view and perspectives.

Analysis I

Analysis I includes a comprehensive presentation of the effects of introducing modernist ideas, postulates and strategies into the development processes of the cities of Gdynia, Le Havre and Tel Aviv, taking into account various aspects of these transformations.

Analysis II

In analysis II, three cities were compared in terms of environmental, socio-political and economic conditions. Similarities and differences were shown, as well as how these conditions influenced the implementation of modernist ideas.

Conclusions

Based on the available information and my own observations and reflections, I believe that Gdynia, Le Havre and Tel Aviv were connected by a similar story that intrigued me and made me ask questions about the concepts and canons of modern architecture. It is worth emphasizing that the fundamental slogans of modernism, after years of functioning of each of these three metropolises, are still valid. The modernist determinants of these cities, which connect three different sea basins, shaped urban solutions in a similar way, but they had their local deformations.

Modernism has passed, but its principles remain. A significant impact on shaping the compared cities manifests itself in different areas of life in different ways, and despite many similarities, each of them has retained its individual character, identity and unique atmosphere.