

Hamburg, officially called the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, is a state of Germany ~~the~~ and its the country's second-largest city ~~and a state of Germany,~~ with It has a population of over more than 1.7 million ~~people~~.

The official name reflects Hamburg's rich history as a member of the medieval Hanseatic League, a free imperial city of the Holy Roman Empire, and one of the 16 states of Germany. Before the ~~1871 Unification~~ unification of Germany in 1871, ~~it Hamburg~~ was a fully sovereign state. Prior to the constitutional changes in 1919, the civic republic was ruled by the Hanseaten, a class of hereditary grand burghers ~~of Hanseaten~~. ~~Though The city was~~ repeatedly destroyed many times—by the Great Fire of Hamburg, the by floods, and by military conflicts (including the WW2 World War II bombing raids). ~~However, Hamburg the city~~ managed to recover and emerge wealthier after each catastrophe.

Located On on the river Elbe, Hamburg is one of Europe's major ports. ~~and It is also~~ a global service, media, logistics, and industrial hub. ~~with The city~~ houses the headquarters ~~and or~~ main facilities of the aircraft manufacturer Airbus, the shipyard Blohm+Voss, and consumer goods giants Beiersdorf, and Unilever. The radio and television broadcaster NDR, Europe's largest printing and publishing firm Gruner + Jahr, (Europe's largest printing and publishing firm), and major European German publications like Der Spiegel and Die Zeit are also based in Hamburg. Hamburg has been an important financial center center for centuries. and Today, it is the seat of Germany's oldest stock exchange and, and It is also home to Berenberg Bank, the world's second-second-oldest bank in the world, Berenberg Bank. With t The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the EU-LAC Foundation, and the UNESCO Institute of Lifelong Learning are all located in Hamburg, as are many consular and diplomatic missions. and various Several international conferences are held here, like the G20 summit in 2017. ~~the city is also a factor~~ This makes the city an important stage for player in world politics and international law.

The city is also a highly popular tourist destination, ~~for drawing both~~ millions of domestic and international visitors. ~~Among the touristic hotspots are is~~ In 2016, it ranked 18th in the world for livability in 2016. t The building ensemble ensemble Speicherstadt and Kontorhausviertel, which werewas area was declared a World Heritage Site by ~~the~~ UNESCO in 2015. Hamburg, is not only a popular tourist destination, but also one of the world's topbest cities to live in. In 2016, it ranked 18th in the world for livability.

Hamburg is a major European hub for science, research, and education ~~hub~~. It is with home to several universities and institutes of high repute. ~~Its The city's~~ creative industries and cultural sites include the architectural masterpiece Elbphilharmonie and Laeiszhallen concert halls, both of which are architectural masterpieces. There are also numerous museums and art venues. Hamburg also draws many music producers, and artists. It gave birth rise to movements like the Hamburger Schule and paved the way for many music bands, including The Beatles. Hamburg is also known for several theaters theaterres and a variety of musical shows. St. Pauli's Reeperbahn is among the best best-known European entertainment districts in Europe.

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