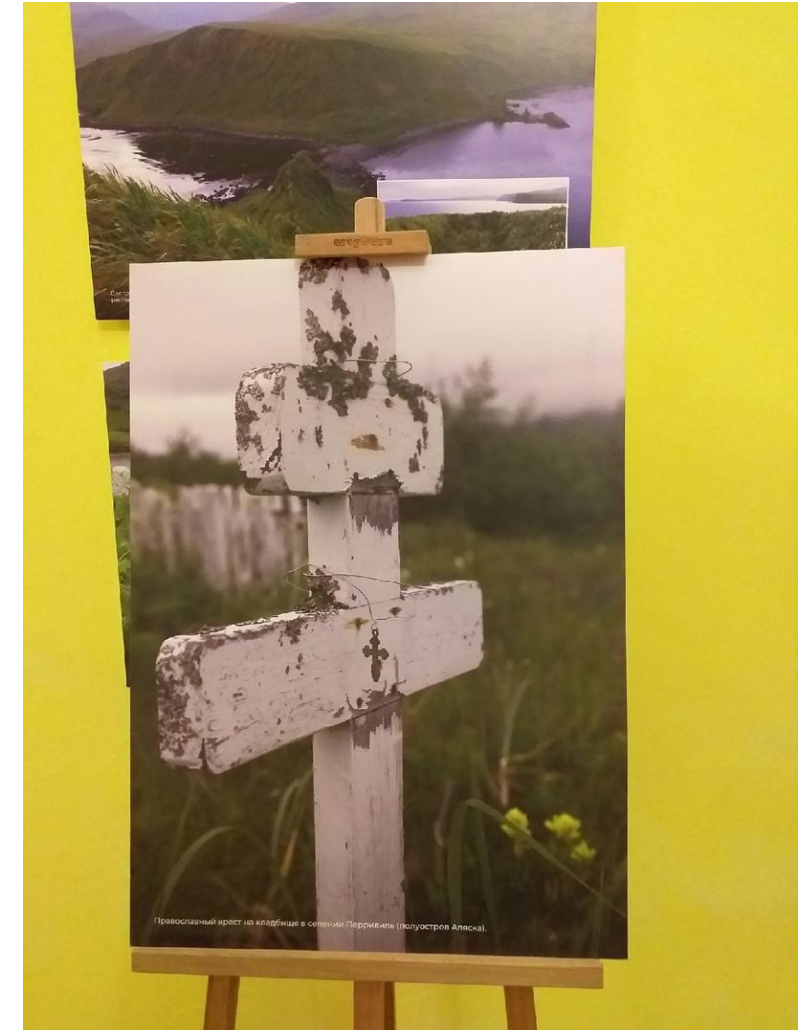
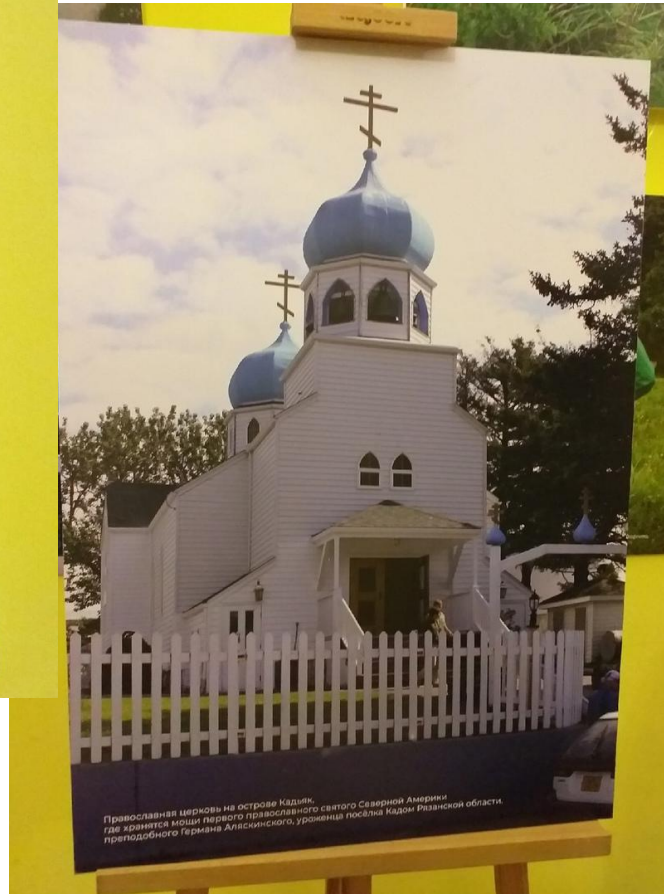


Russian America

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IN Chemistry and Biology
Martynova Angelika**

Formal incorporation of the possessions by Russia did not take place until the Ukase of 1799 which established a monopoly for the Russian–American Company and also granted the Russian Orthodox Church certain rights in the new possessions. Many of its possessions were abandoned in the 19th century.

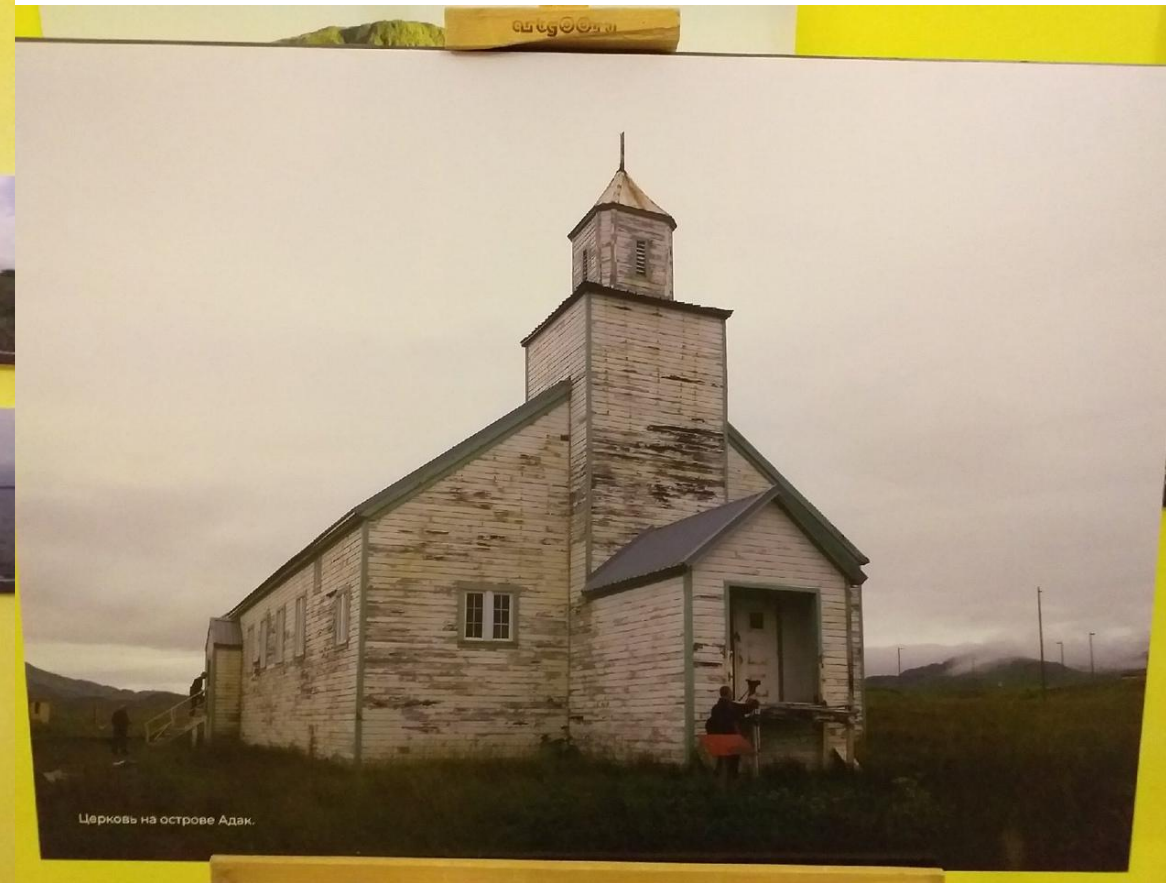


In 1867, Russia sold its last remaining possessions to the United States of America for \$7.2 million (\$132 million in today's terms).

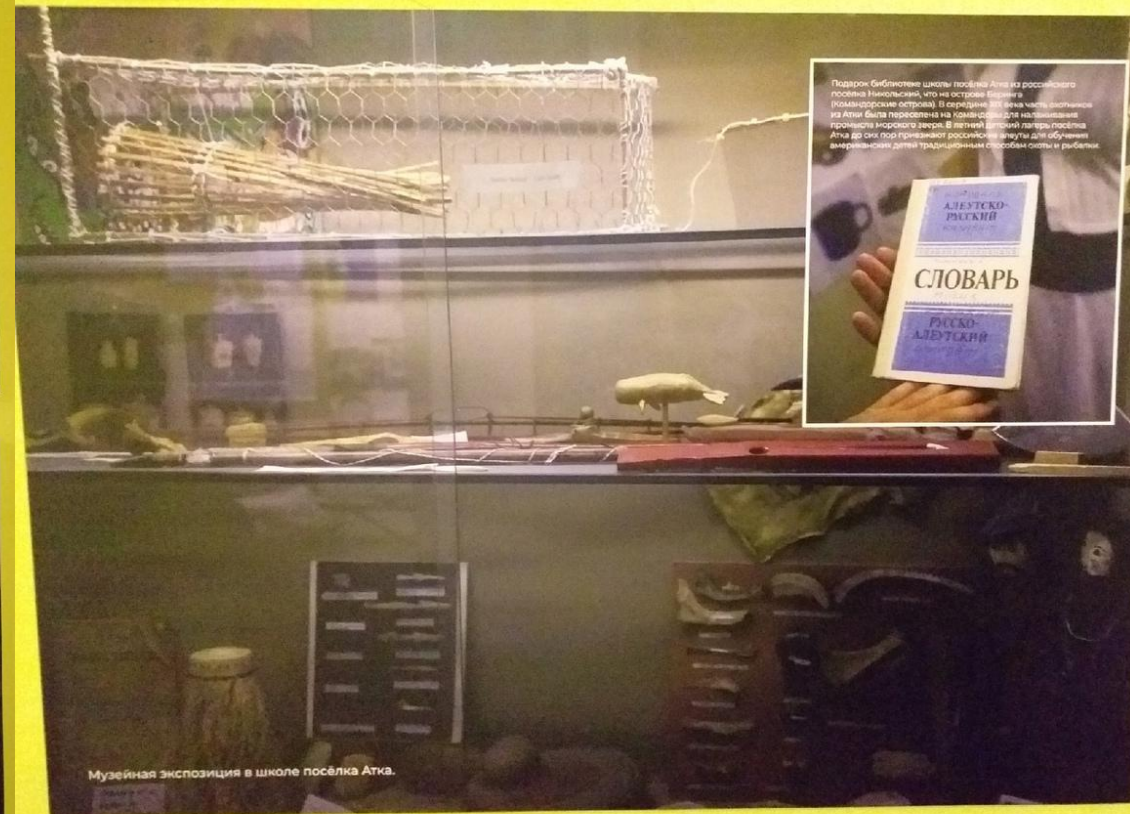
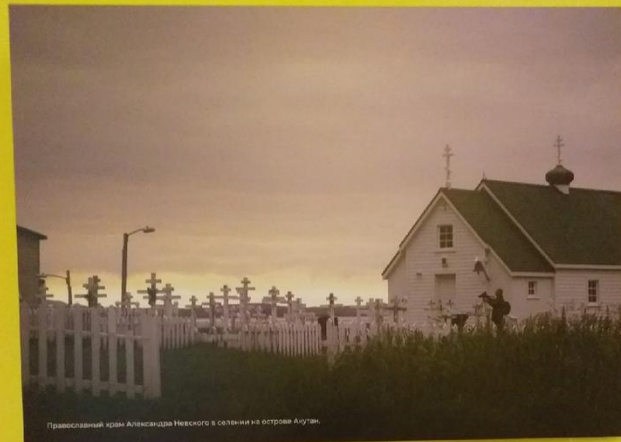
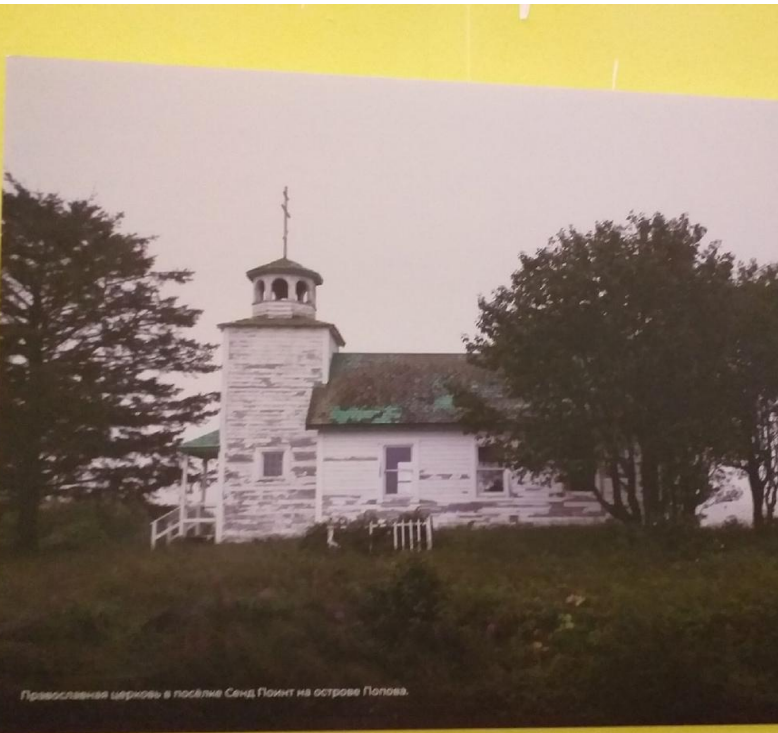


The earliest written accounts indicate that Russians were the first Europeans to reach Alaska. There is an unofficial assumption that Slavonic navigators reached the coast of Alaska long before the 1700s.

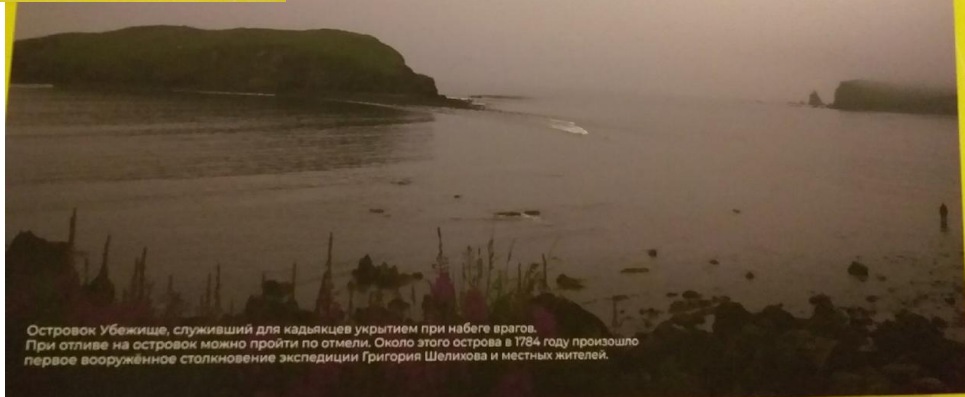
In 1648 Semyon Dezhnev sailed from the mouth of the Kolyma River through the Arctic Ocean and around the eastern tip of Asia to the Anadyr River.



One legend holds that some of his boats were carried off course and reached Alaska. However, no evidence of settlement survives. Dezhnev's discovery was never forwarded to the central government, leaving open the question of whether or not Siberia was connected to North America. In 1725, Tsar Peter the Great called for another expedition. As a part of the 1733–1743 Second Kamchatka expedition, the Sv. Petr under the Dane Vitus Bering and the Sv. Pavel under the Russian Alexei Chirikov set sail from the Kamchatkan port of Petropavlovsk in June 1741. They were soon separated, but each continued sailing east. On 15 July, Chirikov sighted land, probably the west side of Prince of Wales Island in southeast Alaska.[4] He sent a group of men ashore in a longboat, making them the first Europeans to land on the northwestern coast of North America.

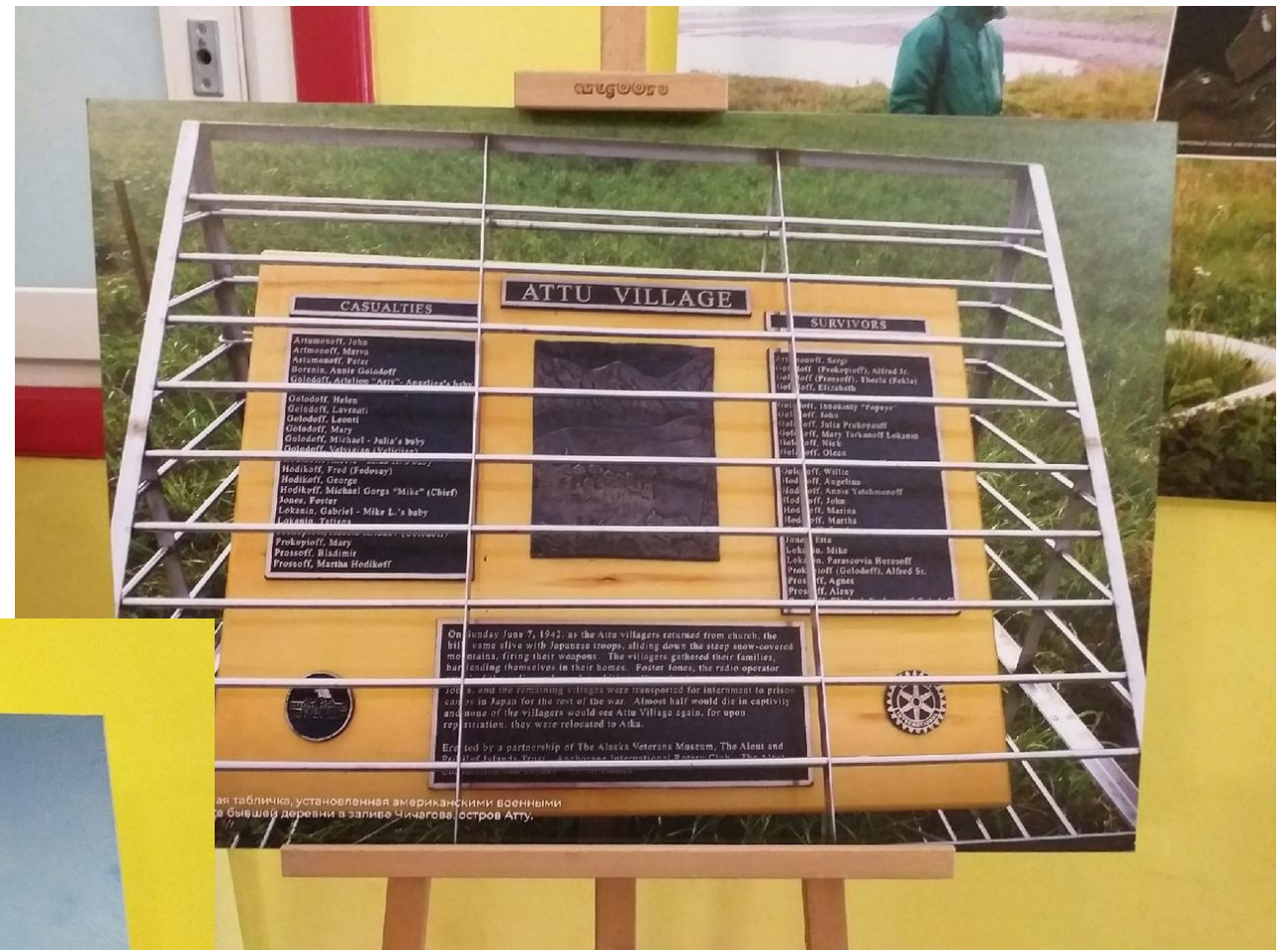


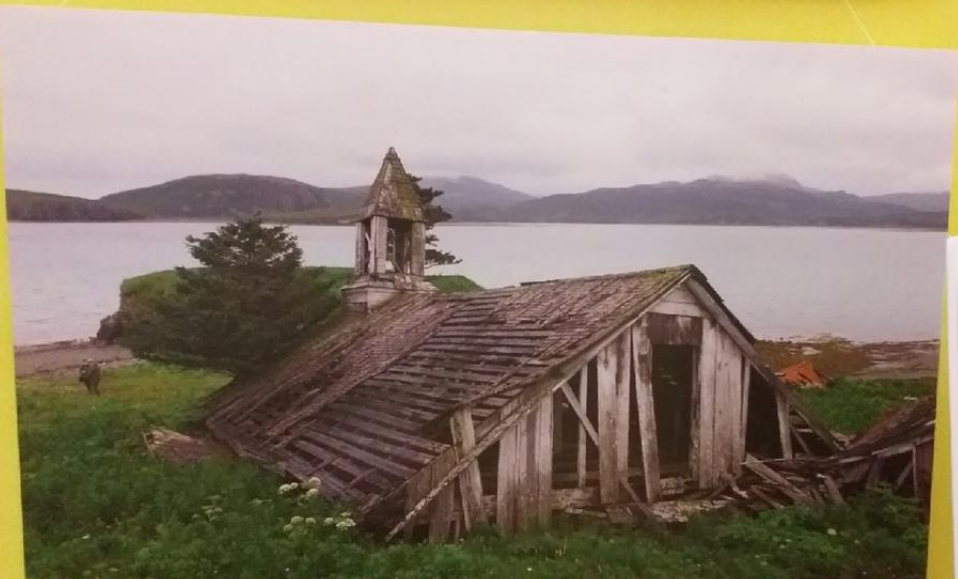
On roughly 16 July, Bering and the crew of Sv. Petr sighted Mount Saint Elias on the Alaskan mainland; they turned westward toward Russia soon afterward. Meanwhile, Chirikov and the Sv. Pavel headed back to Russia in October with news of the land they had found. In November Bering's ship was wrecked on Bering Island. There Bering fell ill and died, and high winds dashed the Sv. Petr to pieces. After the stranded crew wintered on the island, the survivors built a boat from the wreckage and set sail for Russia in August 1742. Bering's crew reached the shore of Kamchatka in 1742, carrying word of the expedition.



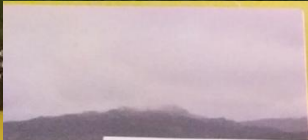
The high quality of the sea-otter pelts they brought sparked Russian settlement in Alaska.



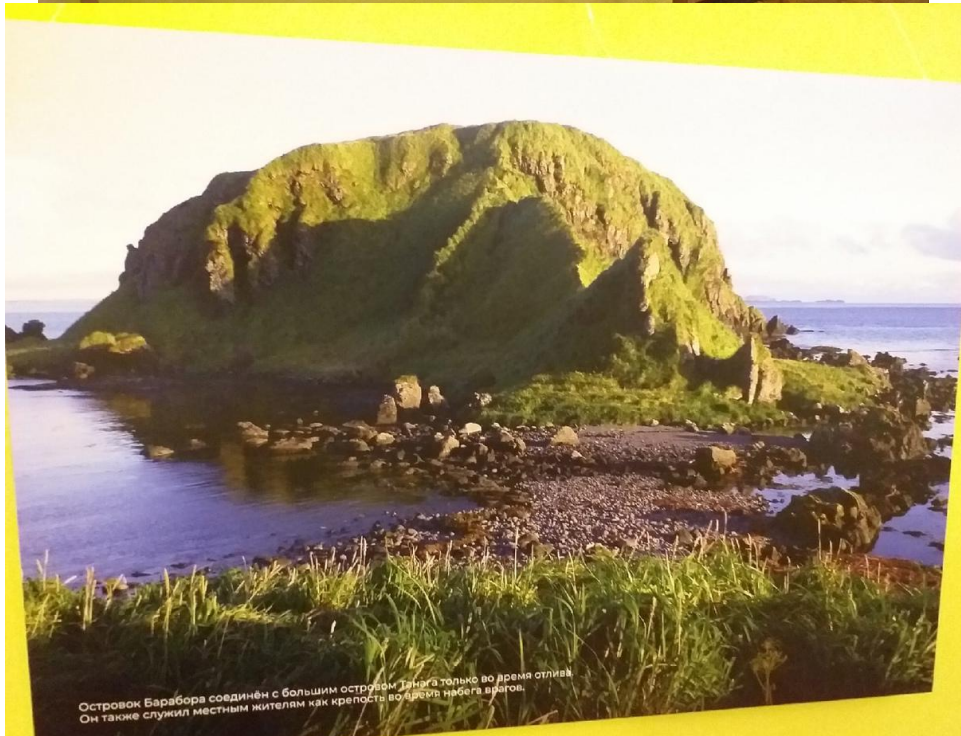




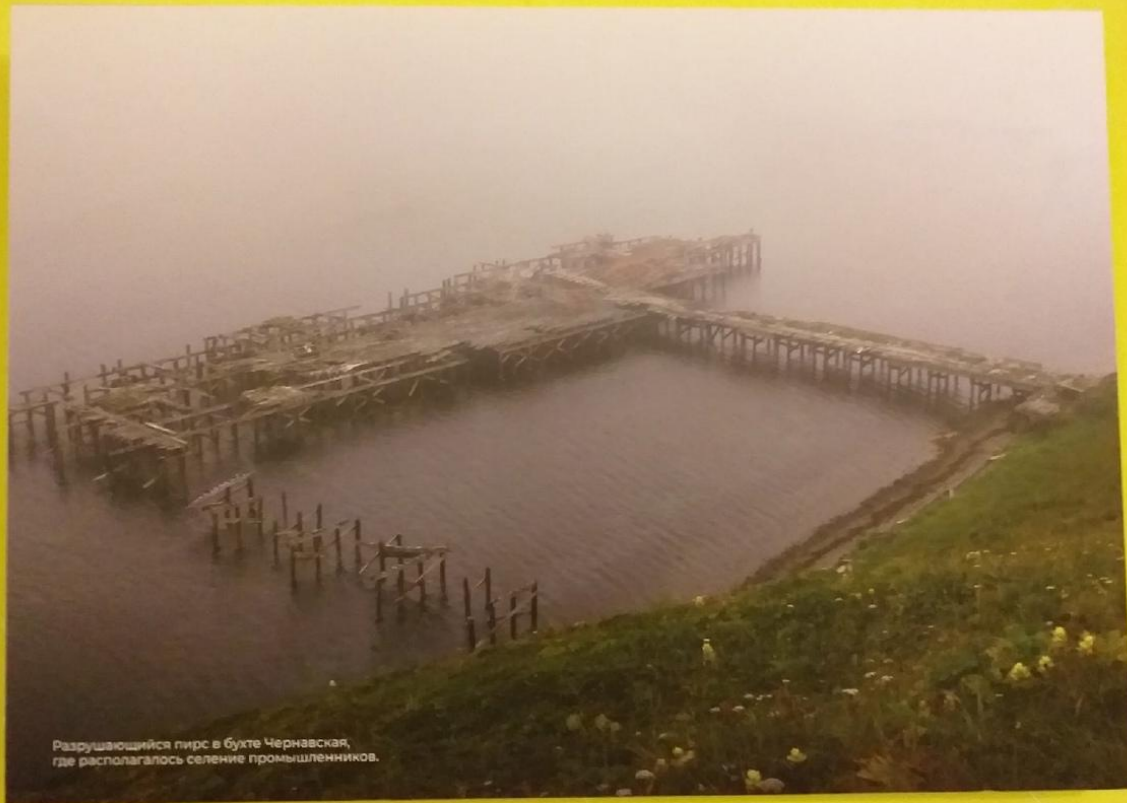
Разрушенные дома на месте некогда богатого селения РАК на острове, описанного Л. А. Загоскиным и академиком И. Г. Вознесенским. Селение из-за невозможности для больших кораблей заходить в мелководную бухту.



Место бывшего деревни на острове Амля, где жило до 300 человек, под началом русского промышленника.



Островок Барабора соединен с большим островом Тарга только во время отлива. Он также служил местным жителям как крепость во время набега врагов.



Разрушающийся пирс в бухте Чернавская,
где располагалось селение промышленников.



Остатки трапезы (рыбные кости) первых поселенцев острова Акуч.

Thanks for your attention

