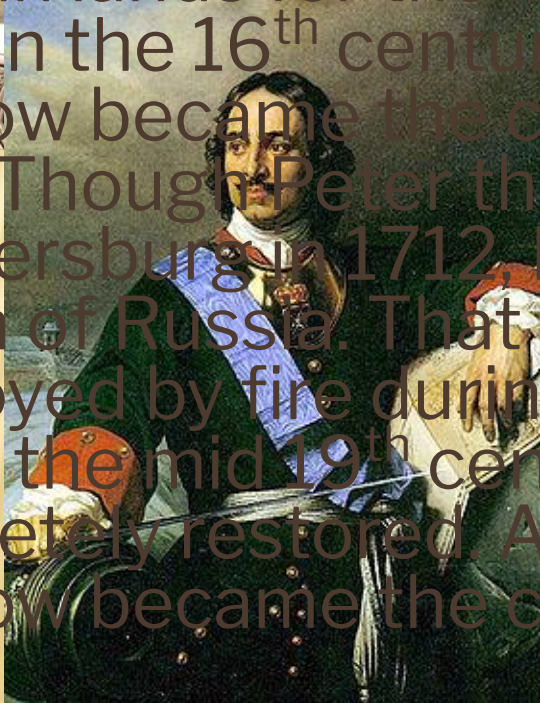
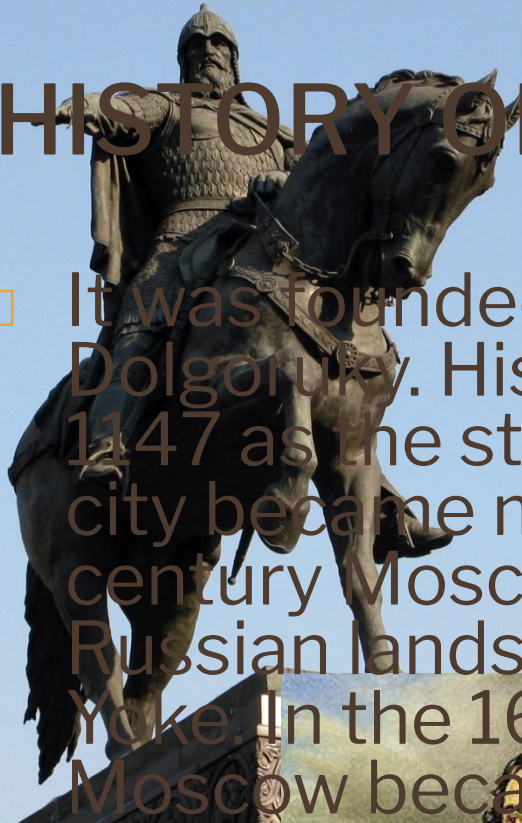




MOSCOW

HISTORY OF MOSCOW

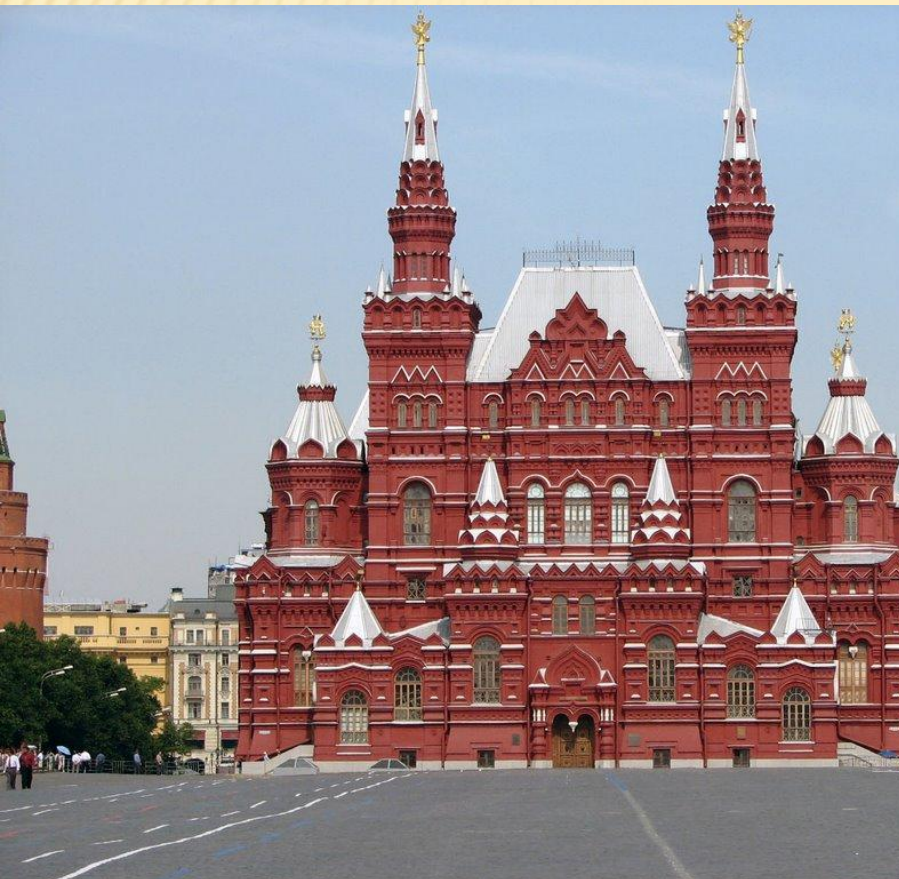
- It was founded 8 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history. Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 13th century Moscow was the centre of the struggle by Russian lands for the liberation from the Tartar Yoke. In the 16th century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St. Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained the hearth of Russia. That quarters of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's occupation but by the mid 19th century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again.



EMBLEM OF MOSCOW



RED SQUARE

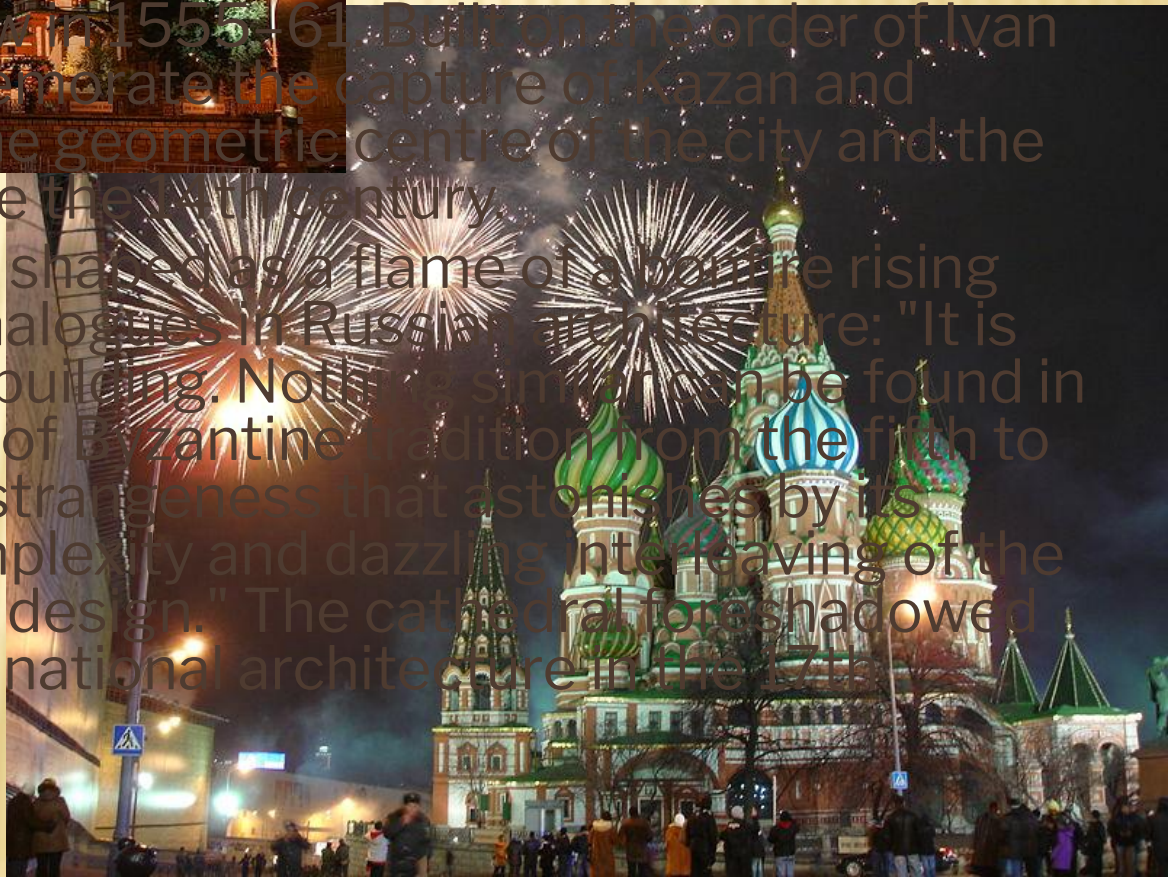
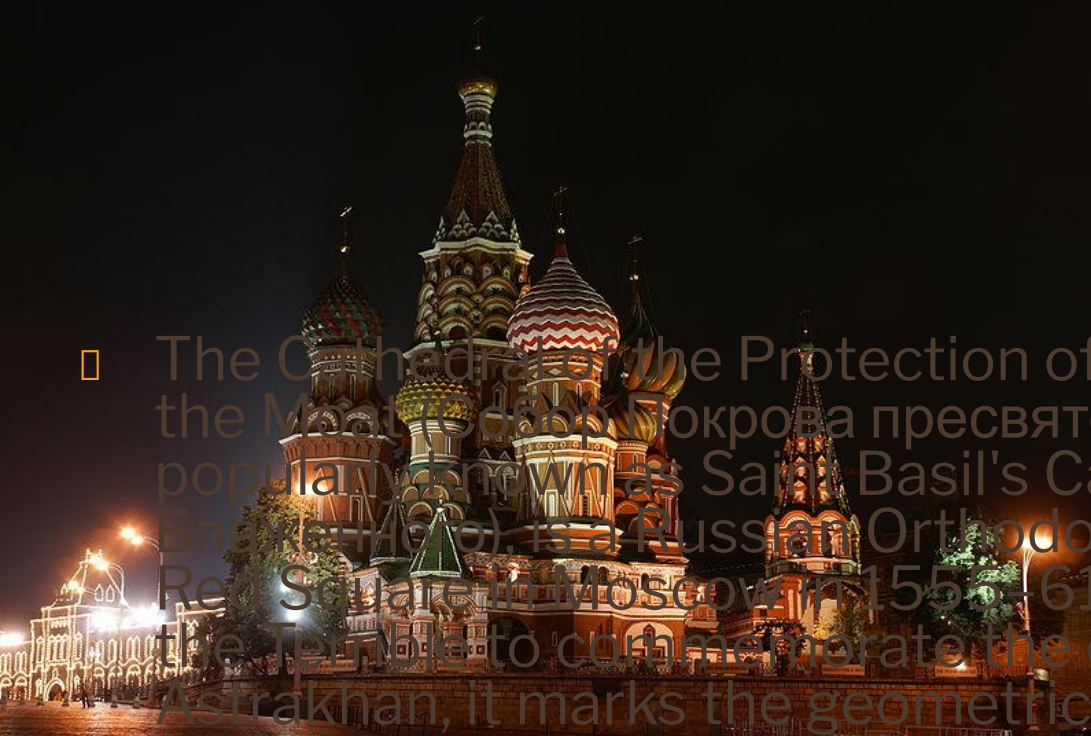


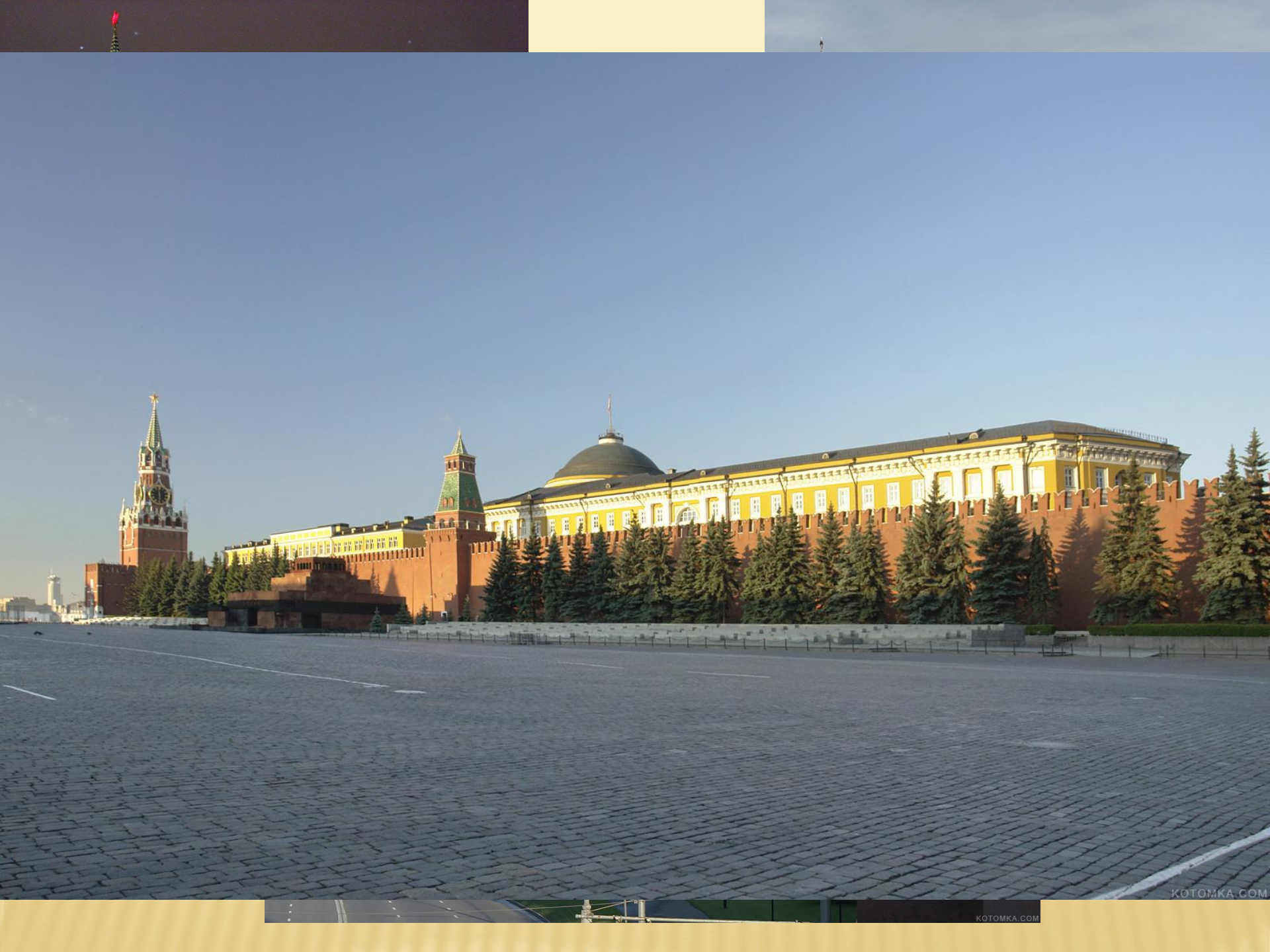
Square



RAL

- The Cathedral of the Protection of Most Holy Theotokos on the Mount (Собор Покрова пресвятой Богородицы, что на Рву), popularly known as Saint Basil's Cathedral (Собор Василия Блаженного) is a Russian Orthodox church erected on the Red Square in Moscow in 1553-61. Built on the order of Ivan the Terrible to commemorate the capture of Kazan and Astrakhan, it marks the geometric centre of the city and the hub of its growth since the 14th century.
- The building's design, shaped as a flame of a bonfire rising into the sky, has no analogues in Russian architecture: "It is like no other Russian building. Nothing similar can be found in the entire millennium of Byzantine tradition from the fifth to fifteenth century ... a strangeness that astonishes by its unexpectedness, complexity and dazzling interweaving of the manifold details of its design." The cathedral foreshadowed the climax of Russian national architecture in the 17th century.





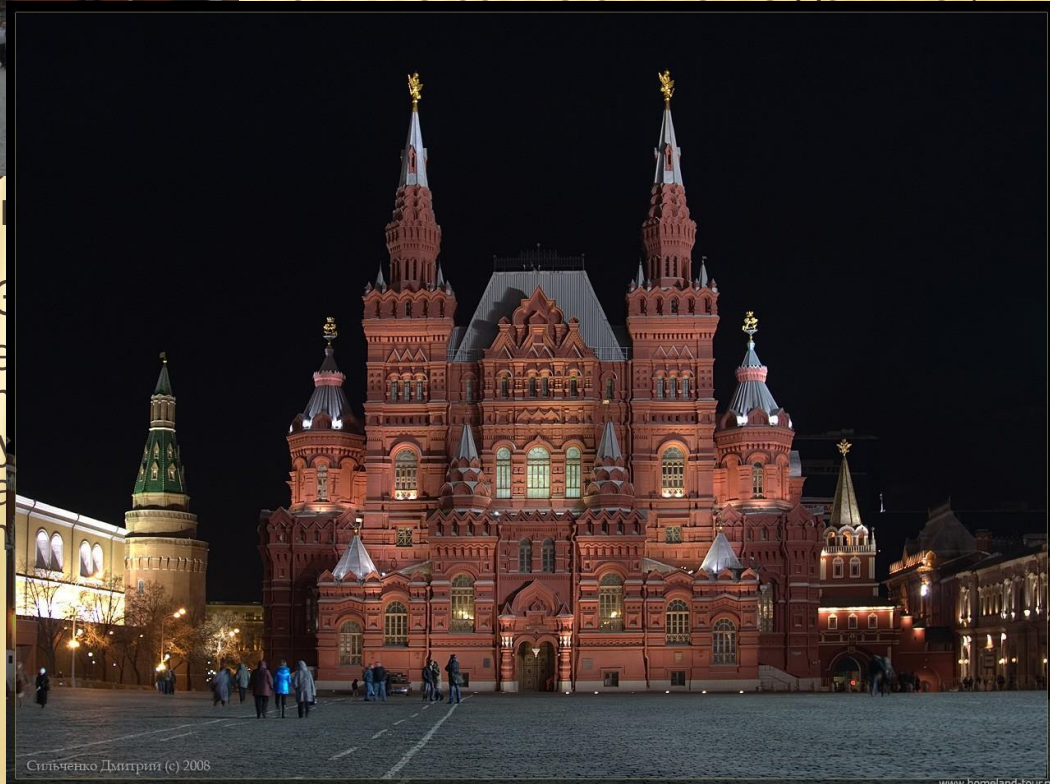
MUSEUM

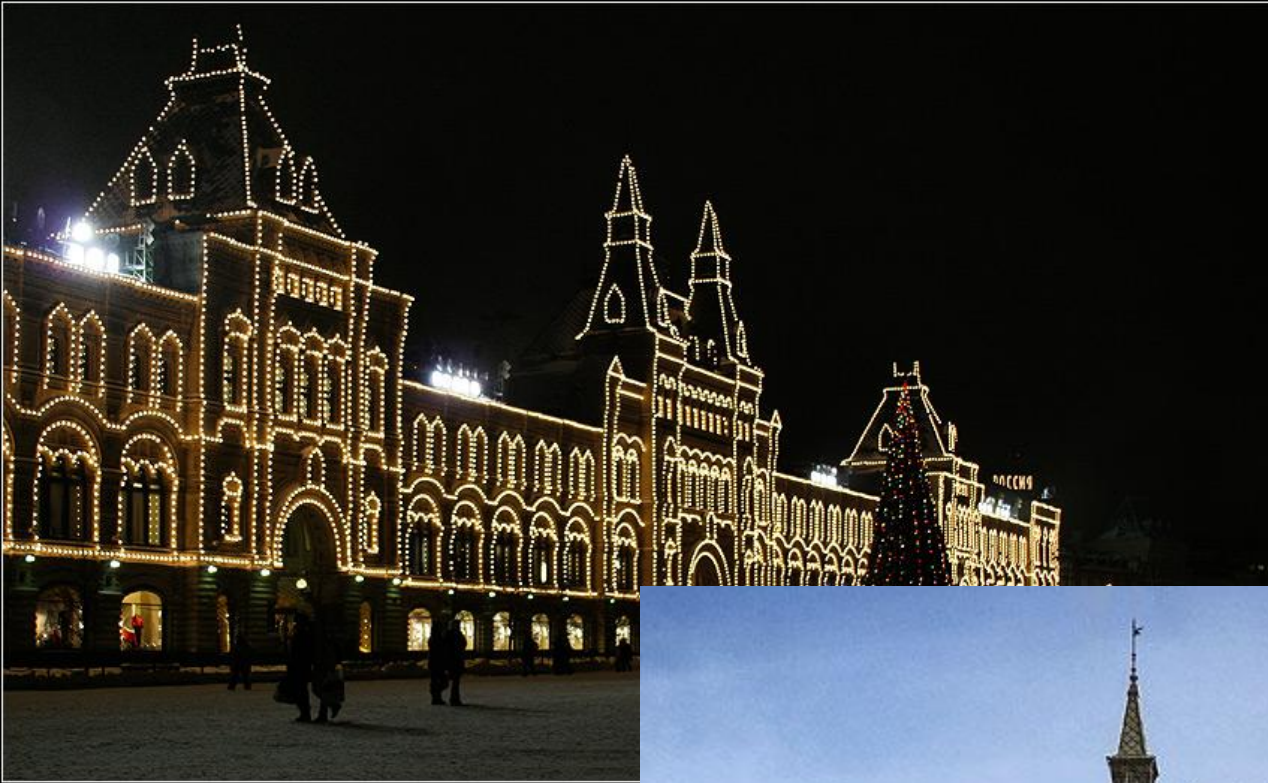
State Historical Museum of Russia is a museum of Russian history located on Red Square in Moscow. Its collection includes artifacts of the various ethnic tribes inhabiting present-day Russia, as well as items belonging to members of the Romanov dynasty. The museum's collection numbers in the millions, and it is one of the largest museums in the world, with its main building situated on the banks of the Volga River.



the Bible (1016), the first Gospel (1144). The museum's collection is the largest in Russia. In 2013, the museum's collection achieved 4,3 million items.

- A branch of the museum is housed in the Zaryadye and Saint Basil's Cathedral, and the Novodevichy Convent Museum. Some of the churches and palaces are connected with the State Historical Museum.



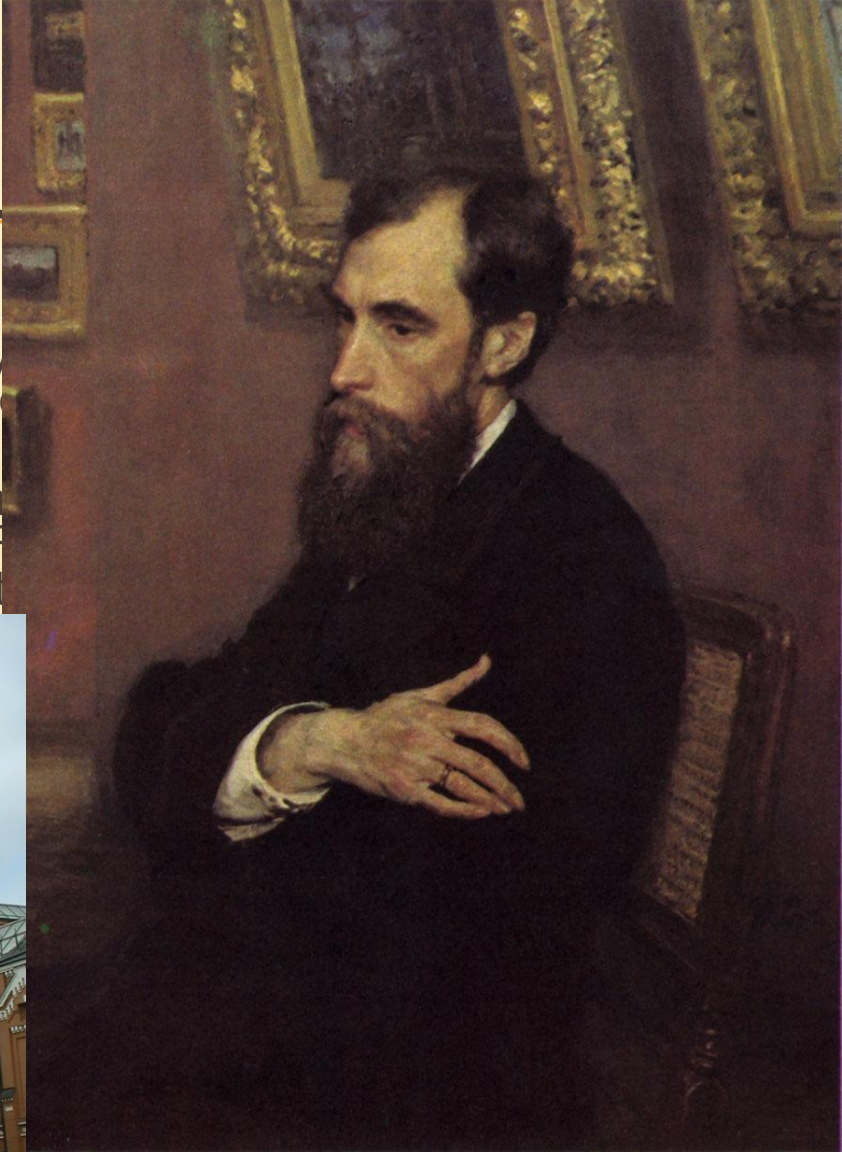


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THE TRETYAKOV GAL

- ❑ The **State Tretyakov Gallery** (Russian: Государственная Третьяковская Галерея, Russian: ГТГ) is an art gallery in Moscow, Russia, and a depository of Russian fine art in the world.
- ❑ The gallery's history starts in 1856 when the collector Mikhailovich Tretyakov acquired works by Russian artists with the aim of creating a collection, which might later become a gallery.



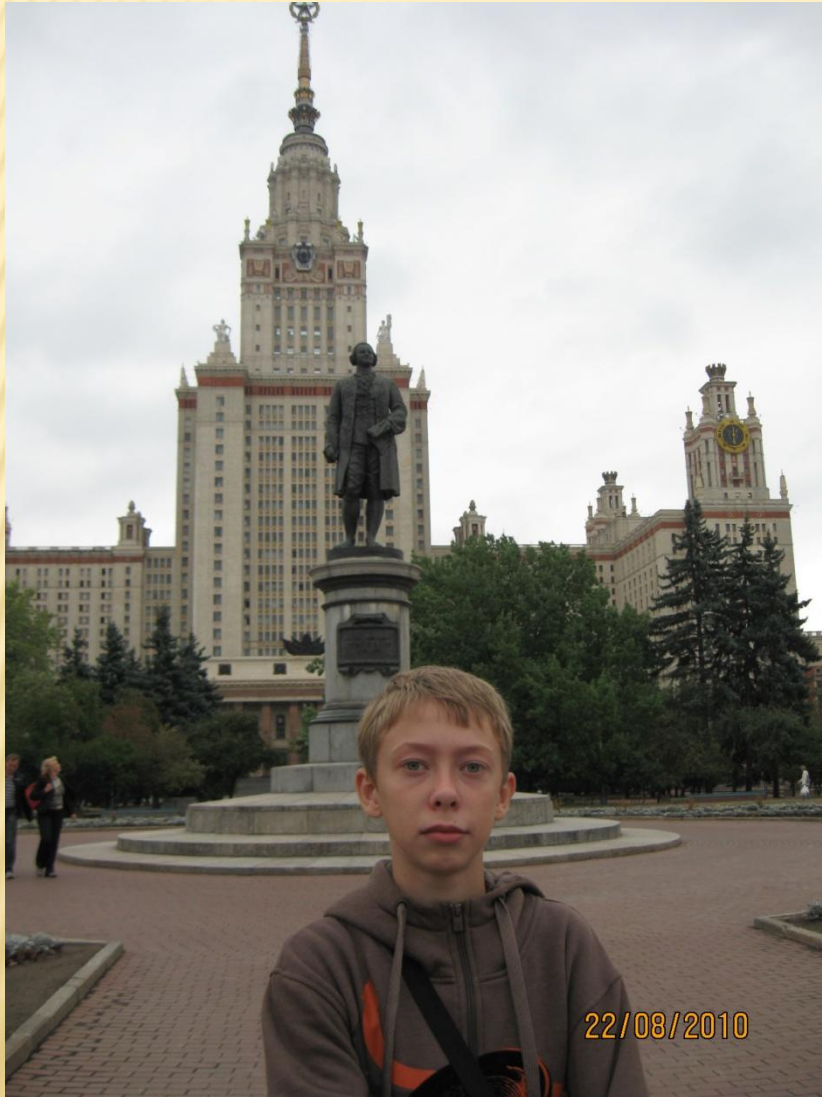
LOMONOSOV MO UNIVERSITY

- **Lomonosov Moscow State University** (государственный университет имени Ломоносова, *gosudárstvennyy universitét imeni Lomonosova*), known as **Lomonosov University** (Ломоносова, *Universitét Lomonosova*) is the largest university in Russia. Founded in 1755, it is the oldest in Russia and has the tallest educational building in the world. The current rector is Viktor Sadovnichiy.



15,000 academic staff and 15,000 about 5,000 researchers engaged in various institutes and departments. 100,000 students and 7,000 postgraduates are enrolled. The university offers courses for career enhancement and attracts more than 5,000 specialists from 100 overseas students in the

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