

Famous places Kyiv

Work pupil in 7th class Kovtun
Pavlo

St .Sophia's Cathedral

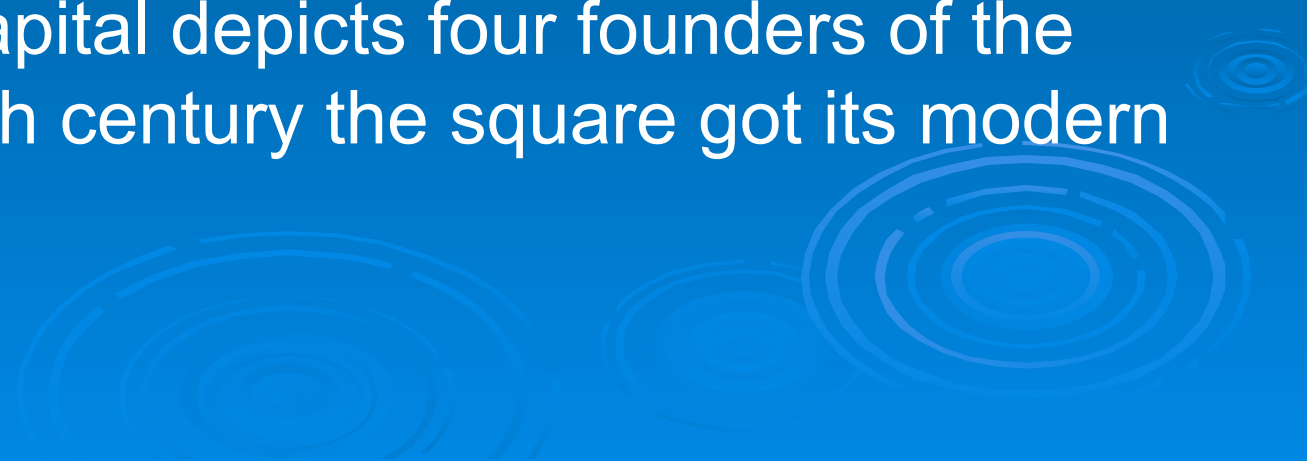


St. Sofia Cathedral is the world famous historical and architectural monument of the first half of the 11th century. Built in the times of Yaroslav of Wise, the cathedral served as a social, political and cultural center of Kievan Rus. The cathedral is famous for its mosaics and frescoes. The mosaic is 6 meters high and consists of stone and glass plates of different colors and hues. In the cathedral one can see portraits of Yaroslav Wise family members. It is located in the heart of Kiev .

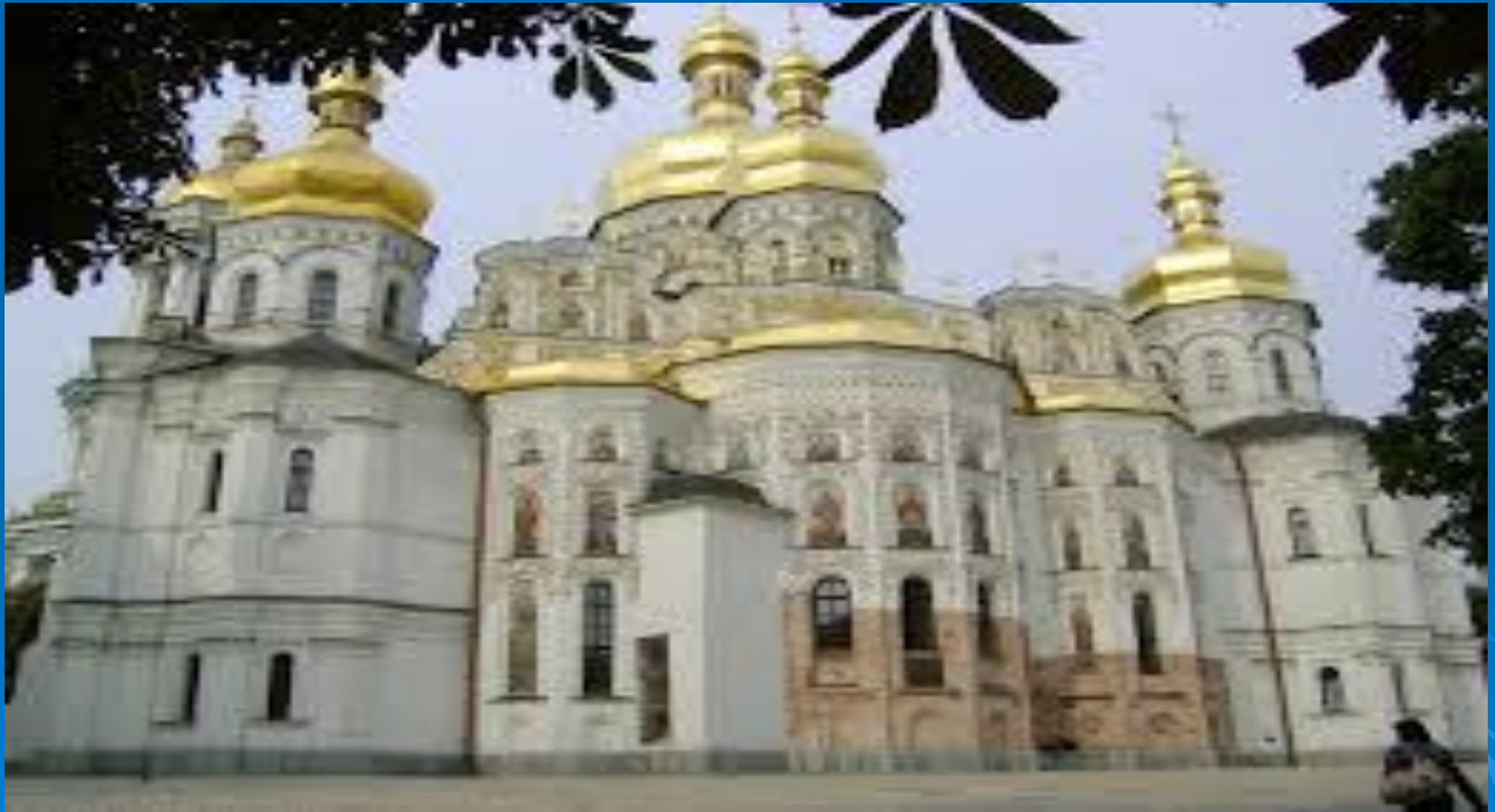
Independence Square



The Independence Square is the central square in Kiev, the main and the most beautiful one. One of the fountains of the square is decorated with statues of legendary brothers Kie, Schek, Horiv and their sister Libed , they chose the place for the city foundation and decided to name it in honor of the elder brother Kie. The sculpture composition on the central square of the Ukrainian capital depicts four founders of the city. The 20th century the square got its modern look.

The background of the slide is a solid blue color. In the bottom right corner, there are several faint, concentric circles that resemble ripples on water, adding a decorative element to the design.

The Kyiv– Pechersk Lavra



Kiev Pechersk Lavra is located in Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine is one of the oldest monastery in Kievan Rus. The first monastery was build in 1061. The territory contains not only churches, an underground cave system, tower but also several museums: Museum of Ukrainian Decorative Folk Art, the Museum of Microminiature, the Museum of theatrical. It was named one of the Seven Wonders of Ukraine on August 2007.

Kiev-Pechersk Lavra is a beautiful monastery complex. It was visited by more than 43 millions of tourists from all over the world.

Khreshchatyk Street



Khreshchatyk is the main street in Kiev. It is not very long, but it is wide and straight. You can see many cars and trolley buses in Khreshchatyk. There are many big green trees in it. A lot of people go to Khreshchatyk every day. Some of them go shopping because there are many good shops and big market there. Other people go to the cinema, look at the fountains or sit on the benches.

In the evening many people walk in Khreshchatyk. There you can see many bright lights.

People like the main street of Kiev because it is nice and green.

The bottom right corner of the slide features several decorative concentric circles in a lighter shade of blue, resembling ripples in water.

The Golden Gate



It was constructed in 1017-1024 and served as a main entrance to Kiev. The name of the Gate in Kiev reminds of famous entrance to Constantinople.

Yaroslav Mudry paid much attention to Kiev enlargement and fortification. During the time of his rule the territory of the city became 10 times larger than it had used to be.

Yaroslav was the one who destroyed of nomads Pechenegs who regularly attacked Kiev. On the site where Yaroslav's troops won the final victory over the nomads the prince ordered to found the fortification tower that was named Golden Gate. The legend says that before the final battle with powerful Pechenegs Yaroslav Mudry prayed and begged the Virgin to help him to defeat the enemy. He promised to build the church dedicated to the Mother of God in case of success. He did not forget his promise and ordered built Golden Gate

St. Andrew's Church



Mariyinsky Palace is an official ceremonial residence of the President of Ukraine in Kiev . It is a picturesque palace on the hilly bank of the Dnipro River.

The palace was requested to be constructed in 1744 . The first royal figure to stay in the palace was Empress Catherine II. In the early 19th century, the palace burned down in a series of fires. In 1870, Alexander II of Russia had the palace reconstructed . By her wish, a large park was created off the southern side of the palace.

In the 1920s the building belonged to school, soon after which it became a museum. The Mariyinsky was badly damaged in World War II, and restored at the end of the 1940s.