An aerial photograph of the Kostroma Kremlin in Russia. The central focus is the white-walled fortress with several golden domes, surrounded by a moat and a stone wall. The town of Kostroma is visible in the background, situated on a riverbank. The water in the foreground is dark and reflects the sky.

# KOSTROMA REGION OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION

## The Town of Kostroma

Performed work:  
Ksenia Lebedeva  
and Luyba Shalaeva

# GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

- **Kostroma Region is located in the central part of the East-European Plain.**
- **It borders on Ivanovo, Yaroslavl, Vologda, Kirov and Nizhny Novgorod regions.**
- **It covers an area of 60 100 sq. km**
- **The main river is the Volga and its tributaries are the Kostroma, Unzha and Vetluga rivers.**
- **There are many lakes in the region, the largest of which are Galichskoe and Chukhlomskoe.**



## GENERAL INFORMATION

- ◎ **The region was formed on August 13, 1944.**
- ◎ **It is divided into 24 administrative districts.**
- ◎ **The population is 791 400 people.**
- ◎ **The largest cities are Kostroma, Bui, Nerekhta, Sharya, Manturovo, and Galich.**



# KOSTROMA



- **Kostroma is the regional center and one of Russia's oldest cities.**
- **It is the part of the famous "Golden Ring" of Russia.**
- **It is located 362 km to the north-east from Moscow.**
- **The population of Kostroma is 464 640 people.**

# MAIN INDUSTRIES

- **Kostroma Region is part of the Central economic district.**
- **The main industries are textiles, woodworking, engineering, jewelry and food.**
- **There is the State Regional Power Plant (Kostromskaya GRES) in Volgorechensk.**





# EDUCATION AND MEDICAL CARE

- **There are 6 higher educational institutions, 19 secondary technical schools and 550 schools in the region.**
- **The regional health care system includes 94 hospitals.**



# CULTURAL LIFE

- **The city of Kostroma is the center of the region's cultural life.**
- **There are theatres, cinemas, museums, art galleries, sports clubs, cafes, entertainment centers and discos in Kostroma.**





- **Many famous writers, poets, artists and playwrights lived and worked in Kostroma.**
- **One of them was the Russian dramatist Aleksander Nikolaevich Ostrovsky.**
- **In our town there is a drama theatre named after Ostrovsky.**
- **The Ostrovsky museum house is located in the village of Shchelykovo.**



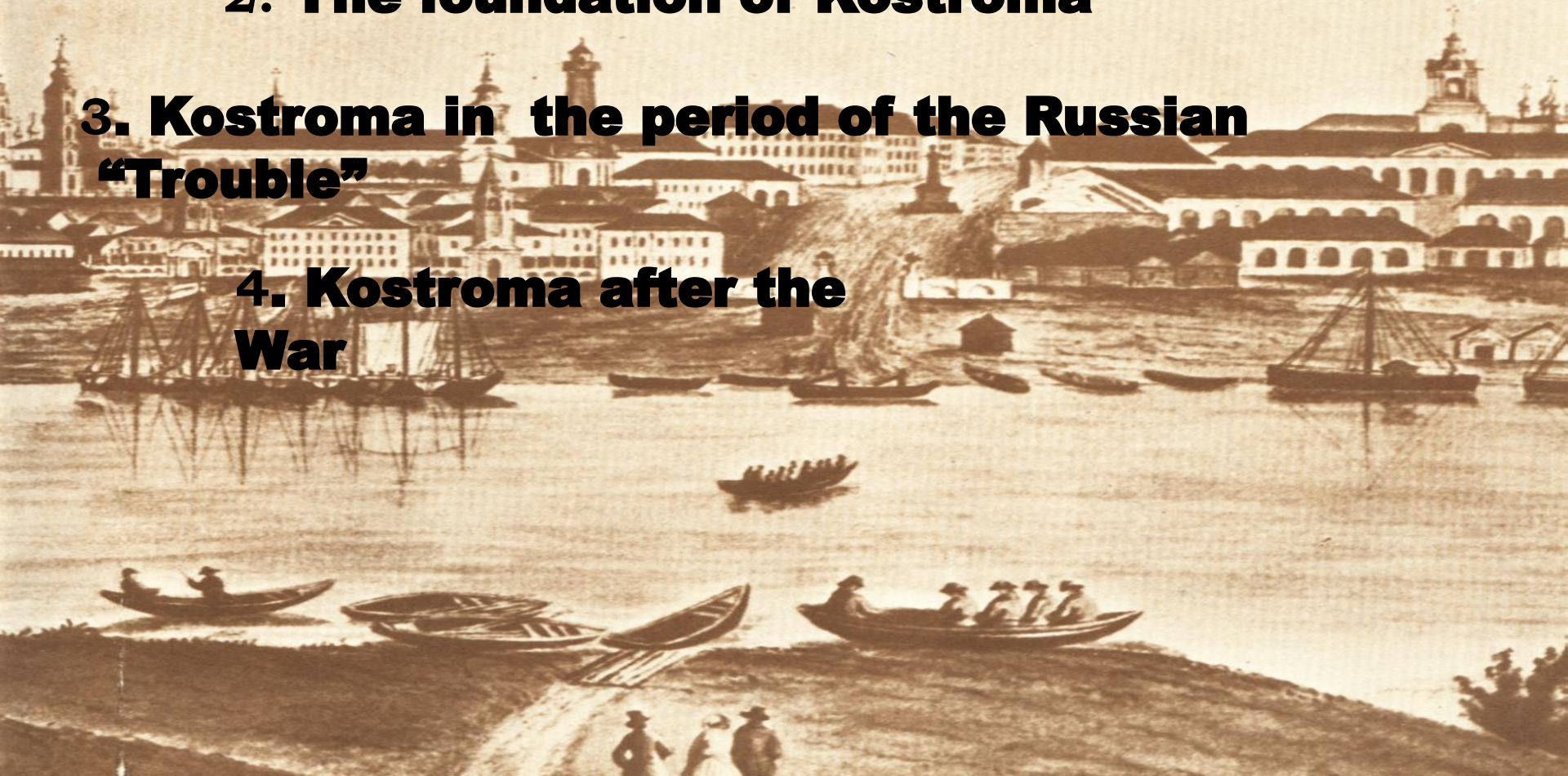
# **THE HISTORY OF KOSTROMA**

**1. The First Settlers in Kostroma area**

**2. The foundation of Kostroma**

**3. Kostroma in the period of the Russian  
“Trouble”**

**4. Kostroma after the  
War**



# THE FIRST SETTLERS IN KOSTROMA AREA

- **Kostroma is one of Russia's oldest towns. Kostroma played a special and very important role in the formation of the Russian state.**
- **In ancient times Meryan tribes lived in the forests of the Middle Volga.**
- **In the late 9th century, Slavic colonists from southwestern Rus arrived here. They founded a small settlement at the confluence of the Kostroma and Volga rivers.**



# THE FOUNDATION OF KOSTROMA

- In **1152**, **Yuriy Dolgorukiy** prince of **Rostov** and **Suzdal**, founded the fortress city of **Kostroma** to defend the northern borders of his domain.
- **Kostroma** is first mentioned in the **Voskresensk** and **Tver** chronicles around **1213**.





# THE FIGHT OF KOSTROMA PEOPLE AGAINST ENEMIES

- **The city more than once witnessed enemy invasions and internal wars.**
- **The people of Kostroma fought against the Golden Horde in the 13th and 14th centuries. Kostroma suffered greatly under the Tatar-Mongol yoke.**
- **In 1264, under the leadership of Prince Vasily Yaroslavovich, the people of Kostroma won the first Russian victory over Tatar-Mongol forces on the shores of a lake named Holy (Svyatoe) in honor of this feat.**



**In 1612  
Kostroma played  
a leading role in  
the organization  
of the militia of  
Kuzma Minin and  
the prince of  
Pozharsk during  
the  
Polish-Lithuanian  
intervention.**



# KOSTROMA IN THE PERIOD OF “TROUBLE”



- **Kostroma lands became famous as the birthplace of the new Russian royal dynasty.**
- **The founder of it was Mikhail Fedorovich Romanov.**
- **He became the tsar of Russia in 1613.**



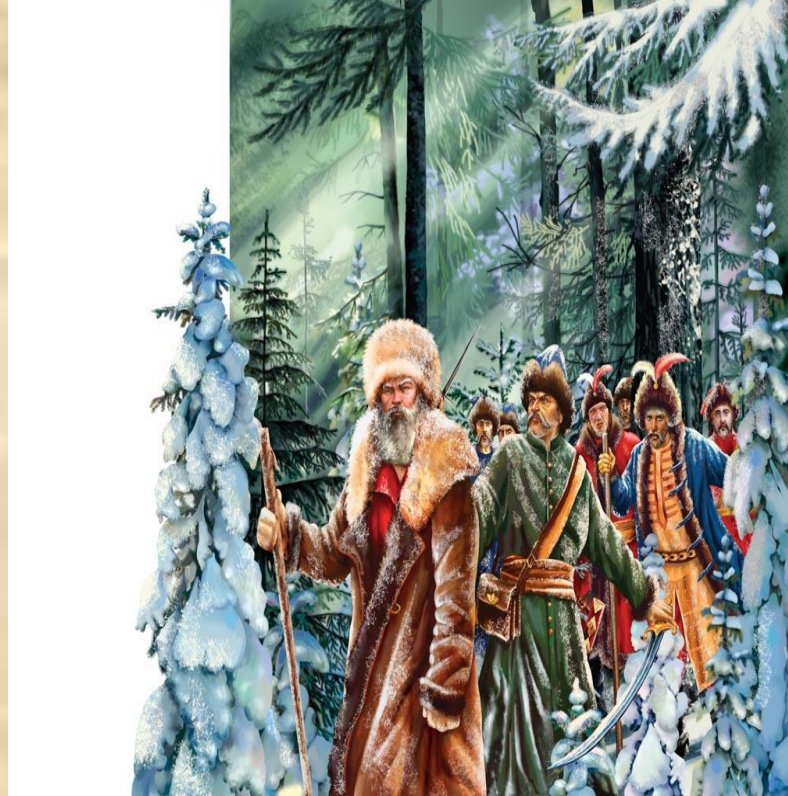
# IVAN SUSANIN

**All Russian people know the name of Ivan Susanin, a Russian peasant who saved Mikhail Romanov from a Polish detachment.**



# A RUSSIAN PATRIOT

**In 1613 Ivan Susanin helped the future tsar to hide from the enemies. He led the Polish into a forest and they couldn't find the way back. They killed Susanin but all of them died in deep Kostroma marsh.**



# THE ECONOMICAL CENTRE

- **Kostroma had great economic significance because it is situated on the Volga trade route which connected Western Europe with the wealthy East.**
- **Between the 16th and 18th centuries, Kostroma was a great center with well-developed textile and metalworking industries.**
- **Roads from the Rostov-Suzdal lands to the cities of the Upper Volga passed through Kostroma.**





# KOSTROMA IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

- **After 1917 became a district center of Yaroslavl Region.**
- **During the Second World War thousands of people from Kostroma took part in the fight against fascism.**



# KOSTROMA AFTER THE WAR

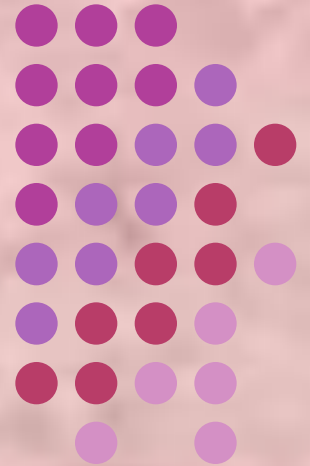
- **On August 13, 1944 Kostroma became a regional center.**
- **After the war ended, the workers of Kostroma restored the economy; they built new factories, houses, schools, theaters.**
- **Throughout Russia's history, Kostroma played the great role in the life of the country.**
- **It belongs among those Russian cities in which past and present are closely connected and where history and modernity exist side by side.**



# Architectural monuments

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- The Ipatyevsky Monastery
  - The Fire Tower
- The Shopping Arcades





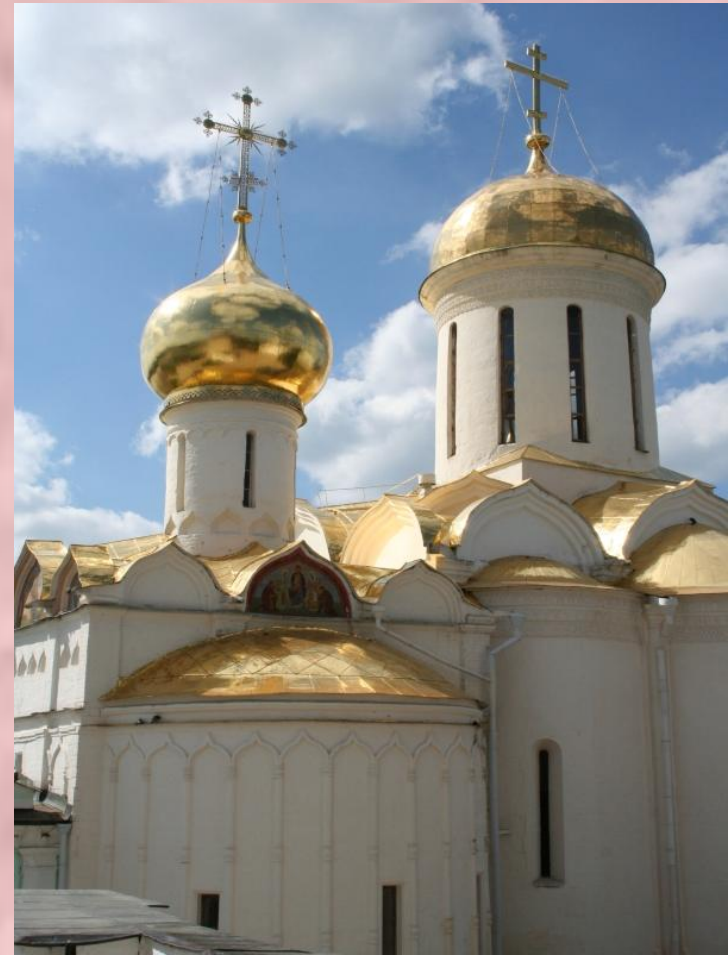
# THE IPATYEVSKY MONASTERY

- **The architectural ensemble of the Ipatyevsky Monastery has come down to us in all its beauty. Historians believe that it was founded in the late 13th century.**
- **In the 16th century it became very rich. The stone walls appeared in the 17th century.**



# THE TRINITY CATHEDRAL

- **In the centre of the ensemble there is the Trinity Cathedral.**
- **It was built in 1652.**



- **The Trinity Cathedral is well decorated outside and inside.**
- **The frescos in the Cathedral were painted in 1685 by Guri Nikitin, Sila Savin and their team.**





- **There are some other buildings: the belfry, the chambers of the Boyars Romanov.**
- **In 1613 the chambers were a home of Mikhail Romanov, the first Russian tsar of the Romanov House, and his mother.**



# THE FIRE TOWER

- **The former Fire Tower is one of the most interesting buildings on the Susaninskaya Square.**
- **It was built in 1823-1827 by Kostroma architect Fursov.**
- **It has a form of ancient church.**
- **The Fire Tower is the highest building in this part of the town. It is 35 metres high.**



# THE SHOPPING ARCADES

- **The shopping arcades are a unique architectural monument of the 18th-19th centuries.**
- **S. Vorotilov, N. Metlin and P. Fursov were famous architects who built the arcades.**
- **The southern entrance of the Red Arcades is decorated with the belfry built in 1792.**







# NATURE OF NOSTROMIA REGION.

- Forests
- Rivers



# *FORESTS*

- **Forests are one of Kostroma Region's most important resources.**
- **They cover 74,3% of the region's area.**
- **Spruce, pine, birch, mountain ash and aspen are the main timber species growing here.**
- **9 species are listed in the Red Book of the Russian Federation.**

# RIVERS

- **Kostroma Region is covered by an extensive system of 3189 rivers and streams with a total length of 14 694 km.**
- **The main river is the Volga, which flows for 82 km within the region; its width ranges from 800 to 1200 m, and its depth is about 10 m (up to 20 m in some places ).**