

# История Российского флага

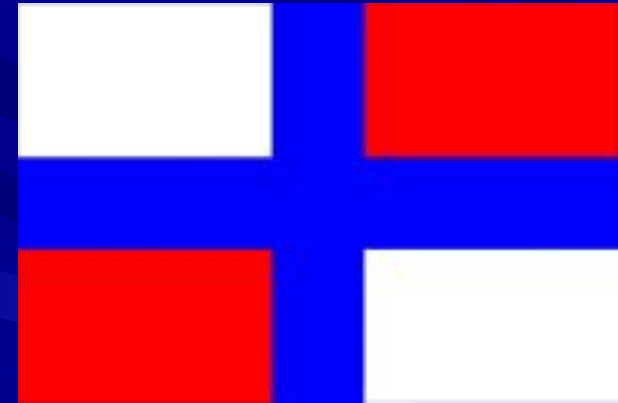
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The state flag of the Russian Federation is its official state symbol (along with the coat of arms and anthem). It is a rectangular panel of three equal horizontal stripes: the top one is white, the middle one is blue and the bottom one is red. The ratio of the flag's width to its length is 2: 3



- Белый, синий и красный цвета с древних времён на Руси означали:
- белый цвет — благородство и откровенность;
- синий цвет — верность, честность, безупречность и целомудрие;
- красный цвет — мужество, смелость, великодушие и любовь.

- Until the 17th century, Russia did not have a single state flag. The history of its origin can be traced back to the time of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich Romanov, when, in 1668, the first Russian warship "Oryol" was launched.



It is possible that Alexei Mikhailovich's choice of white, blue and red as Russian national colors was also influenced by the fact that they repeat the colors of the Moscow coat of arms: horse slaying the dragon. "



- On August 6, 1693, during the voyage of Peter the Great on the 12-gun yacht "St. Peter" in the White Sea with a detachment of warships built in Arkhangelsk, the so-called "Flag of the Tsar of Moscow" of three horizontal stripes of white, blue and red, with a golden double-headed eagle in the middle.



- Despite the fact that Peter I developed a huge number of flags during his life (various versions of the St.





- PI Belavenets describes the spread of two state flags: the white-blue-red Russian and the black-yellow imperial standard, pointing out that there was “no question of the national flag itself”. He also notes that, for example, under Alexander I "after the occupation of Paris, white-blue-red flags were displayed, which everyone considered as national Russian states."

- Emperor Alexander III, known for his Russophile sentiments, drew attention to the contrast during his coronation in Moscow: the Kremlin was decorated and the whole procession was dressed in black-yellow-white, and the city was dominated by white-blue-red colors. A commission of authoritative persons was appointed under the chairmanship of Adjutant General Admiral KN Posiet. The commission made the following decision: “The white-blue-red flag, established by Emperor Peter the Great, is almost 200 years old. Heraldic data are also noticed in it: the Moscow coat of arms depicts a white horseman in a blue cloak on a red field. The flags in the navy also serve as confirmation of these colors: the 1st line is indicated in red, the 2nd - in blue and the 3rd - in white.



- The last Russian emperor Nicholas II in 1896 finally secured the status of the only state flag of the Russian Empire for the white-blue-red flag (despite the fact that during the reign of Nicholas II the issue of the national flag of Russia was repeatedly discussed).



- After the February Revolution of 1917, Emperor Nicholas II abdicated in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich, who, in turn, transferred power to the Provisional Government. On September 1 (14), 1917, Russia was proclaimed a democratic republic.

- By a decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of April 13, 1918, the official flag of the RSFSR was proclaimed a red banner with the inscription: "Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic". The text of the decree did not contain any clarifications regarding the color, size and location of the inscription, the ratio of the width and length of the panel.



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- By the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR dated August 22, 1991, the white-blue-red historical flag of Russia was recognized as the official national flag of the RSFSR. Later, on November 1, 1991, it was legislatively adopted as the state flag of the RSFSR:

- By the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation B. N. Yeltsin dated February 15, 1994 No. 319 "On the standard (flag) of the President of the Russian Federation" a special flag was introduced - the standard of the President of the Russian Federation. Its colors repeat the colors of the Russian national flag; the difference lies in the ratio of the flag's width to its length - 1: 1 - and in the image of the State Emblem of the Russian Federation without the heraldic shield located in the center of the standard.

