

HISTORY OF SIMFEROPOL IN MONUMENTS



Prince Vasyli Mikhailovich Dolgorukov-Krymsky



Prince Vasyli Dolgorukov (1722-1782) was a general of the Russian Empire and Governor-General of Moscow from 1780-1782. He was a senior military commander of the Russo-Turkish War (1768–1774). His army seized Crimea by defeating the army of the Crimean khan in 1771 and in memory of this victory he got his title of "Krymsky".



Monument to Vasyli Dolgorukov

Dolgorukovsky obelisk is a monument of the Crimean history. It was installed in 1842 in memory of the liberation of Crimea from the Turkish invaders. Dolgorukovsky obelisk was erected in the area where was the headquarters of the commander of the 2nd Russian army, Prince V. M. Dolgorukov. The place for the monument was chosen by the Governor-General of the Novorossiysk region Mikhail Vorontsov. The obelisk was created by Professor August Streichenberg. The monument was erected by the grandson of the commander — Vasily Dolgorukov. It was the first civil monument in Simferopol.

Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov



Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov (1729-1800) is a Russian military commander, founder of the national military theory, national hero of Russia. He is considered to be one of the few generals in history who never lost a battle. He commanded the Russian troops in the Crimea from 1776 to 1784 during Russo-Turkish wars.



Monument to Alexander Suvorov

The monument to Suvorov was erected in 1984 on the high bank of the Salgir river. It stands on the place of the former camp of the Russian troops which the general commanded in 1777 before the annexation of Crimea by Russia. Alexander Suvorov stood at the origins of Simferopol, contributed to its emergence. Sculptor: V. Gordeev



Catherine the Great

Catherine II (1729–1796), also known as Catherine the Great, was Empress of Russia from 1762 until 1796. Under her reign, Russia grew larger and stronger, and was recognized as one of the greatest powers of Europe. Catherine reformed the administration of Russian guberniyas, and many new cities and towns were founded on her orders. During her reign Crimea was annexed by Russia as the result of Russo- Turkish wars in 1773. In 1787 she travelled to Crimea. She visited such towns as Bakhchisaray, Sevastopol, Feodosia and Simferopol. In memory of her staying in Simferopol the monument was erected in 1890 .

Monument to Catherine the Great

- The author of the first monument to Empress Catherine the Great was an academician of the Imperial Academy of Arts N. A. Laveretsky. The construction of the monument was timed to the centennial of the annexation of Crimea to Russia. The work was carried out on public donations. The bronze monument was erected in 1890 on the site of the gardens. The monument was dismantled by the Soviet authorities in May 1921. In 2014, after the annexation of Crimea to the Russian Federation, the monument was restored and opened again in 2016.



Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin



- Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin (1799 – 1837) was a Russian poet, playwright, and novelist of the Romantic era who is considered by many to be the greatest Russian poet and the founder of modern Russian literature. In 1820 he came to Crimea together with the family of general Raevsky. His son Nicholas was Pushkin's friend. Pushkin liked Crimea very much. He wrote to his brother that he had the happiest moments in his life there. The poet visited some towns in Crimea: Kerch, Feodosia, Bakhchisaray and at the end of his journey he spend a week in Simferopol



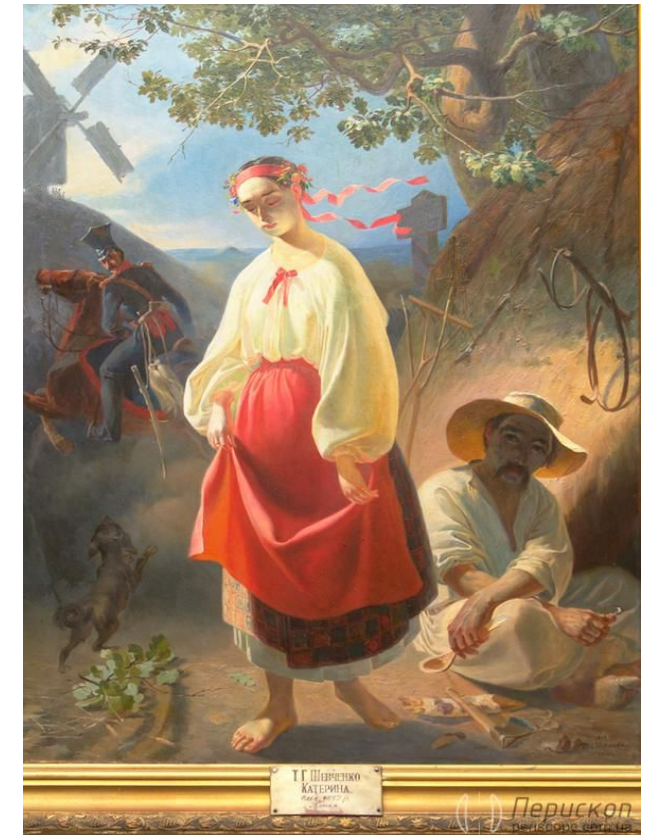
Monument to Alexander Pushkin

The monument is located in the center of the city at the intersection of Gorky and Pushkin streets near Russian Drama Theater. It was established in memory of Pushkin's visit to Simferopol in 1920, when the poet returned from a journey along the southern coast of the Crimea. The authors of the monument are the architect Melik-Parsadanov and the sculptor Kovalev. It was established in 1967.

Taras Shevchenko

- Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861) was a Ukrainian poet, writer, artist, public and political figure, as well as folklorist and ethnographer. His literary heritage is regarded to be the foundation of modern Ukrainian literature and, to a large extent, the modern Ukrainian language. Shevchenko is also known for many masterpieces as a painter and an illustrator.

His most famous collection of poems is «Kobzar» and the most famous painting is «Katerina» which are known all over the world.



. Monument to Taras Shevchenko

- The memorial was established in 1997 at the entrance of Shevchenko park, in Sevastopolskaya street. It was a present to Simferopol from the city Kalush (Ivanovsky region in Ukraine). The park was founded in 1924 and then it was called Trade Union park. The park was renamed in 1964 by the centenary of Shevchenko's birthday because at that time Crimea was a part of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

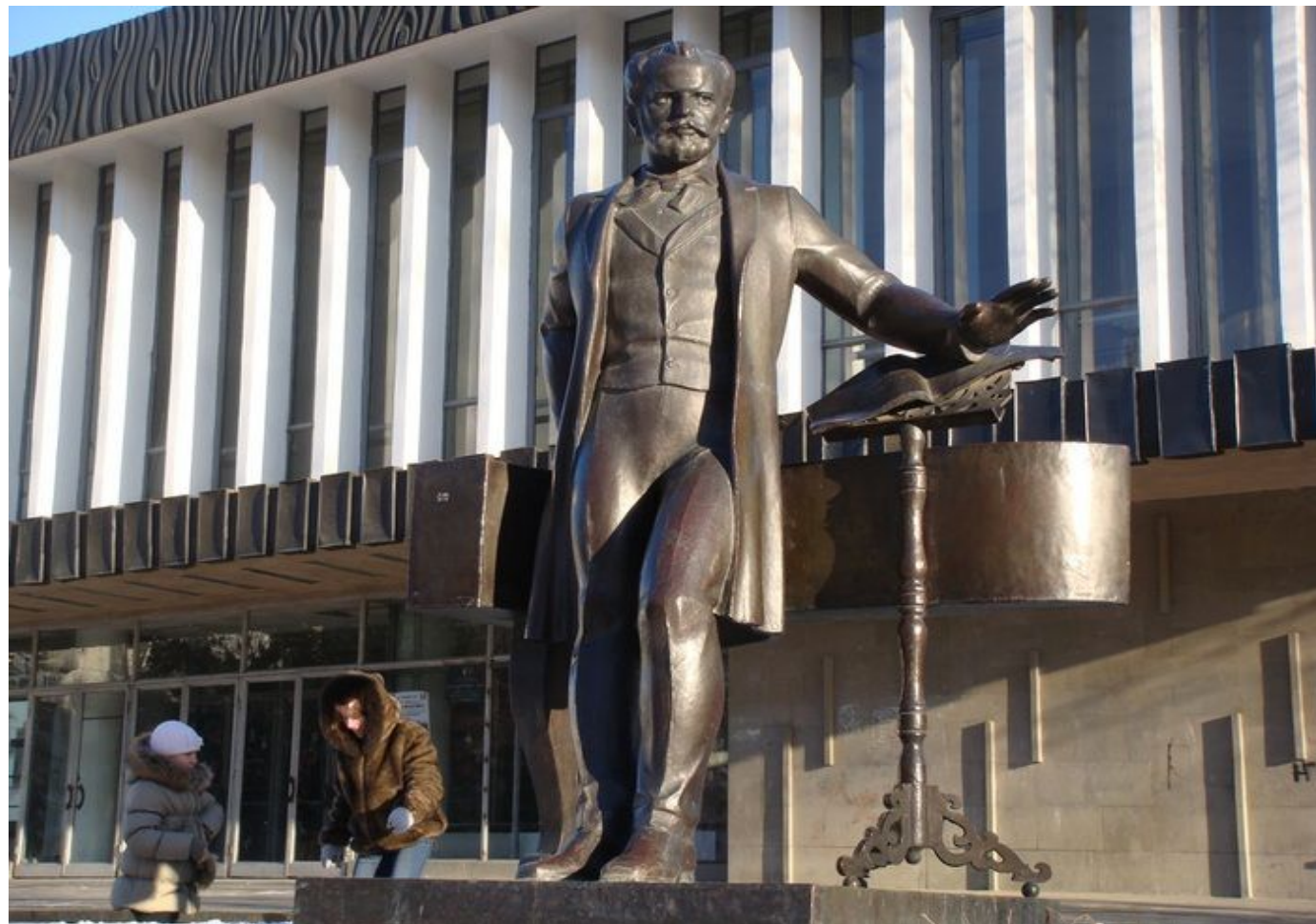


Piotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky



Piotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) went down in history as an outstanding Russian composer of the romantic period. He wrote popular concertos, ballets, symphonies, operas and chamber music. Some of his works have made the list of the most famous compositions in the classical repertoire. Pyotr Tchaikovsky is considered the first Russian composer who produced a strong impression internationally. His most famous operas are "The Queen of Spades" - based on A.S. Pushkin's The Queen of Spades (1890), "Cherevichki" is an opera based on the novel by N.V. Gogol's "The Night Before Christmas" (1885), "Eugene Onegin" - for the novel of the same name in verse A.S. Pushkin (1878).

Monument to Piotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky



- The monument to Piotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was installed in 1986 at the Concert Hall of the Musical College bearing the name of the great composer. Sculptor: Viktor Sergeevich Gordeev. It shows the composer standing near the piano.



Vladimir Ilyich Lenin

Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, better known as V. I. Lenin (1870- 1924), was a Russian communist revolutionary, politician and political theorist. He served as head of government of Soviet Russia from 1917 to 1924 and of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924. Under his administration, Russia and then the wider Soviet Union became a one-party communist state governed by the Russian Communist Party. Ideologically a Marxist, he developed political theories known as Leninism. He greatly influenced over the international communist movement.

Monument to Vladimir Lenin



The monument to Lenin was erected in honor of the Russian revolutionary leader Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov. The grand opening took place in 1967. The total height of the monument is more than 10 meters. It is installed in Lenin square. There the words are carved: "The monument to Vladimir Ilyich was built in the year of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution by the workers of Simferopol" .

Konstantin Andreevich Trenev



Konstantin Andreevich Trenev (1876-1945) was a Soviet prose writer and playwright. He is a laureate of the Stalin Prize of the first degree. He came to Simferopol in 1909 and lived there till 1931. Before the revolution of 1917 he taught Russian in the private gymnasium for women. With the establishment of Soviet power in Crimea, Konstantin Andreevich led a great deal of organizational, social and educational work in the Crimean parliament, in the Krymizdat, in schools, at the workers' faculty. In Simferopol he created his best works - "Vladyka", "Wet Beam", "Pugachevshchina", "Lyubov Yarovaya".

Monument to Trenev

The park named after Trenev is located in the centre of Simferopol. The park was created in 1957 and was called the Park of Flowers. In 1960 The monument to Konstantin Andreevich Trenev was installed in the park. The monument is a bronze 3-meter figure sitting on a pedestal of Crimean diorite. After the installation of the monument, the park received the name of an outstanding playwright.



Partisans and underground fighters of Crimea



- During the Great Patriotic War the Crimean partisans fought heroically with the German-fascist invaders. By the beginning of November 1941 the number of crimean partisans squads was about 29. But in 1944 there were around 220 underground organisations.
- Some of the bravest fighters were A.V.Mokrousov, Alime Abdennanova, Chub Mihail, Bedin Ivan and Leonov Fedor
- In total during the war, patriots destroyed and captured over 33,000 enemy soldiers and officers, destroyed 79 military echelons, 2 armored trains, dozens of fuel and ammunition depots, blew up 3 railway bridges and captured many trophies.

Monument to partisans and underground fighters of Crimea



- The monument was opened on May 9, 1978 in Kievskaya street. Sculptor V. D.- Soloschenko
- This monument symbolizes the unbending courage of Crimean people in the fight against fascists. There are two soldiers, one of them is an underground fighter who is injured, but he is backed by another patriot, a partisan.

Bohdan Khmelnitsky



Bogdan Khmelnitsky (1595-1657) was a Ukrainian Hetman of the Zaporozhian Host, prominent Ukrainian politician and military leader. In 1654, he concluded the Treaty of Pereyaslav about reunification of Ukrainian lands with Russia. Khmelnitsky had a crucial influence on the history of Ukraine. In Ukraine, Khmelnitsky is generally regarded as a national hero.

Monument to Bohdan Khmelnitsky



The monument was erected in 1954 in memory of tercentenary of reunification of Ukraine with Russia at the intersection of Bohdan Khmelnitsky and Decembrists streets. Hetman is holding the treaty in his hand. There one can see words “ With Russia forever”. The authors are sculptor T. A. Derzhavina, sculptor I. F. Stadnyuk.a

Vladimir Vysotsky

Vladimir Vysotsky is a Soviet poet, actor, author of prose works, Laureate of the State prize of the USSR. Born on January, 25, 1938 and died on July ,25, 1980. He went down in history as the author and performer of his songs under the Russian seven-string guitar. His famous songs «Song about a Friend», «Hunting for wolves» ,«I don't Like» and others are still popular nowadays.



Monument to Vladimir Vysotsky



Vladimir Vysotsky often visited Crimea. He was there on the set, just on vacation, at concerts. In memory of the poet the monument was installed in the framework of the project “Alley of Russian glory” . The solemn ceremony took place in July 2014. The monument is located in the park named after Vladimir Vysotsky near Naberezhnaya Street.