

# Welcome to My Homeland!



**We live in Tula region. The biggest city of Tula region is Tula. Tula is famous all over Russia because Tula is the samovar, gingerbread and weapon «capital» of Russia. Tula is a hero city.**





# The Tula Kremlin



There is a big, beautiful and very old kremlin in Tula. It was built by Moscow knyaz Vasily III in 1507. There are 9 towers and 2 cathedrals in Tula Kremlin. In 1552 there was a siege of the Kremlin by Crimean khan Devlet I Giray. At that time the tsar Ivan the Terrible was in a hike to Kazan. Urban population defended themselves in the period before the arrival of the tsar's army from Kolomna. There is a memorial stone near Ivanov's gates in Tula Kremlin put in commemoration of those events.

# Tula Samovars

The first samovar in the world was made in Tula by Ivan Lisitsyn and Nazar Lisitsyn in 1778, and now samovars are produced in our city too. There is the museum of samovars in Tula. You can see Lisitsyn's samovar in this museum.





# Tula Weapon



In 1712, Peter I founded a weapon factory, which became the basis of modern Tula weapon factory. The factory began its work in 1714. By decree of the emperor Alexander II of September 13, 1875, Tula weapon factory was given the name of "Imperial Tula weapon factory of Main Artillery Directorate." On February 28, 1912 in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Imperial Tula weapon factory, it was given the name of "Tula Peter the Great's weapons factory." Until 2012, the Weapon Museum was located in the former Epiphany Cathedral in the Kremlin. Now the collection of Tula weapon is stored in a new building of the museum on the Upa river.

# Tula Gingerbread

In the 17th century, life was difficult in Tula, people lived in poverty and need. So, everyone used the opportunity to be engaged in any craft or trade. Among the products that were produced gingerbreads occupied the leading position. Perhaps the difficult conditions boost the development of the gingerbread production in Tula. In an effort to somehow stand out, draw attention to their product and sell more, artisans tried to make gingerbreads tastes better and look prettier. It is known that in ancient times Tula craftsmen produced zhamks - small gingerbreads of round shape without any clearance. To impart the special taste qualities of zhamks they added nuts, honey and mint. Perhaps with them begins the story of printed gingerbread. Printed gingerbread is classic Tula gingerbread, which can be found on store shelves today. This gingerbread is round, oval or rectangular shape that have some intricate art pattern and text.





# Belousov's Park

*Originally a city dump was on that place. In 1893, at the initiative of sanitary doctor of Tula Peter Belousov, dump was covered with a layer of soil, and trees were planted there. So, on the southern outskirts of the city arised the park. Now in the zoo which located in the park, live white whooper swan, black swans, Australian swans, peacocks, silver and diamond pheasants, parrots and other birds, as well as roe deer, foxes, goats and rabbits. For visitors of the park there are 20 attractions, playgrounds, 2 fountains and over 20 cafes. In the park there are also sports sections.*



There is famous  
**YASNAYA POLYANA**  
Yasnaya Polyana in  
14 kilometers from  
Tula. It is famous  
because a famous  
Russian writer Leo  
Tolstoy lived there,  
there is his tomb.  
"War and Peace",  
"Anna Karenina"





# The Kulikovo

## Field



**On September 8 th, 1380, Moscow knyaz Dmitry beat khan Mamai in the battle . Where did he beat Mamai? On the Kulikovo field in Tula region between the Don river and the Nepryadva river. 634 years passed, but people still remember the Kulikovo Battle. A monument in honor of the first victory of the Russians over the Tatars has been erected**

# Filimonovo Toys

Due to the special clay that lies near Odoev for centuries fashioned dishes have been produced and sold at the local markets. As in most pottery craft, craftsmen worked with their families . Men and women made the dishes while girls with their grandmothers sculpted and painted toys. Those toys were called "whistles", Those "whistles" are Filimonovo toys which are famous in our country now.

