

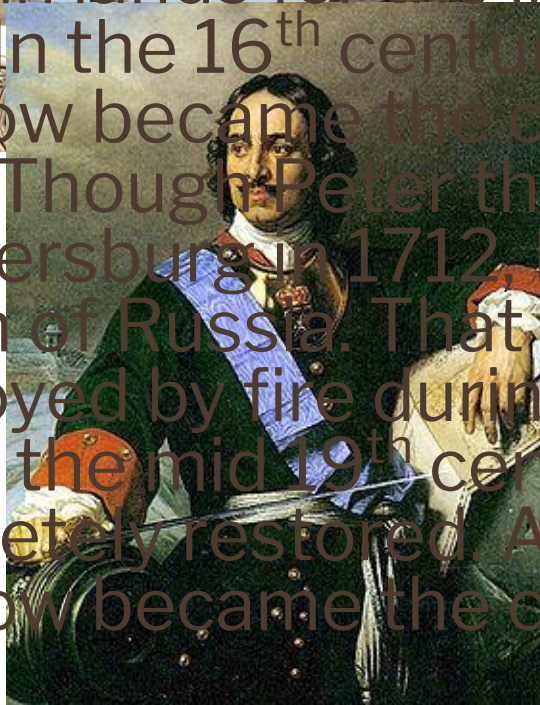
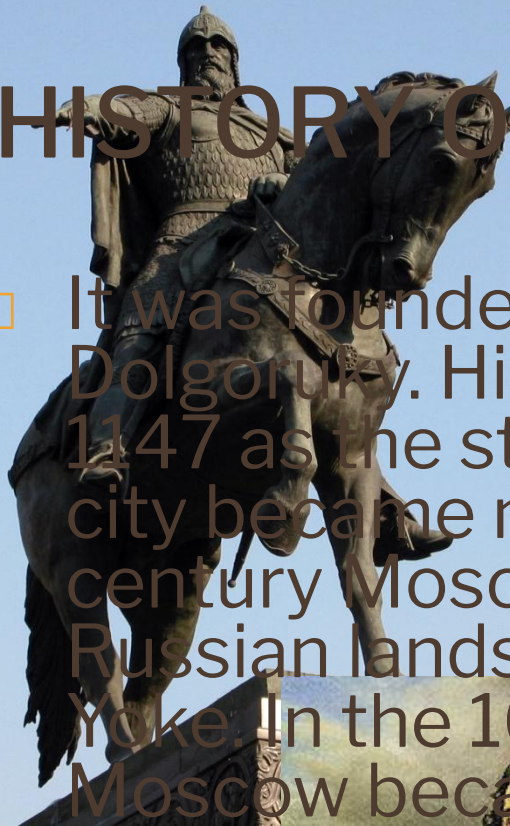


# MOSCOW

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# HISTORY OF MOSCOW

- It was founded 8 centuries ago by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. Historians have accepted the year of 1147 as the start of Moscow's history. Gradually the city became more and more powerful. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century Moscow was the centre of the struggle by Russian lands for the liberation from the Tartar Yoke. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century under Ivan the Terrible Moscow became the capital of the new united state. Though Peter the Great moved the capital to St. Petersburg in 1712, Moscow remained the hearth of Russia. That quarters of the city was destroyed by fire during Napoleon's occupation, but by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Moscow had been completely restored. After the October revolution Moscow became the capital again.



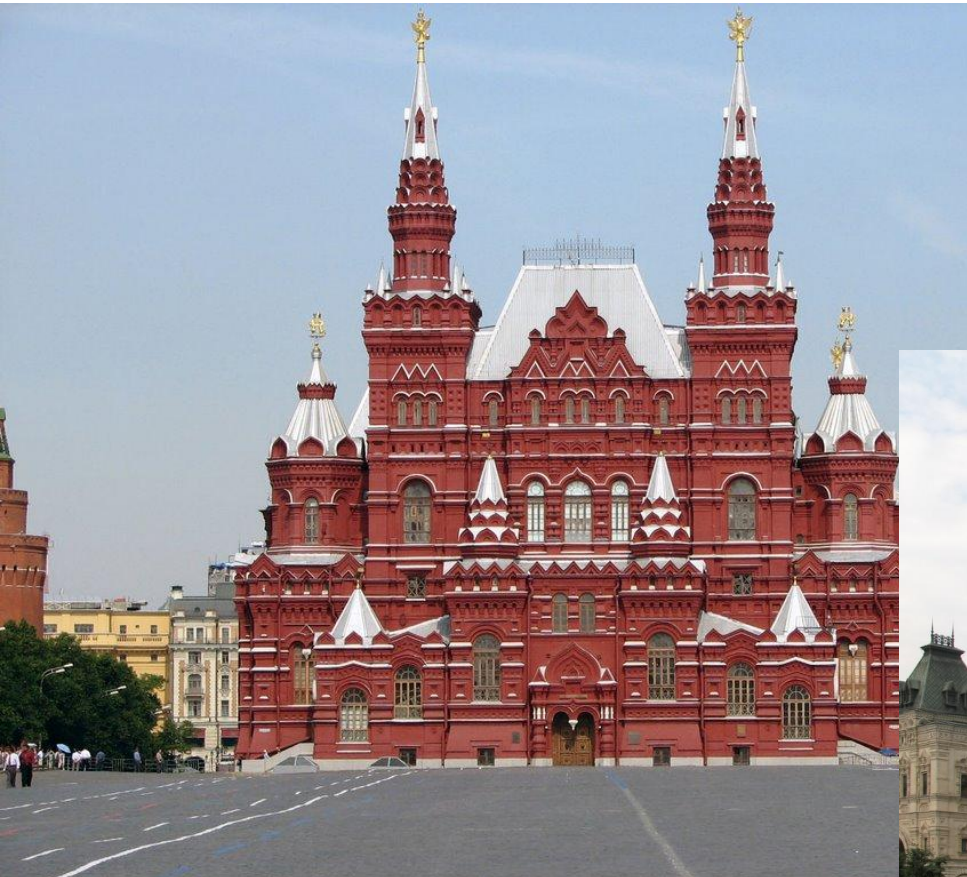


# EMBLEM OF MOSCOW

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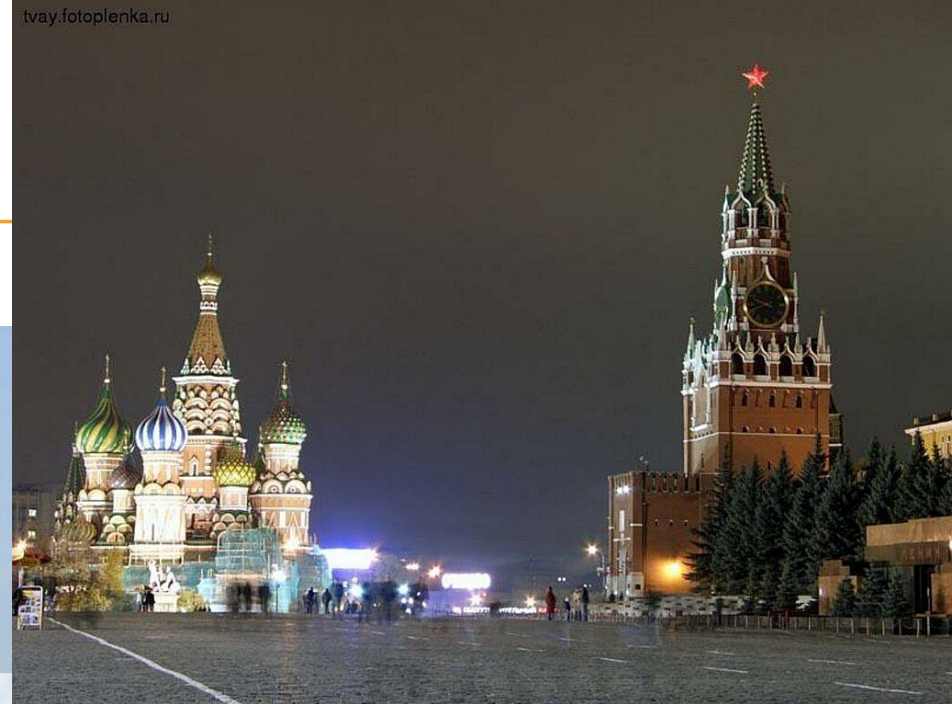


# RED SQUARE



Square

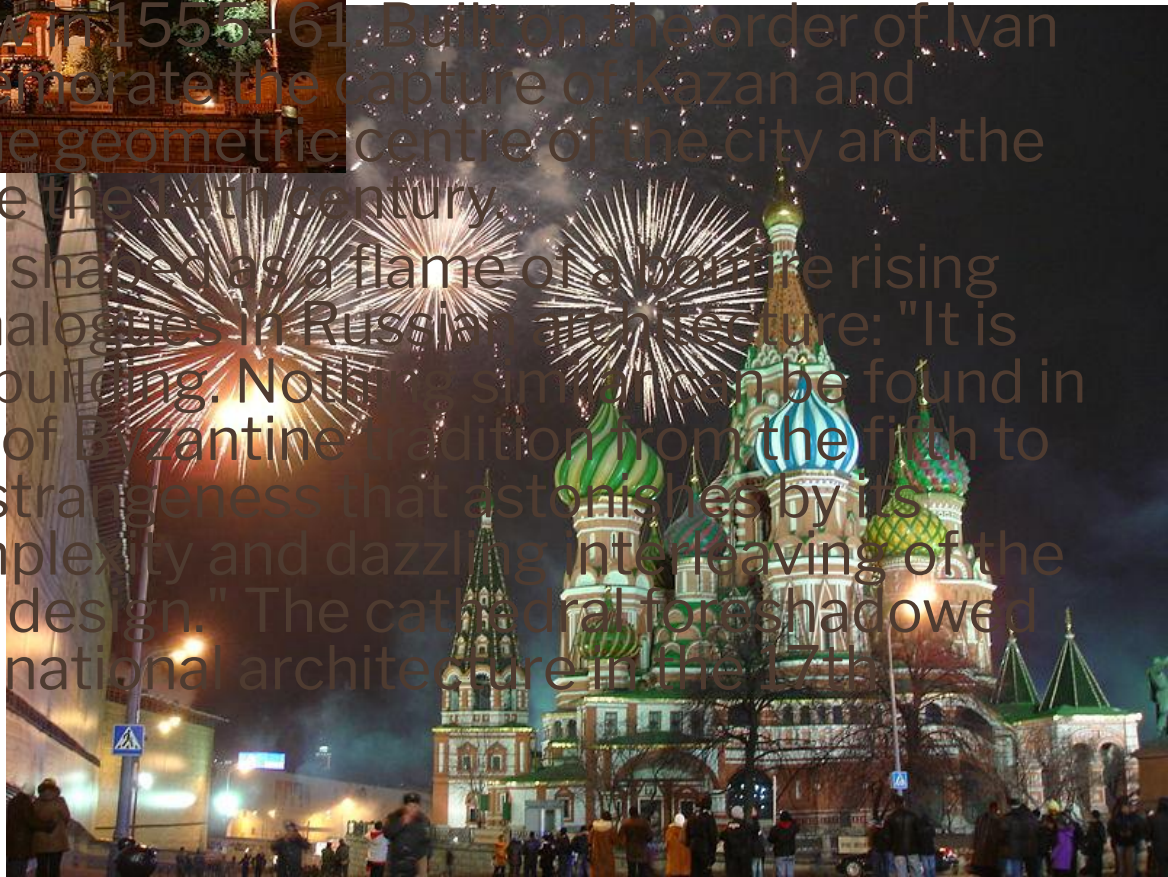
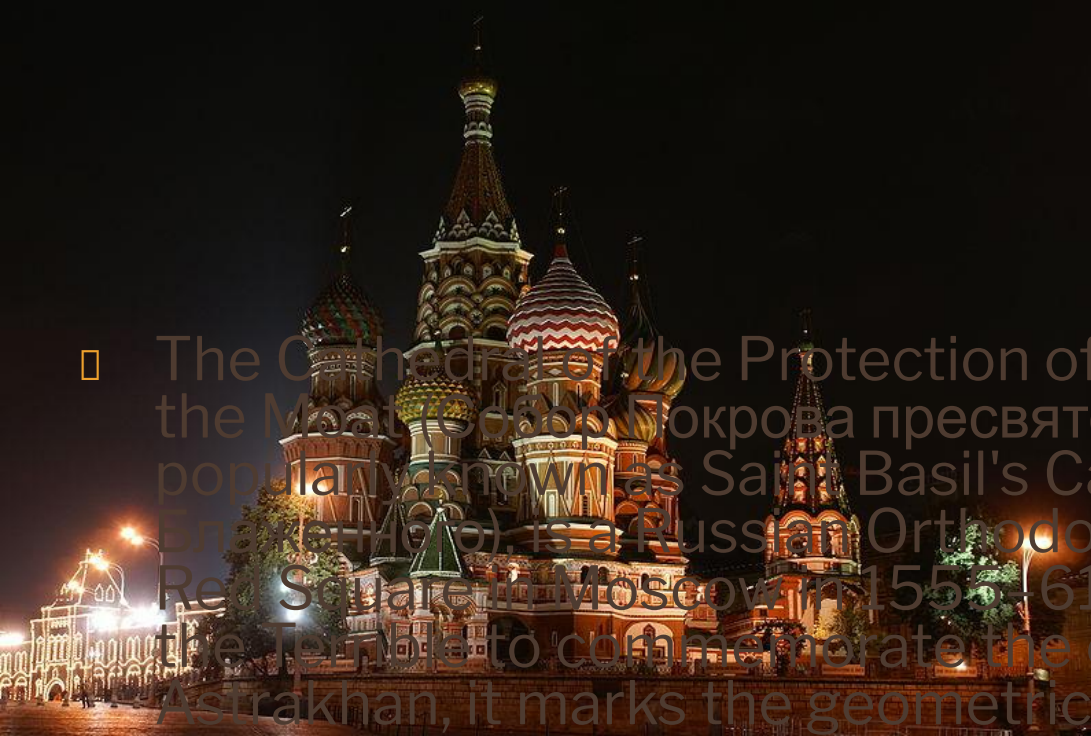
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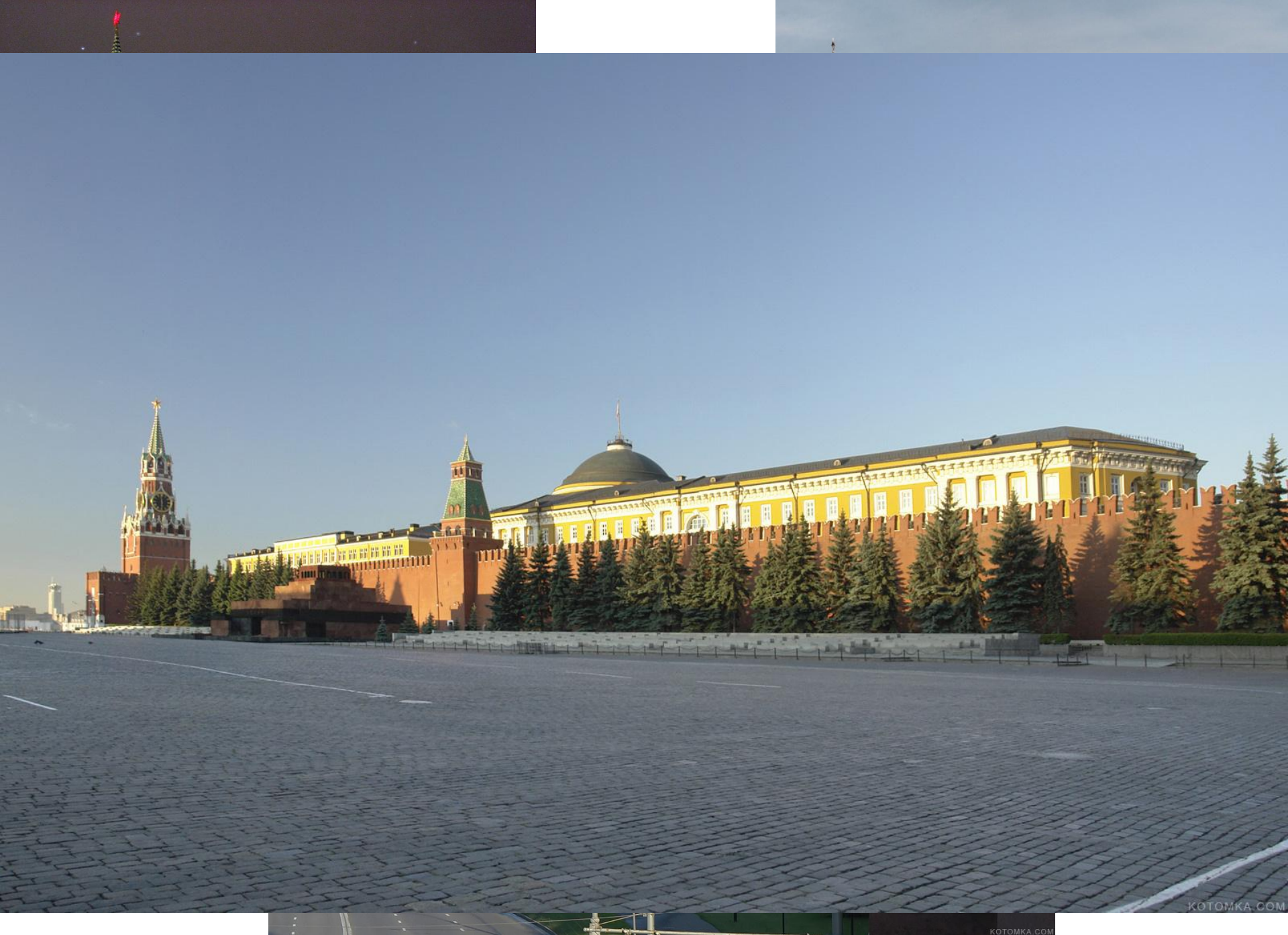




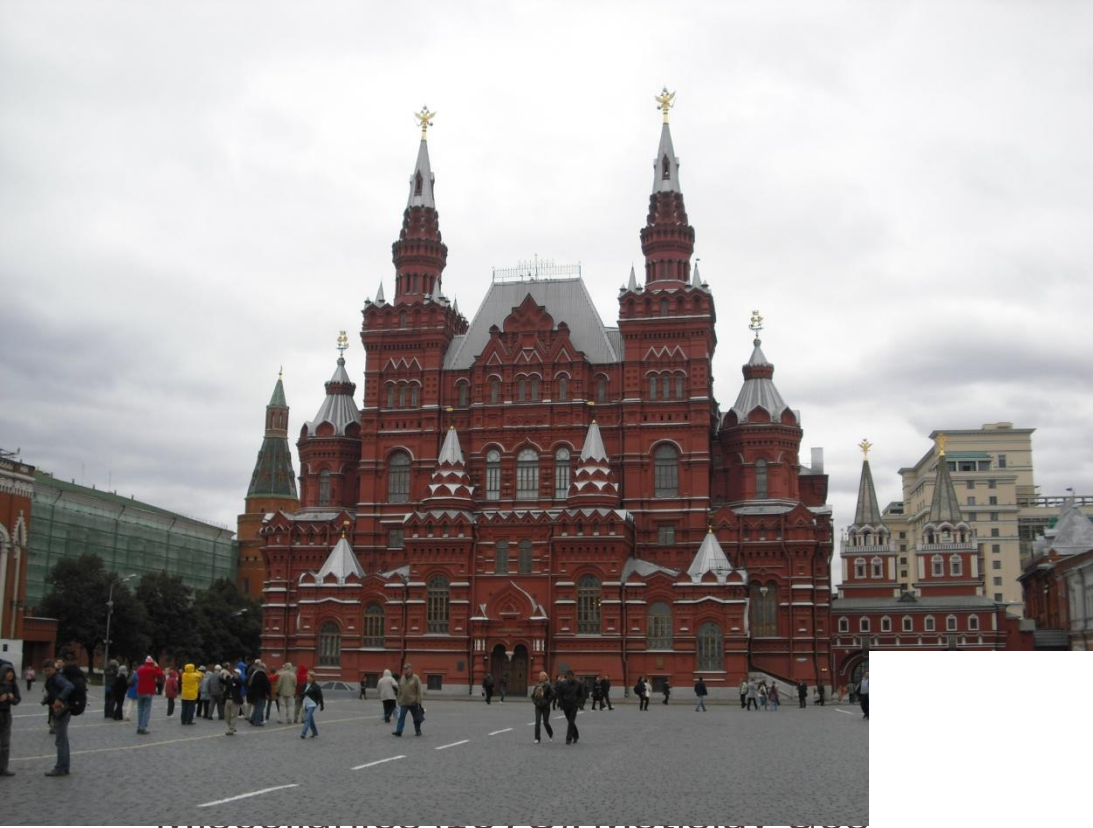
# RAL

- The Cathedral of the Protection of Most Holy Theotokos on the Mount (Собор Покрова пресвятой Богородицы, что на Рву), popularly known as Saint Basil's Cathedral (Собор Василия Блаженного), is a Russian Orthodox church erected on the Red Square in Moscow in 1555–61. Built on the order of Ivan the Terrible to commemorate the capture of Kazan and Astrakhan, it marks the geometric centre of the city and the hub of its growth since the 14th century.
- The building's design, shaped as a flame of a bonfire rising into the sky, has no analogues in Russian architecture: "It is like no other Russian building. Nothing similar can be found in the entire millennium of Byzantine tradition from the fifth to fifteenth century ... a strangeness that astonishes by its unexpectedness, complexity and dazzling interweaving of the manifold details of its design." The cathedral foreshadowed the climax of Russian national architecture in the 17th century.







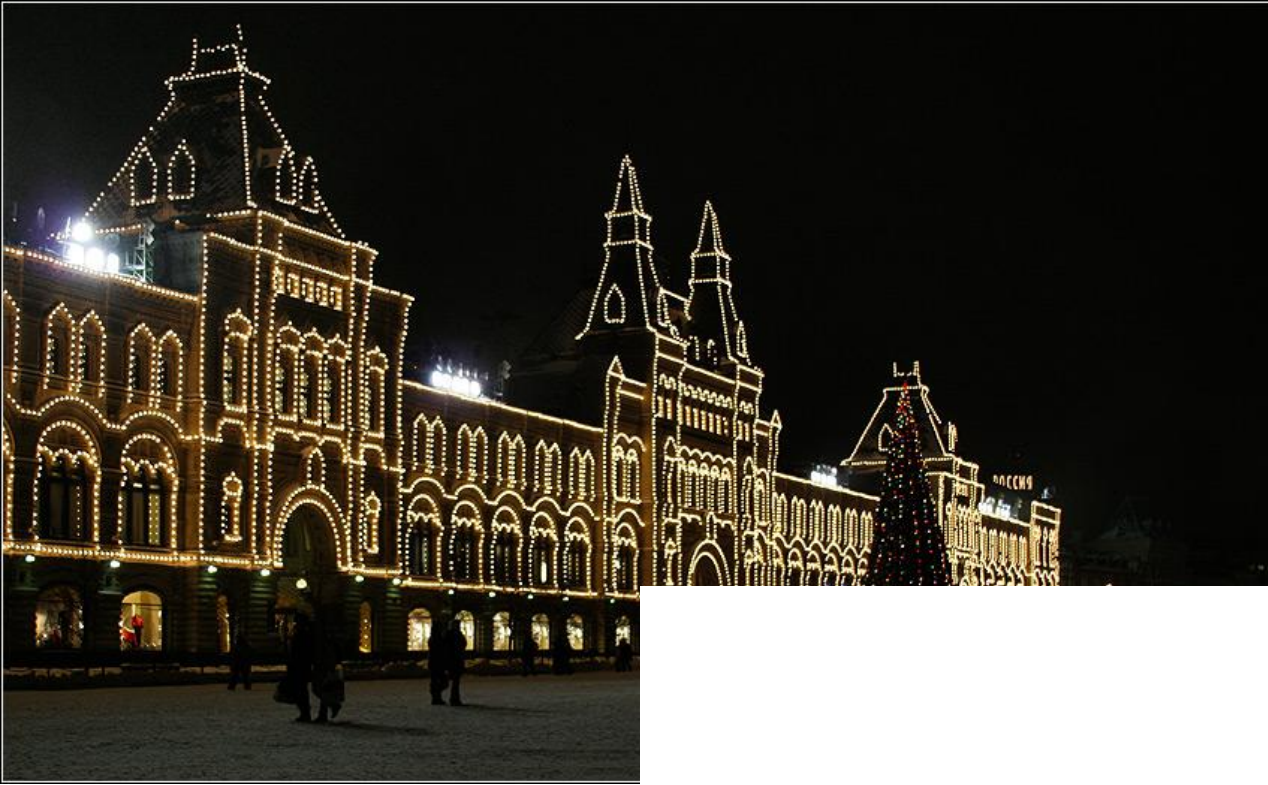


# MUSEUM

the State Historical Museum of Russian History is located in Manege Square in Moscow. Its collection includes artifacts from the prehistoric tribes inhabiting present-day Russia, as well as items brought by members of the Romanov dynasty. The museum's collection numbers in the millions, with many items originating from the banks of the Volga River.

The museum's collection includes the Kievan Gospel (1144). The museum's collection is the largest in Russia. In 2013, the museum's collection achieved 4,300,000 items.

- A branch of the museum is housed in the Zaryadye and Saint Basil's Cathedral. The Novodevichy Convent Museum. Some of the churches associated with the State Historical Museum.



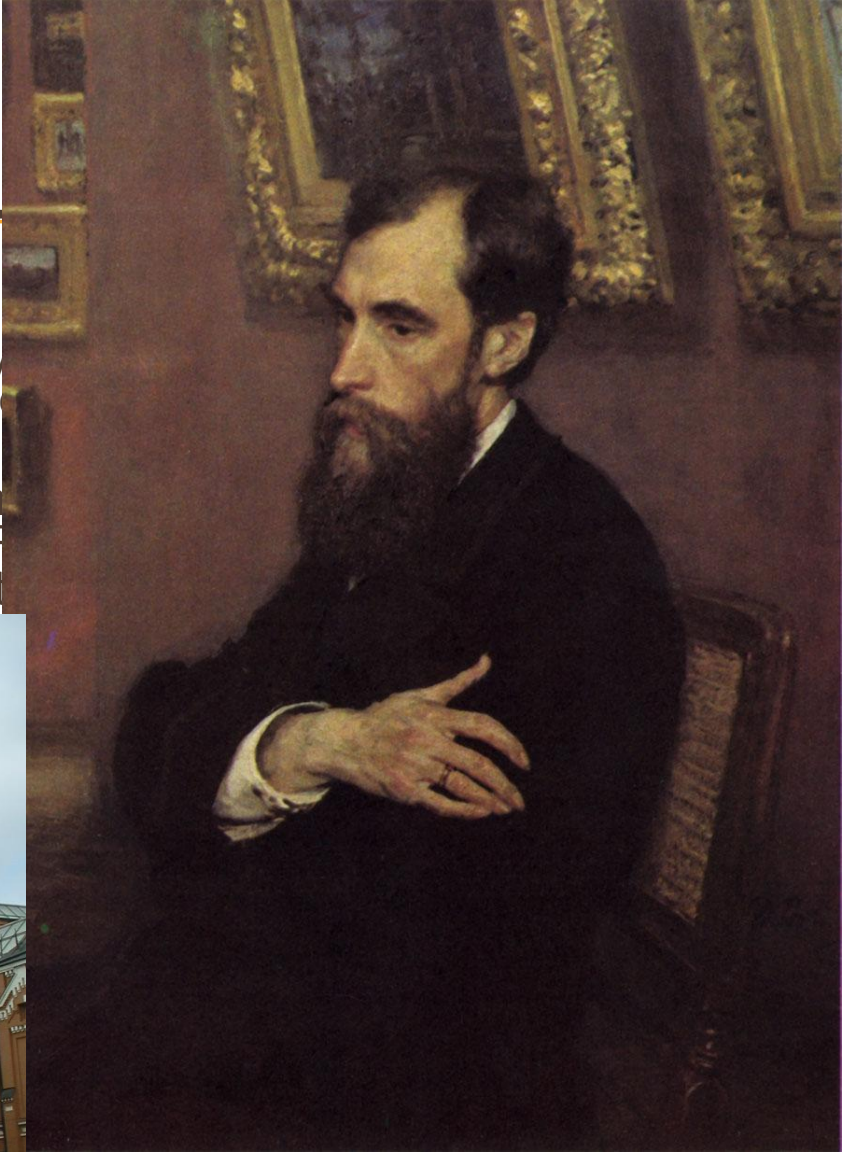
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# THE TRETYAKOV GALLERY

- ❑ The **State Tretyakov Gallery** (Russian: Государственная Третьяковская Галерея, Russian: ГТГ) is an art gallery in Moscow, Russia, and the largest depository of Russian fine art in the world.
- ❑ The gallery's history starts in 1856 when the collector Pavel Mikhailovich Tretyakov acquired works by Russian artists with the aim of creating a collection, which might later be donated to the state.



# LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY

- **Lomonosov Moscow State University** (Московский государственный университет имени Ломоносова, *Moskovskiy gosudárstvennyy universitét imeni Lomonosova*) is known as **Lomonosov University** (Университет Ломоносова, *Universitét Lomonosova*). It is the largest university in Russia. Founded in 1755, it is one of the oldest in Russia and has the tallest educational building in the world. The current rector is Viktor Sadovnichiy.

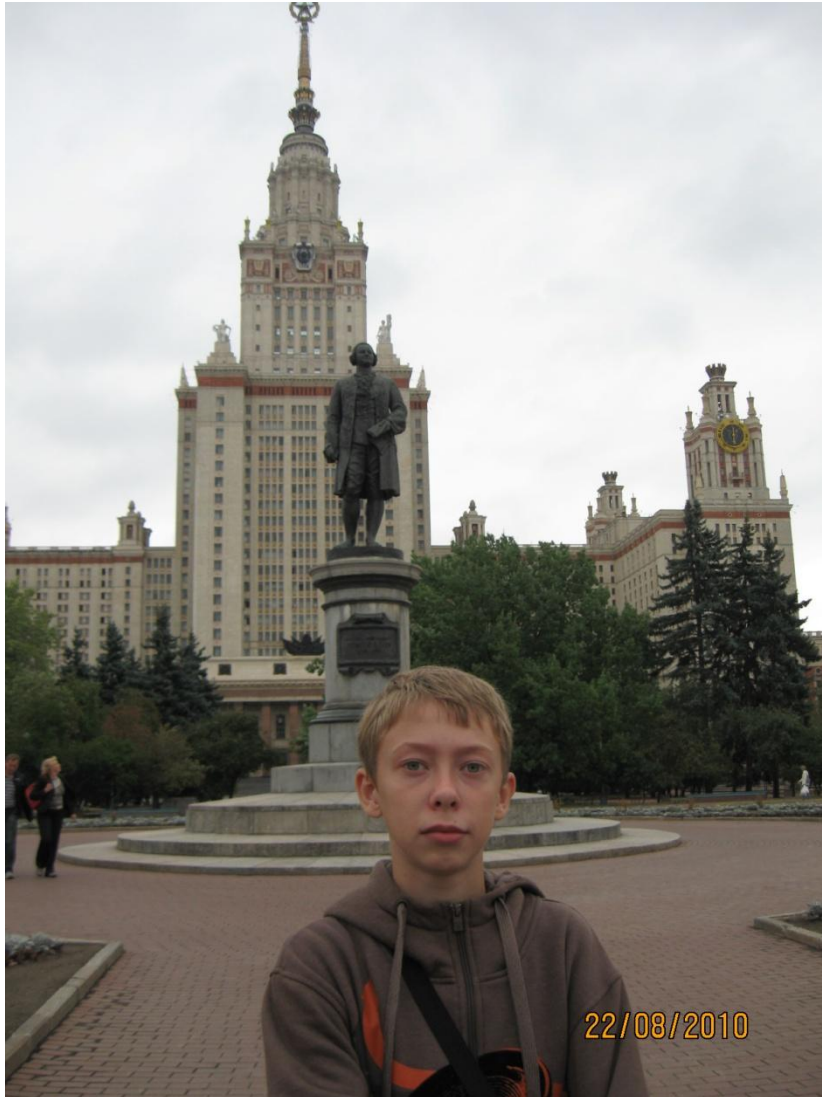


15,000 academic staff and 15,000 students. About 5,000 researchers engaged in various institutes and departments. 10,000 students and 7,000 postgraduates are enrolled. More than 5,000 specialists offer courses for career enhancement. 10,000 overseas students in the



# THANKS FOR ATTENTION!

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