

# Sight of Moscow

Презентацию сделала группа 21П

Moscow is located at 55 45 N and 37 37 E of the Greenwich meridian in the middle of the East European Plain. The area lies at a height of 30-35 meters above the Moskva river and about 150 meters above sea level.

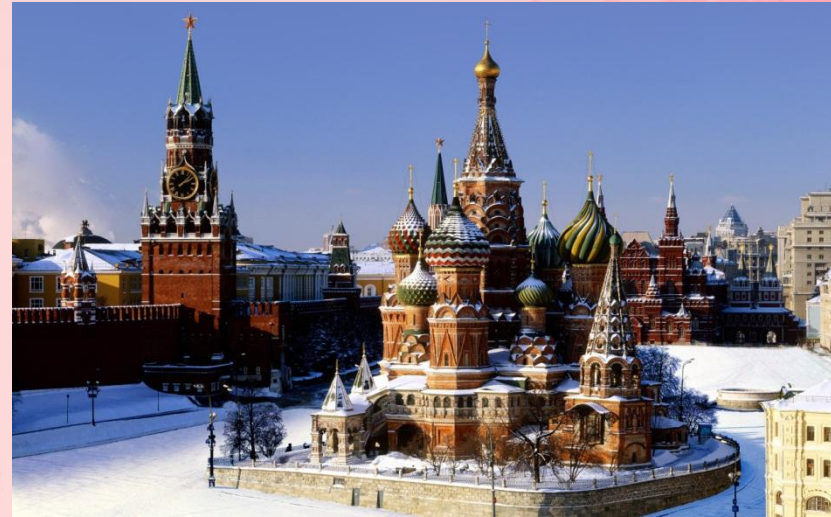
# Moscow Kremlin

The Moscow Kremlin is a fortified complex at the heart of Moscow, overlooking the Moskva River to the south, Saint Basil's Cathedral and Red Square to the east, and the Alexander Garden to the west. It is the best known of the kremlins and includes five palaces, four cathedrals, and Kremlin Wall with Kremlin towers. Also within this complex is the Grand Kremlin Palace. The complex serves as the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation.

Cathedral Square is the heart of the Kremlin. It is surrounded by six buildings, including three cathedrals. The Cathedral of the Dormition was completed in 1479 to be the main church of Moscow.

The other notable structure is the Ivan the Great Bell Tower on the north-east corner of the square, which is said to mark the exact centre of Moscow and resemble a burning candle. Completed in 1600, it is 81 metres (266 feet) high. Until the Russian Revolution, it was the tallest structure in the city, as construction of buildings taller than that was forbidden. The Tsar bell, the largest bell in the world, stands on a pedestal next to the tower.

The northern corner of the Kremlin is occupied by the Arsenal, which was originally built for Peter the Great in 1701. The southwestern section of the Kremlin holds the Armoury building. Built in 1851 to a Renaissance Revival design, it is currently a museum housing Russian state regalia and Diamond fund.



# Tsaritsyno park

Tsaritsyno is a palace museum and park reserve in the south of Moscow. It was founded in 1776 by the order of Catherine the Great. The palace has lent its name to the surrounding district and the nearby metro station.

In 1775, the estate was bought by empress Catherine the Great.

In 1776-85 architect Vasili Bazhenov built a palace for the Empress there. But she declared the rooms to be too cramped and dark, and the palace unlivable. As a result, Catherine ordered the palace to be torn down.



In 1786, Matvey Kazakov presented new architectural plans, which were approved by Catherine. He supervised the construction project until 1796 when the construction was interrupted by Catherine's death. The massive structure remained unfinished and abandoned for more than 200 years, until it was completed in 2005-07.

Around the palace, in the park there are a number of pavilions, pergolas, arbours, artificial grottos, decorative bridges and a Russian Orthodox temple "Source of Life", as well as a modern recreation center with an upscale restaurant. A number of buildings house the Russian museum of folk and applied art.

# The Pushkin State Museum Of Fine Arts



The Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts has one of the most representative collections in Russia of foreign art dated from ancient times to modern days. The exposition of the Museum includes today a vast collection of tinted plaster casts of famous ancient, medieval and Renaissance sculptures and a collection of original works of foreign artists, sculptors and graphics together with objects of decorative arts.

# Museum Of Cosmpnautics

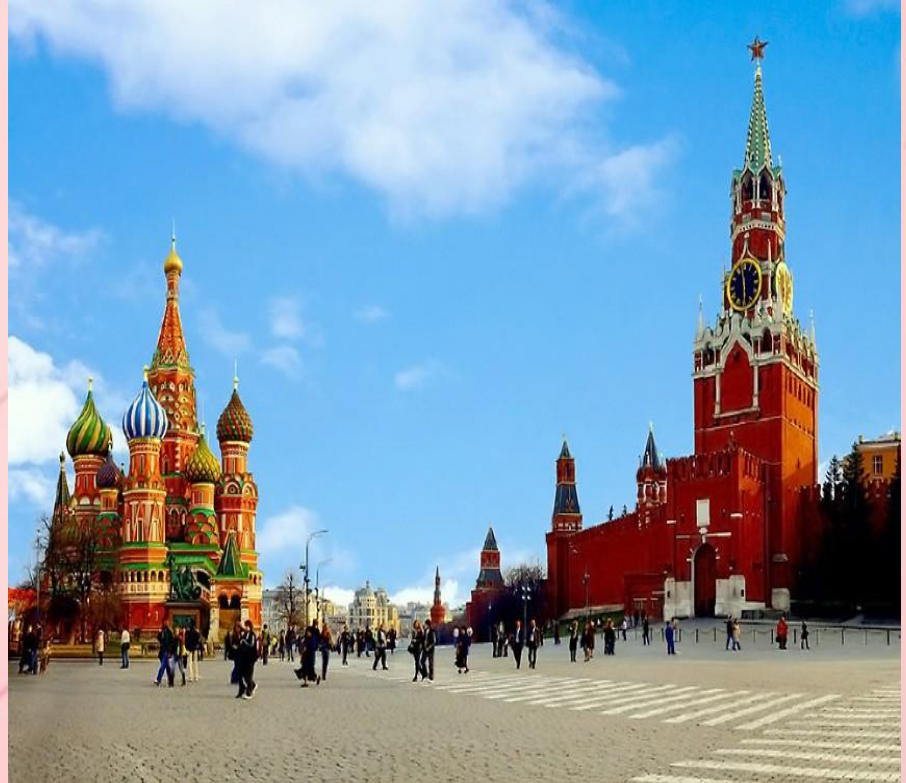


The Museum of Cosmonautics opens its doors to public on April 10th, 1981, 20th Anniversary of the first manned space flight.

Museum exposition gives a retrospect on how Soviet space science evolved starting from first man-made satellites subsequently followed by the first manned space flight, first space walks, Moon exploration programs, Solar system exploration programs and international space research programs.

# The Red Square

Built directly east of the Kremlin, Moscow's historic fortress and the center of the Russian government, Red Square is home to some of the country's most distinctive and important landmarks. Its origins date to the late 15th century, when the Muscovite prince Ivan III (Ivan the Great) expanded the Kremlin to reflect Moscow's growing power and influence. An important public marketplace and meeting place for centuries, Red Square houses the ornate 16th-century St. Basil's Cathedral, the State Historical Museum and the enormous GUM Department Store, as well as a modernist mausoleum for the revolutionary leader Vladimir Lenin. During the 20th century, the square became famous as the site of large-scale military parades and other demonstrations designed to showcase Soviet strength.



# The Gorky Park

The Central Park of Rest and Culture Named After M. Gorky, to give it its full name, is one of the most famous places in Moscow. Laid out in 1928, this was the first park of its kind, and the prototype for hundreds of others across the Soviet Union.

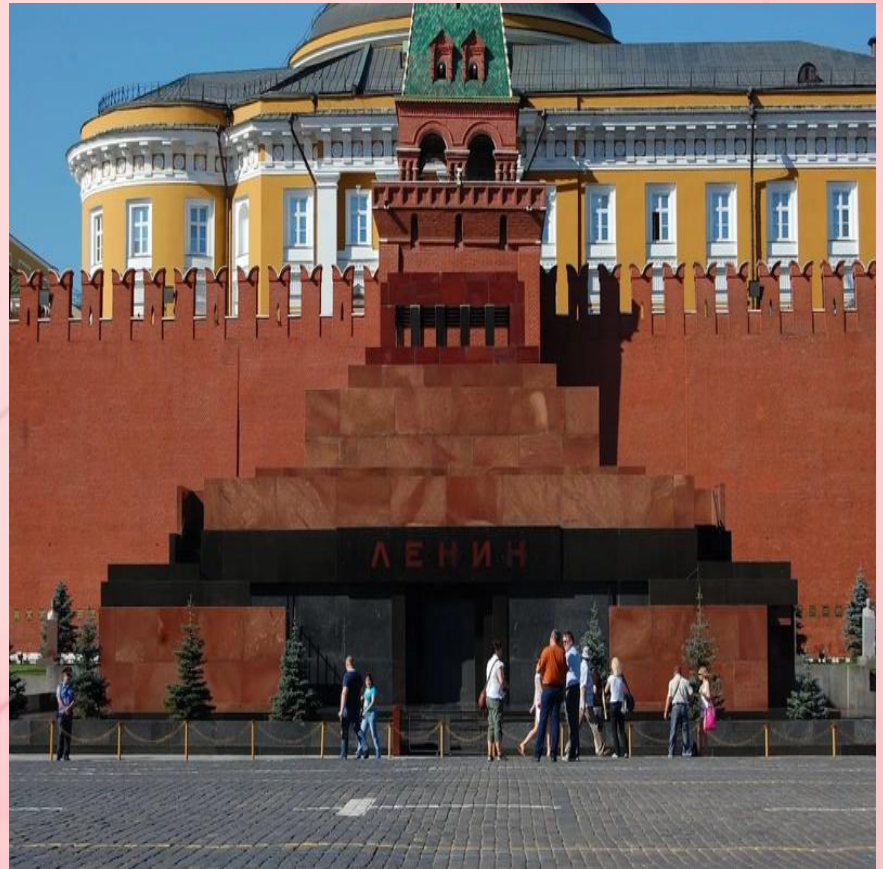
The park stretches along the banks of the Moscow River, and is divided into two parts. The first is primarily of interest to children or those trying to entertain them, as it contains a range of funfair rides and rollercoasters - some safer looking than others, although they are being upgraded all the time. You can also hire boats or horses, go bungee jumping, and there's a sports club with tennis courts. In winter the whole area becomes a vast skating rink with skate hire, disco lights and music to match. In summer the "beach" area is hugely popular with sun-worshippers, and becomes an open air club in the evenings.





# Lenin's Mausoleum

Lenin's Mausoleum, also known as Lenin's Tomb, situated in Red Square in the center of Moscow, is a mausoleum that currently serves as the resting place of Soviet leader Vladimir Lenin. His preserved body has been on public display there since shortly after his death in 1924, with rare exceptions in wartime. Aleksey Shchusev's diminutive but monumental granite structure incorporates some elements from ancient mausoleums, such as the Step Pyramid, the Tomb of Cyrus the Great and, to some degree, Temple of the Inscriptions.



# Garage Museum of Contemporary Art



The Garage Museum of Contemporary Art, also referred to as The GARAGE Museum (formerly The Garage Center for Contemporary Culture), is a major art museum whose present location is in Gorky Park, Moscow, Russia.

The institution now serves as a major venue for exhibitions, events, art research, and publishing, with a stated purpose to reflect current developments in Russian and international culture as well as creating opportunities for public dialogue in Moscow. The Museum's collection is said to be the first archive in the country focusing on the history of Russian Contemporary Art from the 1950s through the present.

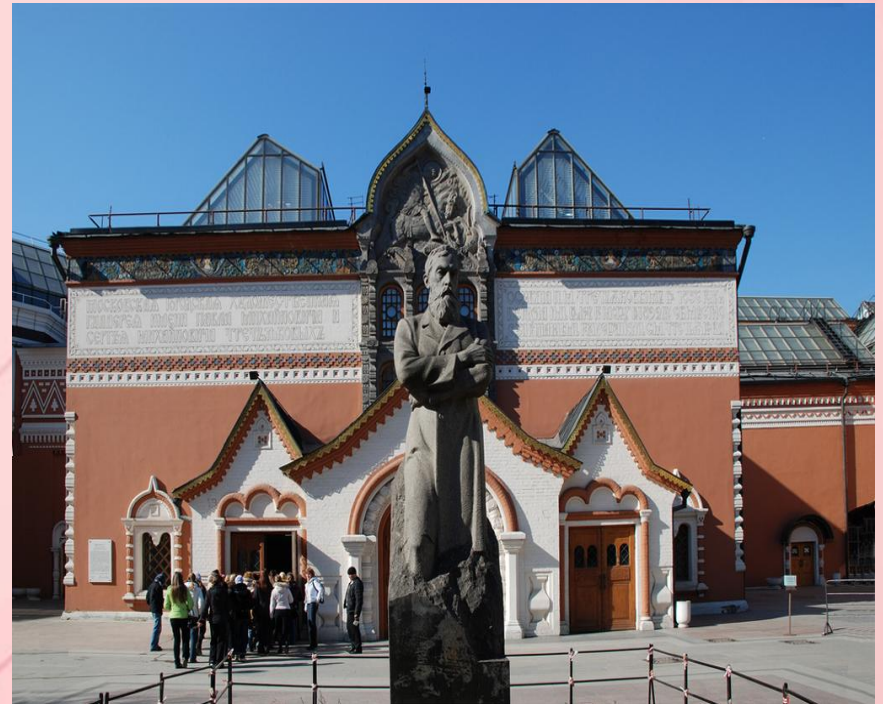
# GRAND KREMLIN PALACE

The Grand Kremlin Palace was built from 1837 to 1849 in Moscow. It was intended to emphasize the greatness of the Russian autocracy. The Grand Kremlin Palace was formerly the tsar's Moscow residence. It is about 125 metres long, 47 metres high, and has a total area of about 25,000 square metres. Its five reception halls (Georgievsky, Vladimirsky, Aleksandrovsky, Andreyevsky, and Ekaterininsky) are named for orders of the Russian Empire: the Orders of St. George, Vladimir, Alexander, Andrew, and Catherine. Georgievsky Hall is used today for state and diplomatic receptions and official ceremonies. International treaties are signed at the Vladimirsky Hall. Currently it is the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation though it is rarely used for this purpose.



# THE TRETYAKOV GALLERY

The Tretyakov Gallery is an art gallery in Moscow, Russia, the foremost depository of Russian fine art in the world. The gallery's history starts in 1856 when the Moscow merchant Pavel Mikhailovich Tretyakov acquired works by Russian artists of his day with the aim of creating a collection, which might later grow into a museum of national art. In 1892, Tretyakov presented his already famous collection of approximately 2,000 works (1,362 paintings, 526 drawings, and 9 sculptures) to the Russian nation. The collection contains more than 130,000 exhibits, ranging from Theotokos of Vladimir and Andrei Rublev's Trinity to the monumental Composition VII by Wassily Kandinsky and the Black Square by Kazimir Malevich.



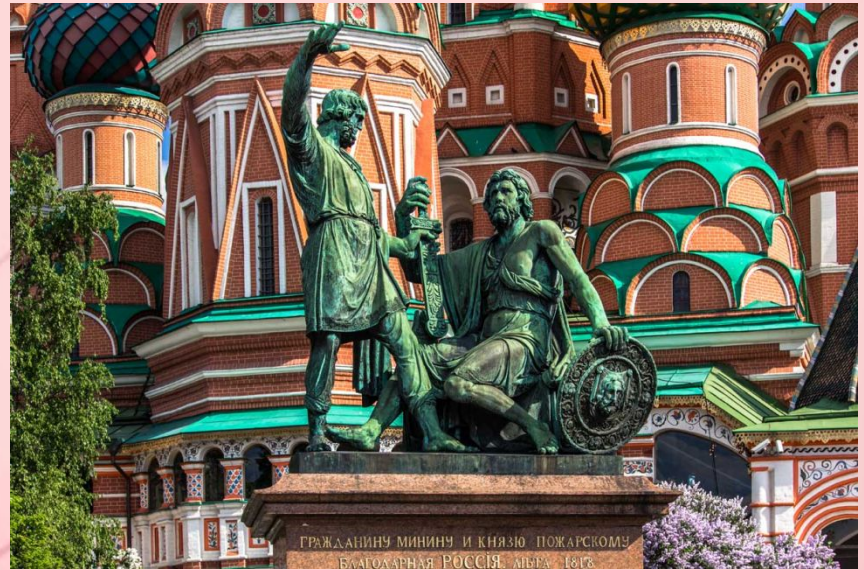
# The Tsar Bell

The Tsar bell is a monument of Russian foundry art of XVIII century. The height of the jumper is 6.24 m, diameter-6.6 m, weight 202 tons. On purpose has never been used. The bell was cast by order of Empress Anna Ioannovna in 1730 in memory of the descendants of her reign. The bell was damaged in 1737 during the Trinity fire and lay in the ground for about a century. In the first half of the nineteenth century it was raised and installed on a pedestal in the Moscow Kremlin near the bell tower "Ivan the Great".



# Monument to Minin and Pozharsky

Monument to Minin and Pozharsky is a sculptural group made of brass and copper, created by Ivan Martos in 1812-1818; located in front of St. Basil's Cathedral on red square. Dedicated to Kuzma Minin and Prince Dmitry Mikhailovich Pozharsky, the leaders of the second people's militia during the Polish intervention in Troubled times, and the victory over Poland in 1612.



# Ostankino Tower

Ostankino Tower is a television and radio tower in Moscow, Russia. Standing 540.1 meters (1,772 ft) tall, Ostankino was designed by Nikolai Nikitin. It is currently the tallest free-standing structure in Europe and 11th tallest in the world. The tower was the first free-standing structure to exceed 500 m (1,600 ft) in height. Ostankino was built to mark the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Construction began in 1963 and was completed in 1967. Extensive use of prestressed concrete resulted in a simple and sturdy structure. It is the state of the Empire. It held this record for eight years until it was overtaken by the CN Tower in 1975, which was surpassed by its height by 13 meters (43 ft). The Ostankino Tower is the second-tallest free-standing structure in the world for another 32 years until the Burj Khalifa surpassed both it and the CN Tower in height in 2007. The Ostankino Tower is 49 years old.

A 1994 plan to increase the tower's height to 561 meters (1,841 ft) by adding an antenna was not implemented for lack of funding.



# Tsar Cannon

The Tsar Cannon is a large early modern period artillery piece (known as a bombard in Russian) on display on the grounds of the Moscow Kremlin. It is a monument of Russian artillery casting art, cast in bronze in 1586 in Moscow, by the Russian master bronze caster Andrey Chokhov. Mostly of symbolic impact, it was never used in a war. However, the cannon bears traces of at least one firing. Per the Guinness Book of Records it is the largest bombard by caliber in the world, and it is a major tourist attraction in the ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin.

The cannon was cast in bronze in 1586, during the reign of Tsar Fyodor Ivanovich, in the Cannon yard, by Russian master Andrey Chokhov. The carriages and the cannon itself was richly decorated in 1835 at the St. Petersburg plant of Berd, with designs by architect A. P. Bryullov and drawings engineer P. Ya. de Witte.

According to one version, the name of this cannon, "Tsar", is associated with the image of Tsar Fyodor Ivanovich. However, it is more likely that this name owes to the massive size of this cannon. In old times the cannon is also sometimes called the Shotgun. The cannon was last restored in 1980 in the town of Serpukhov. It was thoroughly studied by specialists in the Artillery Academy at that time and gunpowder residue was found, indicating that the cannon had been fired at least once, hinged and dug into the ground.





# THE ARMORY CHAMBER

The Armory Chamber is a Moscow treasure house, which is part of the complex of the Grand Kremlin Palace. It is located in a building, built in 1851 by architect Konstantin Ton.

The basis of the museum collection for centuries were stored in the royal treasury and the patriarchal vestry precious items made in the Kremlin workshops, as well as received as a gift from the embassies of foreign countries. The museum owes its name to one of the oldest Kremlin treasuries.



# Monument To Peter I

Monument to Peter I (the official name — Monument "To commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Russian fleet"), made by Zurab Tsereteli was erected in 1997 by order of the Government of Moscow on artificial island, erected at the separation of the Moscow river and the Vodootvodny channel. One of the highest monuments in Russia. The total height of the monument is 98 meters, the height of the figure of Peter 18 m.

