

The background features a repeating pattern of stylized white leaves and circular motifs on a blue background. A white rectangular box is centered on the page, containing the text. A blue rectangular tab is attached to the top edge of the white box.

ALEXANDER SERGEYEVICH PUSHKIN

Russian writer, poet and prose writer, founder of the new Russian literature. Pushkin's fairy tales are still read with pleasure. Almost every child knows the poet's poems, and even more so an adult.



◦ The greatest Russian poet Alexander Pushkin was born in Moscow on May 26, 1799 in Saint Petersburg. He was not only a poet, but also a playwright, novelist, and short story writer. The poet's father came from an aristocratic family; on his mother's side, he had African ancestors. The poet's maternal great-grandfather was the African Abram Petrovich Hannibal, who was a pupil and servant of Tsar Peter I.



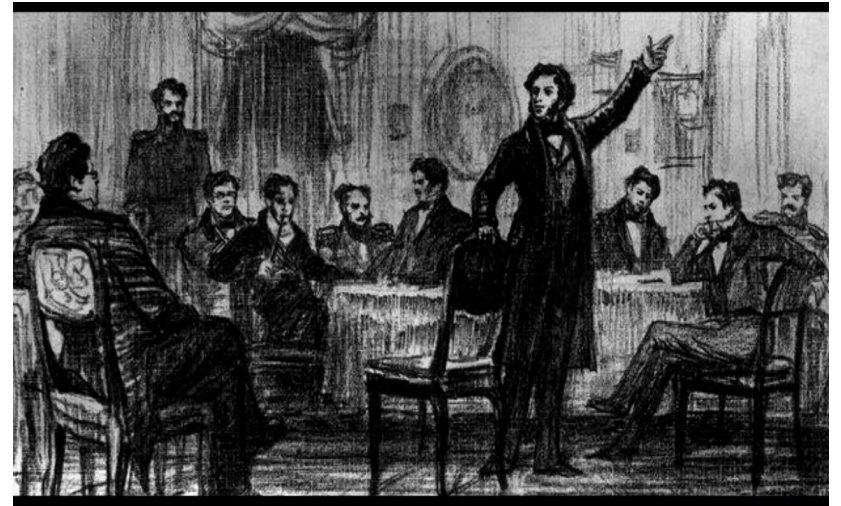
◦ В семье, кроме Александра Сергеевича, было еще двое детей – сын Лев и дочь Ольга. С 1805 по 1810 год Пушкин проводил много времени (особенно летом) у своей бабушки в подмосковном селе Захарове. Именно бабушка наняла Арину Родионовну Яковлеву, няню, которую так полюбил юный Пушкин.



- Since the opening of the Tsarskoye Selo Lyceum In 1811, Alexander studied there for six years. Here the poet begins to write his first poems. During his time at the Lyceum, Pushkin's talent is growing rapidly. After a short amount of time, his first verse "To a friend-poet" is printed.



- In 1819, Alexander Pushkin joined the Green lamp community. From 1823 to 1832 he worked on "Eugene Onegin". In 1827-1828, he wrote several works at once ("On the hills of Georgia...", "Poltava" and others).



- As an adult, Pushkin became politically active, supported the Decembrist uprising of 1825, and wrote political poems. For this, he had to spend six years of his life in exile. While in exile, he wrote about the life of ordinary Russian people, about the history and traditions of his country. After returning from exile, he had to be very careful in his letters and not say anything bad about the country's rulers. Still, the works of this period were great.



◦ In 1830, Pushkin went to woo a young Moscow girl Natalia Nikolaevna Goncharova, the wedding was scheduled for February 1831. The following spring, the Pushkins had a daughter named Maria. In 1836, the Pushkins had four children.



- In 1836, a conflict arose between Pushkin and Dantes, as a result of which, the great Russian writer challenged Georges Charles to a duel. But for Alexander Sergeevich, the duel had a sad outcome - he was wounded, which became fatal. The writer died 2 days later on February 10, 1837, the doctors did everything possible, but they could not save the outstanding writer.



- The great Russian poet was buried near the territory of the Mikhailovsky estate, near the Svyatogorsky monastery. The poet's death was a blow not only to Pushkin's friends and family. This sad event was described in their works by fans of the writer's work, who considered him their mentor.



- The most famous works of Alexander Pushkin are "Eugene Onegin", "Boris Godunov", "the captain's daughter", "the Queen of spades", "Ruslan and Lyudmila" and many others. Pushkin initiated the great tradition of Russian literature. He wrote his works in a way that no one else had written before – using the modern language, Russian as it was spoken, rather than the style of old Church books. Russian Russian writers were greatly influenced by his style, and some of his poems and short stories were set to music by Russian composers.

