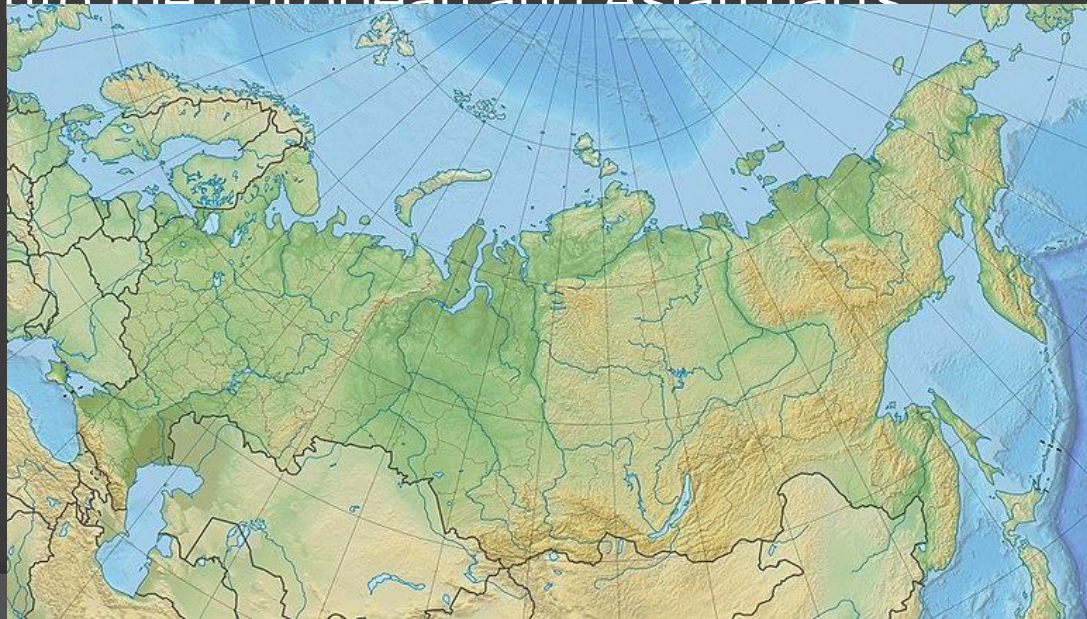


RUSSIA — THE LARGEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

Russia, the Russian Federation is the largest state in the world. It is located in the east of the European part of the continent and in the north of the Asian part.

The territory of Russia, defined by its constitution, is 17 125 191 km² (the first place by the area among the countries of the world), which is slightly less than the continent of South America. It is located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere, most of the territory of Russia is located in the Eastern Hemisphere, only the eastern part of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug is located in the Western Hemisphere. It is washed by the waters of the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, and also by the Baltic, Black, Azov seas of the Atlantic Ocean, possessing the longest coastal line in the world (37,653 km). Russia is located in the north of the continent of Eurasia, occupying most of Eastern Europe and the whole north of Asia. The Ural Mountains and the Kumo-Manych Basin divide Russia into the European and Asian parts.



More than 70% of the territory of Russia is occupied by plains and lowlands. The western part of the country lies within the vast East European Plain, characterized by alternating lowlands (Caspian and other) and uplands (Valdai, Central Russian, etc.). The meridionally extended mountain system of the Urals divides the East European Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. To the east of the latter is the Central Siberian plateau with isolated mountain ranges, smoothly passing into the Central Yakut lowland.



The position of Russia in the northern part of Eurasia (the territory of the country mainly lies to the north of 50° N) determined its location in the arctic, subarctic, temperate and partly in the subtropical climatic zones. The predominant part of the territory is located in the temperate zone. The diversity of climate also depends on the characteristics of the terrain and proximity or remoteness of the ocean.

Latitudinal zoning is most clearly manifested in the plains. The most complete spectrum of natural zones distinguishes the European part of the country, where from north to south the zone of arctic deserts, tundra, forest-tundra, taiga forests, mixed forests, forest-steppes, steppes, semi-deserts are successively replaced. With the eastward progress the climate becomes more and more continental, the number of natural zones in one latitude interval is significantly reduced.

5 Celebrities in Russia:

Lomonosov

Suvorov

Pushkin

Dostoevsky

Chekhov

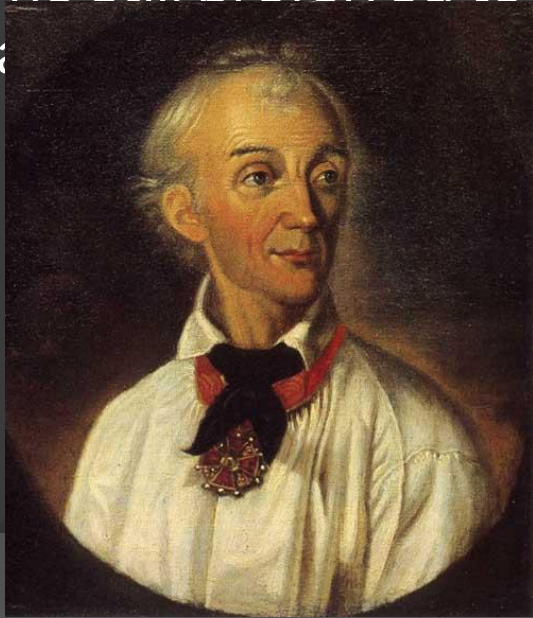
Wikhtar Vasilyevich Lomonosov occupies an exclusive position among a number of Russian public figures created by the reforms of Peter the Great. The expansion of the "high sciences" in Russia, the spread of education among the Russian people was the main task of his life. Lomonosov fervently promoted the founding of the Moscow University, wrote a project on the opening of the University of St. Petersburg, was anxious to send Russian young people abroad; He waged a continuous struggle with the German party at the academy (mainly with Schumacher and Taubert), which deliberately blocked the Russians' way to education; a whole series of projects dealing with industry, journalism, maritime affairs, the positions of different classes, etc., remained a monument to the author's tireless care for Russia's needs.



Suvorov is not only the most famous military commander in Russian military history, but also one of the most famous commanders in the world. A remarkable strategist, an excellent tactician, Suvorov A.V. was at the same time a wise military mentor. For his many years of military activity, he brought up first-rate cadres of the highest officers of the Russian army.

Suvorov did not recognize the patterns. "The chief in the war," he wrote, "should not bind himself, but act according to circumstances and always quickly." He recognized only offensive strategy and tactics. This last feature of Alexander Vasilyevich and all the Russian commanders of the "Catherine's Century" from their predecessors, who still preferred to act from the defense, attacked the enemy first.

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Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin is a Russian poet, playwright and prose writer who laid the foundations of the Russian realistic trend, critic and theorist of literature, historian, publicist; one of the most authoritative literary figures of the first third of the XIX century.

Even during Pushkin's lifetime, his reputation as the greatest national Russian poet was formed. Pushkin is regarded as the founder of the modern Russian literary language.



Fedor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky is a Russian writer, thinker, philosopher and publicist. Corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences since 1877.

Both in the beginning and in the continuation of his literary work after four years of penal servitude and exile for participation in the Petrashevsky circle, Dostoevsky acted as an innovator in the vein of the traditions of Russian realism, which was not properly appreciated by contemporaries during the life of the writer.

After the death of Dostoevsky was recognized as a classic of Russian literature and one of the best novelists of world significance, is considered the first representative of personalism in Russia. The work of the Russian writer had an impact on the world literature, in particular, on the work of a number of Nobel Prize winners in literature, on the emergence of existentialism and Freudianism.

playwright.

A classic of world literature. By profession, a doctor. Honorary academician of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in the category of elegant literature (1900-1902). One of the most famous playwrights in the world. His works have been translated into more than 100 languages. His plays, especially "Seagull", "Three Sisters" and "Cherry Orchard", have been staged in many theaters of the world for more than 100 years.



Thank you for watching!