

Saint



COMPLETED: 2ND YEAR STUDENT BOSAK
ELENA, 17-701-32



The foundation of St. Petersburg fell on the period of the Northern War with Sweden (years),

when Peter I tried to establish his authority over the whole territory along the Neva. In the spring of 1703,

the Nyenskans Fortress, which stood at the confluence of the Okhta and the Neva, was taken. The fortress was in an inconvenient place, it was small and could not protect the Neva from the attempts of the Swedes to re-own it.

Therefore, on May 16, 1703, Peter I decided to build a new city on the Hare island on the Neva River and call it St. Petersburg (in Dutch), in honor of his saint. Later this name was replaced by German - St. Petersburg.



St. Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great as the "Window on Europe." St. Petersburg was the capital of Russia from 1712 till 1918.



Monument to Peter I ("The Bronze Horseman")
Etienne Falcone is another famous sculpture of
St. Petersburg.

Raphael



Leonardo da Vinci





The city was built on the swampy land at the mouth of the River Neva. Prominent European and Russian architects worked here. The new capital grew rapidly in wealth and beauty.

St. Petersburg is famous for its magnificent architectural ensembles of the 18th and 19th centuries. The most famous square in the city is the Palace Square with its magnificent ensemble.





St. Petersburg inspired many of our great poets, writers, painters, sculptors, composers and actors. Much of the life and work of Pushkin, Dostoevsky, Tchaikovsky, Repin and Kramskoi was connected with the city.

ARCHITECTS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES CAME TO ST. Petersburg, the general plan of the city was drawn up by French architect Le Blond: streets intersecting at right angles, typical buildings that are close to each other. Residential houses of the nobility began to be erected in two or three floors, the facade is not in the courtyard, but on the street. They were now more like palaces. Leblon planned and breakdown of the Summer Garden, which was the king's special concern. Peter I himself wrote out for him southern plants-flowers, trees, bushes. Summer Palace of Peter in the Summer Garden, built in he. Italian architect Domenico Trezzini recalls the "exemplary" residential building of a noble person. According to his own project, the Peter and Paul Cathedral was also built, which was not like the usual Russian churches. The "sovereign" spire of the cathedral on a high bell tower, clearly visible from both the sea and land, is a symbol of Russia's presence on the banks of the Neva. The initial height of the cathedral was 112 m, which was to emphasize the superiority of the new capital. In those years the Admiralty, Gostiny Dvor, the building of the Twelve Collegiums, the Kunstkamer were built.



*Thanks for
attention!*

Internet resources:

- * <http://xn--h1aqbff.xn--p1ai/goroda/severnaya-amerika/dostoprimechatelnosti-baltimora/>
- * <http://m.orangesmile.com/destinations/baltimore/index.htm>
- * <http://www.museums.jhu.edu/index.php>
- * <http://www.mdsci.org/>
- * <http://www.borail.org/>
- * <https://artbma.org/>