

V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University

Portfolio

of Tatiana Orlova group 31

faculty of foreign philology

GENERAL INFORMATION

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Why I've chosen the specialty of philologist?

Choosing a career every person ought to take his passions and things he is interested in into account. As for me, I am in learning languages. Also I like children and I think the good option for me would be to become an English teacher for children. I think it would be very interesting and funny, because to keep children interested you need each time to make up something new, such as games, songs, different kinds of activities.

Teacher is a very responsible profession which must satisfy a lot of requirements. Teacher must be a reliable person who is ready to take a responsibility, and to have a genuine attitude to his students. Teacher is not just a job, it's a vocation.

Very important thing for me in my career is to have an opportunity to enhance and improve my knowledge. And it's one more reason why I choose philology as my future profession. As the Latin adage says: "Docendi discimus", which means teaching the others you are studying yourself.

My dream is to master as many languages as I can and to have a practice in the language environment. That would be perfect if I have such a job which will combine learning languages, traveling the world and teaching.

Information about education

High school № 7
Sevastopol.

Graduated in 2003



High trade school № 38
Sevastopol.

Graduated in 2006



Additional Education

In 2013 finished the English course with the Callan Method in the language school “Dialog” in Sevastopol with native-speaker teacher.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

English – Fluently

Turkish – Colloquial with a dictionary

German – Beginner

Ukrainian - Freely

Education Practice



2015

TAURIC CHERSONESOS



Tauric Chersonesos is the name of the city founded by Greek colonists in southwestern Crimea more than 2500 years ago. Its archaeological ruins are presently one of the attractions of the city of Sevastopol. [1]

Museum-Reserve is very popular. Each year it is visited by tens of thousands of tourists. They are attracted by the collection of epigraphic monuments (including the world-famous oath of citizens in the Chersonese III. BC.), works of art, crafts and tools, household items, which were used by residents of Chersonese.

Tourists can learn the territory of the ancient city: walk along the main street, wander through the once-vibrant residential neighborhoods and areas, explore the ruins of the ancient theater, white marble columns of medieval churches, the remains of the magnificent fortifications - walls and towers. [4]

THE ANCIENT CITY



Фото П. Педантиски

- ❖ You can spend the whole day in the museum watching the numerous excavation results or go for an archeological trip through the ancient city.[2]
- ❖ The ancient city is located on the shore of the [Black Sea](#) at the outskirts of [Sevastopol](#) on the [Crimean](#) peninsula. The name "Chersonesos" in Greek means simply "peninsula".³ It was so named for its location on a peninsula between two bays now known as Karantinnaya and Pesochnaya. The town's whole name was Chersonesus of Tauride as it was on the land of the legendary warlike tribe, the Tauri. [5]
- ❖ As in other Greek colonies, life for the Chersonesites depended entirely on the agricultural territory, or [chora](#) which lay adjacent to the city. At present, the farm plots and estates of the chora of Chersonesos are the subjects of interdisciplinary study by scholars of various specializations. The surrounding countryside was populated by different tribes, some peaceful, others belligerent. During the Middle Ages, when Chersonesos became the Christian center of the Crimean peninsula, a great number of monasteries, hermitages, and "cave towns" appeared nearby. At the end of the 14th century nomadic raids brought an end to the city and its ruins were buried under earth with time.



In 1827, 50 years after the foundation of Sevastopol, the first excavations at the site of Chersonesos commenced. Soon afterwards, Chersonesos received the epithet of "Russian Troy." With every year new houses and streets, squares and churches of the ancient city appeared from under layers centuries-old.



❖ The excavations produced so many finds that they soon comprised an intriguing collection, and thus appeared the Chersonesos Archaeological [Museum](#). In 2012 the museum celebrated its 120 anniversary. [1]

Walking through the aria of the preserve you can see a lot of sights, the most favorite of mine are The fog bell, Basilica in the basilica, The Church of Saint Volodymyr, Baptistery, 1935 basilica.

THE FOG BELL



The fog bell was cast in 1778 from the trophy Turkish cannons seized by the Russian Imperial Army during Russo-Turkish War (1768–1774). [3]

- ✓ The bell was cast before the foundation of Sevastopol for the Saint Nicholas church in Taganrog, which was the Russian Navy's military base at that time. Until 1803 the St. Nicholas church was subordinated to the Navy ministry. After Sevastopol became the main Russian military navy base in the South of Russia, the Emperor Alexander I ordered the bell to be transported to Sevastopol to be fitted in the Church of St. Nicholas which was being constructed there, with other bells and church plates also given over to the city of Sevastopol
- ✓ During the Crimean War the fog bell was seized by the French and was placed in the cathedral of Notre-Dame of Paris. Many years later, a bell with a Russian inscription was found and finally thanks to diplomatic efforts undertaken by both sides, and especially by the French consul in Sevastopol Louis Ge. The bell was solemnly returned to monastery at Chersonesos on September 13, 1913 and was placed on a temporary wooden belfry near the St. Vladimir Cathedral. The French President Raymond Poincare in his letter to consul Louis Ge wrote that he returned the bell to Russia "as a sign of alliance and friendship." In their turn, the Russian government awarded the French consul the Order of St. Vladimir of the 4th degree.
- ✓ The monastery was closed in 1925 by the new authorities, and two years later all its bells were sent away to be recast. Only one bell escaped this sad fate because the Department of the Security of Navigation of the Black and Azov Seas proposed to place it on the coast as a signal fog bell. In this quality the bell served until the 1960s. [3]

MEMORIAL PLATE

You can read the text written on the memorial plate, which says that the Bell was cast in 1778 from the trophy Turkish cannons. It features depictions of patron saints of sailors: Saint Nicholas and Saint Phocas. After the Crimean War the bell was exported to Paris where it was keeping till 1913. During bad weather it was used as a signal bell.

КОЛОКОЛ
ОТЛИТ В ТАГАНРОГЕ В 1778г.
ИЗ ТУРЕЦКИХ ПУШЕК, ВЗЯ-
ТЫХ В КАЧЕСТВЕ ТРОФЕЯ.
НА НЕМ ИЗОБРАЖЕНЫ ПО-
КРОВИТЕЛИ МОРЯКОВ - СВ.
НИКОЛАЙ И СВ. ФОКА,
ПОСЛЕ КРЫМСКОЙ ВОЙНЫ
БЫЛ ВЫВЕЗЕН В ПАРИЖ,
ГДЕ И НАХОДИЛСЯ ДО
1913г. ВО ВРЕМЯ НЕПОГОДЫ
ИСПОЛЬЗОВАЛСЯ КАК
СИГНАЛЬНЫЙ КОЛОКОЛ.

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BASILICA in the BASILICA





- The combination of white columns and polychrome mosaics amidst dark green bushes makes the Basilica within a Basilica one of the most striking monuments in Chersonesos. Its designated name reflects an interesting architectural pattern: here one can view two buildings, in inside the other, which functioned in various periods.
- The complex was discovered in 1889 during excavations by K. K. Kostsyushko-Valuzhinich. It consists of two three-naved basilicas belonging to different times: the earlier, larger church was constructed in the 6th century; the second, built in the late 10th century, was so compact that it fit entirely within the central nave of the first church. The marble details of the earlier church were used in the construction of the later basilica.
- The floor of the 6th century basilica was covered with mosaics featuring simple geometric ornament and more complex Christian symbols. The mosaics were made of small pebbles of marble, colored limestone, ceramic, and smalt. [1]

BASILICA 1935



- In the first centuries AD, this place was a small temple with a five-sided apse. Presumably, this was a synagogue of the Jewish community, later rebuilt in the Christian church. The walls of the church were painted with frescoes. In the V century, the temple was destroyed, and perhaps the reason for this was the strongest 40-day earthquake in 480, which covered not only the Crimea, but even Constantinople and Asia Minor.
- At the end VI - beginning of VII century, there was built a new one, this time a typical large basilica, known to us as a basilica in 1935 (provisionally named the temple was opened). [6]



St. VLADIMIR CHURCH



- ❑ On the territory of Chersonesos is the Church of St. Vladimir – a beautiful Orthodox temple.[7]
- ❑ The Church was built on the site of a medieval cruciform church in the mid-19th century. [1] Near the temple is a small "arbor" – according to legend this is where Prince Vladimir baptized, so this place is closely connected with the baptism of Rus. [7]



Sources

- [1] <http://www.chersonesos.org/?l=eng&p=index>
- [2] <http://worldwalk.info/en/catalog/304/>
- [3] <http://www.thefullwiki.org/>
- [4] <http://yanasvit.com.ua/countries/ukraineforforeigners/chersonesos-taurica-khersones.html>
- [5] Херсонес Таврический/под ред. Т.В. Мудрик, О.Б.Сандакова - Киев: Искусство, 1989
- [6] <http://hersones.org.ua/>
- [7] <http://www.poluostrov-krym.com.ua/>