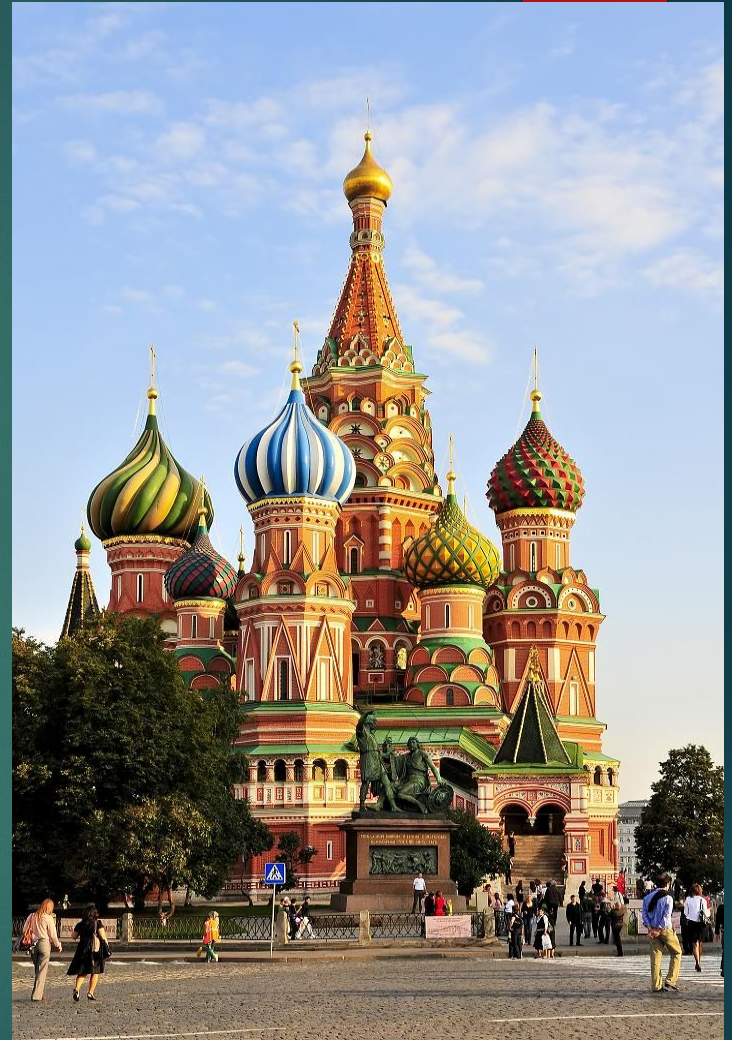




# «*St. Basil's Cathedral*»

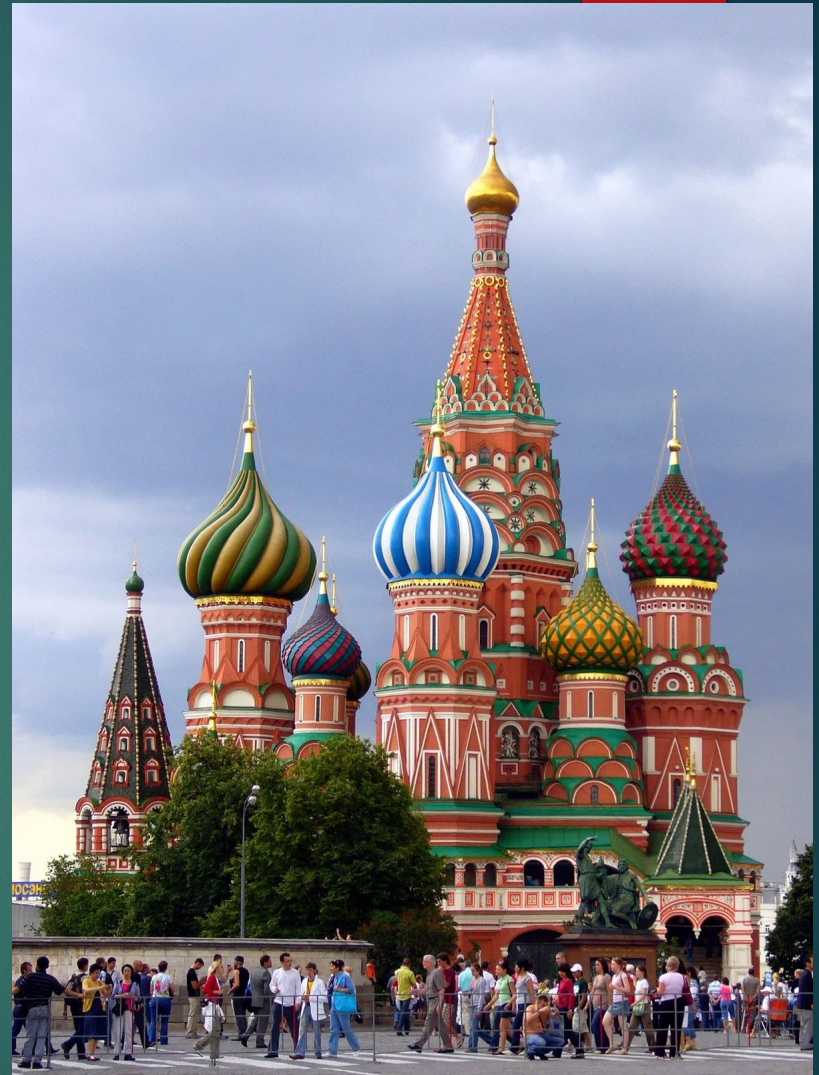
*Performed*  
*student 8a class*  
*Loshenko Anna*

The Cathedral of the Intercession of the Most Holy Theotokos, on the Moat (the Intercession Cathedral, the Intercession on the Moat, colloquial - the Cathedral (Church) of Vasily Blazhenny) - an Orthodox church on Red Square in Moscow, a monument of Russian architecture. Construction of the cathedral was carried out from 1555 to 1561.

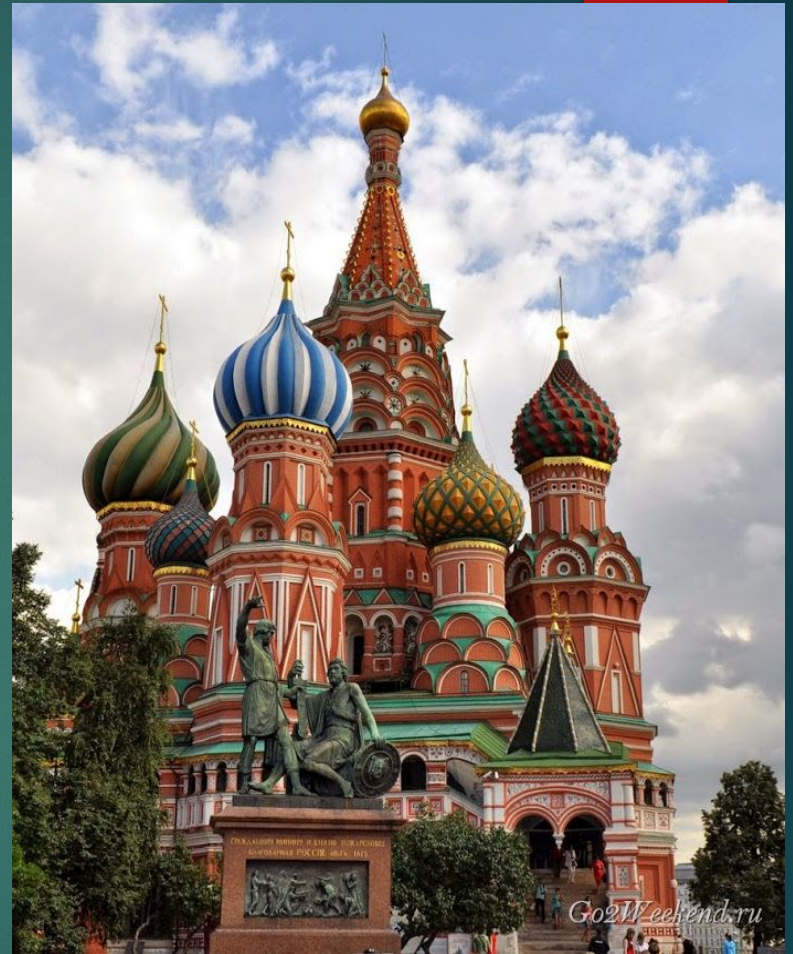




The cathedral unites ten churches (chapels), some of which were consecrated in honor of the saints, whose memory days fell on decisive battles for Kazan. The central church was built in honor of the Intercession of the Virgin, around which individual churches are grouped in honor of: the Holy Trinity, the Entry of the Lord into Jerusalem, Nikola the Great, Three Patriarchs: Alexander, John and Paul the New, Gregory of Armenia, Cyprian and Justina, Alexander Svirsky and Varlaam Hutyn, placed on one basement base, and a chapel in honor of St. Basil, after whose name the temple received the second, more well-known name

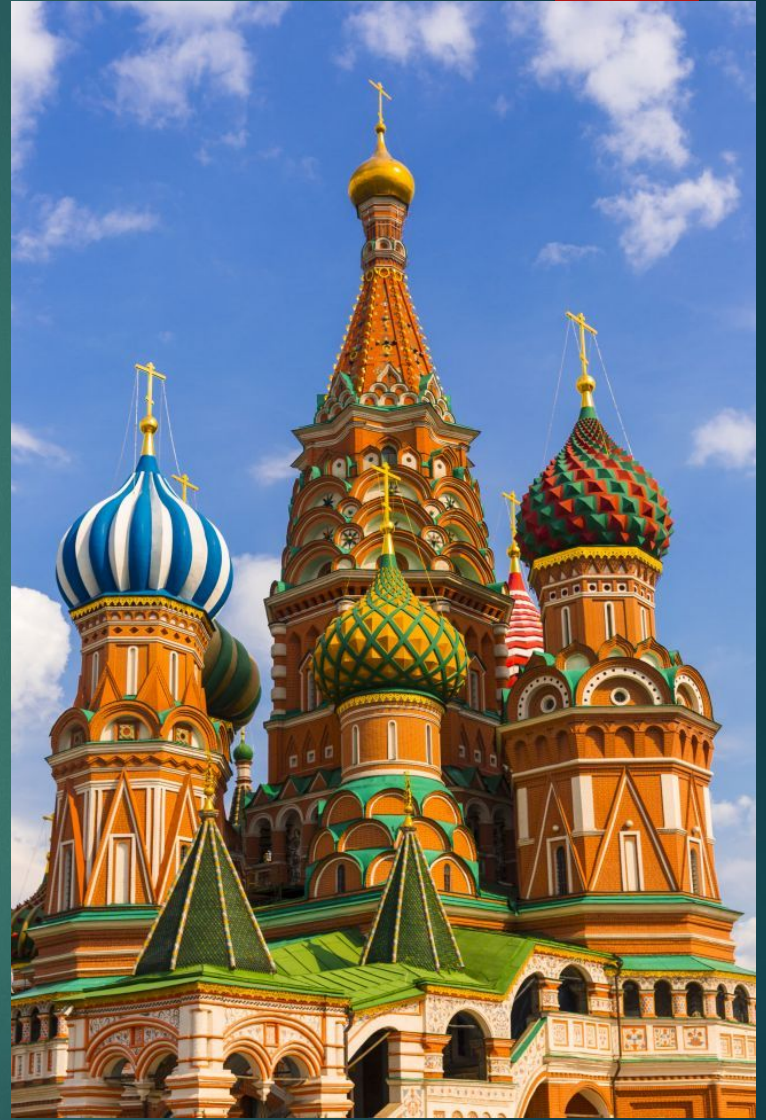


During the campaigns of Ivan the Terrible in Kazan (Kazan campaigns) on the Vlobye Troitskaya Square (the present-day Red Square), "hiking" wooden churches were set up in memory of the victories won. The next campaign ended with a victory over the Kazan Khanate and the city's accession to the Moscow State. It happened on October 2, 1552, on the day of memory of Cyprian and Justina, the day after the Protection of the Most Holy Theotokos.

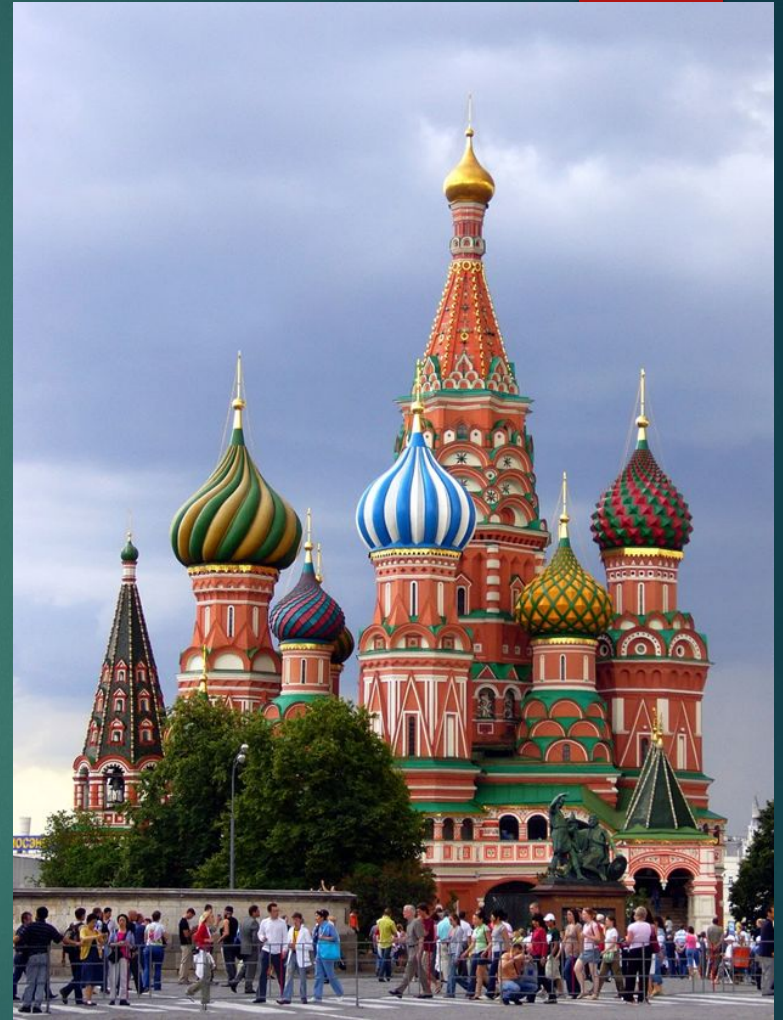




Then Ivan the Terrible ordered to unite all the “camp-based” wooden churches into one stone church in the name of the Intercession of the Virgin - the Intercession Cathedral. After the return of the young king, a wooden church of the Intercession with seven aisles was erected with victory. He stood for less than a year and was dismantled, and in its place laid a stone cathedral.



The construction of the temple began in 1555. The main part of it was erected by the autumn of 1559. Then all his churches were consecrated, except the central one. After a year and a half, on June 29, 1561, the whole cathedral was consecrated, and this day became the date of completion of the construction of the temple.

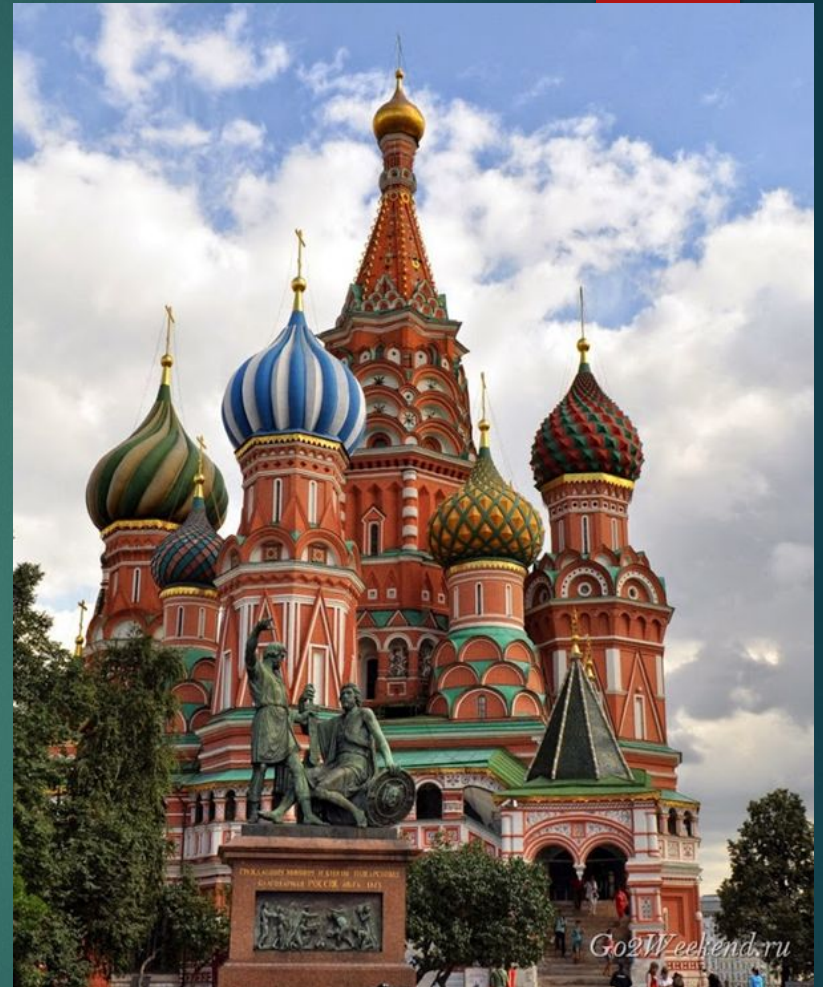




In the second half of the seventeenth century, significant changes took place in the appearance of the cathedral. In the 1670s, the ensemble supplemented the tent bell tower, its heads were covered with iron, and the porch - with tiles, a bright motley ornamental painting appeared on the cathedral. At the same time, the dilapidated wooden churches on Red Square were closed and, with the consent of Patriarch Joachim, eight more were added to the previous nine thrones, which bore the name of the abolished ones.



In 1672, a small chapel was attached to the cathedral above the grave of another revered Moscow blessed - John, who was buried in this place in 1589. There is no unequivocal information about how many thrones were transferred then to the cathedral. The inventory of decrepitude, compiled in 1688, indicates only twenty.





Origin:  
[https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A5%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC\\_%D0%92%D0%B0%D1%81%D0%B8%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%8F\\_%D0%91%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%B6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A5%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BC_%D0%92%D0%B0%D1%81%D0%B8%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%8F_%D0%91%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%B6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE)