

СПБ ГБПОУ “Колледж электроники и  
приборостроения”

# Sights of Russia

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# ИСТОЧНИКИ

- <https://studyinrussia.ru/life-in-russia/discover-russia/sights/>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Tourist\\_attractions\\_in\\_Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Tourist_attractions_in_Russia)

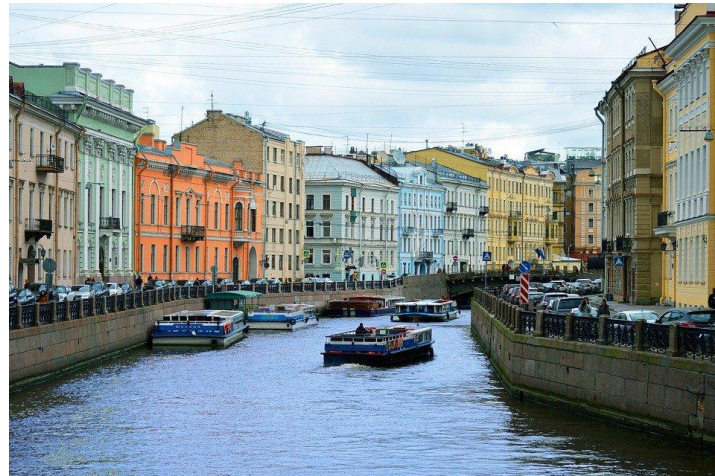
# Moscow Kremlin

- A symbol not only of Moscow, but of the whole of Russia. The Kremlin is the oldest part of the city, where the fortress of Prince Yuri Dolgoruky was founded, first mentioned in the annals in 1147. On its territory there is a complex of buildings of the 15th-19th centuries, including the Grand Kremlin Palace, the Armory, the Senate building, where the residence of the Russian president is located, church buildings, as well as examples of Russian foundry art - the Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell. On Red Square, whose history began in the XIV century, there is St. Basil's Cathedral, the building of the State Historical Museum and the Mausoleum of the Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin.



# Historic center of St. Petersburg

- The historical center and suburbs of St. Petersburg are known for outstanding monuments of palace and church architecture, created by Russian and Italian masters in the period from the 18th-19th centuries. Among the must-sees are the Peter and Paul Fortress, the Peter and Paul Cathedral, the Kunstkamera, the Summer Palace of Peter I, the Winter Palace, the Smolny Monastery, the Hermitage Museum, the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Arts, Marble, Tauride, Anichkov Palaces, Kazan and St. Isaac's Cathedrals, the Spit of Vasilevsky Island, Palace square, Nevsky prospect.



# Lena Pillars

- The Lena Pillars are vertical rock formations that stretch for 40 km along the banks of the Lena River in Yakutia. Their origin is attributed to the early Cambrian period (530 million years ago). From a distance, the pillars seem like a monolithic wall descending into the river. Severe and at the same time majestic, they fascinate with their extraordinary beauty.



# Solovetsky Islands

- The Solovetsky archipelago, which includes six islands with an area of over 300 sq. kilometers, located in the White Sea, 250 km from Arkhangelsk. It includes many archaeological sites, the oldest of which date back to the II-III millennium BC. One of the central objects is the Solovetsky Monastery, founded in the first half of the 15th century. At the beginning of the 20th century, the centuries-old stronghold of Orthodoxy was turned into a camp for political prisoners, which existed until 1939.



# White stone monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal

- The oldest Russian cities, in the XII-XIII centuries. who were at the head of the ancient Russian Vladimir-Suzdal principality, keep unique examples of their own architectural and artistic school. Its main features are the masonry of white limestone slabs, exquisite proportions, fine stone carvings, the external lightness of buildings inscribed in the natural landscape.



# Baikal Lake

- Lake Baikal, located in the south of Eastern Siberia, is a unique natural object, its age is 25 million years. The oldest freshwater reservoir on Earth. The deepest lake in the world. The largest lake in Russia. It has 20 percent of the world's fresh water reserves. The waters of Lake Baikal are distinguished by transparency - some objects are visible at a depth of up to 40 meters. The flora and fauna of the lake has thousands of species and varieties of plants and animals, 3/4 of them are not found in other places.





# Valley of Geysers and Volcanoes of Kamchatka

- Located in the Far East of Russia, the Kamchatka Peninsula is a huge natural museum of volcanology, with over 300 active and extinct volcanoes, dozens of geysers. On the territory of the Kronotsky Biosphere Reserve, founded in 1934, there are 26 volcanoes (including 12 active ones), mountain glaciers and lakes.



# Altai mountains

- Altai is a region in the southeast of Western Siberia, characterized by a contrasting landscape - from steppes and taiga to mountain tundra and glaciers. On its territory there are four natural parks protected by UNESCO. The Altai Reserve, numbering 1,500 species of higher plants, is famous for Lake Teletskoye, which is second only to Baikal in terms of freshwater reserves, and the unique taiga near Teletskaya. The main attraction of the Belukha Natural Park is the two-headed mountain of the same name, 4506 m high, covered with a cap of eternal snow and ice. It was conquered only in the XX century.



# Kurshskaya spit

- Sandy peninsula in the southeast of the Baltic Sea. One of the largest aeolian (wind-blown) formations in the world. To strengthen the sand formations, destroyed by the sea and wind, people began in the Middle Ages. By the end of the XVII-XVIII centuries. the area of forests on the spit was reduced to 10%. Sands began to fall asleep settlements, roads and surviving trees. In the middle of the 19th century, intensive reforestation work began. Today the forest belt occupies 2/3 of the territory of the Kurshskaya Spit.



# Swallow's Nest

- A miniature neo-Gothic castle is located on the edge of a forty-meter sheer Aurora cliff in the south of Crimea. The structure, called the "Swallow's Nest", due to its size (width - 10 meters, length - 20 meters, height - 12 meters) and location, was created in 1912 by architect Leonid Sherwood. For more than a century of history, the castle has changed several owners and survived the earthquake. Originally owned by the German industrialist Vladimir Steingel. At the beginning of the First World War, the new owner opened a restaurant in it. In the 1930s, the building was recognized as emergency and closed. Restoration of the building began only after 30 years.



# St. Basil's Cathedral

- Probably the most famous Russian temple, bright and unusual, a real visiting card not only of Moscow, but of the whole country. St. Basil's Cathedral is remarkable not only for its location right on Red Square, but also for its history, architecture, original decoration and a collection of icons and church valuables.



# The architectural ensemble of Kizhi

- This amazing creation is located on an island on Lake Onega and is unique in its kind. The openwork church, built, just imagine, without a single nail, exclusively with an ax, the bell tower, a beautiful fence and the unique color of the Kizhi ensemble do not leave anyone indifferent.



# Kazan Kremlin

- This is not just a historical object of cultural heritage, but a museum-reserve, the only center of Tatar culture and traditions on the planet. The Kazan Kremlin has been perfectly preserved, retaining its unique features and appearance.



# Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin

- Built back in the 16th century, the Kremlin in Novgorod surprises with impregnable walls with narrow loopholes, blind towers stretching for several levels, and fortifications. The Cathedral of the Archangel Michael is also located here. Until now, the Kremlin remains the cultural and administrative center of the city, there are two museums and the Center for Contemporary Art.





# Gold ring of Russia

- The ring is symbolic, uniting eight ancient Russian cities. Routes along the Golden Ring have become very popular weekend tours, during which you can see the most interesting places in Suzdal, Vladimir, Rostov the Great and so on. Monasteries, churches, original souvenirs and simply beautiful nature will make a trip around the Golden Ring memorable and interesting.



# Church of the Intercession on the Nerl

- A masterpiece of world architecture, an elegant building that stands on a meadow, in a place where the Nerl River joins the Klyazma. This architectural monument is surely called the most lyrical, unusual and beautiful. The temple, standing alone on the banks of the river, harmoniously blended into the surrounding nature, it seems to be an integral part of it.



# State Tretyakov Gallery

- The largest Russian museum, which has collected a lot of masterpieces by Russian masters and not only. Starting with a private collection, today the Tretyakov Gallery is known throughout the world and is a federal museum. You can wander through the halls of this gallery for hours, and many paintings deserve a separate story, they are so important for world culture.



It's all. Thank you for your attention!