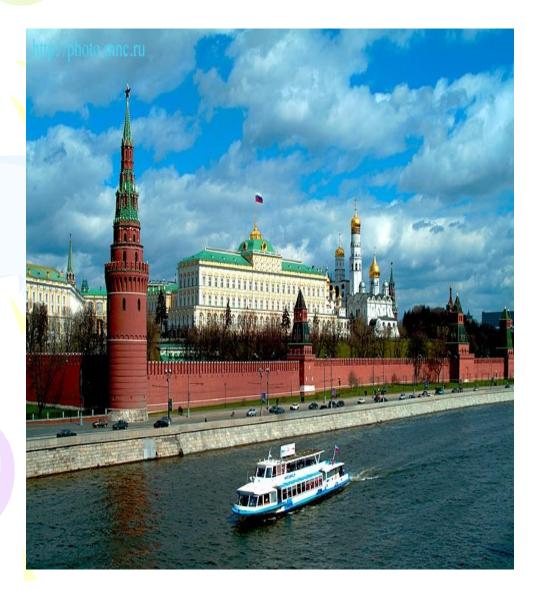
Sights of Moscow



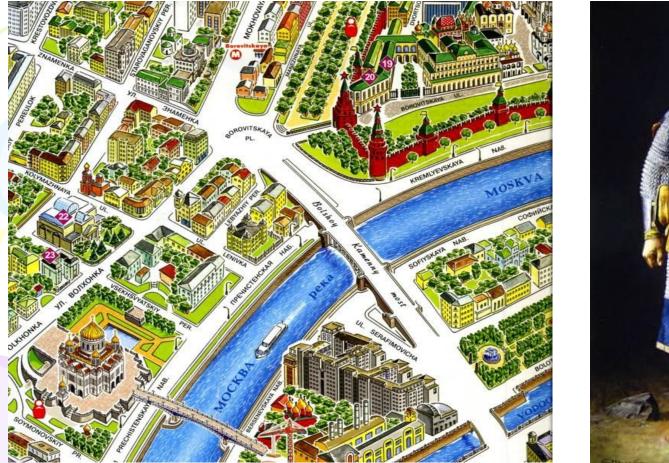
Moscow is the capital of the Russian Federation.







The history of Moscow began in 1147. It was founded by Yuri Dolgoruki .





The main sights of Moscow



the Kremlin

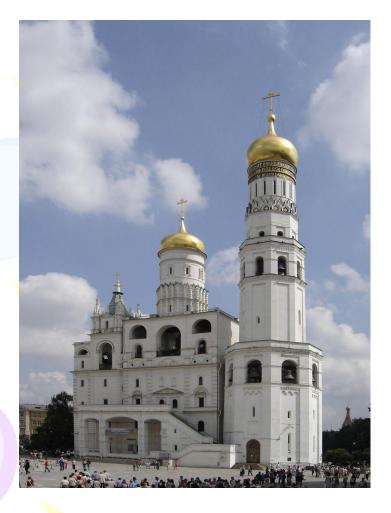


The historical heart of Moscow is the Kremlin. It is a monument of Russian history and culture.

the Kremlin

- The word "kremlin" means "fortress". The first walls of the Moscow Kremlin were made of wood eight centuries ago. The Kremlin was the original center of Moscow.
- The cathedrals, palaces and monasteries during the centuries have transformed into a great museum. The buildings of the Kremlin give the best examples of Russian architecture. It is surrounded by a 2 km long wall with 20 towers with an area of 28 hectares and it is situated in the heart of the capital.

Ivan the Great's Belfry



Ivan the Great's Belfry is 82 m high. Beside the belfry (tower) the Emperor Bell (Tsar-Kolokol) stands on a granite pedestal. It was cast by Matorin in 1735.

Emperor Cannon (Tsar-Pushka)



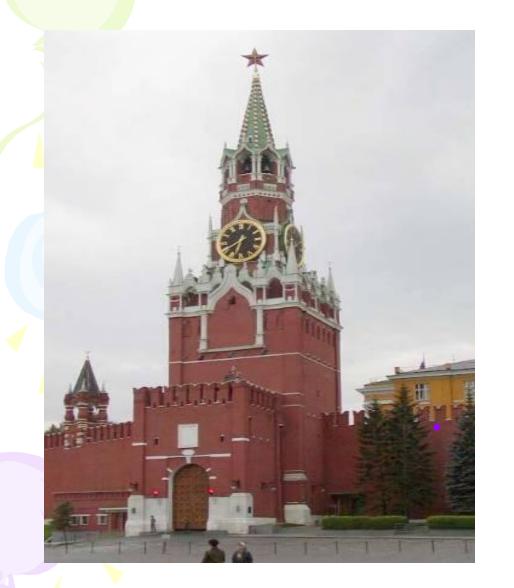
 Next to the Bell there is the famous **Emperor Cannon** (Tsar-Pushka). It was cast in 1586 be Andrey Chokhov, it shows standard of metallurgy. It has never fired.

RED SQUARE



It is the oldest and most his-torical square in the centre of the city. The name means beautiful.

THE SPASSKAYA TOWER



It is the largest of the twenty Kremlin towers. It's 67 metres high.

The tower is famous for its clock made in the 16th century.

The minute hand is 3.38 metres long.

ST. BASIL`S CATHEDRAL



The most famous building in Red Square is St.Basil's Cathedral. There are eight smaller churches around the tallest ninth church.

The construction of the St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow was ordered by the Tsar <u>Ivan</u> <u>the Terrible</u>, and was conducted between 1555 and 1561, to celebrate the conquest of the <u>Khanate of</u> <u>Kazan</u>.

According to legend, the czar blinded Postnik Yakovlev, the architect of this cathedral, so he could not build a church that was better than this one.

The Historical Museum



The Historical Museum is situated in front of Red Square. It was designed by the English architect Sherwood in a pseudo-Russian style. The museum keep 4 mln items connected with the Russian history from distant ages to the end of last century. Tools, weapons, ornaments give a very clear picture of Russian civilization.

Arbat



This ancient street was first mentioned as the Arbat in a manuscript dated 1493. In 1812 the Russian army passed here on their return from the Battle of Borodino. A.S.Pushkin lived at Nº 53 for a short time in 1831, after his marriage to Natalya Goncharova. Tchikovsky stayed with his brother in the same house. There is now a Pushkin Museum at this address. We can see the Vakhtangov theatre and the Central House of Actors.

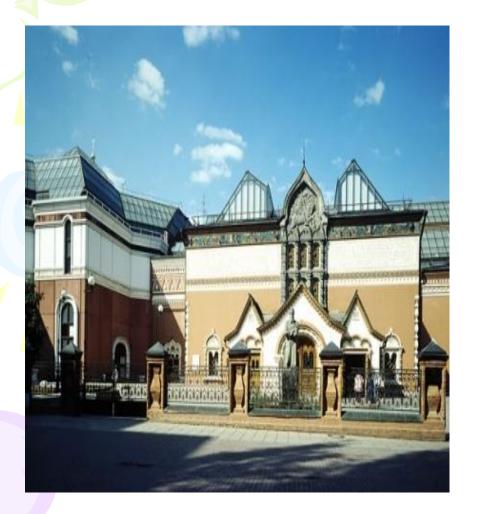
Moscow Zoo



The Moscow Zoo opened to the public in 1864. The pavilions were wooden in the Russian style. In 1909 wooden pavilions were replaced by stone ones. Reconstruction of the Zoo as a whole began in the 1970s.

40 new animal-houses have been built as well as a bridge across Bolshaya Gruzinskaya Street linking the two sections of the Zoo. There are 1113 species of animals, birds, reptiles and fishes from every continent.

The Tretyakov Gallery



It is a unique collection of Russian art. Its founder, Pavel Tretyakov, began collecting the finest works of Russian artists in 1856.

Answer the questions:

 What river does it stand on?
When was Moscow founded?
How many towers are there in the Kremlin?
Can you name the main museums of Moscow?
What is the oldest square of Moscow?
What does the name of Red Square mean?
What would you like to visit in Moscow?Why? Thanks for your attention!

Интернет- ресурсы:

http://fishki.net/41132-fotografii-sovremennoj-mos kvy-77-

http://vashuchebnik.com/spotlight-6/