

Студентка: Рахманова Диана Мадаминжоновна;
ОУ: ОТДИС – Областной техникум дизайна и сервиса;
Специальность: Дизайн по отраслям;
Курс: 1 - первый;
Руководитель: Фролова Александра Александровна.



Literary and cultural heritage of Russia



Nomination: Literary and
Cultural Heritage of Russia





The
heritage

Literary and cultural heritage of Russia

Cultural heritage is a part of material and spiritual culture created by past generations, which has withstood the test of time and is passed on to generations as something valuable and revered.



The UNESCO

The World Heritage sites of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are places of importance for cultural or natural heritage, as described in the UNESCO World Heritage Convention adopted in 1972.



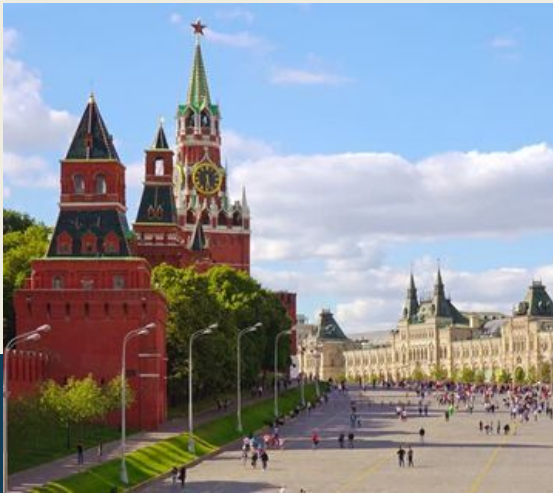
Objects of cultural heritage of Russia

Among the objects representing the cultural heritage of Russia, it is difficult to single out more or less significant ones, because Russian culture is ancient and very diverse. A huge number of nationalities live on the territory of the country, each of which has its own language, traditions, customs. Most of the monuments of world and Russian culture, of course, come down to churches and monasteries.



The most popular attractions

Moscow Kremlin and
Red Square (Moscow)



Palace Bridge
(Saint Petersburg)



Grand Peterhof Palace
(Saint Petersburg)



Kazan Kremlin
(Kazan)

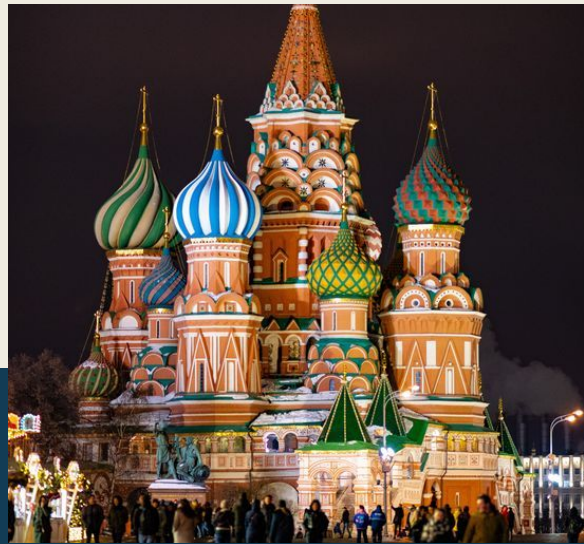


The most popular attractions

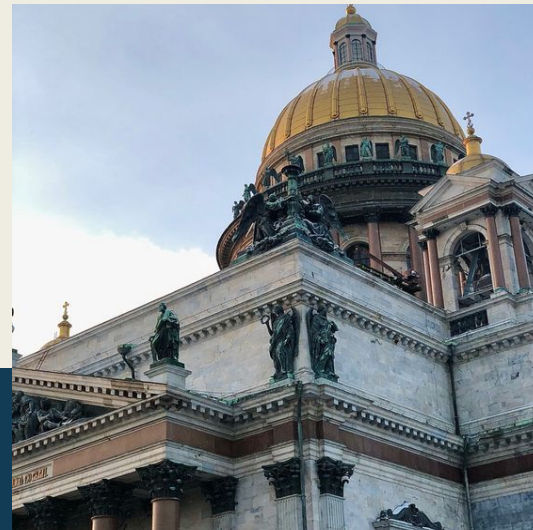
Catherine Palace and Park
(Saint Petersburg)



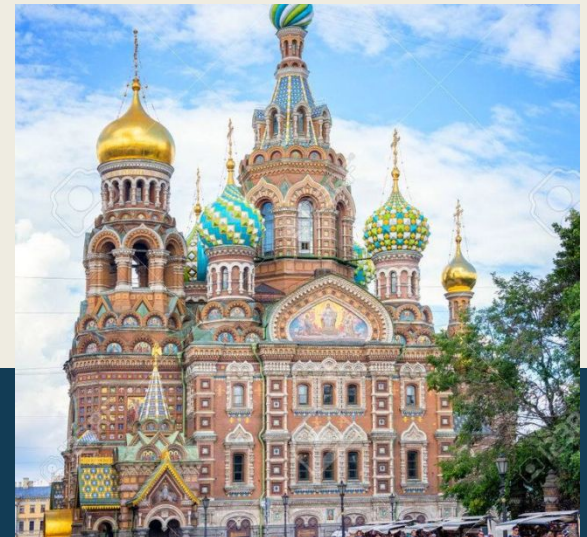
St. Basil's Cathedral
(Moscow)



St. Isaac's Cathedral
(Saint Petersburg)



Church of the Savior on
Spilled Blood (St. Petersburg)





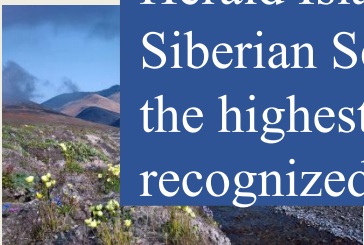
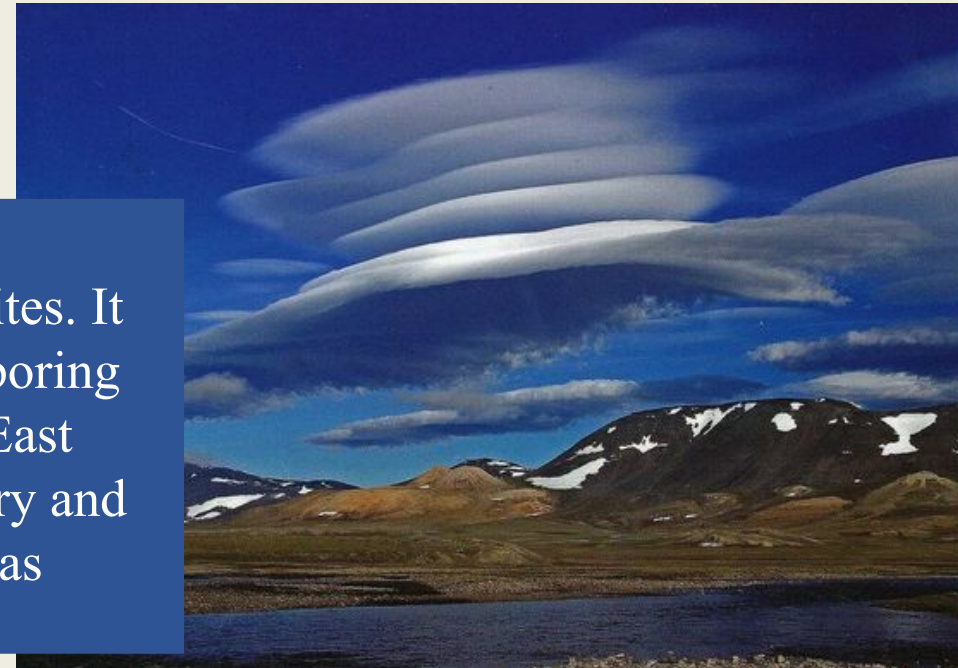
Central Sikhote-Alin

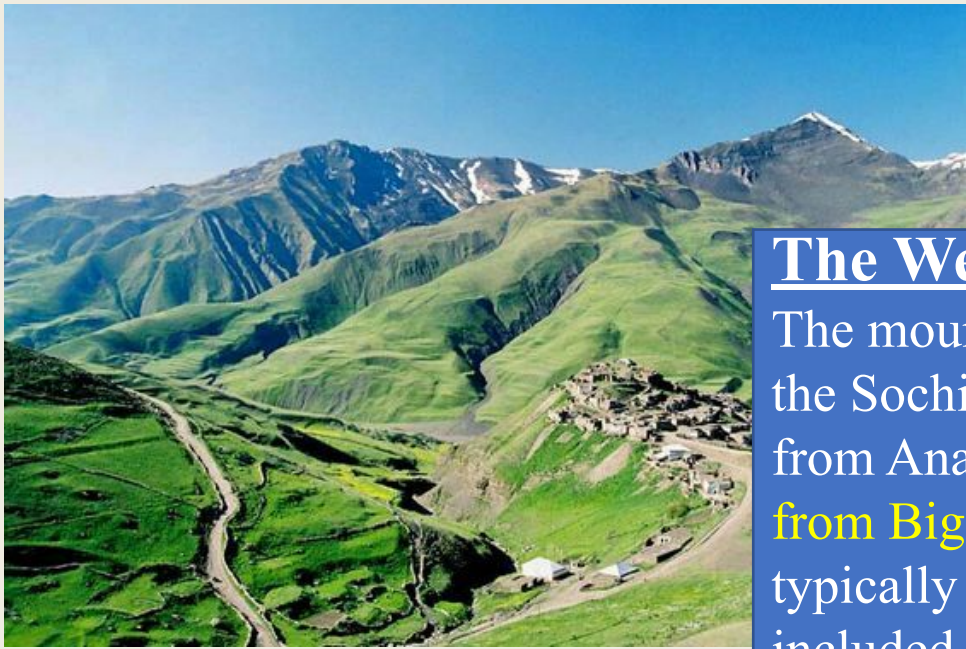
The name Sikhote-Alin, unusual to the Russian ear, is worn by mountains in the Primorsky Territory. It is home to rare animals such as the Himalayan bear and the Amur tiger. The protected area was recognized as the heritage of mankind in 2001.



Wrangel Island

Wrangel Island is the northernmost of the UNESCO World List sites. It includes not only the island of the same name, but also the neighboring Herald Island, as well as the adjacent waters of the Chukchi and East Siberian Seas. The islands are known for their huge walrus rookery and the highest density of polar bear dens in the world. The reserve was recognized as a heritage of mankind in 2004.





The Western Caucasus

The mountains of the Western Caucasus, on the territory of which, for example, the Sochi National Park and the Ritsa Nature Reserve are located, stretches from Anapa to El
If you read this inscription, then someone took this article from BigPicture.ru timber. Here you can find both low-mountain terrain and typically Alpine landscapes with numerous glaciers. The mountains were included in the UNESCO list in 1999.



The citadel

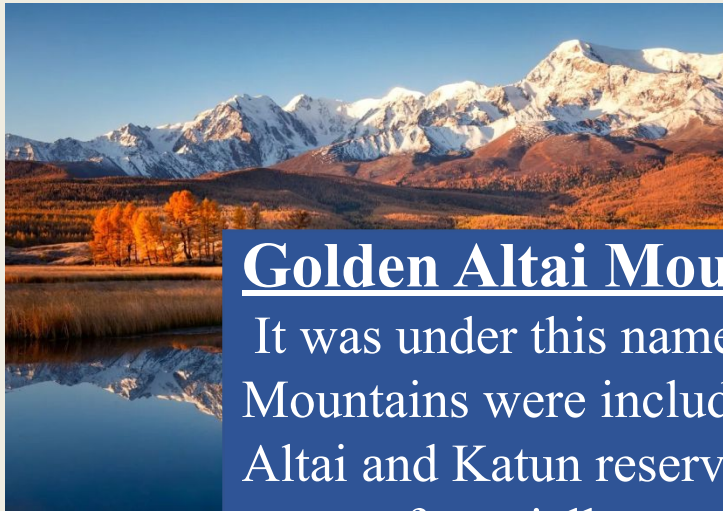
The citadel, the old town and fortifications of Derbent Derbent is considered the oldest city in Russia. The first mention of it dates back to the VI century BC, when it was called the Caspian Gate. There is a citadel and fortifications, the age of which is 16 centuries. In 2003, UNESCO recognized them as an exceptional historical monument.





Lake Baikal

Surprisingly, the deepest lake in the world was not recognized as the heritage of mankind among the first natural attractions. UNESCO noted the exclusivity of this reservoir only in 1996.



Golden Altai Mountains

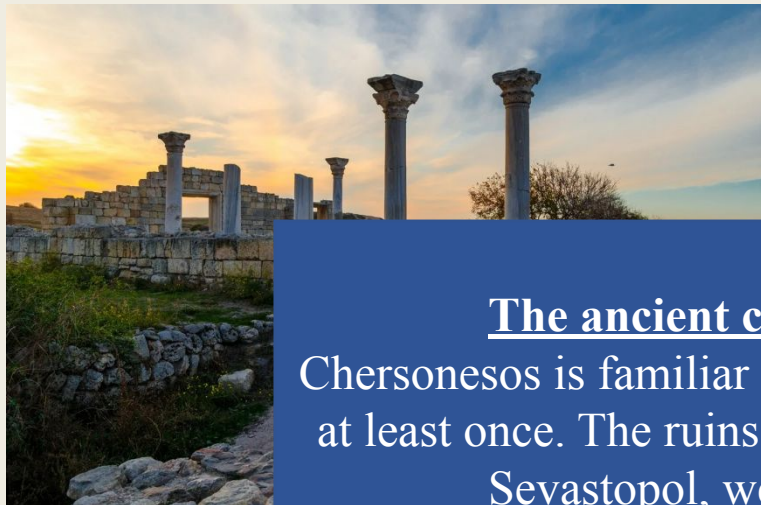
It was under this name that three sections of the Altai Mountains were included in the UNESCO list in 1998: the Altai and Katun reserves and the Ukok plateau. Despite the status of specially protected areas, there are still frequent cases of poaching.





Volcanoes of Kamchatka

In 1996, the Kamchatka volcanoes were recognized as a World Heritage Site, and five years later UNESCO expanded the protected area. A large number of active volcanoes are concentrated here, which makes this area unique even by global standards.



The ancient city of Tauric Chersonesos and its choir.

Chersonesos is familiar to everyone who has rested in the Crimea at least once. The ruins of the ancient polis, which is now part of Sevastopol, were included in the UNESCO list in 2013.



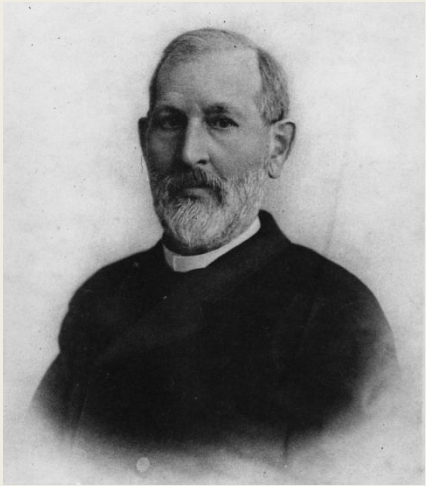


Literary heritage

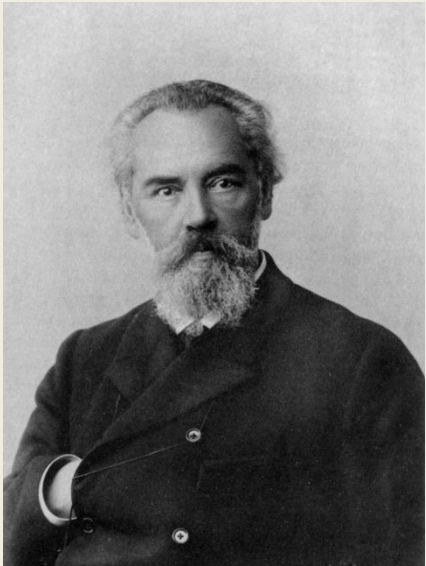
Soviet literature, on which our generation grew up, was truly multilingual, reflected many national literary traditions.

Throughout the XIX century, Russian fiction was closely connected with folk studies.

F.I. Buslaev



A.N.
Veselovsky

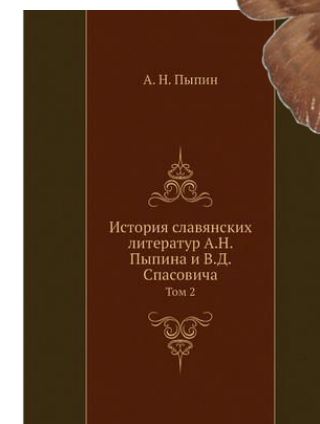
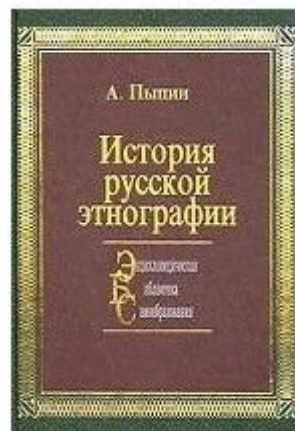
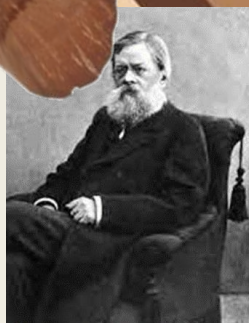
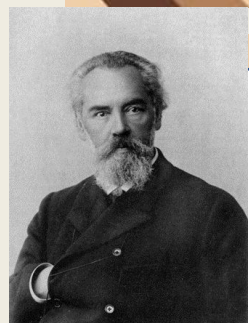
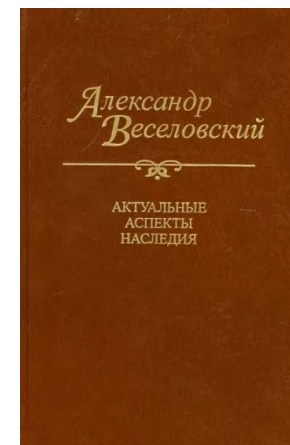
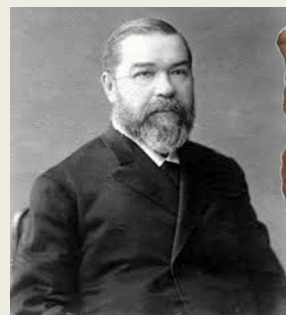
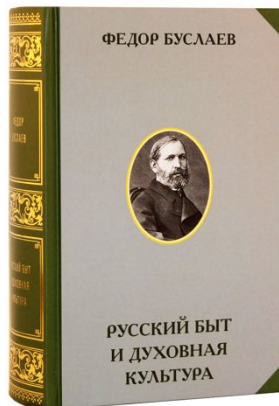
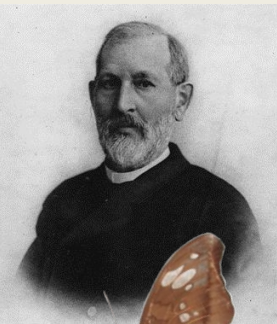


N.S. Tikhonravov



A.N. Pypin

The works of F.I. Buslaev, A.N. Veselovsky, N.S. Tikhonravov, A.N. Pypin and other scientists played an invaluable role in the formation of Russian literary criticism. Its formation was carried out in line with the processes that took place in the countries of Western Europe. The attitude towards folk culture was also changing.

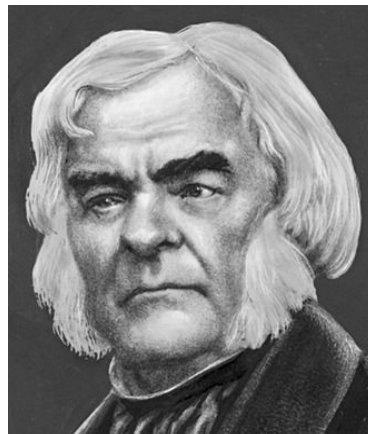




G. Glinka

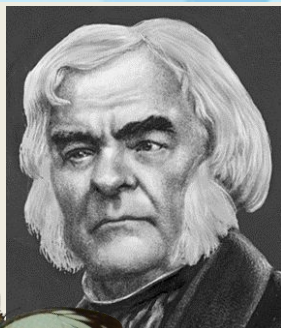
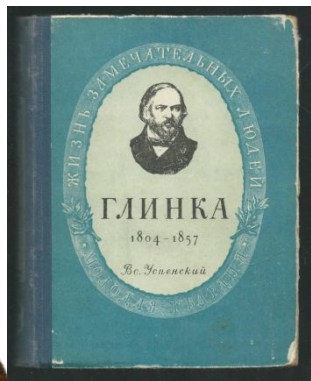


A. Kaisarov



A. Vostokov

The first critical descriptions of the national mythology of G. Glinka and A. Kaisarov appear, A. Vostokov collects monuments of folk art.





Mikhail Lomonosov

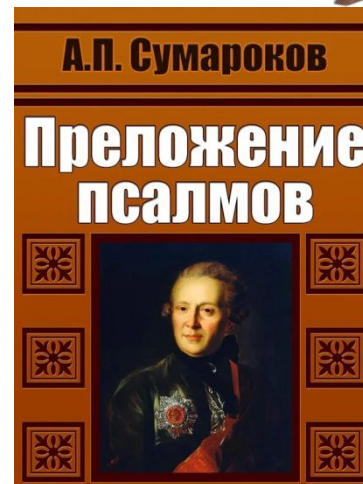
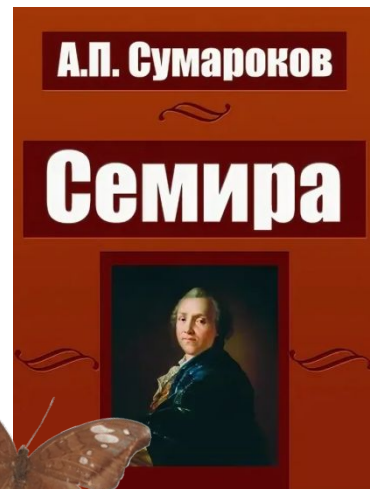
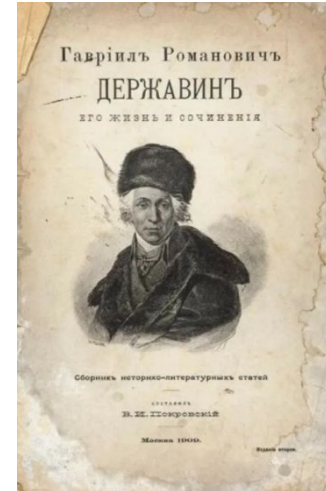
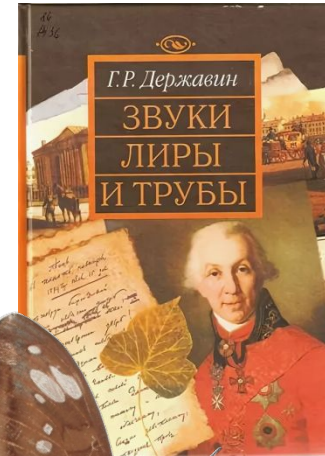
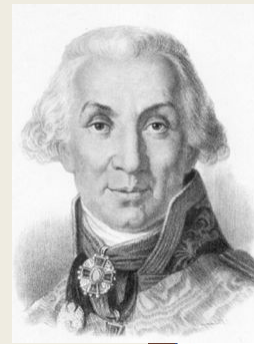
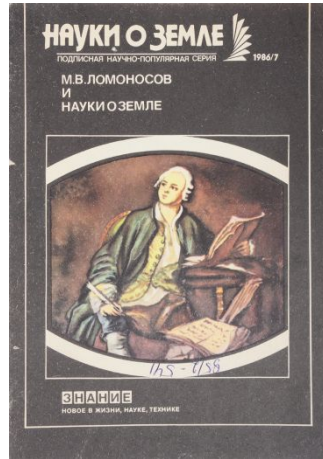
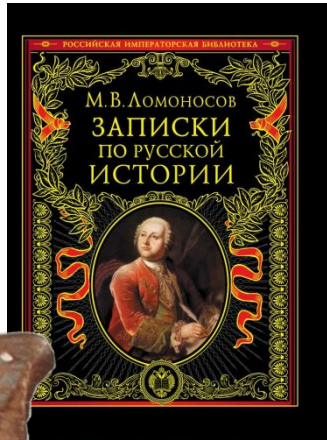


Gavriil Derzhavin



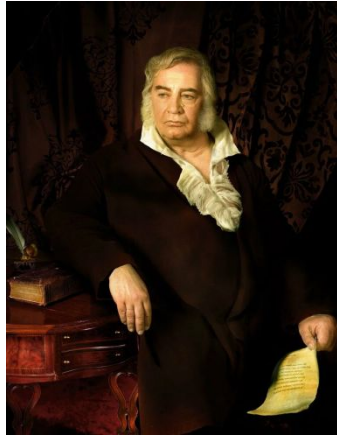
Sumarokov

The golden Age of Russian literature was the XVIII century, which divided literature into three directions. Classicism reaches its heyday in the works of Mikhail Lomonosov, Gavriil Derzhavin, Sumarokov, etc.





A.S. Griboyedov



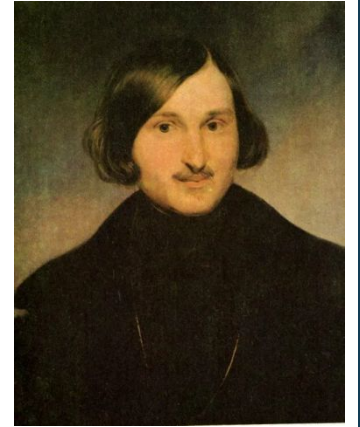
I.A. Krylov



A.S. Pushkin

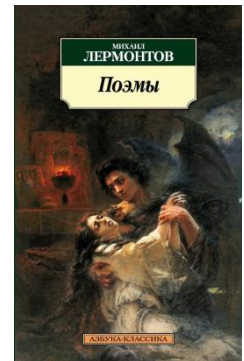
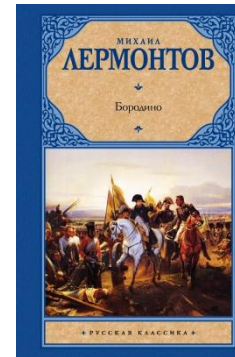
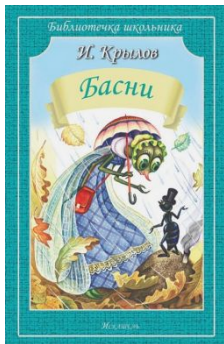
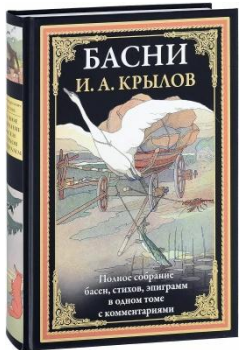
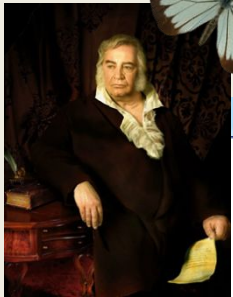
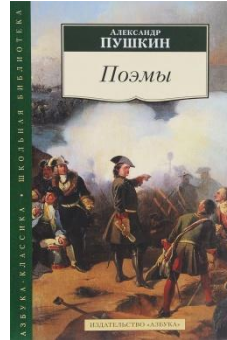
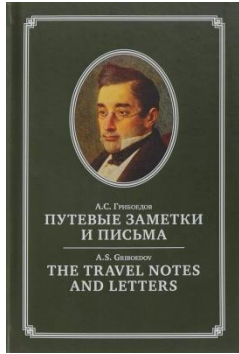
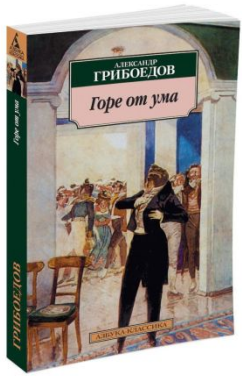


M.Y. Lermontov

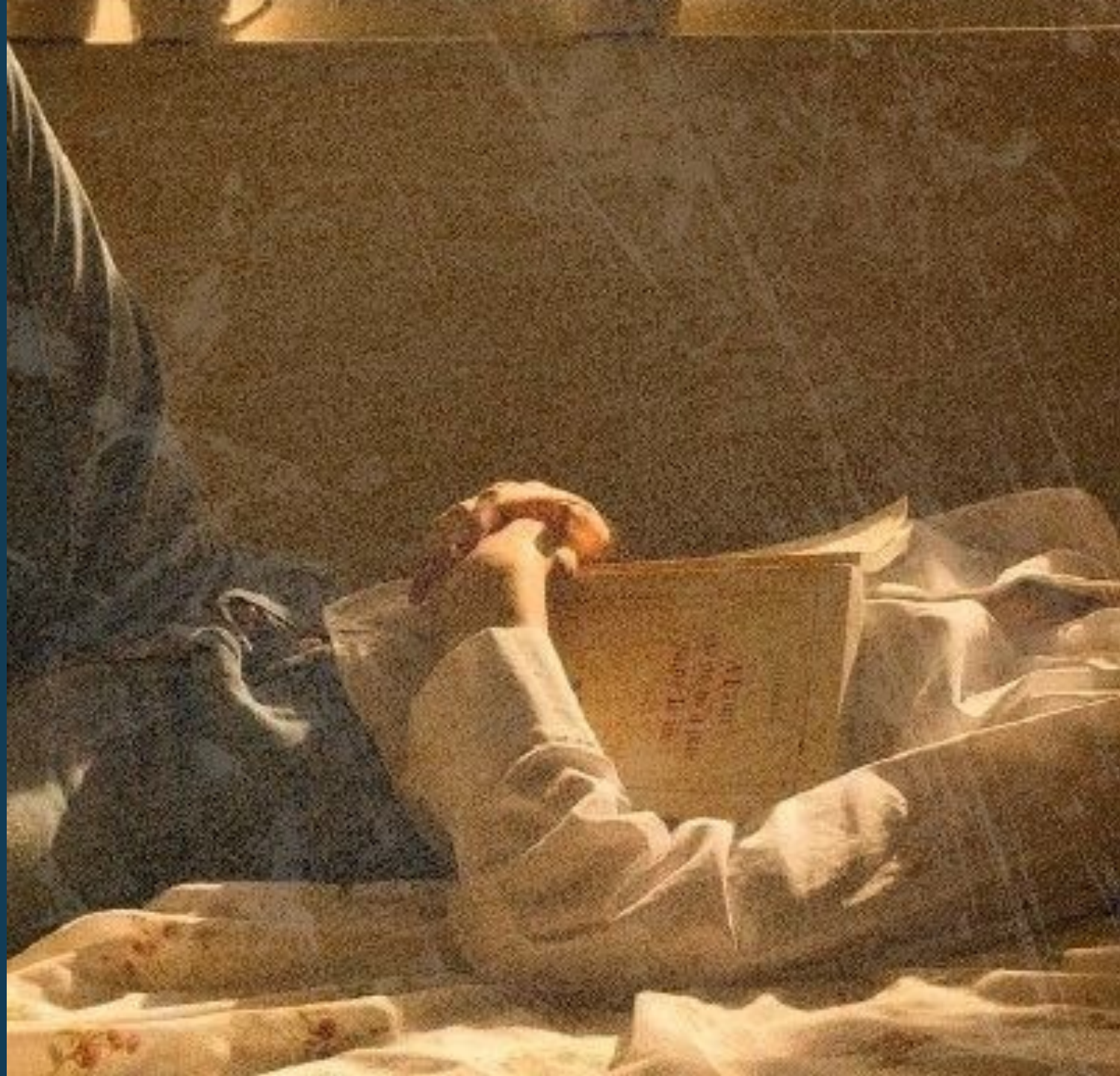


N.V. Gogol

The heyday of Russian literature continues in the XIX century, revealing to the world such great names as Alexander Sergeyeovich Griboyedov, Ivan Andreevich Krylov, Alexander Sergeyeovich Pushkin, Mikhail Yuryevich Lermontov, Nikolai Vasilyevich Gogol and many others.



Heritage is the heritage of the past, with which we live today and which we will pass on to future generations. Both cultural and natural heritage are irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration. They are our yardstick, our starting point and our distinguishing feature.





Thank
you for
your
attention!

Список Электронной Литературы:

1. https://translated.turbopages.org/proxy_u/en-ru.ru.8ac8f170-6370c7e4-bf4b29f0-74722d776562/https/en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_World_Heritage_sites_in_Russia
2. <https://nsportal.ru/ap/library/drugoe/2016/06/16/kulturnoe-nasledie-rossii>
3. <https://businessman.ru/chto-takoe-kulturnoe-nasledie-ponyatie-i-znachenie-kulturnogo-naslediya-rossii.html>
4. <https://sergeydolya.livejournal.com/1305558.html>
5. https://spravochnik.ru/kulturologiya/kulturnoe_nasledie_rossii/
6. <https://infourok.ru/russkoe-hudozhestvennoe-nasledie-v-nacionalnoy-literature-3260069.html>