

Владимирский государственный университет

А. Б. ЕВСЕЕВ

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК:
ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЙ ДИСКУРС**

**THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:
HISTORICAL DISCOURSE**

**Учебное пособие по английскому языку
для студентов-бакалавров неязыковых специальностей**

Владимир 2022

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имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»

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Структура учебного пособия включает три раздела и приложения. В основном разделе представлены тексты, сопровождаемые предтекстовыми и послетекстовыми упражнениями, направленными на формирование умений и навыков письменной и устной коммуникации по изучаемым темам, в приложениях предлагаются вопросы для повторения пройденного материала и обсуждения в формате «круглого стола», темы для подготовки докладов и презентаций.

Предназначено для студентов 2-го курса, обучающихся по неязыковым направлениям специальности 44.03.05 – Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки), а также может быть рекомендовано всем желающим, совершенствующим свою практику в английском языке исторической направленности.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие может быть использовано как для аудиторной, так и внеаудиторной работы со студентами.

Цели пособия – познакомить студентов с основными вехами в истории появления и становления, а также памятниками культуры и искусства столицы России, города Москвы, на английском языке, помочь овладеть профессиональной лексикой при работе с историческим дискурсом; расширить общий словарный запас, обогатив его новыми реалиями; сформировать и усовершенствовать навыки устной речи диалогического и монологического характера через активизацию различных видов речевой деятельности; развить коммуникативные умения профессионального общения.

В пособии представлены социокультурные реалии: историческая справка о Москве, начиная с древнейших времен по сегодняшний день, сведения о Кремле, его архитектурным памятникам и сооружениям, факты из истории и настоящем Красной площади, а также прилегающей к ней территории.

Всесторонняя тематика пособия помогает студентам пополнить вокабуляр, и получить новые знания по истории столицы на английском языке.

Издание состоит из трех тематических разделов и приложений. Каждый раздел содержит тексты для изучающего, поискового и филологического чтения; ряд предтекстовых упражнений, предназначенных для снятия различного рода трудностей в понимании содержания, развития техники чтения и языковой догадки; текстовые упражнения, направленные на формирование и усовершенствование умений извлечения основной и второстепенной информации посредством нахождения основных идей текста, лексико-тематической основы объединения смысловых отрезков в единое целое, заданий для свертывания внутреннего проговаривания, упражнений на развитие

вероятностного прогнозирования; заданий послетекстового этапа для контроля содержания прочитанного, обсуждения с помощью различных видов групповой работы, а также закрепления основ анализа филологических аспектов текста. В приложениях находятся вопросы для повторения пройденного материала и обсуждения в формате «круглого стола», темы для подготовки докладов и презентаций с использованием цифровых технологий.

Упражнения, обозначенные *, могут быть использованы для повторения уже изученного раздела и совершенствования навыков перевода с русского языка на английский и в качестве дополнительной информации творческого характера для включения её во фрагменты экскурсии, а также групповых дискуссий.

Unit I. INTRODUCTION

1. Read the heading of the text and identify its main idea. What will this text deal with? Think for more variants of the possible heading.

2. Read and translate some general information about Moscow.

Moscow's Visiting Card



Moscow is situated in the centre of Eastern Europe between the Volga and the Oka rivers. Thanks to a network of gigantic canals, Moscow is a port of five seas and a hub of sea transport for the country.

The city occupies a territory of almost 2,500 square kilometres and is one of the northernmost capitals of the world. The distance from the centre of the city to its outskirts is 25-55 km, depending on the direction.

Historically, Moscow was built according to a radial-ring scheme. The first ring is comprised of roads along the borders of the Kremlin and Kitai-Gorod. The second ring is the Boulevard Ring. The third ring is the Garden Ring, and the last ring is the Moscow Ring Highway (MRH - MKAD), which is 109 km in circumference and now marks the official border of Moscow. Moscow's climate is moderate-continental (mild winter and warm summer). The seasons are very pronounced in Moscow. Snow cloaks the city in pure white during the winter, green vegetation colours its parks and gardens in the spring and summer, and golden leaves adorn the city in autumn.

Moscow is a very green city. More than 42 per cent of the city's territory consists of gardens, parks, and forests. It has almost 80 parks and forest-parks, including the national park Elk Island, situated within the city's boundaries, which in this regard makes Moscow unique among the world's capitals. Moscow has got more than 800 public gardens and boulevards.

Moscow lies in a valley, but it also has hills and heights. According to a legend, there are seven hills, as in Rome. The highest point in Moscow is 253 metres above sea level or 113 metres above the level of the Moskva river.

Moscow is home to about 13 million people. Muscovites are highly educated people. One in three has higher education, and most of the remaining residents have finished high school. Moscow has got about 850 secondary schools of various types (state-owned and private). One of five Russian college students studies in Moscow.

Moscow has more than 400 public libraries, which house about 500 million books. It has more than 450 museums, 250 theatres, 28 large concert halls, 80 exhibition complexes and galleries, 50 cinemas and 200 recreation centres. Ten circuses operate continually in the city.

Moscow is an athletic city. It has about 162 sport palaces and stadiums, 170 swimming pools, 200 soccer fields, 35 rowing facilities and yacht clubs, 7 equestrian complexes, 9 downhill skiing courses, 50 chess clubs, 20 fishing bases, and 20 tourism clubs.

Moscow welcomes guests from many countries of the world, among which are more and more tourists wishing to become acquainted with Russia's ancient culture, with its remarkable architectural monuments, churches, ancient monasteries, palaces, gardens, squares, and the treasures of its unique museums. Most tourists enjoy the work of Moscow's famous theatrical actors, musicians, and artists.

Moscow is a gigantic centre of science, technology, humanitarian activities, and publishing. Nearly 400 newspapers, magazines and journals, and many books in Russian and other languages are published in the city. There also operate dozens of radio and television stations.

Moscow is an enormous and unique centre of international tourism. Moscow and its mayor do everything they can to help guests to acquaint themselves with the ancient but forever young city, and to sense its warmth and friendliness. Guests will find more than 1,700 hotels, 11,000 restaurants and bars, 1,000 cafes, 200 night clubs, and thousands of shops, salons waiting for them. There are also four airports, nine railway stations,

an Underground with 250 stations and more than 500 kilometres of track, about 600 municipal transport and more than 10 river transport routes.

Task 1. Look through the text and find English equivalents for:

Сеть гигантских каналов, центр отдыха, зеленая растительность, квадратный километр, радиально-кольцевая схема, богатства, прикрывать, Бульварное кольцо, Садовое кольцо, Московская кольцевая автомобильная дорога (МКАД), вечно молодой город, длина окружности, уникальный, резко выраженный, художник, раскрашивать, границы города, лесопарк, Лосиный остров, в этом отношении, порт пяти морей, долина, украшать, Москва-река, москвичи, выставочный комплекс, гребля, радушно принимать гостей, знакомиться с, громадный, умеренно-континентальный климат, окраины города.

Task 2. Put in order and write the sentences.

1. is from the distance 55 to outskirts the on the direction of its the city depending 25 centre km.
2. Moscow scheme radial historically built ring according was to a.
3. college Moscow one five Russian students studies in in.
4. and has 200 170 162 35 sport and rowing swimming soccer about fields facilities yacht clubs pools palaces it stadiums.
5. activities technology a gigantic Moscow of science is humanitarian and publishing centre.
6. And and Moscow help they warmth its mayor do everything to guests sense its can friendliness to.
7. tourists work enjoy of most Moscow's the musicians theatrical actors artists famous and.
8. it in a but hills Moscow valley also has and lies heights.

Task 3. Are these statements true or false? Comment on the true statements and correct the false ones.

1. The city occupies a territory of almost 1,500 square kilometres and is one

of the southernmost capitals of the world.

2. The first ring is the Boulevard Ring.
3. Moscow's climate is tropical (no winters and hot summers).
4. It has almost 100 parks and forest-parks, including the national park New Island, situated outside the city's boundaries, which in this regard makes Moscow unique among the world's capitals.
5. According to a legend, there are six hills, as in Paris.
6. The highest point in Moscow is 200 metres above sea level or 100 metres above the level of the Moskva river.
7. Three circuses operate in the city in summer only.
8. There also operate dozens of radio and television stations.
9. Moscow is an enormous and unique centre of international tourism.
10. There are also seven airports, ten railway stations, the Underground with 170 stations and more than 300 kilometres of track, about 600 municipal transport and more than 10 river transport routes.

Task 4. Make up five questions on the text. Ask them to your partner.

Task 5. Look through the text once again and find the facts supporting the following ideas:

1. Moscow is a unique centre of international tourism.
2. Moscow is built on a radial-ring scheme.
3. Moscow is a very green city.
4. Moscow's citizens are highly educated people.
5. Moscow is a megalopolis.

Task 6. Give the summary of the text using key words.

****Task 7. Turn to Unit 1 in Reader.***

Unit II. FROM THE HISTORY OF MOSCOW

Carefully read the first part of the text on the HISTORY of MOSCOW. Write out unknown words and expressions. Translate them with the help of the dictionary.

MOSCOW'S PLACE IN RUSSIA'S LIFE

Part I

The formation of the Old Russian State, with its capital in Kiev, dates back to the end of the 9th century. At those times a great number of towns existed in Old Russia. In the 12th century, a small town called Moscow appeared in the far-away Vladimir-Suzdal Principality. However, at the turn of the 12th and 13th centuries Moscow grew into a major town of the principality. From then on, the town devastated by the Mongol-Tatar tribes could not stop its rapid development.

The advantageous location on the inter-crossing of trade routes, fertile soil, good natural protection from the enemies and the policy of Moscow princes, aimed at expanding the lands of the principality, contributed to the rapid growth of the town. (At the end of the 13th century, Moscow became the capital of an independent principality).

Yuri Dolgorukiy's name relates to the first written record of Moscow, dating back to 1147. In 1156, he ordered wooden walls to be built round Moscow, and soon the small settlement turned into a wooden town. Kievan Rus successfully developed and strengthened up until the late 12th century, when Mongol-Tatar hordes invaded the Russian land. For more than two centuries, Rus was forced to carry the burden of a foreign yoke. At that time, Moscow started to play a decisive role in the history of Ancient Rus. Due to its favorable geographical position Moscow soon found itself at the crossroads of major trade routes. The town began to grow rapidly. Soon, it managed to unite the forces of many separate estates for the final battle against the Tatar-Mongols. Three Moscow Princes contributed to the victory over the Tatar-Mongol oppression. They were

Ivan Kalita, Dmitriy Donskoy, and Ivan the Third. During their rule, Kremlin cathedrals; Uspenskiy (Assumption), Blagoveshchenskiy (Annunciation), and Arkhangelskiy (Archangel Michael) were built. Further, the Kremlin was surrounded by a stone wall, which stands to this day. The towers were also built but during that time, they had no tent roofs yet. Later, another stone wall was erected around the trade area called Kitay Gorod. The remains of this wall are still present now not far from Nikolskaya street.

Moscow played an important part in the unification of Old Russia. The Golden Horde granted Moscow princes the right to own the lands of Vladimir Principality. During the reign of Ivan I, nicknamed Kalita (Moneybag), Metropolitan Peter moved the Russian Orthodox Church residence from Vladimir to Moscow (earlier the seat had been moved to Vladimir from Kiev). Hence, Moscow became the most important religious centre of the country.

It was under Moscow's Prince Dmitry Donskoy that in 1380 the Russian troops (basically formed by Moscow volunteers) defeated the Tatar army of Mamai on Kulikovo Field in the largest battle of the Middle Ages. This victory was a powerful booster to the unification of Russian principalities around Moscow.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, Moscow's political role was growing rapidly and the town turned into the largest economic and cultural centre of the country. It is in Moscow that the best samples of the Russian architecture and icon painting emerged in those years. We must note that at that time Moscow also became the centre of chronicle recordings. The idea of "Moscow being the third Rome" was then very popular. It meant that Moscow by taking over from former centres of Christianity, Rome and Constantinople (the second Rome), remained the only safe bulwark of true Christianity, the Orthodoxy, manifesting eternity and strength of the Russian state. "Two Romes have fallen, the third one lives, there will never be the fourth one!" Historical writings tell us that there were two Romes both of which fell. The third one still stands and the fourth one will never be. The idea of Moscow as "the Third Rome" is still alive in the hearts of Muscovites.

Task 1. Look through the text and find Russian equivalents for:

Date back to, from then on, to play a decisive role, rapid development, a powerful booster, the inter-crossing of trade routes, at the turn of, the first written record, fertile soil, aim at, settlement, a safe bulwark, Mongol-Tatar hordes, oppression, separate estates, to unite the forces, due to, the Golden Horde, the trade area, the Third Rome, the far-away Vladimir-Suzdal Principality, remains, oppression, the Russian Orthodox Church residence, to turn into, the best samples, a major town, reign, to take over, the Orthodoxy, reign.

Task 2. Match the following words and word-combinations with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. a principality | to make or become stronger |
| 2. to emerge | a usually descriptive name given instead of or in addition to the one belonging to an individual |
| 3. to devastate | to win victory over, deliver destruction |
| 4. a chronicle | to give; to present; to donate |
| 5. a bulwark | to appear, to become known or apparent |
| 6. booster | because of |
| 7. rapid | to enter for conquest or plunder |
| 8. fertile | a strong support or protection; a solid wall built for defense purposes |
| 9. to strengthen | to have a share in something; to aid, to further |
| 10. to invade | the territory or jurisdiction of a prince |
| 11. favourable | since that time |
| 12. to contribute | quick, marked by a fast rate of motion, activity, succession, or occurrence |
| 13. a nickname | producing or bearing fruit in great quantities, affording abundant possibilities for development |
| 14. to grant | class; manor; ownership analysis or interpretation |
| 15. to defeat | an enthusiastic supporter |
| 16. to take over | to reduce to ruin |

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 17. to manifest | advantageous, propitious |
| 18. due to | to adopt |
| 19. hence | to prove, to evidence, to show |
| 20. an estate | a historical account of events arranged in order of time |

Task 3. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words:

the Old Russian State, dates back to, Moscow, Vladimir-Suzdal Principality, the first written record, developed, strengthened up, Mongol-Tatar hordes, decisive, three, contributed to, oppression, a stone wall, towers, tent roofs, unification, the Golden Horde, political role, economic and cultural centre

1. The formation of _____ with its capital in Kiev, _____ the end of the 9th century.
2. In the 12th century, a small town called _____ appeared in the far-away _____.
3. Yuri Dolgorukiy's name relates to _____ of Moscow, dating back to 1147.
4. Kievan Rus was successfully _____ and _____ until the late 12th century, when _____ invaded the Russian land.
5. At that time, Moscow started to play a _____ role in the history of Ancient Rus.
6. _____ Moscow Princes _____ the victory over the Tatar-Mongol _____. They were Ivan Kalita, Dmitriy Donskoy, and Ivan the Third.
7. Further, the Kremlin was surrounded by _____, which stands to this day. The _____ were also built but during that time, they had no _____ yet.
8. Moscow played an important part in the _____ of Old Russia.

9. _____ granted Moscow princes the right to own the lands of Vladimir Principality.
10. In the 15th and 16th centuries, Moscow's _____ was growing rapidly and the town turned into the largest _____ of the country.

Task 4. How are these chronotopes reflected in the history of Moscow?

1. the turn of 12th and 13th centuries
2. the end of 13th century
3. 1156
4. 1380.

Task 5. Check out for possible phase formulae in the discourse presented.

Task 6. Make up a plan of the first part and give a Power Point presentation of the text based on your plan.

Read and translate the second part of the text on the HISTORY of MOSCOW. Answer the following question: Did Moscow retain the leading position in the life of the Russian State?

MOSCOW'S PLACE IN RUSSIA'S LIFE

Part II



In 1613 in Moscow, the first Russian tsar born to the Romanov dynasty, Mikhail Fyodorovich, was elected through all the nation's representatives' voting. His was the last dynasty of Russian tsars, and his ancestors ruled the

country until of February 1917. By the end of the 16th century, the chain of the Tsar dynasty was broken. This unfortunate event marked the beginning of a seven-year period that was called the “Time of Troubles”. These were the years of civil uprisings and numerous murders, combined with a dangerous threat of foreign aggression. Russia was rapidly moving to its doom, and like many times before, it was saved by Moscow. Prince Dmitriy Pozharskiy and the rural council elder Kuzma Minin managed to unite the separate feudal groups into one army and won a decisive victory over the foreign invaders. The monument to Minin and Pozharskiy was erected in Red Square, close to Cathedral of the Intercession.

In the 17th century radical economic reforms started to be effected in the country (the development of small-scale commodity production, rise of manufactories, and the formation of the All Russia market) and Moscow developed into the economic centre of Russia. At the end of the 17th century, Moscow was the stage of events of Peter the Great’s early years of reign: *strelets* mutinies and forced abdication of Tsarina Sofia.

In 1712, Peter the Great moved the capital to St. Petersburg. Despite that, Moscow remained the second capital and retained its status as the religious centre of the country. Coronation ceremonies were still held in the Moscow Kremlin Cathedral of the Assumption. Moscow remained a large and important centre of industry, trade, education, science and art.

Almost all central administrative institutions of the Russian Empire (the Senate, the Holy Synod, etc.), collegiums and later ministries had offices in Moscow.

During the reign of Peter II and his successor Anna Ioannovna (from 1728 to 1732), Moscow was the hometown of the Imperial Court.

Moscow and Muscovites played the major part in the victory over the Napoleon in the 1812 War. Napoleon’s invasion into Russia in 1812 had a great impact upon the history of Moscow.

All of the patriotic forces of Russia were united by Moscow during the war of 1812; Napoleon Bonaparte understood the city’s role quite well. He reportedly said: “If I take Kiev, I will paralyze the limbs of the Russian state. If I



capture St. Petersburg, I will take it by the head, but if I capture Moscow, I will seize its heart". The city took the initiative and became the centre of All Russia resistance to the French occupation of Moscow that lasted for six weeks. Napoleon's soldiers tried to explode the Kremlin and some buildings in Moscow; they set the city on fire that destroyed two thirds of the second Russian capital. It underwent massive reconstruction once the French were defeated. Those events were a terrible ordeal for the whole country.

After the war, Moscow was fast to revive. (Only five years later there were more buildings in Moscow than before the fire of 1812.) The intensive growth of Moscow turned it into the city of European standard that had public transportation (from the 1840s – *lineiki* (wagonettes), from 1872 – *konki* (horse-drawn trams) and beginning from 1882 – trams). Gas illumination of streets was introduced in 1867 and electricity in 1893. A telephone line network started to operate in 1882.

The Bolshoi and Maly Theatres, these treasures of national art, were founded in the 19th century, as well as the Conservatoire, the Art Theatre and the Tretyakov Gallery.

Moscow witnessed the first Russian Revolution of 1905. The most bloodshed battles took place in the Presnya district.



On the whole, the Soviet government ordered four general reconstructions of Moscow, none of which, however, changed its general structure. However, many historic buildings, churches, monasteries, and convents were destroyed. Some of the destroyed buildings and monuments have been, recently, built anew. The new domes of the fantastic Saviour Cathedral, the symbol of spiritual revival of Russia, are seen now from many places in Moscow. The Kazan Cathedral and Voskresenskiye Vorota with the Iverskaya Chapel have been reconstructed at Red Square.

In November 1917, the central part of Moscow became the battlefield of the two opposing forces – the Red Guards and the troops still loyal to the Provisional Government (by that time already overthrown in

St. Petersburg). On 12 March 1918, Moscow became the country's capital again. Moscow's contribution to the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 was outstanding. Ninety-four per cent of all the industrial enterprises of Moscow produced military supplies. Hundreds of thousands of Muscovites went to the front including 160,000 members of the volunteer people's corps and many of them took part in the Battle of Moscow in winter 1941-1942. This battle was the first serious defeat of the Nazi troops in the Second World War.

Among the capitals of the modern world there are only a few that managed to preserve their old urban structure. Namely, they are Rome, Paris and Moscow. Throughout the centuries, Moscow has been evolving in a classical radial circular pattern, meaning that the new and developing regions are built around its historical centre. As a result, Moscow is essentially the same now, as it always was, with its extraordinary mix of old and modern, with its undefeated magnificence, beauty and hospitality.



Task 1. Look through the text once again and answer the following questions:

1. Who was the first Russian tsar born to the Romanov dynasty?
2. When was the chain of the ruling dynasty broken? What name has the seven-year period connected with this event in the history of Russia got?
3. Who managed to unite the separate feudal groups into one army and win a decisive victory over the foreign invaders?
4. What reforms of the 17th century helped Moscow to develop into the economic centre of the Russian state?
5. When was the capital first moved to St Petersburg? Did Moscow retain its status as a religious, economic and trade centre of Russia? Prove it.
6. What happened to Moscow in 1812? Why did it have a great impact on the history of the city?

7. How long did the French occupation of Moscow last? Was Moscow fast to revive after Napoleon's expulsion?
8. What changes happened to Moscow in 1840-1890?
9. How many reconstructions did the Soviet government order? How did they influence the general structure of the city?
10. What sights appeared in the early 20th century in Moscow?
11. How did Moscow contribute to the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945?
12. What capitals in the world preserved their old urban structure?

Task 2. Look through the text and find English equivalents for:

Был выбран, одержать решительную победу, церемония коронации, междоусобица, наука, убийство, князь, земский староста, Покровский монастырь, газовое освещение, великолепие, мелкотоварное производство, войска, поле битвы, подъем, бунт, отречение от престола, несмотря на это, объединять, Верховный суд, вторжение, городская инфраструктура, главная роль, мужской монастырь, конечности, захватить, взрывать, искусство, претерпевать большую реконструкцию, многочисленный, инициатива, нанести поражение, суровое испытание, оживать, стать свидетелем, преемник, кровопролитные сражения, две трети, интервенты, военные припасы, женский монастырь, духовное возрождение России, царская династия, добровольческий корпус, радиально-кольцевая система.

Task 3. Find synonyms to the following words:

To move, to include, quick, major, building, terrible, outstanding, means of transport.

Task 4. Pick out all cases of the Passive Voice and translate them into Russian.

Task 5. Put the sentences in the correct order. Name the landmarks in the history of Moscow they are related to.

1. These were the years of civil uprisings and numerous murders, combined with a dangerous threat of foreign aggression.
2. This battle was the first serious defeat of the Nazi troops in the Second World War.
3. However, many historic buildings, churches, monasteries, and convents were destroyed.
4. By the end of the 16th century, the chain of the Tsar dynasty was broken.
5. He reportedly said: “If I take Kiev, I will paralyze the limbs of the Russian state. If I capture St. Petersburg, I will take it by the head, but if I capture Moscow, I will seize its heart”.
6. Coronation ceremonies were still held in the Moscow Kremlin Cathedral of the Assumption.
7. Moscow developed into the economic centre of Russia.
8. Namely, they are Rome, Paris and Moscow.

Task 6. Pick out all cases of causative-consecutive formulae in the discourse.

Task 7. Split the text into smaller parts and make up a plan. Retell the text using your plan and key words.

****Task 8. Turn to Unit 2 in Reader.***

Unit III. MOSCOW KREMLIN

Carefully read and translate the information on the HISTORY of the KREMLIN. Write out unknown words and word combinations.

The History of the Kremlin

As a Russian saying goes “Moscow is not a city but a whole world”. From a small town-fortress lost amidst thick woods of the Middle Russian Plain it developed into the capital of a large and powerful state stretching from the Baltic coast in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east and from Arctic snowfields in the north to the deserts of Central Asia in the south.

The first reference to Moscow is found in the chronicles of 1147. The Suzdal Prince Yuri Dolgoruky invited the Novgorod-Seversky Prince Svyatoslav Olgovich to come to Moscow on 4 April 1147; the princes and their armies met there, held a council, and Yuri, according to the chronicles, treated his guest to a “hearty meal”. That means that Moscow must have been a well-known settlement by that time which received princes and their warriors for important negotiations.



In 1156, Yuri Dolgoruky built a fortress on the Moskva river. It was not built by Yuri himself who by that time had ascended the Great Prince throne in Kiev, but by his son, Andrei Bogolyubsky. However, the 12th-century fortress on the Kremlin Hill was not built on an empty spot: archaeologists found remains of another ancient defence moat in the oldest part of the Kremlin, on the Borovitsky Hill; the moat was at least half a century older than Bogolyubsky's fortress of 1156. The moat protected a fortified settlement of Boyar Stepan Kuchka, whose villages, according to an old legend, were scattered along the Moskva river, near the mouth of the Neglinnaya River in the beginning of the 12th century.

The fortified town was neighbouring on settlements stretching along the Yauza river (later they were called Zaryadye). Different workshops and trading stalls appeared there very early. The location of the fortress at the confluence of the Yauza and the Neglinnaya rivers with the Moskva was very advantageous as the trade route from Galich, Chernigov and Kiev to Rostov, Suzdal and Vladimir ran through it. Merchants passed Moscow on their way from Novgorod to Ryazan, and the road from Smolensk to the East lay through Moscow. It was quite natural that a medieval town protected by fortification walls grew up at a busy crossroads.

Moscow fortifications of 1156, like elsewhere in the Suzdal Principality, consisted of a deep moat and a rampart with a log wall on its top. The rampart was fairly high – almost like a modern five-storey house. The logs were cut of huge fir or pine trees and hollows were filled in with earth and gravel. Shields made of thick logs with embrasures were put on top. Later, with the appearance of stone building the shields were turned into merlons, their shape became more complicated and reminiscent of a swallow tail.

In 1238, having burnt down to ashes the cities of Ryazan and Kolomna the troops of Khan Batyy approached Moscow. Muscovites fought fiercely, but Batyy set on fire the fortified walls, although they had been covered with a thick layer of clay and then whitewashed to make them fireproof.

The Tatars seized the city and set every house on fire, as well as churches, monasteries and villages around Moscow. After the invasion, Muscovites built their city anew, and refugees from southern principalities found shelter there in the thick woods on the edge of Vladimir-Suzdal Principality.

The first prince of the independent Moscow Principality was Daniil, son of the legendary Prince Alexander Nevskiy (1261). He and his sons

largely expanded the Moscow domain by adding to it the towns of Pereslavl-Zalesskiy, Kolomna and Mozhaysk and even began competing with the rich Tver Principality.

The competition was won by Prince Ivan Danilovich nicknamed Kalita (Moneybag) for his thrift, efficient economic management and important achievements in the unification of Russian lands around Moscow. Ivan Kalita was the first to call himself “the Great Prince of Moscow and all Russia”; he succeeded in persuading the Vladimir Metropolitan to transfer the seat of the head of the church to Moscow. This was of tremendous significance for raising the prestige of Moscow.

Pine-trees had been also used to fortify the Kremlin fortress. Ivan Kalita had them replaced with stronger, oak logs. During the reign of Ivan Kalita the Moscow fortress got a name which we know so well – the Kremlin (from the Russian *Kremnik*, citadel). The word ‘kremlin’ itself, or the form ‘kremnik’, which is used by the early chroniclers, first appeared between 1339 and 1340. At that time, new walls were built out of sturdy oak beams. It may be that the word ‘kremlin’ came from the Ancient Greek word ‘kremnos’, meaning ‘hard’, but it is more likely that the root is the Slavonic word ‘krem’, or ‘kremnik’, meaning ‘forest’ or ‘citadel’.



When the second defence belt of Moscow fortifications, Kitai-Gorod, appeared in the 16th century, the Kremlin was called the Old City and Kitai-Gorod, the New City.

In 1365, under Kalita's grandson, Prince Dmitry Donskoi, a terrible fire burnt down the settlement, the Kremlin and the area beyond the Moskva river. Two years later Muscovites began to erect the first stone wall around the Kremlin. White stone was brought from Moscow suburbs. Since that time, Moscow has been called a "white-stone city". This name was preserved even after the building of a new Kremlin out of red bricks in the 15th century. It was the residence of the Russian Tsars, and the Russian emperors were crowned here.

After the revolution, the Bolshevik government moved into the Kremlin, and it became impossible to visit its territory without a special pass. Only in 1955, shortly after Stalin's death, the Kremlin was opened as a state museum.

Task 1. Look through the text and translate the following word-expressions:

Town-fortress, a modern five-storey house, a well-known settlement, to transfer, for important negotiations, built on an empty spot, remains, were scattered along, at the confluence, the trade route, a medieval town, grow up at a busy crossroads, a thick layer of clay, powerful state, to make fireproof, oak log, according to the chronicles, a "white-stone city", ancient defence moat, found shelter, the Great Prince, reminiscent of a swallow tail, burnt down to ashes, defence belt, were turned into merlons, fortified walls.

Task 2. Read the text again and say whether the following statements are true or false. Comment on the true statements and correct the false ones.

1. Moscow developed into the capital of a large and powerful state stretching from the Barents coast in the west to the Indian Ocean.
2. In 1565, under Kalita's grandson, Prince Dmitry Donskoi, a terrible fire burnt down the settlement, the Kremlin and the area beyond the Moskva river.

3. The Bolshevik government did not move into the Kremlin after the revolution. One could visit its territory without a special pass.
4. Oak-trees had been also used to fortify the Kremlin fortress.
5. The Tatars seized the city and set every house on fire, as well as churches, monasteries and villages around Moscow.
6. Prince Ivan Danilovich nicknamed Kalita lost the competition.
7. The first reference to Moscow is found in the chronicles of 948.
8. Moscow must have been a well-known settlement by that time which received princes and their warriors for important negotiations.
9. In 1156, Prince Ivan Kalita built a fortress on the Klyazma river.
10. However, the 12th-century fortress on the Kremlin Hill was built on an empty spot.
11. The fortified town was neighbouring on settlements stretching along the Moskva river (later they were called Zamoskvorechye).
12. Traders passed Moscow on their way from Vladimir to Ryazan, and the road from Smolensk to the East also lay through Moscow.
13. The first prince of the independent Moscow Principality was Daniil, son of the legendary Prince Alexander Nevskiy (1261).
14. During the reign of Ivan Kalita the Moscow fortress got a name which we know so well – the Kremlin (from the Russian *kremnik*, citadel).
15. In 1238, having burnt down to ashes the cities of Ryazan, Smolensk and Kolomna the troops of Genghis Khan approached Vladimir.

Task 3. Note down 8 questions on the text. Ask them, taking turns, in your group.

Task 4. How are these chronotopes reflected in the history of Moscow?

1. 4 April 1147,
2. 1238,
3. 1156,
4. 1238,

5. 1339-1340,
6. 1365,
7. the 15th century.

Task 5. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. Первые упоминания о Москве в летописях восходят к 1147 году.
2. Крепость, построенная в 12 веке Андреем Боголюбским, сыном Юрия Долгорукого, не была заложена на пустом месте.
3. Укрепления состояли из глубокого рва и вала с крепостной бревенчатой стеной.
4. Второй оборонительный пояс Москвы, названный Китай-городом, появился в 16 веке.
5. Белый камень привозили в Москву из пригородов.
6. Новые стены Кремля строили из прочного дубового бруса, вместо соснового.
7. В 1365 страшный пожар сжег поселение дотла, Кремль и территории за Москвой-рекой.
8. Князь Даниил и его сыновья расширили свои владенья, присоединив земли Переславль-Залесского, Коломны и Можайска.
9. Москвичи отстроили город заново, и беженцы из южных княжеств искали убежища в нем.
10. Иван Калита убедил митрополита Владимирского перенести резиденцию главы церкви в Москву.
11. Кремль из красного кирпича был отстроен в 15 веке.
12. Ров 12-го века защищал поселения боярина Степана Кучки, расположенные вдоль Москвы-реки рядом с устьем Неглинки.

Task 6. Prove Moscow's vitality as a fortified town in the early 12th – late 16th century. Make up a dialogue.

Task 7. Find evaluation formulae in the discourse.

***Task 8. Turn to Unit 3 in Reader.**

Read about the KREMLIN TOWERS. Before reading the text try to recall how many towers the Moscow Kremlin has.

The Kremlin Towers

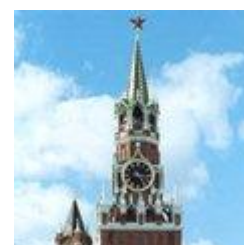
The walls of the Kremlin and their 20 towers used to serve as a strong defense line. The walls are 5 to 19 meters high and 3.5 to 6.5 meters thick and are surrounded with 1045 V-shaped merlons varying in height between 2 and 2.5 meters.

One can enter the Kremlin via the Trinity or the Borovitskiye (Pinewood) Gates, but first we should admire its ancient walls and towers. They were built by the Italian craftsmen Antonio Fryazin and Pietro Antonio Solari between 1485 and 1495. The Kremlin battlements, resembling a swallow's tail, the marksmen who would defend the Kremlin from attacks by its enemies. The pointed roofs on the towers were erected in the 17th century by Russian craftsmen, giving due regard to the national architectural style.



The oldest Kremlin tower, *the Secret tower*, facing the bank of the Moscow river, was built in 1485 by Antonio Fryazin. Its romantic name is connected with a secret well and an underground passage to the Moscow river, which were dug against the possibility of siege.

In 1491, Pietro Antonio Solari built the famous *Saviour Tower* with its chimes, and since then it has become a symbol of the Kremlin. Up to the mid – 17th century, the tower was known as the Frolovskaya Tower, but after the Icon of the Savior was placed above its gates, it the name ‘Savior’. It was the main gateway into the Kremlin, and the Tsars and Emperors used to walk through these gates. The Savior Gateway has been especially honoured by Muscovites. In 1625, the Savior Tower



was crowned with a stone spire for the main clock in Russia – a chiming clock.

In 1624, the Englishman Christopher Galloway and the Russian craftsmen Zhdan and Shumilo installed a new clock in the Savior Tower. It had a massive pale blue face, symbolizing the sky where silver stars, the full moon and a crescent moon were depicted. Round the edge there were 17 Arabic numerals in gold, and the same number of Old Church Slavonic letters, which designated numbers.



The clock face rotated beneath the stationary image of the sun and its rays, one of which took the place of the hour hand. Foreign visitors to Moscow called this clock ‘a wonder of the world’. At the end of the 17th century the clock broke down, and in accordance with a decree of Peter I it was replaced by a new clock from Holland with music – chimes. In the mid – 19th century the watchmakers, brothers Butenop set up 24 bells for the chimes, having taken them from the Trinity and Borovitskaya Towers. From that time up to the revolution the Saviour Tower rang out every three hours with the sound of “How great is our Lord in Zion”, and the march of the Preobrazhenskiy regiment. During the storming of the Kremlin in 1917, the clock was damaged. On Lenin’s personal instruction, the Kremlin locksmith Berens was deputed to repair the old mechanism. For the capital of the new state, the chimes played the anthem of the new Russia – “The Internationale” and the march “You Are Fallen for the Motherland”. Since the summer of 1996, the chimes have played the new Russian national anthem.

In the 1650s, a double-headed eagle – the Russian coat of arms – was erected on the top of the Saviour Tower’s spire. The image of the Byzantine double-headed eagle first appeared as the symbol of Rus on the seal of Ivan III in 1497. The two heads symbolize the unity of the spiritual and temporal powers, and one head faces the West, while the other faces the East. The eagle’s breast is protected by the Moscow emblem with the image of St George.





Later, the Russian coat of arms was set up on the tallest of the Kremlin's towers – *the Nikolskaya, the Trinity and the Borovitskaya*. In November 1934, they were replaced by red five-pointed stars made from semi-precious stones from the Urals, but they quickly became tarnished. In 1937, new ruby stars were fixed, but this time there were five, the additional one being for the Corner Water Supplying Tower. So now, the five crowning stars on the Kremlin's towers themselves form in plan a five-pointed star.



To the left of the Savior Tower, right on the Kremlin wall, is the small *Tsar's Tower*. According to legend, it was from this vantage point that Ivan the Terrible used to watch executions being carried out on St Basil's Slope. Next to it rises *the Alarm Bell Tower*, where in old times the Alarm Bell used to hang, which was used to sound the alarm for the whole of Moscow.



Near the entrance to Alexander Garden is *the Corner Arsenal Tower* built in 1492 by Pietro Antonio Solari. We enter the Kremlin through the gates of *the Trinity Tower*. It was built in 1495, and at the end of the 17th century, it was crowned with a spire, reminiscent of the top of the Savior Tower. The similarity was not confined to the exterior, for in 1686 chimes were added to the tower. Unfortunately, they were destined to collapse in the blaze of 1812 during the French occupation of Moscow.

To the left of the Trinity Tower is the Arsenal.

Task 1. Answer the following comprehension questions:

1. How many towers does the Kremlin include?
2. How can one enter the Kremlin?
3. What do the Kremlin merlons resemble? What did they serve for?
4. What is the oldest Kremlin tower? When was it built?
5. What does the name of the Secret Tower relate to?
6. What is the name of the most famous tower in the Moscow Kremlin?
When was it built? How did it become its present name?
7. How did the Saviour Tower change in 1625?
8. Who installed a new clock in the Saviour Tower? How did it look like? What name did it get?
9. Who ordered to install new chimes in the Saviour Tower? How many bells did they include?
10. What music did the chimes play before the revolution and after it?
11. When was the Russian coat of arms erected on the top of the Saviour Tower's spire? When did this coat of arms first appear? What does it symbolize?
12. When were the emblems replaced? What appeared on the spires of the Kremlin Towers?
13. What legend is connected with the Tsar Tower?
14. What other tower of the Kremlin used to have the chimes? What happened to them?
15. What is to the left of the Trinity Tower?

Task 2. Match the following words and word-combinations with their definitions:

defense	to look at with the feeling of pleasure
to admire	mechanic, metalworker
a battlement	resistance against attack
a marksman	a military blockade of a fortified place
a craftsman	to establish
to protect	to come into possession of smth by one's own efforts
to face	tending to remind one
siege	a musically tuned set of bells

chimes	to restore by replacing a part or putting together what is damaged
to acquire	to cover or shield from injury or destruction
to replace	a parapet placed at the top of a wall for ornament or defense
a locksmith	to fill the place of, to supply an equivalent for
to repair	to put into execution
to set up	a highly skilled worker at any field
to tarnish	a person skilled at target shooting
to carry out	to make or become dull, dim, or discoloured
reminiscent	to front on

Task 3. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word or word-combination:

Enter, the Trinity, 1934, 20 towers, defense line, marksmen, admire, siege, Savior Gateway, well, the Corner Water Supplying Tower, the Trinity Tower, ruby, the Savior Tower, five-pointed, tarnished, Tsar's Tower, semi-precious, the Alarm Bell Tower, a swallow's tail, the Arsenal.

1. One can _____ the Kremlin via _____ or the Borovitskiye (Pinewood) Gates, but first we should _____ its ancient walls and towers.
2. To the left of the Trinity Tower is _____.
3. We enter the Kremlin through the gates of _____.
4. The walls of the Kremlin and their _____ used to serve as a strong _____.
5. The _____ Kremlin battlements, _____ resembling _____, the _____ who would defend the Kremlin from attacks by its enemies.
6. In 1624, the Englishman Christopher Galloway and the Russian craftsmen Zhdan and Shumilo installed a new clock in _____.

7. In 1937, new _____ stars were fixed, but this time there were five, the additional one being for _____.
8. Its romantic name is connected with a secret _____ and an underground passage to the Moscow river, which were dug against the possibility of _____.
9. The _____ has been especially honoured by Muscovites.
10. To the left of the Savior Tower, right on the Kremlin wall, is the small _____.
11. In November _____, they were replaced by red _____ stars made from _____ stones from the Urals, but they quickly became _____.
12. Next to it rises _____, where in olden times the Alarm Bell used to hang, which was used to sound the alarm for the whole of Moscow.

Task 4. Match the English equivalents of the names of the Moscow Kremlin Towers with the Russian ones:

The Secret Tower	Царская башня
The Beklemishev Tower	Троицкая башня
The Water Supplying Tower	Оружейная башня
The Annunciation Tower	Вторая Безымянная башня
The Peter Tower	Константино-Еленинская башня
The 1st Nameless Tower	Боровицкая башня
The 2nd Nameless Tower	Комендантская башня
The Borovitskaya Tower	Благовещенская башня
The Sts. Constantine and Helen Tower	Сенатская башня
The Saviour Tower	Петровская башня
The St. Nicholas Tower	Первая Безымянная башня
The Corner Arsenal Tower	Тайницкая башня
The Senate Tower	Водовзводная башня
The Alarm Bell Tower	Средняя Арсенальная башня

The Middle Arsenal Tower	Набатная башня
The Commandant Tower	Угловая Арсенальная башня
The Armoury Tower	Кутафья башня
The Trinity Tower	Никольская башня
The Kutafiya Tower	Беклемишевская башня
The Tsar's Tower	Спасская башня

Task 5. Put these historical landmarks in order according to the text.

1. In 1491, Pietro Antonio Solari built the famous *Saviour Tower* with its chimes, and since then it has become a symbol of the Kremlin.
2. To the left of the Savior Tower, right on the Kremlin wall, is the small *Tsar's Tower*.
3. The oldest Kremlin tower, *the Secret tower*, facing the bank of the Moscow river, was built in 1485 by Antonio Fryazin.
4. In 1625, the Savior Tower was crowned with a stone spire for the main clock in Russia – a chiming clock.
5. One can enter the Kremlin via the Trinity or the Borovitskiye (Pinewood) Gates, but first we should admire its ancient walls and towers.
6. Later, the Russian coat of arms was set up on the tallest of the Kremlin's towers – *the Nikolskaya, the Trinity and the Borovitskaya*.
7. On Lenin's personal instruction, the Kremlin locksmith Berens was deputed to repair the old mechanism.
8. The pointed roofs on the towers were erected in the 17th century by Russian craftsmen, giving due regard to the national architectural style.
9. According to legend, it was from this vantage point that Ivan the Terrible used to watch executions being carried out on St Basil's Slope.
10. The image of the Byzantine double-headed eagle first appeared as the symbol of Rus on the seal of Ivan III in 1497.

11. Near the entrance to Alexander Garden is *the Corner Arsenal Tower* built in 1492 by Pietro Antonio Solari.
12. The walls are 5 to 19 meters high and 3.5 to 6.5 meters thick and are surrounded with 1045 V-shaped merlons varying in height between 2 and 2.5 meters.
13. At the end of the 17th century the clock broke down, and in accordance with a decree of Peter I it was replaced by a new clock from Holland with music – chimes.
14. The similarity was not confined to the exterior, for in 1686 chimes were added to the tower.

Task 6. Make up a dialogue based on the information about the Kremlin Towers.

Task 7. Check out for possible chronotopes in the discourse.

****Task 8. Turn to Unit 4 in Reader.***

Carefully read and translate the following texts. Write out unknown words and expressions. Translate them with the help of the dictionary.

The Arsenal



The Arsenal is a storing place for the arms, accoutrement and trophies of the Russian army. Architects M.Choglokov, I.Saltanov, M.Remezov, D.Ivanov, H.Conrad and Y.Schumacher by the order of Peter the Great constructed it in 1701 – 1736. At the time of the Northern War the work was stopped. The Arsenal was only completed in 1830s by the engineer Gerard.

It's a splendid example of early 18th century architecture. It was used to store weapons and military equipment. As well as that, it became a museum of military glory: the Tsar issued an edict for the collection of

copper and iron cannon, and all kinds of military symbols taken in battles against foreign aggressors.



Along the Arsenal walls are Russian cannons of the 16th – 17th centuries, mounted on 19th century gun carriages, which were taken there from the Armoury in 1960. Their cast iron decorative gun carriages adorned with ornaments and heraldic designs were cast in the 19th century. The majority of the collection consists of more than 700 cannons made in France and several other European countries in the late 17th century to the early 19th century. Many of them were captured by the Russian army during the Patriotic War of 1812, including the historic Battle of Borodino.

On the right of the Arsenal, we find the Senate, which was constructed between 1776 and 1788 by the renowned Moscow architect Matvey Kazakov.

The Senate



It was erected in 1776 – 1786 according to the design of the architect Matvey Kazakov. The Russian Classical style. The cupola of this majestic building is decorated with the gilded statue of St. George Triumphant, which was also lost in the fire of 1812, and has only recently been restored.

After the revolution the building of Senate was used by the Soviet Government, and from March 1918 the office and apartment of Lenin were to be found there. The windows of Lenin's former office looked out onto Senate Square, and are on the second floor (the second and third windows from the right). The exhibits from the museum 'The Kremlin Office and Apartment of V. I. Lenin' have recently been transferred to the village of Gorki, just outside Moscow. Now offices of President of Russia are here.

Between the Senate and the Arsenal there is Senate Square. Here on the site of a small garden in February 1905 the terrorist Ivan Kalyaev, a

member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, threw a bomb at the carriage in which the uncle of Tsar Nicholas II, Grand Duke Sergei Aleksandrovich, was riding. After the assassination, his widow, Yelizaveta Fyodorovna, founded a convent called Marfo-Mariinskaya Cloisters on Bolshaya Ordynka, one of Moscow's well-known streets.



Opposite Senate Square, there is a grey building – the Palace of Congresses, which was built in 1961.

Task 1. Open the brackets and put the verb in the correct tense form.

1. Here on the site of a small garden in February 1905 the terrorist Ivan Kalyaev, a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, (to throw) a bomb at the carriage in which the uncle of Tsar Nicholas II, Grand Duke Sergei Aleksandrovich, (to ride).
2. At the time of the Northern War the work (to stop).
3. Many of them (to capture) by the Russian army during the Patriotic War of 1812, including the historic Battle of Borodino.
4. After the assassination, his widow, Elizaveta Fyodorovna, (to found) a convent called Marfo-Mariinskaya Cloisters on Bolshaya Ordynka, one of Moscow's well-known streets.
5. The dome of this majestic building (to be) decorated with the gilded statue of St. George Triumphant.
6. Along the Arsenal walls (to be) Russian cannons of the 16th – 17th centuries, mounted on 19th century gun carriages, which (to take) there from the Armoury in 1960.
7. The exhibits from the museum “The Kremlin Office and Apartment of V.I. Lenin” (to transfer) recently to the village of Gorki.
8. It (to use) to store weapons and military equipment.
9. The windows of Lenin's former office (to look) out onto Senate Square, and (to be) on the second floor (the second and third windows from the right).

10. The majority of the collection (to consist) of more than 700 cannons (to make) in France and several other European countries in the late 17th century to the early 19th century.

Task 2. Look through the text once again and match the words:

Russian	an edict
Northern	architect
military	aggressors
George	a bomb
majestic	building
throw	War
found	a convent
looked	out
Senate	Square
issued	Triumphant
iron	War
gun	carriages
foreign	classical style
Patriotic	cannon
renowned	glory

Task 3. Look through the text and find English equivalents for:

Место хранения, заканчивать, медная (чугунная) пушка, Петр Первый, геральдический дизайн, отливать чугун, трофей, издавать указ, террористический акт, князь, великолепный пример, грандиозное здание, Николай Второй, знаменитый архитектор, воздвигать, позолоченная статуя, личное снаряжение, выходить на, реставрировать, основать монастырь.

Task 4. Ask 5 questions on the text to your partner.

Task 5. Speak on the following points:

1. The Arsenal's exhibits and their history.

2. The historical destination and role of the Senate and the Senate Square.

Task 6. Check out for evaluation formulae in the discourse.

Task 7. Pair work. Do Quizzes A, B and perform a cross check upon completion.

Quiz A

1. Moscow is a port of ... seas.
a) two; c) four;
b) three; d) five.

2. The second ring of Moscow is
a) the Garden Ring; c) the Boulevard Ring;
b) MKAD; d) the Kremlin Ring.

3. Moscow climate is
a) continental; c) moderate;
b) subtropical; d) moderate-continental.

4. According to a legend Moscow lies on ... hills.
a) four; c) six;
b) five; d) seven.

5. Moscow is an enormous and unique centre of international
a) tourism; c) culture;
b) study; d) art.

6. Moscow Underground has got ... stations.
a) 135; c) 170;
b) 146; d) 185.

7. The formation of the Old Russian State dates back to
a) the end of the 9th century; b) the mid of the 12th century;
c) early 8th century; d) the end of 11th century.
8. Kievan Rus successfully developed and strengthened up until the late 12th century when... .
a) Yuri Dolgorukiy was unthroned;
b) Mongol-Tatar hordes invaded the Russian land;
c) Moscow became the capital of Rus;
d) it was split up into segments.
9. ... Moscow Princes contributed to the victory over the Tatar-Mongol oppression.
a) Three; c) Two;
b) Four; d) Five.
10. The Russian Orthodox Church residence was moved from Vladimir to Moscow during the reign of
a) Peter I; c) Ivan Kalita;
b) Catherine II; d) Ivan IV.
11. The Russian troops defeated the Tatar army of Mamai on Kulikovo Field in
a) 1381; c) 1380;
b) 1370; d) 1480.
12. Moscow was named as "...".
a) the second Paris; c) the first London;
b) the third Rome; d) the forth Barcelona.
13. The first Russian tsar who was elected through all the nation's representatives' voting was
a) Ivan Danilovich; c) Mikhail Fyodorovich;
b) Peter I; d) Fyodor Ioannovich.

14. Kuzma Minin was
 a) a rural council elder; c) a worker;
 b) a metropolitan; d) a peasant.
15. Electricity illumination of streets in Moscow was introduced in
 a) 1812; c) 1846;
 b) 1893; d) 1869.
16. Moscow became the capital city again in
 a) 1917; c) 1918;
 b) 1919; d) 1920.

Quiz B

1. In the 12th century Moscow was a very important ... centre.
 a) cultural; c) military;
 b) strategic; d) trading.
2. ... approached Moscow having burnt down Ryazan and Kolomna.
 a) Khan Batiy; c) Napoleon;
 b) Tamerlane; d) Hitler.
3. The first prince of the independent Moscow Principality was
 a) Ivan Kalita; c) Yuri Dolgorukiy;
 b) Daniil; d) Andrey Bogolubskiy.
4. 'Krem' or 'kremnik' means
 a) tree; c) star;
 b) merlon; d) citadel.
5. The Kremlin was opened as a state museum in
 a) 1820; c) 1955;
 b) 1963; d) 1936.

6. The Kremlin towers were built by ... craftsmen.
- a) British; c) German;
 - b) Italian; d) Russian.
7. The oldest Kremlin tower is
- a) the Secret Tower; c) the Trinity Tower;
 - b) the Saviour Tower; d) the Tsar's Tower.
8. The Russian coat of arms was set on the tallest of the Kremlin towers:
- a) the Saviour and the Nikolskaya;
 - b) the Nikolskaya and Borovitskaya;
 - c) the corner Arsenal Tower and the Trinity Tower;
 - d) the Nikolskaya, the Trinity and the Borovitskaya.
9. A chiming clock was installed into the Saviour Tower in
- a) 1624; c) 1644;
 - b) 1634; d) 1654.
10. The Arsenal is a splendid example of the ... century architecture.
- a) 15th; c) 17th;
 - b) 16th; d) 18th.
11. The majority of the Arsenal collection consists of more than 700
- a) diamonds; c) cannons;
 - b) guns; d) bells.
12. The Senate was erected in 1776 – 1786 according to the design of the architect
- a) Matvey Kazakov; c) brothers Butenop;
 - b) Antonio Solari; d) locksmith Berens.

13. ... used the Senate for his apartment.
 a) Stalin; c) Lenin;
 b) Gorbachov; d) Putin.

14. Between the Senate and the Arsenal there is
 a) Senate Square; c) Manezhnaya Square;
 b) Red Square; d) Staraya Square.

15. The Palace of Congresses was built in
 a) 1943; c) 1896;
 b) 1961; d) 1850.

16. Nowadays the Senate is occupied by
 a) the president of Russia offices; c) the conference hall;
 b) the museum; d) the library.

****Task 8. Turn to Unit 5 in Reader.***

Carefully read the texts on the TSAR CANNON, TSAR BELL and the CATHEDRAL SQUARE. Write out unknown words and expressions. Translate them with the help of the dictionary.

The Tsar Cannon



Anyone who has been to the Moscow Kremlin has certainly seen the huge Tsar Cannon (Tsar Pushka). The cannon was called in accordance with the tradition after a picture on it. The gunsmith made a bas-relief on the cannon's muzzle depicting Tsar Fyodor Ioannovich (1584-1598) on horseback. The cannon was cast by Andrei Chokhov in the reign of Tsar Fyodor. Its calibre (inner diameter) is 89 cm. The length is about 5.5 m. The weight is 40 tons. It took about 2.5 thousand poods (1 pood is equal to 16 kg) of valuable non-ferrous metals to cast the cannon.

At present the cannon is mounted on a richly ornamented gun-carriage decorated with a lion head. There is a pyramid of huge cast-iron cannon-balls. The gun-carriage and the cannon-balls were manufactured in the 19th century.



Researchers believe the cannon was able to fire. It was a mortar, i.e. a cannon firing at a high angle. In old times such mortars were not mounted on gun-carriages, they were fired from a stationary platform or, sometimes, buried in the ground.

To destroy enemy's live force many small balls (case-shot) were used as a charge rather than cannon-balls.

Therefore, Andrei Chokhov cast the huge Tsar Cannon not for purely decorative purposes.

The Tsar Bell



The giant bell is 6.14 meters high, 6.6 meters across and weighs 200 tons. This is the biggest Russian bell, but Moscow has never heard its mighty voice. There was a tale in Moscow that this remarkable bell was broken by a heavy blow from Peter the Great's massive hand. In reality the Tsar Bell was cast by the Moscow foundry-men Ivan and Mikhail Motorin for the Assumption Belfry between 1734 and 1735, after Peter the Great's death. It was cast of brass together with 72 kilograms of gold and approximately 525 kilograms of silver – it is this combination of precious metals with the brass that imparts a special purity to its sound. The surface is decorated with a delicate ornamental design and depictions of Tsar Alexei and Tsarina Anna as well as five icons describing the history of its casting.



The history of the bell is very interesting. It was still cooling off in the casting pit when in May 1737 a great fire began. Some of the water

thrown on the flames fell into the pit, and later the bell cracked, and a piece weighing 12 tons broke off.

For many years, the cracked bell remained in the great pit on Ivanovskaya Square. When in 1836 the French architect Montferrand came to Moscow to raise the bell, Muscovites had little enthusiasm for the idea. Nevertheless, the Tsar Bell was raised and set up as a monument so that all could admire the inestimable creativity of Russian foundrymen.

The Cathedral Square

The Cathedral Square is the Kremlin's main square. From old times, Cathedral Square had been the center of Russia's political and social life. Public services were conducted here in the open air, religious processions with cross-carrying rituals occurred on major Church holidays and spectacular coronation ceremonies were held. In front of the Faceted Chamber's Red Porch foreign ambassadors were officially greeted. In the days of mourning burial processions crooked the Square towards the Archangel's Cathedral (the burial place of Moscow Great Princes and Russian Tsars) and towards the Assumption Cathedral (the necropolis of Moscow Metropolitans and Patriarchs).

Task 1. Scan the text and find Russian equivalents for the following words and word-combinations. Translate the sentences with them.

Valuable non-ferrous metal, cannon-balls, reign, gun carriage, case-shot, the giant bell, casting pit, mighty voice, at a high angle, the cannon's muzzle, the Moscow foundry-men, purity, gunsmith, flames, a mortar, in accordance with, inestimable creativity, brass, spectacular coronation ceremony, patriarch, a heavy blow, richly ornamented gun carriage, a stationary platform, great princes.

Task 2. Put in order and write the sentences.

1. a piece flames off some the thrown of water on fell the the and into later cracked the and broke bell weighing pit.

2. the main is Kremlin's Square the square Cathedral.
3. lion ornamented cannon with a is mounted head present a the richly gun on carriage decorated at.
4. Ivanovskaya many for the on Square in the cracked remained great pit years bell.
5. was cannon Fyodor reign by Chokhov Andrei in of the the Tsar cast.
6. they was believe fire to cannon able.
7. this heard mighty Russian Moscow never its biggest is the has but bell voice.
8. its very interesting is history.

Task 3. Are these statements true or false? Comment on the true statements and correct the false ones.

1. The gunsmith made a bas-relief on the cannon's wheels depicting Tsar Paul I (1684-1698) on horseback.
2. The length is about 10.5 m. The weight is 10 tons.
3. At present the cannon is mounted on a richly ornamented gun carriage decorated with a lion head.
4. Many years ago, such mortars were not mounted on gun carriages, they were fired from a moving platform or, sometimes, buried in the ground.
5. Andrei Chokhov cast the huge Tsar Cannon for purely decorative purposes.
6. There was a legend in Moscow that this remarkable bell was broken by a heavy blow from Peter the Great's massive hand.
7. In reality the Tsar Bell was cast by the Kievan foundry-men Ivan and Mikhail Motorin for the Assumption Belfry between 1734 and 1735, after Peter the Great's death.
8. It was still cooling off in the casting pit when in April 1737 a great flood began.
9. When in 1536 the English architect Montferrand came to Moscow to raise the bell, Muscovites enjoyed his idea.
10. From old times, Cathedral Square had been the center of Russia's political and social life.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks:

Calibre, diameter, a pyramid, cannon-balls, live force, charge, giant, high, across, weighs, cast, approximately, silver, precious metals, imparts, sound, cracked, pit, open air, processions, major, Church, coronation, spectacular, held.

1. The _____ bell is 6.14 meters _____, 6.6 meters _____ and _____ 200 tons.
2. To destroy enemy's _____ many small balls (case-shot) were used as a _____ rather than cannon-balls.
3. Its _____ (inner _____) is 89 cm.
4. For many years, the _____ bell remained in the great _____ on Ivanovskaya Square.
5. There is _____ of huge cast-iron _____.
6. It was _____ of brass together with 72 kilograms of gold and _____ 525 kilograms of _____ - it is this combination of _____ with the brass that _____ a special purity to its _____.
7. Public services were conducted here in the _____, religious _____ with cross-carrying rituals occurred on _____ holidays and _____ ceremonies were _____.

Task 5. Complete the sentences:

1. Anyone who has been to the Moscow Kremlin has certainly seen
2. It took about 2.5 thousand poods
3. At present the cannon is mounted
4. It was a mortar, i.e.
5. In reality the Tsar Bell was cast by
6. It was still cooling off in the casting pit when
7. Nevertheless, the Tsar Bell was raised and set up
8. Public services were conducted

Task 6. Choose any 5 sentences from the text and ask your partner to translate them into English.

Task 7. Make up a dialogue based on the information read.

Task 8. Find evaluation historemes in the discourse.

****Task 9. Turn to Unit 6 in Reader.***

Read the text on the CATHEDRAL of the ASSUMPTION. Write out unknown words and expressions. Translate them with the help of the dictionary.

The Cathedral of the Assumption

The Cathedral of the Assumption was built by Italian architect Aristotle Fioravanti between 1475 and 1479. Its construction initiated work on the architectural ensemble of Cathedral Square.

Ceremonies of national significance took place in the Cathedral of the Assumption: elections of grand dukes, coronations, and consecrations of heads of the Russian Orthodox Church. It was the burial place of the metropolitans and patriarchs. During the 18th and 19th centuries, the Cathedral of the Assumption retained its value as Russia's main cathedral where the emperors and empresses were crowned. The five-domed Assumption Cathedral, Moscow's main church, was the focal point of religious activity. This cathedral, with its five cupolas, was built as long ago as the reign of Ivan Kalita. Metropolitan Peter spent some time in persuading him that he should build a cathedral to the Holy Virgin in Moscow like the Assumption Cathedral in the capital city Vladimir. Construction of this cathedral began on 4th August 1326. In the following year, Moscow became the capital of the Vladimir-Suzdal principality, and later of all Rus.

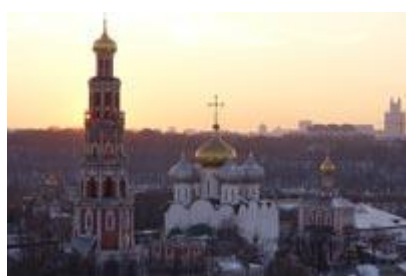


By the end of the 15th century, the church had become dilapidated, and in 1472, Pskov architects Kryvtsov and Myshkin began construction of a new cathedral. Two years later, the building was nearing completion when it suddenly collapsed because of an earthquake – an extremely rare event in Moscow. Aristotle Fioravanti, a celebrated Italian architect, was invited to Moscow and entrusted with the task of building the cathedral from scratch in the traditions of Russian architecture. The Assumption Cathedral in Vladimir was once again taken as a model for the building, and so Fioravanti travelled to Vladimir in order to study Russian methods of building. The foundation for the new cathedral was laid in 1475, and in 1479 the new Assumption Cathedral was consecrated by Metropolitan Geronty.



The most prominent craftsmen of the time decorated the interior of the cathedral, which played a tremendously important role in the life of the state. Fragments of frescoes which were painted at the watershed of the 15th and 16th centuries, most probably by painters in the milieu of the famous painter Dionysus, have been preserved intact on its altar screen. The main ensemble of the wall frescoes was created in 1642-1643 by Russian painters led by Ivan and Boris Paisein. The cathedral's iconostasis, which dates back to 1653, is of great artistic and historical value.

The Assumption Cathedral has a tall, five-tiered iconostasis, which is traditional for Russian churches. In Byzantium the iconostasis was a modest partition, separating the main area of the church from the sanctuary and the altar. Believers would place their icons upon it while praying before them. In Muscovite Rus very tall iconostases appeared, expressing a profound religious idea. The basic idea of the iconostasis was the unity of the Old Testament and New Testament churches in Christ.



For many centuries, icons were brought to the Cathedral of the Assumption or painted especially for it. Among the masterpieces of old Russian painting kept in the cathedral are the icons: «St. George», which is traced back

to the turn of the 12th century; «Our Savior of the Fiery Eye» produced in the 14th century; «Assumption of Our Lady», going back to the 15th century; and the hagiographic icon «Metropolitan Peter», created in the late 15th and early 16th centuries by Dionysius' milieu. The so-called Throne of Monomachus, the tsar's prayer place made for Tsar Ivan the Terrible in 1551, is a unique memorial of Russian history and artistic woodcarving.

In 1547 the coronation of the first Russian Tsar, Ivan the Terrible, took place in the Assumption Cathedral, while from 1721 it was the scene of the coronation of the Russian emperors. The ritual installation of metropolitans and patriarchs of the Orthodox Church also took place in this cathedral, and their tombs are also to be found here. The patriarchate was abolished by Peter the Great and only restored after the February revolution of 1917. On 21st November 1917 the cathedral was the setting for the installation of Tikhon (Belavin), the Moscow metropolitan, as patriarch. Subsequently he was canonized. After the transfer of the Bolshevik government to Moscow, services in the Kremlin cathedrals were prohibited.

Task 1. Scan the text for English equivalents for the following words and word-combinations.

Возведение в должность, патриархат, поручать задание, православная церковь, сохранять свое значение, посвящение в духовный сан, реставрировать, пятиглавый собор, знаменитый архитектор, архиепископ Петр, коронация, Владимиро-Суздальское княжество, редкий, Святая дева Мария, искусный ремесленник, землетрясение, выборы на рубеже 15-16 веков, датировать, заложить фундамент, уникальный мемориал, ансамбль, император, запрещать.

Task 2. Scan the text for Russian equivalents for the following words and word-combinations.

Architectural ensemble, to be abolished, artistic wood-carving, burial place, emperors and empresses, national significance, become dilapidated, tombs, collapsed, to be consecrated, tremendously important role, religious

activity, grand dukes, to be prohibited, methods of building, in the milieu, traced back to, entrusted with the task, the scene of the coronation, subsequently.

Task 3. Explain in English the meaning of the historemes below. Turn to the English-English dictionary, if needed.

a metropolitan, a cathedral, an architect, an emperor, a craftsman, a fresco, an iconostasis, carving, a revolution.

Task 4. Answer the following questions.

1. Who was the Assumption Cathedral built by? When was it built?
2. What did it serve for?
3. The Assumption Cathedral was the focal point of religious activity in the past, wasn't it?
4. What cathedral served as its prototype?
5. When did Moscow become the capital of the Vladimir-Suzdal principality?
6. Who created the main wall frescoes ensemble of the Assumption Cathedral?
7. What famous icons are kept in the Assumption Cathedral?
8. What is the name of the tsar's prayer place made for Tsar Ivan the Terrible?
9. When did the first coronation take place in the Assumption Cathedral?
10. When were the services in the Assumption Cathedral prohibited?

Task 5. Insert the corresponding English equivalents for the Russian words and word-combinations in brackets.

1. In 1475 (фундамент) for the new cathedral was laid, and in 1479 the new Assumption Cathedral was (освящен).
2. (Митрополит) Peter spent some time (убеждая) him that he should build a cathedral to (Святой Деве) in Moscow like the Assumption Cathedral in (столице) Vladimir.

3. The cathedral's iconostasis, which (датирован) to 1653 (имеет великое художественное и историческое значение).
4. Two years later, the building was (близиться к завершению) when it suddenly (рухнул) because of an earthquake – an (очень редкое событие) in Moscow.
5. During the 18th and 19th centuries, the Cathedral of the Assumption (сохранил свое значение) as Russia's main cathedral where the (короновались императоры и императрицы).
6. For many centuries, icons (привозили) to the Cathedral of the Assumption or (рисовали) especially for it.
7. The ritual installation of metropolitans and patriarchs of (православной церкви) also (проводились в соборе), and their tombs are also to be found here.
8. The construction of (Успенского собора) initiated work on the (архитектурный ансамбль) of Cathedral Square.
9. (Самые знаменитые) craftsmen of the time (украшали) the interior of the cathedral, which played (чрезвычайно важную роль) in the life of the state.
10. The tsar's prayer place, (так называемый) Throne of Monomachus, made for (Иван Грозный) in 1551, is a unique memorial of Russian history and artistic (резьбы по дереву).

Task 6. Arrange the sentences in the correct order.

1. The five-domed Assumption Cathedral, Moscow's main church, was the focal point of religious activity.
2. After the transfer of the Bolshevik government to Moscow, services in the Kremlin cathedrals were prohibited.
3. By the end of the 15th century, the church had become dilapidated, and in 1472, Pskov architects Kryvtsov and Myshkin began construction of a new cathedral.
4. The so-called Throne of Monomachus, the tsar's prayer place made for Tsar Ivan the Terrible in 1551, is a unique memorial of Russian history and artistic wood-carving.

5. Construction of this cathedral began on 4th August 1326. In the following year, Moscow became the capital of the Vladimir-Suzdal principality, and later of all Rus.
6. The cathedral's iconostasis, which dates back to 1653, is of great artistic and historical value.
7. Ceremonies of national significance took place in the Cathedral of the Assumption: elections of grand dukes, coronations, and consecrations of heads of the Russian Orthodox Church Aristotle Fioravanti, a celebrated Italian architect, was invited to Moscow and entrusted with the task of building the cathedral in the traditions of Russian architecture.
8. The Cathedral of the Assumption was built by Italian architect Aristotle Fioravanti between 1475 and 1479.
9. The foundation for the new cathedral was laid in 1475, and in 1479 the new Assumption Cathedral was consecrated.
10. The main ensemble of the wall frescoes was created in 1642 – 1643 by Russian painters led by Ivan and Boris Paisein.
11. The ritual installation of metropolitans and patriarchs of the Orthodox Church also took place in this cathedral, and their tombs are also to be found here.

Task 7. Find all cases of the Past Simple Passive in the text and translate them.

Task 8. Make up a plan and retell the text using key-words.

Carefully read the text on the CATHEDRAL of ANNUNCIATION. Write out unknown words and expressions. Translate them with the help of the dictionary.

The Cathedral of the Annunciation

The Cathedral of the Annunciation, built by Pskov craftsmen in 1484 to 1489, was the private home church of the Moscow grand dukes, and later

of the Russian tsars. The northern and western galleries of the Cathedral served as the main entrance to the royal palace.



The Annunciation Cathedral was the family church of the Tsars. It was here that they married and had their new-born heirs to the throne baptized, and the Cathedral's senior presbyter was the Tsar's family confessor. The church was built between 1484 and 1489 by the architects Kryvtsov and Myshkin, while during the reign of Ivan the Terrible a covered gallery was added on the left side, so that the Tsar could stand there during services. In the south side-chapel was to be found his prayer room.

The gallery's arches display the composition of "The Jesus Tree", the biblical descendants of Christ, which includes figures of the prophets and ancient philosophers. In the central part of the cathedral are scenes from the Apocalypse, the prophesy of the end of the world and the Last Judgment. Russian princes are also shown here, as well as the Byzantine Emperor Constantine and his mother Helen.

The cathedral's iconostasis is of great value; it combines the icons of various periods from the 14th to 18th centuries. Some researchers believe that the icons were painted at the turn of the 15th century by Theophanes the Greek, and some of the icons of the festal tier by the greatest Russian artist of the Middle Ages, Andrei Rublev. The silver Royal Doors were introduced in 1818 to replace those pillaged during the war with France. Towards the close of the 19th century silversmiths of the well-known Russian firm of Ivan Khlebnikov embellished the iconostasis with gilt bronze designed by the architect Nicolay Sultanov.

The cathedral's southern gallery displays the works of the Moscow icon-painting school of the 14th to 16th centuries. These include the early 15th century icons "The Martyr George" and "The Martyr Dmitry". Finally, a number of 16th century sanctuary crosses are exhibited here as well. In the old basement of the Cathedral of the Annunciation there is an exhibition. The archeology of the Moscow Kremlin, which tells



of the early pages in the history of Moscow and the Kremlin, is shown there.

A special feature of the cathedral's murals is the pictures of wise men of antiquity – Aristotle, Thucydides, Plutarch, Plato and Socrates. They are all holding scrolls with philosophical sayings close to Christian teaching. Socrates' is: "No harm will come to a good man. Our soul is immortal. After death the good shall be rewarded, and the evil punished", while Plato has: "We must hope that God shall send us a heavenly Teacher and Guide".

Task 1. Match the words in two columns.

main	tsars
royal	basement
Russian	chapel
Family	tier
family	presbyter
new-born	bronze
senior	church
gilt	heirs
icon-painting	descendants
old	philosophers
special	sayings
philosophical	Ages
covered	gallery
prayer	palace
side	school
biblical	confessor
ancient	the Greek
Theophanes	room
festal	entrance
Middle	feature

Task 2. Read the text again and say whether these statements are true or false. Comment on the true statements and correct the false ones.

1. The Cathedral of the Assumption, built by Moscow craftsmen in 1384 to 1389, was the private home church of the Moscow grand dukes, and later of the Russian Tsars.
2. It was here that they married and had their new-born heirs to the throne baptized, and the Cathedral's senior presbyter was the Tsar's family confessor.
3. In the western part of the cathedral are scenes from the Apocalypse, the prophesy of the end of the world and the Last Judgment.
4. The cathedral's iconostasis is of great value; it combines the icons of various periods from the 12th to 18th centuries.
5. The golden Royal Doors were introduced in 1812 to replace the old ones.
6. The cathedral's eastern gallery displays the works of the Moscow icon-painting school of the 14th to 16th centuries.
7. The craftsmen of the antiquity are all holding scrolls with philosophical sayings close to Christian teaching.

Task 3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Благовещенский собор был семейной церковью русских царей.
2. Северные и западные галереи собора служили главным входом в царские палаты.
3. В южной галерее Благовещенского собора находятся работы московской школы иконописи 14-16 века.
4. Собор был построен Кривцовым и Мышкиным в 1484-1489 годах.
5. Серебряные царские врата появились в 1818 году в качестве замены пропавшим во время войны с Францией.
6. Здесь также показаны русские князья – византийский император Константин и его мать Елена.
7. Некоторые исследователи полагают, что эти иконы были написаны на рубеже 15 века Феофаном Греком.
8. Иконостас был украшен позолотой.

9. Во времена правления Ивана Грозного к левой стороне собора была добавлена крытая галерея, для того чтобы царь мог присутствовать там на службах.
10. В старом цокольном этаже собора есть выставка. Она рассказывает о страницах истории Московского Кремля.

Task 4. Make up 6 questions on the text. Ask them to your partner.

Task 5. Look up the event linguistic historemes in the aforementioned discourse.

Carefully read the texts on the FACETED CHAMBER, the TEREM PALACE and the CATHEDRAL of ST.MICHAEL the ARCHANGEL. Write out unknown words and expressions. Translate them with the help of the dictionary.

The Faceted Chamber



Next to the Annunciation Cathedral stands Faceted Chamber, the oldest secular building in Moscow, which has survived to the present day. It was built between 1473 and 1490 by the architects Mark and Pyotr Fryazin. The walls of the building are made out of faceted stone, which is what gives it its name. It was the tradition to hold coronation feasts here; Ivan the Terrible celebrated the subjugation of Kazan here, while it was also in this palace that Boris Godunov received the Danish Prince John, to whom he was trying to marry off his daughter. During the reign of Catherine the Great, the Lawmaking Commission worked in this palace on the compilation of a new code of state laws. The



interior consists of a single spacious chamber with vaults supported by a central pillar. The hall is 9 meters high and it has an area of 495 square meters. In the second half of the 16th century its walls and vaults had beautiful frescoes on ecclesiastical and biblical themes. The present painting

done in replica of the old compositions was executed in 1881 by icon painters from village of Palekh.



The splendid Red Porch, decorated with stone lions, leads into the Faceted Chamber. In the 1930s, the porch was destroyed, and its place was taken by the building of unimpressive Kremlin canteen. In 1994, the Red Porch was the first of Moscow's monuments to be restored.

The Terem Palace

It was built in 1635 – 36 by the design of architect Bazhen Ogurtsov. The rooms have low vaulted ceilings. Walls and ceilings are covered with colorful painting dating from 1837 and the windows are glazed with stained glass. These royal chambers evoke pictures of a fairy and past. The Throne room was the tsar's cabinet in the 17th century. The interior decorations in the style of the 17th century were done during the restoration of the Terem Palace in 1830 – 1840. The spacious hall of the Upper Teremok was designed chiefly for the games of the Tsar's children.



The Cathedral of St Michael the Archangel

The Cathedral of the Archangel was built in 1505 – 1508 by Italian architect Aleviz Novyy (Fryazin). The task facing the architect was to erect both a necropolis and monument to the rules of the newly united powerful state of Russia. This cathedral combines the early Russian architectural style with that of the Italian Renaissance. It has five domes – the central dome is gilded and the side ones covered with silvery. The cathedral is distinguished for its festive air and the wealth of decoration. The interior of the cathedral is simple, almost austere. The cathedral is lighted by narrow windows disposed in two tiers.

The Archangel Cathedral is the burial place of Russian Grand Princes and Tsars. There are 54 tombstones in the cathedral's unique dynastic necropolis. A visit to the Cathedral of the Archangel and worship of their ancestors was a mandatory part of all the solemn ceremonies held by the royalty in the Kremlin. The exterior of the south wall is supported by stone buttresses. The wall cracked in the late 18th century when deep foundation trenches were being dug for construction of the Grand Kremlin Palace to the design of Vasiliy Bazhenov.

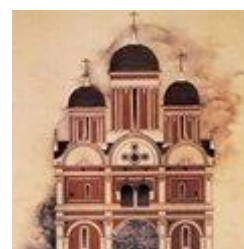
The first person to be buried on this place, but in the old church of Archangel Michael, was Moscow Prince Ivan the Moneybag. Here lie the remains of Moscow's grand duke Dmitry the Don, Tsar Ivan III, Tsar Ivan the Terrible, his son Prince Dmitry. Ivan the Terrible believed he should have a special resting place of his own. His sepulture is behind the iconostasis in front of the sanctuary on the southern side. His son Ivan whom he struck a mortal wound in a blind fit of rage was buried here, in 1598 – his other son Fyodor (the last of Rurik dynasty). From the time of



the transfer of the capital to St. Petersburg the emperors were buried in the vault of the cathedral in the St. Peter and Paul fortress. The only exception was Peter II, who died suddenly in Moscow on the eve of his wedding in 1730.

The remains of Ivan the Terrible's youngest son are in the shrine near the south-eastern column. After his father's death the boy was dispatched with his mother (Maria Nagaya) to Uglich, where in 1591 at the age of 9 he perished in circumstances that have not been cleared up to this day. (In the 17th century story: the boy had not been murdered as had been supposed.) In 1605 Polish force captured Moscow and placed the False Dmitri on the throne. Later the boyars preferred Vasiliy Shuyskiy – the burial place is fourth from the wall in the north-west corner.

The frescoes of its interior depict scenes associated with the cathedral's designation and were painted in 1652



to 1666 by Russian craftsmen. The compositions on the southern and northern walls of the cathedral tell of the deeds of the Archangel Michael and his angelic warriors. Interesting feature of the wall painting is the fact that it is not devoted entirely to biblical themes. It includes conventional representations of historical persons – there are 60 “portraits” of Russian princes. It is a kind of history of the Russian state. We can find here the portraits of the Moscow grand dukes and princes buried in the cathedral and the columns show their ancestors Kievan Prince Vladimir and Princess Olga, Andrey Bogolubskiy, Alexander Nevskiy and his son Daniil, the founder of the Moscow ruling dynasty. The cathedral’s Portrait Gallery which includes more than 60 historical figures is an interesting specific of its frescoes.

The 16th century iconostasis has not survived. A new one, four-tiered, carved and gilded, was made in 1680 – 1681. The icons of the three upper ranges were painted by Moscow artists under the highly favored icon painter Zubov (1681). The earliest and the most interesting specimen of painting in the cathedral is the icon “The Archangel Michael with Scenes from his Deeds”, painted by an unknown Russian artist late in the 14th early in the 15th century. It is a rare memorial of Old Russian art of the era of the Battle of Kulikovo against the Tatars in 1380.

The painting of Prince Vasiliy II in whose reign the new Archangel Cathedral was built, is given the most honoured place on a column opposite the cathedral’s main entrance. The other columns have pictures of the princes of Vladimir-Suzdal Rus – the forefathers of the Moscow Princes, who embody the early history of the Muscovian state.

Task 1. Look through the text and find Russian equivalents for:

Secular building, made out of faceted stone, the subjugation, to hold coronation feasts, spacious chamber, beautiful frescoes, ecclesiastical, unimpressive Kremlin canteen, low vaulted ceilings, stained glass, evoke pictures, chiefly, newly united powerful state, the Italian Renaissance, the wealth of decoration, burial place, worship, solemn ceremonies, the remains, resting place, perish, capture, cathedral’s designation, to depict,

conventional representations, grand dukes, ancestors, ruling dynasty, highly favored icon painter, a rare memorial.

Task 2. Explain the following words and expressions. Use them in the sentences of your own.

Next to, celebrate, consist of, canteen, combine, worship, painting.

Task 3. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words and word-combinations.

Faceted stone, in replica, coronation feasts, icon painters, colorful painting, Red Porch, craftsmen, the era, embody, a rare memorial, architectural style, Muscovian, distinguish, stone lions, the Faceted Chamber, stained glass, the reign, combines, a resting place, designation, the Italian Renaissance, the Tatars, the forefathers, the Lawmaking Commission, the burial place, believe, depict.

1. The frescoes of its interior _____ scenes associated with the cathedral's _____ and were painted in 1652 to 1666 by Russian _____.
2. The walls of the building are made out of _____, which is what gives it its name.
3. The present painting done _____ of the old compositions was executed in 1881 by _____ from village of Palekh.
4. The Archangel Cathedral is _____ of Russian Grand Princes and Tsars.
5. It was the tradition to hold _____ here.
6. This cathedral _____ the early Russian _____ with _____ that _____ of _____.
7. It is _____ of Old Russian art of _____ of the Battle of Kulikovo against _____ in 1380.

8. During _____ of Catherine the Great, _____ worked in this palace on the compilation of a new code of state laws.
9. Walls and ceilings are covered _____ with dating from 1837 and the windows are glazed with _____.
10. The other columns have pictures of the princes of Vladimir-Suzdal Rus – _____ of the Moscow Princes, who _____ the early history of the _____ state.
11. The splendid _____, decorated with _____, leads into _____.
12. The cathedral _____ for its festive air and the wealth of decoration.
13. Ivan the Terrible _____ he should have a special _____ of his own.

Task 4. Open the brackets and put the verb in the correct tense form.

1. Faceted Chamber (to be) the oldest secular building in Moscow which (to survive) to the present day.
2. Ivan the Terrible (to celebrate) the subjugation of Kazan here, while it (to be) also in this palace that Boris Godunov (to receive) the Danish Prince John, to whom he (to try) to marry off his daughter.
3. The interior (to consist) of a single spacious chamber with vaults supported by a central pillar.
4. In the 1930s, the porch (to destroy), and its place (to take) by the building of unimpressive Kremlin canteen.
5. The spacious hall of the Upper Teremok (to design) chiefly for the games of the Tsar's children.
6. It (to build) in 1635 – 36 by the design of architect Bazhen Ogurtsov.
7. The Throne room (to be) the tsar's cabinet in the 17th century.
8. The cathedral (to light) by narrow windows disposed in two tiers.
9. The wall (to crack) in the late 18th century when deep foundation trenches (to dig) for construction of the Grand Kremlin Palace to the design of Vasiliy Bazhenov.

10. From the time of the transfer of the capital to St. Petersburg the emperors (to bury) in the vault of the cathedral in the St. Peter and Paul fortress.
11. In 1605 Polish force (to capture) Moscow and (to place) the False Dmitri on the throne.
12. Interesting feature of the wall painting is the fact that it (not to be) devoted entirely to biblical themes.
13. The cathedral's Portrait Gallery which (to include) more than 60 historical figures (to be) an interesting specific of its frescoes.
14. The painting of Prince Vasiliy II in whose reign the new Archangel Cathedral (to be built), is given the most honoured place on a column opposite the cathedral's main entrance.
15. The 16th century iconostasis (not to survive).

Task 5. Choose any 5 sentences from the text and ask your partner to translate them into English.

Task 6. Scan the discourse for chronotopes, causative-consecutive and evaluation linguistic historemes.

Task 7. Make up a summary of the information read.

Carefully read the texts on the PATRIARCH'S PALACE, IVAN the GREAT BELL TOWER ENSAMBLE and the CATHEDRAL SQUARE. Write out unknown words and expressions. Explain the meaning of the words in italics in English. If required, use the English-English dictionary.

The Patriarch's Palace

The Patriarch's Palace was built for Patriarch Nikon by craftsmen Alexei Korolkov and Ivan Semenov in 1653 to 1655. On the first floor of the palace were various



services, and on the third floor were the personal *chambers* of the Patriarch: the Small Cross Chamber, dining room, bedroom, office, and library. The second floor was for celebration purposes. Here was the Grand Cross Chamber, where assemblies of the Holy Synod were held and *feasts* were organized in honor of the tsar and foreign guests, as well as the home Church of the Twelve Apostles with a refectory.



Today, an *exposition* is displayed in the rooms of the second floor, its exhibits bearing the characteristic traits of the Russian culture and life in Russia in the 17th century. It displays the personal belongings of Patriarch Nikon and other heads of the Russian Orthodox Church, valuable and daily *tableware*, jewelry, a collection of pocket watches and clocks of the 16th and 17th centuries, rare specimens of embroidery, interior decorations – furniture, portraits, as well as books published in Russia before the 18th century and manuscripts, among which is a handwritten school primer by Karion Istomin, created by the author especially for Tsarevitch Alexei, Peter the Great's son.

The Ivan the Great Bell Tower Ensemble



The Ivan the Great Bell Tower ensemble was formed over the span of two centuries. The bell tower was built in 1505 to 1508 by Italian architect Bon Fryazin. A century later, another tier was added to raise its height to 81 meters. It was the highest building in Moscow in the 17th – 19th centuries.

In 1812, when Napoleon's troops were retreating from Moscow, they blew up the bell tower ensemble, but the Ivan the Great Tower *survived*. The *belfry* and the Philaret Annex were destroyed completely, however, in 1814 – 1815, they were restored in full.

Ivan the Great's Bell Tower was built for the Assumption, Archangel and Annunciation Cathedrals,



which did not have their own belfries. From 1505 to 1508 a new bell tower was erected next to this church on the foundation of the old tower, which is what gave it its name. At first, it had two belfries on different levels, but in 1600 on the orders of Boris Godunov it was raised, and its final height reached 81 meters (266 feet). Until the building of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior it was the tallest building in old Moscow, and it *was forbidden* to put up any building in Moscow which was taller than Ivan the Great's bell tower.

The walls of the first tier are about 5 metres thick, the walls of the second – about 2.5 metres. There are 21 bells of the Russian workmanship (16th-19th centuries) in the belfry and bell-tower. The lower tier of the Philaret bell tower is used for displaying collections from the Funds of the Kremlin Museums (Russian Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Craft of the 18th and early 20th century, and others).



Task 1. Look through the text and find English equivalents for:

Патриаршие палаты, царствование, торжество, высота, личные вещи, колокольня (2 варианта), Церковь двенадцати апостолов, войска Наполеона, ремесло, фундамент, нести черты русской культуры, редкие образцы вышивки, отступать, запрещать, столовая посуда, собрание Святого Синода, рукопись, возводить, трапезная, фонды.

Task 2. Give all the derivatives to the following words. Use them in the sentences of your own.

Organize, value, collect, found, build.

Task 3. Fill in prepositions and adverbs where necessary:

1. The Patriarch's Palace was built ... Patriarch Nikon ... craftsmen Alexei Korolkov and Ivan Semenov.
2. Here was the Grand Cross Chamber, where ... assemblies ... the Holy Synod were held and feasts were organized ... honour ... the tsar and ... foreign guests.

3. An exposition is displayed ... the rooms ... the second floor, its exhibits ... bearing the characteristic traits ... the Russian culture and life ... Russia ... the 17th century.
4. It displays a handwritten school primer ... Karion Istomin, ... created ... the author Tsarevitch Alexei, ... Peter the Great's son.
5. The Ivan the Great Bell Tower ensemble was formed ... the span ... two centuries.
6. It was the highest building ... Moscow ... the 17th – 19th centuries and ... the reign ... Godunov.
7. They blew ... the bell tower ensemble, ... the Ivan the Great Tower survived.
8. ... 1505 ... 1508 a new bell tower was erected ... this church ... the foundation ... the old tower, which is what gave it its name.
9. ... the building ... the Cathedral ... Christ the Savior it was the tallest building ... old Moscow, and it was forbidden to put ... any building ... Moscow which was taller than ... Ivan the Great's bell tower.
10. There are 21 bells ... the Russian workmanship (16th-19th centuries) ... the belfry and bell-tower.

Task 4. Find all the comparatives and superlatives in the text. Recall the rule of their formation with examples.

Task 5. Think out 5 questions of different types on the texts. Ask them to your partner.

Task 6. Look at the picture below. Choose a line that best suits it.

- a) a belfry, b) a cathedral, c) the Kremlin
 a) tallest b) blast c) outskirts
 a) thick b) fortress c) metropolitan

Task 7. Provide a detailed retelling of the texts.

Carefully read the texts on the GRAND KREMLIN PALACE, the ARMOURY and the DIAMOND FUND. Write out unknown words and expressions. Translate them with the help of the dictionary.

The Grand Kremlin Palace

(1839-49)



The Grand Kremlin Palace was built in 1840s by the architect Ton. It was erected on the site where the Chambers of Moscow Great Princes and then the Tsars' Palaces once stood. The survived halls and churches of the previous palatial structures were organically incorporated into the new ensemble. The Palace is 125 meters long. It seems to have three levels, but it actually has only two. There are about 700 rooms inside the Palace.

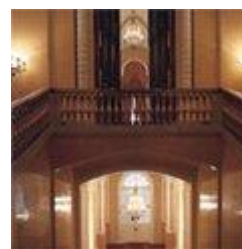
Before the revolution in 1917, the Palace was used as the official residence of the Russian imperial family in Moscow. Today official state and major diplomatic events are held here. In the 1990s, the Palace was totally refurbished in order to restore the original layout and interior decor of its parade halls. The main ceremonial halls are: St. George's Hall, St. Andrew's Hall, St. Alexander's Hall and St. Catherine's Hall – the names come from Russia's highest orders of military honour. The elements of the orders are reproduced in the upholstery of the gilded furniture pieces standing in the halls.

The Armoury



If you enter the grounds of the Moscow Kremlin through Borovitsky gate, the first building that you notice on your left is the Armoury museum. In the architectural ensemble of the Kremlin, which combines the style of many epochs from mediaeval times to the present day in perfect harmony, the Armoury occupies a worthy place. It was designed and built under the supervision of the architect Academician Konstantin Ton as a part of the grandiose construction complex of Grand Kremlin Palace (1830 – 1849), the Moscow residence of Russian tsars.

Completed in 1851 and specially designed as a museum, the building is most palatial. Its elegant yet majestic forms, from the general view to the splendid interiors of the vestibule, the grand staircase of white marble and the suites of nine magnificent halls constitute a fine specimen of Russian architecture of the mid 19th century. Behind its massive doors lies a rich and fascinating world of artistic treasures.



The State Armoury, one of the oldest museums in Russia has almost five hundred years of history and its unique collection of decorative and applied art is closely linked with the history of the Moscow Kremlin itself. The collection of the museum was formed gradually over several centuries.

The Armoury as a royal treasure was mentioned in the chronicles in 1508. The basis of the collection consists of treasures from the Kremlin repositories: gold- and silver items, armour, horse harness, ancient state regalia, ceremonial dress, mediaeval Russian embroidery and other works of art fashioned in the Armoury. The building is also houses Russia's Diamond Treasury.

The Diamond Fund



It is housed in the Armory and is a state collection of precious stones and jewellery that have great historical, artistic and material value. The collection also includes gold and platinum nuggets. The Fund was founded in 1922. Initially, it belonged to the Royal Family of Russia. In the middle of the 18th century, the collection was kept in the Diamond (Jewellery) Room of the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg and in 1914 it was brought to Moscow. The Diamond Fund collection has been open to the public since 1967. It boasts historical relics such as the State Regalia (The Orb, Sceptre and the Crown); rare gems and pieces of jewellery belonging to the 16th-19th centuries. Among the latter are the Orloff (189.62 carats) and the Shah (88.7 carats) diamonds, the world's largest cut sapphire (258.8 carats) and the largest of the existing gold nuggets – “The Big

Triangle” (36 kg). Pieces of modern jewellery made by the Russian masters are also on display at the Diamond Fund.

Task 1. Match the following words with their definitions:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. to incorporate | a) to brighten or freshen up, to renovate; |
| 2. imperial | b) the arrangement of accessories in interior decorations; |
| 3. to refurbish | c) wealth as money, jewels, or precious metals stored up or hoarded up; |
| 4. décor | d) captivating; |
| 5. parade | e) to unite or combine to form a consistent whole; |
| 6. upholstery | f) materials used for making a soft covering (e.g. for a seat); |
| 7. grandiose | g) objects of precious metals set with gems and worn as personal adornment; |
| 8. magnificent | i) having grandeur and beauty, splendid; |
| 9. specimen | j) of, relating to an empire or an emperor; |
| 10. fascinating | k) precious or semi-precious stone; |
| 11. treasures | l) an item or a part typical for a group or whole ; |
| 12. jewellery | m) impressive because of uncommon largeness, scope or effect; |
| 13. gem | n) pompous show or display; |
| 14. nugget | o) a solid lump usually of precious metal; |

Task 2. Explain the following expressions. Use them in the situations of your own.

To occupy a worthy place, to be closely linked.

Task 3. Which words go together according to the text?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| new | harmony |
| official | hall |
| imperial | collection |
| ceremonial | residence |
| military | interiors |

mediaeval	dress
perfect	harness
majestic	family
splendid	ensemble
massive	honour
unique	forms
horse	stone
ancient	nugget
ceremonial	times
platinum	doors
precious	state regalia
historical	relics

Task 4. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the Grand Kremlin Palace built?
2. Where was it erected?
3. It has got two levels, hasn't it?
4. How was it used before the revolution?
5. When and how was it refurbished?
6. What traits of design does the Armoury combine?
7. Who was it built by?
8. Was the Armoury specially designed as a museum?
9. What does the basis of its collection consist of?
10. Where is the Diamond Fund housed?
11. Where was the collection of the Diamond Fund housed in the middle of the 18th century?
12. What does its collection include?

Task 5. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Read the text again and say whether the following sentences are true or false.

1. The Grand Kremlin Palace was built in 1930 by the architect Ton.
2. There are about 300 rooms inside the Palace.
3. Before the World War I the Palace was used as the official residence of the Russian imperial family in Moscow.

4. The main ceremonial halls are: St. George's Hall, St. Andrew's Hall, St. Alexander's Hall and St. Catherine's Hall – the names come from Russia's highest orders of military honour.
5. If you enter the grounds of the Moscow Kremlin through Troitskiy gate the first building that you notice on your right is the Armoury museum.
6. The State Armoury is closely linked with the history of the Moscow.
7. The basis of the collection consists of treasures from the Kremlin repositories: gold-and-silver items, armour, horse harness, ancient state regalia, ceremonial dress, mediaeval Russian embroidery and other works of art fashioned in the Armoury.
8. The Diamond Fund housed in the Arsenal and is a state collection of ammunition that has great historical, artistic and material value.
9. Initially the Armoury belonged to the Royal Family of Russia.
10. The Diamond Fund collection has never been opened to public.

Task 6. Make up a summary of the text.

Task 7. Scan the text and note down evaluation linguistic historemes in the discourse.

****Task 8. Turn to Unit 4 in Reader.***

Read the first part of the text on RED SQUARE. Write out unknown words and expressions. Translate them with the help of the dictionary.

Red Square



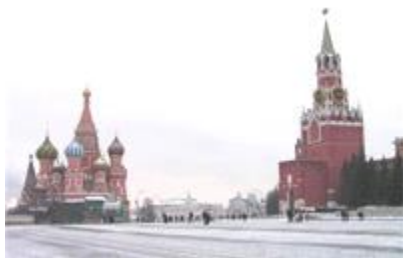
Red Square is 690 m long and over 130 m wide. As a document compiled by land-surveyors puts it, “the thickness of the artificial ground layer is 4.6 m”. That is the size of the layer left by

history. On one side of the square was the Kremlin where the Prince, the Metropolitan and Boyars and their servants lived, on the other side was a settlement which appeared later; craftsmen of all trades inhabited it: potters, leather-dressers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, jewellers and merchants.

Two rivers were flowing below, under the hill: the Moskva and the Neglinnaya, a tributary of the Moskva. There was a pier at the Moskva river bank where ships with goods from faraway cities and countries anchored. The goods were sold in the market square near the Kremlin walls. The Kremlin stood close to the rivers which served as additional defence barriers.



The moat dug at the approaches to the Kremlin, on the eastern side, was filled with water. When at the end of the 15th century new brick walls and towers of the Kremlin were erected, all buildings in the market square were destroyed: houses, yards, shops and churches. Thus, in front of the Kremlin there appeared a space which was clearly visible and could be shot through from the fortress walls. There was nothing that could catch fire which was also very important. Since that time the site in



front of the Kremlin has been a square. As it often happened at those times, there was a fire in 1571 and all shops in the square were burnt down. After that the square was called Fire. Stone trading rows were built in the end of the 16th century which would withstand the fire.

The square was gradually expanding and became more beautiful. People gave it a new name – *Krasnaya* (Red) which meant "beautiful". Under this name it is known all over the world.

The oldest structures in the square are the walls and towers of the Kremlin: the Spasskaya and Nikolskaya towers built in 1491 by Pietro-Antonio



Solari. The clock on the Spasskaya Tower chimes every fifteen minutes and the melody of the national anthem is played every hour on the hour. On one of the bells which chime on the clock-tower the old master left an inscription: "Klavdiy Fremiy made me in Amsterdam in the year of 1628."

The other tower, Nikolskaya, was unlucky: it has been many times rebuilt and twice restored after destruction, first in 1812 by French soldiers and then in revolutionary battles in October 1917. The tower was called so because Nikolskaya Street starts from it (the name of the street, in its turn, is associated with an old Greek Monastery of St. Nicholas).

The southern side of Red Square is closed by the Church of the Protecting Veil of the Mother of God on the Moat, better known as the Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed, built between 1555 and 1561 on the orders of Ivan the Terrible in memory of the victory of the Russian army over the Kazan Khanate (1552). Originally, it was planned to put up eight chapels, each of them to be devoted to the saint, whose day coincided with the day of a given episode in the military action at Kazan. The fall of Kazan coincided with the feast of the Protecting Veil of the Mother of God which is deeply revered in Russia. That is why the central chapel was dedicated to that feast. The architects Barma and Postnik, for the sake of symmetry (two crosses one over the other), built nine chapels – the central one and eight around it. Later on, two more chapels were added – over the graves of the blessed Basil and John. Most attended was the Chapel of St. Basil the Blessed (the other ones were often closed to avoid throngs), that is why the cathedral began to be called by the name of that chapel – the Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed.

To this day, the cathedral remains an unsurpassed example of unique fairy-tale architecture and is regarded as a symbol of Old Russia across the world. It is worthy of note that ornamented onion-shaped domes and multi-coloured painting appeared later – initially the church had more austere helmet-like domes and was painted red and white.

In the 1620s and 1630s, on the initiative of the military leader, Prince Dmitry Pozharsky who headed the Voluntary Guards in 1612, the Church of Our Lady of Kazan was built in Red Square; the Icon of Our

Lady of Kazan travelled together with the troops of the first and second levies to Moscow during the Polish occupation of 1611 and 1612 and helped to oust the occupants from Moscow. Thus, the church is a monument to victory over Poles in the Time of Troubles.

The same events were reflected in another memorial – the monument to Kuzma Minin and Prince Pozharsky. The idea of erecting that monument appeared in connection with the approaching 200th anniversary of victory over Polish-Lithuanian and Swedish invaders; however, a new war broke out (1812), and after it money-raising public subscription and, later on, a contest of designs detained its unveiling for a few years.



Symbolically the face of its author, sculptor Ivan Martos, is depicted on the bronze bas-relief of the basement as a peasant who is sending his two sons to the Voluntary Guards. One of the sculptor's sons fought against Napoleon, the second one perished in captivity. Thus, one monument represents two epochs. The monument was initially placed in the centre of Red Square near the Upper Trading Arcade (GUM). It was put behind the fence of the Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed in the Soviet times.

A little further to the north-east from the monument one can see a grey cylindrical structure on a "rise" as they used to call it in the old times. Because of that "rise" in the square surface the structure was called "Lobnoye mesto" (which in Old Russian meant a place that could be seen from all around and later acquired the meaning of a place of execution). Moscow legends stubbornly connect it with a scaffold; however, researchers reject this conjecture, pointing out that it only served as a podium for announcing decrees on beheading along with other decrees. Its present appearance which is "ornated" with white-stone facing, railings and iron lattice with doors, dates back to the late 18th century and was designed by a wonderful Moscow architect Matvey Kazakov. Before that it had been a simple wooden platform.



Red Square was the place where the first public library, a tavern and a pharmacy appeared.

The eastern and northern parts of Red Square got their present look only at the end of the last century, though at first sight they look like older structures. It is the so-called Russian style which was widespread first in wooden and then in late 19th-century stone



architecture in Moscow. This style used certain elements of Old Russian architecture: hipped roofs, *kokoshniks*, barrel-shaped columns, etc. However, the buildings mentioned above were ultra-modern for their time – large trading centres which were called Middle (they are closer to the Moskva river) and Upper Trading Arcades, and the History Museum in the north. Functionally the Middle and Upper Trading Arcades were similar and built in the same period –between 1889 and 1893 by architects Roman Klein (the Middle Arcade) and Alexander Pomerantsev (the Upper Arcade). However, the latter building is more famous. The building is a combination of a mart and an arcade where separate shops (sections) are arranged along three main passages. The rows thus formed were covered with glass roofs, unique for the time, resting on a light metallic frame; the roofs were designed by a well-known engineer Vladimir Shukhov, the



author of the radio-tower on Shabolovka Street and other unique structures.

From the north the square is enclosed by the building of the History Museum erected especially for storing and exhibiting the collection of the largest museum of the country by architect Vladimir Sherwood in 1883. Elements of Old Russian architecture are emphasized by red bricks combined with a light-coloured roof, a favourite colour scheme of our ancestors.

The use of the "Russian style" helped the architects of the end of the last century to avoid conflicts between different epochs in the look of Red Square and create a harmonious uniform ensemble.

The Soviet period changed the look of Red Square. The main necropolis of the country gradually grew up near the Kremlin wall. After two mass graves of Red Guards who were killed in October 1917 fights, all leaders of the Soviet state and the Communist Party were buried there, with the exception of Nikita Khrushchev (he is buried in the Novodevichiy Convent cemetery). The Mausoleum of Vladimir Lenin became the compositional centre of the memorial. Initially the Mausoleum was wooden and built in a few days to receive the body of the leader who died on 21 January 1924. In spring 1924 it was replaced with another, more solid structure, and in 1930, the present building of the Mausoleum was erected according to a design by architect Alexei Shchushev and artist Ignatiy Nivinskiy.



The square was turned from a trading centre into a site of festive demonstrations and military parades. The rows of shops were demolished as well as the Voskresenskiye (Resurrection) Gates of Kitai-Gorod and the Church of Our Lady of Kazan at the corner of Nikolskaya Street.

Today the policy of reconstructing monuments destroyed in the years of Soviet power has also reached the main square of the country; the Voskresenskiye Gates with the Chapel of Our Lady of Iberia and the Church of Our Lady of Kazan were built anew. The platform on the Mausoleum is no longer used for reviews of military parades; the guards post No.1 was transferred from the Mausoleum to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier in the Alexander Gardens, but the guards are on duty only on Victory Day and other remarkable events.

Task 1. Look through the text and find Russian equivalents for:

Inhabited, white-stone facing, land-surveyors, shoemakers, to head, defence barriers, multi-coloured painting, to catch fire, to burn down, to reject, to withstand the fire, to demolish, chimes, national anthem, inscription, conjecture, St. Basil the Blessed, the Kazan Khanate, to coincide with, market square, blessed, unsurpassed example, to compile, brick walls, military parade, festive demonstration, faraway cities and

countries, ancestor, fairy-tale architecture, to perish in captivity, to brake out, money-raising public subscription, a place of execution, chapel, jewellers, iron lattice, hipped roof, remarkable event.

Task 2. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words:

Goods, artificial ground layer, reviews, a widespread, a space, the Spasskaya Tower, trading arcades, fortress, bas-relief, unique, to put up, invaders, expanding, "beautiful", light-coloured, a mart, tavern, was transferred, the national anthem, withstand, a peasant, to be devoted, Mausoleum, sculptor, coincided, unsurpassed, symbol, a pier, anniversary, the Moskva river, fifteen, Lobnoye mesto", execution, a pharmacy, surface, "an arcade", land-surveyors, emphasized, visible, a trading centre.

1. There was _____ at _____ bank where ships with _____ from faraway cities and countries anchored.
2. As a document compiled by _____ puts it, "the thickness of the _____ is 4.6 m".
3. Thus, in front of the Kremlin there appeared _____ which was clearly _____ and could be shot through from the _____ walls.
4. Stone _____ were built in the end of the 16th century which would the _____ fire.
5. The square was gradually _____ and became more beautiful. People gave it a new name – *Krasnaya* (Red) which meant _____.
6. The clock on _____ chimes every _____ minutes and the melody of _____ is played every hour on the hour.
7. Originally it was planned _____ eight chapels, each of them _____ to the saint, whose day with the day _____ of a given episode in the military action at Kazan.

8. To this day the cathedral remains an _____ example of _____ fairy-tale architecture and is regarded as a _____ of Old Russia across the world.
9. The idea of erecting that monument appeared in connection with the approaching 200th _____ of victory over Polish-Lithuanian and Swedish _____.
10. Symbolically the face of its author, _____ Ivan Martos, is depicted on the bronze _____ of the basement as _____ who is sending his two sons to the Voluntary Guards.
11. Because of that "rise" in the square the _____ structure was called _____ (which in Old Russian meant a place that could be seen from all around and later acquired the meaning of a place of _____).
12. Red Square was the place where the first public library, _____ and _____ appeared.
13. It is the so-called Russian style which was _____ first in wooden and then in late 19th-century stone architecture in Moscow.
14. The building is a combination of _____ and _____ where separate shops (sections) are arranged along three main passages.
15. Elements of Old Russian architecture are _____ by red bricks combined with a _____ roof, a favourite colour scheme of our ancestors.
16. _____ of Vladimir Lenin became the compositional centre of the memorial.
17. The square was turned from _____ into a site of festive demonstrations and military parades.
18. The platform on the Mausoleum is no longer used for _____ of military parades; the guards post No.1 _____ from the Mausoleum to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier in the Alexander Gardens.

Task 3. Give all the derivatives to the following words. Use them in the sentences of your own.

Festive, to destroy, to connect, to subscribe, to replace.

Task 4. How are these historemes reflected in the history of Red Square?

1491 – Pietro-Antonio Solari.

1812 – French soldiers, in October 1917- revolutionary battles.

From 1555 to 1561 – in memory of the victory of the Russian army over the Kazan Khanate (1552).

1883 – architect Vladimir Sherwood

1930 – architects Alexei Shchushev and artist Ignatiy Nivinskiy.

Task 5. Open the brackets using correct tense form of the verb.

1. On one side of the square (to be) the Kremlin where the Prince, the Metropolitan and Boyars and their servants (to live), on the other side (to be) a settlement which (to appear) later.
2. Two rivers (to flow) below, under the hill: the Moskva and the Neglinnaya, a tributary of the Moskva.
3. When at the end of the 15th century new brick walls and towers of the Kremlin (to erect), all buildings in the market square (to destroy): houses, yards, shops and churches.
4. There (to be) nothing that (can) catch fire which (to be) also very important.
5. On one of the bells which chime on the clock-tower the old master left an inscription: "Klavdiy Fremiy (to make) me in Amsterdam in the year of 1628."
6. The tower (to call) so because Nikolskaya Street starts from it (the name of the street, in its turn, (to associate) with an old Greek Monastery of St. Nicholas).
7. Most attended (to be) the Chapel of St. Basil the Blessed (the other ones (to be) often closed to avoid throngs), that is why the cathedral (to begin) to be called by the name of that chapel – the Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed.

8. In the 1620s and 1630s, on the initiative of the military leader, Prince Dmitry Pozharsky who (to head) the Voluntary Guards in 1612, the Church of Our Lady of Kazan (to build) in Red Square
9. The idea of erecting that monument (to appear) in connection with the approaching 200th anniversary of victory over Polish-Lithuanian and Swedish invaders; however, a new war (to break out) (1812), and after it money-raising public subscription and, later on, a contest of designs (to detain) its unveiling for a few years.
10. The monument initially (to place) in the centre of Red Square near the Upper Trading Arcade (GUM).
11. Because of that "rise" in the square surface the structure (to call) "Lobnoye mesto".
12. The eastern and northern parts of Red Square (to get) their present look only at the end of the last century, though at first sight they (to look like) older structures.
13. Elements of Old Russian architecture (to emphasize) by red bricks combined with a light-coloured roof, a favourite colour scheme of our ancestors.
14. The Soviet period (to change) the look of Red Square.
15. Today the policy of reconstructing monuments (to destroy) in the years of Soviet power also (to reach) the main square of the country; the Voskresenskiye Gates with the Chapel of Our Lady of Iberia and the Church of Our Lady of Kazan (to build) anew.

Task 6. Note down 8 questions on the text. Ask them taking turns in your group.

Task 7. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. На одной стороне Красной площади располагались палаты князя, архиепископа, бояр и их слуг, а на противоположной возникло поселение, в котором жили ремесленники.
2. Кремль был построен близко к Москве-реке, которая служила дополнительным естественным оборонительным барьером.

3. В конце 16 века рядом с Кремлем были построены торговые ряды из камня.
4. Так называемый «русский стиль» был широко распространен сначала в деревянной, а потом в каменной архитектуре Москвы конца 19 века.
5. Самой посещаемой была часовня Святого Василия Блаженного, поэтому вскоре весь собор получил такое название.
6. Пост номер 1 теперь перенесен в Александровский сад к Могиле неизвестного солдата.
7. Один из сынов скульптора Ивана Мартоса, автора монумента Минину и Пожарскому, воевал против Наполеона, а другой сын погиб в плену.
8. Легенда упрямо связывает «Лобное место» с эшафотом, однако исследователи отклоняют эту гипотезу.
9. Исторический музей был построен в 1883 году архитектором Шервудом.
10. Красная площадь превратилась из торговой в место проведения праздничных демонстраций и военных парадов.

Task 8. Make up a dialogue based on the information read.



Task 9. Have a look at the snapshot. Which line of words suites it best?

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| a) Red Square | b) Upper Arcade | c) a mart |
| a) a library | b) chimes | c) History Museum |
| a) trade | b) rows | c) a tavern |

****Task 10. Turn to Unit 5 in reader.***

Carefully read the texts on the KREMLIN STARS and LEGENDS ABOUT THE LIBRARY OF IVAN THE TERRIBLE. Write out unknown words and expressions. Translate them with the help of the dictionary.

The Kremlin stars



The stars shine above the Kremlin; almost nothing is written about them today as they are seen as symbols of the proletarian revolution of 1917 that some people call the "October revolt". But the stars keep shining over Moscow and remain a part of present-day Moscow.

The first five-pointed star appeared on the Spasskaya Tower on 25 October 1935 instead of the double-headed eagle. A few days later stars were put up on the Troitskaya, Borovitskaya and Nikolskaya towers. The stars were made of high-grade stainless steel and Urals semi-precious stones, one of them can be seen on the spire of the Moscow river port. It is a beautiful star but it does not shine. That is why two years later the Kremlin stars were faced with ruby glass.

The stars were switched on over the towers half a century ago. Since that time, they have been lit day and night. That is why they remain red even under the sun rays.

The glass for the stars was made by a Moscow master Nikolai Kurochkin and steel by the workers of the Moscow Hammer and Sickle Works. The design of the Kremlin stars was made by the People's Artist of the USSR Fyodor Fyodorovskiy. When the war broke out on 22 June 1941, the stars were camouflaged.



They were lit again after the war. Again the steeplejacks went up and examined the glass inch by inch. It was then that the stars received a three-layer covering of ruby, crystal and opal glass. The facet edges were gilded anew with 27.4 kg of gold. Each star is a unique engineering structure which needs thorough care. The stars control panel is in the Trinity Tower. Five voltmeters show the same voltage – 80 Volts. Inside the stars are lit by 3,700 up to 5,000 watt bulbs cooled by ventilators.

The stars rotate on ball-bearings which helps them to withstand strong hurricanes. The width of the rays is from 3 to 3.7 m, the weight of

each star – from 1 to 1.5 tons. The size of the star and its configuration depend on the height and architectural design of the tower on which it is installed.

In the beginning of the 1990s there were talks on substituting the stars with double-headed eagles, but now everybody seems to understand that Muscovites have got used to the ruby-glass stars of the Kremlin and they are regarded everywhere as a symbol of Moscow.

Legends about the library of Ivan the Terrible



The Antique Library, or the library of Ivan the Terrible, appeared in Russia not earlier than in the 15th century. It is supposed that a greater part of it was brought by the bride of Ivan III, Sophia, niece of the Byzantine Emperor, together with her rich dowry. It included antique manuscripts, Greek and Jewish books, clay boards and sheets of pure gold. The collection was considered priceless back in the 15th century for even then some of the "books" were several thousand years old. From notice given by the writer Maxim the Greek, who came to Russia in 1518 to correct theological books according to the Greek texts, the library was seen in the times of the grandfather and father of Ivan the Terrible. In 1565 Ivan the Terrible invited several Germans to translate Greek books into the "understandable" language.

The Germans came but did not translate anything. Researchers believe that the manner of writing was too difficult for them. The books brought by Sophia must have been written in the late Antique, rather than medieval script. However, what they said about book treasures kept in secret closets by the Russian tsar aroused tremendous interest in the Catholic hierarchs in the late 1590s. Envoys of Latin cardinals came to Moscow for a single purpose – to learn in more detail about the ancient manuscripts kept in the Kremlin hiding-places. However, they did not

learn anything. Information about the antique manuscripts became the first state secret.

"The Inventory of the Royal Property of the Old Court", compiled in the first quarter of the 17th century, did not mention the library. It seems to have disappeared. In the "Inventory" only 53 manuscripts and printed books in Old Slavonic were mentioned. Nothing was said about the Greek Testament or the "Acts of the Apostles" or the Bible in Old Jewish. There was also no information of manuscripts on gold sheets. There are several versions explaining the library's mysterious disappearance. It is supposed that the priceless manuscripts were destroyed by one of the Moscow fires or were stolen by Poles in the 17th century and taken to the West where they sold the library by parts. There is still another version: the library of Ivan the Terrible still exists in Moscow. The library has been searched for since 1724. Excavations carried out in the Kremlin on the orders of Peter the Great and later of Anna Ioannovna, gave no result. No search had been made for the following 150 years.



In 1864 excavations headed by Prince Shcherbatov proved fruitless again. In 1934 Professor Stelletskiy began the search for the library in the Kremlin. However, the search was suspended during the war to be resumed only in our days. In 1995 special headquarters for the search of the library of Ivan the Terrible were formed headed by a well-known businessman Sterligov. It included prominent scholars and researchers.



They came to the conclusion that the library had not been in the Kremlin for at least 400 years. The library is looked for in Alexandrov Sloboda (now the town of Alexandrov). Ivan the Terrible lived there for a long time and according to his contemporaries took the library with him. So far, excavations gave no result either. The library of

Ivan the Terrible is still wrapped in mystery, but hope that it may be found has not been abandoned.

Task 1. Look through the text once again and answer the following questions:

1. When did the first Kremlin star appear on the Kremlin tower? On what exactly tower?
2. What were the stars made of? What were they later faced with?
3. Who was the design of the Kremlin stars made by?
4. How many layers are they covered with?
5. The stars are lit from the inside, aren't they?
6. How much does each star weigh?
7. Why were the stars not substituted by two-headed eagles?
8. When did the antique library of Ivan the Terrible appear?
9. Who was the greater part of it brought by?
10. Why was it considered to be priceless?
11. Why did the envoys of Latin cardinals come to Moscow?
12. What are the conjectures of the library's disappearance?
13. Who carries out excavations in order to find the library?
14. Were these attempts a success?

Task 2. Look through the text and find English equivalents for:

Безрезультатный, полудрагоценный камень, облицовывать, делать вывод, зажигать, завод «Серп и молот», верхолаз, нержавеющей сталь, бесценный, тщательная забота, матовое стекло, заменять, невеста, приданое, двуглавый орел, откладывать, племянница, тайник, древние рукописи, Иван Грозный, богословский, еврейский, огромный интерес, лучи солнца, ученый, католические иерархи, «октябрьский мятеж», заново покрывать позолотой, маскировать, проводить инвентаризацию, проводить раскопки, рубин, возглавлять, государственная тайна, современники, исследователь, исчезать.

Task 3. Finish the sentences and put them in the correct chronological order. Name the historemes they are related to?

1. That is why two years later the Kremlin stars
2. It is supposed that the priceless manuscripts were destroyed by
3. In ... excavations headed by Prince Shcherbatov
4. The collection was considered priceless
5. In ... Ivan the Terrible invited several Germans
6. The library has been searched for
7. They came to the conclusion that the library
8. In ... special headquarters were formed for the search of
9. In the beginning of the ... there were talks on
10. "The Inventory of the Royal Property of the Old Court",
compiled
11. The first five-pointed star appeared
12. The stars were camouflaged when
13. The Antique Library, or the library of Ivan the Terrible,
appeared
14. In ... Professor Stelletskiy began
15. The stars were switched on

Task 4. Read the text again and say whether the following statements are true or false. Comment on the true statements and correct the false ones.

1. Excavations carried out in the Kremlin on the orders of Peter I and later of Anna Ioannovna, gave no result.
2. Envoys of French cardinals came to Moscow for a single purpose – to learn in more detail about the ancient manuscripts kept in the Kremlin hiding-places.
3. Three voltmeters show the same voltage – 100 Volts.
4. The stars don't have any protection to withstand strong hurricanes.
5. The stars were switched on over the towers a century ago.
6. The antique library included antique manuscripts, Greek and Jewish books, clay boards and sheets of pure gold.
7. The English came but did not translate anything.

8. It is supposed that a greater part of the library was brought by the minion of Catherine the Great, Orlov.
9. There is only one version explaining the library's mysterious disappearance.
10. A few days later stars were put up on the Kutafya, Borovitskaya and Spasskaya towers.
11. In the "Inventory" only 52 manuscripts and printed books in Old Greek were mentioned.
12. The library of Ivan the Terrible is still wrapped in mystery, but hope that it may be found has not been abandoned.
13. The facet edges were gilded anew with 27.4 kg of silver.
14. Researchers believe that the manner of writing was easy for them.
15. It is a beautiful star which shines brightly.
16. It included antique manuscripts, Greek and Jewish books, clay boards and sheets of pure gold.
17. The glass for the stars was made by a Lithuanian master Varos Tesamis and steel by the workers of the Moscow Tochmash Works.
18. The scholars came to the conclusion that the library had not been in the Kremlin for at least 300 years.

Task 5. Explain the following expressions. Reproduce the situations in which they are used in the text. Use them in the sentences of your own.

To be wrapped in mystery, priceless, to need thorough care, to be faced with, fruitless.

Task 6. Which words go together according to the text?

proletarian	revolution
present-day	stars
Spasskaya	design
semi-precious	engineering structure
sun	scholar
unique	stones
opal	board

architectural	manuscript
double-headed	Tower
ruby-glass	book
Byzantine	secret
clay	hierarch
Maxim	script
theological	Moscow
understandable	language
medieval	disappearance
late	rays
Catholic	glass
ancient	eagle
state	Emperor
Old	the Greek
mysterious	Antique
prominent	Slavonic

Task 7. Choose any 5 sentences from the text and ask your partner to translate them into English.

Task 8. Make a Power Point presentation on the following topics:

1. The history of the Kremlin stars.
2. The history of the antique library of Ivan the Terrible and versions of its mysterious disappearance.

Task 9. Split into two or three groups. Note down all vital chronotopes in the discourse. Enumerate them, taking turns.

Task 10. Make up a dialogue between a tourist and a guide based on the texts read.

Carefully read the text on the ALEXANDER GARDEN. Write out unknown words and expressions. Translate them with the help of the dictionary.

The Alexander Garden



In the buzzing city centre, where major shops, offices, and public buildings crowd each other, there is a spot of peace and quiet. It is the Alexander Gardens, a shady park nearly two centuries old that stretches along the Kremlin's magnificent wall and towers, those masterpieces of Russian fortress architecture.

The park was created in the 1820s as a promenade for the wealthy and was called the Kremlin Gardens. It acquired its present name only in 1856.

During the Northern War in the early 18th century Peter the Great ordered that earthen fortifications with bastions be erected around the Kremlin. Strangely enough, the Tsar feared that the Swedes might attack Russia's ancient capital. Though after the war the bastions were removed, the fortifications remained, gradually crumbling, until the 1820s. However, as Russia slowly but surely entered the Age of the Enlightenment, the city changed its appearance.

It would be wrong to say that before the 18th century Muscovites were not appreciative of scenic beauty. But a garden on a city estate was rather a household facility that provided the family with fruit and vegetables. In the 18th century small private parks and gardens made their appearance near dwelling houses. The well-to-do, however, laid out grand parks on their city estates. These were usually closed to the general public.

In the fires that accompanied Napoleon's invasion of 1812 Moscow lost three-fourths of its buildings. In 1816 in the drive to restore it, a new city plan was submitted for royal consideration. The primary concern was residential areas, of course, but landscape gardening was also considered, including a public park alongside the Kremlin.

In the early 19th century cities of Russia focused on gardens for the general public. Besides Moscow, such gardens appeared in Minsk and Baku and at the spas of Kislovodsk and Gurzuf. Over time, more and more people visited the parks and gardens.

Already in the late 18th century Moscow faced environmental problems. Most of the buildings on the banks of the Neglinnaya river, which ran along the Kremlin wall, were shabby arranged. To improve the scenery and ecology it was decided to send the river underground, especially since butcheries and pubs on its banks were using it as a sewer and, therefore, in the opinion of the Kremlin's commandant, the river could spread dangerous diseases. But it was not until 1819 that the plan was carried out. The man in charge of the architectural aspect of all building in Moscow, Osip Bovet, supervised the operation. The soil of the removed bastions was used to smooth over the area around the Kremlin.

At about the same time work was launched to lay out what would be the Alexander garden. There were three layers of garden, separated by bridges. The upper opened in 1821, the middle a year later and the lower, running down to the Moskva river, one year after.

The upper garden was inaugurated on the name day of Alexander I, on August 30, 1821. It was a landmark event for post-fire Moscow. One of the leading journals reported that 'by the Highest Will' and under the eye of the 'Commission for Construction' a promenade had opened between the Resurrection and Trinity gates. This was the city's first public garden.

The main entrance from Resurrection Square was adorned with a tall, handsome cast-iron fence with ornamentation of gilded bronze. On both sides of the central gate stood two pairs of massive columns. The military symbols in their decor commemorated Russia's victory in the Patriotic War of 1812 and glorified Alexander I. On the four pillars near the gate stood single-headed eagles, on the others gilt hatchets. Until 1872 a similar gate stood at the other end of the garden. Another gate, facing the Kremlin's Arsenal Tower, was at the side of the garden. This was removed

in the 1930s. The low fence that belted the garden on the side of Manezhnaya Square allowed passersby to admire the trees and bushes inside. Today's fence, cast in 1934, is a simplified replica of the original.

Besides supervising construction, Osip Bovet created some of the architectural adornments. The most imaginative, the Ruins Grotto, represents romantic ruins. The grotto arch is made of blocks of tuff alternating with brickwork. The carved fragments of white stone inserted in the arch came from the buildings damaged by the fires of 1812 and dismantled. The surviving remains of the initial architectural finish include a fountain in the form of an ancient sacrificial altar.

The promenading public was entertained by music performed by an orchestra on top of the hill above the upper garden. Situated lower than the surrounding territory, the cozy green spot was separated from the busy life of the city.

The garden's initial layout has not survived. In the 1820s it was more scenic with lawns, groups of trees and bushes, and sand-covered paths alongside the main walk. Though the monumental fence and gates with their imperial symbols looked very official, the impression quickly faded in the elegiac atmosphere of the park itself. The romantic mood, however, was restrained: the gardens became a part of the official Kremlin.



In the two centuries of their existence, the Alexander Gardens have undergone considerable change. In 1913 an unimaginative four-sided obelisk of grey granite was erected here to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty. Surprisingly, the monument was not destroyed after the 1917 October revolution. In 1918 Lenin ordered the imperial emblems and signs to be replaced by the names of such outstanding revolutionaries and thinkers as Marx, Engels, Liebknecht,

Lassalle, Campanella, Fourier, Bakunin, and Chernyshevskiy. Later the obelisk was moved deeper into the garden.

In 1967 a majestic memorial was erected at the Kremlin wall to commemorate the defenders of the capital against Nazi troops during World War II. The Eternal Flame of this Tomb of the Unknown Soldier has never gone out. Along the wall stand blocks of red granite under which lies the soil of the cities that put up heroic resistance to the Nazi invasion.

Alexander garden have always attracted Muscovites and guests of the city. Now, with a spacious shopping mall built under Manezhnaya Square, more people than ever promenaded in the gardens, with which the renewed square blends harmoniously. The sparkling fountains, tall trees, walks lined with shrubbery, blossoming flowerbeds, and miniature sculptures create a charming spot in the heart of the Russian capital. No longer do the gardens bear the stamp of officialdom. People can be seen sitting and lying on the grass.

Task 1. Scan the text and find Russian equivalents of the following:

Buzzing city centre, crowd, to stretch along, Russian fortress architecture, a promenade, wealthy, earthen fortification, the Swedes, ancient capital, crumbling, the Age of the Enlightenment, appearance, appreciative, household, dwelling house, general public, to lay out, grand park, royal consideration, public park, alongside, environmental problems, shabby, butcher, a sewer, architectural aspect, to smooth over, layer, to inaugurate, massive column, cast-iron fence, simplified replica, architectural adornment, carved fragment, brickwork, sand-covered path, bush, imperial symbol, considerable change, to commemorate, outstanding revolutionary, thinker, heroic resistance, spacious shopping mall, blossoming flowerbed, miniature sculpture.

Task 2. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word or combination. Use the correct tense form of the verbs:

Buzzing, carved fragments, arch, to enter, crowd, fountains, quiet, a promenade, sculptures, public garden, shrubbery, the Kremlin Gardens, to fear, capital, appearance, private parks, to dismantle,

dwelling houses, city plan, general public, to supervise, the Moskva river, royal consideration, shops, massive columns, scenic, to order, to focus, thinkers, peace, Eternal Flame, main walk, blossoming, outstanding revolutionaries, charming.

1. Strangely enough, the Tsar _____ that the Swedes might attack Russia's ancient _____.
2. The park was created in the 1820s as _____ for the wealthy and was called _____.
3. In the 18th century small _____ and gardens made their appearance near _____.
4. In 1816 in the drive to restore it, a new _____ was submitted for _____.
5. The upper garden opened in 1821, the middle a year later and the lower, running down to _____, one year after.
6. In the early 19th century cities of Russia _____ on gardens for the _____.
7. In 1918 Lenin _____ the imperial emblems and signs to be replaced by the names of _____ and _____.
8. Russia slowly but surely _____ the Age of the Enlightenment, the city changed its _____.
9. This was the city's first _____.
10. In the _____ city centre, where _____ major, offices, and public buildings _____ each other, there is a spot of _____ and _____.
11. The sparkling _____, tall trees, walks lined with _____, _____ flowerbeds, and miniature _____ create a _____ spot in the heart of the Russian capital.
12. On both sides of the central gate stood two pairs of _____.

13. The _____ of this Tomb of the Unknown Soldier has never gone out.
14. The _____ of white stone inserted in the _____ came from the buildings damaged by the fires of 1812 and _____.
15. The man in charge of the architectural aspect of all building in Moscow, Osip Bovet, _____ the operation.
16. In the 1820s it was more _____ with lawns, groups of trees and bushes, and sand-covered paths alongside _____.

Task 3. Open the brackets and put the verb in the correct tense form.

1. This (to be) the city's first public garden.
2. It (to acquire) its present name only in 1856.
3. But a garden on a city estate (to be) rather a household facility that (to provide) the family with fruit and vegetables.
4. Alexander garden always (to attract) Muscovites and guests of the city.
5. The primary concern (to be) residential areas, of course, but landscape gardening (to be) also considered, including a public park alongside the Kremlin.
6. The low fence that (to belt) the garden on the side of Manezhnaya Square (to allow) passersby to admire the trees and bushes inside.
7. Though after the war the bastions (to remove), the fortifications remained, gradually crumbling, until the 1820s.
8. Besides Moscow, such gardens (to appear) in Minsk and Baku and at the spas of Kislovodsk and Gurzuf.
9. Surprisingly, the monument (not to be destroyed) after the 1917 October revolution.
10. There (to be) three layers of garden, separated by bridges.
11. The Eternal Flame of this Tomb of the Unknown Soldier never (to go out).
12. To improve the scenery and ecology it (to decide) to send the river underground, especially since butcheries and pubs on its banks

(to use) it as a sewer and, therefore, in the opinion of the Kremlin's commandant, the river (can) spread dangerous diseases.

13. The romantic mood, however, (to restrain): the gardens (to become) a part of the official Kremlin.
14. It is the Alexander Gardens, a shady park nearly two centuries old that (to stretch) along the Kremlin's magnificent wall and towers.
15. The most imaginative, the Ruins Grotto, (to represent) romantic ruins.
16. Though the monumental fence and gates with their Imperial symbols (to look) very official, the impression quickly (to fade) in the elegiac atmosphere of the park itself.

Task 4. Note down 5 questions on the text and ask them to your partner.

Task 5. Put in order and write the sentences.

1. general of the focused early gardens century Russia in on the cities for 19th public.
2. the and people time over more parks more visited and gardens.
3. 18th in already faced late Moscow the environmental century problems.
4. to used around over bastions Kremlin the the removed area of soil was the the smooth.
5. the city cosy the than spot surrounding separated of lower the green situated was from territory life the busy.
6. this removed in was 1930s the.
7. and people be the seen lying on sitting grass can.
8. out it but was plan the not until that was 1819 carried.
9. garden the obelisk later moved was into deeper the.
10. attracted of garden always the city and Alexander Muscovites guests have.

Task 6. Give all the derivatives to the following words. Use them in the sentences of your own.

Concern, attract, perform, admire, create.

Task 7. Give a summary of the text using key-words.

Task 8. Enumerate evaluation linguistic historemes in the discourse presented.

Task 9. Pair work. Do Quizzes A, B and perform a cross check upon completion.

Quiz A

1. The Tsar Cannon was cast by
a) Antonio Fryazin; c) the German locksmiths;
b) Antonio Solari; d) Andrey Chokhov.
2. The Tsar Bell weighs ... tons.
a) 100; c) 200;
b) 150; d) 300.
3. The Tsar Bell was set up as a monument in
a) 1945; c) 1245;
b) 1836; d) 1632.
4. The main Kremlin square is
a) the Cathedral Square; c) the Manezhnaya Square;
b) the Red Square; d) the Staraya Square.
5. The Cathedral of the Assumption was built by
a) Andrey Rublev; c) Antonio Solari;
b) Aristotle Fioravanti; d) Pskov craftsmen.
6. Its construction started during the reign of
a) Ivan II; c) Ivan I;
b) Pavel III; d) Anna Ioannovna.

7. What disaster ruined the Cathedral of Assumption in 1474?
- a) flood; c) war;
 - b) whirlwind; d) earthquake.
8. The coronation of the first Russian tsar took place in
- a) 1547; c) 1549;
 - b) 1548; d) 1555.
9. ... was the family-church of the Russian tsars.
- a) The Annunciation Cathedral;
 - b) The Cathedral of the Assumption;
 - c) The Cathedral of Christ the Saviour;
 - d) Saint Isaac's Cathedral.
10. The Patriarch's Palace was built in
- a) 1387; c) 1655;
 - b) 1254; d) 1712.
11. The Ivan the Great Bell Tower ensemble was built by
- a) the Italian architect Antonio Solari;
 - b) the Italian architect Bon Fryazin;
 - c) Pskov architects Kryvtsov and Myshkin;
 - d) Aristotle Fioravanti.
12. The Ivan the Great Bell Tower was the tallest building in Moscow until ... was built.
- a) the building of the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour;
 - b) the Patriarch's Palace;
 - c) the Saviour Tower;
 - d) the Nikolskaya Tower.
13. The Grand Kremlin Palace is used for
- a) a museum;
 - b) banquets;

- c) official state and major diplomatic events;
d) theatre plays.

Quiz B

1. The State Armoury's unique collection of decorative and applied art is closely linked
 - a) with the history of Vladimir;
 - b) with the history of the Moscow Kremlin;
 - c) with the history of the Russian Army;
 - d) with the history of World War II.
2. The Diamond Fund in Moscow was founded in
 - a) 1923; c) 1922;
 - b) 1926; d) 1925.
3. In the middle of the 18th the collection was kept in
 - a) Moscow; c) Tula;
 - b) Kiev; d) St. Petersburg.
4. The Red Square used to be a
 - a) market square; c) theatre square;
 - b) railway square; d) museum square.
5. The Cathedral of St. Basil is also known as
 - a) the Cathedral of St. Michael the Archangel;
 - b) the Church of the Protecting Veil of the Mother of God on the Moat;
 - c) the Church of St. Nicolas;
 - d) St. Isaac's Cathedral.
6. The monument of Minin and Pozharsky is connected with
 - a) the victory over the Nazi and Swedish invaders;
 - b) the victory over the Polish-Lithuanians;

- c) the victory over Mongol-Tatar hordes;
- d) the victory over Napoleon.

7. Moscow legends stubbornly connect “Lobnoye mesto” with a

... .

- a) scaffold;
- b) podium for announcing decrees;
- c) plinth;
- d) observation platform.

8. The five-pointed star first appeared on

- a) the Borovitskaya Tower;
- b) the Saviour Tower;
- c) the Secret Tower;
- d) the Senate Tower.

9. A greater part of the library of Ivan the Great was brought by

... .

- a) the bride of Ivan III, Sophia;
- b) Fyodor Mikhaylovich;
- c) Yuri Dolgoruki;
- d) Dmitry Donskoi.

10. The Alexander Garden was created in

- a) 1620s;
- b) 1720s;
- c) 1820s;
- d) 1920s.

11. The garden has got ... layers.

- a) two;
- b) three;
- c) four;
- d) five.

12. Who was the monument to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty demolished by?

- a) Stalin;
- b) Lenin;
- c) Dzerzhinsky;
- d) Khrushchev.

13. When was a memorial to commemorate the defenders of the capital against Nazi troops during World War II erected?

- a) in 1965;
- b) in 1966;
- c) in 1967;
- d) in 1968.

****Task 10. Turn to Unit 7 in Reader.***

REVISION

Task. *Make up an excursion in the Kremlin and on the Red Square. Work in a group.*

Here are some hints for you:

1. Start your excursion with some **introductory words**. For instance,
“Good morning ladies and gentlemen. First of all let me introduce myself. My name isOn behalf of our travel agency it gives me a great pleasure to welcome you in Moscow. Let us start our tour of the capital of Russia with the Kremlin and its attractions”.
2. Make use of some **linking words and expressions** like,
 - *“It is better to begin making the acquaintance of ... with ...”,*
 - *“In front of you there is (are) ...”,*
 - *“To the right (left) of ...you can enjoy the view of ...”,*
 - *“On your right (left) ... there is (are) ...”,*
 - *“Next to ... you can see...”,*
 - *“Opposite ... there is (are) ...”,*
 - *“Behind ... you can see...”,*
 - *“If we walk towards ... we can see ...”,*
 - *“If you look up (down, at) ...”,*
 - *“Please come up to the place (which, where) ...”,*
 - *“Let’s walk up (down) to ...”,*
 - *“Let’s have a look at ...”,*
 - *“You will admire ...”,*
 - *“If you explore ... you will see..”,*
 - *“When we leave ... we shall see ...”.*
 - *“On our way to ... we can enjoy the views of ...”.*
 - *“Let us stay for a while on ... and have a look at ...”,*
 - *“Look attentively at ...”,*
 - *“You are sure to see plenty of interesting if you look at ...”,*
 - *“Please focus your attention on ...”,*
 - *“If you have some spare time, I advise you to see ...”.*

QUESTIONS FOR A ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION

1. When was Moscow founded?
2. What is the population of Moscow nowadays?
3. Why did Moscow grow into a major town of Vladimir-Suzdal principality in the 13th century?
4. Who was the founder of Moscow?
5. What part did Moscow play in the unification of the Russian lands?
6. When was the capital moved to St Petersburg? Who did it?
7. What part did Muscovites play in the victory over Napoleon in 1812?
8. How did the name “the Kremlin” appear? What is the source of its origin?
9. How many towers does the Kremlin have?
10. Enumerate the buildings and constructions within the Kremlin walls.
11. What did Red Square look like in the 14th century? Describe Red Square nowadays.
12. What does its name mean?
13. What events are reflected in the monument to Kuzma Minin and Prince Pozharskiy?
14. When did the Kremlin stars appear? Who designed them?

POSSIBLE TOPICS FOR REPORTS

Make use available digital tools in delivering reports on the topics proposed below:

1. The Origin of Words ‘Muscovite’ and ‘Moscow’.
2. The Muscovites’ Most Popular Drink of the 19th Century – ‘sbiten’. The History of sbiten’.
3. Moscow’s Monuments.
4. Historical and Architectural Monuments of Kitai-Gorod.
5. The Russian State Library on Mokhovaya Street – the Biggest Library of Russia.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Изучение материала учебного пособия способствует выработке у студентов бакалавриата, изучающих английский язык, навыков устной и письменной речи в объеме предложенных тем. Издание охватывает историю столицы с древнейших времен по сегодняшний день и состоит из оригинальных исторических дискурсов на английском языке, выстроенных в хронологическом порядке. Приводятся различные виды упражнений для закрепления специальной лексики, выработки у студентов навыков понимания оригинальной исторической литературы и основ языкового анализа текста.

Автор надеется, что пособие вызовет у студентов-историков, бакалавров, обучающихся по направлениям туризма и гостеприимства, а также всех изучающих иностранный язык самостоятельно, интерес и поможет в их будущей профессиональной деятельности.

Желаю успехов в совершенствовании знаний английского языка!

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APPENDIX

READER

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS FOR READING, TRANSLATION AND DISCUSSION

UNIT 1. *Render the following text into English using a dictionary.*

Впервые Москва была упомянута в летописях в 1147 году, и многие историки считают эту дату началом основания Москвы. Расположение города на слиянии рек позволило ему стать одним из важнейших центров торговли. С тринадцатого столетия Москва стала центром борьбы русских княжеств против монголо-татарского ига. С XV столетия Москва становится центром объединения русских земель, а с XVI столетия (во время правления Ивана Грозного) – центром нового единого Русского государства. В 1712 году, во время правления Петра I, столица была перенесена в Санкт-Петербург. Этот знаменитый город был столицей России до 1918 года, когда по решению Советского правительства столица была перенесена обратно в Москву и в 1922 году стала столицей СССР.

Сейчас Москва – красивый и современный город с большими планами на будущее, один из важнейших промышленных, научных, культурных и торговых центров. Миллионы туристов ежегодно посещают Москву, наблюдая, как быстро столица растет и обновляется, становясь одной из самых динамичных и впечатляющих столиц мира.

UNIT 2. *Match the following Russian names of the Kremlin Buildings with their English equivalents.*

Церковь Рождества Богородицы
Успенский собор

The Assumption Cathedral
The State Kremlin Palace

Церковь Ризоположения	The A.R.C.E.C. Kremlin Military School
Благовещенский собор	The Annunciation Cathedral
Грановитая палата	The Senate
Архангельский собор	The Church of Our Lady's Nativity
Ансамбль колокольни Ивана Великого	The Ivan the Great Bell-Tower complex
Золотая Царицына палата	The Grand Kremlin Palace
Теремной дворец	The Armoury Chamber
Верхоспасский собор и теремные церкви	The Fun Palace
Патриаршие палаты с церковью Двенадцати апостолов	The Terem Palace
Потешный дворец	The Church of Laying Our Lady's Holy Robe
Арсенал	The Golden Tsarina's Chamber
Сенат	The Faceted Chamber
Большой Кремлевский дворец	The Arsenal
Оружейная палата	The Upper Saviour's Cathedral and Terem Churches
Военная школа имени ВЦИК	The Patriarch's Palace and the Twelve Apostles' Church
Государственный кремлевский дворец	The Archangel's Cathedral

UNIT 3. *Render the following into English using a dictionary. Give a presentation of the information read.*

МОСКОВСКИЙ КРЕМЛЬ

На территории Московского Кремля располагаются памятники архитектуры XIV-XX веков. Они составляют ансамбли Соборной, Ивановской, Сенатской, Дворцовой и Троицкой площадей, а также Спасской, Боровицкой и Дворцовой улиц.

В центре Кремля располагается главная Соборная площадь, сохранившая уникальный архитектурно-градостроительный ансамбль

средневековья: Успенский, Архангельский, Благовещенский соборы, Грановитую палату, Золотую Царицыну палату и церкви Теремного дворца, церковь Ризоположения, Патриаршие палаты с церковью Двенадцати апостолов, ансамбль колокольной Ивана Великого.

Троицкую и Сенатскую площади Кремля украшают величественные здания Арсенала – единственного в Кремле памятника архитектуры времени Петра I, и Сената, возведенного в XVIII веке знаменитым зодчим М.Ф.Казаковым.

Ансамбль Дворцовой площади и Боровицкой улицы Кремля формируют здания Большого Кремлевского дворца и всемирно известного музея Оружейной палаты, построенные в XIX веке по проекту К.А.Тона.

У Спасской и Троицкой башен Кремля расположились здания, возведенные в Кремле в XX столетии.

Каждое здание Кремля является уникальным памятником архитектуры своей эпохи.

***UNIT 4.** Render the following into English using a dictionary. Give a presentation of the information read.*

ТАЙНИЦКАЯ БАШНЯ

В 1485 году, когда Иван III развернул в Кремле строительство, итальянский зодчий Антон Фрязин заложил первую башню нового Московского Кремля, которая получила название Тайницкая. Эти проездные ворота были выстроены на месте старых Чешковых ворот Кремля – времен Дмитрия Донского.

Как верно отметил летописец, при сооружении башни под ней был вырыт колодец и тайный ход к Москве-реке, снабжавший москвичей водой в случае осады, отсюда и ее название. Тайницкая башня с проездными воротами имела стрельницу, соединявшуюся с ней каменным мостом, внутри башни находилось громадное помещение с мощными сводами. Часовые на башне наблюдали за

Москворечьем и в случае пожара специальными сигналами колокола давали о нем знать.

В 1670-1680 годах над четвериком (four-on) башни русские мастера возвели каменный верх – открытый арочный четверик, завершенный четырехгранным шатром со смотровой вышкой.

В 1770-1771 годах в связи со строительством Кремлевского дворца по проекту В.И. Баженова Тайницкую башню разобрали. В 1812 году, во время отступления войск Наполеона из Кремля, башня пострадала от взрыва, но скоро была отстроена. В 1862 году по проекту одного из семьи художников Кампиони стрельница также была восстановлена. В 1930-1933 годах стрельницу разобрали вновь, тогда же были заложены проездные ворота и засыпан колодец.

Высота Тайницкой башни – 38,4 метра.

КУТАФЬЯ БАШНЯ (ПРЕДМОСТНАЯ)

Подходы к Троицкой башне защищала башня Кутафья, единственная из сохранившихся предмостных укреплений Кремля. Сооружена она в 1516 году напротив Троицкой башни, в конце Троицкого моста, под руководством миланского архитектора Алевиза Фрязина. Невысокая, окруженная рвом и рекой, с единственными воротами, которые в минуты опасности наглухо закрывались подъемной частью моста, башня была грозной преградой для осаждавших крепость.

В XVI-XVII веках уровень воды в реке Неглинной был высоко поднят плотинами, так что вода окружала башню со всех сторон. Первоначальная высота ее над уровнем земли равнялась 18 метрам. Въехать в башню со стороны города можно было лишь по наклонному мосту.

Как считают историки, название "Кутафья" происходит от слова "кут" – укрытие, угол. Кутафья башня никогда не имела покрытия. В 1685 году ее увенчали ажурной короной с белокаменными деталями.

В 1668 году через башню устроили сквозной проезд из города на Троицкий мост, древние боковые ворота были заложены. С южной стороны была пристроена кордегардия.

В 1976-1977 годах башню отреставрировали, разобрали кордегардию, восстановили боковые арочные проемы и двухцветную окраску стен.

Высота башни со стороны города – 13,5 метра.

ТРОИЦКАЯ БАШНЯ

Самая высокая башня Кремля – Троицкая – по значению считалась второй после Спасской. Выстроена она в 1495 году. Все ярусы соединены друг с другом лестницами. Первоначально башня называлась Богоявленской, затем Знаменской, Куретной. По указу царя Алексея Михайловича в 1658 году она стала называться Троицкой по находящемуся рядом Троицкому монастырскому подворью.

В 1516 году от стрельницы через реку Неглинную был построен каменный мост, соединивший Троицкую башню со сторожевой предмостной башней – Кутафьей. Ворота башни служили проездом к покоям царицы и царевен, ко двору патриарха, через них выходило духовенство встречать царя, возвращавшегося из походов.

В 1685 году башню надстроили многоярусным верхом, напоминающим своими очертаниями верх Спасской башни. Ее украшают декоративные башенки с флюгерами и стрельчатые арки. В 1686 году на башне установили часы-куранты. После пожара в Москве 1812 года поврежденные куранты уже не восстанавливались. В XIX веке в башне размещался архив министерства императорского двора.

В 1937 году на Троицкой башне установили рубиновую звезду. Высота башни до звезды со стороны Кремля – 65,65 метра, со звездой – 69,3 метра. Со стороны Александровского сада высота башни до звезды составляет 76,35 метра, со звездой – 80 метров.

БЛАГОВЕЩЕНСКАЯ БАШНЯ

Вдоль берега Москвы-реки располагается семь кремлевских башен, соединенных высокими зубчатыми стенами. Башни имеют различное функциональное значение – угловые, проездные, глухие.

Одна из них - Благовещенская, глухая, расположенная между Тайницкой и Водовзводной башнями, построена в 1487-1488 годах. Ее название связано, как свидетельствует легенда, с помещавшейся здесь когда-то чудотворной иконой "Благовещение". Название башни можно связать и с тем, что в 1731 году к ней была пристроена церковь Благовещения, которую в наше, советское время разобрали.

В XVII веке рядом с башней были сооружены Портомойные ворота для прохода дворцовых прачек к Портомойному плоту на Москве-реке полоскать белье. В 1831 году Портомойные ворота были заложены.

В глубине башни находилось глубокое подполье. Высота Благовещенской башни – 30,7 метра, с флюгером – 32,45 метра.

НАБАТНАЯ БАШНЯ

Глухая Набатная башня была сооружена в 1495 году между двумя другими – Царской и Константино-Еленинской. Внутри она разделена на два яруса. Ее нижний ярус – сложное многокамерное помещение, связанное с ходовой частью стен лестницами. В 1676-1686 годах надстроена шатровым четырехгранным верхом.

На этой башни размещались колокола Спасского набата – противопожарной службы Кремля. Набатный колокол отлит мастером Иваном Моториным, о чем гласит надпись: «1714 года июля в 6 день вылит сей набатный колокол из старого набатного колокола, который разбился Кремля города к Спасским воротам. Весу в нем 150 пуд.»

С набатным колоколом связаны события Чумного бунта 1771 года, когда восставшие москвичи ударили в набат, созывая народ. Восстание было подавлено, и Екатерина II приказала вырвать язык у "смутьяна-колокола". Без языка колокол провисел на башне более 30

лет. В 1803 году его сняли и передали в Арсенал, а в 1851 году он поступил в Оружейную палату, где и хранится до наших дней.

Высота Набатной башни – 38 метров.

СПАССКАЯ БАШНЯ (ФРОЛОВСКАЯ)

Для укрепления северо-восточной части Кремля, не защищенной естественными преградами, в конце XV века были возведены еще две башни с проездными воротами – Фроловская и Никольская. На том месте, где в древности находились главные ворота Кремля, в 1491 году соорудили Фроловскую башню.

Башня с главными воротами Кремля и в те времена производила неизгладимое впечатление стройностью пропорций, богатством белокаменных украшений фасадов, состоящих из башенок, резных столбиков, колонок, фигур фантастических животных. По углам четверика находились пирамидки с золочеными флюгерами.

Главные ворота Кремля, т.е. проездные ворота Фроловской башни, особенно почитались в народе и считались "святыми". Через них запрещалось проезжать верхом на лошадях и проходить с покрытой головой. Через них входили и выходили полки, выступающие в поход. У этих ворот встречали царей и послов.

Над воротами башни с внутренней и внешней стороны на досках из белого камня были вырезаны надписи по-латыни и на русском языке, повествующие об истории ее постройки: "Иоанн Васильевич, божией милостью великий князь Владимирский, Московский, Новгородский, Тверской... и иных и всея России государь, в лето 30 государствования своего сии башни повелел построить, а делал Петр Антоний Соларрий, медиоланец, в лето от воплощения господня 1491". Это были первые мемориальные доски нашей столицы.

В 50-х годах XVII века на вершине шатра главной башни Кремля водрузили герб Российской империи – двуглавого орла. Позже подобные гербы установили на самых высоких башнях - Никольской, Троицкой и Боровицкой.

В апреле 1658 года вышел царский указ о переименовании всех кремлевских башен. Фроловская башня была переименована в Спасскую в честь иконы Спаса Смоленского, помещенной над проездными воротами башни со стороны Красной площади, и в честь иконы Спаса Нерукотворного, находившейся над воротами со стороны Кремля.

В 1625 году под руководством Христофора Головея русские кузнецы-часовщики крестьяне Ждан, и его сын, и внук установили часы на Спасской башне, а тридцать колоколов отлил литейщик Кирилл Самойлов. Устройство часов Христофора Головея значительно отличалось от современных. Часы имели огромный вращающийся циферблат, разделенный на 17 частей. Отбивание часов начиналось от восхода солнца, а с заходом солнца часы переводились на ночной счет времени. В разное время года продолжительность ночного и дневного времени различна. В дни летнего солнцестояния, когда бывают самые продолжительные дни, часы отбивали 17 раз, а в ночное время – 7 раз.

Но такой отсчет времени был очень неудобен. И в начале XVIII века Петр I издает указ, по которому вся страна перешла на единый для всей России суточный отсчет времени. Тогда же на Спасской башне были установлены голландские часы с музыкой и 12-часовым циферблатом. Установил эти огромные часы, привезенные на 30 подводах, кузнец Никифор Яковлев. Но вскоре эти часы остановились, а после пожара 1737 года пришли в негодность.

Часы, которые мы видим сейчас на Спасской башне, установлены братьями Бутеноп в 1851-1852 годах. Они занимают три этажа башни – 7-й, 8-й, 9-й - и состоят из трех узлов: механизма хода, механизма боя четвертей и механизма боя часов. Часы приводятся в действие тремя гирями весом от 160 до 224 килограммов. Точность хода их обеспечивается при помощи маятника весом в 32 килограмма. Механизм боя состоит из 10 четвертных колоколов и колокола, отбивающего один час. Колокола отлиты в XVII-XVIII веках русскими и иностранными мастерами. Подпись на одном из колоколов гласит: "Сей колокол для битья четвертей Спасской башни

вылит в 1769 году, мая 27 дня. Весу 21 пуд. Лил мастер Семен Можжухин." Все колокола помещаются на 10-м ярусе башни в открытых звонах под шатром.

Часы, которые обычно называют курантами, имеют четыре циферблата, диаметр каждого – 6,12 метра, высота цифр – 72 сантиметра, длина часовой стрелки – 2,97 метра, минутной – 3,28 метра. Общий вес механизма часов – около 25 тонн.

Во время октябрьских боев 1917 года за власть Советов при артобстреле была повреждена Спасская башня. Снарядом были выведены из строя часы. После осмотра достопримечательностей Московского Кремля В.И. Ленин дал указание о реставрации исторических памятников. Тогда же приступили к ремонту Спасской башни и часов.

Исправил часы на Спасской башне кремлевский слесарь Н.В. Беренс, помогали ему два его сына – Владимир и Василий. А художник и музыкант М.М. Черемных набрал на игральный вал курантов революционные мелодии. В августе 1918 года часы на Спасской башне впервые исполнили новые мелодии - партийный гимн "Интернационал" и марш "Вы жертвую пали".

За время своего существования куранты неоднократно реставрировались. Последняя, самая серьезная реставрация была проведена в 1974 году. Специалисты разобрали и проверили весь механизм. Спроектировали и изготовили более тысячи новых деталей, создали новые автоматические программные установки. Комплексные работы по обновлению главных часов Москвы были проведены за короткий срок. Гарантийный срок ремонта – 30 лет. Это значит, что курантам предстоит показывать время и в XXI веке.

Спасская башня имеет 10 этажей. Ее высота до сияющей рубиновой звезды – 67,3 метра, со звездой – 71 метр.

UNIT 5. Render the following text into English using a dictionary.

ОРУЖЕЙНАЯ ПАЛАТА

Государственная Оружейная палата – один из старейших музеев России – имеет почти пятисотлетнюю историю и содержит уникальное собрание декоративно-прикладного искусства, тесно связанное с историей Московского Кремля.

Первое упоминание об Оружейной палате Московского Кремля как о царской сокровищнице относится к 1508 году. Основу собрания составляют изделия из драгоценных металлов, предметы вооружения и парадного конского убранства, древние государственные регалии, парадная одежда, художественное шитье и другие произведения, выполненные в Оружейной, Золотой, Серебряной и Царицыной палатах, в мастерских Конюшенного приказа Московского Кремля, где работали лучшие мастера со всех концов Древней Руси.

О национальной открытости и уважении ко всем другим народам говорят бережно сохраненные с давних времен предметы западноевропейского и восточного искусства – от богатейших тканей и серебряных изделий до уникальной коллекции карет. Полученные как посольские дары или купленные, они являются истинными шедеврами.

Конец XVIII начало XIX века – время, когда царские, королевские, императорские сокровищницы в Европе превращаются в музейные собрания: Национальная галерея в Лондоне, музеи Вены и другие. Образование музеев в России шло параллельно с общеевропейским процессом. Огромные исторические и культурные ценности Московского Кремля были собраны в единую сокровищницу, на основе которой в 1806 году был создан музей «Оружейная палата». Собрание очень скоро приобрело значение художественной национальной сокровищницы.

UNIT 6. *Render the following information into English using a dictionary. Make use of it in your own virtual excursion.*

КРАСНАЯ ПЛОЩАДЬ

Мы сейчас на главной и самой торжественной площади нашей столицы – Красной площади. В XV веке Красная площадь впервые упоминается в летописях, а в XVII веке это уже известная московская площадь. Первое здание, которое вы увидели на площади, - Собор Василия Блаженного (или Покровский собор). Он был построен в 1555-1561 годах в честь взятия Казани, столицы Казанского ханства. Возможно, вы знаете, это один из старейших уникальных архитектурных памятников города Москвы.

Над площадью возвышаются башни Кремля. Перед вами Спасская башня, одна из самых известных. Главные часы страны были установлены на этой башне в XIX веке. Каждые 15 минут мы можем слышать бой часов.

Если мы пойдем к центру площади, то окажемся у Мавзолея Ленина. Впервые Мавзолей был построен по специальному указу в 1924 году, а то здание, которое мы видим сейчас, было построено из гранита и мрамора в 1930 г.

Находясь на площади, обратите внимание на красное кирпичное здание в русском стиле – это Исторический музей. Там хранится множество уникальных документов из истории России.

Красная площадь была и торговой площадью. На восточной стороне и сейчас располагаются «главные торговые ряды столицы» - известный разнообразием бутиков различных фирм ГУМ (GUM, SDS), построенный в XIX веке специально для размещения торговых рядов.

На Красной площади проходили многие исторические события. Столица всегда встречала героев на Красной площади. Парад Победы в 1945 году по окончании Второй мировой войны проходил именно здесь. В 1961 году москвичи встречали и чествовали здесь первого космонавта – Юрия Гагарина. В наши дни здесь один раз в год, 9 мая, проходит парад. В праздничные дни на Красной площади часто проходят концерты и культурные мероприятия.

UNIT 7. Render the following text into English using a dictionary.

АЛЕКСАНДРОВСКИЙ САД

Как приятно найти тихий и спокойный уголок в бурлящем центре города! В Москве это Александровский сад, расположенный вдоль северо-западной стены Кремля. История сада уходит в далекое прошлое.

Создание сада для отдыха и гуляний входило в комплекс градостроительных мероприятий по благоустройству города после Отечественной войны 1812 года и пожара в Москве. В 1819-1823 гг. по проекту знаменитого архитектора Осипа Бове был разбит Александровский сад. Прежде по этой территории пролегало русло реки Неглинной, «спрятанной» впоследствии в трубу.

Согласно проекту Бове, при украшении сада предполагалось использование популярных в то время декоративных элементов паркового ансамбля в античном стиле: гроты, руины, беседки. До наших дней сохранился грот «Руины», созданный по проекту Бове. В стены грота вмонтированы белокаменные фрагменты московских зданий, пострадавших при пожаре в 1812 году.

Со стороны Манежа сад ограничивала терраса, украшенная оградой. Она была выполнена по проекту архитектора Шестакова в 1820 году. Эта ограда не сохранилась до наших дней. Высокая ограда с монументальными воротами, выполненная по проекту архитектора Паскаля, обращена к площади Революции.

Сад делится на 3 части: Верхний – от площади Революции до Троицких ворот, Средний – от Троицких ворот до Боровицких и Нижний – от Боровицких ворот до Кремлевской набережной. Три аллеи проходят по территории сада.

В Верхнем саду в 1913 году был сооружен обелиск в честь 300-летия Дома Романовых. В 1918 году обелиск не был разрушен большевиками. По приказу Ленина имена царей были удалены с поверхности обелиска, их заменили имена известных русских и зарубежных революционеров.

В 1967 году в верхней части сада был сооружен мемориальный комплекс в ознаменование победы над фашистской Германией – Могила Неизвестного Солдата. Там в память погибших горит Вечный огонь. Это место очень часто посещается москвичами и гостями столицы.

Как и было предусмотрено в давние времена, Александровский сад – одно из любимых мест прогулок москвичей. В погожий летний день горожан радуют прекрасные цветущие клумбы, фонтаны, бьющие на обновленной Манежной площади.

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