

# CONTENTS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ .....   | 5  |
| PART I.....   | 6  |
| UNIT 1. MOSCOW .....  | 6  |
| UNIT 2. RED SQUARE .....  | 7  |
| UNIT 3. ST BASIL'S CATHEDRAL .....  | 9  |
| UNIT 4. THE KREMLIN WALL AND ITS TOWERS .....                                 | 11 |
| UNIT 5. THE KREMLIN .....   | 14 |
| UNIT 6. THE PATRIARCH'S PALACE AND CATHEDRAL<br>OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES .....  | 18 |
| UNIT 7. THE TSAR BELL AND THE TSAR CANNON.....                                | 20 |
| UNIT 8. SOBORNAYA PLOSHCHAD AND<br>THE IVAN THE GREAT BELLTOWER.....          | 22 |
| UNIT 9. THE CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION .....                                 | 24 |
| UNIT 10. FRESCOES AND THRONES .....   | 26 |
| UNIT 11. THE CATHEDRAL OF THE ARCHANGEL .....                                 | 30 |
| UNIT 12. THE CATHEDRAL OF THE ANNUNCIATION .....                              | 34 |
| UNIT 13. THE ARMOURY CHAMBER .....  | 38 |
| PART II .....   | 41 |
| UNIT 1. THE KITAY-GOROD.....  | 41 |
| UNIT 2. PLOSHCHAD REVOLYUTSII AND THE<br>ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF MOSCOW ..... | 43 |
| UNIT 3. TEATRALNAYA PLOSHCHAD, THE MEDIEVAL<br>WALLS AND THE METROPOL.....    | 44 |
| UNIT 4. NIKOLSKAYA ULITSA .....   | 46 |
| UNIT 5. ULITSA ILINKA .....   | 49 |
| UNIT 6. ZARYADE.....  | 51 |
| UNIT 7. THE ENGLISH COURT.....  | 53 |
| UNIT 8. THE PALACE OF THE ROMANOV BOYARS.....                                 | 55 |
| UNIT 9. THE CHURCH OF THE TRINITY ON NIKITINOV .....                          | 57 |
| UNIT 10. DOWN TOWARDS THE RIVER .....   | 59 |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| UNIT 11. FROM SLAVYANSKAYA PLOSHCHAD<br>TO THE LUBYANKA.....           | 61 |
| UNIT 12. THE MOSCOW HISTORY<br>AND POLITECHNICAL MUSEUMS.....          | 63 |
| PART III.....  | 66 |
| UNIT 1. THE BELIY GOROD.....   | 66 |
| UNIT 2. OLD MOSCOW UNIVERSITY .....                                    | 68 |
| UNIT 3. TVERSKAYA ULITSA .....   | 70 |
| UNIT 4. MKHAT AND THE SAWINSKOE PODVORE.....                           | 72 |
| UNIT 5. THE DOSTOYEVSKY LIBRARY<br>AND THE PASHKOV HOUSE .....         | 74 |
| UNIT 6. THE PUSHKIN MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS,<br>AND OTHER COLLECTIONS..... | 77 |
| UNIT 7. THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST THE SAVIOUR.....                       | 80 |
| UNIT 8. THE BOLSHOY THEATRE<br>AND OTHER THEATRES.....                 | 82 |
| UNIT 9. MENSHIKOV'S TOWER .....  | 85 |
| UNIT 10. THE KHITROV MARKET .....                                      | 87 |

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное пособие по английскому языку для студентов, изучающих историю и культуру Москвы, выполнено в соответствии с требованиями государственных образовательных стандартов высшего профессионального образования, которые предъявляются к преподаванию иностранного языка в неязыковых вузах с учетом профессиональной направленности обучаемых.

Основной целью данного пособия является обучение практическому владению языком для специальных целей. В задачи предлагаемого пособия входит развитие языковой, речевой и культурной компетенций обучаемых. После усвоения материала, содержащегося в учебно-методическом пособии, обучаемый должен уметь читать, делать сообщения и вести беседу на английском языке в пределах пройденной тематики.

Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из 35 уроков. Коммуникативная направленность текстов и их небольшой объем послужили критерием при отборе материала пособия. Компактность, страноведческая и культурологическая ориентированность текстов помогают обучаемым усвоить лексику, грамматику и составить собственные учебные маршруты по Москве.

Каждый урок включает текст, шесть-семь упражнений. Лексика, грамматика, перевод, диалогическая и монологическая речь отрабатываются в соответствующих упражнениях. Любой урок может быть изучен самостоятельно.

Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов исторических факультетов, студентов — искусствоведов, студентов начальных курсов туристических колледжей, вузов и академий, а также для всех желающих усовершенствовать свои знания в области английского языка и интересующихся историей Москвы.

# PART I

## Unit 1. Moscow

Moscow covers an area of about 900 square kilometers. Red Square and the Kremlin, the historic and spiritual heart of the city, embody all of Russia's triumphs and tragedies. The Kremlin itself, whose fortifications, palaces, only surpasses Red Square and cathedrals are an amalgam of European and Asiatic styles. The proximity to power and the sense that history is being made here sets the Kremlin apart from other palatial citadels the world over.

Immediately to the east of Red Square lies the Kitay-gorod, traditionally the commercial district. The Kremlin and the Kitay-gorod are surrounded by two quarters defined by ring boulevards built over the original ramparts of medieval times, when Moscow's residential areas were divided into the «White Town» or Belyi Gorod, and the «Earth Town» or Zemlyanoy Gorod.

### **Tasks**

*I. Read and translate the text.*

*II. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.*

Явиться воплощением побед и трагических событий; во всем мире; великолепная крепость; исторический и духовный центр; древний крепостной вал; охватывать территорию; сочетание стилей; жилой район; Бульварное кольцо; близость к власти; выделить из; средневековье; строго очерченные кварталы; торговая зона; укрепления, дворцы и соборы; к востоку от.

*III. Make up sentences of your own with the word combinations from task II.*

*IV. Answer the following questions.*

1. What are the main parts of Moscow?
2. How large is Moscow?
3. What sets the Kremlin apart from other palatial citadels the world over?
4. What do Red Square and the Kremlin embody?

*V. Translate the following into English.*

Москва — столица Российской Федерации, политический, экономический, культурный и научный центр страны. Москва

находится в центре Европейской части России. Площадь города составляет 1081 км<sup>2</sup>, основная часть приходится на территорию внутри кольцевой автомагистрали. Город располагается на обоих берегах реки Москвы в её среднем течении. Москва является одной из самых зелёных мировых столиц. Москва впервые упоминается в летописи в 1147 г. С 1260 г. город является центром княжества, а с 1460 г. — центром Московской Руси. Москва — столица России с середины XIV века по 1712 г. и с 1918 г. по настоящее время. В историческом центре города находятся Московский Кремль, Красная площадь и Собор Василия Блаженного.

*VI. Summarize the text.*

*VII. Make a presentation on the topic of the Unit.*

## **Unit 2. Red Square**

The name *Krasnaya ploshchad* — Red Square — derives from *krasniy*, the Old Russian for «beautiful». The square came into being towards the end of the fifteenth century — after Ivan III ordered the clearance of the wooden houses and traders' stalls that huddled below the eastern wall of the Kremlin. It was called Trinity Square, after the Trinity Cathedral that stood on the future site of St Basil's; later known as the Square of Fires, its current name was only bestowed in the late seventeenth century.

For much of its history, the square was thronged with a mob that Vasily III (1605–33) sought to distance from the Kremlin by digging: a moat alongside its wall, spanned by bridges leading to the citadel's gates. The moat also acted as a firebreak against the conflagrations that frequently engulfed Moscow. The square was also used for public announcements and executions, particularly during the reigns of Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great, and the anarchic Time of Troubles in the early seventeenth century. The square lost much of its political significance after the capital moved to St Petersburg in 1712, but remained an integral part of Moscow life as the site of religious processions and the Palm Sunday Fair.

In 1918 Red Square was returned to the centre of events, as the Kremlin became the seat of power once again, and the square the setting for great demonstrations and parades on May 1 and November 7. The most dramatic was the November 7 parade in 1941, when tanks

rumbled directly from Red Square to the front line, only miles away; on June 24, 1945 they returned for a victory parade. Today, the square is more likely to be used to host concerts. Its appearance has also changed. The Kazan Cathedral and the Resurrection Gate have been recently re-created.

### **Tasks**

*I. Read and translate the text.*

*II. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.*

Ярмарка в Вербное воскресенье; противопожарная полоса; приказать расчистить площадь; неотъемлемая составляющая; появиться; Троицкий собор; выкопать ров; соединить мостами; большие пожары; Смутное Время; крестный ход; дать имя; проводить концерты; местопребывания правительства; танки с грохотом шли по площади на фронт; место проведение парадов; Воскресенские ворота; торговые лотки; парад Победы; потерять политическое значение; тесниться у восточной стены; современное название.

*III. Make up sentences of your own with the word combinations from task II.*

*IV. Answer the following questions.*

1. What does the name Red Square mean?
2. When did it get its name?
3. How was the square initially called?
4. When and how did Red Square come into existence?
5. What was located on the square by the time of Vasily III?
6. For what purpose did Vasily III order to moat the Kremlin?
7. When and why did the square lose much of its political significance?
8. What was held on Red Square after 1918?
9. What was the most dramatic event connected with Red Square?
10. What is held today on Red Square? How has its appearance changed?

*V. Translate the following into English.*

Красная площадь, расположенная в центре Москвы, самая известная площадь столицы. К западу от неё находится Московский Кремль, к востоку — ГУМ и Китай-город, к северу — Исторический музей и Собор Казанской иконы Божией Матери, к югу — Собор Василия Блаженного. Длина площади 330 метров, ширина 70 метров. На площади расположены Лобное место, памятник Минину и

Пожарскому, Мавзолей, рядом с которым Некрополь у Кремлёвской стены. Считается, что Красная площадь была образована в 90-х годах XV века и называлась «Торг» или «Пожар», а со второй половины XVII века — «Красная», что означает красивая. Красная площадь первоначально была торговой площадью; с XVI века здесь происходили торжественные церемонии и объявлялись указы.

С 1918 года, когда Москва вновь обрела статус столицы государства, на Красной площади стали проводить демонстрации и военные парады. 24 июня 1945 года на Красной площади состоялся парад Победы в ознаменование разгрома фашистской Германией в Великой Отечественной войне.

*VI. Summarize the text.*

*VII. Make a presentation on the topic of the Unit.*

### **Unit 3. St Basil's Cathedral**

No description can do justice to the inimitable and magnificent St Basil's Cathedral, silhouetted against the skyline where Red Square slopes down towards the Moskva River. Foreigners have always seen it as a cryptic clue to the mysterious Russian soul. St Basil's was commissioned by Ivan the Terrible to celebrate his capture of the Tatar stronghold of Kazan in 1552, on the feast day of the Intercession of the Virgin. Officially named the Cathedral of the Intercession of the Virgin by the Moat, its popular title commemorates a «holy fool», St Basil the Blessed (1468–1652), who came to Ivan's notice in 1547 when he foretold the fire that swept Moscow that year, and was later buried in the Trinity Cathedral which then stood on this site. St Basil's was built in 1555–60, most likely by Postnik Yakovlev (nicknamed «Barma» — the Mumbler) who, legend has it, was afterwards blinded on the Tsar's orders so that he could never create anything to rival the cathedral (in fact he went on to build another cathedral in Vladimir). Napoleon was so taken by St Basil's that he planned to dismantle it and reassemble it in Paris.

Despite its apparent disorder, there is an underlying symmetry to the cathedral, which has eight domed chapels (four large and octagonal, the others smaller and squarish) symbolizing the eight assaults on Kazan, clustered around a central, lofty tent-roofed spire. In 1588 Tsar Fyodor added a ninth chapel on the northeastern side, to accommodate the remains of St Basil; its small yellow-and-green cupola is studded with

orange pyramids. Rather than using the main arcaded staircase, visitors enter the cathedral through an inconspicuous door. The interior is far plainer than the facade. The floral designs covering the walls and vaults, and the fact that the floor tiles have been so worn down that the grouting forms ridges underfoot, are the most notable features.

In the garden out in front stands an impressive monument to Minin and Pozharsky, who rallied Russia during the Time of Troubles. Dmitry Pozharsky was a prince, while Kuzma Minin was a prosperous butcher (meat trader) in the city of Nizhniy Novgorod, whose citizens funded the volunteer army that drove out the invading Poles in 1612. Erected in 1818 by public subscription, the statue was Moscow's first monumental sculpture, and originally stood in the middle of Red Square.

### ***Tasks***

*I. Read and translate the text.*

*II. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.*

Вырисовываться на фоне неба; неподражаемый и великолепный собор; высокий шатровый шпиль; Собор Покрова Пресвятой Богородицы на Рву; купольные часовни; церковь Святой Троицы; цветочные узоры; на этом месте; тайный ключ; главная аркадная лестница; стены и своды; напольная плитка; отличительная особенность; восьмиугольный; лестница под сводами; желто-зеленый купол украшен оранжевыми пирамидами; неповторимый; впечатляющий памятник; пожертвования граждан; народное ополчение.

*III. Make up sentences of your own with the word combinations from task II.*

*IV. Answer the following questions.*

1. What was St Basil's Cathedral commissioned to celebrate?
2. What is the official name of the Cathedral?
3. How did St Basil the Blessed come to the tzar's notice?
4. Who constructed St Basil's Cathedral?
5. What does St Basil's Cathedral's exterior look like?
6. What is there inside St Basil's Cathedral?
7. What monument stands in front of St Basil's Cathedral?
8. On what occasion was it erected?



*V. Translate the following into English.*

Собор Василия Блаженного — выдающийся памятник русской архитектуры, расположен на Красной площади в Москве. Собор был построен в 1555–1560 гг. по приказу Ивана Грозного. Собор Василия Блаженного состоит из восьми отдельных церквей. Все восемь церквей увенчаны луковичными главами и сгруппированы вокруг возвышающейся над ними девятой столпообразной Покровской церкви, завершённой шатром с маленькой главкой. Все девять церквей объединены общим основанием, обходной галереей и внутренними сводчатыми переходами. В 1588 году к собору был пристроен придел Василия Блаженного, давший всему сооружению его второе, более распространенное ныне название. В 1670-х годах была построена шатровая колокольня. Собор неоднократно реставрировался. В XVII веке были добавлены асимметричные пристройки, шатры над крыльцами, затейливая декоративная обработка глав, орнаментальная роспись снаружи и внутри.

*VI. Summarize the text.*

*VII. Make a presentation on the topic of the Unit.*

## **Unit 4. The Kremlin wall and its towers**

The Kremlin wall is 19 m high and 6.6m thick, topped with swallow-tailed crenellations and defended by eight towers mostly built by Italian architects in the 1490s. The distinctive jade-green spires were added in the seventeenth century, and the ruby-red stars (which revolve in the wind) in 1937. At the northern end is the round Corner Arsenal Tower, which takes its name from the adjacent Kremlin Arsenal. Further along is the triple-tiered St Nicholas Tower, built by Pietro Antonio Solan. The tower's massive red star (3.75 m wide and 1.5 tons in weight) gives it a total height of 70.4 m. Beyond the Senate Tower, named after the green-domed building visible behind Lenin's Mausoleum, looms the Gothic-spired Saviour Tower. In Tsarist times, an icon of the Saviour was installed above its gate, and everyone who entered doffed their hats; when Napoleon rode in without doing so his horse shied and his hat fell off, confirming the Russians' belief in its miraculous powers. The Tower houses the chimes; today they play the new Russian national anthem.

The small Tsar's Tower, erected in 1680, gets its name from an earlier wooden tower whence the young Ivan the Terrible used to hurl dogs to their deaths and watch executions on Red Square. Also opposite

St. Basil's is the Alarm Tower, whose bell warned of fires; Catherine the Great had the bell's tongue removed as a »punishment« after it was rung to summon a dangerous mob during the Plague Riot of 1771. In medieval times, the chunky SS Constantine-Helena Tower served as the Kremlin's torture chamber; the screams of victims were audible on Red Square. The circular Moskva River Tower, built by Marco Ruffo in 1487, protects the southeastern corner of the Kremlin wall, which was usually the first part of the fortress to be attacked by the enemies. Midway along the ramparts, a brick ramp with swallow-tailed crenellations descends to the white Kutafya Tower, the last survivor of several outlying bastions that once protected the bridges leading to the Kremlin, whose decorative parapet was added in the seventeenth century. The bridge leads up to the eighty-metre-high Trinity Tower, the tallest of the Kremlin towers, whose gateway admits visitors to the citadel. Further south, the Commandant's Tower and the Armory Tower abut the Kremlin's Armoury Palace, while another rampway leads up to the multi-tiered Borovitskiy Tower, whose name derives from the pine-grove (bor) covered hillock on which the citadel was founded.

### ***Tasks***

*I. Read and translate the text.*

*II. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.*

Мерлоны (двурогие зубцы, ласточкины «хвосты»); нефритово-зеленый; Угловая Арсенальная башня; соседний, примыкающий, смежный; трехъярусный; икона Спасителя; красные рубиновые звезды; быть названным в честь кого-либо; вращаться на ветру; Никольская башня; здание с зеленым куполом; маячить, вырисовываться; Спасская башня; сосновый бор; Оружейная башня; примыкать к чему-либо; крепостной вал; предмостная башня; Москворецкая башня; декоративный парапет; восьмидесятиметровая Троицкая башня; колокол был лишен языка; Чумной бунт; в первую очередь подвергаться атакам врага; приземистый; Набатная башня; Боровицкий холм; снимать шапку, национальный гимн; подтверждать чудесную силу иконы; куранты.

*III. Make up sentences of your own with the word combinations from Tasks II.*

*IV. Answer the following questions.*

1. What can you say about the tallest of the Kremlin towers?

2. What is the last survivor of the Kremlin several outlying bastions?
3. What Kremlin Tower was the first to be attacked by the enemy?
4. What was the reason for the punishment of one of the Kremlin bells?
5. How did the towers of the Kremlin get their names?
6. What is the youngest Kremlin tower?
7. Which tower served as the Kremlin's torture chamber?
8. How many towers does the Kremlin wall have?

*V. Translate the following into English.*

Вдоль стен Кремля расположены 20 башен, которые были построены в период княжения Ивана III архитектором Пьетро Антонио Солари. Боровицкая башня была возведена в 1490 г., Никольская и Спасская — в 1491 г. Боровицкая башня, название которой происходит от древнего бора, покрывавшего когда-то один из семи холмов, на которых стоит Москва, выходит на Александровский сад. Боровицкие ворота — единственные постоянно действующие проездные ворота Кремля. Если над Боровицкой башней развевается флаг иностранного государства, это означает, что в это время в Кремле находится иностранный президент. Никольская и Спасская башни выходят на Красную площадь. Спасская башня знаменита своими часами-курантами. Первые часы появились в 1491 г. В 1620-х гг. по проекту Христофора Голловей, были установлены новые часы с боем, а современные Кремлёвские куранты смонтированы в 1851–1852 гг. братьями Бутенон. Диаметр циферблата — 6,12 м, высота цифр — 72 см, длина часовой стрелки — 2,97 м, минутной — 3,28 м. Никольская башня — проездная башня, имела подъёмный мост через ров, а на воротах — защитные решётки. Через эти ворота в 1612 году народное ополчение с боем ворвалось в Кремль и освободило его от польских захватчиков. Осенью 1935 г. на Боровицкой, Спасской, Никольской, Троицкой и Водовзводной башнях были установлены пятиконечные звезды высотой 3,35 м.

*VI. Summarize the text.*

*VII. Make a presentation on the topic of the Unit.*

## Unit 5. The Kremlin

### I

Brooding and glittering in the heart of Moscow, the Kremlin thrills and tantalizes whenever you see its towers stabbing the skyline, or its cathedrals and palaces arrayed above the Moskva River. In Russia kreml means fortress, and every medieval town had one. The origin of the word is obscure: some think it derives from the Greek kremn or krimnos, meaning a steep hill above a ravine; others from a Slav term for thick coniferous woods in a swampy place.

According to legend, a band of boyars hunting in the forest saw a giant two-headed bird swoop down on a boar and deposit its corpse on a hilltop overlooking two rivers. That night, they dreamt of a city of tent-roofed spires and golden domes — and waking next morning, they resolved to build it upon the site. More prosaically, the founding of the Kremlin is attributed to Prince Yuri Dolgoruky, who erected a wooden fort above the confluence of the Moskva and Neglinka rivers in about 1147 — although the site may have been inhabited as long ago as 500 BC. Crammed with wooden houses, churches and stables, Dolgoruky's Kremlin was razed to the ground by the Mongols in 1238 but, like the city that had grown up around it, soon arose from the ashes, bigger and stronger than before.

Between 1326 and 1339 the Kremlin was surrounded by oaken walls and the first stone cathedral appeared in its midst; some forty years later the original fortifications were replaced by stone walls, whose colour earned Moscow the sobriquet «the White City». Despite being sacked by the Tatars in 1382, its development proved unstoppable. During the reign of Grand Duke Ivan III (1462–1506) — dubbed »the Great« — the realm of Muscovy quadrupled in size and threw off the Golden Hord yoke, becoming pre-eminent among the Russian states. To confirm Moscow's stature Ivan embarked on an ambitious building program, using craftsmen from Pskov, Tver and Novgorod, supervised by Italian architects, who arrived in 1472.

### II

It was the Italians who built most of the cathedrals and fortifications that exist today, which were subsequently embellished by Ivan III's grandson Ivan IV (1553–84) — better known as Ivan the Terrible — who first assumed the title of «Tsar». The demise of his son Fyodor brought the Rurik dynasty to an end and the wily Boris Godunov to power in 1598. His

unpopularity with the nobility encouraged a pretender, claiming to be the youngest son of Ivan the Terrible, to invade Russia from Poland and proclaim himself tsar following Godunov's death in 1605. This so-called False Dmitry soon alienated his supporters and was murdered by a mob; the ensuing Time of Troubles saw Russia ravaged by famine, civil wars and invasions. After the Kremlin was recaptured from the Poles by Minin and Pozharskiy in 1612, the nobility elected Mikhail Romanov as tsar, inaugurating the dynasty that would rule Russia until 1917.

Under Mikhail and his successors, Alexei and Fyodor II, the Kremlin was rebuilt and order restored; the Terem and Patriarch's Palaces date from this era. The next tsar, Peter the Great (1682–1725), changed everything by spurning Moscow and the Kremlin for the new city that he founded by the Gulf of Finland, and by enforcing reforms that struck at everything held dear by traditionalists. Henceforth, the tsars and the government dwelt in St Petersburg, only visiting the Kremlin for coronations, weddings and major religious celebrations. Although Catherine the Great added the Senate building and commissioned a vast new palace that was never built, the Kremlin was otherwise neglected until the French invasion of 1812, when the great fire that destroyed Moscow and forced Napoleon to withdraw necessitated major repairs to the parts of the Kremlin that he had spitefully blown up. During the reign of the arch-conservative Nicholas I (1825–55), the Russo-Byzantine-style Armoury and Great Kremlin Palaces were constructed, and the Terem Palace was refurbished in a re-creation of early Romanov times. However, St Petersburg remained the capital and the focus of events until after the fall of the Romanov dynasty and the overthrow of the Provisional Government by the Bolsheviks, whose Moscow contingent took the Kremlin by storm on November 3, 1917. In March 1918, the seat of government was moved back to Moscow and into the Kremlin. The Kremlin retained an aura of power and mystery, but gradually lost its terrible associations.

### ***Tasks***

*I. Read and translate the text.*

*II. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.*

Приводить в трепет; овраги; иметь неясное происхождение; густые хвойные леса; высокое положение (статус) Московии; дубовые стены; шатровые крыши; сравнивать с землей; слияние двух рек; подвергнуться разграблению; прозвище; восстать из пепла; камнем

упасть вниз; стать в четыре раза больше; под руководством кого-либо; сбросить иго Золотой Орды; сохранить таинственную ауру; соборы были впоследствии украшены; взять Кремль штурмом; получить титул царя; в духе воссоздания эпохи ранних Романовых; смерть, кончина; реставрировать, обновлять здание; хитрый, коварный; Византийский стиль; претендент на трон; взорвать некоторые части Кремля в отчаянной злобе; Лже-Дмитрий; страна была разорена набегами; во всех других отношениях Кремль был заброшен; предпочесть Петербург Москве; с тех пор; волновать воображение.

*III. Make up sentences of your own with the word combinations from task II.*

*IV. Answer the following questions.*

1. Why does the Kremlin thrill and tantalize the people?
2. What is the etymology of the word «Kremlin»?
3. What legend is connected with the foundation of the Kremlin?
4. How did the Kremlin change its appearance in the course of time? What disasters and misfortunes was it to overcome?
5. What did Ivan III do to confirm Moscow's stature?
6. Who built most of the cathedrals and fortifications in the Kremlin?
7. What happened to the Kremlin during the Time of Troubles?
8. What was the Kremlin's fate under Peter the Great?
9. How was the Kremlin affected by the French invasion in 1812?

*V. Read, translate and discuss the following text.*

### **Restricted zones and the State Kremlin Palace**

Roughly two-thirds of the Kremlin is off-limits to tourists, namely the trio of buildings in the northern half of the citadel — the Arsenal, the Senate Palace and the Presidium — and most of the wooded Secret Garden sloping down towards the river. Entering via the Trinity Gate, the »government zone« lies to the left, where cannons captured during the Napoleonic Wars are ranged alongside the Arsenal. Commissioned by Peter the Great, but virtually redundant by the time it was completed in 1736, this occupies the site of the medieval boyars' quarter, where the higher nobility resided until the fifteenth century. Opposite the Arsenal stands the imposing Senate Palace, erected in 1776–87 by Matvei Kazakov, whose neoclassical design was cleverly adapted to the awkward triangular

site. The edifice was commissioned by Catherine the Great for meetings of the Moscow branch of the Senate, an advisory body established in 1711; since 1991 it has been the official residence of Russia's president. From Red Square it is possible to see the green cupola of its grand hall, formerly used for meetings of the USSR Council of Ministers and the awarding of Lenin Prizes

To the southeast is another Neoclassical structure, built in 1934 as a school for «Red Commanders», which subsequently housed the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and now contains government offices; for want of a new title, it is still referred to as the Presidium. Previously, in Tsarist times, the site was occupied by the Monastery of Miracles and the Convent of the Ascension, which many royal daughters were forced to enter as nuns.

To the right of the Trinity Gate a narrow lane runs parallel to the Kremlin wall; also out of bounds, this contains the former Kavalerskiy Building. Across the way is the seventeenth-century Poteshniy Palace. The yellow palace is recognizable by its protruding bay window; its name derives from the word for «amusements» (potekhi), as Tsar Alexei had a theatre here. Further east stands the State Kremlin Palace, a 120-metre-long glass and concrete box sunk 16m into the ground so as not to dwarf the other buildings in the Kremlin. Built in 1959–61 to host Party congresses, the stage of its 6,000-seat auditorium was formerly adorned by a giant bas-relief of Lenin's head, and the foyer still flaunts the crests of the Soviet Republics. Performances by the Bolshoy and Kremlin Ballet Company are held here.

#### *VI. Translate the following into English.*

Московский Кремль, расположенный на левом берегу Москвы-реки, является резиденцией высших органов государственной власти России и одним из главных историко-художественных комплексов страны. Первые поселения на территории Московского Кремля относятся к бронзовому веку. В 1156 г. на территории Кремля были построены первые укрепления. С 1264 г. Кремль становится княжеской резиденцией. В Кремле находился самый древний московский собор — собор Спас-Преображения, или Спаса на Бору, построенный к 1330 г., к тысячелетию Константинополя — «Нового Рима». После постройки Кремлевского дворца в 1830–1840-е гг. храм Спаса оказался вписанным во внутренний двор Дворца. Другим древнейшим сооружением был Чудов монастырь, основанный митрополитом Алексием в 1365 г., он находился в восточной части территории Кремля, примыкая к Вознесенскому монастырю.

Название получил по церкви Чуда Архангела Михаила, ставшей впоследствии усыпальницей митрополита Алексия. В 1483 г. на территории монастыря была сооружена Алексиевская церковь. В 1501–1503 гг. древнюю церковь Михаила Архангела сменил храм, возведенный итальянскими мастерами. В XIV в. территория Кремля расширяется, он обносится дубовыми стенами, которые в 1367 г. заменяются стенами и башнями из белого камня. Во второй половине XV века Московский Кремль перестраивается с участием итальянских зодчих и обретает в значительной мере свой современный вид.

*VII. Summarize the text.*

*VIII. Make a presentation on the topic of the Unit.*

## **Unit 6. The Patriarch's Palace and Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles**

The accessible part of the Kremlin begins from the State Kremlin Palace, where the Patriarch's Palace and the Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles come into view. The two form one structure, with an arched, covered balcony inset with polychrome tiles, and gilt frills on the three rounded gables and the balcony roof, surmounted by five small domes. Though the palace was begun in 1640, it is chiefly associated with Patriarch Nikon, who split the Russian Orthodox Church by his reforms during the years that he held the post (1652–58). While Nikon desired to restore the Church to the purity of its Byzantine origins, many Russians saw him as a heretic bent on imposing foreign ways. He also tried to assert the primacy of the Church over the state, thus angering Tsar Alexei, who refused to reinstate Nikon as Patriarch after he resigned in a fit of pique.

Today, the palace is a Museum of Seventeenth-century Life and Applied Art, displaying ecclesiastical regalia, period furniture and domestic utensils. The palace's highlight is the vaulted Cross Chamber, measuring 19 by 13 meters, which was the first hall of such size to be built in Russia without a central supporting column. Its inauguration occasioned a day-long feast. Decades later, the chamber was used for the preparation of *miro*, or holy oil, which explains the huge stove.

The Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles was built above the archway leading to Sobornaya ploshchad, as it was deemed sacrilegious to site an altar above rooms used for everyday life. The cathedral's Baroque iconostasis was moved here from the now-demolished Convent of the



Ascension; on the wall to the left hangs the Passion of the Apostles, depicting a dozen martyrdoms in detail. Also notice the small window high up on the west wall, through which Nikon could observe services from his private chapel on the floor above. Like all the windows in the palace, this is glazed with mica instead of glass, imparting a frosty hue to views of the outside world. The Cross Chamber occasionally hosts concerts of choral or instrumental music by top Russian soloists.

### ***Tasks***

*I. Read and translate the text.*

*II. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.*

Скругленные фронтоны; занимать пост; склонный навязывать чужие обычаи; сердить кого-либо; в порыве раздражения; лучшие исполнители; слюда; придавать колорит морозного узора; муки, мученик; Вознесение; барочный иконостас; алтарь; кошунственный; сводчатый проход; центральная опорная колонна; Крестовая палата; представлять особый интерес; церковные регалии; повседневная жизнь; застеклять окна; увенчанный куполами.

*III. Make up sentences of your own with the word combinations from task II.*

*IV. Answer the following questions*

1. Where does the accessible part of the Kremlin begin?
2. Who is the Patriarch's Palace chiefly associated with?
3. What was the essence of Nikon's reforms?
4. What is the Patriarch's Palace today?
5. Which special feature of its architecture can't be overlooked?
6. How can the presence of the huge stove in the Cross Chamber be explained?
7. What function does the Cross Chamber occasionally fulfill nowadays?
8. Why was the Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles built right above the archway to Cathedral Square?
9. Was the iconostasis of the Cathedral built here originally?
10. Which things inside the Cathedral should be noticed?

*V. Translate into English.*

Патриаршие палаты и небольшой пятиглавый собор Двенадцати Апостолов, построенные в 1635–1656 гг. русскими мастерами Антипом Константиновым и Баженом Огурцовым по заказу патриарха Никона, расположены к северу от Успенского собора и колокольни Ивана Великого. Собор Двенадцати Апостолов был возведен на месте старого храма и части двора Бориса Годунова. Кровли и кресты храма были вызолочены и покрыты медными листами. В 1680 г. собор перестроили и дали нынешнее название. По размерам и роскоши убранства Патриарший дворец не уступал царскому Теремному. Здесь располагалась богатейшая патриаршая ризница. При Петре I во дворце разместилась Московская контора Синода. Ризница и собор пострадали во время артобстрела 1917 г. В 1929 г. в храм был перенесен иконостас XVII века из разрушенного собора Вознесенского монастыря.

*VI. Summarize the text.*

*VII. Make a presentation on the topic of the Unit.*

## **Unit 7. The Tsar Bell and The Tsar Cannon**

Two of the Kremlin's most famous sights are the Tsar Cannon and the Tsar Bell. The Tsar Cannon is one of the largest cannons ever made; its bronze barrel (bearing a relief of Ivan the Terrible's son, Fyodor) is 5.34 m long, weighs 40 tons and has a calibre of 890 mm. Cast by Andrei Chokhov in 1586, it was intended to defend the Saviour Gate, but has never been fired in battle (though it was used to fire the ashes of the False Dmitry back towards Poland). Its enormous chassis, decorated with a lion and a snake fighting on either side, and a snarling lion's head beneath the barrel, was cast in 1835, like the cannonballs piled in front (which are purely ornamental, as the cannon was originally meant to fire stone case-shot). Further along, behind the Ivan the Great Belltower, looms the earthbound Tsar Bell, the largest in the world, weighing 200 tons and measuring 6.14 m in height and 6.6 m in diameter. Its bronze surface is emblazoned with portraits of Tsar Alexei and Empress Anna, who decreed the creation of the original and existing versions of the bell. The first, 130-ton version was cast in 1655, during Alexei's reign, but nineteen years elapsed before anyone could work out how to hoist it into the belfry, whence it fell to the ground and shattered in the fire of 1701. Thirty years

later, Anna ordered the fragments to be used for a much larger bell, which lay in its casting pit for over a century, having cracked in 1737, when fire once again swept the Kremlin and water was poured on the red-hot bell. Finally, in 1836, the Tsar Bell was excavated and installed in its present location, accompanied by a chunk that broke off, itself weighing 11 tons.

### ***Tasks***

*I. Read and translate the text.*

*II. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.*

Рельефное изображение; отливать пушку; картечь; пушечные ядра; барабан пушки; иметь чисто декоративное предназначение; рычащий лев; колокольня; украшать портретами царей; водрузить (поднять) колокол на колокольню; разбиться на мелкие кусочки; литейная яма; раскаленный докрасна; осколок в 11 тонн.

*III. Make up sentences of your own with the word combinations from task II.*

*IV. Answer the following questions.*

1. How much does the Tsar Cannon weigh?
2. Did the Cannon originally mean to fire cannonballs?
3. What was the purpose of casting the Tsar Cannon?
4. Whose portraits is the surface of the Tsar Bell emblazoned with and why?
5. What was the weight of the bell's first version and when was it cast?
6. What is the origin of the big chunk displayed next to the Tsar Bell nowadays?

*V. Translate into English.*

Царь-пушка — средневековое артиллерийское орудие (бомбарда), было отлито в 1586 г. Андреем Чоховым на Пушечном дворе во времена правления царя Фёдора Ивановича. Длина пушки — 5,34 м, наружный диаметр ствола — 120 см, диаметр узорного пояса у дула — 134 см, калибр 900 мм, масса — 39,31 т. Задуманная для обороны Кремля Царь-пушка была установлена около Лобного места на Красной площади, в боевых действиях не

участвовала, но из нее стреляли, как минимум, один раз. В XVIII веке пушку переместили в Московский Кремль. Царь-колокол — памятник литейного искусства XVIII века. Его высота 6,14 м, диаметр 6,6 м, масса около 160 т. Колокол был отлит 25 ноября 1735 г. на Пушечном дворе по указу императрицы Анны Ивановны, после полутора лет подготовительных работ. Плавка металла продолжалась 36 часов, а отливка прошла за 1 час 12 минут. Этот огромный бронзовый колокол должен был издавать самый чистый звук в мире. Но прежде чем колокол подняли на колокольню, он треснул во время пожара 1737 г. От него откололся кусок весом около 11,5 тонны. Колокол был оставлен в литейной яме на 100 лет. В 1836 г. он был установлен в Московском Кремле на постамент.

*VI. Summarize the text.*

*VII. Make a presentation on the topic of the Unit.*

## **Unit 8. Sobornaya ploshchad and the Ivan the Great Belltower**

Beyond the Patriarch's Palace lies the historic heart of the Kremlin, surrounded by a superb array of buildings that gives the square its name. Cathedral Square was first laid out in the early fourteenth century, making it the oldest square in Moscow, although the buildings that you see today were erected later. Throughout Tsarist times the square was used for Imperial coronations and weddings, and before the capital was transferred to St Petersburg it was also the setting for court life and political dramas. Every morning the boyars and gentry converged here in carriages or sledges to assemble in order of rank; the ploshchadniki or «people of the square» being inferior to the komnatniki or «people of the apartments», who enjoyed access to the Tsar's palace. At other times commoners were free to gather on the square — providing they prostrated themselves whenever the Tsar appeared.

Soaring above the square, the magnificent white Ivan the Great Belltower provides a focal point for the entire Kremlin, being the tallest structure within its walls. The main belltower was erected in 1505–08 by the Italian architect Marco Bono, whose octagonal tower was increased to its present height of 81 m during the reign of Boris Godunov, as proclaimed by the inscription in gold letters beneath its gilded onion dome. It remained the tallest structure in Russia until 1707, and dominated

Moscow's skyline for long after that. Adjacent is the four-storey belfry (Zvonitsa) added in 1532–43 by the architect Petrok Maliy, and which also has a gilded dome. The 64-ton Resurrection Bell, dating from the nineteenth century, is the largest of its 21 bells. The final, tent-roofed part of the building — known as the Filaret Annexe, after the Patriarch who commissioned it in 1624 — was badly damaged in 1812, when the French attempted (but failed) to blow up the entire belltower.

### ***Tasks***

#### *I. Read and translate the text*

#### *II. Find English equivalents of the following word combinations in the text.*

Грандиозный ансамбль; перенести столицу в Санкт Петербург; падать ниц перед царем; великолепные массивные сооружения; явиться местом действия для...; люди незнатного происхождения; колокольня; иметь доступ в царский дворец; при правлении Бориса Годунова; придворная жизнь; парить в вышине, возвышаться над площадью; шатровая пристройка; примыкающая четырехэтажная звонница; возвышаться на фоне московского неба; восьмиугольная башня; Воскресение; заказывать постройку здания.

#### *III. Make up sentences of your own with the word combinations from task II.*

#### *IV. Answer the following questions.*

1. When was Cathedral Square first laid out?
2. What was the Square initially designated for?
3. How did it look like in ancient times?
4. What structure provides a focal point for the entire Kremlin?  
When and by whom was it erected?
5. What does the inscription beneath the gilded onion dome of the Great Belltower say?
6. How many bells are there on the Belfry adjacent to Ivan the Great Belltower?
7. How did the events of 1812 affect the Filaret Annexe?

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