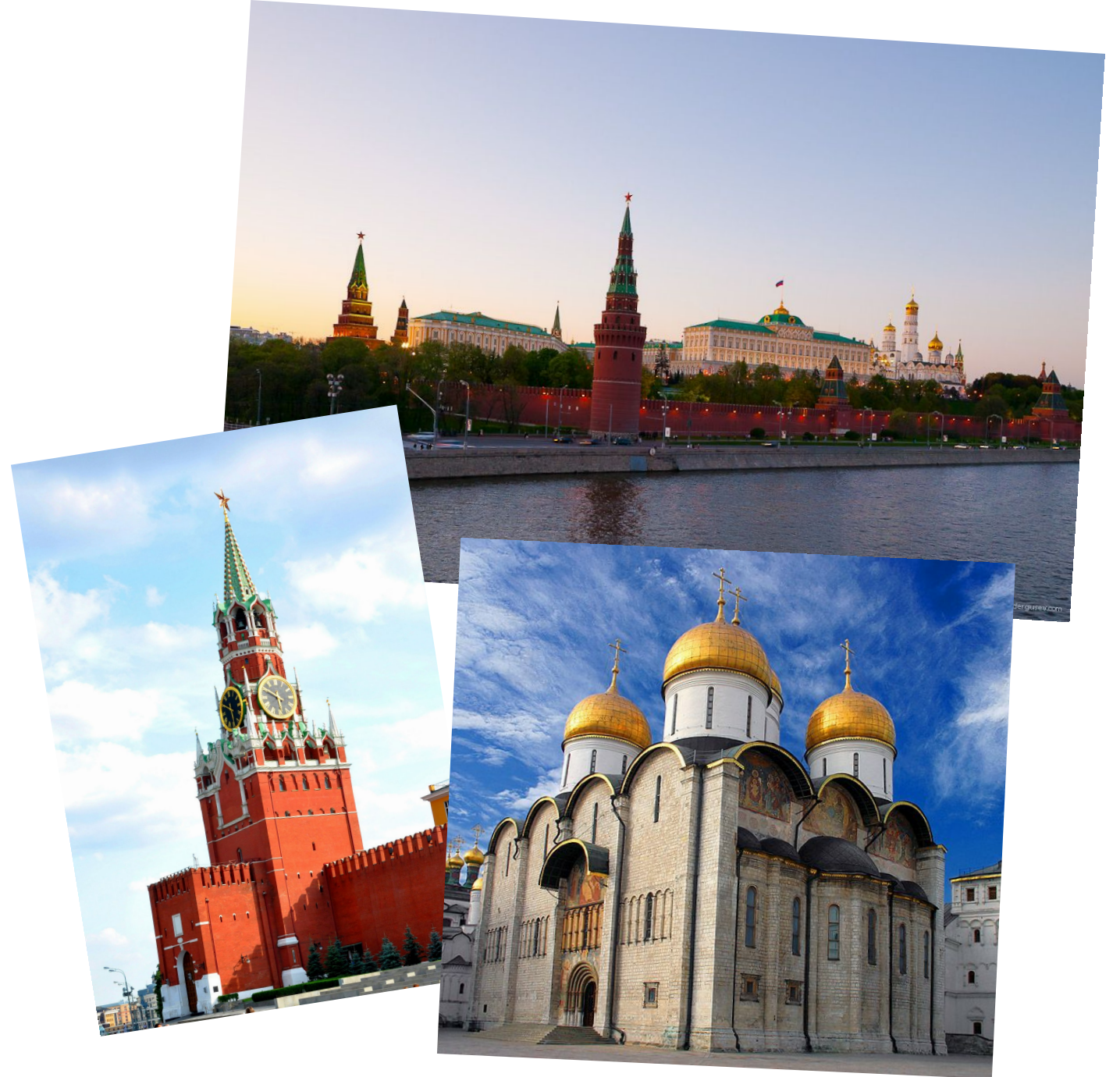


# THE MOSCOW KREMLIN

performed by Belova Olga  
student of 11a class

The Moscow Kremlin is the main attraction of Russia. It is located in the oldest part of the capital, rises majestically above the city and consistently attracts travelers from all over the world. And not surprising, because every building here is a unique historical monument of the country. Due to its unique architectural ensemble of the Kremlin is included in the list and is under protection of UNESCO.





The Kremlin complex is the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation. Its territory is "the Moscow Kremlin" State historical and cultural Museum-reserve.

It includes:

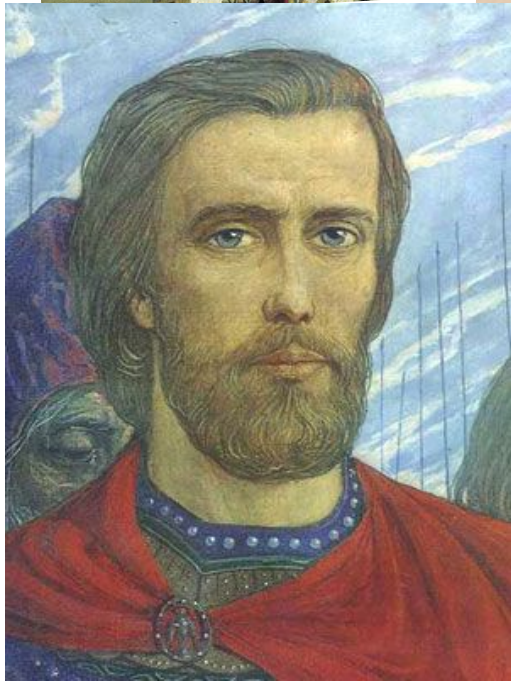
- ❖ The Bell Tower Of Ivan The Great;
- ❖ Cathedral square (full of architectural ensemble) - Archangel, Annunciation, assumption cathedrals, the Patriarch's Palace, Church of the deposition, the Tsar cannon and the Tsar bell;
- ❖ Exhibition halls in the one-pillar chamber of the Patriarch's chambers and the assumption belfry.

The Kremlin is built on a high hill, with two sides surrounded by rivers: the Moskva river and the Neglinnaya. The high location of the Kremlin allowed them to see enemies from a greater distance, and the river served as a natural barrier in their way.



The history of the first wooden buildings of the Moscow Kremlin goes back as far as 1156. Around the small fortress that served as shelter from enemies, there were many villages with villages. In 1238 Moscow suffered terrible attack hordes of Batu Khan and was burned to the ground. In the XIV century Moscow, not just revived from the ashes, has been actively built up with stone.



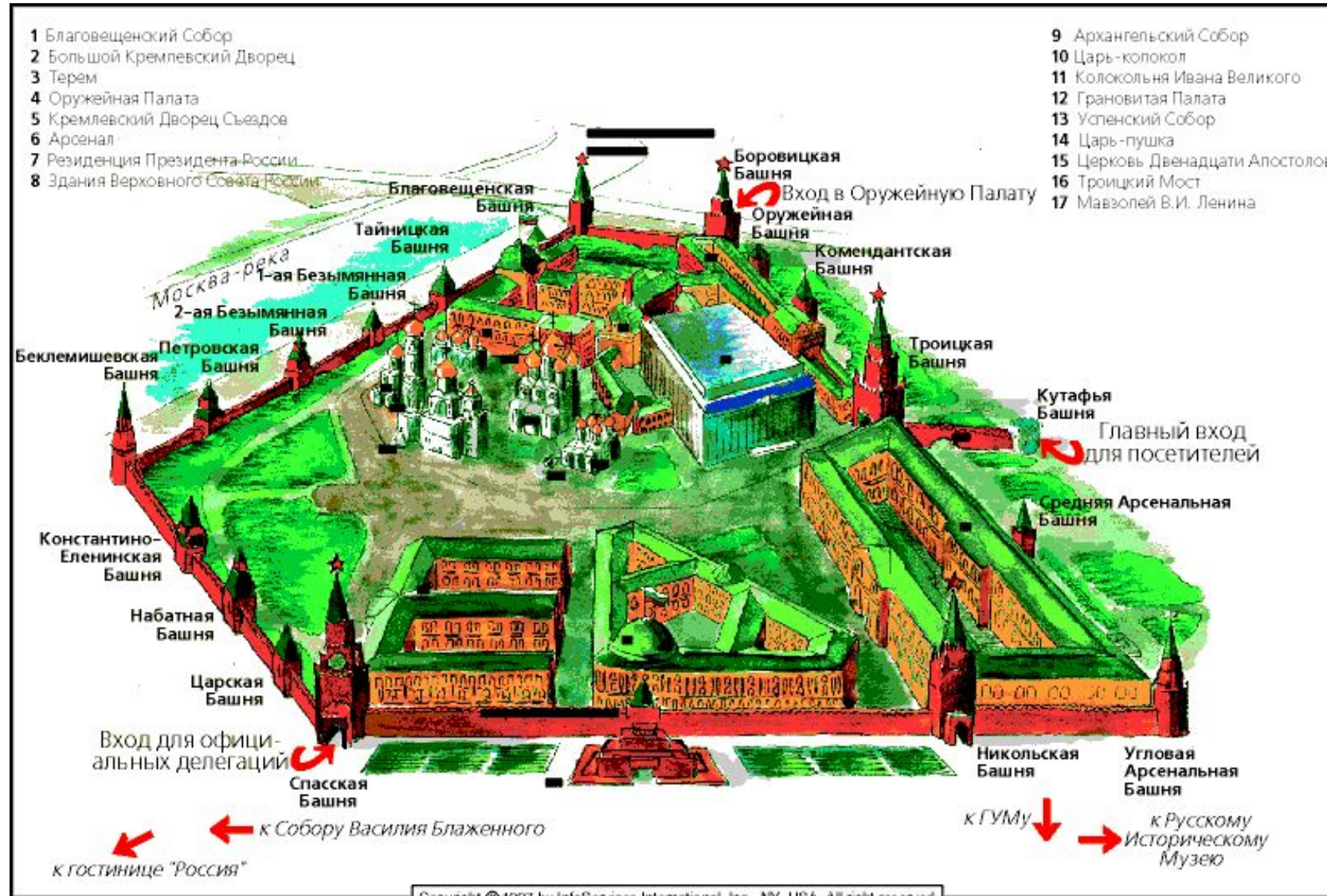


In 1368, at the direction of the young Prince Dmitry Donskoy was built of white stone walls and towers of the Kremlin. At the same time with stone consolidation was expanded territory of the Kremlin. In this view of the Moscow Kremlin stood for more than 100 years, subjected to numerous waves of enemies.



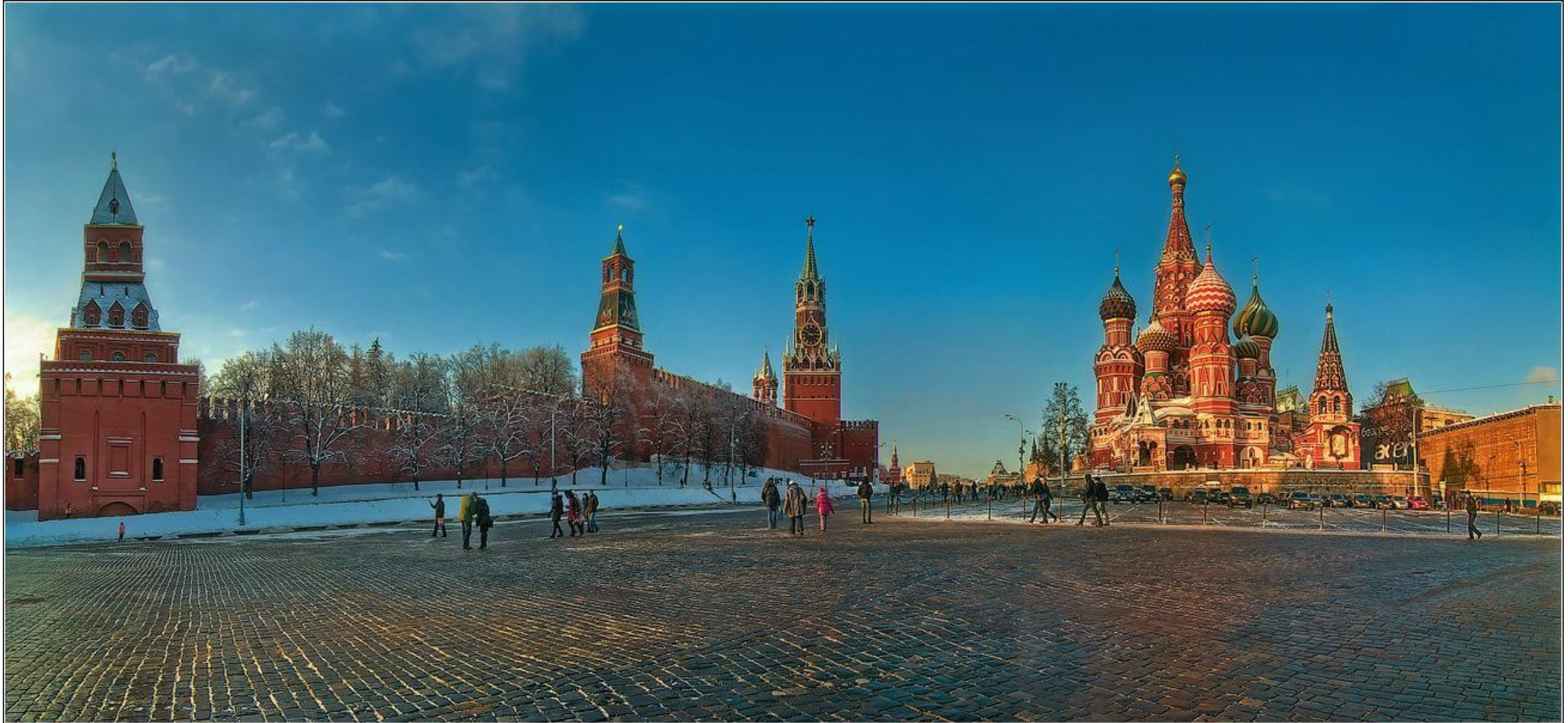
In 1495 the Moscow Kremlin received a new brick towers and walls, the new fortress and the biggest territory. The end result from the point of view of military engineering, the Moscow Kremlin was a prominent building, meet all the requirements of the global defensive technology of the time.

The form of the modern Kremlin is an irregular triangle, the southern side of which facing the river Moscow. It is surrounded by a brick wall with 20 towers of different architectures.



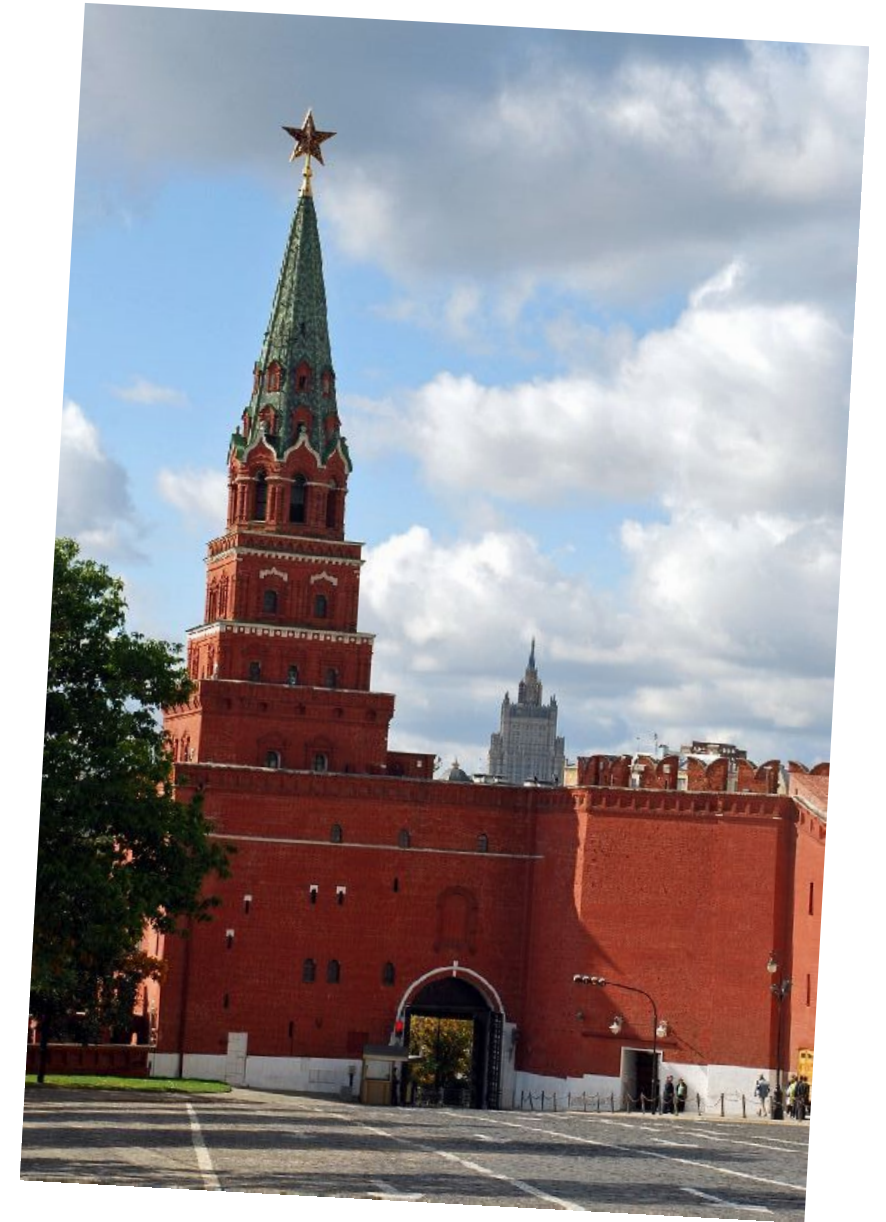


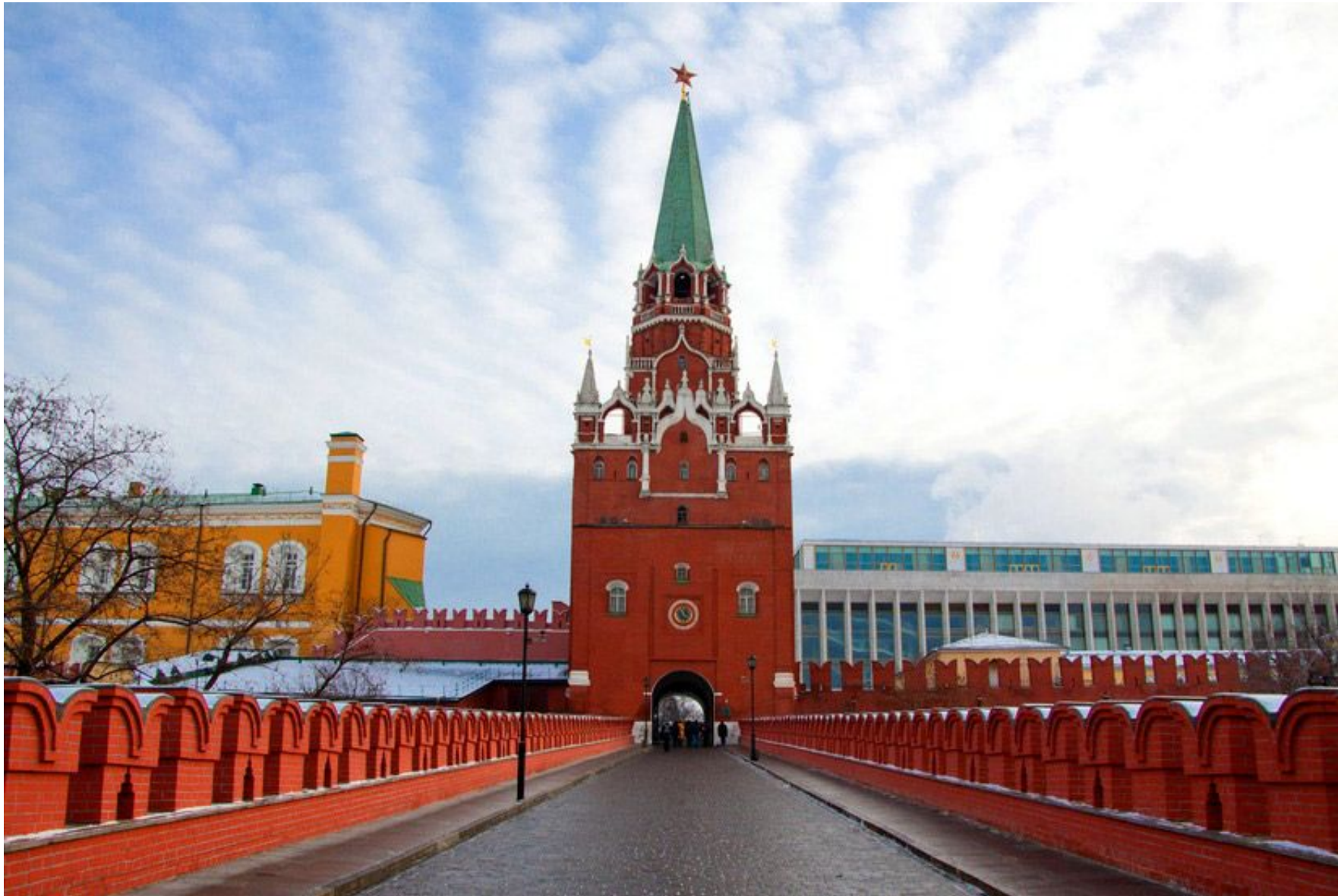
The main entrance to the Kremlin — Spassky gate — is located on the Eastern side facing the red square, opposite St. Basil's Cathedral.





On the southwestern side of the Kremlin, the river, located Borovitsky gate through which in 1812 Napoleon entered the Kremlin.





From the West side of the Alexander garden in the Kremlin are the Trinity gates in the same tower previously used to store valuable Imperial archives.



In the Northern part of the Kremlin's Nikolsky gate is situated overlooking the Northern end of red square. They are used for passage in state institutions.



The oldest of the towers of the Kremlin walls are the Beklemishevskaya, erected in 1487-1488, and Vodovzvodnaya, in which mechanisms were established to supply river water to the Kremlin and the Posad.

