

Presentation on «Washington»

student group 117
Denis Nikiforov
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The **White House** is the official residence and principal workplace of the President of the United States, located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW in Washington, D.C. It has been the residence of every U.S. president since John Adams in 1800, and the term is often used by journalists as a metonym to refer to the acts of the President and his top advisors.

The house was designed by Irish-born James Hoban and built between 1792 and 1800 of white-painted Aquia Creek sandstone in the Neoclassical style. When Thomas Jefferson moved into the house in 1801, he (with architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe) expanded the building outward, creating two colonnades that were meant to conceal stables and storage.





The **United States Capitol** is the meeting place of the U.S. Congress, the legislature of the U.S. federal government. Located in Washington, D.C., it sits atop Capitol Hill at the eastern end of the National Mall. Though it has not been the geographic center of the District of Columbia since the retrocession of Alexandria County in 1847, the Capitol was initially situated at the absolute center of the District of Columbia and is the origin by which both the quadrants of the District are divided and the city was planned. Officially, both the east and west sides of the Capitol are referred to as *fronts*. Historically, however, only the east front of the building was intended for the arrival of visitors and dignitaries. Like the federal buildings for the executive and judicial branches, it is built in the distinctive neoclassical style and has a white exterior.

The **Smithsonian Institution** established in 1846 "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge," is a group of museums and research centers administered by the United States government. Originally organized as the "United States National Museum," that name ceased to exist as an administrative entity in 1967. Termed "the nation's attic" for its eclectic holdings of 137 million items, the Institution's Washington, D.C. nucleus of nineteen museums, nine research centers, and zoo—many of them historical or architectural landmarks—is the largest such complex in the world. Additional facilities are located in Arizona, Maryland, New York City, Virginia, Panama and elsewhere, and 168 other museums are Smithsonian affiliates. The Institution's thirty million annual visitors are admitted without charge; funding comes from the Institution's own endowment, private and corporate contributions, membership dues, government support, and retail, concession and licensing revenues. Institution publications include *Smithsonian* and *Air & Space* magazines.



Smithsonian

The **National Mall** is a national park in downtown Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States. The National Park Service (NPS) administers the National Mall, which is part of its National Mall and Memorial Parks unit. The term *National Mall* commonly includes areas that are officially part of West Potomac Park and Constitution Gardens to the west, and often is taken to refer to the entire area between the Lincoln Memorial and the United States Capitol, with the Washington Monument providing a division slightly west of the center. The National Mall receives approximately 24 million visitors each year.



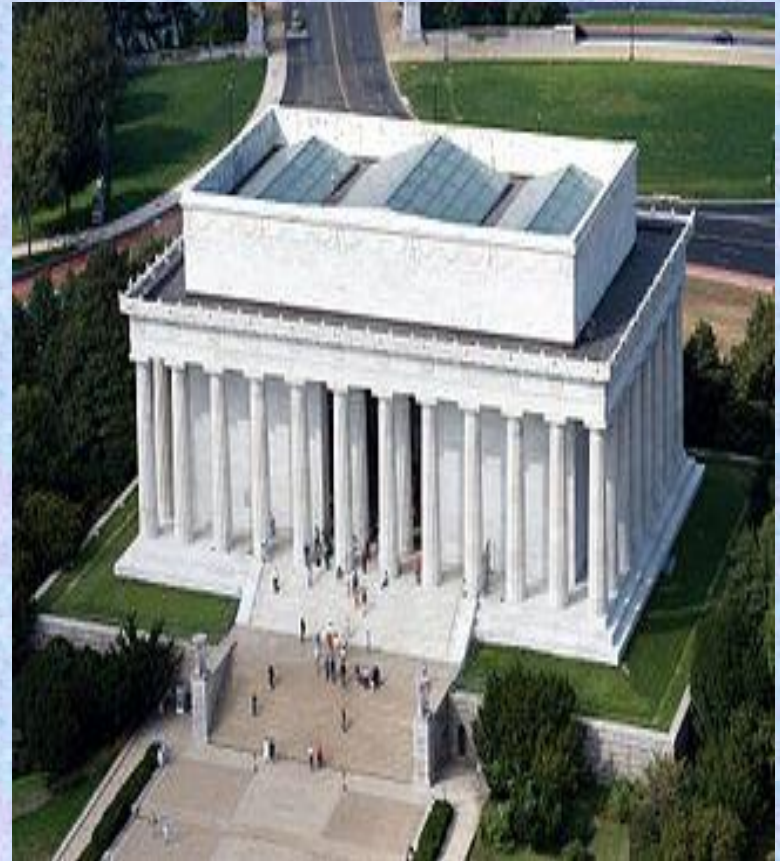
The **Washington Monument** is an obelisk on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., built to commemorate George Washington, commander-in-chief of the Continental Army and the first American president. The monument, made of marble, granite, and bluestone gneiss, is both the world's tallest stone structure and the world's tallest obelisk, standing 555 feet 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches (169.294 m) tall. Taller monumental columns exist, but they are neither all stone nor true obelisks.





The **Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul in the City and Diocese of Washington**, operated under the more familiar name of **Washington National Cathedral**, is a cathedral of the Episcopal Church located in Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States. Of neogothic design closely modeled on English Gothic style of the late fourteenth century, it is the sixth-largest cathedral in the world, the second-largest in the United States, and the highest as well as the fourth-tallest structure in Washington, D.C. The cathedral is the seat of both the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, Katharine Jefferts Schori, and the Bishop of the Diocese of Washington, Mariann Edgar Budde. In 2009, nearly 400,000 visitors toured the structure. Average attendance at Sunday services in 2009 was 1,667, the highest of all domestic parishes in the Episcopal Church that year.

The **Lincoln Memorial** is an American national monument built to honor the 16th President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. It is located on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. across from the Washington Monument. The architect was Henry Bacon, the sculptor of the primary statue – *Abraham Lincoln*, 1920 – was Daniel Chester French, and the painter of the interior murals was Jules Guerin. Dedicated in 1922, it is one of several monuments built to honor an American president. The building is in the form of a Greek Doric temple and contains a large seated sculpture of Abraham Lincoln and inscriptions of two well-known speeches by Lincoln, *The Gettysburg Address* and his *Second Inaugural Address*. The memorial has been the site of many famous speeches, including Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech, delivered on August 28, 1963 during the rally at the end of the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.



The **United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM)** is the United States' official memorial to the Holocaust. Adjacent to the National Mall in Washington, D.C., the USHMM provides for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history. It is dedicated to helping leaders and citizens of the world confront hatred, prevent genocide, promote human dignity, and strengthen democracy. With an operating budget of just under \$78.7 million (\$47.3 million from Federal sources and \$31.4 million from private donations) in 2008, the Museum had a staff of about 400 employees, 125 contractors, 650 volunteers, 91 Holocaust survivors, and 175,000 members. It had local offices in New York, Boston, Boca Raton, Chicago, Los Angeles and Dallas.



TEST.

1. When was the White House built?

a) in 1780-1790; b) in 1792-1800; c) in the 1790-1810;

2. Capitol is ...

a) meeting place for United States Congress;

b) the President's House;

c) Museum;

3. in what year was created the Smithsonian Institution?

a) in 1846; b) in 1859; c) in 1841;

4. National Mall is visited annually by about ...

a) 38 million people; b) 15 million people; c) 24 million people;

5. Washington's Obelisk is ...

a) lowest obelisk in the world;

b) the tallest obelisk in the world;

c) the oldest obelisk in the world;

6. In 2009, the Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul in the City and Diocese of Washington, visited the ...

a) 400000 people; b) 100000 people; c) 800000 people;

7. How does the President was Abraham Lincoln?

a) 2; b) 16; c) 10;

8. The Operating budget of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

a) 55.5 million; b) 62.9 million; c) 78.7 million;

ANSWERS.

1 – b;

2 – a;

3 – a;

4 – c;

5 – b;

6 – a;

7 – b;

8 – c;