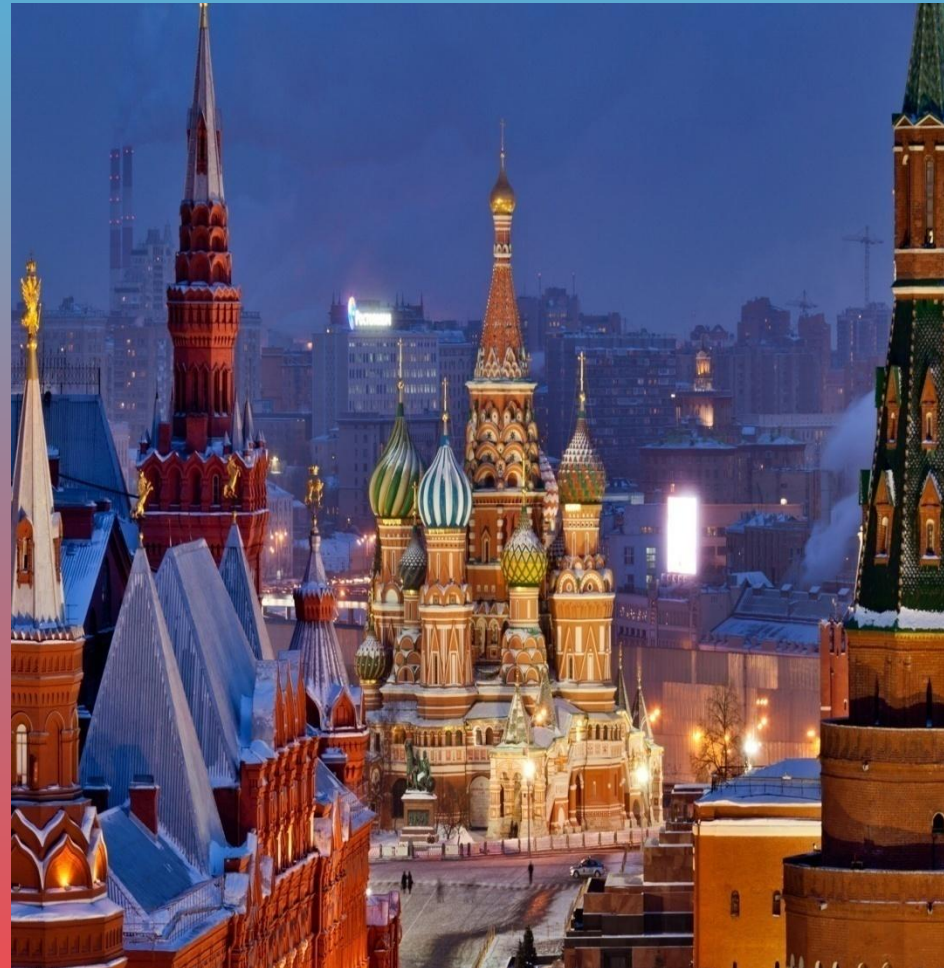
The background features a vibrant gradient from blue at the top to red at the bottom. It is decorated with stylized, colorful balloons in shades of yellow, green, and purple, and long, flowing streamers in white and yellow. Small yellow triangular shapes are scattered throughout, resembling confetti or streamer ends.

# Places of Interest in Moscow.

Презентацию подготовил  
Павлюченков Даниил.

Moscow is the capital of Russia. The city is a major political, economic, cultural, scientific, religious, financial, educational, and transportation centre of Russia and the continent. Moscow is the most populous city in Europe, and the sixth largest city proper in the world. Its population, according to the preliminary results of the 2010 census, is 11,514,330. It's wonderful places of interest are visited by a lot of people every day.

# MOSCOW



# THE KREMLIN



The Kremlin is the historical, spiritual and political heart of Moscow and the city's most famous sight. It is situated in the very center of Moscow. It is the oldest part of the city, here Russian tsars resided and Russian emperors had been crowned. The Kremlin is a magnificent architectural ensemble with its monumental walls and towers, golden-domed cathedrals and ancient palaces. It serves as the official residence of the President of Russia.



# RED SQUARE



Red Square is a heart of Moscow. For many centuries Red Square has served as the place for important historical events. It was founded at the end of the 15th century. Red Square is often considered the central square of Moscow and all of Russia. The square itself is around 330 meters (1100 ft) long and 70 meters (230 ft) wide.



# LENIN'S MAUSOLEUM



The Mausoleum was built in 1930. It is situated in Red Square. The Mausoleum is open every day from 10:00 am to 1:00 pm, except holidays, Mondays and Fridays. Visitors still wait in lines to see Lenin's body although they are not as long as they once were. Entrance is free of charge.

# ST. BASIL'S CATHEDRAL



St. Basil's Cathedral is one of the most outstanding monuments of Old Russian architecture. It's a Russian Orthodox church erected on the Red Square in Moscow in 1555–61. It was built on the order of Ivan the Terrible to commemorate the capture of Kazan and Astrakhan. It was the tallest building in Moscow until the completion of the Ivan the Great Bell Tower in 1600.

# POKLONNAYA HILL

Poklonnaya Hill is one of the highest spots in Moscow. Since 1936, the area has been a part of Moscow and now contains the Victory Park with many tanks and other vehicles used in the Second World War on display. Historically, the hill had great strategic importance, as it commanded the best view of the Russian capital.





# THE BOLSHOI THEATRE



The Bolshoi Theatre was built in 1824. It was the second biggest theatre in the world. The Bolshoi Ballet and Bolshoi Opera are among the oldest and most renowned ballet and opera companies in the world. The theatre is the parent company of The Bolshoi Ballet Academy, a world-leading school of ballet.



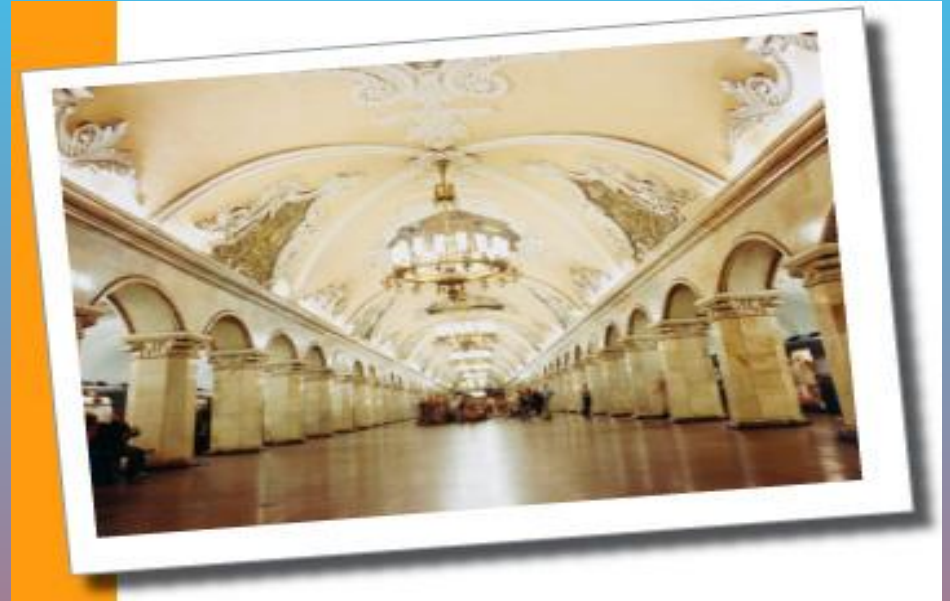
# MONUMENT TO MININ AND POZHARSKY

Built in 1818 this monument is devoted to the citizen Minin and the prince Pozharsky, who were the leaders of patriotic war against Polish invaders in 1612. On the first celebration of the Day of People's Unity (November 4, 2005) a near exact copy of this monument by Zurab Tsereteli was erected in Nizhny Novgorod. The copy is only 5 cm shorter than the Moscow original.





# THE MOSCOW METRO



The Moscow Metro is a rapid transit system serving Moscow. Opened in 1935 with one 11-kilometre line and 13 stations, it was the first underground railway system in the Soviet Union. As of 2011, the Moscow Metro has 182 stations and its route length is 301.2 kilometers. The Moscow Metro is the world's second-most-heavily-used rapid transit system, after Tokyo's twin subway.