

Wonderful history of Khabarovsk

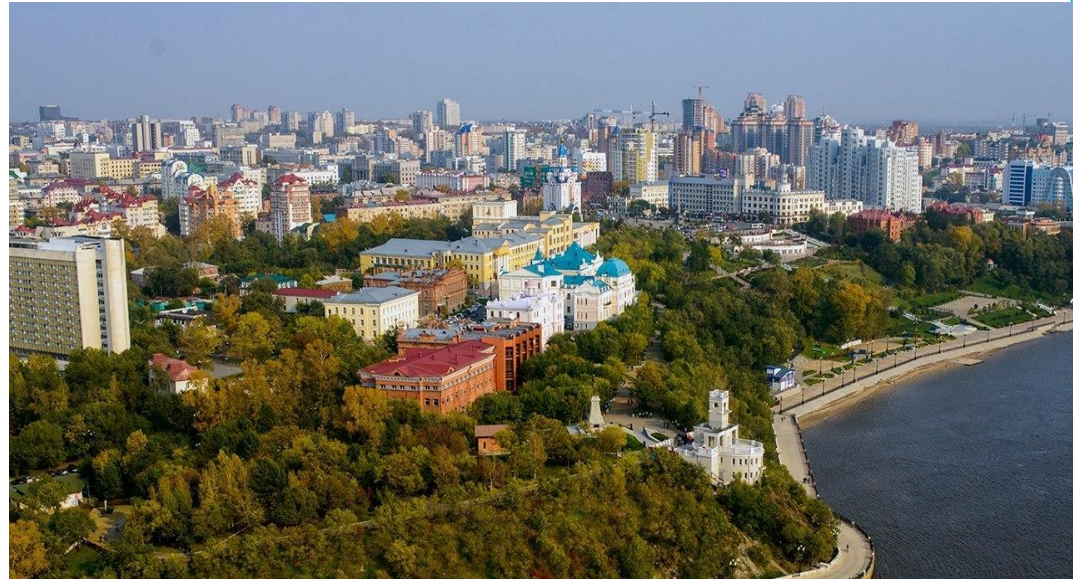




To the east, Russia has a very beautiful, fast-paced, but with the harsh climate of the city of Khabarovsk. He is often called the capital of the Russian Far East, and it is no coincidence, because he is just located in the center of the Far East and is an economic, transport, cultural, scientific and industrial center.

City received its name in honor of the Russian traveler and farmer 17th century Yerofei Khabarova, which took place along the Amur River, the drawing up of the river, and here organized the first Russian settlements.

The city itself is located on the right bank of the Amur River in its confluence with the river Ussuri, 30 kilometers from the Chinese border. The territory of the town is a combination of hills to river valleys and ravines.



The history of the region.

Development of the Far Eastern territories begins with the XVII century. Russian explorers came to the East, to settle new lands and establish trade links

In 1639, a group of Tomsk Cossacks led by I. Yu Moskvitin came to the Sea of Okhotsk. At the mouth of the river. Hive first fort was established. Cossacks explored the coast and collected the first data on the Amur. In 1643 in search of unexplored Dauria ground (so-called Western Amur region) Yakut province sent a detachment of Cossacks led by VD Poyarkova. It was a great expedition of 132 people. Cossacks from the inflow of Lena Aldana crossed into the basin. Zei on the river. Gonam. Part of the squad here wintered and some detachment went on. In the spring of next year, down a See, they reached the Amur River. Poyarkov was a fairly complete description of the river, economy and way of life of local peoples. From the lower reaches of the Amur Poyarkov boats went into the stormy Sea of Okhotsk, it reached the mouth of the river. Hive and from there returned to Yakutsk.



Following Poyarkov came here Vologda peasant Erofey Khabarov. His detachment consisted of 100 people came to the Amur in 1650 in another way: down the Lena River, then along its tributary Olekma, according to the source of it and then by land to the Amur. Part of the squad strengthened in Dauria Albazino town. From this time around it were built new settlements, developed crafts, trade in its infancy.



Khabarovsk history began in 1858 - a military post Khabarovka was founded, and by 1880 the small community has grown so much that it became a city in 1893 and was renamed in Khabarovsk.



In 1913. an exhibition of the Amur region and noted the date of the 300th anniversary of the Romanov and the 55th anniversary of Khabarovsk. At the request of the Governor-General, NL Gondatti to these dates, a grand exhibition of achievements in all spheres of activity of the Amur Territory was created. This exhibition was situated in what is now the park "Dynamo" and occupied an area of about 26 hectares.

By that time it was building the Trans-Siberian Railway, which connected the Far East and Eastern Siberia with the European part of Russia. The final link in the Trans-Siberian Railway was the railway bridge across the Amur River in Khabarovsk. Designed building is a professor lavr proskuryakov. The project has received the gold medal of the World Exhibition in Paris in 1908. In 1916. completed the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

In 1916. It was built a railway bridge across the Amur, Khabarovsk linking the railway to the Eastern Siberia. In 1922. the city became part of the Far Eastern Republic, and then entered the RSFSR, and in 1938. It called the Khabarovsk Territory

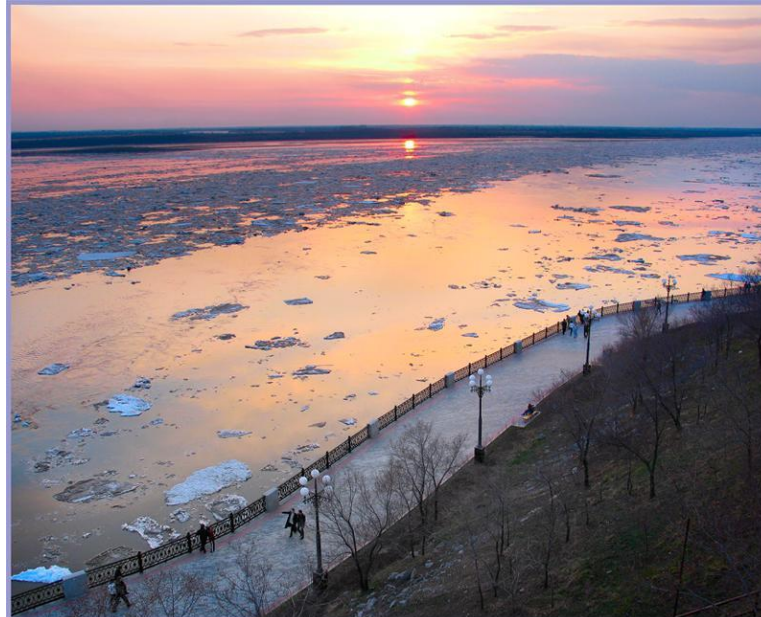
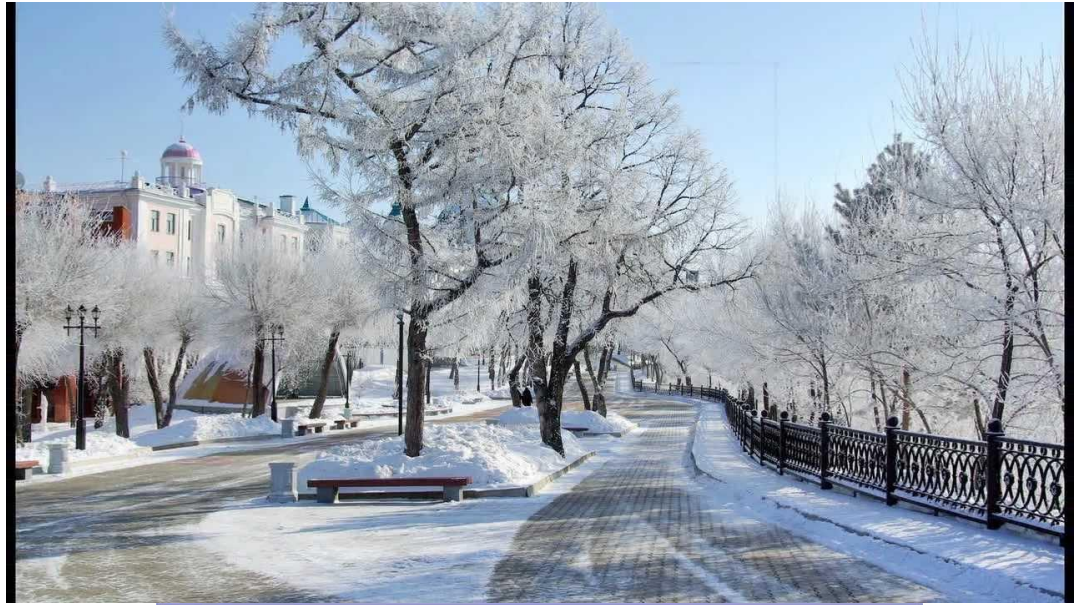
In 1940. Railway station after Volochaevka Komsomolsk-on-Amur was built.

In 1894. created Amur (Khabarovsk), department of Russian Geographical Society with a museum and library. In 1902. We built a munitions factory "Arsenal" (nowadays "Daldiesel"). In 1908. It created the base of the Amur Flotilla. River port of Khabarovsk today one of the largest on the Amur River.

Climate

Winter with little snow and frosty but sunny. . Spring is always very late, the weather is windy, cool, snow often melts and evaporates. Summer is hot and humid. Because of its proximity to the coldest regions of the Northern Hemisphere and the penetration of sea air to the Sea of Okhotsk city climate is more severe than the climate of nearby areas in Russia .. The coldest months are January (-22.3 C) February (-17.2 C) and the warmest is July (+ 21.1 C) August (+ 20 C).

The best time of the year is autumn, because the weather kept dry and sunny.



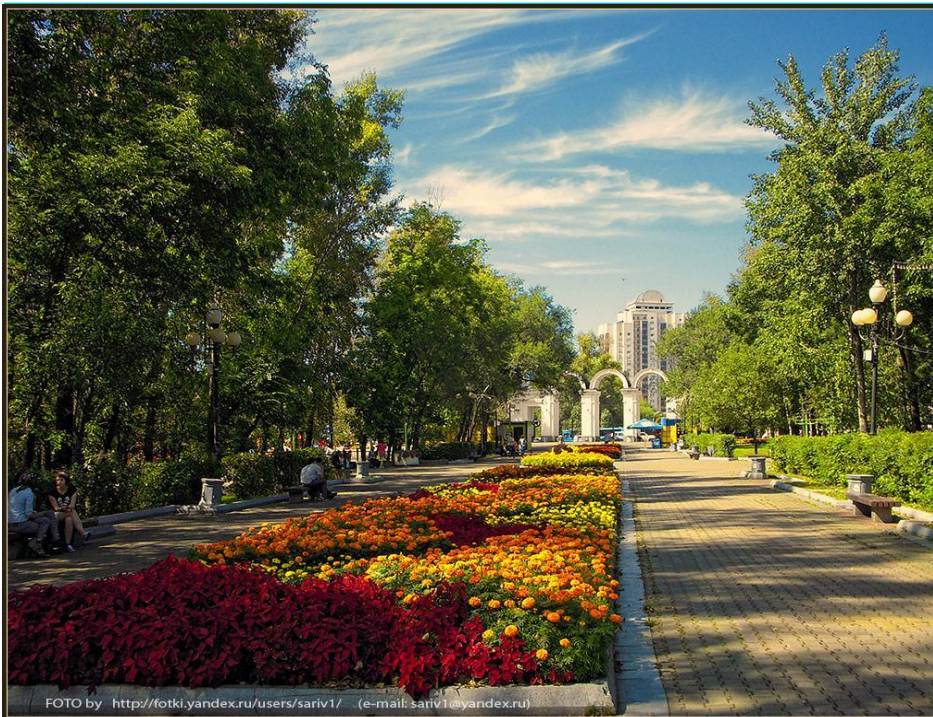


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Natural resources

- The region is rich forests, minerals, fisheries and other natural resources.
- About 90% of forests are industrial forest edge.
- On the territory of the region accounted for 373 gold deposits, of which 19 related to the ore.

Flora and fauna

- Most of the Khabarovsk Territory occupied by mountain ranges, many of which have a height of more than 2 km. Along the edge runs a lot of fast and clean rivers, among which stands out the majestic and a Cupid.
- More than half of the province takes light coniferous taiga, which are dominated by Dahurian larch. Taiga Khabarovsk Krai begins from the northern edge of the mountain slopes and ends at Badzhalsky ridge, almost next to the Komsomolsk-on-Amur. These expanses of taiga, on the hills, creeping cedar grows, and on the plateau and the lowlands along the river banks there are marshy woodlands.
- Coniferous taiga and redkolese- their usual habitat of these animals Khabarovsk Territory, as reindeer, elk, brown bear, squirrel, wolverine, sable, sometimes there are lynx, musk deer, bighorn sheep, deer in the low spots .. The innumerable lakes usual muskrat, from marsh ptitsy- teal ducks (in the summer). Constantly live in the province capercaillie, grouse and ptarmigan.
- On the south edge of the lower reaches of the Amur River to the Sea of Japan, on the banks of the left and right tributaries of the great river stretches have spruce-fir taiga; and Urmui River basin and on the slopes of the Sikhote-Alin - coniferous-deciduous taiga.
- In these places, very often you can find the biggest Butterflies of Russia - hvostonostsa Maak, less common moth-krasavitsa- pavlinoglazki Diana, and if you are lucky, you can see the giant (with a body length of 12 cm!) Relic barbel-kalipogona.
- Cupid has no equal among the Russian rivers in the richness and diversity of freshwater fish.
- During the summer, close to the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk fit dolphins and beluga whales are small - minke whales. And Shantar islands you can see the giant fountains seafarers 150-ton whales.

Attractions in Khabarovsk - the most popular places.

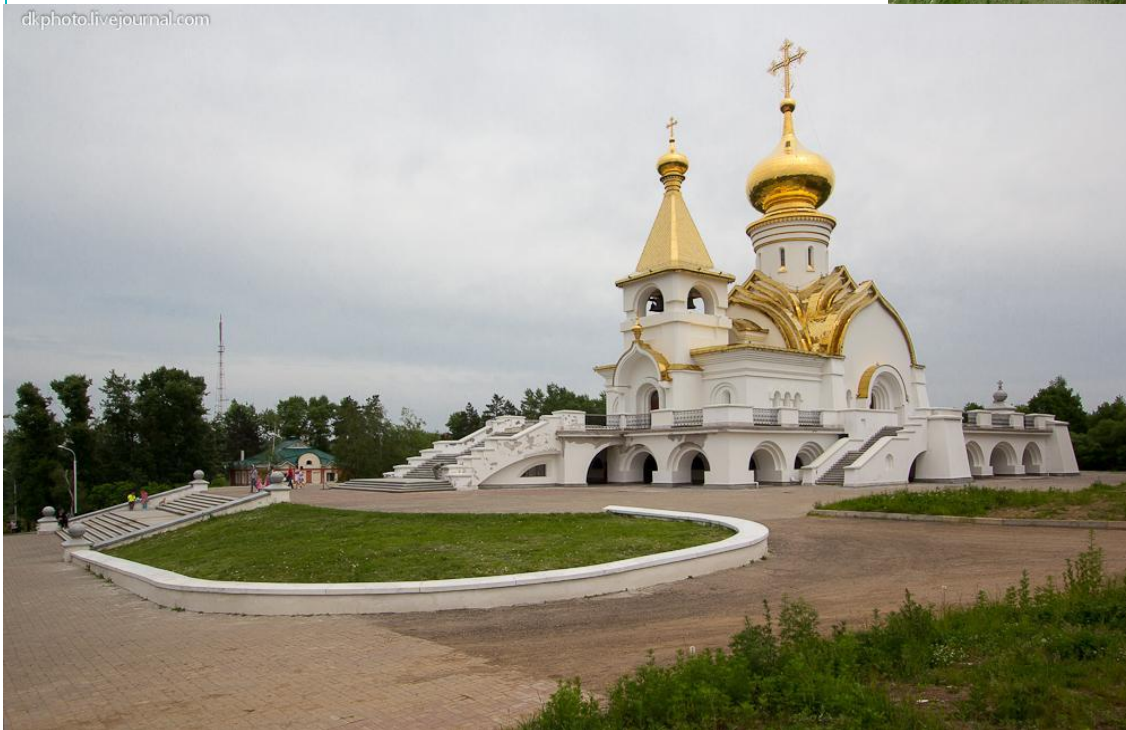
If you are in town on a business trip for a couple of days, in addition to the basic work you will want to see the sights of Khabarovsk.



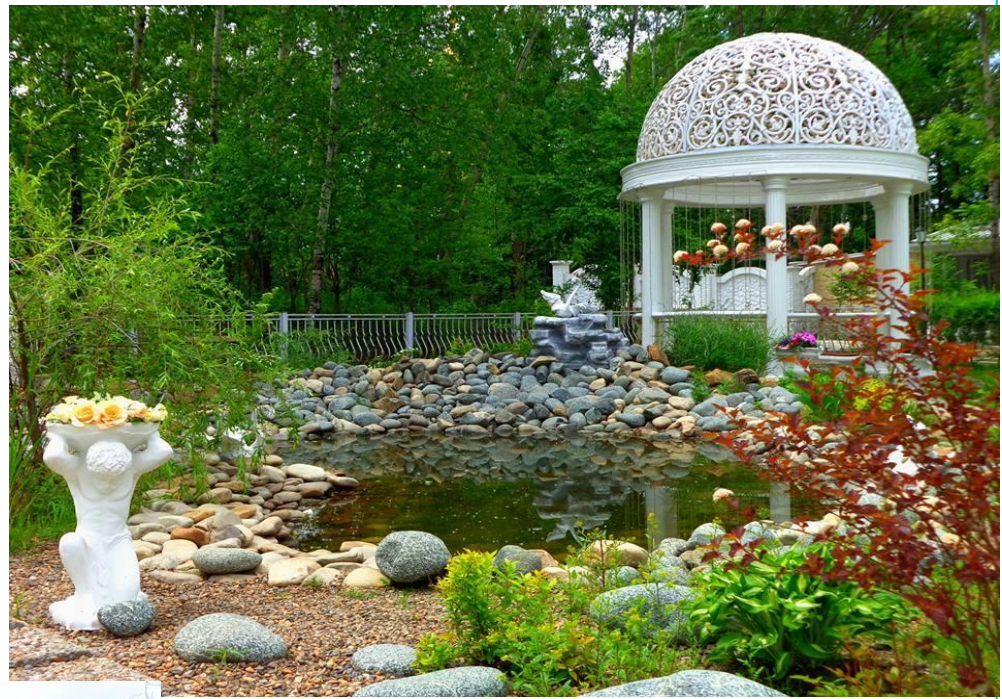
North district

Among the most favorite places of rest of the townspeople should be noted recently built and continually expanding North Park. There is a beautiful pond, lots of footpaths and places of recreation, children's and wedding site, as well as the Temple of St. Seraphim of Sarov and the holy spring.





Temple of St. Seraphim of Sarov



Khabarovsk palace celebrations



One of the main attractions is the famous Amur Khabarovsk bridge. The two-storey (bottom rail and road from top) the bridge is depicted on the banknote of 5000 rubles and is a hallmark of the city for those coming to it from the west.



South district

The most remote area with a lot of factories and homes. Main place of rest of the townspeople - South Park mall Stop Factory. On the way to the South, you can drop them in the park. Gagarin and go to the circus.



This is the first permanent circus in the city, until now there were several circus tent, operating only in the summer season. And it was forwarded through Khabarovsk circus troupe from Japan, Australia and some countries.

Architectural solutions of the Khabarovsk State Circus has no analogues in Russia.





Centre

City center - Lenin Square (the second largest after the Red Moscow) with its famous fountains. In one quarter of the area is to look at two parks - their children. Gaidar (with entertainment center Harlequin) and the park "Dynamo". A few steps - the oldest in the city theater of musical comedy.



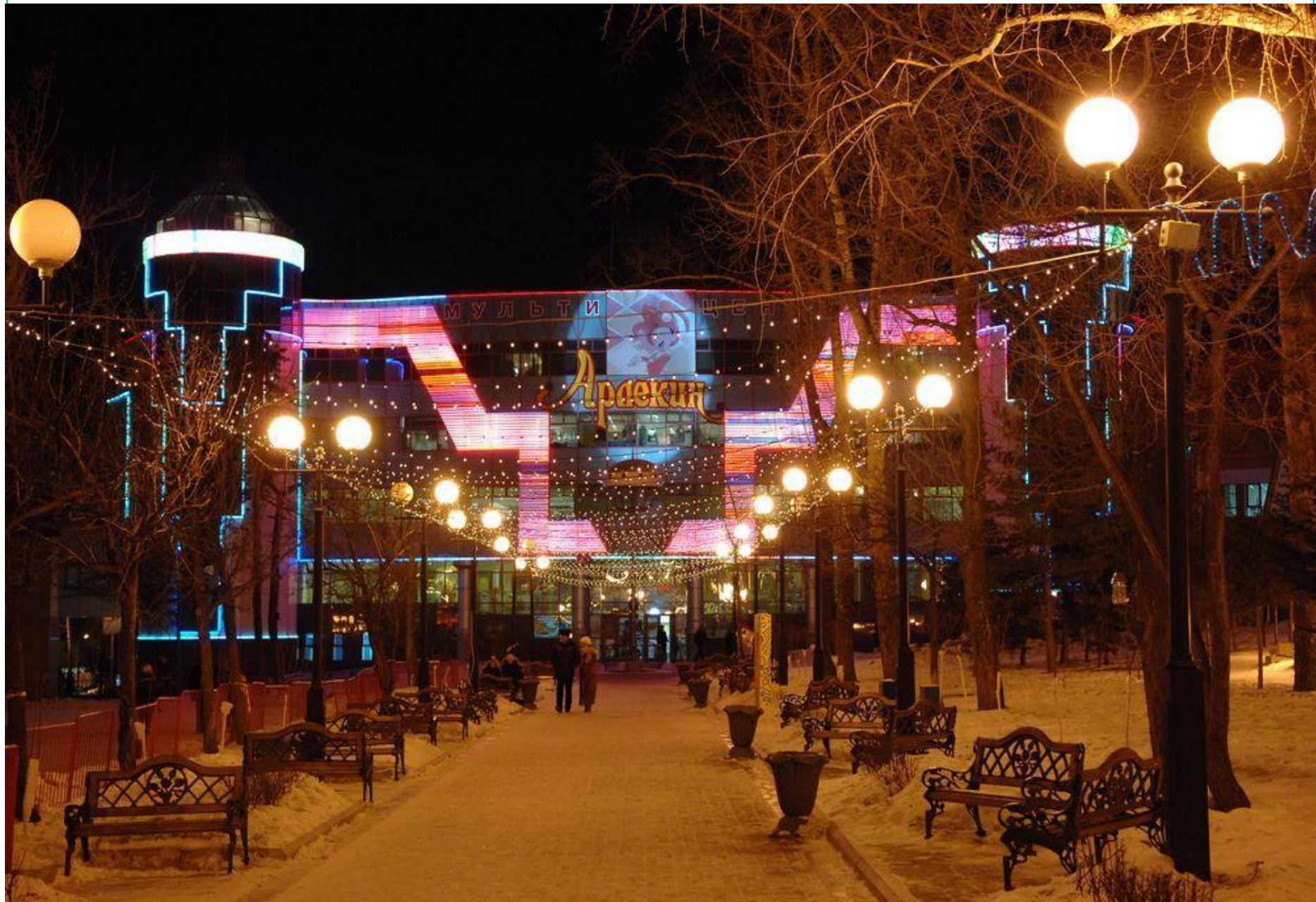




Children's park them. A. Gaidar - one of the favorite holiday destinations of small Khabarovsk. And this fact is easily explained - the park has everything that kids love: a carousel, trampoline, gambling machines, a coffee shop and a lot of greenery.

Now children's park them. A. Gaidar in Khabarovsk has become even more beautiful than before. It emerged Light-musical fountains, alpine slides and a rose garden. For younger visitors opened 4-storey entertainment center "Harlequin" and operate a variety of carousel. In winter, on the site of a soccer field skating-rink, skate rental is working.





City park of culture and rest "Dynamo" - a large beautiful park in the center of Khabarovsk. The park area - 31 hectares. This beautiful "forest island" in the center of the city.

In the park, you can relax at any time of the year. In summer it is very nice: blooming flowerbeds, trees. Powered many outdoor cafes, for sports fans - tennis courts, rides for children. In the evenings in the park a lot of young people, so the park is very fun. On weekends, he plays a brass band. In winter, the park is not empty. Ice figures, slides, Christmas tree, Santa Claus Park converted into a Christmas fairy tale. For adults and children at the stadium "Dinamo" running roller.

In autumn park draws its colors and izyaschestvom. Nedaleko from the park to the city's ponds with its pedestrian zone and cascade singing fountains.





Реконструкция нижнего пруда в парке "Динамо"





Musical Comedy Theatre - the oldest theater in Khabarovsk. It was founded in 1926 and was called the theater "Komische Oper". It put operettas and musical comedies which have become classics of the genre. The repertoire of the theater musical comedy classic and contemporary operetta, musicals. The theater building is the best scenic area of the city. There are performances of creative groups, scenes and performers.



Musical Comedy Theatre



Embankment of the Amur River

And finally, be sure to visit the embankment of the Amur. Main place of rest of the townspeople is the promenade area of Glory (Lenin str.) To the Stadium. Lenin (str. Serysheva) through the square. Komsomolskaya.

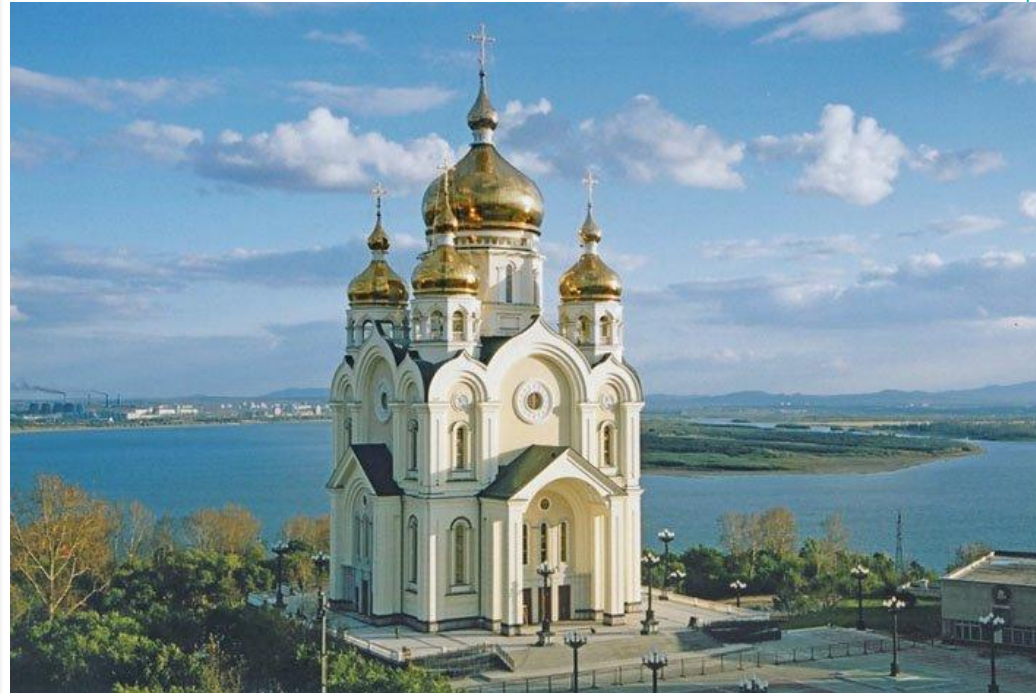




Transfiguration Cathedral is considered to be the main Orthodox church in Khabarovsk.

On the bank of the Amur River in 2001 it was laid the first stone in the foundation of an Orthodox church with the blessing of Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Alexy II.

Spaso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral, the third largest after St. Isaac's Cathedral in St. Petersburg and the Temple of Christ the Savior in Moscow. The height of the church domes with crosses is 95 meters. Simultaneously, the cathedral can accommodate three thousand parishioners.



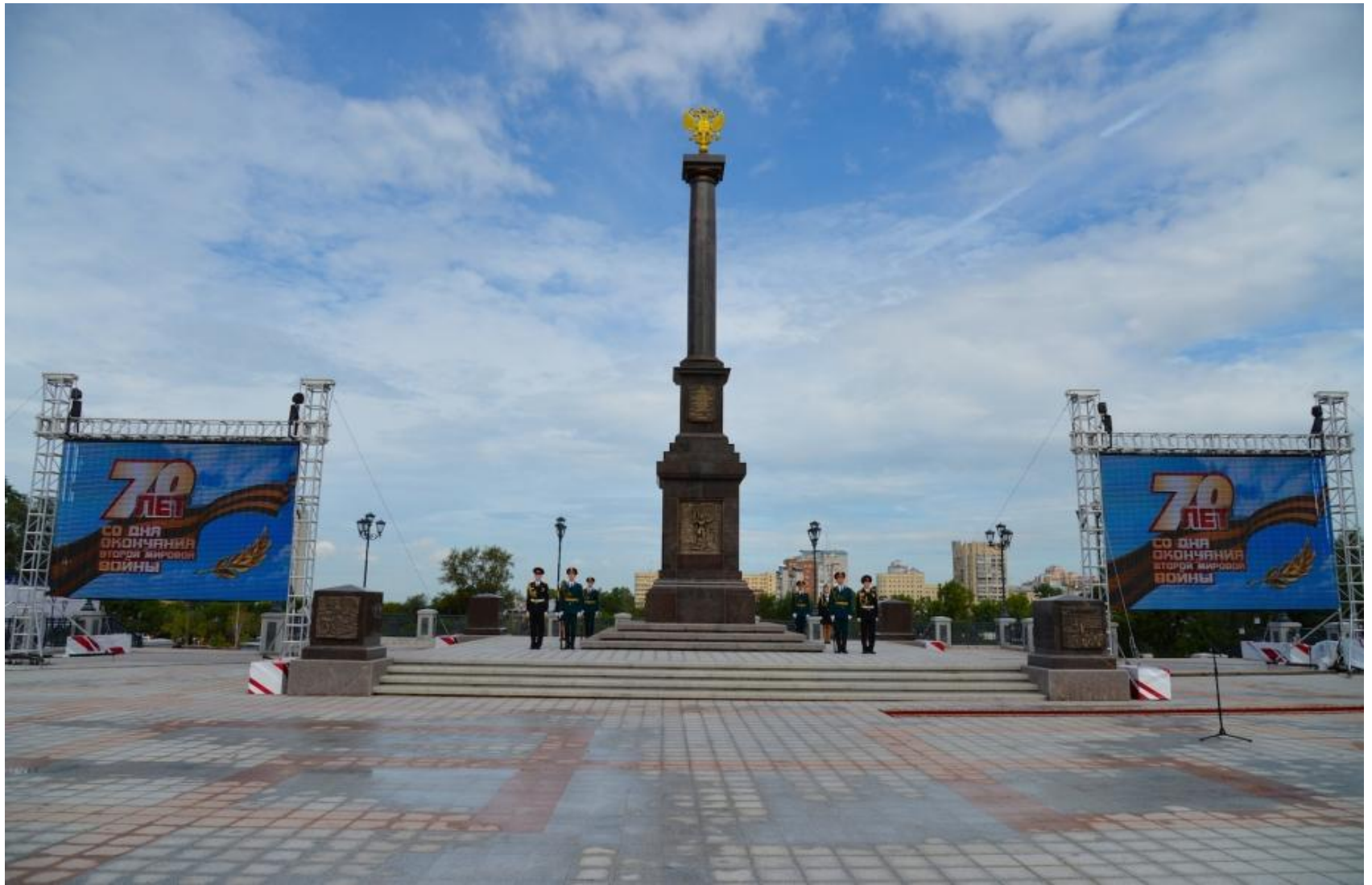


Obelisks heroes

Wall of memory and eternal flame



Stella "City of Military Glory»

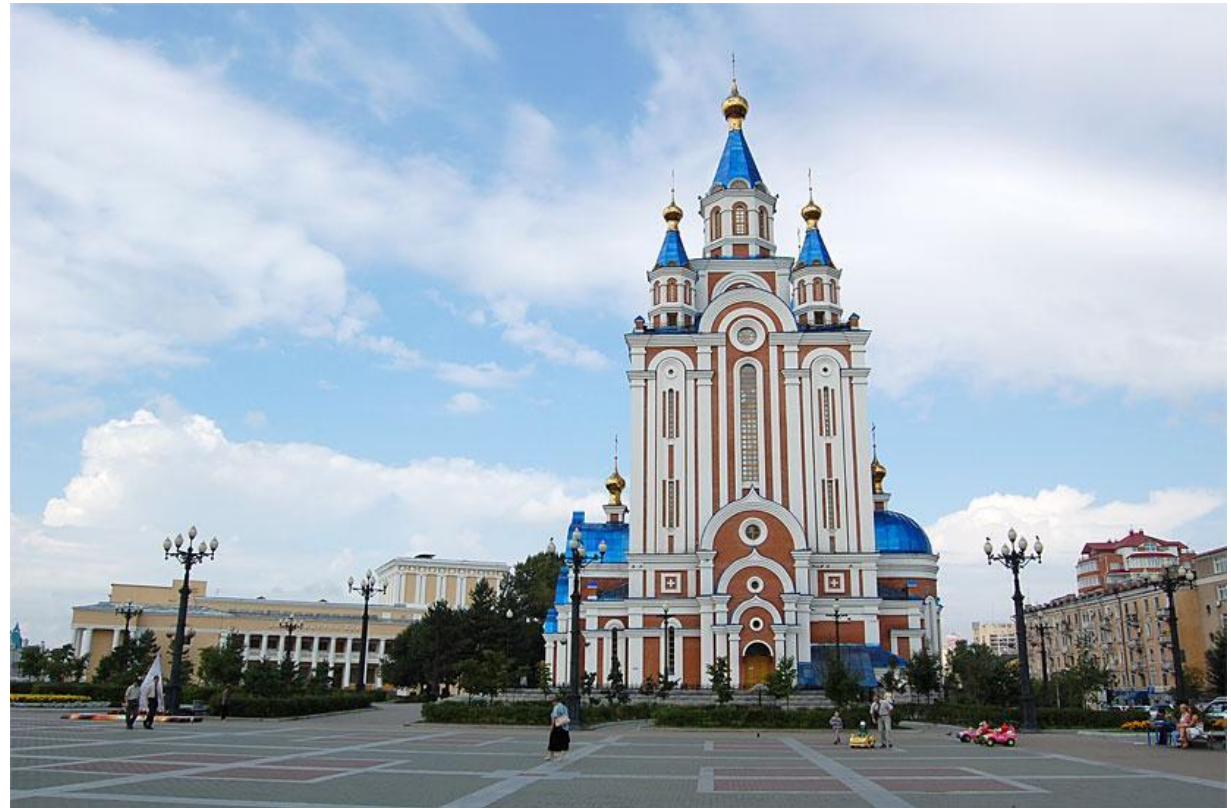




On Komsomolskaya Square - Church of the Assumption of Our Lady, Stella Komsomol and a great walking area. On the area near the stadium - a monument to those killed in Afghanistan Black Tulip.

Assumption Cathedral

The first stone and one of the largest temples of Khabarovsk. The cathedral was finally built in 1886





Quay itself is a green pedestrian area. You should visit the cliff (observation deck on the waterfront), a monument to Count Muraviev-Amur, as well as a ride on a small train tour or Pleasure boats along the Amur.

A little deeper into the city from a cliff located Local History, Art, Archaeological and military-historical museums and City Philharmonic.





I hope you enjoyed the trip to the magnificent city of the Far East. Come to Khabarovsk and you will see all the beauty of nature and the streets of the city

Thank you for attention.



Monument to Count Muraviev-Amur