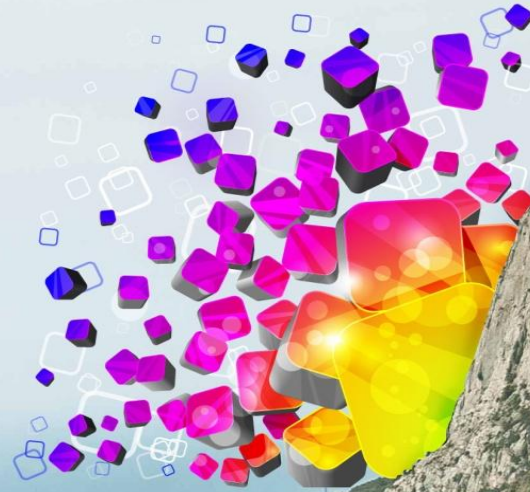
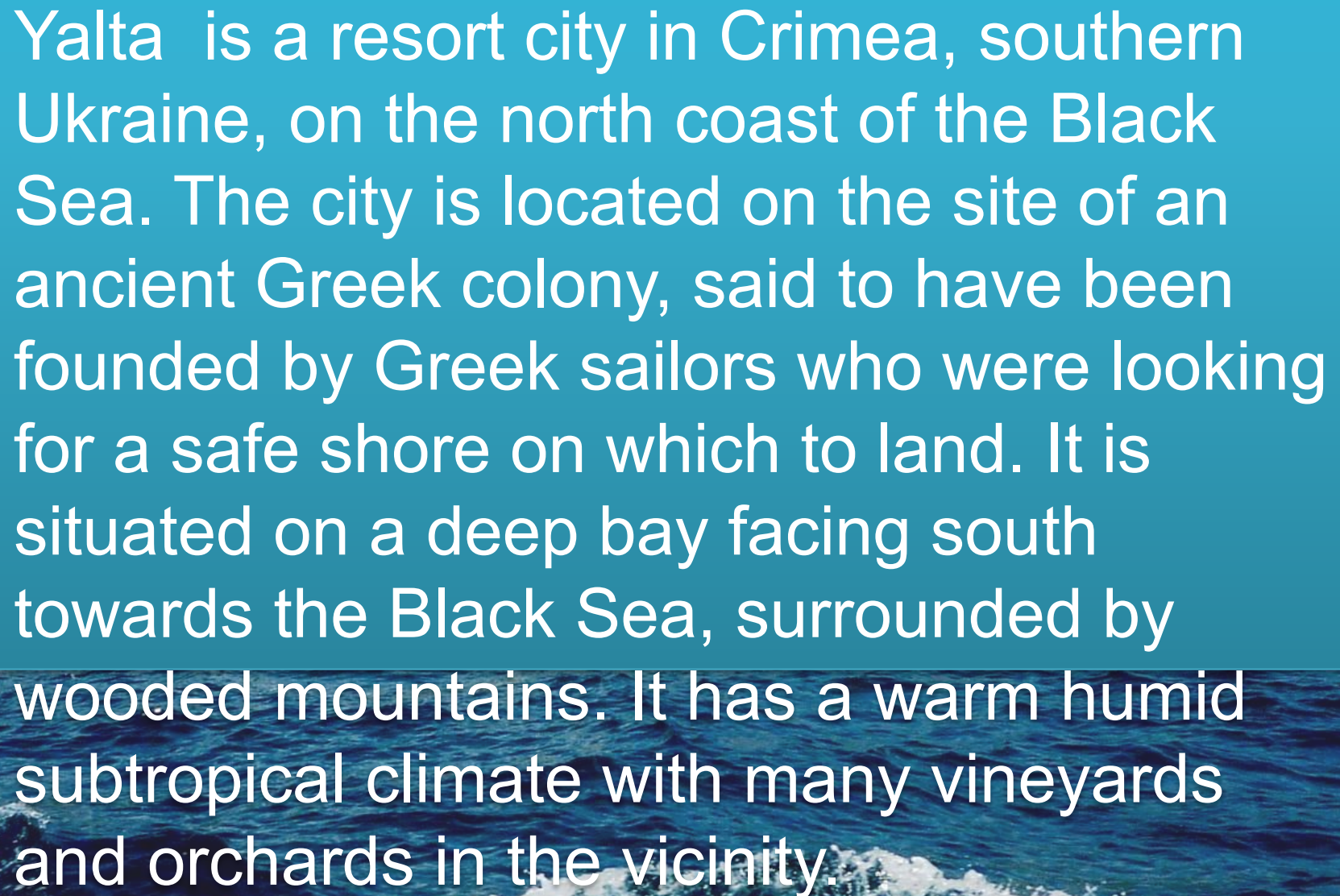


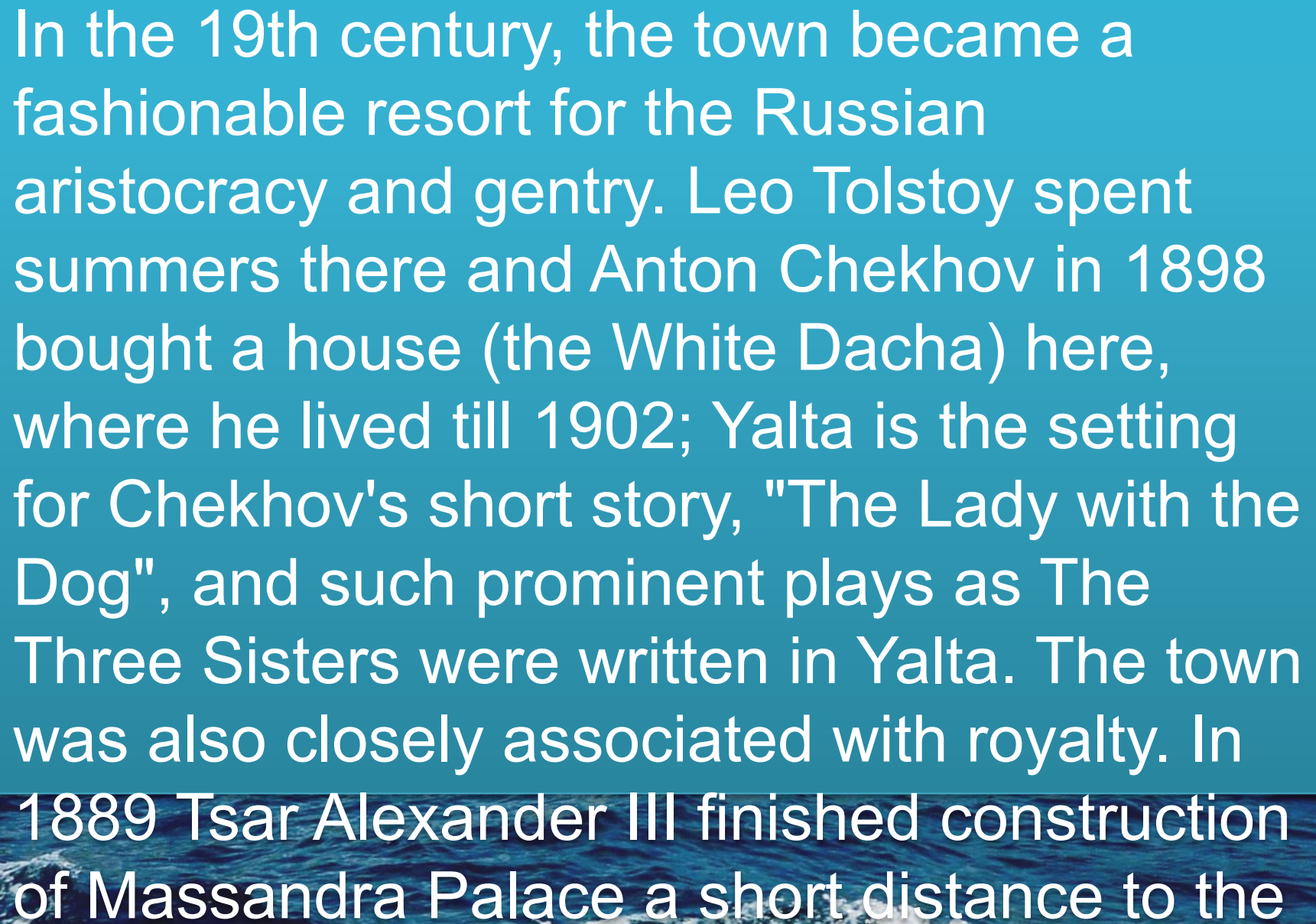
YALTA



A WORLD HERITAGE
NATURAL
AND CULTURAL SITE

A scenic view of the Black Sea coastline. In the foreground, the dark blue water of the sea is visible, with white foam from a boat's wake. The middle ground shows a town with buildings and a waterfront. In the background, there are large, green, forested mountains under a clear sky.

Yalta is a resort city in Crimea, southern Ukraine, on the north coast of the Black Sea. The city is located on the site of an ancient Greek colony, said to have been founded by Greek sailors who were looking for a safe shore on which to land. It is situated on a deep bay facing south towards the Black Sea, surrounded by wooded mountains. It has a warm humid subtropical climate with many vineyards and orchards in the vicinity.

The background of the slide features a scenic view of a coastal town, likely Yalta, with buildings and a blue sea in the foreground. In the distance, there are mountains under a clear sky. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent blue rectangular area.

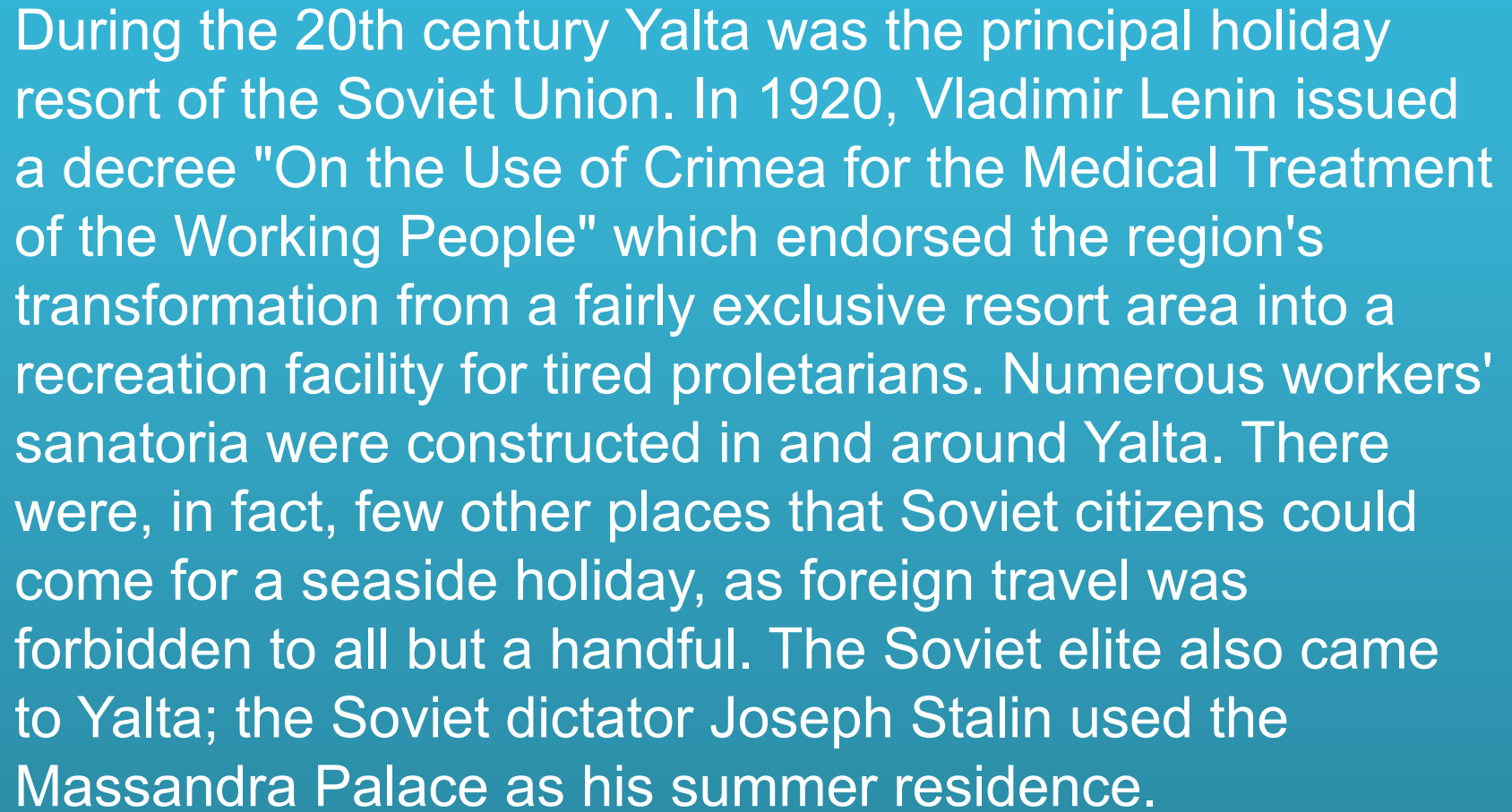
In the 19th century, the town became a fashionable resort for the Russian aristocracy and gentry. Leo Tolstoy spent summers there and Anton Chekhov in 1898 bought a house (the White Dacha) here, where he lived till 1902; Yalta is the setting for Chekhov's short story, "The Lady with the Dog", and such prominent plays as *The Three Sisters* were written in Yalta. The town was also closely associated with royalty. In 1889 Tsar Alexander III finished construction of Massandra Palace a short distance to the



andra



the
Palace

A scenic view of the Crimean coast, showing buildings and mountains in the background. The image is used as a background for the text.

During the 20th century Yalta was the principal holiday resort of the Soviet Union. In 1920, Vladimir Lenin issued a decree "On the Use of Crimea for the Medical Treatment of the Working People" which endorsed the region's transformation from a fairly exclusive resort area into a recreation facility for tired proletarians. Numerous workers' sanatoria were constructed in and around Yalta. There were, in fact, few other places that Soviet citizens could come for a seaside holiday, as foreign travel was forbidden to all but a handful. The Soviet elite also came to Yalta; the Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin used the Massandra Palace as his summer residence.

Yalta was occupied by the German Army from 9 November 1941 to 16 April 1944.

The town came to worldwide attention in 1945 when the

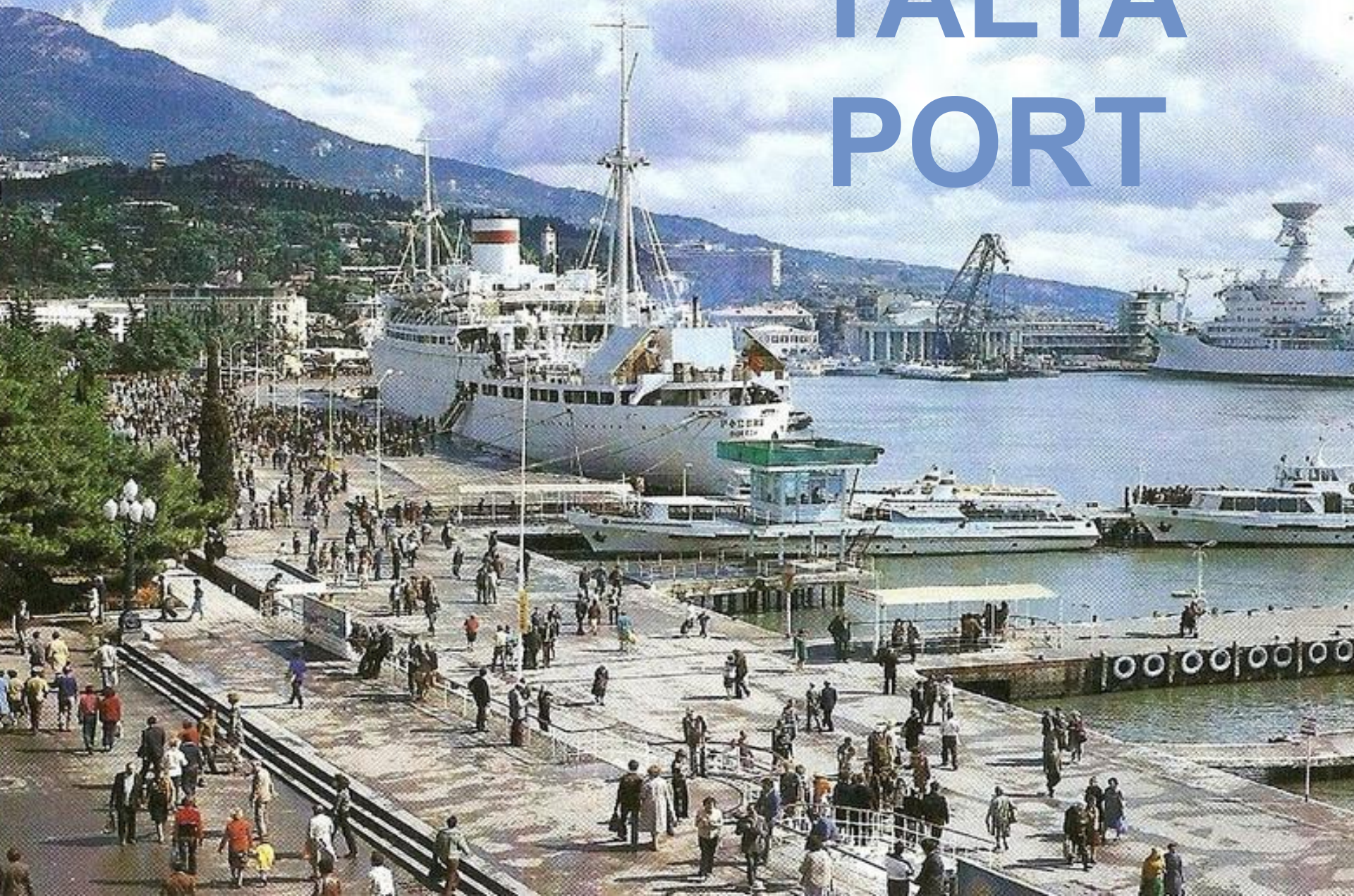


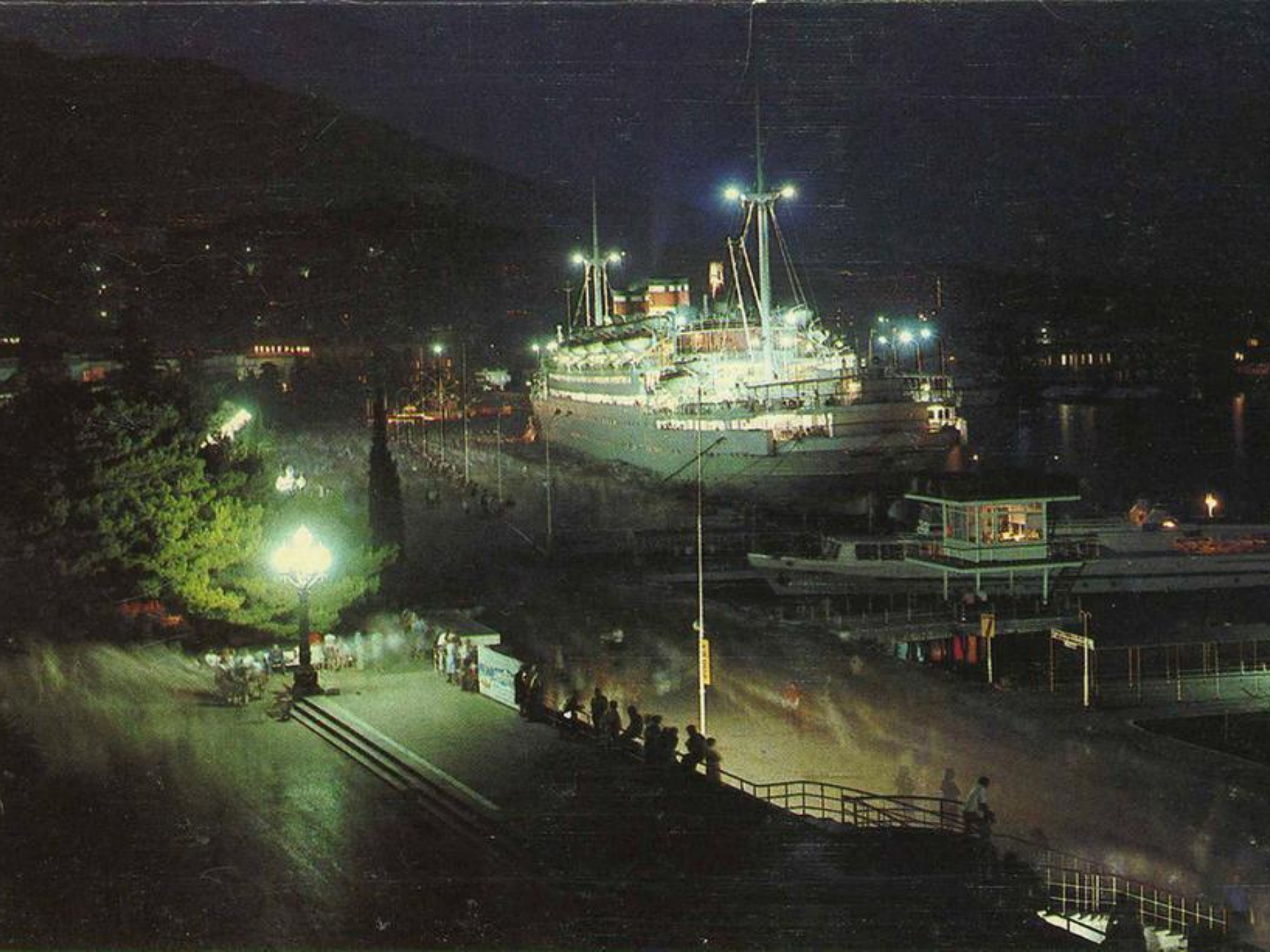
YALTA

1000



YALTA PORT





FRIGATE "HISPANIOLA" IN 1981





ОРЕАНДА
HOTEL

HOTEL
"OREANDA"

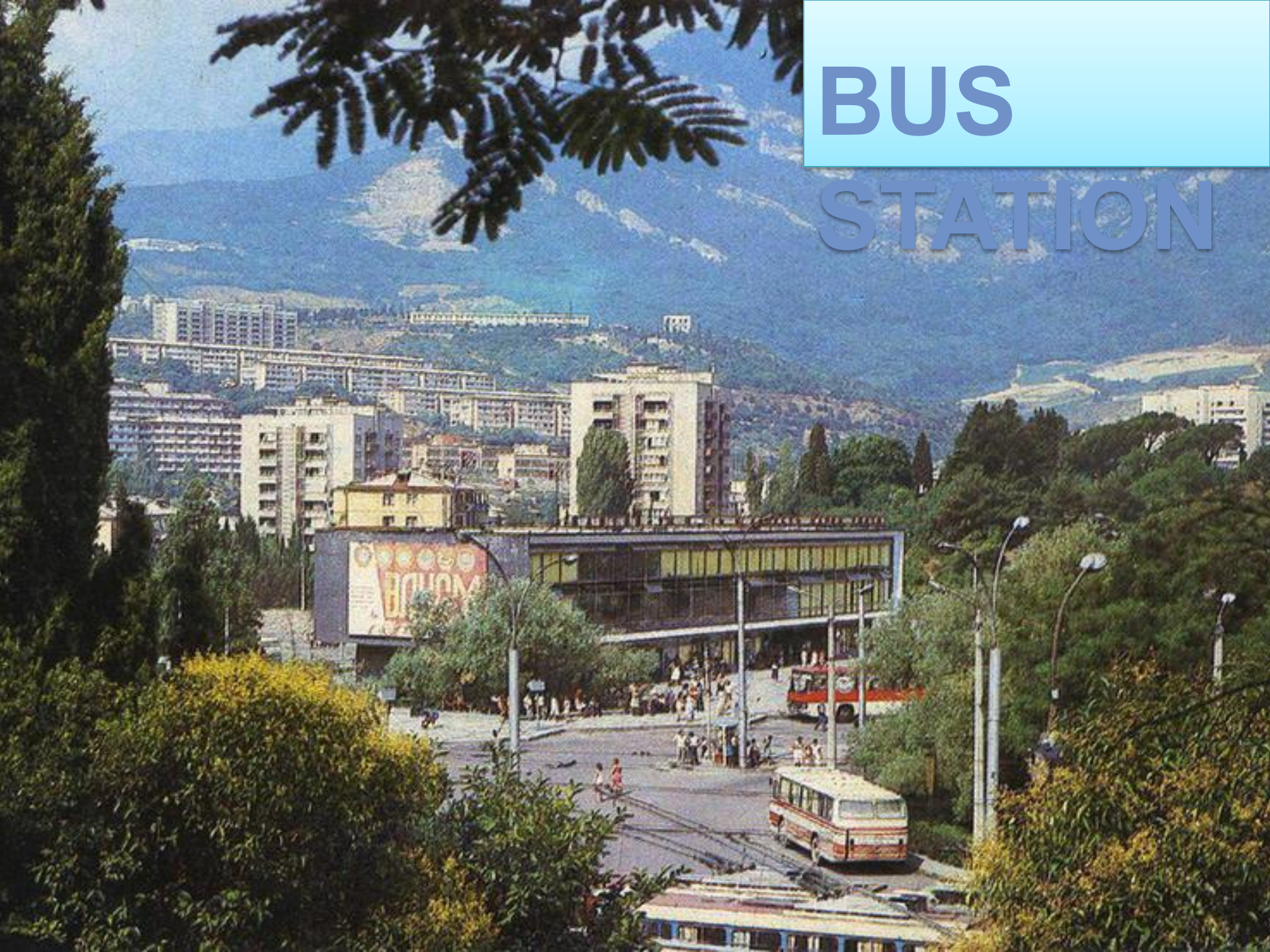


SEAFR
ONT

SOVIET AREA



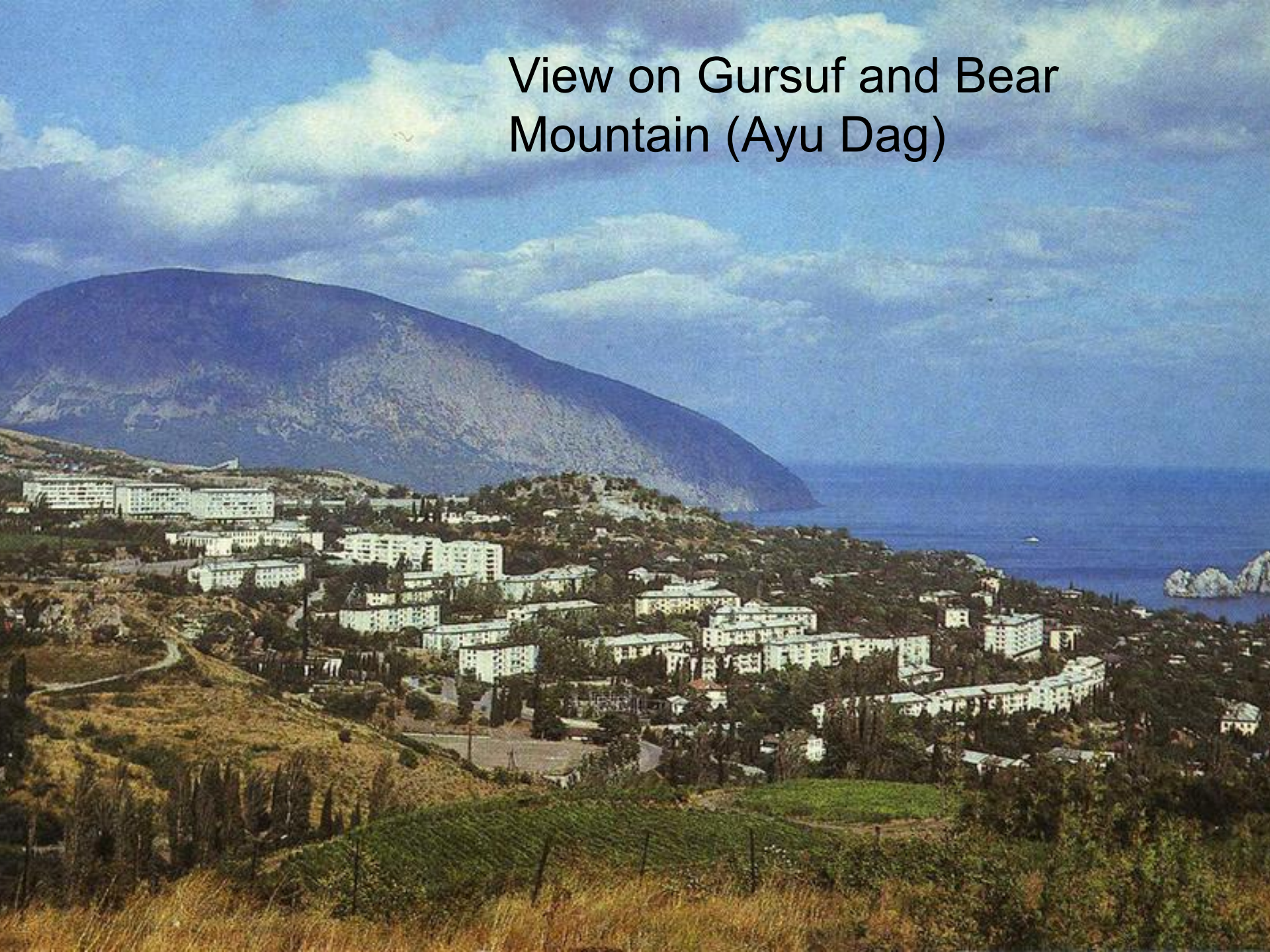
BUS STATION





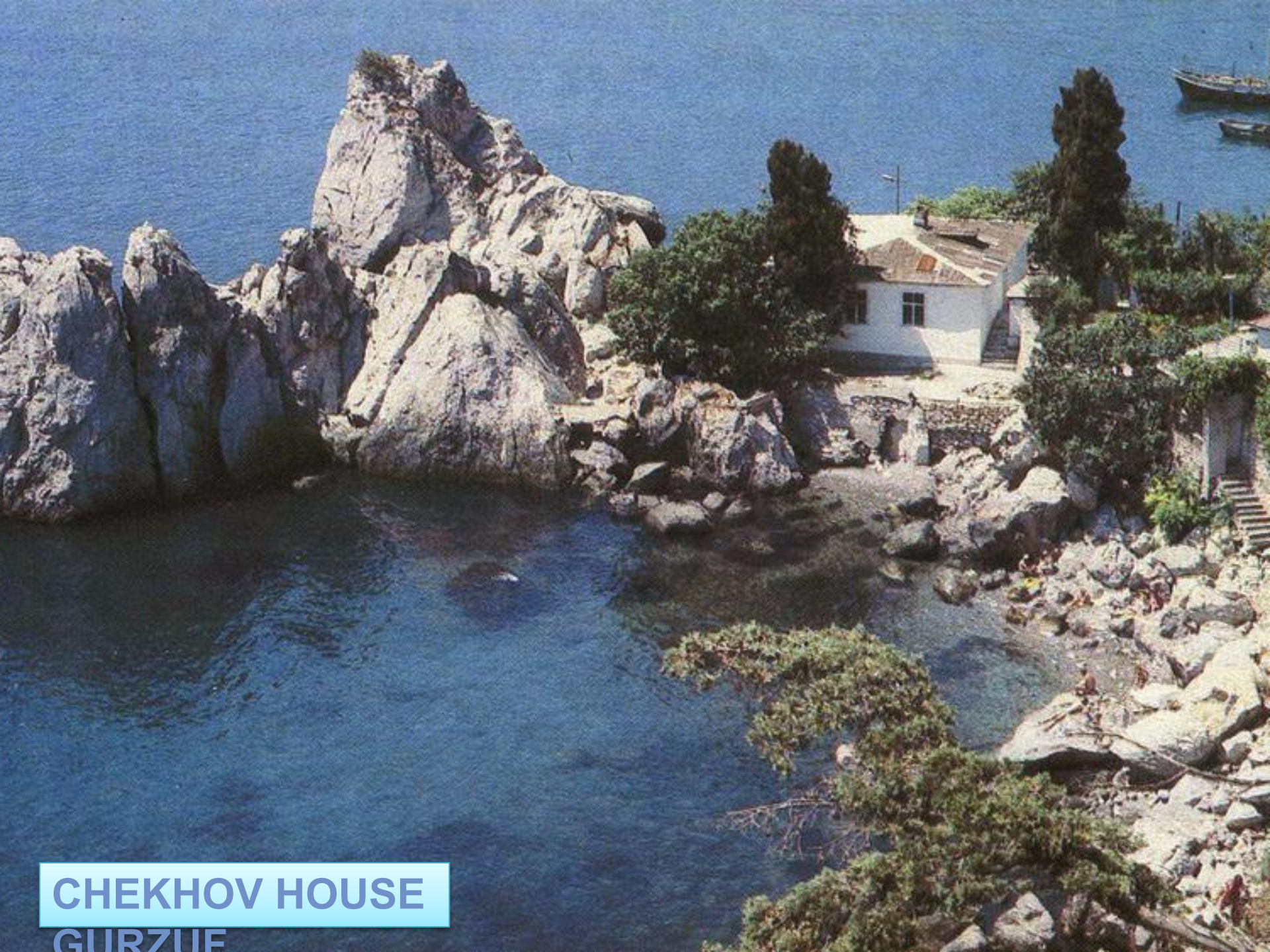
MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF THE HEROES OF THE CIVIL AND GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR ON THE HILL OF GLORY IN YALTA

View on Gursuf and Bear Mountain (Ayu Dag)



Fountain "Night" in Gurzuf





CHEKHOV HOUSE

GURZUE

Union pioneer camp "Artek"







