

**Здравствуйтесь, уважаемые учителя и ребята!
Сегодняшняя наша встреча посвящена
предстоящему 300-летию со дня рождения М.В.
Ломоносова. Мы предлагаем вам вместе с нами
отправиться в путешествие на родину великого
ученого, соприкоснуться с тем поморским духом,
который помог становлению гениальной личности
нашего земляка.**

WELCOME TO THE ARKHANGELSK REGION



Our aims:

- to learn our region
- to find interesting places in our region
- to learn to appreciate our region
- to get acquainted with famous people

The Arkhangelsk Region lies in the North-European part of Russia.



It has an area of 587.4 thousand square kilometres and is one of the largest in Russia.

It is bigger than France and six times the size of Bulgaria.

The population of the Region is only 1.5 million people



Wish you were here.

The Solovetsky Archipelago (Solovki) is situated in the White Sea and consists of six large and over 100 smaller islands.

Solovki is justly considered to be the gem of the White Sea. It is unique in its nature and historical background.

The main tourist attraction of the archipelago is the Solovetski Monastery founded at the beginning of the 15th century by two monks-hermits Sawati and Zossima.



Wish you were here.



Tourists coming to Arkhangelsk cannot leave it without visiting the outdoor Museum of Wooden Architecture and Folk Art in Malye Karely. It is situated in a picturesque place not far from Arkhangelsk. Visitors can see wooden churches, peasant log houses and other farm buildings, such as bams, wind-mills and bathhouses.



Wish you were here.



Popular souvenirs from the area are famous Kargopol toys: figurines of native people, animals or genre scenes made of clay and attractively painted.

The ancient town of Kargopol, once the busy and prosperous way to the Northern territories, has become in modern times a museum town known for its superb architectural monuments of the 16th-18th centuries.

The beauty of its churches attracts tourists from all over the country as well as from abroad.



Wish you were here.

The Antoniev-Siysky Monastery is located in a picturesque landscape amidst beautiful lakes.



Wish you were here.

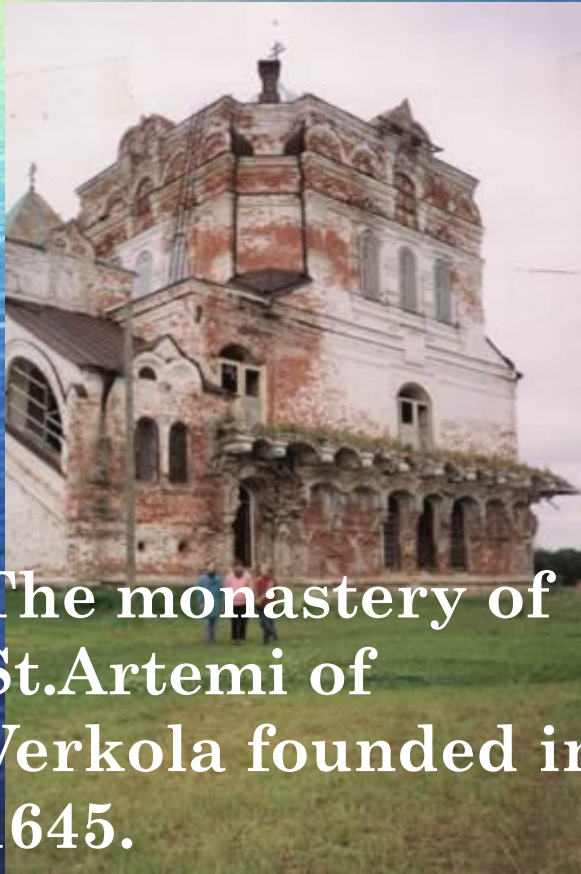


Yemetsk is a small town, the birthplace of Nikolay Rubtsov, a well-known Russian poet.



Wish you were here.

Verkola, a small village in Pinezhski District, is the place where Fyodor Abramov, a well-known writer, was born and spent his childhood. A museum of Fyodor Abramov was set up in the local school, which he attended as a boy.



The monastery of St.Artemi of Verkola founded in 1645.



Wish you were here.

M. Lomonosov's
house-museum was
set up in the village
of Lomonosovo near
Kholmogory



Museum exhibits tell
the visitors about
different periods in
the scientist's life
and different
spheres of his
interest.

CONCLUSION:

There are a lot of beautiful places in our region, which attract tourists. And we hope all people can afford a holiday in the Arkhangelsk region.



A chemist, a
physicist, an
astronomer, a
historian, a
geographer, a
geologist, a
linguist, a poet, a
painter.

Are all of these
words about M.V.
Lomonosov?

A.S. Pushkin:

“Lomonosov was a great man... . He founded the first Russian University; or to express it more correctly he himself was our first university.”

We think:

Our literature, chemistry,
physics, astronomy, geology,
geography, history, painting
begin with Lomonosov, he
was their father and mother,
he was their Peter the
Great.

Pages of his life



- ❖ Birthplace of Lomonosov
- ❖ Journey to Moscow
- ❖ Studying in Germany
- ❖ Returning to St. Petersburg (1742)
- ❖ The first University in Moscow (1755)
- ❖ An outstanding Academic



Our great compatriot M.V.
Lomonosov was born in a
fisherman's family in the village
of Denisovka near Kholmogory,
Arkhangelsk Gubernia.



At an early age Mikhail learned to read and write through church books. He also acquired some knowledge from three very good books. They were Melenti Smirnitski's Grammar, Leonti Magnitski's Arithmetic and Simeon Polotski's Psalter in Rhymes – his famous “gates of learning” as he called them.





He wanted to study and when he was 19 he went on foot to Moscow. He decided to enter the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy.

He entered the Slavonic-Greek
–Latin Academy. In a short
period of time Lomonosov
mastered Latin and Greek and
acquainted himself with ancient
and contemporary European
literature and science.



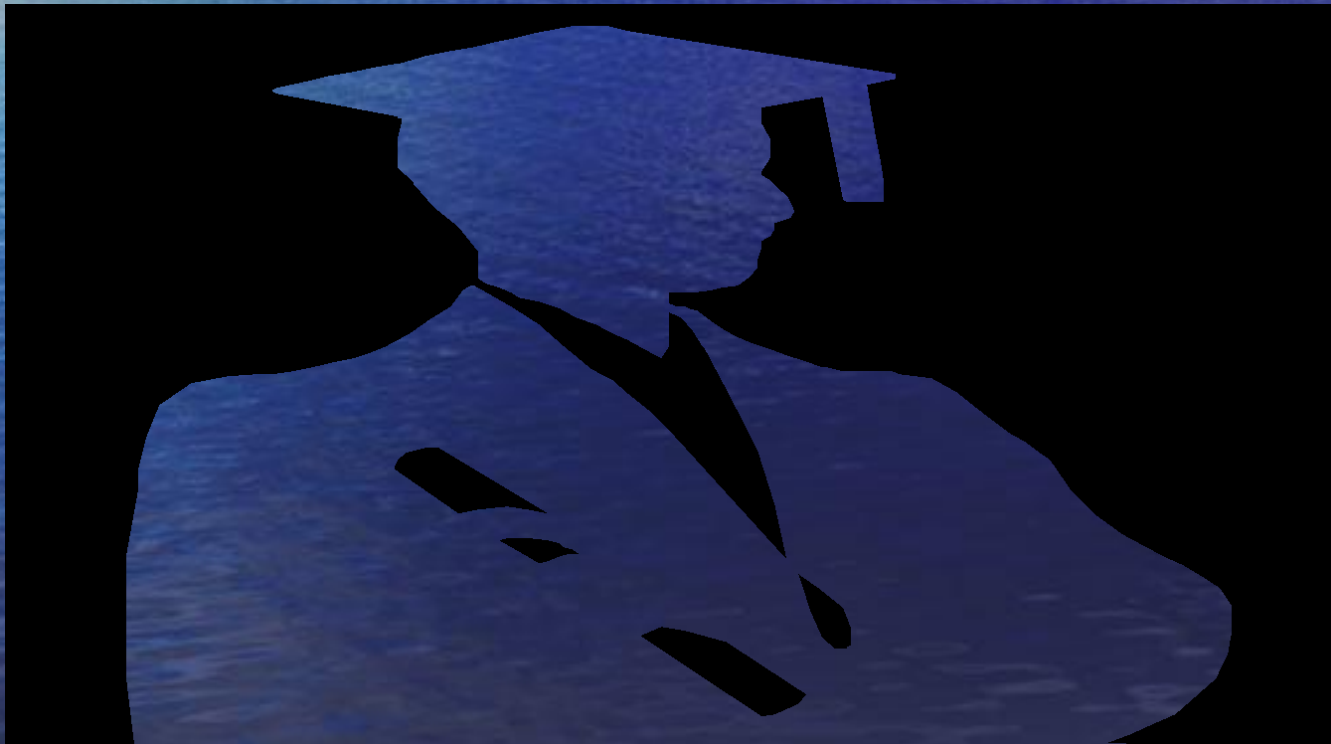
He was a bright pupil and together with two other students he was sent to Germany to continue his education.



While abroad Lomonosov studied philosophy, physics, mathematics, chemistry and foreign languages.



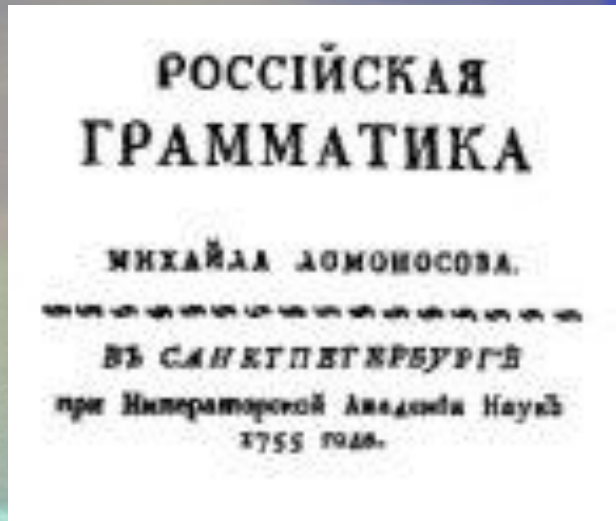
He returned to St. Petersburg
in 1742 and four years later
was a full member of the
Academy.



A brilliant scholar, a man of strong will and keen intellect, M.V. Lomonosov distinguished himself in many branches of learning: chemistry, physics, mining, metallurgy, astronomy and navigation. In most of them he was ahead of his time.



He was founder of the Russian materialistic philosophy, the author of the first Russian Grammar, which laid the basis for the scientific study of the Russian language.



M.V. Lomonosov fought for Russian science. In 1755 he founded the first Russian university in Moscow.





Towards the end of
his life M.V.

Lomonosov was
elected honorary
member of the
Stockholm and
Bologna
Academies.



chemistry

history

poetry

electricity

**the work
in the Academy**

physics

geography

geology

painting

astronomy

linguistics





We came to the following conclusion:

M.V. Lomonosov is widely known and greatly honoured in the whole of Russia and in the Arkhangelsk Region in particular.

How Well Do You Know M.V. Lomonosov?



1. In what year was M.V.
Lomonosov born?

- 1764
- 1716
- 1711
- 1692

2. M.V. Lomonosov was born in what town or city?

- Arkhangelsk
- Denisovka
- Kholmogory,
- Emetsk

3. The names of Lomonosov's mother and father were:

- Maria Petrovna and Ivan Vasilievich
- Nataliya Anatolievna and Alexey Pavlovich
- Olga Vladimirovna and Andrey Igorevich
- Elena Ivanovna and Vasili Dorofeevich

4. What books did he read?

- Melenti Smotriski's Grammar, Leonti Magnitski's Arithmetic and Simeon Polotski's Psalter in Rhymes
- Shakespeare's poems
- Pushkin's stories
- Griboedov's comedies

5. How old was
Lomonosov when he went
to Moscow?

- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22

6.M.V. Lomonosov attended :

- the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy
- the first Russian university in Moscow.
- Church school
- School № 45 in Arkhangelsk

7. Where did he study abroad?

- in Germany
- in England
- in Spain
- in Italy

8. Why was he sent abroad ?

- he was a bright pupil
- he had enough money
- he had relatives abroad
- he was a married man

9. Lomonosov built a...

- telephone
- telegraph
- camera
- telescope

10. When and where did he found the first Russian University?

- In 1735 in Pskov
- In 1745 in Arkhangelsk
- In 1755 in Moscow
- In 1765 in St. Petersburg

11. Who wrote the first scientific grammar of the Russian language ?

- Pushkin
- Peter the Great
- Lermontov
- Lomonosov

12. What did Lomonosov write ?

- novels
- sonnets
- reports
- poems

13. What was Mikhael Lomonosov ?

- a chemist, a physicist,
- an astronomer, a historian,
- a geographer, a geologist,
- a linguist, a poet,
- a painter, a statesman

Keys to the questions:

- 1.1711
2. Denisovka
3. Elena Ivanovna and Vasilii Dorofeevich
4. Melenti Smotriski's Grammar, Leonti Magnitski's Arithmetic and Simeon Polotski's Psalter in Rhyme
5. 19
6. the Slavic- Greek - Latin academy
7. in Germany
8. he was a bright pupil
9. telescope
10. In 1755 in Moscow
11. Lomonosov
12. poems
13. - a chemist, a physicist,
- an astronomer, a historian,
- a geographer, a geologist,
- a linguist, a poet,
- a painter, a statesman.

We can advise you:

To be proud of our countryman
and develop his theories.

To get profound knowledge at
school and become an
outstanding many-sided
personality.



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