

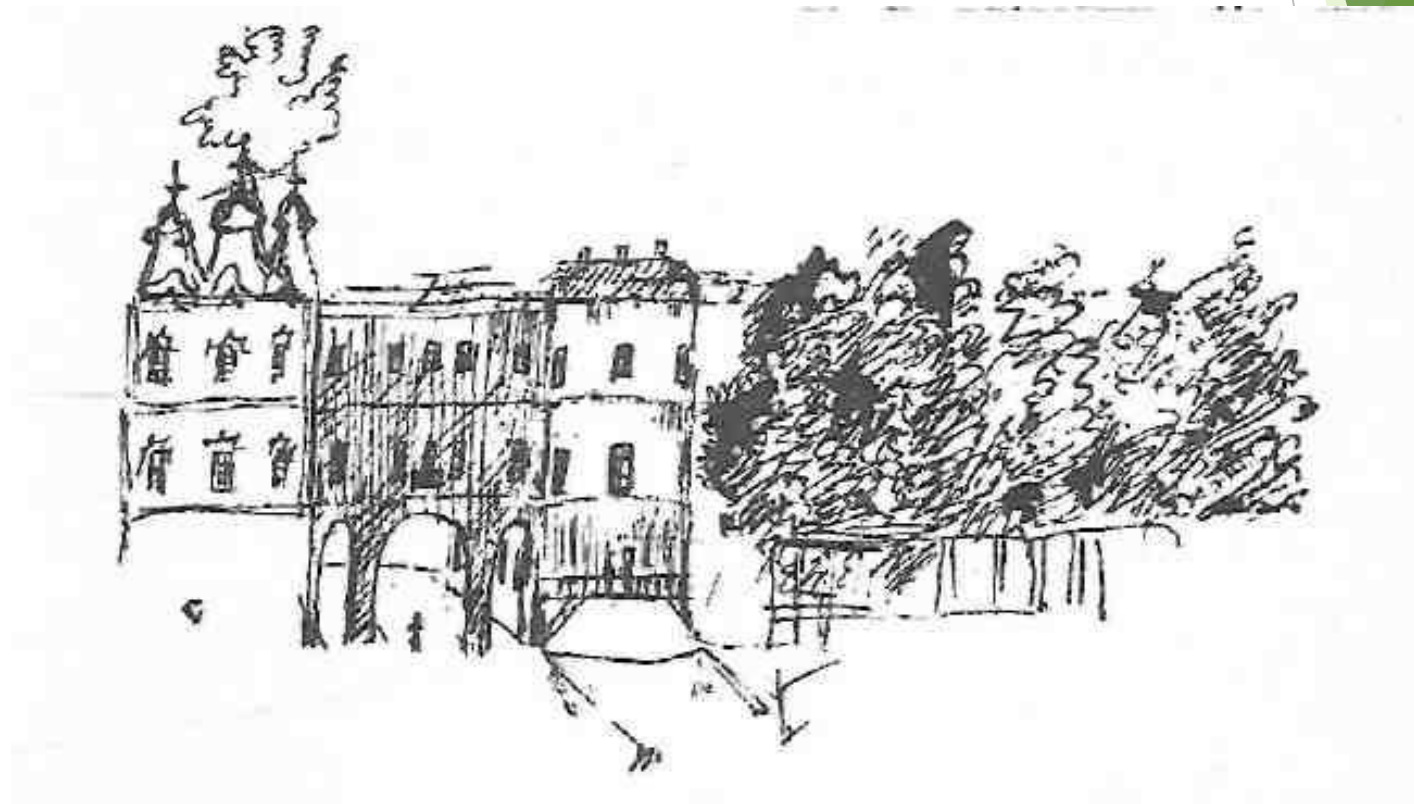


A. Pushkin
1799 - 1837

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- Pushkin is the most important Russian writer of all time, like Shakespeare in England or Dante in Italy. Pushkin provided the standards for Russian arts and literature in the 19th century.

- ▶ Pushkin was born in Moscow in 1799 into an upper-class family. In 1811 he entered a lyceum at Tsarskoye Selo. The education offered at the lyceum shaped Pushkin's life.





Pushkin fell in love with Natalya Goncharova, who was 16 then, and in 1830 they got married.

- His wife was suspected of an affair with Baron Georges d'Antes; this became the subject of gossip. Pushkin challenged d'Antes to a duel. Pushkin was wounded and died two days later.

- His earliest long poem was the romantic “Ruslan and Lyudmila”. A series of verse tales followed – “The Prisoner of the Caucasus”, “The Robber Brothers”, “The Fountain of Bakhchisarai”, and “The Gypsies”.



In 1823 Pushkin began writing his masterpiece "Eugene Onegin", a novel in verse.



He also wrote other long poems, including "Bronze Horseman", the finest collection of lyrics in Russian literature.





“A fairy-tale about Tsar Saltan”

- Pushkin created also a number of masterpieces in drama and prose. "Little Tragedies" and "The Stone Guest" are among the best works in the world history of drama. Pushkin's love to Russia's past resulted in his historical drama, "Boris Godunov". "Tales of the Late I.P. Belkin", "Dubrovsky", "The Captain's Daughter" are the most important of his prose works. Pushkin's use of Russian influenced the language of great Russian writers Turgenev, Goncharov, Tolstoy.

Pushkin is Russia's greatest poet. Pushkin, called by many "the sun of Russian literature", belongs among the foremost poets and writers of the world.

