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г. НОВОЧЕРКАССКА

Welcome to the Capital of the World Cossacks! (A tour around Novocherkassk)

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Введение

*«Границы Российского государства проходят по
острию казачьих сабель».*

Екатерина II

Дон всегда был одним из самых колоритных районов России, особенно в царские времена, а Донское Казачество всегда демонстрировало образец патриотизма и готовность в любое время встать на защиту своей великой, могучей, просторной и свободной Родины.

Свободолюбие и сила воли Казаков Дона прекрасно отразились во второй столице Донского и Мирового Казачества – Новочеркасске. Тому свидетельство – великолепная архитектура города и его широкие, как русло Дона, улицы. Поэтому Новочеркасск так часто сравнивают с Парижем, добавляя слово «маленький». Но не только архитектура позволяет сравнивать Новочеркасск с неповторимой столицей Франции. Долгие годы, и по сей день, Париж считался и считается городом вольнодумцев и любителей свободы. Таким можно назвать Новочеркасск, и, хотя многие считают, что столица Мирового Казачества утратила былое инакомыслие, достаточно вспомнить страшную трагедию 1962 года, которая докажет обратное.

Донскую столицу всегда посещало немало иностранных гостей, которых очень интересовало прошлое и настоящее моего города. Новочеркасск – это город с богатейшей историей. Я живу в особенном городе и считаю необходимым поведать о его достопримечательностях любым доступным мне способом.

Предметом моей проектной работы стало изучение и обобщение исторических фактов из истории города Новочеркасска и его сегодняшней жизни.

Цель моей работы – доступно рассказать о самых знаменитых и интересных достопримечательностях Новочеркасска на иностранном (английском) языке.

Задачи работы:

- **Тщательное изучение истории Новочеркасска**
- **Ознакомление представителей зарубежных стран с культурой, традициями и особенностями жителей Дона**
- **Сбор необходимой информации с помощью Интернета, советов и воспоминаний знающих людей и чтения исторической литературы**
- **Совершенствование навыков владения английским языком**

Основная часть

Platov South-Russian Polytechnic University

Platov South Russian state polytechnic university (NPI) is the first higher educational institution in the south of Russia. The resolution of the Council of ministers of Russia adopted in January, 1907 provided "to found a polytechnic institute in Novochoerkassk, and to use for this purpose money and the staff of the Warsaw polytechnic".

The institute was opened on October 5 (on October 18 N.S.) in 1907. At that time the institute had no own buildings yet and was placed in seven local buildings distant from each other. Construction of the University buildings began on October 9, 1911 on the project of the architect Roguysky. The project included the main, robotics (the modern name), chemical and mining-geological buildings and was finished in 1930.



History of the city

In 1805 ataman Matvey Ivanovich Platov was thinking of founding a new capital of the Don Cossacks. A famous military engineer Francois de Volan developed the general plan of Novochoerkassk. De Volan successfully integrated the city's layout into the area's natural landscape. Firstly there were three main prospects: Platovskiy, Yermakovskiy and Baklanovskiy. They were connected with each other through spacious squares, with smaller streets radiating from them. The unitary planning of the city allowed to avoid chaotic building and to integrate all the buildings into an expressive ensemble.

Novochoerkassk has generally managed to preserve its original historical appearance. The historian Sukhorukov may be quoted here: "the straight and broad streets, as well as big squares, create the original beauty of Novochoerkassk". During almost 200 years, it has combined history, culture and scientific and technical potential. With the revival of the Cossacks in 1990, Novochoerkassk acquired back its status of the main city of the Don Cossacks and became the capital of the World Cossacks as well.



School № 1

Founded in 1877 school №1 is one of the oldest schools of Novochoerkassk. Today school №1 is the best in the city with more than 1100 students who study there. The building of school is one of the most beautiful and oldest in Novochoerkassk.



The Ataman Palace

The history of the Ataman Palace(Cossack Chieftain Palace)



Ataman Palace is the former residence of the Don Atamans and the Emperor Family. It is located in the central part of the city, a few steps from the public garden named after M.I. Platov. The building was constructed between 1860 and 1863. The facade is made in the best traditions of classicism - it is decorated with pilasters, decorative cast lattices, windows have the shape of arches. The palace is unique in its essence. For more than half a century, the most important issues of military life have been resolved within its walls. Ataman Palace hosted Russian Emperors during their visits on the Don land: Alexander II, Alexander III, Nikolay II. An exceptional role belongs to the Ataman Palace in the events of the civil war in the South of Russia. During the Soviet era, the palace was the seat of the city authorities. In March 2001 this historic building was handed over to the Museum of History of the Don Cossacks. After carrying out restoration works from September 2005, it was opened to visitors. In the permanent exposition one can see the only collection of the ceremonial Cossack portrait of the eighteenth century in the world - "Donskayaparsuna". This is a picturesque Cossack gallery, the beginning of which was laid by the Ataman family of Ephraim. The collection includes portraits of the most august persons. In the interiors of the Ataman Palace halls with high painted ceilings, marble fireplaces, and old carved furniture.



Official Residence of Don atamans and the seat of Russian monarchs during their visits to the Don. The Ataman Palace in Novocherkassk is a unique monument to the history of the Don Cossack Army.

Construction of the palace was caused by a particular attitude of Russian rulers to the Don Cossacks, which was determined by the fact that with the 1827.

The August Ataman Cossack troops were appointed heirs to the throne. This required a decent residence for another leader, which could stop The August visit. The decision to

build a special home to place Ataman of the Don Army was taken by the Military Council, and, after approval of the Imperial March 24, 1860, entered into force. Everything works on Atamansky house was finished in October 1863.

Design and construction of the building in 1863 was carried by academician I. O. Valprede.

The decision of the facade of the building embodies the best traditions of classicism. Doubles pilasters at the ends of the angular corners connected hinged on the cast-iron brackets, a balcony, decorated with ornamental cast bars, entrances, solved in the form of open portals - give the building character of the palace.



Contributed to this impression, and a rich decoration of the interior: high, bathed in natural light vaulted staterooms, decorative moldings and murals, tiled stoves, large marble fireplaces, carved furniture, inlay work.



Adjoining the rear of the small courtyard was laid out walkways, decorated with flowers and a carved wooden gazebo, set on a dais escaped from the base of the hill town.



The space before the palace changed several times. In the final version - in the early 20 century before the palace was filled square and installed a fountain. The palace was very carefully written into the urban environment: in the central town square for the monument to Platov straight along the main avenue of Novocherkassk.



In one of the rooms was exhibited portrait gallery of distinguished military leaders of the Don of the past. In the eastern side of the palace chapel was arranged in the name of Saint Simeon, a Persian, marked on the front of a gilded dome on a thin drum, which unfortunately has not survived to our day, but her plan in the near future to recreate. Provision and recreation in the courtyard on a hill carved wooden Ataman arbors and much more.

In the eastern side of the palace, in 1869, the now-lost house church was built in the name of the Monk Simeon the Persian, marked on the facade by a gilded cupola on a thin drum. In the lower floor of the church there were offices. The temple itself was on the second floor. It was a vast, with an area of 120 m, a hall with a ceiling height of about 7 meters with two-way lighting: on the north and south facades were three huge windows. The walls of the church covered an ornament of four and six-pointed crosses and stars. Above each window there were two round medallions, in which, apparently, there were picturesque images made on canvas. The ceiling of the church was whitewashed and decorated with

stucco plant motifs. The consecration of the temple was performed by VladykaPlaton himself on November 8, 1869.

The idea of setting up a church at the Ataman Palace arose somewhat later than the construction of the palace itself. The reason for this was the attempt on Emperor Alexander II on April 4, 1866. A happy deliverance from the death of Alexander II throughout the Don was celebrated with thanksgiving prayers. Since the Ataman Palace was originally meant to be the residence not only of the Don Ataman, but also of the highest people, it was decided to attach a house church to the palace in memory of this event. The initiative of the Don residents was supported by the Archbishop Platon (Gorodetsky) appointed in 1867 to the Don faculty, who blessed to arrange a house church in honor of the Monk Simeon of Persia, with the patronal feast of April 5. The building of the church was attached to the palace from the north-east side, two-story, in one style with the main building.

The special attitude of the Russian sovereigns to the Don Cossacks passed to a qualitatively different level with the appointment of the Heir of the Tsesarevich as the Augustan ataman of all Cossack troops by the highest decree of October 2, 1827. For the adoption of the first heir came to Novocherkassk, where solemnly on the military circle, he was given this symbol of the Ataman authorities. With the appearance in Novocherkassk of a house built for the residence of the ataman, it was in this building that the August guests began to stay.

The decision to build a special house to house the ataman of the Don army was adopted by the Military Council, and, after the Highest approval on March 24, 1860, entered into force. The construction of the house was entrusted to the ataman M.G. Khomutovhozspobom to which allowed to allocate 115 thousand rubles from the military building capital. November 10, 1861 Ataman Khomutov in a report to his Minister of War reported that the Ataman house in the city of Novocherkassk was built in rough, and in 1862 will be completely finished and it is necessary to furnish it at the expense of the army, since this house "should serve as a premise, except for the ataman, yet and the Highest Persons in case of their arrival ".All in all, according to Khomutov, 10 rooms of the house were required for different furniture for approximately 10 thousand rubles in silver.

In the Palace lived and worked, relieving each other, twelve military atamans, they were generals of the suite of the Emperor and represented the aristocratic elite of the Russian Empire: P.H. Grabbe, A. Potapov, M.I. Chertkov, N.A. Krasnokutskiy, N.I.Svyatopolk-Mirsky, K. MaximovichN.G.Odoevsky-Maslov, A.V. Samsonov, F. F. Taube, P. Mishchenko, V.I. Pokotilo, M.N. Grabbe. The Russian emperors: Alexander II - in 1872, Alexander III - in 1869, 1870, 1872, 1887, Nicholas II visited it in 1887 and 1914. Exceptional role belongs to Atamansky Palace in the Civil War in southern Russia as the seat

of government of the Don. Here was tragically cut short in 1918 the life of the Don Ataman Kaledin A.M.

In the years 1920-2000 Ataman's Palace in the building hosted the city government: city council, city council and city committee of the Communist Party, then the City Council.

During the Civil War, the headquarters of the leaders of the counter-revolution was in the Ataman residence. In 1927, the building of the palace housed the District Executive Committee, the Education Department, the Health Department, the Social Security Department, the Administrative Department, the Physical Education Board. June 30, 1942, on the fifth day of the occupation of Novocherkassk by the Wehrmacht troops, the Ataman Palace is home to the city's governing body, accountable to the invaders.

In 1991, the offices of employees of the CPSU located in the Ataman Palace were sealed and handed over to the city administration. At the end of 1998, the Administration carried out the maintenance of the entire building. December 31, 1999 issued a decree of the Governor V.F. Chuba "On the approval of the building of the Ataman Palace in the state property of the Rostov Region". In accordance with it the Ataman Palace passed to the balance of the museum of the history of the Don Cossacks and became its branch.



On March 23, 2001, the administration left the walls of the Ataman Palace. The liberated building was solemnly handed over to the management of the museum of the history of the Don Cossacks. On the first floor of the museum there are various museum expositions. On the second floor there are interiors of the main rooms, a large living room, a dining room, a chambers of ataman. On the same floor, the memorial room of the Don Ataman AM Kaledinis opened. It is planned to recreate the house church of Simeon, in the

porch which will accommodate materials on the history of the Don diocese from 1829 to 1920.

The Ataman's office

During the Soviet era, the building underwent a redesign, during which it was possible to restore all the rooms to their original appearance, thanks to documents that were preserved in the archives. Also, thanks to these documents, it was possible to recreate the interior, which existed here since 1918. All furniture is genuine, but it is imported. The first room is the Ataman's office.



In addition, it was possible to recreate the modeling on the ceiling. Molding is present in every hall of the palace, but everywhere it is different. Also, against the background of beige wallpaper, floor, porcelain vases, made by the city of St. Petersburg, have taken their place. These vases were a personal collection of the last, who lived here ataman – M.N. Frapat.

Near the bookcase, on the wall, hangs a picture of the Crown - Prince Pavel Petrovich, which was drawn by an unknown artist in the 18th century.



On the table, M.N. Frapat, we can see the portraits of his family members and himself. Also, we can see a bookcase from the 19th century. In this part of the Palace we can see a lot of pictures.

The picture that is above the sofa is the emperor Alexander I. This picture was painted by an unknown artist in the 19th century. Further, on the gilded stand, there is a portrait of the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich Romanov. The bust was cast in France, in Paris. It was cast in bronze, in 1909. The sculptor was Beklemshiev V.A.

The ceremonial hall is central to the layout of the second floor. It was intended for solemn ceremonies: the Emperor's and ataman's receptions, the delivery of state awards, balls and musical evenings. From the central window there is a beautiful view of the perspective of the most beautiful street in the city – Moscovskaya Street.

The Main Hall



The important elements of the interior of the Parade Hall are a well-preserved marble fireplace with a bronze mantelpiece clock and a Dutch oven with white tiles. Near the fireplace there is a black grand piano, made in 1868.



The main attraction of the palace was the unique collection of portraits of the military atamans of the Don troops stationed in the Parade Hall. The builder of the palace decided to establish the gallery of the first ataman of non-Cossack descent, General M.G. Khomutov. Among the portraits there is a striking example of the Don Parsune of the eighteenth century - a portrait of Ataman Danila Efremovich Ephraim.

The Canteen



The Small Living Room

In the small living room the interior of genuine furniture was recreated by the nineteenth century: the low plush upholstered armchairs, a chest of drawers with a marble top, a bronze clock in the Baroque style, and a carved wooden mirror.



The Boudoir



The Large Living Room



The Reception Hall

A special place in the southern enfilade is occupied by the memorial room of A.M. Kaledin. The ancient tradition of election of the ataman, abolished by Peter I, was restored on the Don after the February Revolution of 1917. The hereditary Cossack of the village of Ust-Khoperskaya, A.M. Kaledin, the renowned general of the First World War, was elected as the Don Ataman. Kaledin, wounded, arrived in Novocherkassk, where on June 17, 1917, at the Military Circle, the Cossacks entrusted their future to him, knowing him as an honest man with a highly developed sense of duty. Having done everything possible to protect the Don and, not wanting to participate in the fratricidal civil war, General Kaledin resigned as ataman. He shot himself in the palace. The exposition of the memorial room are the personal belongings of A.M. Kaledin (a shako, a whip, a checker), original photographs and documents, a letter from the Military Circle about his election as the ataman, and his awards. On the wall one can see his posthumous portrait, painted in 1918 based on the photograph by the order of the Don Museum by the artist M.B. Grekov on January 29, 1918.

The History of the Don Cossacks

Let's recollect some heroic pages from the past of the Don Cossacks.

Nevertheless, before speaking about the customs, traditions and the mode of life of the Don Cossacks, let us discuss their origin.

In ancient days courageous and freedom loving Scythian tribes lived on the boundless spaces of Wild Field. At that time (III century A.D.), a Greek town of Thanais was founded. Scythian tribes were conquered by Sarmats, then Huns, Khazars... In the XIII-th century the Mongol and Tatar tribes came there devastating the Don Land. The Don Land is a mute witness of an unfading glory of Russian warriors who put to rout Khan Mamai's troops in 1380. After that more and more Russian people began to settle on this beautiful but devastated land. They fled to the Don from their cruel owners in search of liberty in the Wild Field. They preferred a constant struggle with the Tatars to the yoke of their owners.

They were ready to die in the struggle for freedom than to live in captivity. These courageous Russian people met in Wild Field with the remainders of the brave tribes who were hidden from the Tatars in the thick forests. They became friends with them and gave birth to the Don Cossacks. Later under the Tsar Ivan the Terrible people who valued the truth more than life came to the Don Lands. The Cossacks welcomed people of different nationalities on condition that they believed in Christ. Thus we can explain the origin of many family names: the Grekovs from the Greeks, the Tatarinovs from the Tatars, the Turchenkovs and Turchaninovs from the Turks, the Serebryakovs from the Serbs and so on. But all those people became real Cossacks and only their surnames remind us of their origin.

But what does the word "Cossack" itself mean?

According to some historians the word “Cossacks” is of Turkic origin and means “lonely, having no home and family man”. Other adhere to the opinion that the word “Cossack” consists of two Mongol words: “co” – that means “defence” and “zakh” – “boundary, frontier” so the word “Cossack” means “a defender of frontiers”.

Aleksandrovskiy Garden & The Barrow of Glory

Aleksandrovskiy Garden is the biggest park of Novocherkassk. Opened in 1832 garden is still the most favourite place to relax or go for a walk with children among the citizens of Novocherkassk. The park is named after Emperor Aleksander the First.

The Barrow of Glory. The four bayonets, shot up into the sky, symbolize the 4 sanguinary years of the Great Patriotic war. The Eternal Flame is located in the center, beside there is the concrete hemisphere with the attached metal letters saying “No one and nothing is forgotten!”. The stone staircase descended from the exterior hemisphere, ending at stone plates with the image of the Hero of Soviet Union Star and the list of Hero Towns: Moscow, Leningrad, etc. The concrete plate with the data on the losses of Novocherkassk citizens during the Great Patriotic war of 1941-1945 is located beside the exit from the Barrow of Glory.



The Novocherkassk Museum of Don Cossacks History



The Museum of Don Cossacks History is one of the oldest museums in the South of Russia. It was opened owing to “the Don old times fancy” initiative, November 22, 1899. The first director of the museum was Khariton Ivanovich Popov. The building was

constructed especially for the museum purposes by the academic of architecture A. Yatshenko's project. Civil charity funds and the Don Army chest sponsored the construction. Several collections (for example, ancient coins) were presented for the museum's grand opening. All the Don Cossack villages participated at the expositions assembling. "The Church and Historic Society" and its "depository of antiquity", established in 1904, contributed to the museum fund enriching.

During the Civil War period, at the end of 1919, the Don White Army retreated to Novorossiysk, and many of the Don Museum and Don Achieve precious displays were urgently placed into boxes and taken away from town. At the time, the Museum achieve was severely damaged and plundered.

During the Soviet period, the museum exhibition theme changed to reflect "social realism", the Don land revolution and Civil war, the Don Region economic development, habits and ways of the "Red Army Cossacks".

Before the Great Patriotic War period, the museum was reestablished as the regional museum of Don Cossacks History (the only museum of the kind in the world). During the town occupation by the German Nazi troops, many displays, including paintings by famous European artists, were transported to Germany. Some of the displays, taken away at the period, were returned to the museum fund from Prague only in 1947.



December 1999, the Museum celebrated 100-years anniversary of foundation and opening, at present, the museum director is Sedinko Svetlana Alekseevna. By the time, the local authorities carried out works on museum building redecoration, exposition renovation and anniversary materials publishing.

The contemporary Novocherkassk Museum of Don Cossacks History is an integral museum complex, possessing precious reliquiae, reflecting the glorious history and traditions of Don Cossacks. The museum vast collection is unique in the world and comprises over 115 thousand displays.

The museum takes pride of the world unique collection of the Cossack banners, regiment colors and horsetails of 18th-19th century. The museum has a peculiar collection of antique steels and guns, the Honor Armory of the Don Cossack Army generals and officers. The museum most remarkable collection is devoted to the legendary Don Cossack ataman, Hero of the Patriotic War 1812, founder of Novocherkassk, MatveiIvanovichPlatov.

The Museum owns a vast collection of paintings, including the works by the academic of painting N.N. Dubovskoy, who was born in Novocherkassk, works by the Russian Painters-Itinerants, European paintings and graphics of the 16th – 18th centuries, the world unique collection of the Cossacks' portraits of the 18th century “The Don Portrait”, the “royalty” portraits collection. The Museum has a large scientific library; the rare books fund comprises more than 15 thousand units. The most precious part of the collection is 80 black letter books of the 16th – 18th century.



The Don Cossack glorious past, patriotism and uniqueness is reflected at the museum exposition, presenting military awards and Honored armory of general A.M. Kaledin, the Don Cossacks, who participated in the Russian-Japanese war, and in the imperialistic war of 1914 – 1918.

The museum branches are represented by the military theme painter M.B. Grekov's house museum (since 1956), the landscape painter I.I. Krylov's memorial house museum (since 1979), the Novocherkassk poet V.V. Kalmykov's museum (since 1988).

The other distinctive part of the museum complex is the Ataman Palace (since 2001), the official Don Cossack atamans' residence, and the architectural and historic monument of the 19th century, the contemporary museum “The Ataman Palace”.

The Novocherkassk Museum for years has been engaged in various scientific, research, exhibition and publishing activities. The digest publishing of the scientific works by the museum workers “The Local Lore Notes”, and the scientific conferences, devoted to the Don land history theme are held yearly on the regular basis.

Every year the museum presents more than 30 exhibitions, most of them are based on the museum fund collections, such as: “The Don Museum 100th Anniversary” (devoted to the anniversary), “Revival”, (devoted to the 10 years of the Cossack tradition revival on the Don land), “The Cossack Kin of the Millerovs”, “The Don Portrait”, “Spirit in Painting” (museum icons collection exhibition), “The Don Steppe Chanter” (devoted to the 140th anniversary of I.I. Krylov's birth), etc.

In the collaboration with other regional museums, the Novocherkassk Museum of the Don Cossacks History exhibited rare fund displays (I-II b.c.) at the world famous exhibition “The Amazon Gold”, held in France in 2001. The museum keeps in touch with the Cossacks communities in Canada, France, Germany. The Novocherkassk museum is a member of the federal program “Culture of Russia”. More than 150 thousand visitors attend and more than 2 thousand excursions are held at the museum every year.

The first hall is “The Ancient History of the Don”



There you can see a lot of ancient vases, stones, pots, bowl which all has own history. All these dishes are waterproof.

Also, it is impossible not to notice pythos. It is a large vessel for storing various products, such as grain, wine, salted fish, etc.

Pythos is a large ceramic vessel in the shape of a ball or an egg (facing the sharp end down), resembling an amphora. However, pythos more common not sharp the bottom, and flat, allowing him to stand, and often there are tools for moving in the upper part, through which extend cables for the movement of vessels. The jars could be from four to six pens. The surface of pythos can be smooth or decorated with ribbon pattern. What is more, we can see Tiara of the Sarmatian Queen. Diadem was found during excavations in 1864 in the center of Novocherkassk. In the center of the tiara on the basis of two sheets of gold welded

reinforced head of the ancient goddess. It is made of amethyst quartz: the face of light gray color changes tint as it moves up and becomes purple in the area of hair arrangement.

The emergence of figures of this goddess belongs to an earlier time than when the tiara, and evidence cultural relations of the Sarmatians with the antique world. They used the ancient monument to decorate the tiara of his ruler, giving it a completely different meaning.

Probably, Sarmatians saw in it a deity associated with the cult of fertility. It is possible that the owner of the tiara was a priestess who served a certain cult.

On top of Diadema fortified Golden tree (the personification of life, worshipped by not only the Sarmatians, but also some other peoples) as well as figurines of sacred animals, such as deer and goats, standing between the trees. In the center of the rim tiaras flaming grenades, on the lower and upper edges of the pearls are located, on the side of the pomegranate - colored glass and small inserts of turquoise and coral.

The second hall is “The nature of the wild field”



In my opinion, this is hall is the most interesting. Here you can see extinct animals that lived in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Coming to the right showcases we can see different types of foxes, hares and big wolf head. Then you can see very beautiful birds which unfortunately we will never see them alive again. Coming to the centre showcases we can see such big birds as . Coming to the left showcases we can see small birds such as different types of sparrows, swallows, Flycatcher, Oriole and etc.

The third hall is “The emergence of the Don Cossacks”



Coming to this hall you can see a big a statue dedicated to StepanRazin - don Cossack, leader of the uprising of 1670-1671. This uprising was the largest in the history of Russia. What is more, you can see a lot of pictures. Thanks to which you can understand what it was like in the middle ages. Also, in the closed showcases you can see the ornaments worn by Cossacks and their wives. In other closed showcases you can see weapons such

as bows, swords and etc. In addition, you can see Chain armor that protected against heavy blows

The fourth hall is “Participation of Cossacks in the wars of the 18-19th centuries”



Now we are coming to «the hall of weapons»

Because there are you can see many weapons which used the Don Cossacks in the middle ages.Forexample:guns, swords, knives and bows. Also you can see a heavy cast iron gun, which was used during the Patriotic war of 1812.You can see a lot of pictures devoted to wars in which Cossacks took part. In the middle part of this hall you can see the in which the Royal family sat.

Behind the carriage we can see a statue called "Cossack", it was made by sculptor Samonov. Thanks to Skaskina – the Soviet Women that gave this statue for our museum

The fifth hall is “Development of the Don region in the post-reform period”



In this hall it is possible to understand how agriculture developed, what machines were used, what instructions the Tsar gave, how people lived in this difficult time.

In the first showcase we can see dishes such as plates, garlic dishes, combs and mahotka. In the second showcases we can see the "Mera ", kettle, iron, sewing machine, Cup, table kerosene lamp, cauldron and water tank. In the third showcase we can see an old desk, which was used only by literate person. In the fourth showcase we can see an old books and two vintage coins. And in the last showcase we can learn something new about the founder of this museum

Now we are going to 1rst floor.

The exhibition "Russia and the Don at the turn of the eras. 1914-1924



This exhibition opened in 2014 and was timed to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the first World war. Until recently, few people knew about the heroes and events of the first world war. That's why, In the Museum of the history of the don Cossacks opened this exhibition dedicated to the first world war and further events. The exhibition presents personal photos of the participants of those events, awards, weapons including trophy. A lot of exposed to propaganda posters and military banners. The works of the artist of battle-pieces M. B. Grekov.

The installation of the personal cabinet. Then you can see a lot pictures which help us to understand how it was and even to get ourselves at the time.



Most of this pictures are Patriotic

The second hall is «Art Hall»

There you can see a lot of pictures, where artist tried to show the beauty of nature also you can see many figures which was created in 18-19 centuries. Near for them you can see tableware. Such as: milktableware, cups, plates from Russian crystal. On the sides of the



hall you can see the different busts which were dedicated to the Royal family.

The last hall is “Hall of Revolution”



In the middle of the hall we can see Tachanka is the name of a horse-drawn spring wagon with a machine gun pointed back. We can see a lot of pictures from that moment on. This helps us to move back to that era, to understand how it was, what was it and why they did it? Also, we may notice that in one of the closed showcase we can see the order of one of the employees in the army. Then, we can see guns that were used by revolutionaries

The monument to Platov

The first monument, erected in Novochoerkassk, was a monument to Matvey Ivanovich Platov, located in the central part of the town, in front of the Ataman's Palace in the Ataman's Garden. The monument erection was dedicated to Novochoerkassk founder Ataman M.I. Platov's 100th anniversary; the construction was initiated by the Don Cossack Army Ataman M.G. Vlasov, who decided to establish a monument to the legendary Ataman Platov.



The monument to Ermak

The monument to the Don Cossack Ataman, the Siberia conqueror Ermak. The monument remained till present without any reconstructions and restorations, and has become the trademark of the town. The monument project by V.A. Beklemishev was approved, and the grand laying of the monument took place at the Cathedral Square on May 6, 1903, on Emperor Nikolay II birthday.



The Ascension Cathedral

The History of the Ascension Cathedral

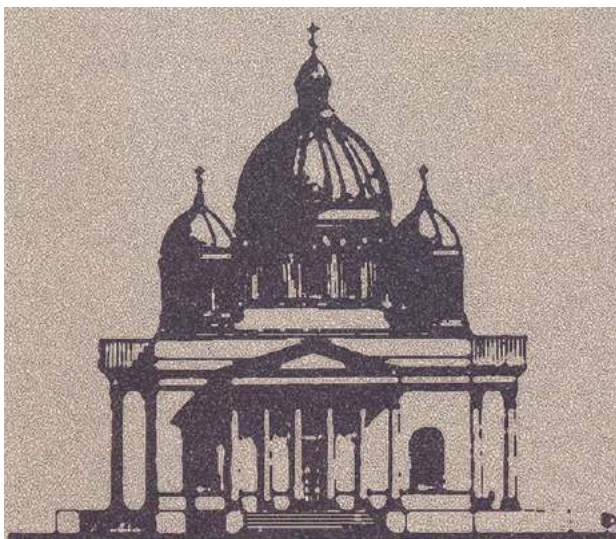
Undoubtedly, the main sight of Novocherkassk is the "second sun of the Don" the Patriarch's Ascension Army Cathedral of the Cossacks.

The Patriarch's Ascension Army Cathedral of the Cossacks – the third in Russia in size and beauty (after the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in Moscow and St. Isaac's Cathedral in Saint-Petersburg) – made in novelization style.

May 18, 1805, was solemnly consecrated the place of laying the Novocherkassk Cathedral. The celebration was held in a temporary wooden Cathedral Church of the ascension, which was the chapel with an attached altar, built over a month and a half on the draft of the don, an engineer-captain Efimov under the supervision of the Archpriest from Cherkassk Alexei Oridovsky. Temporary temple-4 pillars were covered inside with boards, painted white; plank roof and the wooden fence was painted green. Over the next 99 years this temporary Church served as a Cathedral. Till 1809 he remained the only Church in the newly built city. 8 October of that year a temporary Church of the ascension was consecrated again as it gave and consecrated the chapel in honour of the mother of God Odegetria.

The beginning

The Cathedral was founded in Novocherkassk in 1893, and consecrated and opened in 1905. And between these two dates were both excavation of the pit and laying the foundation, and the construction of walls, concreting domed vaults and the erection of a gilded cross with inserts of rock crystal. Improvement works included, in particular, and paving stone in front of the porch of the Cathedral grounds with a size of 15 to 40 fathoms for the passage of troops during the parades. In total, from laying the first version of the Cathedral, before the opening of its third version it has been exactly 100 years.



The construction of the Cathedral went on intermittently until 1846. August, 29 at 9 p.m., as ataman Vlasov reported to Emperor Nicholas I, "the Cathedral suddenly collapsed and a large part of this magnificent building fell into ruins: the main dome and two small – North-East and North-West dome when the instantaneous cod, collapsed, and in falling had formed him, a huge mass of mixed forest and stones.... Of the working people nobody died, because the destruction was followed by a holiday and this time, when the workers were

already on the bed". Specially created and sent to the Don Commission admitted the reasons for the collapse that "the foundations were laid on improper basis, pylons and arches spring was extremely weak. The material used for the construction of the temple was of poor quality, mainly shell limestone, which has very low strength and lime solution was used of poor quality. Laying the foundation was produced by the impingement, without compliance with the series, and instead of cleft between the stones were pieces of raw limestone solution".



The Second Project of the Cathedral

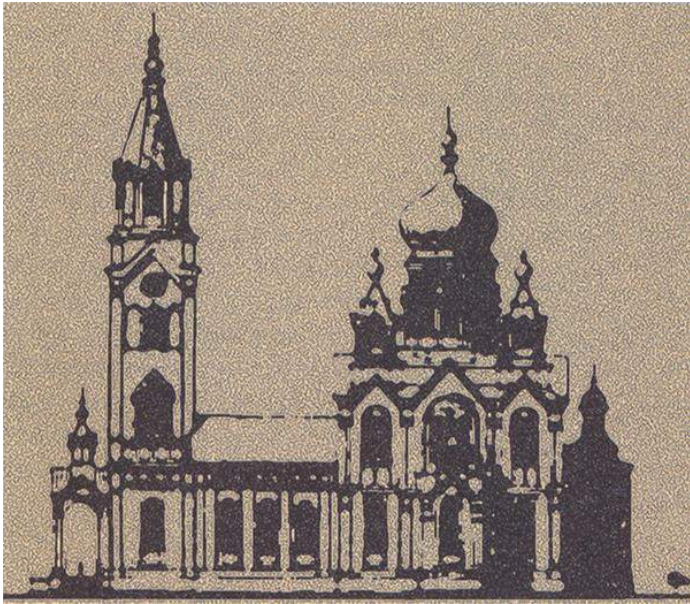
So, the failure that befell the builders of the Cathedral brought don people to despondency: 40-year-old work went to ashes. New project of the temple was urgently ordered. It was developed by the author of the project of the Moscow Church of Christ the Saviour architect K.A. Ton. But because of the high estimated cost, project was rejected. The next project worth 640 thousand rubles was developed by academician I. O. Valprede. After the approval of this project in April 1850, a new version of the military temple was laid in November of the same year.

This time was decided to erect the Cathedral not from "Grushevsky stone", and from a brick which concerning quality at once began to arise disagreements. These doubts led to a five-year suspension of construction. Justifying this and similar delays, academician Valpredewrote: "Structures similar to the Novocherkassk Cathedral can not be erected with ordinary haste without much harm to them." But the pace of construction still unreasonably increased: if for the first 10 years of construction of the Cathedral brought him only to half, the remaining half intended to be completed in just 2 years. Haste brickwork with its short drying in the end led to the fact that in the midnight of 10th / 11th July 1863 the main dome of the temple collapsed into the compound, dragging a part of one of the small side domes

and five arches. Fortunately, this time the collapse was without victims. The Commission of authoritative experts from the military engineers from Petersburg has arrived. It called the haste of the work as the only cause of the collapse. But, as Valprede was the enemy of unjustifiably fast pace, the order sent by Alexander II said: "The cause of the collapse of the dome is not imputed to the Builder and left the matter without further prosecution." Moreover, the Emperor also ordered "the execution of works to provide former Cathedral Builder". But began argues about whether to make the main dome a project (brick) or steel frame (which required the additional cost). In the course of these disputes, the Commission on the completion of the Cathedral was liquidated, and its duties began to be fulfilled by the Committee on the structure of the city, which included Valprede. However, he was soon dismissed and sent to retirement.

Then there were many different proposals for the completion of the existing structure, as well as for its demolition and construction of a new one. As a result, it was decided to disassemble the Cathedral with the collapsed dome and to begin construction of a new one in its place. This plan was approved by Emperor Alexander II on May 17, 1880. As a result of competition of trade Kazak N. I. Limarev received the contract for the demolition of the Cathedral, which was completed in October 1882.

The draft of the second version of the Cathedral in Novocherkassk was made by academician Stepan Valprede in a mixed style: along with the elements inherent in Russian churches, the influence of pseudo-gothic was also clearly visible. The project of the third version of the Cathedral was developed by the don army architect Alexander Yaschenko, who shortly before became an academician of architecture. In February 1880, the chief of the Main Directorate of Cossack troops expressed wish to the don army ataman N. Krasnokutskiy to entrust the drafting of the military Cathedral of academician A. A. Yashenko, which that was ordered. Engineering Committee assumed that "costs" for construction must be no more than 800 000 rubles, and Alexander suggested the design of the Cathedral in novelization style with a "cost" 650 thousand roubles, all was quite satisfied, and in 1891 his project was approved. In fact, the entire amount spent on the construction of the Cathedral exceeded the estimated 3 times. But it only became known after a quarter century, when A. A. Yaschenko has n't been alive. Architect Yashchenko died in 1893. It only managed to produce a construction material, to bring the deepening of the pit up to the depth of the construction (a few more than 14 metres) and begin construction of the foundation in the form of continuous array of rubble sandstone masonry in cement mortar. In the same year, but without the author of the project, the official laying of the Cathedral was solemnly made.



The Process of Construction

The architect I.P. Zlobin became the manager of construction now. It was two years masonry basement part of the Cathedral, but in 1986 was discovered the savings of the brick in an amount of about 600 000 units. Work was immediately suspended, as 2 of the collapse of the previous versions of the Cathedral and the consequent loss of about 3 000 000 troop amounts have trained the builders of the Cathedral to be very careful. Inspection showed that rubble and brick masonry Foundation is made in sizes smaller than the envisaged project. Architect Zlobin had to give an explanation of what happened to the chief engineering Department under the Military Minister, under whose control was the construction of the military Cathedral.

Engineering management did not remain indifferent to the fate of the Cathedral and was sent to Novochoerkassk his representative, the engineer-Colonel K. Kh .Limarenko who has just finished the construction of the Orthodox Cathedral in the fortress of the city Kovno. The Colonel drilled 2 wells and having arranged 2 prospecting wells, revealed the depth of the foundation and its area that did not correspond to the project. After reviewing the report of the Colonel, the Military Minister not only instructed him to revise the project, but also to lead the construction of the Cathedral Church in Novochoerkassk.



To enhance the strength of the base it was decided to "brickwork in lime mortar to disassemble and replace the selected rubble Sandstone slab on cement mortar". In the basement the brickwork in lime mortar masonry was also replaced of hewn stone in cement mortar. Colonel Limarenko made the processing of the project of the academician Yashenkoin such a way that without changing the external appearance of religious buildings the weight of its aerial parts has been reduced by 1/10, which in absolute figures amounted to 1 300 000 tons or 30 000 tons. For this purpose he suggested to use widely not only cement, but also the concrete and reinforced concrete designs which did not have still theoretical justification. So Novocherkassk became not only the first city on don, but also one of the first cities in Russia where reinforced concrete found practical application. For example, the space between the lower and upper cellars was reinforced with reinforced concrete vaults and 12-inch beams. And the concreting of the main dome of the Cathedral with an external diameter of more than 20 meters continued for 36 hours and all this time required not only hard, but also continuous work.



In fact, many different innovations were tested in the construction of the Cathedral in Novochoerkassk. So, for example, especially for this construction the brick-works which were let out to 2 000 000 pieces of a brick a year were constructed. To supply the construction with water, a special water supply system was built, which was supplied with water from the river. Here also operated its own small power station. And to test the strength of building materials, a special laboratory was equipped. And in total, all this gave an excellent result! At the turn of the XIX and XX centuries technological progress was leaps and bounds, and such advanced in all respects people as military engineer K. Kh. Limarenko, it was a sin not to use them in their field of activity. Masonry basement part of the Cathedral is made of granite blocks weighing from 0.8 to 1.5 tonnes began in 1897. In the following 2 years brickwork of the ground part of the Cathedral were made. By the end of 1900, the Cathedral was essentially already over. And in 1901 year plastering and stucco work ended. The company "Siegel" equipped Cathedral with heating and ventilation. Thus, just 10 years after the beginning of work in the pit over the buildings and structures of Novochoerkassk ascended 75 meters up a grandiose religious building, in size conceded only to the Church of Christ the Saviour and St. Isaac's Cathedral. After all, in terms of Voznesensky Cathedral fits into a rectangle with sides 62 by 70 meters and can accommodate up to 5,000 worshippers. And all costs of the construction of such a giant in the aggregate amounted to about 2 000 000 rubles.

July 23, 1909 bells, the total weight of which was 1 280 pounds, that is about 33 tons, were raised on the bell tower, which was still under construction. They were lifted by hand: the ropes through the blocks. Everybody could participate in it. According to one of the old women, whose childhood took place in Kalach-na-Donu, at the consecration of the newly opened Ascension Cathedral, held on May 6, 1905, were delegations of Cossacks and from many remote villages from Novochoerkassk. Among them was her father, who after his return home his entire life continued to remember this extraordinary event and tell everyone what a huge Cathedral of great beauty he saw in Novochoerkassk.



The Ascension Cathedral Nowadays

Today we see a restored temple in its full glory, with all the new technologies of the 21st century - excellent illumination, animation, new domes and, of course, monolithic rock crystal in the crosses of the domes.



The Cathedral is equipped with architectural and artistic illumination. Also on Christian holidays you can see projections on biblical themes and the use of works by masters of Flemish painting.



For a long time Novocherkassk military temple was nicknamed "the Second sun of the Don" — for the Golden domes and the cross with crystal on the main dome of the temple. The

cross was made in Bohemia, it weighs 1.3 tons and almost 5 meters high. In his cross-hairs put in, there are 80 stones in rock crystal in jewelry.



Novocherkassk Cathedral has about two hundred works of art, including — the biggest picture: "the Last Judgment", covering an area of about 75 square meters. The main Hall is designed so that visitors can see the role of the Cossacks in the history of Russia, its strong connection with the dynasty of kings and the Orthodox Church. In the Golden ornaments of the ceiling and arches of the halls are inscribed in medallions, in which are inscribed the names of Russian rulers, from Ivan Grozniy until Nicholas II.



Interior decoration of the temple is also unique. Landscape and ornamental work was done by the project artists Staroborovsky and Grushevsky with the participation of other members of the "St. Petersburg society of artists." Local artists I. F. Popov and E. G. Cherepakhin also took part in the painting. In the interior of the Cathedral there are copies of paintings by a great artist, academician of painting D.N.Kardovsky, whose ashes now rest in the Goritsky monastery of Pereslavl-Zalessky. The floors and iconostasis are decorated with French and Italian marble, the walls are painted with frescoes, and the choirs are decorated with paintings telling the history of the local Cossacks. These are frescoes "Cossack circle in

the XVII century"and" Peter the Great Gathering at Azov in 1696". A well-known artist G.G. Myasoedov have done a lot of painting on the North wall of the porch.



For one service the temple can accommodate 5 thousand people. The Cathedral had a unique heating system, which is lost now. The ventilation system, allowing you to save the frescoes and iconostases in their original form, was very interesting. In the shrine worship service regularly performed. Most priests consider the Lower Church more warm and cozy.

The guest of the Lower Church has a stunning and fascinating spectacle: marble sarcophaguses that keep the remains of the High Archbishop of the don and Novocherkassk John, the founder of the city, MatveyIvanovichPlatov, heroes of the Patriotic war of 1812 VasilyOrlov-Denisov and YakovPetrovichBaklanov. To the right of the shrine is a spacious and bright baptistry.



Traditions and customs of the Don Cossacks

Guests of the Don Land are always astonished by the richness of these densely populated land, by the open-hearted, generous and beautiful people)

Peculiar conditions of life influenced the formation of the Don cossacks character. They were brave warriors and skillful hunters, courageous defenders of southern Russian frontiers. This gave birth to their unique mode of life, clothes, customs and traditions.

The Don Cossacks were always skillful fighters. That is why they tried to bring up their sons as brave, adroit and skillful fighters. When a boy was born in a family, all relatives and friends made gifts of arrows, bullets, cartridges, guns, bows. All these gifts they hung on the wall above the new- born child. In two weeks the family had the first ceremony of christening. Father brought some water from the Don and washed the son's hands and feet saying repeatedly:

grow, grow, my little son! Grow,

grow a little Cossack

Mother and grandmother were praying for the child at that moment. The second ceremony of christening they had when the boy was only 40-50 days old. The son was conferred into Cossacks, The father took the son, put a sabre on him and with his child he rode around the yard. After that, he cut his son's hair and gave the child back to his wife congratulating her on a Cossack.

During the fights, Cossacks tried to take care of the young Cossack who was the last man in the family. He could have a large white earring – it was a signal that he was the last Cossack in the family.

The Don Cossacks also had a unique form of self-government. The questions of vital importance were considered there. For example, the Cossack Circle discussed the questions of punishment. For betrayal and other serious crimes they were sentenced to death. A guilty person was put into a river in a sack filled with stones or they took him to a frontier and cut a guilty Cossack into two parts. One part they left there while the other one they usually threw to the enemy's lands.

The Don Cossacks liked to play different musical instruments. The Don lyre is the oldest musical instrument. The Don Cossacks were also fond of playing Russian accordion, tambourine, balalaika and even clarinet and violin.

Now in every corner of our region you can hear wonderful old Cossack songs about boldness and cordiality of the Don people, about their love to Motherland, to the Don, which calmly flows across beautiful southern steppes.

Заключение

Ознакомившись с данной работой, вы приобщитесь к самым интересным и знаменитым достопримечательностям Новочеркасска, а также узнаете много познавательного из истории столицы Донского Казачества. Хотя моя работа направлена на ознакомление с историей Новочеркасска иностранных гостей, она может помочь и коренным жителям Новочеркасска узнать много нового о своем городе и истории своего народа.

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Приложение

The tour map

