РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ
к журналу «ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ. ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ»

Мы - Россия!
Республика Крым

2022 ГОД КУЛЬТУРНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ НАРОДОВ РОССИИ

ГБОУ ДПО РК КРИППО

Vol. 3

Вступительная статья

Нематериальное культурное наследие, являясь важнейшей составляющей частью национальной культуры, способствует укреплению духовной связи поколений и эпох, играет ключевую роль в формировании культуры Российского государства.

Причастность к всемирной и национальной истории и культуре позволяет обществу в полной мере оценить значимость и смысл доставшихся ему в наследство памятников культуры, сформировать моральные принципы и нравственные установки, урегулировать нормы социальных отношений.

Наравне с природными богатствами, это главное основание для национального самоуважения и признания мировым сообществом.

2022 год посвящен культурному наследию народов России.

В рамках реализации плана мероприятий по проведению в Российской Федерации года Культурного наследия народов России государственным бюджетным образовательным учреждением дополнительного профессионального образования Республики Крым «Крымский республиканский институт постдипломного педагогического образования» при содействии Центра лингвистического образования АО «Издательство» «Просвещение» был подготовлен сборник электронных материалов «Нематериальное наследие Крыма», посвящённый роли культуры Крыма в сохранении культурной самобытности страны, сплочении и консолидации российского общества.

Основными целями и задачами, которого стали – сохранение культурной памяти о традиционных ценностях, духовно-нравственных ориентирах, развитие интереса обучающихся к культуре своей малой родины, воспитание у них бережного отношения к историческому культурному достоянию.

Крым – это сосредоточие огромного исторического наследия, многовековых культурных традиций и неиссякаемого творческого потенциала; уникальный сплав цивилизаций: от эллинской до российской.

Неповторимое культурное наследие Крыма – это гордость многонациональной России.

Сегодня порядка девяти тысяч памятников Крыма находится на учете охранных органов. Основная их часть — это памятники археологии, начиная от палеолита до середины XX века, времен событий Великой Отечественной войны (более пяти тысяч). Кроме того, в Крыму находится сразу несколько объектов всемирного наследия, находящихся или предложенных к включению в список всемирных ценностей ЮНЕСКО. В первую очередь это руины греческого города Херсонеса в Севастополе, официально являющиеся памятником мирового значения. Включения в лист ценнейших мировых достопримечательностей ожидают пещерные города Крыма, Бахчисарайский дворец и мечети, Генуэзская крепость в Феодосии.

Крымский полуостров с момента своего заселения всегда был местом пересечения и встречи разных народов и культур.

В разное время Крым населяли эллины, иранцы, скифы, генуэзцы, крымские греки, армяне, крымские татары, крымские цыгане, евреи, караимы и крымчаки. Все они оставили свой след на этой земле. И сегодня мы имеем возможность побродить по улицам греческого города Херсонеса, увидеть караимские молитвенные дома в пещерном городе Чуфут-Кале, восхититься тонкой красотой фонтанов ханского дворца в Бахчисарае или отдать должное мастерству зодчих, строивших дворцы для царской семьи и знати Российской Империи, познакомиться с уникальным искусством плетения из иголок крымской сосны, увидеть процесс изготовления сувениров из морских ракушек, а также прикоснуться к древнейшему ремеслу по изготовлению изделий из крымской глины, посетить этнические праздники и фестивали «Этнический фестиваль русской культуры», «Фестиваль немецкой культуры», «Фестиваль украинской культуры «Обжинки», «Республиканский фестиваль крымско-татарской и тюркской культур «Гезлев къапусы», «Фестиваль еврейской культуры», «Республиканский фестиваль-конкурс «Соцветие культур Крыма», «Всероссийский молодёжный фестиваль «Мозаика языков коренных народов России. Крымский маяк 3.0» и многие другие.

Сборник «Нематериальное наследие Крыма» может быть использован в урочной и внеурочной деятельности, знакомя обучающихся с духовной культурой родного края, воспитывая любовь к Родине и помогая сохранить национальную идентичность и духовные ценности предков.

Спасибо всем учителям Республики Крым, кто участвовал в подготовке сборника «Нематериальное наследие Крыма». Интегрируя в систему образования главную мысль о богатстве нашей культуры и необходимости ее сохранения, мы сможем заложить фундамент осмысленного отношения к нематериальному культурному наследию будущих поколений.

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТАТЬЯ 2
БАХЧИСАРАЙСКИЙ РАЙОН 5
БЕЛОГОРСКИЙ РАЙОН 9
МО ГО ДЖАНКОЙ 14
КИРОВСКИЙ РАЙОН 23
КРАСНОГВАРДЕЙСКИЙ РАЙОН 37
МО ГО КРАСНОПЕРЕКОПСК 41
НИЖНЕГОРСКИЙ РАЙОН 44
МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ 47
СОВЕТСКИЙ РАЙОН 60
МО ГО СУДАК 61
РАЗДОЛЬНЕНСКИЙ РАЙОН 67
СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН 70
ЧЕРНОМОРСКИЙ РАЙОН 112

Методист проекта - Костецкая Людмила Михайловна
Верстка сборника - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич
Дизайн обложки - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич

CRIMEAN TATAR COSTUME

(МУРАДАСИЛОВА НАЗИФЕ АБДРАГИМОВНА, МБОУ «ПОЧТОВСКАЯ СОШ». УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Spotlight on Russia studied the national Crimean Tatar costume

There are about 232.3 thousands of Crimean Tatars live in Crimea. The history of this people is rather difficult and sad. But still they managed to keep all the most important traditions – language, national clothing, folklore, cuisine etc. In this article you will learn more about the traditional dress of Crimean Tatars.

Crimean Tatars are a Turkic ethnic group that formed in the Crimean Peninsula in the 13th-17th centuries.

Female attire of Crimean Tatars is very feminine and delicate.
The most important piece of female clothing is a headdress. The most popular is a **fez**. Very often the fez is beautifully decorated with golden and silver elements, embroidery etc. On top of the fez women put a long white scarf called "**bash maram**". This scarf is made of homemade (ancient times) of bought (today) gauze and has embroidered edges. Bash maram covers the back of the head and neck. Women wore long dresses with wide sleeves called "**ater**" and wide colorful trousers (called "**shalvar**"). The outer wear of Tatar women is a coat called "**kaftan**". It is a tight-fitted garment, rose or crimson, with golden or silver embroidery. The sleeves of the coat are long and narrow, and there are several buttons on the cuffs. There is a special breastplate (called "**kokyuslik**") on the kaftan, which is richly decorated with golden coins. Women wear wide belts on top of the kaftan. There are several kinds of female shoes: leather boots made of goat, sheep or calf skin, embroidered with gold (called "**ayakkap**").

Crimean Tatars mostly made clothes from leather, woolen or camel cloth. Some pieces of clothing were made from velvet and beautifully embroidered with gold. Silver and golden decorations are typical for Crimean Tatar national clothing. In general the traditional costumes of this nation are very festive, bright and with oriental motifs.

Male traditional clothing consists of trousers, a shirt, a long and wide belt, a vest, a jacket, a long coat, a hat or fez, and leather boots.
Men mostly wear headdresses. It is a low black hat made of sheepskin, which is called "**kalpak**".
Crimean Tatars wear wide trousers made of woolen cloth "**shalvar**". The shirt is tucked in and belted with a wide and long belt, also made of woolen cloth. The belt is called "**kushak**". On top of the shirt men wear a vest called "**ilyk**". In winter men used sheepskin coats or jackets. Cloaks ("**yalyndzha**") and hoods ("**bashlyk**") were also popular. The traditional shoes of Crimean Tatars are leather boots.

DISCUSS

1. Do you find national costumes interesting? Why (not)?
2. Have you ever worn a national costume?
3. Where could you wear a national costume? How do you think you would feel?

ACTIVITIES

1. Explain the words in bold.
2. Do some research on the national costume from your region and find or sketch a picture.

CRIMEAN TATAR COFFEE SERVING TRADITIONS

(ЮНУСОВА ЗАРЕМА ФЕВЗИЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ ИМЕНИ АНДРЕЕВА НИКОЛАЯ РОДИОНОВИЧА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE

Crimean Tatars have got a wide range of traditional food, but there is the only one drink that has firmly entered their life and traditions.

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at Crimean Tatar coffee serving traditions

Whenever you visit a Crimean Tatar home be sure that first of all you will be treated with a small cup (*filcan*) of coffee.

Every event in a Crimean Tatar house is followed by this fragrant drink, and, consequently, there are a lot of traditions connected with it.

For example, there is "the bridal coffee" (*kelin qavesi)* which is made by a bride for the first morning of being a legal wife. All the close relatives come to taste this special drink served by the bride and to give her presents afterwards as the sign of gratitude and admiration.

If a Crimean Tatar experiences a happy moment in his or her life such as the birth of a child, getting engaged or moving to a new house, well, it is a high time to make "the coffee of happiness"*(koz aydin qavesi).*

Different routine coffee-breaks also have their own unique names. "The wake-up coffee" (*bet umaz qavesi*) is served when a person wants to stay awake no matter what part of the day it is.

"The morning coffee" *(saba qavesi)* and "the evening coffee" *(aqsam qavesi),* as it goes from their names, are related to the time they are taken.

Moreover, there is "the welcoming coffee" *(hoskeldi qavesi)*, which is made for the guests. This coffee serving tradition is highly significant because it shows the respect for the visitors. Probably, it does not matter what type of coffee you serve to your guests there are some rules to follow.

Firstly, the cup of coffee must be full. When sevring it, the hosts say "May the fortune be fully yours". Secondly, there should be some tasty treats on the table, often they are pastries made by the hostess. And last but not least, coffee must be served in a good mood and with a sincere smile!

DISCUSS

- To what occasions is coffee in Crimean Tatar's home served?
- What traditional names do Crimean Tatar coffee servings bear?
- What Crimean Tatar coffee serving rules do you know?

ACTIVITIES

Ask your parents/friends/neighbours about traditional food or drinks they have in their families. Find out if any specific customs related to meals exist in your town/village/region. Learn more about it and write a short article to share with us.

БАХЧИСАРАЙСКИЙ РАЙОН

TYM-TYM – CRIMEAN TATAR DANCE

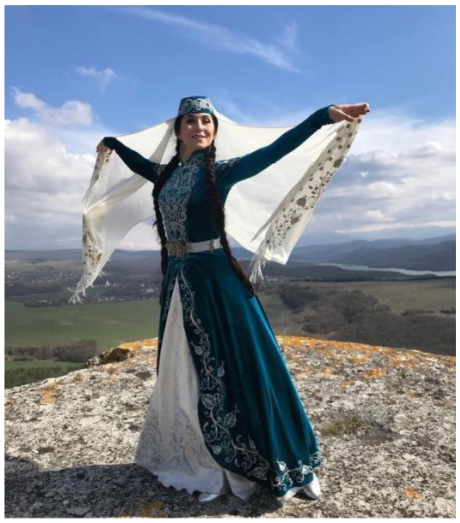
(АМЗАЕВА ЗАРЕМА ХАЙРИЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ ИМЕНИ АНДРЕЕВА НИКОЛАЯ РОДИОНОВИЧА»,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

There are many different and unique forms of dance across the world. For some communities dance is a way of life.

Spotlight on Russia studied the traditional Crimean Tatar dance

Many people find that traditional dance unites the mind, body and community.



Tym-tym is a unique Crimean Tatar dance known all over the world. The girls move smoothly and skillfully to the sounds of the violin. The exact origin of this dance is unknown, but there is an interesting legend about it.

A long time ago there was a young girl, who lived on the Black Sea coast. Every evening she saw off the sun with a wonderful dance. Admiring her, the young musician decided to compose a melody.

The violinist spent a long time choosing suitable motives. When his efforts led him to the desired result, he presented his creation to the girl. The girl called this dance "tym-tym" because it was consonant with the beating of her heart.

We do not know how true this legend is, but we are proud that there is such a remarkable dance in our cultural bank.

Activities

- **Enumerate the epithets in this text.**
- **Can you name your cultural dances?**
- **Do you agree that dance is a precious part of a culture? Prove your point of view.**

CULTURE. GREEK FEAST PANAIR

(МЕДВЕДЕВА ЯДВИГА ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ ИМЕНИ АНДРЕЕВА НИКОЛАЯ РОДИОНОВИЧА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

More than 125 nationalities live in Crimea. What do you know about the Greeks and their culture in Crimea? Every year on 3rd of June they celebrate Panair - day of veneration of the Holy Constantin and Helen.

Spotlight on Russia finds out about the Greek Feast Panair in Crimea.

On the day of veneration of the saints parishioners and believers from other regions gather for festivities. This feast is called Panair. The Crimean Greeks, who live in the village Chernopolie (Belogorsky area) have preserved this tradition.

According to the established tradition, after the morning liturgy the clergy, parishioners and guests go to the «Holy Krinitsa» in Chernopolie (Belogorsky area), the healing spring of Tsar Constantine. This spring attracted the first settlers – the Thracian Greek. Here everyone can stock up the blessed water for the future.

The feast attracts guests from all over the Crimea, as well as from other regions of the country. Everyone has an opportunity to taste folk treats and watch a concert, in which musical groups of Greeks and other Crimean nationalities take part.

Panair is a real big festival. You can deep in a world of Greek culture.

DISCUSS

•Why do the Greeks celebrate Panair in Chernopolie, Crimea?
•When do they celebrate the Panair?
•Do you think feasts like Panair are important?

ACTIVITY

Ask your parents about the national feasts in your country/region/city. Learn more about these feasts and write to us about them.

HIDIRKEZ – A FEAST OF FERTILITY

(БЕКИРОВА ЗАРЕМА РУСТАМОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 1 ИМ. К.И. ЩЕЛКИНА». 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year.

Spotlight on Russia studied the national Crimean Tatars holidays.

Hidirlez – a feast of fertility.

Hidirlez is a spring festival celebrated by many Turkic peoples. This holiday is especially widely celebrated by the Crimean Tatars. It is a holiday that symbolizes fertility, prosperity and well-being, and is celebrated annually in the first week of May with mass festivities. Traditionally, the festival is celebrated on the day when the first spike of grain appears. The time is called "teprech".

It is a holiday of spring which comes when the first sprouts of new life appear. It is human nature that in spring we feel the extraordinary burst of energy, all thoughts are directed to directing this energy to good deeds and actions.

In the Crimea such a day is considered to be the Friday of the first week of the month of kuralai

Activities

- What impressed you most about Hidirlez?
- Have you ever been in such national holidays? Describe your experience.
- Write a letter to your pen friend describing a national holiday in your country.

A FOLK HOLIDAY KHIDIRLEZ

(ХАЙБУЛЛАЕВА ЭЛЬНАРА СЕРВЕРОВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА-ЛИЦЕЙ № 2» УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

We are Russia.
Culture

A folk holiday Khidirlez

Khidirlez is a folk holiday of the Crimean Tatars, which symbolizes fertility, prosperity and well-being. The name of the holiday comes from the names of Muslim saints Khidir and Ilyas, who travel around the world and help people.

The holiday is celebrated on Friday of the 1st week of May. In the evening housewives bake round loaves "qalakai". In the evening residents of the entire village gather near the jami (mosque). After the evening prayer the most respected resident of the village puts up a fire and jumps over it first, then the rest of the men follow him.

Crimean tatars try to spend this holiday in nature, near a spring. An important part of the holiday is the descent from the hill of baked bread qalaqai. Falling the bread face up means a good harvest, and if it falls on the other side, then the year will be lean. The men compete in wrestling "kuresh". On this holiday guys and girls get to know each other. The general fun ends with the performance of the common dance "khoran", which is a group dance forming a circle.

In the 19th century celebration lasted three days. Nowadays the traditions of wide public festivities have remained. People pray for a future harvest, and then mass celebrations take place everywhere. Guests from all around come to the celebration, folk music plays, people sing and dance, housewives compete in the skills to cook various dishes. Traditionally, Khidirlez is also an exhibition of Crimean Tatar folk crafts, decorative and applied arts. The best artisans demonstrate their skills – blacksmiths, potters, engravers, embroiderers. This is a fun and generous holiday.

Activities:

1. What other harvest holidays do you know?
2. Tell your classmates about your favourite festivals with short explanations of why you like them so much.
3. Find out some similarities and differences between Khidirlez and Maslenitsa Spring Festival.

PANAIR OF GREEKS

(КОТИНОС ЕКАТЕРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА-ЛИЦЕЙ № 2» УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

We are Russia! Culture

Traditional celebrations are a huge part of Greek culture. Greek religious holidays combine religious events and religious festivals. Traditional music, dances and local dishes are the main characteristics of these feasts. This article takes a closer look at Panair – one of the most important holidays of the Crimean Greeks.

Panair of Greeks

According to a Greek tradition, on the day of the saints of a particular church, parishioners and believers from different towns of Crimea gather for public festivities. Such a holiday is called Panair. Panair is a Greek temple patronal feast, which is a symbol of the unity of the Greeks with other peoples. It got its name from the word "πανάγιος", which can be translated as "holy", and in Greek the word "το πανηγύρι" means "folk festivities, celebrating something meaningful, feasting and joy". Crimean Greeks living in the village of Chernopolyeh, Belogorsky district, have preserved this tradition. They celebrate Panair on June 3 – the day of holy Equal-to-the-Apostles Emperor and Empress Constantine and Helena. After the morning liturgy, the clergy, parishioners and guests go in religious procession to the 'Holy Krinitsa' – the Constantine healing spring – the spring that attracted the first settlers – the Thracian Greeks – to these place. Here you can take some blessed water for future needs.

Then go public treats and a rich concert program, in which musical groups of Greeks and other Crimean peoples take part. Guests from all over Crimea, as well as from other regions of the country, gather for the holiday. For those present Panair is a real excursion into the world of Greek culture: all comers get acquainted with the cuisine, habits, traditions and folklore of the Crimean Greeks.

Discuss

- Are holidays really relaxing?
- Is it popular with both natives and tourists and why?
- Why is it important to know more about holidays and traditions of other nations?

Activity

Find more information about holidays of the Crimean Greeks. Make a report about them.

GREEK SUPERSTITIONS

(КОТИНОС ЕКАТЕРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА-ЛИЦЕЙ № 2», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

We are Russia!
Culture

Every culture accumulates superstitions - serious or half-serious, irrational beliefs relating to supernatural rituals performed to ward off ill fortune, bring good luck, or prevent sickness and accidents. The Crimean Greeks are very superstitious! Their superstitions are mostly about luck – attracting good fortune and avoiding having it turn against us. So here is a list of some of favourite **Greek superstitions**…just to be safe!

The evil eye (μαύρο μάτι)

Some Greeks believe that someone can catch the evil eye, or *μάτιασμα*, from someone else's jealous compliment or envy. A person who has caught the evil eye usually feels bad. To avoid the evil eye, those who believe in it wear a charm, a little blue bead with an eye painted on it. Blue is believed to be the color that wards off the evil eye, but it is also believed that people with blue eyes are most possible givers of the μάτιασμα.

Never give perfume as a gift without receiving a coin in return

According to Greek superstition, it is taboo to give someone perfume as a gift as it is thought that doing so is a sure-fire way to ruin any kind of relationship. So, for those who can't imagine life without their best friend, or if you don't want to break up with your love, don't give perfume as a gift.

Hobgoblins

The hobgoblins are known as *kalikantzari (καλικάντζαροι)* in Greek. According to the folk Christmas traditions, the hobgoblins are short ugly creatures. All year round, they live underground. From Christmas until the Epiphany Day (January 6th), they come up to the world and tease people with many pranks. On Epiphany Day, the priest of the village goes from house to house and sprinkles the rooms with blessed water so that the hobgoblins return underground.

Discuss

- Are you a superstitious person? What things are you superstitious about?
- Do you carry any kind of object that is meant to bring you luck?

Activity

Think of the most popular superstitions in your country. Report to your classmates.

SCULPTURES OF DINOSAURS

(КЫЛОСОВА КСЕНИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ЦВЕТОЧНЕНСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА ИМ. К.С. ТРУБЕНКО». 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

We should have known about Russian cities and towns more. They are valuable symbols of **Russian** culture. *Spotlight on Russia* studied two unusual sculptures that were installed at the time of the Soviet Union

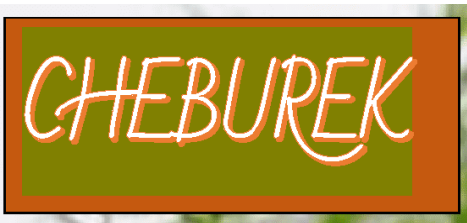
Unusual sculptures of Dinosaurs are an unofficial symbol of the town Saki. Also a dinosaur is a part of an emblem. It was installed in 1932. A sculpture of dinosaur wasn't common for that time. It is the first sculpture of this kind in the Soviet Union. However it was allowed to be. Perhaps the government saw in the dinosaurs defenders of the land we live on.

Why is it here, in Crimea? Scientists haven't found the agreement of opinion yet. Artist Lihosherstov S.A. was working on creating these dinosaurs. She might be impressed by the remains that were washed away by the rough storm. Those remains were the evidence that the dinosaurs used to live in the area of the town Saki millions of years ago. The sculpture was found at the beginning of the twentieth century. During the Second World War it was happened to stay safe. At the end of the twentieth century the sculptures were been renovated by the talented artists. The sculptures don't seem to be touched by the time.

Make up 3 sentences about this text that are true, false or not stated.

CHIBEREK

(АБДУЛАЕВА СЕВИЛЯ РАСИМОВНА, МАМУТОВА ЭМИНЕ ХАЙБУЛЛАЕВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 4», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)



This is a traditional dish of the Crimean Tatars, which is at least 300 years old. Crunchy, crispy, exuding a delicate juice and mind-blowing smell. It's all about the cheburek. But what does that funny word mean? And do we call it right?

Spotlight on Russia researched the meaning of the word and found out that chuberek is stuffed not only with meat.

Cheburek means "raw pie" in Crimean Tatar language. Of course, this does not mean that the dish should be eaten raw.

Crimean cheburek is the same brand as Ukrainian borscht, Russian blini, Uzbek pilaf, Italian pizza, Peking duck, and it can be stuffed with meat, potatoes, cheese, mushrooms, tomatoes, with Tatar salty cheese "syuzma" and greens. The dough itself is quite simple. It consists of water, flour, and salt.

In Crimea, this dish is called in different ways: "chiberek", "chibirek", "chuberek", "cheburek", "chubrek", "chir-chir", "yantyk". However, "chiberek" is a literary variant in the Crimean Tatar language.

It consists of two parts. The part of the word "chi" comes from the word "chiy" that means raw. Cheburek are fried in boiling oil for a few tens of seconds, that's why the meat inside remains juicy. The word "borek" has two meanings. The most well-known is a pie. The steppe Crimeans used the word "borek" to mean the flesh of the meat.

But there is another version. As it was mentioned above, one of the variants of the name of the dish is "chir-chir". Here we deal with the sound imitation: flickering pies floating in hot oil make a characteristic sound.

"Yantik" is the same as chiberek. The only difference is the cooking method. "Yantik" is fried without oil on low heat. After cooking, it is coated with butter.

Let's make traditional cheburek!

Ingredients:

- ✓ Dough
  - flour - 5 cups,
  - water - 1,5 cup,
  - salt
- ✓ Stuffing
  - Ground fat beef - 850 gr
  - Onions - 200 gr
  - herbs, salt, pepper
  - water - 0,5 cup

Directions:

- ✓ For stuffing mix ground fat beef, chopped onions, pepper, herbs, salt and water.
- ✓ Knead dough of flour, water, salt. Divide the dough into 15 parts, roll into balls.
- ✓ In 15-20 minutes roll out the balls into round tortillas 2-3 mm thick.
- ✓ Put stuffing on a tortilla and cover the stuffing with a tortilla, make a crescent-shaped pie, pin the edges and cut them with a shaped knife. Fry in boiling oil.
- ✓ Serve it hot with fresh vegetables or qatiq[1]

[1] Qatiq is a homemade kefir

Activities

- ✓ Ask your partner if he has ever tasted chiberek?
- ✓ Do you know what qatiq is?
- ✓ Which would you prefer: "Yantik" or "Chiberek"? Why?
- ✓ Find in the article:
  - 5 other national dishes
  - 1 word that means sound imitation
  - the photo of "Yantik" and "Chiberek"

ASYANDI, THE KOREAN FIRST BIRTHDAY OF A CHILD

(ЮГАЙ ОЛЬГА МАВРИКОВНА, РЫЖИКОВА ВИКТОРИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 8», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Many nationalities live in the Republic of Crimea. Among them are ethnic Koreans. We will talk about one unusual tradition of this nation.

Spotlight on Russia studied Asyandi, the Korean first birthday of a child.

The Korean year, the celebration of the first birthday of a child, is an age-old tradition that has become widespread.

The first birthday of a child is the most memorable holiday both for himself and for his parents, grandfathers, grandmothers and all his numerous relatives, that is why it gathers a huge number of guests.

This holiday is usually celebrated around noon. According to Korean customs, the child is dressed up in new national clothes. A festive table for the child is laid in the living room, and all the guests who have arrived are invited to go there. There should be a wide variety of dishes on the table, these are fried rice cakes, meat and fish dishes, kuksi (national dish) and fruits. The baby is seated at a table where certain items are laid out for boys and girls.

For boys, rice, money, books, a pen, scrolls of paper, a bow for shooting, a decorated dagger (saber), skeins of yarn, tteok (rice bread) are usually put on the festive table. A festive table **for a girl** is not very different from a boy's table, in addition to all of the above, there should also be sewing accessories, an iron, scissors and a ruler (measuring tape). All this is necessary in order for the child to choose one of the items on the table, and already on the selected item, you can predict his fate. If a child, at the time of celebrating his birthday, chooses a pen or a book, then in the future he will be a scientist. If the baby took money or rice in his hands, he will be rich. Having opted for rice cakes or other food, it is believed that the baby will become a government official. Having chosen a saber or a bow, he will become a commander; a skein of thread or kuksi - will be a long-liver; if the kid chose a needle, scissors or a ruler, he will succeed in needlework. We recommend putting the tteok away, as it is believed that the baby who picks up the tteok in the first place will grow up stupid. At present, it has also become fashionable to put on the table objects that characterize prestigious and profitable professions, for example, a laptop (becomes a programmer), a microphone (becomes a famous singer), a phonendoscope (becomes a respected doctor), etc. Each family decides what items should or should not be placed on the festive table of their baby.

As soon as the baby makes his choice, all family members, and then the guests in turn, begin to congratulate the child, wish him all the best and give him their gifts. On this day, in the house where this important event is celebrated, there should be many guests, as it is believed that the more people congratulate the baby on his birthday, the happier his future will be.

Activities

- Ask your friend about the tradition of celebrating the first birthday
- Write to *Spotlight on Russia* and say what you think about this Korean tradition in Crimea

HWANGAB, CELEBRATION OF THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ETHNIC KOREANS OF CRIMEA

(ЮГАЙ ОЛЬГА МАВРИКОВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 8», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Many nationalities live in Crimea. Among them are ethnic Koreans. Today we will talk about one of their traditions.

Spotlight on Russia studied Hwangab, celebration of the 60th anniversary of the ethnic Koreans of Crimea

The 60th anniversary for every Korean is a very important date that should be celebrated according to all national traditions. According to the Eastern calendar, by the age of 60, a person completes the first zodiac cycle, which includes 12 years, 5 times. The celebration of the 60th anniversary is called Hwangab (환갑) - and is considered one of the most important ceremonies in the life of the Korean people.

According to an old custom, the children of the hero of the day should prepare and celebrate the anniversary.

This is considered the duty of children to their parents, because a respectful son is the best praise for all parents, failure to fulfill this duty is a shame on children, on their children, etc.

Currently, "hwangab" is more often held in restaurants, although at times they can celebrate the holiday at home. Together with the hero of the day, his wife or spouse also participates in the celebrations. Anniversaries, dressed in traditional clothes, solemnly sit at the head of the festive table. According to an old tradition, huge pyramids and towers, almost a meter high, should rise in front of them, lined with rice cakes and various Korean sweets. In the old days, such structures personified wealth and prosperity.

The celebration begins with the fact that the children of the anniversaries, together with their spouses, approach their parents and, having made a ritual bow before them, present them with gifts and a symbolic treat.

When greetings, seniority is strictly observed. Guests, the number of which can reach several hundred, present gifts to the anniversaries.

Hwangab is the most important celebration in the life of every Korean.

Activities

- What is the difference between the celebration of the 60th anniversary in your family and in Korean one?
- Write a letter to your pen friend describing this Korean tradition

TATAR TEA DRINKING

(САНДЛЕР МАРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 6», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Do you know that the English five o'clock tea exists not only in the UK?

Spotlight on Russia turns its attention to one of the main traditions of the Tatar people – tea drinking.

talkysh-kaleve

kosh-tele

chak-chak

Tea drinking ceremony – a way of life of the Tatars or a national trait?

Tea drinking is an important social event in the life of the Tatar people. Guests are greeted with a cup of tea and tasty dishes, regardless of the time of day and the importance of the guest. "Respect the guest" means to drink tea. During tea drinking, the life of the village is discussed, important deals are made and the fate of the newlyweds is decided.

It's a custom to drink at least three cups of tea. If the guest is honored and hosts want him to stay longer, then a little more than half of the tea is poured so that the tea would not get cold during conversations. If the hosts are in a hurry, they pour a full cup. So, the guest understands that his visit is limited. There are no knives or forks on the table, only spoons.

Tea drinking often replaces a full meal, because there are pies and sweets on the table: *kosh-tele* (fried squares of dough), *talkysh-kaleve* (halva in the form of small pyramids), meringue, *chak-chak*, jam, honey, dried fruits (apricots, prunes, raisins), pastille (cornel is especially valued), homemade cookies.

Guests should not leave the table until the host or hostess finishes the meal. Each guest has a snack plate, a cup and a saucer, a teaspoon and a tablespoon, an individual salt shaker with a spoon and a *'tastymal'* (a thin towel to protect the guest's clothes) on the chair seat. They drink tea for a long time - several hours. After all, the Tatars have a samovar for at least two buckets, which is considered the main element of the table and the pride of the family.

ACTIVITY

- Learn more about Crimean traditions. Collect information and present your findings to the class.

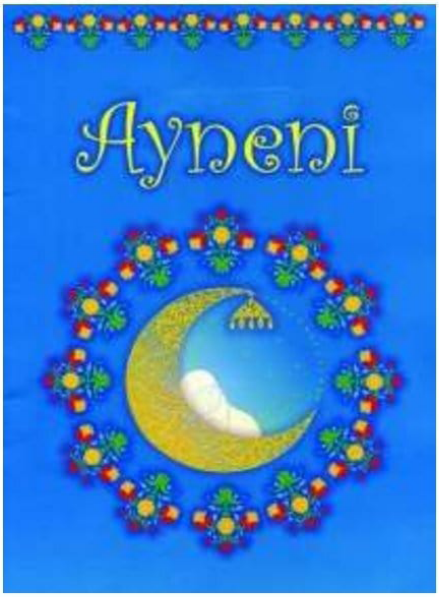
МО ГО ДЖАНКОЙ

FOLKLORE OF THE CRIMEA

(СКЛЯРОВА ОКСАНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 6», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Folklore is the language and the way of life of the people. Lullaby song is one of the most ancient genres of folk folklore. ***Spotlight on Russia*** **studied the national Crimean Tatar lullaby songs.** Lullabies are mostly performed by mother when she is rocking her baby.



The first song that the baby hears in his life is a lullaby performed by his mother and grandmother. This song is gentle and soothing. The lullaby song is in native language. Though Crimean Tatar lullabies, ***ayneni***, are special. The ayneni (lullaby songs) are one of the most important parts of the folklore of the Crimean Tatars. The ayneni have got a very deep meaning. It helped not only to cradle a baby, with that song mothers taught to love people and the Motherland. The Crimean Tatar women sing to their sons that they will grow up strong and healthy like a lion, and to their daughters about how to be gentle and kind. Also, the ayneni are the first native language lessons for kids.

There are a lot of beautiful ancient lullabies of the Crimean Tatars, which have bright eastern melody that help mothers lullaby their babies.

Activities:

Collect information about another lullaby song in your country and write an article about it.

MARAMA... IS NOT JUST A PIECE OF CLOTHES

(МАМУТОВА ЭМИНЕ ХАЙБУЛЛАЕВНА, СМЕРДОВА ИРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА,
МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 4», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

MARAMA... IS NOT JUST A PIECE OF CLOTHES

The tradition of wearing a headdress and covering the head dates back to the distant past, as it was believed that the headdress is a kind of continuation of the personality. The Crimean Tatar woman's headdress consisted of a marama-covering, which she wore over a scarf or a fez cap.

Spotlight on Russia explores the significance of marama.

"Marama" is not just women's head coverings, they are samples of art that introduce us to the deep culture of the Crimean Tatars.

There is no exact translation of the word "marama". Perhaps, it is a modified Arabic word "mirmah", which means fringe, scarf, decorated with weaving.

Marama was made from the so-called "Crimean cloth", which was made of paper yarn of crepe threads with the addition of cotton.

Marama was decorated with ornaments on the border. All ornaments are extremely rich and varied. In addition, all have their own symbolism, a sign system, which is associated with religion, cultural traditions, customs of the people.

Ornaments were diverse, among them floral (rose, carnation, pomegranate).

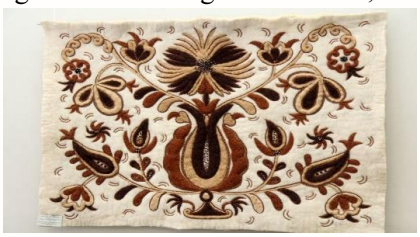
Maramas were distinguished among themselves:

1."Marama" scarf, is usually worn by women after marriage or by women after 40 years of age. It was "marama", which was thrown on the hair during the recitation of the prayer and in mourning.

2."Sherbente" was worn by young and promiscuous girls. They were sewn of light fabrics of different colors and embroidered at the ends. "Sherbente" was smaller than "marama" and was usually thrown not directly on the hair, but over the two bottom scarves or fez.

3."Firlanta" was sewn from colored "gas" and embroidered all over the field with sequins; It had a small size and during the wedding they covered the bride's face like a veil. These coverlets were embroidered with lace woven of golden threads.

Once marama was obligatory in the bride's dowry. She had to have 100-250 handmade pieces of these clothes. The marama also played a special role in the wedding ceremony. Even during the wedding dinner at the groom's house, all the women were given beautiful veils.



It can be said without exaggeration that marama - women's head coverings are samples of high art in artistic terms, give the possibility of comprehensive knowledge of the material and spiritual culture of the Crimean Tatar people.

Activities

- ✓ Read the article and make a plan.
- ✓ Which photo do you like most of all?
- ✓ How many types of marama do you know?
- ✓ Do you agree that marama was not just a piece of clothes? Why?

BULGARIAN FESTIVAL TRIFON ZAREZAN

(КАЗИМОВА АННА АНДРЕЕВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМ. А.А. ДРАГОМИРОВОЙ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Spotlight on Russia **studied the national Bulgarian festival in the Crimea.**

The Crimean Peninsula is a unique corner of the earth, where a variety of ethnic communities have been good neighbors for many years. Each nationality has its own distinctive features, customs, traditions and, of course, its own holidays.

Trifon Zarezan

Trifon Zarezan is a Bulgarian national custom observed on the 1st or 14th of February in honor of Saint Tryphon. It is celebrated as a professional holiday by vine growers, falconers[1], gardeners and innkeepers. The day historically marks the beginning of grape pruning[2]. It usually includes a variety of rituals performed by both men and women alike.

On the day of Saint Tryphon, who is revered[3] by Bulgarians as the patron saint of the workers of the "grape business", the rite of the first pruning of the vine is held (in Bulgarian, "pruning" is "zarzvan", therefore Tryphon is called Zarezan).

According to tradition, on this day a prayer service is held in honor of Saint Tryphon, the ritual of pruning the vine is performed. And also the King of winegrowers is chosen, who treats everyone present with various dishes. The Bulgarian holiday is not complete without the folk dance horo (round dance).

In the Crimea, within the framework of the holiday, a competition for the national dish - Sarmi, as well as a folklore concert is held.

[1]a person who keeps and trains falcons, often for hunting
[2]the activity of cutting off some of the branches from a tree, bush, etc.
[3]to admire and respect somebody/something very much

Activities

- Tell your partner about your favourite festival. What activities do you do this day?
- Collect information about other Bulgarian holiday and write an article about it. Write about:
  - name,
  - date,
  - place
  - activities.

NAVRUZ. NATIONAL FESTIVAL IN THE CRIMEA

(ПОЛЯКОВА ИРИНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМ. А.А. ДРАГОМИРОВОЙ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Spotlight on Russia **studied the national festivals in the Crimea.**

The Crimea has long been a multi-ethnic territory. At all times its population was very diverse. Some people are numerous, others number only a few people, but, as is customary in the Crimea, Crimeans celebrate all their main holidays together. Representatives of 175 nationalities live in the Crimea. Every year, more than a hundred events are held in the Republic.

Navruz

This is a holiday of the Turkic-speaking people, which symbolizes the onset[1] of spring, the awakening of nature and the beginning of a new life. It translates as "new day". In different countries, its spelling and pronunciation may differ Navrez, Novruz, Navruz, Nuruz, Nevruz, Nauryz, etc. The holiday is celebrated on the day of the vernal equinox[2] (March 21st), when spring finally comes into its own and it is time for field work.

Navruz is one of the most ancient on Earth. On this day, it is customary for Muslim people to forgive insults[3] even to their worst enemies, to show kindness and attentiveness to others. Believers prepare for it in advance: they clean houses, courtyards, put everything in order. The holiday symbolizes the beginning of a new life and a new agricultural year, so its main attribute is a dish of sprouted[4] wheat germ. They decorate the table with it.

Another tradition is tying a bright ribbon on the "spring tree", while you need to make a wish. And if you do it with pure thoughts, then it is considered that it will definitely come true.

[1]the beginning of something, especially something unpleasant
[2]the time in spring, when the sun is above the equator and day and night are of equal length
[3]a remark or an action that is said or done in order to offend somebody
[4]to start to grow on somebody/something

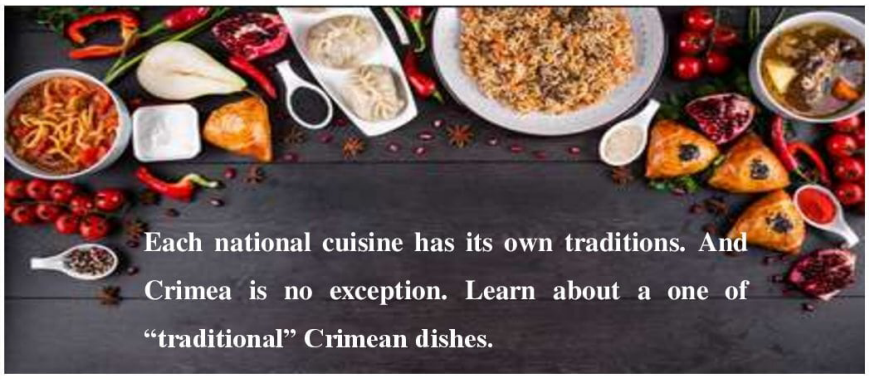
Activities

- Have you ever celebrated festivals like Navruz?
- In pairs, discuss what you find most impressive about this festival.
- Find out what other activities people could do this day.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA STUDIED THE CRIMEAN TATAR CUISINE

(БЕРНАЗ ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ «СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД № 7 ИМ. М. ОКТЯБРЬСКОЙ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Food



Each national cuisine has its own traditions. And Crimea is no exception. Learn about a one of "traditional" Crimean dishes.

The Crimean Tatar cuisine today is the interweaving of the traditions of the medieval Crimea and the taste traditions of Armenian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Turkish, Russian, German cuisine.

Spotlight on Russia studied the Crimean Tatar cuisine

The Crimean Tatar cuisine today is the interweaving of the traditions of the medieval Crimea and the taste traditions of Armenian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Turkish, Russian, German cuisine.

Pilaf (plov) - one of the favorite dishes in Crimea. In each region, it is cooked in its own way, but, nevertheless, the basis remains the same: meat, rice, onion, carrot and spices. In whatever way it may have been prepared - it's always insanely delicious.

Feast of fuss does not like

The real king of the feast is plov. It is prepared here strictly traditional, without dried fruits, as in Uzbekistan, without chickpeas, as in Tajikistan. But with what solemnity approach to its manufacture! This is a whole holy rite, which does not tolerate the slightest liberties.

Everything must be done on time, accurate to seconds. And the onions are reddened to light gold, and the carrots to give the juice, but not soften. Salt the meat in any case impossible. Salt and spices - only when the dish is already laid and slightly boiled rice. The author of the dish masterly supports just such a heat in the oven, which is needed at each stage, otherwise everything will be ruined. And no conversations during work, so as not to miss the right moment to bookmark the next portion of ingredients.

Activities

- **What is Crimean cuisine known for?**
- **What according to you differentiates Crimean Tatar food from all the other cuisines?**
- **Tell us 5 things everyone should know about Crimean Tatar and cuisine.**
- **Name three food items everyone should taste once in their life in the Crimea.**

КИРОВСКИЙ РАЙОН

FESTIVALS

(АНДРЕЮК ДАРЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ВЛАДИСЛАВОВСКАЯ ОШ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

FESTIVALS

Here's another e-mail to the ***Spotlight on** Russia* website.

Dear ***Spotlight on Russia***!

Hi! We're in Class 4C at Wood End School in South London.

We're doing a school project about celebrations around the world.

Can you tell us about a special celebration in your country?

Read the answer from Class 5 at a Feodosia school. They've got great photographs too!

Crimea is famous with its multicultural population: Russians, Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars, Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians, Germans, etc. There are lots of different interesting celebrations in every culture. And today we'll tell you about Crimeantatar festival called **"Hydyrlez".**

Multicultural participants

Hydyrlez is the annual spring festival, which is celebrated on the first Friday of May with singing, dancing, competitions, treats and fortune telling. Crimean Tatars clean and bake various traditional dishes on this day: traditional bread (kalakai), meat pies (kobete and sary-burma), chebureks, sweets (pahlava, kurabiye).

Fortune telling on kalakai, a traditional bread, is an important custom on Hydyrlez. Pre-baked loaves were rolled down the hill. If the loaf fell face up – the harvest will be rich, if the back – it is worth waiting for a shortage. The holiday ends with the national circular dance Horan around the campfire.

Treats

The Kuresh wrestling contest at the Hydyrlez

Festival (name)	
Country	
Date	
Festival activities	
Traditional food	

ACTIVITIES

- **Write and tell us about another traditional Russian celebration. Send photos too!**
- **Do the task. Fill in the table with necessary information.**
- **Name 5 new words from the text.**

FOOD. SPOTLIGHT ON CRIMEA GETS HUNGRY

(ШИШМАНОВА СУСАННА МАМЕТОВНА, МБОУ «ВЛАДИСЛАВОВСКАЯ ОШ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Food

What Kind Of Food Crimean People Like?

Spotlight on Russia gets hungry

Perhaps, it is difficult to imagine any other ethnic cuisine, combining so much traditions and features of different cultures.

Crimea is a home to over 80 nationalities: Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars, Armenians, Jews, Greeks, Karaites and many others. Every nation has settled down to the Crimean cuisine its special dishes. Nearby countries had significant impact as well. Turkey complemented it with oriental sweets and Bulgaria with traditional dishes like stuffed bell peppers, known in Russia as Bulgarian pepper.

Crimea has plenty of delicious traditional Russian dishes to try. Visitors are often surprised at the variety and flavors of Russian cuisine, which is influenced by Russia's connection to Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. **Shchi** is a typical Russian cabbage soup made from either fresh or fermented cabbage. While different recipes call for various ingredients, shchi often contains potatoes, carrots, onions, and possibly some meat such as chicken. The cabbage can also be replaced with sauerkraut, called sour shchi

Crimean Tatar cuisine is very popular in Crimea. Most prominent meat dishes are lagman, pilaf (plov) and sarma. Crimean Tatars brought these dishes to peninsula in 1980s from Uzbekistan in 1980s. **Cheburek Chir-chir** - fried turnover with a filling of ground or minced meat and onions, typical for Karaim cuisine (Crimean Karaite Jews). It is also said that the real Crimean Chir-chir is never crunchy, and literally melts in the mouth.

Armenian cuisine is also very popular in Crimea. One of the most favorite Armenian dishes in Crimea is **khorovats.** Khorovats can be made with lamb, pork, beef, chicken, or less commonly veal. A typical khorovats is made of chunks of meat grilled on a shampoor.

***Spotlight on Crimea* is conducting a survey. Write and tell us what your favourite food is. Do you have a special way of preparing of it? Send us some picture of your favourite food, too.**

ACTIVITIES

- Are there any food traditions in your family?
- Tell your partner which country's food do you like the most.
- Do you know how to make any meals?

КИРОВСКИЙ РАЙОН

MUSEUMS. THE AIVAZOVSKY NATIONAL ART GALLERY

(САВЧУК АНАСТАСИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ВЛАДИСЛАВОВСКАЯ ОШ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

MUSEUMS

We wanted to know more about art in Russia so we visited the one of the largest museums of marine painting.

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look

THE AIVAZOVSKY NATIONAL ART GALLERY

The Aivazovsky Art Gallery in Feodosiya is one of the oldest and most popular museums in Russia and the first public art gallery in the south of the country. It was opened on July 29, 1880 . In those days, it was the third among publicly accessible cultural places in Russia after the Hermitage and the Rumyantsev Museum. The house was personally designed by the artist. After his death, the building was transferred to the maintenance of the city. There were 49 of his paintings in the gallery by the time of the artist's death.

In 1930, a monument, dedicating to artist, was founded near the gallery. On the pedestal there is a laconic inscription: "Feodosia to Aivazovsky."

During the harsh years of the World War II, the gallery's collection was completely saved, it was evacuated to Yerevan. The gallery's collection was loaded in the Feodosiya port on the ship «Kalinin» via Novorossiysk to Krasnodar, and then to the rear, to Yerevan.

In the spring of 1944, Crimea was liberated from the fascism. In autumn, the gallery's collection returned to Feodosia. After the return of the collection to the destroyed city, restoration work was carried out on the building. On May 2, 1946, the gallery was completely restored.

The Feodosiya Museum has experienced many difficult historical events, but it is still active.

Today the museum is one of the main attractions of Feodosia. A scientific center has been opened on its basis.

DISCUSS

- Do you like art? Who is your favourite artist?
- Would you like to visit The Aivazovsky National Art Gallery? Why?

ACTIVITY

Find more interesting information about The Aivazovsky National Art Gallery or any other art gallery in Russia. Do some research, select your favourite one and tell us about it.

GREEK CULTURE AND TRADITIONS

(МЕМЕТОВА ЛЮЦИЯ СЕЛИМОВНА, МБОУ «ВЛАДИСЛАВОВСКАЯ ОШ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">CULTURE</td><td colspan="2">Crimea is the unique place where a lot of people of different nationalities live together in peace and harmony.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Spotlight on Russia learns about one of the most ancient nationalities living in Crimea – the Greeks</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Greek culture is really fascinating and surprising. Let’s have a look at some of the most interesting Greek traditions that form the Greek culture and their lifestyle.</td></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td colspan="2">The tradition of “name days” is strongly respected by all Greek people. The name day celebration is more important than a birthday celebration. Relatives and close friends come to congratulate on the name day, give presents and wish all the best. The celebrating person treats guests to coffee and cakes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>
</td><td colspan="2">Kalo Mina (good month) is a traditional greeting you hear on the first day of the month. The first day of the month symbolizes a new beginning. People wish to family members, friends and neighbours a “good month.”</td></tr>
<tr><td> </td><td colspan="2">There is a traditional way of choosing a name for a baby. The firstborn is named after a grandparent. If it is a boy he takes the name of his grandfather. If it is a girl she takes the name of her grandmother. And the interesting fact is that a child doesn’t have a name until he or she is christened. Until then the baby is called just “baby”.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Discussion
• Do some research and find out why you were given your name and what it means.</td><td>Activities
• Do you think it is a good idea to greet your friends on the first day of a month or a week?
• Do you like celebrating your birthday? Why? Why not?</td></tr>
</table>

КИРОВСКИЙ РАЙОН

THE CHURCH OF SAINT JOHN

(ФЁДОРОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ СТАРОКРЫМСКИЙ УВК № 1 «ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ»,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE

THE CHURCH OF SAINT JOHN

STARY KRYM LIKE MANY OTHER TOWNS OF CRIMEA HAS A RICH HISTORY. SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA FINDS OUT ABOUT CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE CRIMEAN PENINSULA. ONE OF THEM IS THE GREEK CHURCH OF SAINT JOHN

Crimea is a concentration of huge cultural heritage and centuries-old cultural traditions. Crimean culture is an integral part of Russia. Numerous cultural monuments reflect historical events, religious and cultures of different eras and people. The history of Crimea and Russia is a plexus of East and West, the history of the Greeks and the Golden Horde, the church of the first Christians and mosques.

The Greek Orthodox church of Saint John was built in XI-XIV century. Now is inactive.

Saint John became a forerunner and symbol of the Jesus Christ to come. Saint John preached on the banks of the Jordan River and baptized people.

The church is a small one-chamber one-apse basilica. The feature of the structure is the presence of two equal southern and western entrances. In addition to small windows located quite high, there are also arched openings. Around the church was a burial ground with stone slabs. Among the finds there were beads, buttons, earrings, rings, remains of burial wreath, several coins. Church services were held until 1930.Nowadays once a year an Orthodox priest conducts a service under the open sky.

Discuss:

1.What do you know about Saint John?
2.Why this church is important for Greek people who live in Crimea?

Activity:

Find information about cultural heritage of your town/village and present it to your class.

KHAN UZBEK MOSQUE

(КОЛОСКОВА АННА АНДРЕЕВНА, МБОУ СТАРОКРЫМСКИЙ УВК № 1 «ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Spotlight on Russia studied the Khan Uzbek Mosque (Crimean Tatar. Özbek Han camisi, Ozbek Khan Jamisi) is an architectural monument in the city of Stary Krym, in Crimea. It is the oldest mosque in Europe. It was built in the style of Tatar architecture.

In the XIII-XIV centuries, the city of Kyrym, or Solkhat (today – Stary Krym), was the center of the yurt (administrative unit) of the Golden Horde. According to this, the entire peninsula was called Crimea. It was a rich trading city, ruled and partially populated by Muslims, with a large number of Christian inhabitants - Armenians, Greeks, and Italians, who grew rich on the transit of eastern goods from the Genoese ports - Kafa and Soldaia - to Russia, to Europe, and back.

In 1314, at the beginning of the reign of Uzbek Khan of the Golden Horde, a mosque was founded in Solkhat, which, according to the inscription on the portal, was built by the order of Muhammad Uzbek Khan, the builder (architect?) Abdul-Aziz ibn Ibraim el-Erbeli originaged from Iraq.

The madrasah was built in 1332-33 on the initiative and at the expense of a wealthy resident of the city, Injibek-Khatun, who was buried in 1371 right there on the territory in one of the academic rooms, rebuilt into a mausoleum. The madrasah today is a majestic ruin.

At the end of the 14th - beginning of the 15th century, the mosque was replaced to the wall of the madrasah, the portal from the old mosque was preserved in secondary use. The mosque was restored in 1984-1985.

The shape of the mosque is simple, rectangular, the roof is gable. There is only one minaret built into the northeast corner of the building. The portal and mihrab are decorated with carvings and inscriptions, which record the date of construction, the name of the builder and Koranic texts. The mosque is active and regularly visited by tourists.

The mosque in 1906, photograph by Joseph de Baie

Gravestones and fragments of stone decor, stacked in front of the entrance to the mosque

Activities

1) Find out what are the oldest monuments in your region?
2) Tell your class about historic places (when was it built, how does it look like, how is it used now)

Discuss

What are the most touristic places are there in your region? Why?

FOLK MASTERS OF THE CRIMEA

(ГОНЧАРОВА ТАТЬЯНА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ СТАРОКРЫМСКИЙ УВК № 1 «ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ»,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE

The uniqueness of the culture and crafts of the Crimea is in the mixture of numerous ethnic groups and peoples. Crimea is an example of how different ethnic groups have lived peacefully for centuries. The identity of the culture of the people is revealed in their desire to express their understanding of life, nature in their art, in songs, fairy tales, dances and household items. Folk art instills love for its past, for the customs of grandfathers and great-grandfathers, for various religious and cultural traditions of the peoples inhabiting the Crimea.

A journey with 'Spotlight on Russia' to the folk masters of the Crimea

Crimean artisans offer products made of metal and leather, wool and wood.

Potters, joiners, embroiderers, lace makers, carvers, jewelers create unique works of decorative and applied art. These are clothes, dishes, furniture, jewelry…These are wood carving, patchwork, carpet weaving, metal forging, artistic processing of wood and metal, ceramics.

Representatives of different national cultures revive and preserve the most valuable wealth of the Crimea - the heritage and culture of their ancestors. These are masters from Yevpatoria, Feodosia, Bakhchisarai, Stary Krym and other towns.

For example, **Vyacheslav Parkhomenko**, a master from Armyansk, makes furniture from a vine. He has created more than 150 pieces, most of which are in private collections in Russia and abroad.

In a Children's park in the city of Simferopol, a local **blacksmith artist Davishniy Andrey** made a real forged technopark, where every vehicle and even sculpture can not only be admired, but also controlled. The locomotive became the eighth forged work of the master, which decorated the Children's Park of the Crimean capital. The so-called "technopark" now has a bicycle, a retro car, a robot, a racing car and a helicopter.

The ceramics master Edem Ganiev from the Stary Krym keeps the secrets of the ancient Crimean Tatar ornament. His works in majolica technique have repeatedly appeared at exhibitions in Simferopol, Tashkent and Moscow.

DISCUSS

What masters are there in your city or village? Discuss this with your classmates.

ACTIVITY

Do you know how beautiful, rich, amazing, original, interesting the world of traditional culture of the peoples of the Crimea is? Find information about what crafts Crimea is famous for.

CRIMEA IS A SOURCE OF AN INSPIRATION

(ГОНЧАРОВА ТАТЬЯНА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ СТАРОКРЫМСКИЙ УВК № 1 «ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ»,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE

Crimea during the XIX-XX centuries became a place of pilgrimage for writers, poets, artists, composers. And many memorable places of the Crimea are associated with their names. The beauty and uniqueness of the nature of the Crimea are reflected in poems, stories, poems by famous Russian writers, in paintings by artists. They were inspired by the dramatic historical events that took place on the coast of the peninsula in the ancient and Middle Ages, as well as the heroic battles that raged on the shores of the Black Sea. Crimea is a wonderful corner of generous nature, an open–air museum.

Crimea is a source of inspiration. Let's visit it with 'Spotlight on Russia".

'I wouldn't want to go anywhere from here' — so often said the last Russian Emperor Nicholas II, walking along the paths of the park of the Livadia Palace. And indeed, the summer residence of the tsar was a favorite vacation spot for his whole family.

Memorable places in Crimea are associated with the names of A.S. Pushkin, L.N. Tolstoy, A.P. Chekhov, Marina Tsvetaeva, I.K. Aivazovsky, Anna Akhmatova, I.I. Levitan, I.A. Bunin, M. A. Voloshin, A. S. Green and others.

The Chekhov House Museum in the city of Yalta is the most significant in terms of saturation with memorial relics of all Chekhov museums. Here Anton Pavlovich wrote the plays "Three Sisters", "The Cherry Orchard", the stories "The Lady with the Dog", "The Bishop" and others.

Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin speaks very warmly in his letters about his Crimean trip to Gurzuf. In memory of the great poet and his visit to the Crimea, several dozen monuments, commemorative signs have been installed, streets, squares, boulevards have been named.

Ivan Alekseevich Bunin often stayed at the Yalta Chekhov house. He chose Crimea for his "honeymoon". In Yalta Bunin and his wife saw the famous river — the Uchan-Su waterfall. In 1900 Bunin had a poem of the same name.

The Black Sea was the **Ivan Aivazovsky's** inspiration. During his two-year stay in Crimea, Aivazovsky painted a number of paintings, among which were beautifully executed things: "Moonlight Night in Gurzuf" (1839), "Seashore" (1840) and many others.

DISCUSS

What works about Crimea do you know? Tell your classmates about it in your class.

ACTIVITY

Would you like to learn more about the history and literary monuments of Crimea? Find information about this on the Internet.

КИРОВСКИЙ РАЙОН

THE IGOR MOISEYEV STATE ACADEMIC ENSEMBLE OF POPULAR DANCE

(СТЕПАНЕНКО ЛЮБОВЬ ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «КИРОВСКАЯ ОШ № 1», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

One Country, Many Cultures... . ,

We can study foreign culture not only from literature, art but from the history of folk dance

When you visits Moscow don, t forget to go to Ballet theater in

Moscow, Russia It, s a famous theater all over the world that close

connects with the name of lgor Moiseev and his State Academic

Ensemble of Popular Dance ! *Read on to find out more about this Ensemble

is a dance troupe focusing on folk dance, based in Moscow, Russia.

The first dance school m Russia was opened in 1738.
Since that time, the displacement of folk dances from cities and laige settlements began.
Young people were taught foreign dances, and folk dances were contemptuously called "peasant dances". For this reason the first class of folk dance was opened only in 1891. With die advent of the ensemble of lgor Moiseyev, the dance compositions of the group used folk prototypes. The Igor Moiseyev State Academic Folk Dance Ensemble is the world's first and only professional choreographic group engaged in the artistic interpretation and promotion of dance folklore of the peoples of tiie world
The ensemble was organized on February 10,1937, and since then the main artistic principles of its development have been continuity and creative interaction of traditions and innovation. The main task, which was first set before the artists by the founder of the ensemble, Igor Moiseev (1906-2007), is the creative processing of folklore samples common at that time in the USSR.

Write to *Spotlight on Russia* and tell as about tiie folk dance area yon live in

ACTIVITIES Fill out a fact like this about other ensemble of folk dance of Russia.

- Find out about another ensemble in the Crimea.
- Fill out a fact file, then write a short paragraph about it

RUSSIAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

(ЖАБОЕДОВА СВЕТЛАНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «КИРОВСКАЯ ОШ № 1», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Music

Do you like playing musical instruments? Russian culture has a long and rich cultural history, steeped in literature, ballet, painting and of course in music. There are more than 15 unique instruments in our country, first of them comes from IX century.

Spotlight on Russia found out something interesting about first ancient traditional Russian musical instruments.

BALALAIKA

This instrument, most probably, originated from the words "to talk", "to babble". Musicians would play the balalaika and "babble" some folk lyrics - it was a rather popular leisure among peasants. At the Exposition Universelle in Paris in 1889, Russia showed not only its achievements in agriculture and science, but also organized a Russian folk orchestra concert. That's how the balalaika became a world famous Russian instrument - and one of the most recognizable symbols of Russia.

DOMRA

This traditional Russian instrument is the babushka (grandma) of the balalaika. It appeared in Slavic lands after the Tatar Mongol yoke, evolving from the Mongol's plucked string instruments. The difference between a domra and a balalaika is that the balalaika's body is triangular and you play with your fingers, while the domra is in the shape of a hemisphere and you play with a mediator. The domra and balalaika are the basis of any Russian folk orchestra. They both vary in size (prima, piccolo, alt, bass, contrabass) and together produce a vivid and deep sound.

GUSLI

When you hear a gusli, you imagine you are walking in a forest, hugging a birch tree and enjoying the birds singing.

This ancient musical instrument has been around since the 9th century. It has from 5 to 60 strings, and the player - a guslyar - can use both fingers and a mediator, depending on the gusli's size.

ACTIVITY

Working with a partner and make a poster and presentation of another Russian instruments you know. Tell the class.

DISCUSS

1) What instrument would you like to play?

2) Are such instruments popular in Russia nowadays? In what regions?

КИРОВСКИЙ РАЙОН

THE MONUMENT TO THE SUNKEN SHIPS

(ШИЯН МАРИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «АБРИКОСОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Crimea is a real treasure chest. Therefore, almost the entire history of the peninsula is an endless chain of armed conflicts and wars. A lot of historic monuments are situated in our country, which were erected in memory of different wars.

Spotlight on Russia takes you into and introduces with the Monument to the Sunken Ships.

Sevastopol is known for a large number of attractions, but the symbol of the city is rightfully a Monument to the Sunken Ships.

This structure is dedicated not just to a dozen submerged sailing ships. The meaning of the monument is deeper: It symbolizes the courage, steadfastness and bravery of the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet. This is a sign of self-sacrifice that will forever remain in the memory of generations. This is a monument to people who were ready for anything for the sake of the Motherland.

This majestic structure with a height of almost 17 meters recalls the events of 1854-1855 — the first defense of Sevastopol.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, another war broke out in the Crimea. The monument, erected in 1905 in Sevastopol, is the most famous object dedicated to the events of those distant years.

A seven-meter column stands directly in the sea, crowned with a bronze figure of an eagle with lowered head and open wings. The eagle's pose fully conveys all the tragedy and hopelessness of this historical event. The total height of the monument (together with the pedestal) is 16.7 meters. The name of the author of this monument became known only in 1949. It turned out to be the outstanding Estonian sculptor Amandus Adamson.

DISCUSS

1) Have you ever visited the Monument to the Sunken Ships? Describe your feelings.

2) What role does the memory of war heroes play in our lives?

3) Do you know any other historic monuments which are situated in Sevastopol?

ACTIVITY

Collect information about the historical monuments in your country and demonstrate your presentation to the class.

Learn by heart the poem "the Monument to the Sunken Ships" by Zinaida Toropchina

THE CRIMEAN BALLOONING FESTIVAL “THE AIR BROTHERHOOD”

(ШИЯН МАРИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «АБРИКОСОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Crimea is a suitable place for festivals: the climate, nature and historical significance of the peninsula only contribute to this. Every year many interesting festivals of different themes and directions take place here.

Spotlight on Russia takes you into and introduces with the Crimean Ballooning Festival "the Air Brotherhood".

Every autumn the Crimean Ballooning Festival "the Air Brotherhood" takes place near the village of Koktebel. The Kara-Goz and Pervomayskoye airfields are the main places for the starts . This festival fills the sky with dozens of bright aircraft.

The International Balloon Festival is considered to be the largest event of its type not only in the Crimea, but also throughout the south of our country. It has been holding regularly in the Feodosiya region since 1996. Up to 30 teams of balloonists from Russia and the neighboring countries take part in the events of Ballooning Festival "the Air Brotherhood".

The opening ceremony of the air festival with the participation of local sports clubs and folklore groups is traditionally held at the central stadium of Feodosia. The basis of the festival program consists of competitions within the framework of the championship of the Crimean Federal District in aeronautical sports and the Cup of Feodosia.

The closing of the festival and the award ceremony usually takes place at the Feodosiya Railway Station Square. Anyone can take to the sky with balloon pilots. The favorable location of Feodosia makes it possible to admire the Black and the Azov Seas from above at once and to see the slopes of the extinct volcano Kara-Dag, the mountains of the south-eastern coast of Crimea, as well as the waters of Lake Sivash.

DISCUSS

1) Have you ever visited the Crimean Ballooning Festival "the Air Brotherhood". Describe your feelings.

2) What can you see in the third photo of this article? Have you ever heard about this monument?

3) What makes some places attractive to tourists?

4) Does your country host any festivals?

ACTIVITY

1) Collect information about the other interesting festivals in your country and demonstrate your presentation to the class.

2) Find information about the monument to the gliders on the Klementyev's Mountain and make a report.

КИРОВСКИЙ РАЙОН

THE GENOESE HELMET INTERNATIONAL KNIGHT FESTIVAL IN SUDAK

(ШИЯН МАРИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «АБРИКОСОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

It is possible to make a trip to the fabulous world of medieval fantasy. To do this, it is enough for you to come to the Crimea in August and visit the reenactment festival "the Genoese Helmet".

Spotlight on Russia takes you into and introduces with the Genoese Helmet International Knight Festival in Sudak.

Hundreds of thousands of people come every year to the territory of the medieval Genoese fortress in Sudak to see a beautiful fairy tale with their own eyes. The purpose of the festival is to revive the athletic, cultural and historical traditions of the Middle Ages, maintain the world traditions of knight festivals and popularize historical tourism, organize an exciting spectacle and raise the prestige of the Crimea as a major international tourist center.

Traditionally, the Genoese Helmet International Knight Festival is held on the territory of the Genoese fortress in Sudak. Here you can feel the festive atmosphere: from afar you can see colorful standards with knight's coats of arms fluttering over the battlements of the fortress walls, numerous souvenirs are sold on the alleys leading to the entrance to the fortress and cafes are open.

On the opening day, a "bugurt" fight is necessarily arranged, in which all participants of the festival who own weapons take part at the same time. Of course, this is a theatrical performance, but it looks incredibly impressive.

As part of the festival, jousting tournaments are held, and this is no longer a beautiful production, as at the opening, but real competitions for strength, dexterity and the art of wielding cold weapons.

There are also various workshops where everyone can learn the pottery, blacksmithing or weaving, test themselves in the art of using medieval weapons: shoot a bow, crossbow or throw a spear for accuracy.

DISCUSS

1) Have you ever visited the Genoese Helmet International Knight Festival? Describe your feelings.
2) What other kinds of festivals would you like to visit?
3) Does your country host any festivals?
4) What makes some places attractive to tourists?
5) Why do people organise/go to festivals?
6) Which festival do you dream of visiting?

ACTIVITY

Collect information about other kinds of festivals in your country and demonstrate your presentation to the class.

Make sure to mention the following points:

• History • Date and country •Events at the festival •Why people should go there

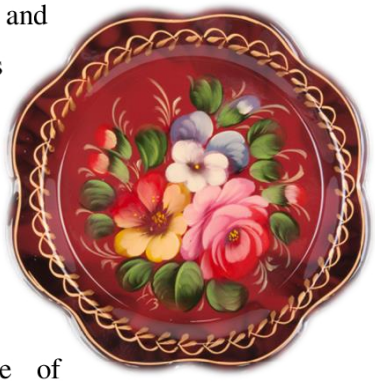
RUSSIAN SOUVENIRS

(АНДЕРСОН МАРИАННА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «СИНИЦЫНСКАЯ ОШ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Russia has a very rich tradition of folk arts and crafts from all corners of the land. These handicraft souvenirs give a peek into the artistic and folk traditions of Russia which have persevered throughout the centuries despite all the odds.

RUSSIAN SOUVENIRS

Spotlight on Russia studied the main souvenirs from Russia



Zhostovo painting: Handcrafted metal trays with vibrant flowers, animals and fruits depicted in rich layers of oil paint. These beautiful decorative trays can be purchased from the original factory in Zhostovo or in Moscow.

Vologda lace: Vologda is one of Russia's most famous regions for its folk art, and the region's intricate lace is prized throughout the world. All sorts of pieces can be purchased, from clothing to ornaments.

Khokhloma: This painting style is one of Russia's most recognisable, inspired by the rural landscapes of Nizhny Novgorod. Striking red and yellow nature motifs are painted onto wooden utensils and sculptures, and can be found in Nizhny Novgorod, Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Gzhel ceramics: Another of Russia's most famous handicrafts are beautifully sculpted and painted ceramics depicting scenes from rural and village life. It is possible to purchase original Gzhel pieces in the factory in Turygino or in Moscow.

Baltic amber: 90% of the world's amber comes from Russia, and Kaliningrad is home to the world's largest amber deposit. Russian visitors have their pick of different colours and unique styles and find an incredible piece to take home.

Samovar: The centrepiece of Russian tea culture, the samovar symbolises warmth and comfort in Russian homes. Tourists find a modern or antique samovar in a shop or market, and bring this cosy atmosphere back home.

DISCUSS

- What is the most popular Russian souvenir?
- What is the traditional Russian gift?
- What do Russians like as gifts?

ACTIVITY

Collect information about traditional souvenirs from another country and write an article about them.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA STUDIED LEGEND

(КОСЕНКО ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «КРАСНОГВАРДЕЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Tradition

Pushkin visited Crimea and got interested in Moslem traditions and festivals. Once in Mikhailovskoye he came across the Koran in Russian. Kurban-bairam is one of the main Moslem holidays.

Spotlight on Russia studied legend

According to one of the legends there is one rock that can be seen dominating the area. It faces away from the village and bends towards the Old Crimean forest, as if it is thinking. At the sunrise, one would notice how a huge man climbs it, one hand on the peak and another on the side of the cliffs. The man has pressed himself to the grey stone so that he will not fall into the gulf.

They say it is a petrified shepherd. a choban. But whether it is true or not, who knows? When the time comes to offer a sacrifice at the festival of Kurban-bairam, the old men look at the Kurban-Kaya and think of the choban. There were many chobans in old times, for every rich Tatar had his own flock of sheep, an otara.

But the best flock of sheep was that one of Muslvadin, because he had the best choban in that place, Usein by name. Usein knew every path in the mountains, every glade in the forest, every spring in the glen Muslyadin was so glad and content to have such a good shepherd that he promised to marry his daughter to the choban.

But in Emne's heart there was no place for the shepherd. It had been occupied for a long time by young Refe-djan Usein came to know about it and disliked Refe-dian. And it happened that within a week Refe-djan had fallen from the rock and died at the spot.

The day of the Kurban-bairam came. Usein brought a sacrificial ram for his master. When he was told that Refe-djan had died, he only smiled and said: «Everyone has his own fate». And then, washing his hands, he smiled once again: «Our forefathers toldus: «who will cause his own downfall, is not to cry». Muslyadin liked the wise words and he gave a wink at the choban when Emne was crossing the yard. Then the choban sent an old woman as a matchmaker to speak with Emne. «She wants you to climb the same rock where Refe-djan had perished. If you climb it, she will marry you», said the old woman. Muslyadin scratched the back of his head: «Nobody could climb it». «But I shall climb it! », - said Usein. «You are boasting», were Muslyadin's words. Choban Usein felt hurt and swore: «If I don't climb it let me be the rock itself».

At the sunset Emne saw the choban climbing the rock, how he almost reached the peak of the rock. But suddenly a huge stone broke off the peak and began to roll down in a dust storm. The men went there. They thought that Usein had been killed, but they couldn't find him and when they came there again, they saw the choban had been turned into a huge stone.

They say it was so. When the choban reached the peak of the rock, he saw a shadow of Refe - djan and turned into a stone. The Tatars said the choban had sacrificed himself on the Kurban bairam. And they called the rock Sacrificial, the Kurban-Kaya. They say so, but whether it is true or not, who knows?

Activities

Check the facts:

1. **a)** Muslyadin, **b)** Usein, **c)** Refe-djan had the best flock of sheep.
2. Muslyadin had **a)** two daughters, **b)** one daughter, **c)** no daughters.
3. in Emne's heart there was **a)** no place for the shepherd, **b)** no place for Refe-djan, **c)** place for shepherd.

Discuss

1. Did you see Kurban Kaya - Sacrificial Rock?
2. What other peaks or rocks do you know?
3. What is Kurban-bairam?

THE MONUMENT TO THE SUNKEN SHIPS

(СУЛЕЙМАНОВА ЭЛЬЗАРА РЕФАТОВНА, МБОУ «МАРЬЯНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

We are Russia!
Crimea
Traditions

The Crimean Tatars are very rich in their literature and art. Over the years they have preserved their culture, music, literature and history. Their customs and rituals are very interesting to study.

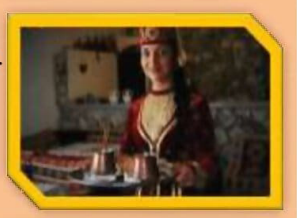
Spotlight on Russia

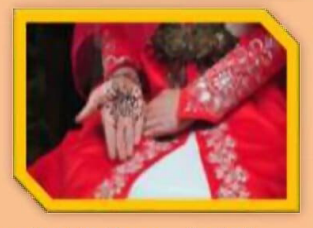
takes you into the magic and unique wedding ceremony of the Crimean Tatars.

Crimean Tatars' wedding ceremony.

The Crimean Tatar people have a bright and special ritual which is associated with marriage. For each of us, marriage is one of the most important moments in life, and the Crimean Tatars attach a very special meaning to it. Even in our time in the Crimea wedding ceremonies are held with all the main stages and elements: pre-wedding, wedding, post-wedding. Today we would like to introduce you to a traditional Crimean Tatar wedding. Of course, few people can afford to walk for a week, as tradition requires. But still some customs are preserved to this day. In the old days during the first visit of the matchmakers to the bride's house, she stood behind the curtain and The girl liked the listened to them. bridegroom, so she gave a secret sign to agreed to the her parents. Then her parents engagement. Acquaintance of weddings. Young people, as a rule, took place at the girls were and chose men looked into the windows and doors of the rooms in which of his friends asked her a bride among them. The young man liked the girl and with the help to perform a dance. While she was dancing a young man was watching her. The place of probable acquaintance was also girls' parties. The girls of the village gathered in the same house to prepare sweets. Each of them brought something from the products and cooked, exchanged news, sang. The parents approved the son's choice, then matchmakers were sent to the girl's house to make an engagement - sez kesim. There the wedding day was planned, an expensive gift was presented for the girl. At the end of the small matchmaking - sez kesim, the parents agreed on the next event - nishan, which is considered a big matchmaking.

On Nishan, both sides gave each other a lot of gifts. As gifts for the bride the groom's relatives prepared a dress and jewelry. Before the wedding the bride arranged "khyna gejesi", a girls' party. She said goodbye to her parents' house. Sisters and friends came. They sang songs, treated themselves to sweets. The hands and feet of the bride were painted with henna. The rest of the henna could be applied by friends and sisters. It was believed that they will soon get married. The groom arranged "tyrash merasimi" before the wedding, the bachelor party. A barber was necessarily invited to the ceremony. He had to shave the groom. For this ceremony the bride embroidered a towel. This was one of the gifts for the groom. Often the Crimean Tatars celebrated the wedding for a week, but nowadays it lasts for 2 days.





The first day is on the bride's side.The preparations for the wedding take place all day, until the evening. According to the custom of the Crimean Tatars, the first thing they offer is coffee with sweets, and only then the wedding begins.The bride must return to her home to say goodbye to her parents. These are very touching moments, even the most restrained can burst into tears. Then the mother of the bride gives her the Koran - the holy book of Muslims - and escorts them.

On the day of the wedding everyone in the groom's house is waiting for the arrival of the bride. The *bride* is met at the gate by musicians performing an oncoming march. The groom's mother sprinkles the bride with wheat, nuts and coins. Three days later the brothers and sisters of the bride arrive and bring her a broom as a symbol of cleanliness and order in their house. Usually the broom is decorated with different flowers and bows.

Discuss

Discuss in pairs if you have ever visited a wedding ceremony.
Discuss in groups if it is necessary to stick to old wedding traditions or better to follow modern trends.

Activities

Compare customs and traditions of Russian and Crimean Tatars weddings.
Find out interesting facts about wedding ceremony. Tell the class about them.

YEVPATORIYA OPEN LIVING STATUES CHAMPIONSHIP

(ЛЫСКОВА ВАЛЕРИЯ ДМИТРИЕВНА, МБОУ «КРАСНОГВАРДЕЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

SPECIAL DAYS

There are hundreds of festivals taking place every month all over the world. People visit such events to have a good time and to see something extraordinary. There is one special day in Crimea.

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at …

YEVPATORIYA OPEN LIVING STATUES CHAMPIONCHIP

Yevpatoriya open living statues championship, as a new creative project, was born eight years ago. The championship is hold annually in Yevpatoria on May 1 as the celebration of the opening of the holiday season. The project is supported by the Department of Culture of the administration of the city of Yevpatoria and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea.

On the opening day of the championship at 6pm Duvanovskaya Street and Theater Square are crowded. The townspeople and guests of the resort look with interest at the unusual characters – motionless people dressed in theatrical costumes, antique tunics and military uniforms. They appeared before the audience in the images of Greek gods, angels, kings, queens, warriors, fabulous, romantic and realistic characters. Makeup and clothing hid their real faces, which were decorated, gilded or brightly colored. Not all sculptures were mute and motionless. They kept the image of the statue, moving and addressing people only for a moment.

Living statues embody completely different images. These are fantastic creatures, historical figures, angels or demons, celebrities, fairy–tale and literary characters, heroes of films and cartoons - the fantasy here is limitless. Actors, as a rule, invent and sew costumes for their statues themselves, simultaneously acting as a designer and a master manufacturer. A successful addition to the image is specially made prop and accessories. Make-up is also their handiwork, artists study the technique of its application themselves.

According to the participants of the championship, they like it when so many adults and children gather around them, who are simply delighted with such "communication" and always want to take selfies with original sculptures.

Yevpatoriya open living statues championship is art, creativity, positivity, intelligence, inspiration, awareness, beauty and deep understanding of modern life.

Discuss

Spring time in Yevpatoriya is special – but why?

Would you like to visit Open living statues championship?

Would you like to participate in such an event?

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA STUDIED THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF CRIMEA

(СОЛОМАХА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «КЛЕПИНИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ 51 АРМИИ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

We are different and this is our wealth, we are relatives and this is our strength.

Spotlight on Russia studied the intangible cultural heritage of the Crimea

The basis of the cultural identity of the Crimea is represented by 175 nationalities (Russians, Crimean Tatars, Ukrainians, Greeks, Germans, Armenians, Gypsies, Bulgarians and other peoples). Each has its own customs, traditions, and it's so important to carefully preserve them.

Intangible cultural heritage includes oral traditions, performing arts, rites and rituals, festivals, traditional knowledge and much more. There are almost 500 items on the list of intangible heritage of the UNESCO program.

Here are some elements of Crimean intangible cultural heritage:

✓ The **folk game**. Russian folk games: "Streamlet", "Butterflies and birds", "Catch a mosquito". Crimean Tatar folk games: "Selling a pot", "Abakle" (Firecrackers), "The fish is gone", "Struggle". Azerbaijani folk game "Children and a rooster". Belarusian folk game "Crane". Ukrainian folk game "Bird in a cage" etc.

✓ The **national** Tatar **dish** – kubete. It's a large pie stuffed with meat, onions and potatoes with a big hole in the middle of the pie.

✓ The Crimean Tatars' **coffee ceremony**. Since the second half of the XVI century, it has been an essential part of their life. No wonder they say that part of the blood of the Crimean Tatars is from coffee.

✓ The Crimean Tatars' ceramic tableware in the technique of "majolica" and "graffiti" and products with **national embroidery** "Myklama".

✓ Technology for **salting**, storing and fishing Kerch herring. The majority of the Russian people associate herring with a feast. After all, this is the most rewarding snack, especially our tasty traditional "Dressed Herring".

The presented objects of the intangible cultural heritage of the Crimea have been accepted for consideration.

DISCUSS

- Is it important to preserve the national culture?
- Find other examples of cultural identity of the Crimea, share ideas with your partner.

ACTIVITIES

- Match the pictures with the words/phrases in bold.
- Choose a picture and describe it to your partner.

THE GENOESE HELMET

(ЗОСИНА МАРИЯ ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 4», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Cultural Heritage

Crimea has a diverse and rich cultural heritage. There are many different nationalities that make a great contribution to the enrichment of the Crimean culture. Many local traditions, customs, celebrations and festivals have a deep historical past. They show our ancestors' lifestyle to future generations. One such event takes place in Crimean city Sudak.

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at this cultural festival

"The Genoese helmet"

"The Genoese helmet" is one of the most popular festivals dedicated to knight Art. Every summer a lot of tourists attend the festival to know more about medieval culture and lifestyle.

The festival takes place in the Genoese fortress. This large area has a rich history and is surrounded by beautiful landscapes. Many fortifications have remained intact and that creates a special medieval atmosphere. The first festival was held in 2001 and had a great success.

The program of the festival includes many different activities such as knight tournaments, mass fights, individual duels, medieval dances and troubadour songs.

There is also a medieval fair that is called "The city of Craftsmen". Experienced craftsmen will teach you many different folk crafts such as coinage, weaving, leather production, pottery production etc. You can also buy some souvenirs there.

DISCUSS

1. Do you like medieval culture? Why?
2. Have you ever been to a historical festival? Would you like to take part in such festival?
3. Do you know any other Crimean festivals?

ACTIVITY

Imagine you attend "The Genoese helmet". Tell your friend:

- what are you doing there;
- what do you like the most about festival;
- what are your feelings.

THE LEGEND OF BEAR MOUNTAIN

(ГОЛУБЕВА ВАЛЕНТИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 2 ИМ. М.В. ФРУНЗЕ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Legends

Thanks to legends, we have preserved the richest cultures, thanks to the supernatural and natural stories that our grandparents and older relatives told us, we have been able to develop incredible creative abilities, full of fantasy.

Spotlight on Russia *finds out more about ...*

"The Legend of Bear Mountain"

The Crimean peninsula is a natural pearl of Russia. It belongs to the unique places of our planet, which are of interest from any side: economic, scientific, historical and cultural. The Crimean peninsula is a place with a rich history, which is full of not only facts, but also legends. They were created over many centuries, so almost every famous place in the Crimea is associated with one or another legend Ayu-dag is a peak of Crimea mountain or Russian usually called it as Bear Mountain. Bear Mountain is one of the main, most recognizable sights of Yalta and the southern coast of Crimea.

It is the popular tourist site in Crimea and is well known internationally. There were even legends about this mountain.They are told by the local.

One of the legend says that Bear Mountain actually was once a giant bear, then the angry God sent giant creature to destroy the tribe who has forgotten faith, but he saw the beauty of the Crimea and refused to obey his master. The God felt so angry and drew the bear to stone when the giant went to the sea to drink. .

His powerful body turned into stone. His strong sides turned into sheer precipices, the head turned into the sharp rock, thick hair - into the dense forest.

Another legend says that the old bear turned into stone, missing the beautiful girl he loved.

That's the way, according to the legends, and Bear Mountain appeared in the Crimea. These stories are often told to the tourists.

Activities

- What places are there in your area, which are associated with the legends? Write and tell us about the one you like.
- Which places would you advise a tourist to see?
- Act as an excursion guide and retell the story about Bear Mountain
- Be ready to answer the questions.

THE BEAR-MOUNTAIN

(САУТИНА НАТАЛЬЯ ЯКОВЛЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 5», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

"The Bear-Mountain"

SPOTLIGHT IN RUSSIA presents a famous Crimean Legend

In far-off days right on the coast there settled a herd of huge bears. An old bear was their leader. Once the bears returned after their journey and saw a little girl. The girl began to live among the bears.

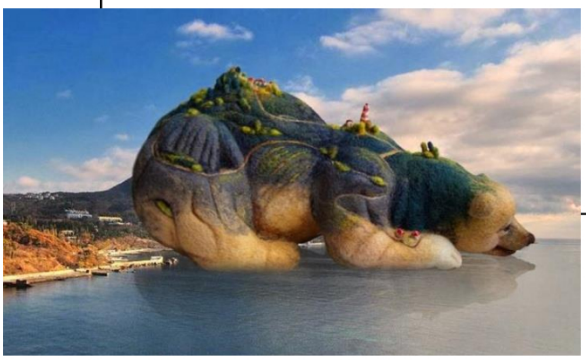
The years went by, a girl turned into a beautiful young girl.

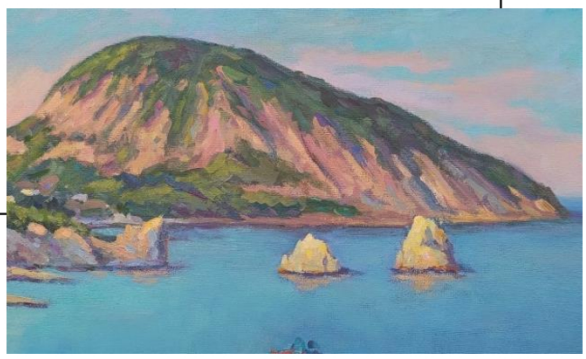
Once a boat with a handsome young man had been washed ashore. The storm had been bearing the boat along over the waves for a long time until it had cast it on the Crimean Shore. The girl carried the man to a lonely spot and brought him food and drink. The loving couple decided to leave the bears' coast.

Then, the bears returned after the long journey and they did not find the girl. The leader hung his huge maw down into the blue water and began breathing the water in with force. He continued lying peering into the distance, where the boat with the creature, he had become attached to, was vanishing.

And for thousand years the bear has been lying on the coast. His powerful body turned into stone.

The old bear-leader became the Bear-Mountain.





Discuss

Do you like to read? What are your favourite genres of literature ? Why ?

Activity

Find another Crimean Legend. Write and tell us about it .

THE SPECIAL RECIPE OF GREEKS FOR EASTER

(ДЖЕЙРАНОВА ОЛЕСЯ РОЛАНДОВНА, МБОУ «САДОВСКАЯ СОШ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Russia is multicultural country. We must know not only about the culture of Russians, but also the traditions of another nationalities.

Spotlight on Russia visited the family of Greek in Crimea and studied the special recipe of Greeks for Easter

Traditional cuisine gives a sense of the traditions variety, it expresses the identity of people through the national dishes.

-Yasas! Which means "hello" in Greek. My name is Marianna Konosova, I am 11 years old. I am Greek and live in Crimea. I am in Class 5A. We have new teachers, new subjects. I really enjoyed my history lessons. A lot of warm words were said about Russia, about the traditions and customs of Ancient Russia. And I especially liked the theme of the national holidays of the Russian people. I grew up on stories about Greece, on the myths of ancient Greece, on the history of our people. We have a lot of traditions and celebrations too, but my favorite is Easter. Greeks are very hospitable people. They know many recipes of national cuisine. I will share with you one of very interesting recipe of national dessert *"kulurakiya"*. It is the easiest recipe. You must try!

Ingredients:

-125 gr. softened butter;

- 100 gr. sugar;

- 1 tbsp. orange juice;

- 1 egg;

- 0.5 tsp. vanilla extract;

- 40 ml. milk;

- 300 gr. flour;

- 0.5 tsp. baking powder;

- a pinch of salt;

BON APPETIT!

Preparation:

1. Mix sugar with softened butter
2. Add all ingredients and mix perfectly.
3. Form sausages than number "8" or "pigtail"
4. Bake 15 minutes in preheated oven (temperature of 75 degrees)

Activities:

1. Find the information about the favourite holiday of your family;
2. Write the recipe of a special dish;
3. Write a letter to your pen friend describing the celebration of your favourite holiday.

НИЖНЕГОРСКИЙ РАЙОН

THE CRIMEAN KHANATE

(УРМИЕВА ЭМИНЕ РУСТЕМОВНА, МБОУ «НИЖНЕГОРСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ЛИЦЕЙ № 1», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

History

In the Middle Ages, on the territory of the Crimean peninsula and the adjacent steppe lands to the north, there was a state, not too large in area, but powerful with highly developed culture, which the whole of Eastern Europe was considered with.

Spotlight on Russia finds out more about the **Crimean khanate**

In the middle of the XV century, when the Golden Horde weakened by internecine strife, the Crimean Yurt turned into an independent khanate. It was formed after a long struggle with the Golden Horde of Hadji Giray, the first Crimean Khan, the founder of the famous Giray dynasty, which ruled Crimea for more than three hundred years. The Crimean Khanate, in addition to the Crimean Peninsula, included the Dnieper and the Azov Sea.

Under the second Crimean Khan Mengli-Giray (1466-1515), the city of Bakhchisarai, the capital of the Crimean Khanate, was founded. In the middle of the XVI century, Khan Adil Sahib Giray finally moved the khan's residence to Bakhchisarai, where the khan's palace was being built. The name of the city of Bakhchisarai translates as "palace in the garden". In total, there were 44 khans in the entire history of the Crimean Khanate.

Freed from the Golden Horde, the Khanate in 1478 fell into vassalage from Ottoman Turkey.

The heyday of the Crimean Khanate fell at the end of the XVI - beginning of the XVII century. At that time, culture and art significantly developed, architecture reached a high level. Beautiful mosques, fountains, water pipelines were built, for which many European, especially Italian, architects were involved.

Public education was one of the main priorities of the Crimean Khanate. “Mektebs” operated at every mosque, up to the village ones. And those who wanted to devote themselves to science and have the title of "ulem" or "scholar" could continue their education at a higher educational institution – madrasah.

The Khanate was distinguished by high religious tolerance.

In 1783, the Crimean Khanate ceased to exist.

Activities

Collect information about other ancient states on the territory of Russia. Write and tell us about them.

Discuss

- **What do you think life was like in the Crimean Khanate?**
- **Why is it important to study the history of your country?**

НИЖНЕГОРСКИЙ РАЙОН

FAMOUS ETHNOGRAPHIC HOUSE-MUSEUM

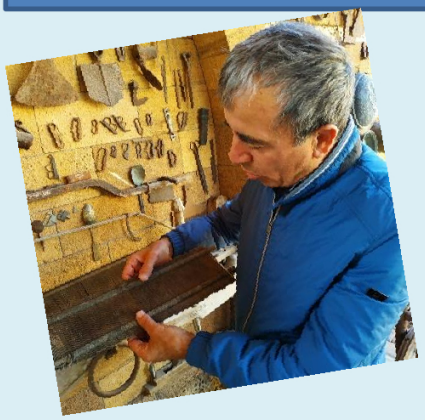
(СЕЙДАЛИЕВА МЕРЬЕМ ИЗЗЕТОВНА, МБОУ «НИЖНЕГОРСКАЯ СОШ № 2», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Museum exhibits are important and valuable source of information. They help us to learn the history, the culture of people, the life of our ancestors.

Spotlight on Russia studies the history that is always alive…

Mavile Ibragimova, the student of the 11th form from Nizhnegorsk school tells us about her granfather's crimeantatar ethnographic house-museum.



The idea of creating a museum arose from several heirloom items: a grandmother's shawl (marama), a towel (yuzbez), which were especially dear to him because they keep the warmth of his loved hands. Later, he bought something in antique shops, something was given away by people who found out about his passion for collecting. Aider Halilov travelled to many scrap metal buyers with a request to report on the received antique utensils that he bought from them. They were mostly broken, deformed things that required restoration and cleaning. «Grandfather brought them back to life on his own or with the help of masters», says Mavile. When there was simply no place to store all these rarities, he began to think about creating his own museum in Simferopol. In 2008 he started building a house-museum, which will soon become famous crimeantatar museum. "Every antique item seems to transport you to that time, preserves the traditions of centuries – this is the wealth of the nation," says Aider Halilov, and invites everyone to experience these unforgettable feelings of belonging to the continuous thread of time.

Discuss:

- **Have you ever visited any ethnographic museums in your area?**
- **Do you think sites like this are important? Why (not)?**
- **What do you think such museum can teach people today about life in the past?**

Activity

Find out about ethnographic museums in your area and tell the class about it

PASTIMES: NATIONAL HOLIDAYS IN CRIMEA

(ГАРАЖА ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА-ЛИЦЕЙ № 17», 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

PASTIMES: national holidays in Crimea

CRIMEA HAS BEEN A MULTI-ETHNIC TERRITORY FOR A LONG TIME. ITS POPULATION WAS VERY VARIED. REPRESENTATIVES OF 175 NATIONALITIES LIVE IN THE REGION TODAY. SOME PEOPLES ARE NUMEROUS, OTHERS NUMBER IS ONLY A FEW PEOPLE, BUT ALL THEIR MAIN HOLIDAYS ARE CELEBRATED BY CRIMEANS

Sollal or Korean New Year is the first day of the lunar calendar, one of the most important holidays of Koreans. It is celebrated annually on January 25th. This is a family holiday. This day the younger generation visits the elders. Everybody eat national dishes, as well as get dressed in *hanbok*[1] national clothes and play folk games. There are Korean dances during Sollal.

Vardavar is a traditional Armenian religious holiday in honour of the Transfiguration of the Lord. It is celebrated in the summer, 14 weeks after Easter. In Crimea, the celebration of Vardavar takes place in the monastery of Surb-Khach, which is in Staryi Krym, and is accompanied by the performance of folk rites. One of the most popular and favourite one is pouring water on each other. It is believed that this day water has *sacred*[2] power, and to be wet means blessing. Also people perform traditional songs, dances, they play games and eat national Armenian dishes.

Crimean Greeks celebrate **Panair** on June 3 - the day of the holy Constantine and Helena. Crimean Greeks live in the village Chernopolye, Belogorsk district, and they saved this tradition. According to the tradition, after the morning liturgy, the clergy, *parishioners*[3] and guests go on a procession to the "Holy Spring-well" - the healing well of Tsar Constantine. Here you can take some consecrated water. Then there are folk treats and a concert program, in which the musical groups of the Greeks and other Crimean peoples take part. Panair shows Greek culture: everyone learn the cuisine, rites, traditions and national folklore of the Greeks.

Spotlight on Crimea find out the most widespread national holidays in the region.

[1] [ˈhænbɒk] a traditional Korean costume consisting of a jacket with long sleeves (= arms) and a long, wide skirt for women or loose trousers for men

[2] [ˈseɪkrɪd] connected with God or a god; considered to be holy

[3] [pəˈrɪʃənə(r)] a person living in a parish, especially one who goes to church regularly

writing

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Andrew.

...My brother read a series of articles in the teenage magazine on festivals around the world. He is curious about other holidays.

... What is your favourite local festival in Crimea? What preparations do people make for this festival? What do you most like about it?

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100**–**120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Activities:

- Using the Internet, choose one of the festivals and present more information about it.

THE GENOESE HELMET

(ИРИХ ЭЛЕОНОРА МАМУТОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 29 ИМ. Г.К. ЖУКОВА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Feasts. The Genoese Helmet.

If you think that Russia is only bears, snowdrifts and cold weather, then you are very mistaken!

Spotlight in Russia visits Crimea – the most amazing and beautiful place on Earth.

Nature in Crimea is the most beautiful, it is good at any time of the year. What do you know about Crimea? Do you know what kind of holidays and festivals are held there?

Every year in summer, Sudak hosts one of the most popular European knight festivals, «**The Genoese Helmet**». Every summer thousands of tourists come to this ancient Crimean city to show themselves in all their military glory, to communicate with people from other cities and countries and learn more about life in the Middle Ages. Guests of the festival are waiting for:

- parade on the day of the grand opening of the festival with the raising of flags;
- massive battles;
- jousting tournaments (sword-sword, shield-sword, halberds [1]);
- medieval entertainment (throwing spear [2], axes, daggers [3], wrestling, shooting range of archers [4]);
- demonstration of medieval artillery;
- costume and armor competition;
- The City of Masters (exhibition and sale of products of ancient and folk crafts);
- performances of dancers and musicians.

Festival program:
8:00 — opening of the fortress;
from 9:00 to 19:30 — the exhibition-fair "City of Masters", where you can learn medieval crafts and buy souvenirs;
at 10:00 and at 17:00 — archery tournaments[5];
from 11:00 to 13:00 — knight fights and tournaments;
from 10:00 to 18:00 — medieval entertainment: fights with a knight, throwing axes and daggers;
16:00 — medieval costumes and armor contest;
20:00 — closing of the fortress.
When: June 17-19 and 24-26, July 1-3, 5-7, 12-14 and August 19-21.
Website: festival-sudak.ru
Where: Genoese Fortress, Sudak
Cost: from 600 Rubles.

Discuss:

- What is special about summer in Sudak?
- When does the festival take place?

Activities:

Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and imagine that you are at «The Genoese Helmet». What are you doing?

МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ

THE BEAUTY OF THE WORLD IS IN THE DIVERSITY OF ITS PEOPLE!

(ВДОВИНА ЕВГЕНИЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ-ДС КОМБИНИРОВАННОГО ВИДА № 6», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

The beauty of the world is in the diversity of its people

"Strength lies in differences, not in similarities"

Stephen Covey

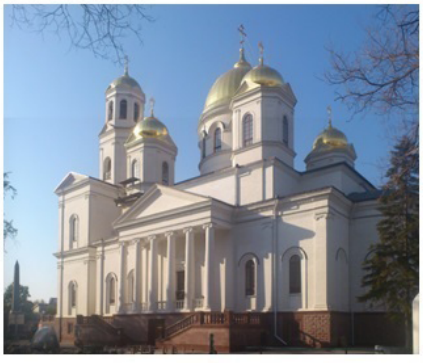
From antiquity to modern times the Crimean Peninsula has always been the centre of the political, cultural, religious life in the region. Due to its favourable geographical position and natural conditions it literally lies at the global crossroads. Each of the civilizations has left a rich collection of cultural monuments. The Crimea can boast a large number of real architectural gems that are strewn both about the Black Sea coast and throughout the peninsula. Architecture is the manifestation and expression of Culture. So, Architecture and Culture are interdependent and inseparable.

Scythian Neapolis: Unique Evidence of the Life of an Ancient City. The Scythians were nomadic people whose culture flourished between the 7th and the 3rd century BCE in the territory of the Eurasian steppe. The Scythian Cultures were a broad collection of ethnic groups during the Iron Age and Classical Antiquity. As a result, these Steppe nomads had a few urban centres. The ruins of the ancient city, Scythian Neapolis can be viewed on one of the hills of modern Simferopol. It is known that Neapolis flourished in the 2nd century B.C., and in a short time the city evolved into an influential trade hub, successful farming and crafts centre influenced by Greek culture and architecture. They called it Neapolis, hoping to enjoy their new empire for centuries to come, but in the 3rd century AD it was destroyed by the Goths. Echoes of the ancient people that once were, can be seen in its sturdy defense walls left still standing, the dead city that is truly wondrous. The excursions are organized in the museum.

Great Friday Mosque or The Cathedral Mosque is going to be the largest Muslim religious building in the Crimea. The mosque has been under construction since 2015. At the end of the construction, it will become the main cathedral Juma mosque of the Crimea and Simferopol instead of the oldest building in the city – the Kebir-Jami mosque, one of the main attractions of the peninsula. The cathedral mosque is the main building in the Crimean Tatar style with four identical minarets and a dome. The height of the dome is 28 m. The height of the four minarets is 58 m. The Great Cathedral Mosque is the highest in the Crimea. The area of the religious building is 1369 m2. According to the plan of the chief architects Emil and Idris Yunusov, the building is planned to be decorated with the national Crimean Tatar ornament. The workers have already finished carrying out all the utility systems, they've covered the main dome of the mosque with a lead roof, as well as installed the windows and decorated them with stained-glass. Besides, the handmade wooden doors that are assembled from wood of different species using the mosaic method have been also installed. The Crimean Tatars occupy their rightful place in the huge family of peoples of the Russian Federation.

ACTIVITIES

- Describe the pictures in the article
- Compare the presented objects
- Discuss the three things impressed you most about each building



The Alexander Nevsky Cathedral in Simferopol is considered to be one of the most beautiful and grandiose religious buildings in the Crimean capital today. It was built by the order of the Russian Empress Catherine II, who visited Simferopol in 1787. However, due to the imminent death of the queen, the construction of the temple was delayed. In 1816, a new project of the cathedral was developed. With the support of Alexander I, the temple was quickly completed. Years later, the revolutionaries used the building of the temple as a firing point. As a result, the Cathedral of Alexander Nevsky was badly destroyed in 1918. The tragic fate of the cathedral did not end there either - in 1929 the bells were removed from it, and a year later the temple was blown up, razing it to the ground. The revival of the temple began in 1999. It was decided to rebuild it in its original place. The construction work began in 2003. Today the temple is significantly different from the previous one, but everything is also striking in its beauty and grandeur. Each of these monuments symbolizes a certain period in the history of the Crimea and the spiritual unity and cultural diversity of the people!

A LEGEND OF BEAR MOUNTAIN OR AYU-DAG

(ПОЛИЩУК ЛЮДМИЛА ВАЛЕНТИНОВНА, ЧОУ «КРЫМСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ-ШКОЛА-САД КОНСОЛЬ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

ART

Spotlight on Russia studied the Crimean folklore.

A legend (from lat. legenda "a collection of liturgical passages for the daily service") is one of the records of non-fabulous prose folklore. Legend is a kind of literary art that helps understand modern realities through the soul of the people.

A Legend of Bear Mountain or Ayu-Dag.

Everyone admires the beauty of Bear Mountain, or Ayu-Dag. This mountain is actually an unfortunate volcano. Millions of years ago it was ripe to explode. But for some reason, its development stopped. It froze, turning into a huge fossil. However, the people inhabiting the Crimean Peninsula, see this story a little differently. Here is one of the legends:

"A long time ago, a pack of animals settled on the shore of the great sea. It had a big and wise leader - an old bear. One day, the animals returned from hunting and saw that a sunken ship had been thrown from the sea. They found a little girl among the rubble. A lot of time passed; the girl has grown into a beautiful young lady.

Once, when the animals went on the hunt, the girl saw how a boat was brought to the shore. She found a young man in it. He was unconscious. The girl fed and watered him, and he told her about how other people live. The purest and most open love arose between them. When the animals went hunting, the girl sang beautiful songs to the young man, and he was rebuilding the boat. So, the months passed.

When the boat was ready, the girl and a young man waited for the next hunt and set off. The animals were furious. And the old leader-bear roared so loudly that the whole earth trembled. He ordered everyone to drink water from the sea.

Young loving hearts were already in despair, but then the girl began to sing. In her song, she begged the old bear to let her go.

The old bear lowered his front paws into the water, continued to look at the boat, in which there was a young girl, whom he became attached like a daughter. His huge body remained there forever. Now everyone who comes to Crimea sees how the powerful sides of the old bear have turned into abysses, the huge back has become the top of the mountain, the head is a sharp rock, and the wool is a forest."

Activities:

1. ***Write out all words- geographical items that you've come across in the text (mountain…)***
2. ***Discuss what this legend can teach us.***
3. ***Make a project "The legend which admires me a lot"***

CRIMEAN ANCIENT THEATRE

(ТАРАН ОЛЬГА ПАВЛОВНА, ЧОУ «КРЫМСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКАЯ ГИМНАЗИЯ-ШКОЛА-САД КОНСОЛЬ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

It is difficult to find a land more fertile and suitable for the arts than the friendly shores of Taurida, which accepted the great amount of local cultures by the will of fate. And it is difficult to name another nation that contributed to the Crimean culture as much as the Greeks did. *SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA studies the* ***Crimean Ancient Theatre*** *of* ***Chersonesos.***

Long times ago there were no cinemas, funfairs, museums, cafés or restaurants. The only place people could go and have fun was theatre. **Ancient** Greeks **created** the Drama Art, comedies and tragedies, **invented** masks and costumes, wrote many **plays** that are still popular.

The Greeks **settled** in Crimea their cities-states and brought to our land their own culture **replete** with **temples**, theatres and stadiums. The only ancient theatre in Russia – The Theatre of **Chersonesos** – is the oldest theatre in our country. **Moreover**, it is the only theatre that works more than 2400 years!

The ancient theatre was very different from the **modern** one. It had no roof and walls. Only men could be actors and plays lasted from 2 days to one week. There were seats for 2000 people. All **citizens** of ancient Chersonesos looked forward to the beginning of theatrical season.

Nowadays, all Crimeans and tourists can visit this theatre and enjoy its **performances** every summer.

Activities

1. Write down 10 key-words of the text.
2. Find in the text 10 words that are similar in Russian and English.
3. Create a poster about the Crimean Chersonesos theatre using as many new words and facts from the text as you can.

KARAITE CUISINE

(ГЕРАСИМЕНКО ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ ДС «ЛИНГВИСТ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Karaite cuisine

«If a person wants to know the other nation's soul, he has to do it by means of the language and also by means of his stomach» Popular wisdom

What are the national cuisine peculiarities determined by? These are both the cultural traditions of every nation, and interconnection of different ethnic groups residing in the vicinity of each other, and the generosity of the native land presenting us with its excellent fruit, and, of course, the hosts' hospitality. The Crimean land joyfully receives its guests bringing forward to them its best, including delicious food. Dishes made by traditional Karaite recipes can be a real adornment of the table. Here are some of them.

Koi kavurmasy (stewed mutton in Karaite style)

You need:

Mutton -1 kg, fat – 2-3 spoonfuls, 2-3 onions, greens (parsley, dill, mint leaves) – 50g, salt, pepper to your taste.

Put mutton cut into large pieces in a frying pan with fat; add some salt, pepper, sliced onions and stew on a small fire until the meat juice evaporates. After that you should fry meat all over, stirring it slowly all the time, the add parsley, dill, mint, some boiled water, and stew on a small fire until it is ready in full.

Karaite pies

You need:

Flour – 3 glasses, eggs – 2 pc., milk or water – 1 glass, butter – 100 gr, yeast – 25 gr, sugar – 1 tablespoon, salt – one-third of a teaspoon, mutton flesh – 0,5 kg, an onion, salt, pepper, greens to your taste.

The pastry for the pies is prepared quickly by the leaven-free method. Grind the yeast with softened butter until a mass is homogeneous. Mix up an egg with sugar, add milk, salt and mix the whole mass. Knead the pastry until it is ready. Leave it for a short while covered with a napkin. For the filling, you should grind meat together with onions, (but traditionally Karaits chop meat) add pepper, salt and 2-3 tablespoons of water.

Cut the swelled pastry into 10-12 parts, roll out every of them into a circle of diameter about 10 cm. Put the filling on the flat cakes and nip the edges of the pies in a form of tooth. Do not forget to leave a small opening in the center. Smear the top of the pies with an egg and put on an oiled baking tray. Bake in an oven at the temperature of 210-230 C. Karaits usually serve the pies hot, before serving put in the opening a piece of butter.

DISCUSS

Why are there similar dishes in different national cuisines (kubete, chebureck, manty etc.)?

ACTIVITIES

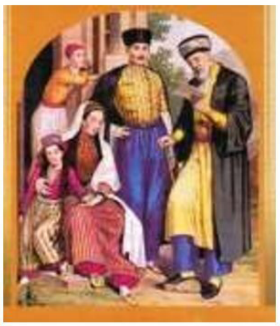
Find more information about Karaite drinks and desserts.

ARE YOU GOING TO VISIT THE CRIMEAN TATARS? TAKE A HANDFUL OF GIFTS (THE CRIMEAN TATAR PROVERB)

(АЗАМАТОВА ВЕЛЬДАНЕ СЕРВЕРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ ДС «ЛИНГВИСТ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Are you going to visit the Crimean Tatars? Take a handful of gifts.
(The Crimean Tatar proverb).

The Crimean Tatar outstanding educator and publisher Ismail Gasprinskiy (1851-1914) in his book "Set of manner rules in the East and in the West" wrote: "Muslims attach special importance to manner rules. To socialize with other nations you have to know the specifics of their social etiquette ... "



Greetings. Traditional greeting depends on some things: time, age and gender of the one who greets. The elderly are greeted respectfully. Everyone has to take and kiss the elderly's hand and after that put it to his forehead. Kids are greeted with gentleness and kissed on their forehead or on their cheek. A passerby is the first who greets the one who is nearby the house, working in the garden, or standing behind the stall trading at the market and etc. with the words: "God help you!" *Meeting the guests*. It is usual to take a treat to someone you visit. It can be sweets, cookies, cakes, and a packet of tea or coffee. Drinking coffee it is a traditional ceremony. Traditionally hostess grinds coffee beans in a hand coffee grinder called "degirmen" and makes it in a pot - "djezve". The Crimean Tatars usually serve coffee in small cups called "fildjan". They don't add sugar but commonly they add milk to coffee. Coffee is served with chocolate, jam, sweets and dried fruit and a piece of traditional sugar called "topach sheker". Then they have some coffee. The expression "come on, let's have some coffee" means that the host invites you in order to have a conversation and to spend free time in a pleasant atmosphere. It is a sign of respect and friendship. During this ceremony parents can even decide on the future marriage of their children.

Fildzan is a special cup small in size made of glazed ceramic and have a single handle. ***Djezve*** is a small long-handled pot with a pouring lip designed specifically to make coffee. It is traditionally made of brass or copper. ***Degirmen*** is a manual grinder for coffee beans. ***Topach sheker*** is boiled in milk sugar with the addition of butter and cut after hardening into pieces.

DISCUSS	ACTIVITY
Compare the way of greeting of the Crimean Tatars with that of your region. What are the differences and similarities?	Find as much as possible proverbs and sayings about hospitality.

BABA MARTA DAY

(ТАРАСЕНКО СВЕТЛАНА ИВАНОВНА, МБУ ДПО «ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ ЦЕНТР», МЕТОДИСТ, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

BABA MARTA DAY

CULTURE	Crimean culture is made up of numerous colourful cultures of the peoples inhabiting the peninsula, of their traditional holidays, beliefs, festivals and customs. **Spotlight on Russia** studied traditional festivals in the Crimea. The traditions of Crimean Bulgarians have taken roots over the ages and have been able to survive and stay current in today's world.

People of more than 100 nationalities live in the Crimea. Bulgarians are not numerous here but very active and positive. One of the most popular traditional Bulgarian holidays is Baba Marta Day (Grandma Marta Day) which annually celebrates the arrival of spring. As the festival of nature's revival this holiday dates back to the pre-Christian era and involves all Bulgarians. They believe that Grandma Marta is usually angry with people so women, girls and small children try to mellow and please her performing some rituals.

March the 1st is the day of celebrating Baba Marta Day. On its eve women and girls make a lot of **Martenitsas** -- small red-and-white yarn dolls or tassels to decorate houses and gates, trees and bushes. Martenitsas are given as presents to close relatives and friends and are worn like amulets or wrist bands until swallows and flowers appear. Red and white threads symbolize the coming of warm weather, well-being, good health, love, life, cleanliness, wisdom, rebirth or new beginning. So anyone giving you a Martenitsa wishes you all these throughout the year.

On Baba Marta Day Bulgarians usually burn all the rubbish from their house, garden and yard. Then children and girls sing spring welcoming songs, dance and play a variety of games, jump over a bonfire. People usually spend much time outdoors, especially when the weather is sunny and warm.

The Bulgarians of the Crimea mark Baba Marta Day both on the 1st and on the 3d of March, combining it with the celebration of the Day of Liberation of Bulgaria in 1878. An international chess tournament is usually arranged in Simferopol and all its participants get Martenitsa as a present.

Bulgarian Baba Marta Day is a bright event in the kaleidoscope of multinational cultural life of the Crimea.

Create a poster about Baba Marta Day. Mention:

- the date of the celebration
- the activities
- the decorations for the holiday
- Crimean peculiarities of the holiday

Leave a voice message to your friend about the celebrating of Baba Marta Day in the Crimea.

Create an invitation card on Baba Marta Day festival in your region. Offer activities.

AYU-DAG: THE LEGEND

(ДЁМИНА ЕКАТЕРИНА ОЛЕГОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 9», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Ancient culture – national heritage

We can study foreign culture not only from its literature, art, music, but also from the legends.

People all over the world love to tell stories and legends of terrifying giants, magical animals and mysterious creatures. Spotlight on Russia studied Bear Mountain in Crimea (Ayu-Dag: the legend.)

The southern coast of Crimea is famous not only for beautiful scenery, but also magical legends.

Long ago, the area where today the mountain Ayu-Dag rises, a group of wild bears has taken a fancy. They were strong and intelligent animals. They raided the nearby settlements of people. Once, returning from hike, the beasts saw fragments of a ship broken by a storm. Among the pile of rubbish, one of them found a bundle with a human child. Seeing the innocent child, the old bear took pity on the little one and decided to leave her in the pack. Time passed, and a little girl turned into a beautiful young girl. She lived happily among the bears.

Once the girl walked along the shore and saw a small boat with a man without feelings inside. For the first time, she saw someone so similar to her. He was a young and charming. Realizing that meeting with the bears promises him a sure death, the girl decided to save the young man and hid him in a cave.

Day after day, she brought him food and treated the wounds. For a while young people felt that they fell in love with each other. Realizing that the bears simply would not let them go, they began to plan an escape. They build a boat and one day tried to sail away.

When the old bear saw a boat sailing in the sea with his favorite, the old leader roared and rushed to the shore. But he quickly realized that he could not catch the boat any more. Then the wise beast lay down on the shore and tried to drink water. Blinded by anger, it couldn't stop and remained lying on the shore near the water. A huge beast turned into a forest covered with a mountain. That's the way, according to legend, and appeared Bear Mountain in the Crimea. This story is often told to tourists.

Speaking and writing

a) Do you think there is any truth in the legend? In three minutes write a few sentences, then read the sentences to the class.

b) Is there a story about a legendary creature in your country? Write a short text about it.

KARAITE MEAT PIES

(КОТОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 9», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Ancient culture – national heritage

We can study foreign culture not only from its literature, art, music, but also from the national cuisine. Spotlight on Russia studied the national Crimean dish - Karaite meat pies

Karaite meat pie is part of the living heritage of the people. Karaite pies are very popular among residents and guests of Crimea.

Various recipes are used in Karaite families, restaurants, and the Internet. It is absolutely simple to prepare them. Traditionally Karaites bake their pies with lamb, but nowadays in cafes and restaurants of Karaites they will offer you the most delicious pies with various stuffings (pork, venison, beef, mutton, turkey, chicken, mushrooms, etc.). In rich families, the filling for pies was made only from meat, in poor families - with the addition of potatoes.

The dough for Karaite pies should be crispy and the filling should be very juicy. Besides the pies do not lose the wonderful taste even, when they are cold, they can be taken safely with you in the road or for lunch in the work. They are extraordinary tasty, crispy, juicy and very nourishing!!!

***The Crimean Karaites - a separate ethnic group of people whose homeland is Crimea**

Reading

You are going to read the text about a dish. Read it and decide if the sentences are T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated)

1. Karaite pies are the same as Belyashi pies.
2. Karaite meat pies are popular in the Crimea
3. The filling of Karaite pies is made from potatoes.
4. It is easy to cook Karaite meat pies
5. Only lamb is used in the pies
6. Nowadays, you can find Karaite meat pies in supermarkets.

ICT

Find out some information of your family's traditional dish. Present your findings to the class.

МО ГО СИМФЕРОПОЛЬ

KURBAN BAYRAM

(КОТОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ДЁМИНА ЕКАТЕРИНА ОЛЕГОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 9», УЧИТЕЛЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Ancient culture – national heritage

We can study foreign culture not only from its literature, art, music, but also from its customs and traditions.

Spotlight on Russia studied an ethnic holiday of Crimean Tatars – Kurban Bayram

The Crimean peninsula is a unique corner of the Earth, where a variety of ethnic communities have been good neighbors for many years. Russians, Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars, Greeks, Karaites, Bulgarians, Armenians, Germans, Uzbeks and representatives of other peoples live here. And each of them has its own distinctive features, customs, traditions and, of course, own holidays.

More than a hundred events are held annually in the Republic, including national holidays, festivals rituals, contests, exhibitions, master classes and more. Their goal is to preserve the interethnic harmony, culture and identity of the peoples living on the peninsula, to discover the ethnic diversity of Crimea for all people irrespectively of ethnic background, faith and belief.

One of the main religious holidays of Muslims is celebrated in summer and called Kurban Bayram.

On this day, believers gather in mosques for prayer, and also perform the ritual of sacrifice. The holiday lasts three days, during which prayers and praises to the Almighty are read. Kurban Bayram is celebrated wide and gathers residents and guests of different peoples and faiths. In Crimea it is declared an official day off by decree of the head of the Republic.

The main mission of the holiday is charity. During the days of Kurban Bayram celebration, people go to visit the sick and the elderly, help orphans and the poor, treat their neighbors and give children sweets.

Speaking and writing

- **Write a letter to your pen friend describing Crimean religious holiday.**
- **Using the Internet or other sources you have available to you, find information about another cultural event or holiday in your country. Make a presentation to the class.**

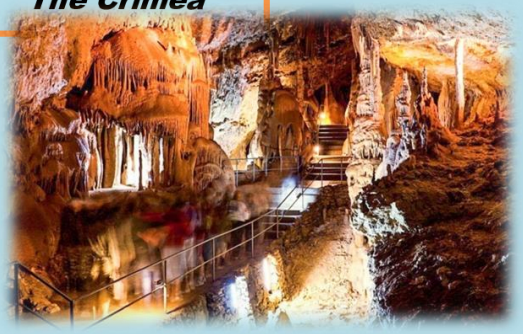
HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS. OUR HEART IS IN THE CRIMEA

(КОЗИРУК МАРИЯ МАКСИМОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ-ДС КОМБИНИРОВАННОГО ВИДА № 6», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

The Crimea has unique history. It's a tourist peninsula. A great number of tourists from different parts of Russia and abroad visit the Crimea.

We are Russia!

The Crimea



Home is where the heart is. The Crimea is our home.

People around the world like to travel, because during the traveling you can learn a lot of new things and make new friends. There are many interesting places, where you can rest. One of such places is the Crimea. Many tourists went to the Crimea several times and liked this place very much.

The Crimea is the peninsula in the Black Sea. Along the coast there are many health resorts and beaches, bays and picturesque mountains. In the Crimea there are many attractions and places for excursions. Travelers visit Yalta`s zoo and large botanical garden, splendid palaces as The Swallow's Nest, Vorontsovskiy Palace and delightful cascades. In the Crimea there are such unique nature creations as stalactite caves. People also are fond of visiting the caves that named Mramornaya (Marble) and Emine-Bair-Hosar. They are considered to be the most enchanting in the world. These caves are situated on Chatyrdag Mountain, the highest mountain in the Crimea.

When tourists come down into the cave, it is cold, damp and dark there. All visitors of caves must wear warm clothes because the temperature in the cave is about 50C. After the opening of this cave for tourists the coloured illumination was made in it, and it made the cave more fascinating and mysterious. In another cave tourists may see bones and skeletons of the ancient animals that fell into this cave by accident and died there. It is breathtaking! One of the halls is so huge that people couldn`t see its ceiling in the darkness, and hundreds of stalactites on the walls looked like tubes of gigantic organ. This excursion made strong impression on tourists.

In addition sightseers may visit unique valley between mountains called the Ghosts` Valley. The wind created fantastic and beautiful stone figures. One of them looks like the head of a man named Lord of the Ghosts` Valley.

Everyone can visit these wonderful places and see all the miracles of nature.

Activity

- **Write down the adjectives which describe places;**
- **Find the words which mean "a person";**
- **Write a letter to your pen friend describing "Places of interest" which you have visited in the Crimea.**

THE CRIMEAN KARAITES

(ИЗНАИРОВА АНАСТАСИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ-ДС КОМБИНИРОВАННОГО ВИДА № 6», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

One of the features of the Crimea has always been its multinationality. There are over 125 nationalities on the peninsula in total. However, do we know anything about them? It's time to get acquainted with one of the indigenous peoples of the Crimea.

The Crimean Karaites are one of the smallest nations on the planet. There are about 2000 of them in the world, about half of whom live on the Crimean peninsula. The Karaites are the indigenous people of the Crimea. They are trying to preserve their national and religious identity in their historical homeland by restoring their places of worship - *kenases*, watching over the safety of the ancestral city of Dzhuft-Kale in the foothills of Bakhchisaray, as well as the sacred grove of oaks planted in their cemetery in the city's vicinity.

These unique people confess their own religion, which is called Karaism. At the very core of it are the Old Testament and the teachings of Moses. The main temple of the Crimean Karaites is the Central Kenasa in Simferopol. It was built in the city center at the end of the 19th century with donations from wealthy Karaite merchants.

The ancient cemetery of the Karaites – *Balta-Tiymaz*, which means "The ax will never touch it", is planted with the centuries-old oaks. It is located a few hundred meters from the wall of the Juft-Kale fortress with iron-studded gates which are over 600 years old. This fortress was considered impregnable.

There are three dialects in the Karaite language: *Trakai*, *Galician-Lutsk* and *Crimean*. All of them are included in the UNESCO Atlas of Endangered Languages.

Like other peoples, the Karaites have their own coat of arms and flag. The national coat of arms is presented with three elements on it: a two-horned spear (*senek*), a shield (*kalkan*) and a fortress tower. The national colours of the Karaites are blue, white and yellow, they are presented both on the coat of arms and the flag. Those colours stand for sky, goodness and the sun and fire, accordingly.

Discuss:

1. What was the Karaires way of life in the past? What did they do? What crafts were common?
2. Why is an oak considered to be sacred to the Karaites?
3. Is it important to learn about the cultures of other nationalities? What do you think about the statement "Unity in diversity"?

Activity:

Find the information about Karaites language, customs and traditions.
You can visit this website:
https://svastour.ru/articles/puteshestviya/rossiya/krym/karaimy-v-krymu.html.
Write a short text. Present it to the class

BULGARIANS IN THE CRIMEA

(БИРЮКОВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ДМИТРОВСКАЯ СШ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Bulgarians in the Crimea

Since ancient times the Crimean peninsula has been the cross-roads for different people. There are more than 110 nationalities in it. Among them are Bulgarians. What do you know about them, their houses and food? Spotlight on Russia studied the life of Bulgarians in the Crimea. Read on to find more.

The first Bulgarians appeared in the Crimea after the Russian-Turkish war of the 18th century. They got a plat for their families in Tavrida (an old name for Crimea). They lived near Simferopol, in Stary Krym and Eupatoria.

Bulgarian houses were built with bricks or clay and brushwood. In the center of the house there was a large colored table and chairs. The sofas and the walls were covered with hand-made carpets called ”pysanu”. In a red corner there were icons surrounded by bright towels (“rushniks”).

Bulgarian cuisine is very tasty. “Kiselo Mlyako” (the Bulgarian yogurt) has been cultivated for more than 4000 years. Bulgarians like cold soup “tarator”, stuffed peppers and cabbage leaf “sarmi”. One of the most popular desserts is “Banitsa”. It is made of flour, eggs, white cheese and yogurt and it has several layers with cabbage, apples or pumpkin. Traditionally lucky charms such as coins or small pieces of balled paper with wishes of happiness and health in New Year are put into the pastry of Christmas banitsa. Welcome to a hospitable Bulgarian house!

Answer the questions:

1. When did the first Bulgarians appear in the Crimea?
2. What did Bulgarians use to build their houses?
3. What are national Bulgarian dishes?
4. What is “Banitsa” made of?

Look at the picture and describe Bulgarian house.

Find information in the Internet and write how to cook “Banitsa”.

https://avatars.mds.yandex.net/get-images-cbir/1681869/Nk7NVUZ4t1VKeIRK1PTsNg4141/ocr

ST. VLADIMIR'S CATHEDRAL IN CHERSONESOS OF SEVASTOPOL DEANERY

(БУНИНА ИРИНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 4», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

«МЫ-РОССИЯ! КРЫМ»

St. Vladimir's Cathedral in Chersonesos is an Orthodox church in Sevastopol, on the territory of the Tauric Chersonese Museum-Reserve. It belongs to the Sevastopol deanery of the Simferopol and Crimean diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church. Consecrated in 1891; restored from a dilapidated state in the 1990s - early 2000s.

St. Vladimir's Cathedral in Chersonesos of Sevastopol deanery

In 1891 on the main square of ancient Chersonesos, the majestic 36-meter St. Vladimir Cathedral rose, the construction of which lasted 30 years. Funds for its construction were collected by the whole of Russia by subscription. The erection of a temple in memory of the baptism of Saint Prince Vladimir "was an event not only in Sevastopol, but also all-Russian," said St. The names of four Russian emperors are associated with the construction of the cathedral. Alexander I gave permission for the construction of a church in memory of the baptism of Vladimir Velikiy.

Cathedral, designed by D.I. Grimm in the Byzantine style, had five thrones. Nativity of the Virgin and St. Martiniana (1st floor); equal to ap. Prince Vladimir, Apostle Andrew the First-Called and Right-Believing Prince Alexander Nevsky (2nd floor). In the center of the lower temple there are the ruins of the ancient church where Prince Vladimir was baptized. The cathedral was crowned with a huge dome with zinc tiles and a large gilded cross; four types of marble were used in the exterior decoration; wonderful Russian artists worked on the interior design: A.I. Korzukhin, V.I. Neff, N.A. Maykov, I.T. Molokin. In 1926, the Vladimir Cathedral was closed and transferred to the Chersonesos Museum. The building of the temple was badly damaged during the Great Patriotic War. However, the museum, despite a number of negative factors, managed to preserve the national shrine until the time of its revival in 2004.

St. Vladimir's Cathedral has been repeatedly visited by Russian President Vladimir Putin. During the excursions, the head of the Russian state spoke about the idea of establishing a historical and cultural center of Christianity not far from the reserve, which would cover all branches of the world's largest religion. The President of Russia noted that this is a cathedral that has no analogues in the world.

Discuss:

1. What have you learned about St. Vladimir's Cathedral in Chersonesos of Sevastopol deanery?
2. What names of Russian emperors are associated with the construction of the cathedral?
3. When did the national revival of St. Vladimir's Cathedral begin?

Activity:

1. Write a short essay about your attitude to the St. Vladimir's Cathedral and its place in modern history.

THE NATIONAL CRIMEAN TATAR FOLK COSTUME

(ЗЕЙБЕЛЬ НАТАЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 4», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

The national Crimean Tatar folk costume

We can study foreign culture not only from its literature, art, music, but also from the national clothes.

Traditional clothing gives a sense of traditions variety, it expresses the people's identity through the national costumes.

The Crimean Tatar folk costume is not just a costume, it is a whole work of decorative and applied art. Natural fabrics, hand embroidery, sacred ornamental motif, cultural value and spiritual significance – all this is in it.

A distinctive feature of this costume is the fine jewelry work.

Women's attire could not be imagined without keten-kolmek – are wide and long shirts. Long elegant dresses (ater) had wide sleeves. Colored trousers (shalvar) were tied around the ankles with a lace. The hair was covered with a velvet cap (fez). They were usually decorated with small coins, embroidered with golden and silver threads. A white cloth was thrown over the top of the headdress.

The most important headdress of the Crimean Tatars is a shawl "marama" with a geometric ornament.

The national men's costume could not be imagined without a kolmek – a shirt with an oblique collar. She tucked into wide trousers, which were tied with a wide sash. Men covered their heads with a hat made of lamb wool in the cold season, and in summer they wore a skullcap or a red fez. An integral part of the costume is the ilik – a short sleeveless jacket, which is sewn from velvet fabric and decorated with golden threads.

DISCUSS

Say True or False:

1. Keten-kolmek are wide and long shirts.
2. The hair was covered with a silk cap.
3. Kolmek – a shirt with an oblique collar.
4. Men covered their heads with a hat made of camel wool.

ACTIVITY

Write an email message to your English - speaking pen - friend describing Crimean Tatar folk costume.

МО ГО СУДАК

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA STUDIED THE GENOESE FORTRESS

(ИОНКИНА ЮЛИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 4», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

The Genoese fortress, built in Crimean Sudak in the years 1371-1469 is a magnificent and picturesque historical monument.

Spotlight on Russia studied the Genoese Fortress

Walking through the territory of the fortress, you seem to be transported in time and fully able to feel the spirit of a long time gone by. Let's get acquainted with the history of the Genoese fortress in the Crimea and find out what it is so famous for.

The mighty Genoese Fortress is Sudak's main decoration and one of the most interesting historic and architectural monuments in Crimea. Occupying 30 hectares of land, this unique fortification complex is situated at the ancient coral reef - Krepostnaya Gora (Fortress's Mountain) - that soars in a steep mighty rock over the emerald Sudak's bay.

First fortifications were built here by Byzantines in 6th-7th centuries, but the greater part of preserved buildings refers to the Genoese period. That were the Genoese, who came to Sudak several years later, made it their military base and built a majestic fortress.

The Genoese Fortress, built in 1371 - 1469 years in the best traditions of West European fortification, was quite a powerful construction for its times. It had two separate lines of defensive facilities. Encircling mountain's northern slopes, the outer one was a complex of 14 towers connected with solid walls and the Main Gates.

The inner defensive line - the citadel - consisted of four towers, Consul's castle and, separately standing on the Krepostnaya Gora's top, Patrol Tower, from which only three walls have remained. By the way, the Consul's Castle - the whole complex of buildings - is the most interesting sight of the Genoese Fortress.

One more notable building on the Fortress's territory is so called Temple with Arcade. It was initially built as Turkish mosque, then rebuilt into orthodox cathedral by Sudak's Fortress's following owners, and then - in catholic cathedral. In recent years the Genoese Fortress with its amazing atmosphere has become a backdrop for the festivals of historical reconstruction and knightly skills.

ACTIVITIES

1. Where is the Genoese fortress?
2. What will we see when we visit the Genoese fortress?
3. Learn more about the Genoese fortress. (You may draw this architectural landmark and tell your classmates the history of it.)

THE BEST PLACE NOT ONLY TO VISIT BUT ALSO TO LIVE

(ЗУБЦОВА ТАТЬЯНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 4», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

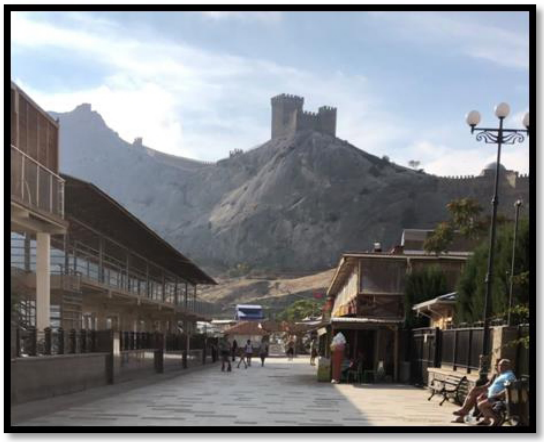
The Best Place not only to Visit but also to Live

We live in a very beautiful place. Crimea is a unique peninsula where three climatic zones meet: mountains, steppe and the Southern coast of Crimea which is close to subtropics.

There are so many cities and towns there: big and small, tiny and large, historical and cultural… Sevastopol, Simferopol, Alushta, Yalta, Feodosia...

Today let's take a look at one of the most extraordinary town, Sudak.

Sudak is a city on the Black Sea coast in the south-east of the Crimean peninsula. It is a centre of wine-making and a resort town. Sudak has preserved a rich historical and cultural heritage. In ancient times, the town was called by different names: the Byzantines called it Sidagios and Sugdeya, the Italians – Soldayam, in ancient Russian sources it is mentionned as Surozh. In the Ottoman Empire times, the town received the name Sudak.



Look at an amazing fortress! It is one of the most beautiful sights in Crimea. The Genoese Fortress was built in the 14th century. Few fragments of the fortifications have survived to this day. The fortress was built to protect Kafa, Crimea's major port.

Today, the site accommodates a historical and architectural reserve.

Are you from Sudak, Crimea? Or have you ever been there? Do the quiz to check how well you know it.

1. Sudak is the _____ resort.

a) worst

b) most environmentally friendly

c) cheapest

2. Sudak has _____ swimming season in the Crimea.

a) no

b) the shortest

c) the longest

3. Sudak is the birthplace of _____.

a) Russian champagne

b) Russian cheese

c) Russian wine

4. The best-known fortress of Sudak is _____.

a) Konigstein Fortress

b) Genoese Fortress

c) The Peter and Paul Fortress

5. How many people live in Sudak?

a) about 15000 people

b) about 16000 people

c) about 17000 people

Learn more about Sudak! Visit https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudak

THE NATIONAL RUSSIAN COSTUME

(РОМАНОВА ЗОЯ МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 4», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Culture Corner

THE NATIONAL RUSSIAN COSTUME

For many centuries, the vast majority of the population of Russia were peasants. They led a subsistence economy, providing themselves with everything necessary, including **clothing**. By his very fate, inseparable from the life of the earth, the plowman was part of his native nature, and his **costume** to the greatest extent corresponded to the peculiarities of the Russian climate.

In the Russian village, not all clothes were decorated, but only festive and ritual ones. The richest, annual, was worn three or four times a year, on the most solemn days. It was cherished and passed on by inheritance.

The costume of the southern provinces was noticeably different from the one of the northern provinces. According to the materials - the local peasants lived poorer and did not buy expensive fabrics. In style - the South Russian costume is brighter and more colorful, which is the reason for the different climate and the proximity of the steppe peoples. It is based on an ancient belt *poneva*.

Without a *headdress* the costume of a Russian peasant woman is simply unthinkable. After all, according to the ancient custom, a married woman did not show herself in public with her hair uncovered - this was considered as a great sin. Girls could not cover their hair. Hence the difference in headdresses: a married woman has a deaf cap, a girl has a bandage that leaves the top of her head uncovered.

The composition of men's clothing was the same everywhere. This is a checkered or striped fabric made from dyed yarn. The colors and patterns are sometimes delightful. The plaid went to the shirts, and the stripe to the pants, which were called so - blue-striped.

Finally, shoes. We got used to the idea that in the village everyone wore *lapty*. But they were worn mainly in the central black earth provinces, where serfdom had a stronger effect. Here they even got married and buried in *lapty*. But the Steppes, the Pomors, the Siberians did not know them at all. In the North, *lapty* were woven for work: they are comfortable, light and you cannot prick your leg. On holidays, they wore leather shoes - boots, half boots, shoes.

Activities

Discuss: 1. Why were there different variants of the national Russian costume? 2. Would you like to wear the national costume? When? Where?	**Learn** more about the history of the national Russian costume. Visit www.culture.ru to read https://www.culture.ru/materials/51485/po-odezhke-vstrechayut

FOLK GAMES

(ОВСЯННИКОВА ИРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ № 1», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Popularization of folk culture is of special importance for Crimea as a multinational republic. It promotes national identity and awareness, strengthens tolerance in interethnic relationships.

Spotlight on Russia studied Crimean folk games.

Folk game is one of the important elements of immaterial cultural heritage. It helps to preserve national cultural identity and spiritual connection between generations.

Games that determined a person's character, temper and lifestyle occupied a special and significant place in the culture of each nation. For many years, Russians games have been an integral part of entertainments during everyday life, as well as part of holidays for both children and adults in Crimea. During playing games children from their early age learnt to be agile, enduring developed their logics and perseverance. Both kids and adults could take part in different games.

Game *«Babki»* is an old Russian game in which bones of hoofed joints of animals (cows, pigs, sheep) were used as dice. They were placed in a special window in a certain order and had to be knocked out with a bat. This game developed strength, speed and attention.

«Gorelki» is a traditional active Russian game, where all players were divided into pairs and stood in columns. One player was standing about ten feet in front of the pairs, facing away from them. There was a line drawn, the players sang the song "Gori-gori-yasno" at the end of which they said: «run» and the pairs split up and ran to the line. The lead player had to grab one person from the pair before they grabbed their hands in front of the line. The partner, who was left alone became the next lead player. The game developed reaction.

«Lapta» is a team bat and ball game. It was played on rectangular field. The pitcher served the ball and the hitter used the bat to hit the ball. The opposite team's task was to catch the ball and launch it at the hitter. This game developed agility, attention and skills of throwing.

Activities

- What other folk games do you know?
- Have you ever participated in them?
- Write an e-mail to your English pen friend describing one of the games

Folk games as an important element of intangible cultural heritage of any ethnic group needs preservation and popularization especially in its historical and cultural environment.

РАЗДОЛЬНЕНСКИЙ РАЙОН

THE KARAITES

(ГРИГОРЬЕВА ИРИНА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ «РАЗДОЛЬНЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ЛИЦЕЙ № 1», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

SPECIAL INTERESTS	**Russian students are interested in native peoples living in the Republic of Crimea**

Spotlight on Russia visits the Karaite community and finds out about the national cuisine

Russians are the largest portion of the Crimean population, then follow Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars, significant are the numbers of Byelorussians, Jews, Armenians, Greeks, Germans and others. Small in number, yet appreciable in the Crimean culture are the native peoples, the Karaites and the Crimeates.

THE KARAITES

The Karaites, a fragment of the Khazar Kahanate, are about 535 people. They have an original and bright history. You can be acquainted with it in the cave town of Chufut-Kaleh (the name means «Judaic Fortress,») not far from Bakhchisaray. The Karaite language belongs to the the Turkic languages, but Karaites' mode of life is close to that of Jews.

CUISINE

The Karaites prefer mutton, flour and dairy food.

The most popular dish of the Karaites are Kibinai, (kybyn, or kibin) , traditional pastries filled with mutton and onion.

Ceremony dishes, cooked for religious holidays and weddings are:

Tymbyl is Pesach round cakes flat of unleavened dough, knead with cream and butter or butter and eggs.

Qatlama is Shavuot cottage cheese pie, which seven layers symbolizing seven weeks after Pesach, four layers of yeast dough, three of pot cheese

Wedding pies are Kiyovliuk (on the part of the groom) and Kelin'lik (on the part of the bride).

Discuss	Activities
1. How many Karaites live in the Republic of Crimea? 2. What is Chufut-Kaleh? 3. What are traditional Crimean Karaites' dishes?	Find the information about the cave town of Chufut-Kaleh

РАЗДОЛЬНЕНСКИЙ РАЙОН

CULTURE ROUTE “LITTLE JERUSALEM”

(ДАНИЛОВА ЮЛИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ЗИМИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Crimean Peninsula is a multicultural and multireligious region. On the west of Crimea, in a small but very cosy town Evpatoria, there is a unique place, where churches of different religions coexist side by side.

Let’s find out more about this wonderful sight

“Little Jerusalem” in Evpatoria is one of the most beautiful tourist routes in Crimea. It is the main route of the old part of the town. Here, on a relatively small area of 2 square kilometers, there are functioning churches of different faiths: St Nicolas Cathedral, St Elliah Church, Eglya-Kapai Synagogue, Armenian Church, Khan-Jami Mosque, Karaite kenasa, Dervish’s Tekie and Roman Catholic Church. They are the highlight of the route. But in addition to shrines, tourists can see other iconic objects - monuments of history and architecture.

Guests of Evpatoria are attracted by "Little Jerusalem" not only with its rich history, but also with events. Thus, one of the most popular is the “Summer Evenings Festival” on Karaimskaya Street, which has been held here for many years in summer. Here national and modern singers and dancers perform, artists on stilts in amazing costumes entertain people, live statues invite to take pictures and merchants propose to buy their unique hand-made souvenirs.

"Little Jerusalem" does not stand still. It is constantly evolving, updating and delighting its visitors with something new.

DISCUSS

- Do you like going sightseeing?
- What is your favorite sight in the area where you live?
- If you had a chance to go anywhere, which sight would you visit? Why?

ACTIVITIES

Work in groups. Use your imagination to make an unusual route and draw its map. What is special about it?

РАЗДОЛЬНЕНСКИЙ РАЙОН

THE MONUMENT TO THE SOLDIERS

(МОЛЧАНОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СЛАВЯНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ДЕТСКИЙ САД»,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

The Razdolnoye district has a rich history that has left us a unique historical and cultural heritage.

Spotlight on Russia studied the monument to the soldiers of the Razdolnoye district

There are about two hundred monuments and historical sites on the territory of the Razdolnoye district, many monuments are well known among the local population and are regularly visited by the inhabitants of the district.

For each person, the dearest place on Earth is his homeland, where he was born, grew up, where people close to him live. For us, this is our Razdolnoye district. Every day we walk along the familiar streets of our region, hurrying on business. Often we do not notice things that seem ordinary to us, but in fact are fraught with great cultural and historical value. We can learn about the historical past of our people from history books, movies, stories of elders and teachers. And the monuments that exist in our area can also tell us a lot about the historical past.

There are many monuments in our region, but people know little about their history, not all monuments are known to the inhabitants of our region, and they know even less about the events in honor of which these monuments were erected.

But after all, monuments, like people, have their own destiny. Popular rumor says: "Without knowing the past, one cannot live in the present." Love for the motherland begins precisely with love for the native land. Our area is associated with many great events and interesting people. Monument to the soldiers of the Razdolnoye district who fell in the Great Patriotic War. It was opened on May 9, 1967. The composition of the monument is simple and solemnly strict. On the memorial plaque of the monument there is an inscription: “Eternal glory to the soldiers who fell in the battles for the freedom and independence of the Soviet Motherland in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. You left life to save a life. Your feat, your names are forever in the hearts of a grateful people.The Eternal Flame burnsnext to the monument.

Activities

- Where is the monument to the soldiers situated?
- When was it opened?
- How many monuments are there in the Razdolnoye district?
- How many monuments are there in your district/town?

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. MAMAI'S GRAVE

(ЗОТОВА ЛЮДМИЛА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «НОВОСЕЛОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture	Spotlight on Russia learns about one more Khan the enslaver on the Crimean land who wanted to restrict someone's freedom and independence, but found his own grave

In Crimea, in ancient times, there was a man who wanted to dominate the whole world at all costs. The glory of the cruelty and craftiness of the conqueror flew far across the earth. The man's name was Mamai. But the power-hungry dreams of the bloodthirsty khan were not destined to come true. He met a worthy resistance on the Slavic land. Abandoning the defeated army and taking all his treasures, Mamai fled to the shores of the Sea of Azov. There he hired a large ship and set off to seek his fortune in other lands.

He settled near the town of Kafa. But the life of a simple citizen was not for him, and he decided to seize the city. To achieve his goal, Mamai began to select people who were hungry for fame and easy money. When there were many supporters, Mamai ordered them to hide in the city, prepare for an attack and wait for his signal.

Khan was confident of his success. The city fortress was guarded poorly, no one in the city even suspected of the danger. Intoxicated with hopes, he told his faithful servant about his joy, and he shared it with his wife. But everybody knows that when a woman knows any secret, in order to rise in the eyes of others, she tries to tell it to everyone, saying at the same time: "Only to you alone."

The mystery of Mamai on the very first day flew all over Kafa and reached the city governors. The guards in the fortress were increased, and the inhabitants were armed and prepared for desperate resistance.

Not knowing that the plot was discovered, Mamai gave the signal at midnight and became the head of the rebels. But everywhere he was met with a hail of stones and a rain of arrows. Realizing that his plan had failed, Khan abandoned his accomplices to the mercy of fate and hid in his house. Deciding that he was safe, Mamai began to dream about how he would eventually capture Kafa and avenge his defeat.

Meanwhile, the house was surrounded. "Death to you, cruel-hearted and treacherous man! The armed crowd shouted when they saw Mamai. - You have disgraced our city, you have shed the blood of our residents! Death to you!" And dozens of spikes pierced Mamai's body...

When it was completely dark, the servant found the excised body of his master and buried him far outside the city of Kafa. Soon a mound appeared on that place, which people called Mamai's grave.

Activities

- **Imagine Mamai managed to capture the city. Make up your own ending of the legend. Tell the class.**

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE CRIMEAN LEGEND ABOUT THE STONE SHIPS

(ОСТАШЕВСКАЯ ЛЕНУРА АМЕТОВНА, ХАЛИЛОВА ЛЕНУРА ЮСУПОВНА, МБОУ «ПАРТИЗАНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА БОГДАНОВА АЛЕКСАНДРА ПЕТРОВИЧА» , УЧИТЕЛЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

CRIMEAN LEGENDS

Crimea is often called the crossroads of cultures and peoples. It is the meeting place of almost all the major cultures of antiquity. The very air of Crimea, its picturesque mountains, its coastal cliffs, its groves, vineyards breathe

Spotlight on Russia and Stones-Ships from Crimea

Activity : Have you ever heard about rocks called Stones -Ships ?

Would you like to introduce us with legends from your locality?

Please, send your legends to us www.spotlightonrussia.ru

Raise the sail, old ship, fasten the tackle - there will be a storm! For a long time Psaras did not go out to the open sea and lived in peace and contentment.But Psaras considered his handsome son to be his invaluable wealth, one glance of which made women's hearts beat faster. He often sent his son to Kafa to a certain merchant who had a beautiful daughter.The other one lived in a distant village, where the son of Yergi Psaras went to buy wheat.But in the eyes lived a cheerful laugh, and every movement promised joy. And she, who in the past knew both the bitterness and joy of love, realized that the late call of life is stronger than death. And the unfortunate woman thought about her boy, who was taken from her in ancient days, and remembered her husband, a fisherman, who had abandoned her, having dealt with her so cruelly. The woman did not share her mournful thoughts with the young man, did not want to upset him, was afraid to overshadow the bright moments of the meeting. She fell to his lips in a fading kiss, wrapped her delicate waist around his thin waist and hummed an old song: Love without sorrow, love without tears

The same as the sea without storms and without thunderstorms ...A new ship, designed for such an occasion, was already ready. When the wind rustled from Kamysh-Burun, Yergi Psaras called his son to him: It's time to go to Kafu.The son wanted to say something, but he saw the stern face of his father, and the word roze on his lips. “From your son to you,” he said, handing the scroll to the host.

If the hurricane that had risen in the father's chest could break free, it would level the whole earth on its way from Panticapaeum to Kafa. "May the woman's name be thrice cursed!" Raise the sails, old ship, serve the last service!” And Yergi Psaras shouted to the shipbuilders to get ready to sail. “The old man has gone mad,” the people grumbled. Anchors clanged, sails fluttered in the wind, and the old ship rushed forward. A hurricane was buzzing, waves were overflowing the sides, the hull of the ship was cracking from blows. — Leaks in the holds! shouted the skipper. Like a bird, the old ship took off and, cutting through several rifts of the wave, rushed into the abyss. At that moment, Yergi Psaras saw very close, a few cubits away from him, his new ship. For a moment the light of the moon broke through the clouds, and the father saw his son, recognized the woman with golden hair who was with him. Overpowering the hurricane, Yergi Psaras shouted: “Come to your senses, son: she is your mother!” Part of the mountain broke off, and thousands of fragments fell into the water, as a result of which the sea was covered with white foam. Only at the place where the disaster occurred, two rocks rose from the water, similar to ships with sails. And it seems that the ships are rushing across the sea and that one ship is about to overtake another.

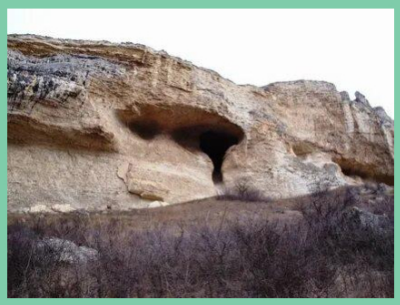
CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE CRIMEAN LEGEND ABOUT THE HIDDEN CRADLE

(ОСТАШЕВСКАЯ ЛЕНУРА АМЕТОВНА, ХАЛИЛОВА ЛЕНУРА ЮСУПОВНА, МБОУ «ПАРТИЗАНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА БОГДАНОВА АЛЕКСАНДРА ПЕТРОВИЧА» , УЧИТЕЛЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

CRIMEAN LEGENDS

As stories, mankind has and always will love legends—they are an intriguing form of storytelling because we want to believe that they are true. They are an essential part of oral and written folklore; they are found in folktales from all cultures. It is part of our nature to share interesting and significant tales with friends and future generations so that they can be recorded and remembered.

Spotlight on Russia presents the Crimean legend about the hidden cradle



Discuss

What do you think about reading Crimean legends?
Would you like to read other Crimean legends?

Activity

Have you ever tried to translate a Russian story into English? Send your work to us at www.spotlightonrussia.ru

Once upon a time there were two strong principalities in the Crimea. One of them was called Genoese and was located on the coast. The other was in the mountains and therefore was called mountainous. These kingdoms were at constant war with each other.

Sometime later, the Genoese ambassador with his retinue appeared to the mountain prince and offered him eternal friendship. And if the highlanders really sincerely desire friendship, then let them give the Genoese a golden cradle, a sacred relic of the highlanders which is depicted on the banner of the Highlanders.

The mountain councilors thought for a long time. They did not want to part with the shrine of their people for anything because this meant that they voluntarily agreed to deprive themselves of their name, freedom and independence.

A new war broke out between the Genoese and the Highlanders. The ranks of the glorious defenders of the banner with the image of a golden cradle thinned out. The principality was threatened with death.

The prince decided to hide the shrine on Mount Basman near Gurzuf. The warriors carried the golden cradle deep into the winding cave and left the prince alone. He knelt down and said softly:

— Mighty spirits! I and my people entrust to you the most precious thing that we possess. I ask you to take our shrine under your protection and preserve it for future generations.

— So, it will be! resounded in the gloomy emptiness of the cave. At that moment, an old man in white clothes appeared before the prince and said to him:

— Don't despair! Your people are going through hard times, but better times will come for them.

— And what will happen to the Genoese, our enemies?

---The fate of invaders is always unfortunate. The Genoese will disappear from this land forever.

The elder slowly went deep into the cave and the prince got out of it and hurried to his soldiers.

For more than one century, battles for mountain land were in full swing, and a wonderful golden cradle was kept in a cave on Mount Basman. Many daredevils tried to take possession of it, but to no avail. They returned mutilated, with a confused mind.

They say that the golden cradle is kept in the depths of the caves to this day.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. CHATYR-DAG GOLD PLACERS

(ГАНЕЕВА ШЕФИКА ЮСУФОВНА, ЯКУБОВА ЛЕВИЗА СЕЛИМОВНА, МБОУ «ГВАРДЕЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1» ,
УЧИТЕЛЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Chatyr-Dag in the Crimea, is one of the most famous mountain ranges of the peninsula.
Like many Crimean mountains, Chatyr-Dag has its own legends. One of these legends tell of the

Chatyr-dag gold placers.

Spotlight on Russia takes a closer look at one of the Crimean legends.

Khan Giray raided foreign lands, ravaging towns and villages, robbing everyone who got in his way.
Khan's cherished dream was the birth of an heir.
One day an elder came to him, who promised to help the ruler find a son. They went to the Dark Gorge. At midnight, having arrived at the place, Giray and the elder entered the gorge, but soon the frightened khan ran out of the darkness. After him, flames and a cloud of smoke burst out of the gorge. The khan returned to the palace.
Nine months later, one of Giray's wives gave him a long-awaited heir, who was named Murat. The future khan was distinguished by cruelty from childhood. After many years, Murat visited the Dark Gorge, having made a wish to conquer the whole world. Here he met an elder who told him that in a crack at the foot of Chatyr-Dag Mountain there is an endless placer of gold. At midnight, having reached the crack, the khan found placers of gold in it, some of which he took with him to the palace. Khan subsequently repeatedly came here for gold.

Since then, like his father, Murat has been making destructive raids on foreign lands, turning their inhabitants into slavery. It so happened that among the captives there was one woman captured from a village looted by Khan's soldiers. Her young daughter managed to escape from the invaders, and she went in search of her mother.

The girl found out that all the prisoners were taken to the villages near Chatyr-Dagh, came to the mountain and hid in a shelter. At this time, the khan was returning from the gorge with bags full of gold. A gold ingot fell out of one of them. The girl picked it up, handed the ingot to the khan and asked for a piece of gold to redeem her mother from captivity. However, Murat became enraged and hit the girl with a whip. Suddenly a terrible thunder broke out, lightning flashed, the earth trembled, the collapsed slope of the mountain destroyed Khan and gold.

Since then, the khan family has ceased to exist.

DISCUSS

What is the moral of this legend?

ACTIVITY

What legends about your region do you know?

Write us about the one you like.

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE THOUSAND – HEADED CAVE ON CHATYRDAG

(ДЕРЕВЯНКО АНАСТАСИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ГВАРДЕЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2»,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE

Culture is the most important part of our history and our country. We live in a place where there are legends about every piece of the earth.

The thousand - headed cave on Chatyrdag

Of all the mountain giants of the Crimea, the most majestic is Chatyrdag. He proudly raised his peak above the steppe, valleys, mountains, and the coast of the sea. Underground palaces are hidden in the depths of the mountain. To anyone who enters here, it seems that the stone walls and ceilings are wonderfully decorated with stucco decorations and crystal. In places, the stalactite decorations of the walls resemble the most elegant lace. Transparent drops of water tremble and silver on the icicles of stalactites.

Many secrets are kept by these deep caves, many legends are associated with them. Here is one such legend. There was a terrible time when wild nomadic conquerors broke out on the peninsula. They ravaged towns and villages, killed the inhabitants, enslaved them. To escape, the inhabitants went into the forests and mountains and hid there.

The population of the blooming Alushta Valley was also attacked by nomads. A large group of villagers climbed Chatyr dag to hide in one of the caves. It was very convenient and the entrance was hidden by cliffs and boulders. In this shelter, one could consider oneself safe. The fugitives posted guards in the bushes at the entrance. People rarely came out of the cave. Hunger and thirst soon appeared. Then one brave girl decided to find the source. She went outside and not far from the shelter found between a small clearing overgrown with wonderful flowers. A spring with crystal clear water.

The girl swore to remain silent no matter what it cost her. And where her feet trod, flowers of wondrous beauty grew… However, the enemies came to the valley and began to look for the fugitives, but could not find their shelter. Then one of the warriors saw a chain of bright colors that led to the cave. The enemy soldiers went along this chain and noticed the entrance to the cave, saw the tracks of many people and guessed where the fugitives were hiding.

They were cruel conquerors and spared no one. Their commander ordered them to gather more brushwood and dry grass. The warriors blocked the exit from the cave, lit a fire. And there was no second way out. The smoke flowed inside, and all the fugitives — men, women and children - died from it in terrible agony…

After many decades, some brave souls came into this cave-grave and saw that there were a lot of human bones and skulls on the floor. There were no more wonderful flowers in those days and the spring dried up. People who had been in the cave-grave, went down into the valley and told everyone about what they saw. Popular rumor counts the dead in a thousand people, which is why the cave is called Thousand-headed.

VOCABULARY

Proudly – гордо
Stucco – лепка
Resemble – напоминать
Lace – кружево
Conquerors – завоеватели
Convenient – удобный
Swore – клясться
Fugitives – беглецы
Spare – запасной
Brushwood – хворост
Skull – череп
Rumor – слухи

ACTIVITIES

1. He … raised his peak above the steppe, … , mountains, and the coast of the … .
2. There was a terrible time when wild nomadic … broke out on the peninsula.
3. She went outside and … from the … found between a small clearing … with wonderful flowers.
4. Their … ordered them to gather more … and dry grass.
5. After many decades, some … … came into this cave-grave and saw that there were a lot of human … and … on the floor.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. ABOUT THE ROCK OF THE APPARITION OF ST. GEORGE

(ДЕРЕВЯНКО АНАСТАСИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ГВАРДЕЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2»,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

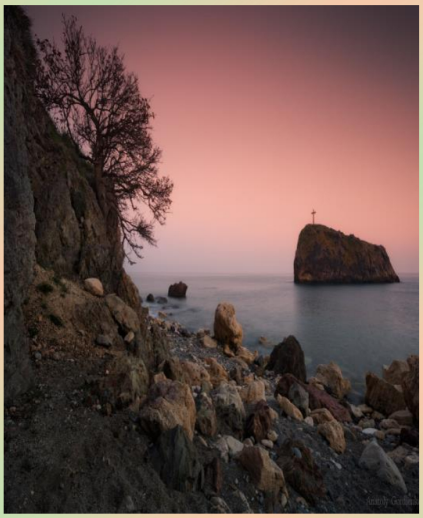
CULTURE

Culture is the most important part of our history and our country. We live in a place where there are legends about every piece of the earth.

About the rock of the apparition of St. George

Not far from Cape Fiolent, a small rock rises in the sea. Nothing seems to be remarkable about this rock, but that's what the legend tells about.

The crew of a small merchant ship of the Taurian Greeks while sailing on the Black Sea near the steep shores of Cape Fiolent was caught by an unprecedented storm for these places. A terrible storm struck the small vessel of the courageous Greeks. The fierce squally wind tore all the sails to shreds, broke the slender masts and tore off the reliable rudder. Dark and heavy clouds descended low over the raging waves, covering the entire horizon. Giant angry



Seeing the inevitable death, the ship's crew threw themselves on their knees with faith and prayer. They raised their hands to heaven and began to pray fervently, addressing the Holy Great Martyr George the Victorious: "O Saint George, our patron saint, help us, save us from imminent death." Hearing the heartfelt cries of the dying, St. George appeared before the worshippers, all in radiance, out of the pitch darkness on a small rock in the sea near the shore. Raising his hands to heaven, he turned to God himself, and his call was heard — the storm immediately subsided. Saved from certain death, the Greeks climbed this rock and there found the icon of the Great Martyr St. George. They saw a high rocky shore not far away and moved to it from the cliff, taking the icon with them.

In gratitude for their lucky escape, they founded a cave temple in the nearest cave on the shore opposite the rock where St. George appeared and installed the acquired icon there. The most devout Greeks settled here forever, forming a brotherhood. Having settled down to live, they did not forget about their faithful savior, prayed to St. George every day and worked tirelessly, erecting residential buildings, utility rooms and leading an exemplary household.

ACTIVITIES

1. Where is the rock of St. George?
2. Whose ship was caught in the storm?
3. How can you describe the storm?
4. What did the ship's crew start doing?
5. What did the Greeks do after the storm?

ACTIVITIES

1. The rock is located near Cape Fiolent.
   True False Not Stated
2. A merchant ship of the Taurian Greeks was carrying goods to the Crimea.
   True False Not Stated
3. The ship's crew coped with the storm by themselves.
   True False Not Stated
4. In gratitude for their lucky escape, they founded a cave temple.
   True False Not Stated

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE THOUSAND – HEADED CAVE ON CHATYRDAG

(АБЛЯЗОВА ВЕЛИНА ЭМИРСАЛИЕВНА, МБОУ «ГВАРДЕЙСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ № 3»,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

HISTORY

What legends of your native land do you know?
We have studied many Russian legends.

Spotlight on Russia presents you with
an ancient legend about one of Crimea's main attractions.

In ancient times, the Crimean mountains were inhabited only by wild animals. Among them there were many huge, bloodthirsty bears. The predators attacked the people who lived there. A herd of animals settled on the seashore, ruled by a stern bear.

One day the bears returned from a raid and found the wreckage of a ship on the shore. They found a bundle with a little girl in it among the trinks. She was the only survivor of the shipwreck. A little girl began to live with the bears. She grew up and became a beautiful lady. The old chief and all the bears loved her very much. The girl sang songs loudly and the bears were ready to listen to her lovely voice from dusk till down.

One day the predators went on a raid. During their absence, a boat with a young and handsome man stopped by the shore. For many years, he had been a slave in a tribe of robbers, but now he decided to flee. The hungry and thirsty young man lay on the shore. The girl hid the young man, fed and watered him. She often visited him and he told her many stories about how people lived in his native land. She sang songs for him. After a while, they fell in love with each other. The young man asked the beautiful girl to go away on a boat with him. She said yes. They waited for a fair wind to leave the bear's shore. Then a fair wind blew in and the lovers sailed a little away from the shore.

The ground trembled under their heavy paws, and the air shook with a terrifying roar. The bears returned to the shore from their long journey and did not find the girl. The leader looked at the sea and understood everything. The love for the young stranger, the longing for people, had overcome all past attachments in the girl's soul. The boat was now taking the favourite of the bear tribe away forever. The old bear roared furiously. The leader lowered his mouth into the sea and began to drink the water with an effort. Everyone followed his example. Soon there was less water in the sea. The current was dragging the boat back to shore.

The girl realized that her lover could not escape his fate. The girl began to sing. As soon as they heard her, they lifted their heads from the water and listened. Only the leader did not stop. She begged the old bear to spare the young man. And he heard her, but did not want to leave the shore. He continued to lie there with his head down and gazing into the distance.

And the old bear has been lying on the beach for thousands of years. His body is petrified. His sides have become chasms. His back has become a mountain top. His head has become a sharp rock, and his fur has turned into a dense forest. The Old Bear Chief became Bear Mountain (Ayudag), which is located on the south coast of Crimea, east of Gurzuf. The mountain is 565 metres high. Artek, an international children's camp, is located between the western foot of Bear Mountain and Gurzuf. The mountain is shaped like a bear drinking water from the sea. It is especially noticeable from the upper highway after the village of Zaprudnoe on the way to Yalta. This resemblance is the basis of the legend of Bear-mountain, which has many variants. Published in the collection from L. D. Geldava from Simferopol.

Discuss

1.What you think of this legend.
Have you heard it before?
2.Have you ever been on a tour of Bear Mountain?
Tell us about your experience.
Would you like to go there?

Activity

Study your region legends
and share with the class
the one you enjoyed.
Tell an interesting legend
about a landmark in your area.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. HOW YALTA APPEARED

(НАЙДИН ЮРИЙ ВИКТОРОВИЧ, МБОУ «ДЕНИСОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА» , УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture — **A good way to learn about foreign culture is to know its legends**

Spotlight on Russia presents the legend «How Yalta appeared»

In ancient times, Greeks from Constantinople sailed across the Black Sea to find fertile land for themselves. But it was not there. In ancient times they called the Black Sea Pontos Aksinos - Inhospitable Sea. It raged, throwing ships on the waves. People were exhausted, struggling with the elements, and were waiting for death in the dark leaden waters.

At last the storm abated. A thick mist descended, covered the horizon and the sky. Where to sail? To which part of the world would the ships sail?

The men wandered on the sea for a long time. There was no more fresh water on the ships, all the food had been eaten and the sailors were waiting for death from thirst and hunger. But one morning a breeze came up at dawn, the white veil began to disperse, the sun peeked out and not far away the Greeks saw a green shore and mountains.The sentinel shouted, and everyone on the ship cheered the land:

- Yalos! Yalos!That was the beautiful Tavrida.Life and joy returned to the tired settlers.

The Greeks founded a settlement on the fertile land in the neighbourhood of the locals and called it Yalos - the coast, the most dear word to them.

DISCUSS

-What did you remember from the legend?

- Do you know some other legends?

ACTIVITY

- Work with your classmate. Make a poster about your favourite legend.

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE LEGEND OF THE MUSK MOSQUE

(АБДУРАИМОВА САФИЕ ИЛИМДАРОВНА, МБОУ «ЗАЛЕССКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Crimea is a small piece of land in which every corner of it is saturated with history.

Spotlight on Russia studies the legends of the Crimea.

The legend of the Musk Mosque.

When the rain passes, the Crimean Tatars go to the ruins of the Musk Mosque to inhale the scent of musk and talk about the past. Remember Yusuf, who built the mosque.

One Old Crimean mullah told a legend about the formation of the musk mosque. It was built by an ordinary poor man who, according to legend, lived back when the Eski Crimea was called Solkhat.

«…Then fountains were beating everywhere in the city, long caravans were moving through the streets, and a hundred hotels opened the gates to passers-by. Then the rich strutted around the bazaar, and the poor bowed low to them and gratefully caught the thrown coin. But there was one who did not bend down to pick up what was thrown, and held his head proudly, even though he was a porter. The porter Yusuf was not afraid to tell the truth to the rich and poor.

- The rich, - Yusuf said, - you have palaces and gold, goods and herds, but someone stole your conscience. There is no heart for the poor; the mosque is being destroyed, the vault will soon collapse. Give a part. …»

The rich were angry with Yusuf, and the evil people wanted to throw him into the abyss. And then Yusuf prayed to the angel of God about the desire to have a lot of gold and build a new mosque. After a while, Yusuf hired himself as a teamsters and left with the caravan. Faithfully and faithfully he served his master, and an angel helped him in this. And the owner rewarded him by bequeathing all his property. Yusuf returned to Solkhat as a rich man and ordered to build a mosque. He ordered fragrant powder - musk to be thrown into the masonry of the walls of the new mosque, so that when the rain passes, the incense from the foot of the mosque rises to the sky with steam from the ground. Two years later, the mosque was ready. The white towers of the minarets went to the sky, the roof slopes glittered with gold, porphyry belts ran along the vaults.

People bowed before Yusuf and offered power, but he did not agree and remained forever with the poor, because, having distributed everything, he himself became a poor man again. But the people forgot the khans and did not forget Yusuf.

Activities

- In pairs, discuss why you would like to visit this mosque.
- What other legends about mosques do you know? Prepare a small speech in front of the class.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. SILENT RINGING

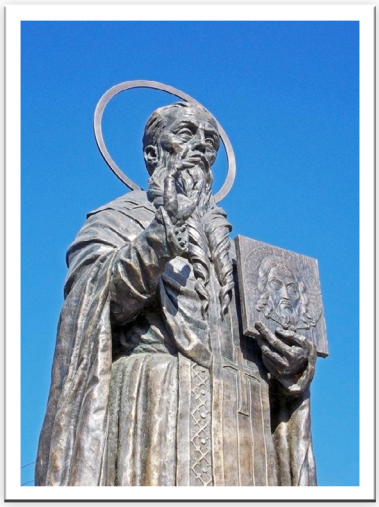
(САФАРОВА ВАЛЕРИЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ЗАРЕЧНЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Legends are part of the national tradition.
It's important to know the legends because they have so much wisdom and lessons from the past.
Here's one of the Crimean legend, very old but very beautiful.

Spotlight on Russia studied the Crimean legends.

Saint Stephan icon



Monumnet to St. Stephan
Lenina street, 85a, Sudak

"Silent Ringing"

The Kara Dag ("The Black Mountain") is located in the southeast coast of Crimea. The mountain used to be a huge volcano millions of years ago. Now, it's the pearl of Crimea, one of the most beautiful places of interest. The Kara Dag is famous for many legends. But the most popular and well known legend among fishermen is called: "Silent Ringing".
A long time ago there were monasteries among the hills.
Now only ruins are left, but people still remember the legend about Anastas, a harsh ruler, an innocent man, who was saved from the prison by prayers of Saint Stephan.
According to legend, the Kara Dag monastery was very poor and there weren't any bells there.
Saint Stephan lived at that time and he was a holy man.
He prayed a lot and helped people.
On Christmas he left the Crimea for Constantinople.
At that time Anastas, the harsh ruler wanted to kill the innocent prisoner.
Stephan went on praying for the man and when his ship disappeared over the horizon, the bells rang out from that distant place. The divine sounds of bells stopped Anastas and he released the man from the prison.
They say, even nowadays one can hear the ring of the church bells near the Kara Dag mountain.
When you come to Crimea, visit Saint Stephan's monument in Sudak and remember this beautiful legend.

Activities:
What do you like about this legend?
What legends do you know about your place?

Answer the questions:
1. Where is located The Kara Dag?
2. Who was saved from the prison?
3. Who prayed a lot for people?
4. Who wanted to kill the innocent man?
5. When did Saint Stephan leave the Crimea?
6. What saved the innocent prisoner?
7. Where's the monument to Saint Stephan?

The Kara Dag ("The Black Mountain")

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN BEACH

(МАРЧЕНКО ТАТЬЯНА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ «ЖУРАВЛЕВСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

The legend of the golden beach

Golden Beach is one of the best beaches in Crimea. The beach is located a few kilometers west of Yalta. There are many legends associated with it.

Once upon a time there lived in Yalta the Turkish governor of the whole district, Amet-agha. The biggest pleasure for aga was to mock the elderly. But worse than Aga was his wife, the evil, insatiable Khojava and the cruel son - Delhi-Balta.

The evil Khojava incessantly incited her husband and son to commit violence against defenseless residents of Yalta and its environs, rob the unfortunate, take the last penny from them.

So this family has grown rich on misfortune and grief, people.. But now the end of the reign of the Turks in the Crimea has come. Amet-agha, his wife Khojava and son Delhi-Balta were hastily leaving the Crimean shores. Khojava transferred all the chests to a ship ready to sail to Sinop.

But as soon as the ship, heavily loaded with all sorts of goods, went out to sea, a strong storm arose. Wind and waves tossed the ship like a nutshell. The rudder broke, the wind tore the sails and rigging, and, deprived of control, the ship began to perish. The storm was so strong that no one could help the dying. The ship took out to Oreanda, which is near Yalta. Here it was broken, and the wreckage of it washed ashore. The evil Khojava, her husband and son went to the bottom like a stone under the weight of gold coins sewn into their clothes.

The people came running to Oreanda, and everyone saw that the sandy shore was dotted with gold and silver things.

— Look, the whole beach is golden! — children shouted. Meanwhile, adults collected wealth and divided it among themselves.

Since then, the coast near Oreanda has been called the Golden Beach.

Activities

- Translate into Russian: governor, incessantly, grief, perish, wreckage.

- Look at the pictures and deskribe them.

- Write a plan to the text. Retell it.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. SPRING NEAR AI-PETRI

(АБЛЕМЕТОВА ЭЛЬВИРА ШЕВКЕТОВНА, МБОУ «КОЛЬЧУГИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 2 С КРЫМСКОТАТАРСКИМ ЯЗЫКОМ ОБУЧЕНИЯ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

The Crimea is known for its historical and natural sights. Here literally every centimeter of the earth is unique and filled with the spirit of ancient times. But there is also another side of the Crimea — the Crimean folklore, full of tales, legends and myths, which are carefully passed from mouth to mouth.

***Spotlight on Russia* studied one of the Crimean legends - Spring near Ai-Petri**

Between Alupka and Miskhor on the bank of the mountain river Hasta-bash in ancient times there lived an old man and an old woman. One day the old man decided to go to the forest in the mountains for wood. Having cut a large bundle of firewood, he dragged it down the mountain groaning and stumbling.

The old man was very tired. So, when he reached one of the springs, which gives the source to the river Hasta-bash, the man decided to have a little rest. He put the firewood down and began to drink greedily. Afterwards he fell asleep.

The time passed quickly and the old woman was worried about her husband. She decided to go to the forest and look for him. When the woman met a man with a bundle, she didn't recognize her husband in him. After a while, the old man understood that he had drunk the water from a spring of youth. He recalled a tale his grandfather had told him about this spring. The old woman wanted to drink this water immediately. Her husband explained her how to find the spring and went back home.

When it got dark the old man ran to the mountains to look for his wife. He was despaired because he couldn't find her. Suddenly he heard a cry of a child and was very surprised to see his wife's dress on it.

Apparently, too greedy to be young again, the old woman has drunk too much water from the miraculous spring near Ai-Petri.

The Hasta-bash is a mountain river originated in the area of the mountain Ai-Petri. It is supposed that the legend was brought to the Crimea from the Caucasus.

Activities

Discuss in class:

- Which of these would you choose: a spring of wisdom, a spring of gold or a spring of youth? Why?
- What is a legend? Brainstorm characteristics of legends.
- What do you think legends can teach people today?

Write to *Spotlight on Russia* and tell us a legend of a place you live in. Draw pictures for it too!

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE LEGEND OF THE MERMAID AND THE FOUNTAIN IN MISHOR

(МЕМЕТОВА АРЗЫ КЫЗ РУСТЕМОВНА, МБОУ «КОЛЬЧУГИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 2 С КРЫМСКОТАТАРСКИМ ЯЗЫКОМ ОБУЧЕНИЯ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Legend of the Crimea

People have long animated nature, inventing legends about everything that surrounds them. And the nature of the Crimea is so amazing that in every stone, in every stream, you can see something mysterious. Therefore, our peninsula is truly the land of legends.

The legend of the mermaid and the fountain in Mishor

One of the main attractions of the village of Mishor and, almost its calling card, is the Embankment with amazing sculptural compositions. One stands on the shore, the second is right in the Black Sea. The legend tells the story of the beautiful Arzy-kyz. The girl's favorite place was a spring near the sea, where she collected water

At the time when the Turkish Sultan ruled the Crimea, a humble worker Abiy aka lived in the village of Mishor. The only wealth of this man was his daughter, the beautiful Arzy. The girl worked all day helping her father with the housework, and in the evenings she came to the fountain on the seashore to collect water in a copper jug. It was there that the old merchant Ali Baba saw her. He had lost his peace since the first time he saw her taking water into a copper jug by the fountain on the seashore. Ali Baba was the owner of a felucca with colorful sails, which often came from across the sea, from the Turkish coast. They did not like the merchant: he was able to deftly deceive when buying and selling. And there was also a dark rumor about the old Turk, that he was looking for girls in the villages of the southern coast, abducting them and taking them away on his felucca to Istanbul for sale to the harems of Turkish pashas and beys.

The beautiful Arzy was always uncomfortable when she felt Ali Baba's gaze. A monstrous plan appeared in his head-he decided to kidnap Arzy and sell her into slavery at the market in Istanbul. As time went on, Arzy was married to a guy from a neighboring village -all the villagers were walking at their wedding. In the evening, the sad bride decided to go to her favorite fountain for the last time-to sit on its stones, to say goodbye to her maiden life. Ali Baba waylaid her there. Arzy's fiance ran to the coastal fountain, but it was too late: while he was running around the neighborhood looking for a bride, the girl was already being taken by ship to Istanbul, where they sold her to the sultan's harem. In the harem, Arzy gave birth to a son, and a few days later, on the anniversary of her abduction, she climbed with the baby in her arms to the highest tower of the sultan's palace and rushed down into the murky waters of the Bosphorus. The same evening, a sad mermaid with a baby in her arms came ashore at Mishor. She went to the fountain, which suddenly began to beat much harder. She washed her face, sat beside him, looking longingly at her native village, and again went to sea. Since then, locals say, once a year the fountain "comes to life", and a mermaid comes ashore with a baby in her arms, so that, an hour later, she can go to sea again-until next year.

ACTIVITY

Collect information about the legend of your region. Write a short article

DISCUSS

Have you ever been to Mishor?
Have you seen a mermaid and a fountain at Mishor?
Tell the class about your impressions.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE LEGEND ABOUT THE SOURCE UNDER AI-PETRI

(МИХАЙЛОВА УЛЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «КОЛЬЧУГИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМ. АВРААМОВА Г.Н.», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE

We can study foreign culture not only from its art, music, history, but also from the legends. Spotlight on Russia studies the legends of the regions of Russia. Let's read the legends of the Crimea. They make it possible to under-stand the nature of the peoples who inhabited these lands many years ago.

The Legend about the Source under Ai-Petri

Once upon a time between Alupka and Miskhor lived an old man and an old woman. The old man felt the approach of death. Where to get money to arrange a decent funeral?

The old man decided to go into the forest, pick up brushwood there, and sell it at the market in Alupka.

The next day the old man went to the mountains early in the morning. I rested for a long time and often until I reached the foot of Ai-Petri. Having chopped a large bundle of firewood, the old man trudged down.

He reached one of the springs that give rise to the Khasta-bash river. He decided to rest and greedily began to drink from the source. After that, he really wanted to sleep, and the old man fell asleep.

When he woke up, he saw that the sun had gone to the west - the day was over. The old man got worried and hurried home. Easily throwing a bundle of firewood on his shoulders, he quickly descended the mountain. When the old woman saw the man with the bundle, she didn't recognize her husband in him and asked him:

"Have you met my old man in the forest?"

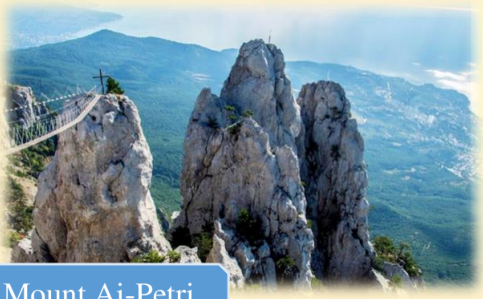
"What is wrong with you?" her husband answered her, "Are you blind? You don't recognize your old man!"

"Don't laugh at me, young man, and you will someday be like me, and my husband was like you seventy years ago".

And then the old man realized that he drank water from the source of youth.

The old man told the old woman about it. She wanted to drink the same water. The husband explained to her how to find the source, and he went home.

Carried away by work, he did not notice how the night came. He went to look for his wife. He reached the source, but the old woman was not at the source.



Mount Ai-Petri

But suddenly he heard a child crying in the bushes. The old man was surprised to see that the child in his arms was covered with the clothes of his old wife... A woman drank too much water from a miraculous spring under Mount Ai-Petri.

Source under Ai-Petri

Activities

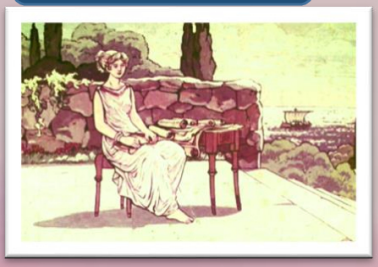
- Tell you classmates, what another variants of the endings you can imagine.
- Why did the old woman drink too much water from a miraculous spring?
- Why didn't she recognize her husband?

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE LEGEND OF GIKIA THE HEROIN OF CHERSONESE

(МИХАЙЛОВА УЛЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «КОЛЬЧУГИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМ. АВРААМОВА Г.Н.», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE



We can study foreign culture not only from its art, music, history, but also from the legends. Spotlight on Russia studies the legends of the regions of Russia. Let's read the legends of the Crimea. They make it possible to understand the nature of the peoples who inhabited these lands many years ago.

The Legend of Gikia the Heroine of Chersonese

There was a time when the first archon Lamakh ruled Chersonese. He was very rich. The riches of Chersonesos were not given rest to the king of the neighboring Bosporan kingdom Asander. He tried to take over the city, but was defeated. Then Asander decided to achieve his goal by cunning. He offered the Chersonesites to marry Lamakh's daughter Gikia to his son. He hoped that after Lamakh's death, the power over Chersonese would pass into the hands of his son. The king initiated his son into his plan, and he agreed to act as his father had planned. Asandra's son married Gikiya.

Two years later Lamakh died. At the council of eminent citizens, it was decided to put at the head of the city government not the son of Asander, the son-in-law of Lamakh, but another prominent Chersonesite, Zif. The plans of Gikiya's husband were broken. But he didn't give up his dream. On the first anniversary of her father's death, Gikia wished to honor his memory and arranged a commemoration. She invited many citizens of the city to her and treated them wine, bread, butter, meat, fish. The city authorities allowed Gikiya to celebrate the anniversary of her father's death every year. Gikia's husband sent a devoted slave to Pantikapei to his father with the news that he had found a way to take possession of Chersonesos. The father began to send his son ten or twelve brave young men by sea, as if with gifts for him and Gikiya. Here they were hidden in the basements of the Gikiya's house. In two years, the Bosporan Prince secretly gathered about two hundred soldiers. He expected that he will bring out the conspirators hidden in the basements and capture the city. The secret was uncovered by accident. Gikiya immediately realized what was being planned in her house. She gathered the wise men of the city and said:

"I'll tell you a secret. My husband secretly brought many armed Bosporans into the house. As I guess, they intend to capture the city on my father's memorial Day. That day is coming soon. We will hold it as usual. Come to my house and have fun so that the enemies don't suspect anything. However, celebrate and don't forget about the danger. Everyone should have firewood and torches at home. And when I give a sign that it is necessary to finish the feast, you will calmly go home. I'll close the gate earlier than usual. And you immediately send servants with firewood and torches, let them cover my whole house, all entrances and exits. To make the tree catch fire quickly, tell them to pour oil on it". As agreed, on Lamakh's memorial day, the city's population had fun on the streets all day. Gikia generously gave wine at the feast, often treated her husband, but she didn't drink. When evening came and the citizens went home, Gikia ordered to close the gates and to take out all valuable things of the house immediately.

After waiting until everyone in the house calmed down and her husband fell asleep, Gikiya left the bedroom and locked the door, called the maids and left the yard with them. On the street, she told them to set fire to the house from all sides. The flames spread throughout the house. Bosporan warriors tried to escape, but they were immediately killed. Gikia saved her native Chersonese from mortal danger.

Archaeological excavations of the ancient Chersonese.

Activities

- Ask your partner five questions about the heroine of the legend.
- What hero of the legend do you want to be like? And why?
- How did Gikia save her native Chersonese from mortal danger?

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE LEGEND ABOUT THE CRADLE HIDDEN ON MOUNT BASMAN

(БРИЖАНЬ ЕЛЕНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «КОЛЬЧУГИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМ. АВРААМОВА Г.Н.»,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE

We can study foreign culture not only from its art, music, history, but also from the legends. Spotlight on Russia studies the legends of the regions of Russia. Let's read the legends of the Crimea. They make it possible to under-stand the nature of the peoples who inhabited these lands many years ago.

The Legend about the Cradle Hidden on Mount Basman

Once upon a time there were two strong principalities in the Crimea. The Genoese lived on the Southern coast of the Crimea, another principality was located in the mountains of the Crimea and was called the Highlanders Principality. These principalities were constantly at war with each other. One day the Genoese ambassador came to the Highlanders with an offer of eternal friendship. “If the Highlanders Principality wants peace and friendship, then they will give the Genoese a golden cradle”. This cradle was a symbol of the Highlanders Principality.

“Your words are so insulting that I'm ready to kill you. Don't you know that this cradle means independence and freedom for us?”

The Genoese Ambassador added: “We are ready to give you the most precious thing we have”.

The advisers of the Highlanders Prince thought for a long time and didn’t want to part with their shrine.

“It is necessary that the Genoese give us a paper to own land in the Crimea”, the council of highlanders decided.

The Genoese ambassador received a reply from the highlanders, after which he left with his retinue for the coast. Time passed, and an envoy came from the Genoese Prince.

“You can take anything you want from us, just don't ask us for paper”.

“And why are you holding on to a piece of paper?” asked the Prince of the Highlanders Principality.

“What rights will remain to us if you have this paper, - the ambassador replied - Don't make us angry, we can take your shrine by force if you don't want to give it yourself”, the ambassador began to threaten.

A new war began between the Genoese and the Highlanders. There were less and less soldiers defending the cradle, and the principality was gradually coming to ruin.

“I will hide our shrine and put a spell on it. It will be given into the hands of only those who have good intentions”, said the Prince of the Highlanders. The Prince went to the cave on Mount Basman near Biyuk -Uzenbash. The warriors carried the golden cradle inside the cave.

“Mighty spirits! My people and I entrust to you the most precious thing we have. I ask you to take our shrine under your protection and preserve it for future generations”.

“It must be so!”, a voice rang out in the gloomy cave.

I ask you to punish those who want to take the cradle for the enslavement of other peoples.

“It must be so!”, the voice came again from the depths of the cave.

Activities

- What do you know about human’s appearance of ancient times? Try to describe in a few words.
- Tell your classmates, what another variants of the endings you can imagine.
- What was the conflict between the Genoese and the Highlanders?

“Mighty spirits! I ask you to open this place, where the cradle of our people is kept, only to those people who will search it for the revival of my people”.

“Don 't be sad! Your people are experiencing hard days, but there will be better times for them”.

“And what will happen to our Genoese enemies?”

“Their fate will be unhappy and no different from the fate of the invaders. They will disappear from the face of the Earth forever”.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE LEGEND ABOUT THE ROCK OF THE APPARITION OF SAINT GEORGE

(БРИЖАНЬ ЕЛЕНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «КОЛЬЧУГИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМ. АВРААМОВА Г.Н.»,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

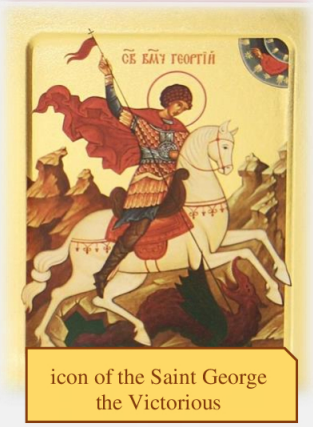
CULTURE

We can study foreign culture not only from its art, music, history, but also from the legends. Spotlight on Russia studies the legends of the regions of Russia. Let's read the legends of the Crimea. They make it possible to understand the nature of the peoples who inhabited these lands many years ago.

The Legend about the Rock of the Apparition of Saint George

The crew of a small merchant ship of the Taurian Greeks while sailing on the Black Sea near the steep shores of Cape Fiolent was caught by an unusual storm for these places.

A terrible storm struck the small ship of the brave Greeks. The strong wind tore all the sails, broke the masts and tore off the steering wheel. Dark and heavy clouds descended low over the waves, covering the entire horizon. Giant angry waves in a rage crashed onto the deck and began to carry the ship to the high invisible rocky shore. Seeing the inevitable death, the ship's crew get on their knees on their knees with faith and prayer. They raised their hands to heaven and began to pray fervently, addressing Saint George the Victorious:



icon of the Saint George the Victorious

"O Saint George, our patron saint, help us, save us from terrible death"

Hearing the heartfelt cries of the dying men, Saint George appeared before the people, all in radiance, out of the darkness on a small rock in the sea near the shore. He raised his hands to heaven, turned to God himself, and his voice was heard — the storm immediately stopped. Saved from terrible death, the Greeks climbed this rock and there found the icon of the Saint George. They saw a high rocky shore not far away and moved to it from the cliff, taking the icon with them. In thanks for their lucky escape, they founded a cave church in the nearest cave on the shore opposite the rock where St. George appeared and installed the icon there. The most devout Greeks settled here forever, forming a brotherhood. When they settled down to live, they did not forget about their faithful savior, prayed to Saint George every day and worked tirelessly, building monastery and leading an exemplary household.

Rock of the Apparition of Saint George

Monastery of Saint George the Victorious

Activities

- What saint places in the Crimea do you know?
- Describe the apparition of St. George.
- For whom is Saint George the patron saint?

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. ABOUT MANGUP WALL

(НАРКУНАС ТАМАРА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «КОНСТАНТИНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

We are Russia,

Crimea

Legends

We can study foreign culture not only from its literature, art, music but also from the legends

Spotlight on Russia studied the national Russian legends

Legends gives us information about lives of our ancestors, help us with the formation of a cultural fund

Some people said that the wall of the Mangup fortress from the side of the Tabana-dere gorge was destroyed by some kind of hero. He came here from distant countries. A rumor came to him that the Prince of Manguphad a daughter - an indescribable beauty. This hero, having appeared to Mangup, demanded that the prince show him a girl.

The prince accepted him princely: he sent several soldiers with the order to bring the head of a daring alien.

And with whom he thought to compete! Hero threw up a bunch of soldiers, headed for Mangup's goal and knocked them over. And not only overturned, but also threw off the upper part of the fortress wall, and with it the princely servants who had settled there. Having finished with it, the hero again demanded to bring the beauty, threatening to turn the whole city into ruins. The frightened prince brought his daughter out.

The hero examined her from head to toe and laughed loudly.

"And so that I listen to all sorts of nonsense! Oh, she is so puny..."

Wishing the girl the same puny husband as herself, he quickly retired.

Struck by such a matchmaking turnover, Prince of Mangupstood silently for a long time, then shook his head and went to the palace. And when the wall was repaired, he ordered to cut down on one of the slabs an inscription praising the strong and generous people.

Activities:

-Find the adjectives in the text and its synonymous meanings;

-WhatCrimeanlegendsdoyouknow? Tell about it;

- Write the main idea of this legend.

How you understand it?

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. RUINS OF A FORTRESS ON THE CROSS HILL

(КАЩЕНКО ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «КОНСТАНТИНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

We are Russia.
Crimea.
Legends.

We wanted to know more about Legends of Crimea so we looked at some information about it.

Spotlight on Russia presents the legend of Crimea named Ruins of a fortress on the Cross Hill.

Near Alupka on Krestovaya Hill in ancient times there was a Taurus settlement and a burial ground, the remains of which have survived to this day. The mountain is surrounded for a considerable length by a defensive wall of cyclopean masonry, now badly destroyed. Krestovaya Mountain is surrounded by a pine forest, among which you can see huge blocks of rocks that once fell from Ai-Petrinskoe - where the components are chaotic, very picturesque heaps.

In ancient times, there are two tribes who lived in the Crimea. The people which inhabited the coast were engaged in gardening, picking fruits and berries, and fishing in the sea. People who lived in the forests, were engaged in hunting wild goats and deer and cattle breeding. There was no agreement between coastal and forest people. Often there were wars between them. The ruler of the forest inhabitants had a son-heir, a brave, strong and persistent young man. The young man did not yet know love. He had a tutor-slave. This man taught the young heir a lot: archery, sling throwing, jumping, running. He said that the ruler of the coastal people has a daughter of rare beauty? After listening to stories about the beauty, the young man caught fire with such love for this girl that he only thought about her. Father saw in his son's love a betrayal of his father and tribe .But the hard heart of the young man was not afraid of his father's threats. He decided to run away from his native country and make his way to the coastal people in order to look at his love at least once and heal his soul. Their happiness was boundless when the beauty's father agreed to the marriage. The father was also happy when Zehra rewarded him with a golden-haired grandson. Immeasurable was the rage of the old man, the ruler of the mountain-forest country, when he found out everything. The evil father decided to destroy his son and the entire coastal tribe. The war lasted seven years and seven winters. The detachment fought steadfastly, but the knight was killed by a stone, which his father accurately fired from a sling. All the soldiers of the detachment also fell. The old ruler, seeing imminent death, rushed with his daughter and grandson to escape through a secret underground passage to the fortress on Cross Hill. With difficulty, he climbed the underground passage to the fortress and saw with horror that it, too, was destroyed and littered with fragments of rocks. The enemies could not find the fugitives there, but the fugitives could not get out of the stone trap, and after much suffering and torment they died of hunger here. And since that time the ruins of the fortress on the Cross Hill have been rising as a monument to human cruelty and senseless enmity.

ACTIVITY

Working with a partner, collect information about legends from another country and write an article about it.

Send it to Spotlight on Russia at www.spotlightonrussia.ru

- What is the main idea of this legend?
- Make your own ending to this legend ?

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE KURBAN–KAYA – THE SACRIFICIAL ROCK

(ИРКИТОВА НАТАЛЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «КЛЁНОВСКАЯ ОСНОВНАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Legends – old stories from ancient times, or the stories, not always true, that people tell about famous events or places. They can help us to study foreign culture and customs.

***Spotlight on Russia* studied the Kurban-kaya – the Sacrificial Rock in Crimea.**

The Kurban-kaya (or the Sacrificial Rock)is located not far from Stary Krym in the eastern part of Crimea. The story of this rock is a story of love and tragedy.

You can see Kurban-kaya from everywhere... And at sunrise you can see a huge man climbing this rock, holding on to its top with a hand. People say it is a petrified shepherd, a **chaban...** So they say, but whether it's true or not, no one knows. When the feast of sacrifice, **Kurban-Bayram**, comes, the old people look at this rock and remember the shepherd.

There were many shepherds previously, every rich Tatar had his flock. But Muslyadinov had the best one, because he had the best chaban. His name was Usein. Usein knew every path in the mountains, every glade in the forest, every stream in the valley…Muslyadin was so pleased with him that he promised him his daughter, Emne. However, she was being in love with another. Only young Refejan was in her heart.

Usein found out about it, became angry with Refejan... And soon people found out that Refejan fell from the rock and crashed ...Kurban-Bayram came, Usein brought a sacrificial ram to his master, and when he was told that Refejan had died, he just grinned:

- Everyone has his own fate.

And when he slaughtered the **kurban** and washed his hands in its blood, he grinned again:

- It has come since the beginning of time: he who falls by himself does not weep.

But even after the death of her beloved, the beautiful Emne loved him so devotedly and did not want to become the wife of the shepherd. She said that she would agree only if Usein climbed to the top of the cliff, where Refejan died.

- No one could climb up there, - people told the shepherd.
- I 'll it, -answered he.
- You are too bragging.

The chaban was offended and swore:

- If I don't do it, I'll become a rock myself.

…Emne saw how at sunset the shepherd started to climb up the rock, how he almost reached the top and how suddenly a huge stone broke off and rolled down in a dusty cloud. People went there, they thought that the shepherd had crashed but they didn't find him. At sunset they saw the figure of the chaban at the top. They say when the shepherd reached the top of the rock, he saw the shadow of Refedjan and turned stone with fear. And Tatars said that on Kurban-Bayram the shepherd sacrificed himself to **Allah**, and called the rock - the Sacrificial Rock, Kurban-kaya.

So they say, but whether it's true or not, no one knows!

Activities

- Match the words to their meaning:

1.Kurban-Bayram	*A.the God in Arabic*
2.Kurban	*B.Islamic holiday, day of sacrifice.*
3.Allah	*C.a shepherd of sheep*
4.Chaban	*D.a sacrificial animal*

- What legends do you know? Tell one of them.

THE LEGEND ABOUT THE WALL OF MANGUP

(КРОТОВА ГАЛИНА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ «КОЛЬЧУГИНСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМ. АВРААМОВА Г.Н.», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

We can study culture and history of Crimea not only from museums, art galleries and documentaries, but also from its literature.

Spotlight on Russia studied the legend ABOUT THE WALL OF MANGUP

Mangup is the capital of the medieval Principality of Theodoro in the southwestern part of the mountainous Crimea. The city was located on a vast plateau at an altitude of 581 meters above sea level. At present, the ruins of the medieval city of Mangup have been declared a historical reserve and are annually visited by thousands of tourists and sightseers.

The legend was first published by V. Kondaraki.

They say that the wall of the Mangup fortress from the side of the Tabana-dere gorge[1] was destroyed by some hero. He came here from distant countries. He heard a rumor that the Mangup prince had a daughter - an indescribable beauty.

This hero, having appeared to Mangup, demanded that the prince showed him the girl.

The prince received him in a princely way: he sent several soldiers with an order to bring the head of a daring newcomer.

And with whom did you plan to compete! The hero threw a handful of soldiers, went to the gates of Mangup and overturned them. And he not only overturned, but also threw off the upper part of the fortress wall, and with it the princely servants who sat there.

Having finished with this, the hero again demanded to bring the beauty, threatening to turn the whole city into ruins. The frightened prince brought his daughter out. The hero examined her from head to toe and laughed out loud: “And so I would listen to all sorts of nonsense!” Yes, this is a squishy... Wishing the girl the same frail spouse as she herself, he quickly left.

Struck by such a turn of courtship, Prince Mangup stood silent for a long time, then shook his head and sadly went to the palace. And when the wall was being repaired, he ordered an inscription praising strong and generous people to be carved on one of the slabs.

Activities:

- **Have you ever been to Mangup? Did you like this excursion?**
- **Would you like to visit this ancient town?**
- **Write a letter to your friend/pen friend about this legend or your excursion.**

[1] was named so because of the abundance of the sumac bush growing there, containing tannins, from which the tannic extract was obtained.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS FROM FALCON ROCK

(КУЗНЕЦОВА НАДЕЖДА КОНСТАНТИНОВНА, МБОУ «КУБАНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ СЕРГЕЯ ПАВЛОВИЧА КОРОЛЕВА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

The Bird of Happiness from Falcon Rock

Legends teach us to believe in the victory of charity over inhumanity and selfishness. They are always interesting and instructive.

Spotlight on Russia studied the Crimean legends

The plot of legend about the Bird of Happiness certainly is borrowed from other peoples, whose folklore also includes motifs of happiness in the form of the bird that is not easily given to a poor man.

Once two neighbours met. They were a poor and a rich one. The poor man looked very sad. The rich man asked him why. The poor man answered that he had no happiness and his children were often hungry. There was justice in the world but it seemed not for poor men. Then the rich man advised him to find the Bird of Happiness which lived in the cave on Falcon Rock. He informed that brave men tried to catch the Bird but couldn't.

So the poor man decided to catch that bird. One day he took a long rope, a thick stick, a bag and began to climb Falcon Rock. It was difficult. Soon he saw the cave. It was very deep but he climbed down and caught the bird. He put the Bird of Happiness into the bag and went home. His clothes was torn. His wife and children started crying. But he explained them what he had caught. The Bird of Happiness was shining bright colour and it was impossible to look at it. He began doing the cage and thought about richness. He wanted to be happy as soon as possible. So he decided to sell it. He knew that Khan liked interesting things and went to Bakhchisarai. Khan was very surprised to see the Bird. He asked the poor man if he could catch another one. The poor man answered in the affirmative. Then Khan ordered to take his head off his shoulders. He wished to be alone owner of the Bird of Happiness.

ACTIVITIES

- Describe a picture. What can you see in it?
- The legend mentioned Falcon Rock. Why?
- Write an article about the Crimean legends to the Crimean magazine.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS FROM FALCON ROCK

(ПОПОВА ВАССА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «КУБАНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ СЕРГЕЯ ПАВЛОВИЧА КОРОЛЕВА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

The Crimean Peninsula is a place that is rich in its history and legends. Every place in the Crimea is inseparably connected with one or the other legends.

Spotlight on Russia studied the Crimean legends

The Bird of Happiness from Falcon Rock

Falcon Rock (Shaan-kai rock) stands out from the general mountain range Ai-Petri. The legend says about happiness that is in the form of a bird. The poor man manages his bird of happiness wrong.

One day two neighbours met. They were a poor and a rich men. The poor man was very sad. The rich man asked him why. The poor man answered that was very unhappy, because he had no money and his children rarely saw a piece of bread. He explained that rich men had orchards in the valleys, they had good harvest. And he only had a plot near the rock. What will grow there?

The rich man advised him to catch a bird of happiness. That bird lives in the cave on the Falcon Rock. Some of the brave men tried to catch it but couldn't.

The poor man decided to do it. Once he took a stick, a bag and a rope and began climbing the rock. It was very hard but he did all he could. At last he saw a cave. It was very deep. And the poor man climbed down, found the Bird of Happiness, put it in his bag and returned home. The Bird was shining bright colour and it was impossible to look at it. So he decided to do a cage for it. When he made the cage, he thought how to have more happiness. At last the poor man wanted to sell the Bird of Happiness. He went to Khan. Khan was very glad and asked the poor man if he could catch another Bird of Happiness. The poor man answered that he could. He gave up his hard-won happiness. So Khan ordered to take his head off his shoulders. So that other poor men won't to seek their own happiness.

ACTIVITIES

- Why the rich man acted in such a way with the poor man?
- What would you do with the Bird of Happiness?
- Write a short article about your favourite legend in your region. Why?

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE BIRD OF HAPPINESS FROM FALCON ROCK

(ПОПОВА ВАССА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «КУБАНСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ СЕРГЕЯ ПАВЛОВИЧА КОРОЛЕВА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

The Bird of Happiness from Falcon Rock

The Crimea is known for its legends and myths, which are carefully passed from mouth to mouth.

Spotlight on Russia studied the Crimean legends

This legend was published in 1929. Falcon Rock is near Ai-Petri on the southern coast of the Crimea.

One day two neighbours were met. They were a poor and a rich men. The rich man took notice that the poor man was sad. The poor man began to complain that the rich people have had orchards in the valleys, a lot of water and large harvests. But the poor man have had only a plot under Falcon Rock.

The rich man asked the poor man where he was waiting his happiness from. The rich man advised the poor man to go to the Falcon Rock to get the Bird of Happiness. If you catch it, happiness will be yours.

So the poor man decided to catch the Bird of Happiness. He took a long rope, a thick stick, a bag and began to climb the Rock. It was very hard. Soon he saw a cave. The cave was very deep but he climbed down and caught the Bird. He put it into the bag and went home. His clothes was torn. His wife and children were frightened and started crying. But he explained them that he had caught the Bird of Happiness. The Bird was shining bright and it was impossible to look at it. So the poor man began to do a cage for it. But his thoughts were about wealth. He wanted to get gold from the Bird of Happiness as quickly as possible. He decided to sell it. He knew that Khan went in for interesting things. He went to Khan who lived in Bakhchisarai. At first the guards didn't allow him to enter. But then he explained what he had. Khan was very surprised to see such bird. He asked the poor man if he could catch another one. He answered that he could try. Khan wanted to be alone owner of the Bird of Happiness. He ordered to kill the poor man.

ACTIVITIES

- Is there justice in the world for poor people?
- What would you do with the Bird of Happiness? Why?
- Write a short article what happiness means for you.

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. CAT MOUNTAIN, DIVA ROCK AND MONK ROCK OF SIMEIZ

(ДЕЙНЕГА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

The Republic of Crimea is known for its historical and natural sights. But there is also another side of the Crimean history – the Crimean folklore, full of tales, legends and myths. ***Spotlight on Russia*** *takes a closer look at the well-known legend about a beautiful stone composition in the picturesque resort village of Simeiz.*

Long time ago the Southern coast of Crimea was covered with a dense forest. According to the legend a hermit settled down among deserted cliffs of Simeiz. This man committed many terrible things: he destroyed cities and burned villages, he even used to kill elderly people, women and innocent children. But one day the hermit realized how many misdeeds he had made and decided to change his life completely. He found a cave among the rocks of Simeiz and settled in it. He ate only wild fruits and fish that he could catch in the sea. The hermit hoped that lack of food would make him weak enough and he would no longer think about all the crimes which he had committed.

Over long years of loneliness, the old man finally managed to forget most of his cruel deeds and even people around were no longer angry at him – most of them even called him a wise man with pure soul.

Discuss:
1. What does the word “hermit” mean?
2. What adjectives can be used to describe the lonely hermit?
3. Why is this legend so important for people? What lesson does it teach?

But the Devil and the Evil Spirit couldn’t accept the fame of the old man – they were convinced that the hermit was still the same person: the robber and the murderer who used to destroy everything he saw. They came up with an idea how to prove that. The Devil turned into a cat and asked the old man for a shelter on a cold rainy day. The hermit let the little kitten into the warm cave, but after a few days he had to throw it out. That little kitten made the old man think about a cozy house and a loving family which he would never have. The Devil made the hermit show who he really was deep inside. The Evil Spirit laughed with pleasure and turned into a beautiful young woman. Once, when the old man was fishing, the Spirit got inside the fishing net. The hermit pulled the net ashore and saw an amazing creature inside. The woman was so beautiful that the hermit could no longer resist the temptation and his dark inside came out again.

The Devil and the Evil Spirit could finally prove that the old hermit hadn’t changed over the years. The good forces got so angry that as a punishment turned all the three into stone. And from that time on citizens and guests of the Republic of Crimea can enjoy the fabulous landmarks of Simeiz – the picturesque Cat Mountain, the rock Diva and the famous Monk rock.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE LEGENG OF THE GROUP OF SIMEIZ ROCKS

(ЛИТВИНЧУК ОЛЬГА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Once in Simeiz on the Southern coast of Crimea, a part of a mountain broke off and slid down to the sea, covering its path with rocks.

Spotlight on Russia tells about Crimean Legends

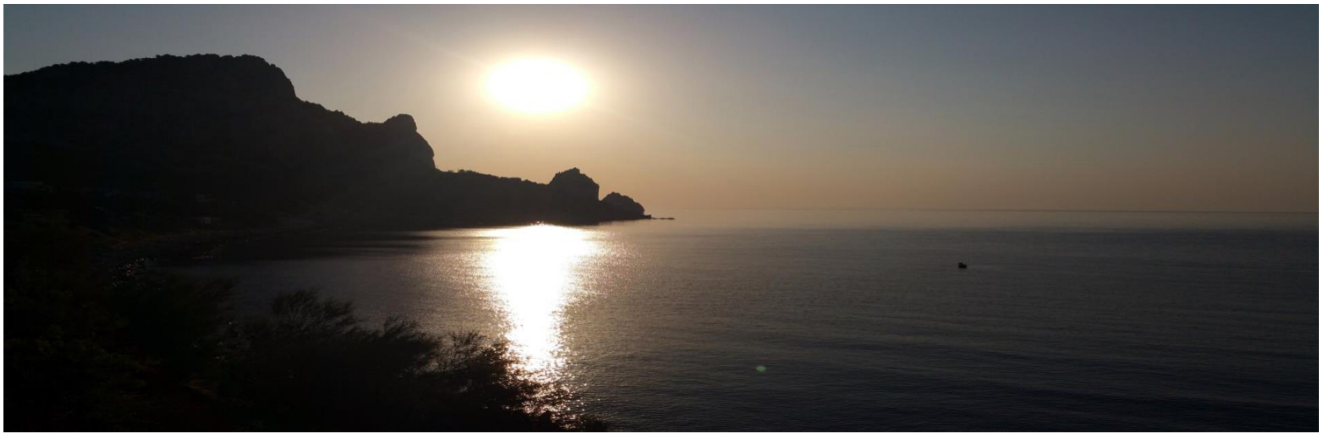
The legend of the group of Simeiz rocks has many variants. Here is one of them, which was published in 1928 by S. Odaman from Simeiz.

There was a legend about a lonely merciless warrior who settled in a cave, wanted to clear his soul, and began to live a quiet life. However, the evil devil and the cunning demon could not look at the peaceful life of the old man and decided to tempt him. They pretended to be a hungry cat and a drowning frozen girl.

The cat started living with the old man in his cave, and in the evenings, it purred the songs. These songs were about pictures of a quiet life by the hearth, in the circle of children and loved ones. The old man was furious. There had never been a place for such human joys in his heart before. The elder grabbed the cat and threw it out of the cave… Moreover, his cruel heart did not warm the girl in need of help.

Then the good forces of the world could not stand the abuse of the family hearth and pure love. As a punishment, they turned all three into the stones…

Since then, the Diva rock has been standing by the sea, the Monk rock does not take his eyes off it, and behind them, as if guarding them, the Cat Mountain.



Discuss

Do you like hiking?
Are there any mountains in your area?
Are there any legends in your area?

Activities

Write and tell us about a famous legend in your area.

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE LEGENG OF THE GROUP OF SIMEIZ ROCKS

(ПОЛТАРИНА ГАЛИНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

All the legends have their meaning. They give us a lesson in kindness, caring for loved ones, and push us to show the best qualities inherent in our subconscious.

Spotlight on Russia *found out the legend of the picturesque group of rocks, recorded in 1928 by S.*

In those distant times, a hermit appeared among the deserted rocks of Simeiz in the Southern Coast of Crimea. Nobody knew who he was for a long time. However, human rumor still brought stories about his life.

A merciless and cruel warrior, for many years he devastated many countries with fire and sword, ravaged cities, burned villages, littering his path with dozens of corpses of defenseless old men, children and women. Terrible visions tormented this man for a long time. He found a cave in the rocks of Simeiz and settled in it, ate only wild fruits, only sometimes allowed himself to eat a little fish that he caught in the sea. He hoped to exhaust himself by fasting so that he would not even have the strength to remember.

Years have passed. Eventually, people forgot the hermit's past. Rarely did people approach the hermit's cave. He did not like people. For many years of loneliness, the old man finally forgot much of his past life. He was imbued with great pride and increasingly looked at people as inferior, vicious beings, not equal to him, the righteous.

The devil and the evil spirits could not calmly treat such an undeserved glory of the old man. After all, he was akin to them — a robber and a murderer. They were offended. Once upon a time the devil turned into a cat. On a stormy night, he began to scratch at the door of the hermit's cave and meow plaintively. The old man took pity, let the cat into the warmth. He hummed his songs by the fire, painting to the hermit pictures of a quiet life by the hearth, in the circle of children and loved ones. Human joys were hateful to him now. The elder grabbed the cat by the tail and threw it out of the cave.

The devil and the evil spirit laughed with pleasure: they forced the hermit to show his true soul. It was the turn of the evil spirit. He turned into a beautiful girl. And when one day an old man threw a net into the sea to catch fish, an evil spirit darted into it. The hermit pulled the net to the shore, and in it there was a girl, her eyes were closed. The old man was amazed at such a miracle, rushed to the girl, began to bring her to her senses. The girl threw her hands on his shoulders and kissed him on the lips. The past has awakened in the hermit. The devil and the evil spirit laughed with pleasure, which once again forced the hermit to show his true soul.

But the good forces of the world did not tolerate the abuse of what is sacred for the human race: over the family hearth and pure love. They could no longer tolerate the deception that the hermit sowed. And as punishment, they turned all three into stone… And since then, the Diva rock has been standing by the sea, the Monk rock does not take his eyes off it, and behind them, as if guarding them, the Cat Mountain.

ACTIVITIES

- **Is there an area near you that is particularly beautiful and mysterious?**
- **Which places in Crimea have you visited?**
- **What impressed you most of all? Why?**

In the winter of 1931, during a severe storm, the upper part of the rock was destroyed by the surf, and now only shapeless fragments of the Monk remain.

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. DEATH OF MITHRIDATES

(САПРЫКИНА ОЛЬГА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «НОВОАНДРЕЕВСКАЯ ШКОЛА ИМ. В.А. ОСИПОВА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Death of Mithridates

Mithridates was one of the most powerful rulers of ancient times. He established his influence on the Euxine Pontus.

Mithridates was one of the most educated people of his time. He knew twenty-two languages, so he could speak freely with the tribes under his control. Mithridates, like no other mortal, was strongly attached to life.

He took poisonous potions every day for many years and fitted his body to them so that when he wanted to die, death did not come to him.

But, like every ruler, Mithridates was cruel, unjust and self-confident. It killed him.

The last crushing defeat to Mithridates was caused by the Roman commander Pompey. Finally defeated, having lost his army, Mithridates barely survived and did not even have time to take his sick daughter Dripetina with him. She remained in the fortress of Singoria in the care of the eunuch Minophilus, who treated her for a serious illness.

Seeing that the defenders of the fortress were going to surrender and that the noble daughter of Mithridates would be given to the amusement of cruel enemies, Minophilus killed her with one stabbing, and committed suicide with the other.

Meanwhile, Mithridates, having reached Panticapaeum, began feverishly preparing for a new battle with the Romans. He decided to fight to the last.

Mithridates realized that his military leaders were unreliable, that his friends had recoiled from him and that no one could be trusted.

Having gathered a new army, Mithridates turned to his son Pharnaces:

- My son, there is only hope for you. Take an army and go to the enemy. I entrust to You my fate and the fate of my state. Go and come back with a victory.

The old commander did not know that his son was also dissatisfied with him and had been thinking about treason for a long time. Deciding that the right moment had come, Pharnaces did not lead the army to meet the Romans, but turned it against his father.

Rebellions broke out in the cities of Bosporus, in Chersonese, many military leaders went over to the side of the rebels.

We can study foreign culture not only from its Literature, Art, Music, but also through ancient legends and myths.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA

studied the legends and myths of the Crimea.

The history of the peninsula is colorful and diverse, as it was formed from the cultures of different folks.

Mithridates was inflamed with great anger when he heard about this. Unable to remember himself, not believing anyone or anything else, he executed several of his loyal friends and with them the son of the Exipodr. Then he ordered all the gates of the fortress to be locked, and he climbed the high wall and began to persuade Pharnaces:

— Come to your senses, my son! Think about what you're doing! You will ruin me, yourself, and the state! But Pharnaces was inexorable, and Mithridates continued angrily:

- Well, let what you want happen: I will die… But before I die, I curse you… And I also ask the domestic gods, if they exist, that you ever hear the same words from your son…

Mithridates quickly went down from the fortress wall and locked in the palace. He gathered all his wives, concubines, daughters, filled the cups with poisoned wine and ordered:

— Drink to victory! Then he changed into the clothes of a simple warrior and took the poison himself…But the once mighty tsar waited for death in vain. It didn't come. Even death refused to obey him.

"Oh, damn it! Mithridates exclaimed and remembered that he was invulnerable to poison and that he would not be able to pass away unnoticed. Then he ran out of the palace, called to him one of those soldiers who had already broken into the fortress, and put his throat under his knife.

So Mithridates died, and since then the mountain on the Kerch Peninsula was named after him.

ACTIVITIES

- *What's your favourite legend in the area where you live?*
- *In pairs, discuss what you find the most impressive about the legend "Death of Mithridates"?*
- *Explain the origin of the name of Mount Mithridates near the Black Sea to your partner.*

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. FOUNTAIN OF TEARS

(ЗИНОВЬЕВА ТАТЬЯНА ПАВЛОВНА, МБОУ «МАЛЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

There are a lot of legends about love. "Fountain of tears" is one of them, beautiful and sad story about tender Delyare and cruel khan Kirim-Girey.

Fountain of Tears

Once there lived a khan, his name was Kirim-Girey. Khan was strong, fierce and cruel. Tears didn`t touch his heart. People used to say that it was made of wool.

Even mighty people can`t stop powerful time. Khan became an old man. Once, a thin little slave girl, was brought to the old khan. Her name was Delyare.She didn`t love khan, but Kirim-Girey fell in love with her. And for the first time he felt that his heart was alive. Delyare`s life was short,like a delicate flower without sun,she faded. Khan`s heart cried,he called master Omer and asked him to make the monument to his pain and love.Kirim-Girey told master about Delyare. Omer listened for a long time and thought: how to make a stone cry like human. Finally, he said that the stone would cry. It will tell about his grief and pain, as long time ago khan ruined master`s life. Omer carved a flower petal on a marble, and in the middle of the flower carved a human eye. Tears ran into a human eye and slowly rolled down. The fountain is still standing and crying, crying day and night. Omer carried love and grief through the centuries: life and death of young Delyare, his own suffering and tears.

Activities

1.Have you ever visited "Fountain of Tears" in Bakhchisaray?

2.Have you read Pushkin`s poem "The Fountain of Bakhchisaray"?

3.Draw a picture/find photo of the "Fountain of Tears" in Bakhchisaray

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE LEGEND OF QUEEN THEODORA

(БОСЬКО АЛЁНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «МАЛЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Our Crimea is an amazing peninsula. Many peoples meet here, creating their own, new history on the Black Sea coast. We must protect and remember this history, because it is our past, present and future.

Remember!

Sugdea is one of the ancient cities of the Crimea. After the capture of the Genoese, it was renamed Sudak.

Courageous and beautiful Theodora of Sugdea is passed down from generation to generation. The queen was smart, beautiful. Her possessions were large. Many people called her to get married, but the young queen refused them to put all her strength into caring for her native land. The castle where Theodora lived was on top of a high cliff. From here, Theodora saw how caravans of camels with goods stretched along the highways to Sugdea, how ships sailed to the shore. Sugdea at that time was a large trading city and the main sea city.

Theodora looked from the height of the castle at her country, stretching along the coast all the way to the Bear Mountain. Theodora ruled well, but from the north, hordes of Tatars were approaching the borders of Sugdea, and in the east, Genoese came to Kafa, who want to attack their rich neighbors. Since childhood, Theodora grew up and was brought up together with two non-native twin boys - Heraclius and Konstantin. They played and studied together. Theodora was smart and brave, just like the boys. The boys grew up and fell in love with her. But she refused each of them. Heraclius was cruel and offended by Theodora. And the second brother Konstantin was kind, honest and modest. Konstantin loved Theodore and always wanted to protect her. Meanwhile, Heraclius decided to carry out his plans. Entering Kafa, he told the Genoese to attack Sugdea, promising to help them in taking the city. As a reward for his help, he asked the prisoner Theodora. And the battle began, the Genoese won, but the Sugdeans, led by Konstantin and Theodora, steadfastly and courageously repulsed the enemies for 2 months. Heraclius was very similar to Kosntanin. He decided to go to Sugdea at night. Knowing all the moves and exits, he approached the main city gate. Two soldiers guarding the gate thought it was Konstantin and came closer to him. Heraclius killed them and opened the gates to the city. The battle began, Sugdea lost. Heraclius thought that everything had worked out, but Theodora and Knstantin with the defenders fled to the west and took refuge in the fortress of Aluston. Heraclius decided to capture them and punish them. After 2 days, the battle at the fortress of Aluston began.

Theodora ordered the soldiers and residents to leave the fortress and hide on Mount Castel. At this time, the Genoese surrounded Castel and began to wait for hunger and thirst to force Theodora and Konstanin to surrender. The warriors were deceived by the striking similarity of the twin brothers. Mistaking Heraclius for Constantine, they let him through to the gate. And then Heraclius killed his brother. The warriors in the Castle did not have time to stop the evil Heraclius. Theodora recognized the terrible Heraclius and cut off his head. On the southwestern side of the Castel, where there are no plants, there are dark stripes. People say that these are traces of bloody streams flowing down the rocks, traces of a fierce battle in which many warriors of Castel Mountain died together with the warrior Theodora.

Activities

- What was Theodora like? Was she like her brothers?
- What was the name of the city where Theodora lived before? What is the name of this city now?
- Describe Theodora, Konstantin and Heraclius with three adjectives.
- Do you think Theodora was a good ruler?

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE LEGEND OF STONES OF MOTHERAND DAUGHTER IN THE VALLEY OF KACHA

(УВАРОВ МИХАИЛ ВЛАДИМИРОВИЧ, МБОУ «МИРНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 1», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Our country

One Country, many Legends and Mythes... Russia consists of many regions from Chukotka to Crimea with their own history.

Spotlight in Russia takes a look on...

the part of the national fantasy from Crimea. The legend of Stones of mother and daughter in the Valley of Kacha.

Onca upon a time there lived one girl. Her name was Zyuleika and she was a very good and beautiful girl. She had everything a girl could want: fancy eyes, the heart full of love and fast mind. Zyuleika lived with her mother, a poor widow. They had no one - no brother, no uncle and no father.

A great craftswoman was Zyuleika, she made a large number of canvases, they were long and if you wiped your face, it was like you touch it with a ray of light. A good girl was Zyuleika, skillful, cheerful, melodious.

But the formidable Topal Bey lived in a valley not far from Zyuleika. His gloomy castle stood on a rock, guarded by his ferocious guards. It is no coincidence that the Bey was not as terrible as his two sons. Who fought the most? Bey's children. Who messed up the most? Bey's children. And their mother spoiled them, put on the best fur coats, the best hats, the best boots. But they were always dissatisfied.

The brothers grew up, the Bey sent them on bloody raids. For several years they walked in distant places and did not return home. Only caravans with stolen goods were sent to the father, and the father's heart was pleased. The brothers rode hunting through the village of Zyuleyki, they saw her, and both of them thought at the same time: She will be mine.

At night brothers went to the girl's village. They didn't walk the way a good man walks. A good man goes - sings, let all people know about him. And these walked like thieves, quietly, crawling so that no one could see. Finally they came to Zyuleika's hut. There are no men there, no people. Each house was watched by men, but Zyuleika had neither a brother nor an uncle to save her.

The girl heard, they climbed out the window. She called out to her mother and ran out the door. She would run through the village, but she ran along the road, and her mother followed her.

She ran even further, her legs were completely tired. But the brothers were close, now they were already behind, both grabbed her at once, pulling from both sides, tearing the girl towards them. She screamed:

"I don't want to be in the hands of an evil person. et me lie down like a stone along the way. And you, damned, be petrified for your evil."

The girl uttered strong words and immediately began to turn into stone. And the brothers became fragments of the stone at her feet. It is a sorrow that the mother did not have time to save her daughter and she turned herself to stone with grief.

But everything said here is true. People often come up to the stones and listen. And the one who has a good heart hears the mother s crying...

Discuss

Did your grandparents tell you the legends or fairytales in your childhood?

Do you know legends from another counties?

Activity

Find the information about one of the legends of your region.

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. ABOUT MAIDEN'S TOWER IN SUDAK

(ЛАЗАРЕВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «МИРНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 2», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

A good way to learn about the culture of a different country is to read its folk tales and legends.

Spotlight on Russia presents a famous legend of Crimea *About the Maiden`s tower in Sudak.*

The archon's daughter, a proud beauty, lived in a tower near Sudak. Diophantus, the best commander of Mithridates, king of Pontus, want to marry her. No one knew that the girl already loved a simple shepherd. One day the daughter of the archon went to the grave of her slave to feed the birds and saw a handsome shepherd there. The girl asked the young man where he came from. He replied that he was a shepherd. The girl smiled and asked why he was sad. He said that no one caress him. And he laughed, so well that it seemed to her that no one had ever laughed like that. Chatting, they did not notice how time was running. Nothing reminded them that she was the daughter of an archon, and he was a shepherd. Since then, a beautiful girl has lived only with dreams of a shepherd, and the shepherd believed that he was not happier among gods and people. But somehow they saw them together and reported it to the archon. The archon ordered to seize the shepherd and throw him into a stone well. Then the girl found out where her lover was. With affection, bribery, and cunning, she managed to free the prisoner. The unconscious man was lying in the room when the angry archon entered. He saw her daughter`s eyes with burning determination and he ordered to call a doctor. The young man was saved. But the archon did not think at all to agree with his daughter's choice. He decided to separate them by cunning, and then marry his daughter off as soon as possible. The archon planned to send a shepherd to Greece, ostensibly on an important errand. He said that the ship would come back in a year and if her lover didn`t cheat on her, she would see a white flag on the mast. The father wouldn`t resist her happiness. But if the ship wouldn`t have this flag and she would have to agree to marry Diophantus. The archon ordered the sailors to kill the shepherd on the way to Miletus. One day, the girl did not see a white flag on the mast. She ordered to bring her the best tunic and a diadem made of sapphire and opal. Then the girl climbed to the top of the tower and she asked to call Diophantus, She said that love was stronger than life. The girl fell off the tower and died. Since then, the tower on the rock is called Maiden.

Activities

- **Do like reading folk tales and legends?**
- **What other legends of Crimea do you know?**
- **What is your favourite legend? Why? Tell your partner.**

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. FOUNTAIN OF TEARS IN BAKHCHISARAI PALACE

(ЮРЧЕНКО ОКСАНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «МИРНОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 2», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE

We can study culture not only from the literature, art, music or cuisine, but also from the legends. They are not only ancient historical events, but they also teach us some moral values.

***Spotlight on Russia* studied the Crimean legends.**

FOUNTAIN OF TEARS IN BAKHCHISARAI PALACE

The Crimean Khan, Krym-Girey, was fierce and formidable. He spared no one. The khan was strong, but his strength was inferior to cruelty. The bloodthirsty Krym-Girey came to the throne through the mountains of corpses. He ordered to cut out all the boys of his kind, even the smallest, who were no taller than the wheel checks, so that no one would think about power while he, the khan, was alive. No complaints and tears touched his heart; he reveled in the blood of his victims. But the sunset of a man comes; the once mighty khan has grown old. Khan's heart weakened, and love entered him.

Once, a slave, a thin little girl, was brought to the harem to the old khan. Her name was Delyare. She did not warm with love the old khan, but all the same, Krym-Girey felt in love with her. And for the first time he felt in his long life that his heart could ache and suffer, that he could rejoice his heart.

Delyare did not live long in captivity, she deprived of the sun like a delicate flower.

At the end of Krym-Girey's days, the khan understood how difficult is to love for the human heart. It became difficult for the great khan as for a common man.

Krym-Giray called Iranian master Omer and ordered to make so that the stone will carry its grief through the centuries, so that the stone will cry, as a man's heart cries.

Omer listened for a long time and thought how he could make a human tear out of stone.

Omer carved a flower petal on a marble slab, one and the other ... And in the middle of the flower he carved a human eye, from which a heavy male tear was supposed to fall on the chest of the stone to burn it day and night, without ceasing, for years and centuries. So that a tear would run into the human eye and slowly roll, as if down cheeks and chest, from cup to cup.

Omer also carved a snail, a symbol of doubt. He knew that doubt gnawed the soul of the khan - why did he need his whole life - fun and sadness, love and hatred, evil and good, all human feelings?

The fountain is still standing and crying day and night ...

ACTIVITIES

You have already known the Crimean legend and of course you also have already known the work of the greatest poet Aleksandr Pushkin. So,..

1. *How was Aleksandr Pushkin connected with Fountain of tears in Bakhchisarai Palace?*
2. *Will you try to interpret the poem by A.Pushkin "To fountain of the Bakhchisarai Palace"*

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

THE MOUNTAIN OF TWO HOOPOES – OPUK

(ПЕЛЕСЕСЕНКО АЛЕКСАНДРА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, АБДУЛГАНИЕВА СУСАНА ФЕКРЕТОВНА, ЗИНЕДИНОВА ЛЕНИЕ ЭРНЕСОВНА, МБОУ «МОЛОДЕЖНЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА № 2», УЧИТЕЛЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

Crimea

Legends and myths are not created from scratch, they are based on a real event or a person who really lived and helped people. If these legends have reached us through the centuries, then they are important and worth listening to.

Spotlight on Russia tells us the legend of Mount Opuk not far from Kerch.

The Mountain of two hoopoes — Opuk

Where Mount Opuk now stands, there was once a large rich village. Modest and hardworking people lived in it. One day a ship sank near the village during a storm. Only two women were survived. They were taken by good-hearted settlers and sheltered in their homes.

The villagers built a house for the women in a few days, gave each a sheep and began to take care of the strangers. The older one was called by a name that was pronounced like the sound of “O”, the younger one was called “Puk”. They appeared together everywhere, so they were called nothing but O-Puka. They came here from a country where the inhabitants were greedy and envious.

After a few months, they wanted to rule over those who sheltered them and they managed to become queens. The servants of the queens built them high chairs — thrones. Every morning, the queens sat on thrones, and the people knelt before them.

One wise elder learned about their terrible fate. He promised the people that they would be delivered forever from these evil queens. On the day of the sacrifice, the elder walked boldly to the thrones, raised his hands to the darkened sky and said: "I curse you, little creatures, and may you turn into birds that you resemble. And may your thrones turn into a rock! Immediately, a rock rose from the ground, on top of which two birds were sitting and shouting furiously:

— O-puk! O-puk!

So the hoopoes shout, and their cry is sad, how sad is the fate of the overthrown queens who hardened the people. Since then, this rock has been called Mount Opuk.

Discuss:

- **Which actions in the legend were good and which were bad throughout history?**
- **What did you learn when you read this legend?**

Activity

Learn more facts about the Mountain of two hoopoes – Opuk. Write and tell us about it.

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE LEGEND OF THE SEVEN WELLS

(КУЦОВА ЮЛИЯ ЮРЬЕВНА, МОИСЕЕВА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА СЕРГЕЕВНА, ШЕВЧУК МАРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА,
МБОУ «НИКОЛАЕВСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Legends of Crimea

«Too much water drowned the miller»

Spotlight on Russia studied the legend about family relationship and greediness.

Sem Kolodezey now is a railway station which is situated not far from the Crimean town Feodosiya

The Legend of The Seven Wells

Who dug the seven wells in the steppe and when - people do not remember.

Many years ago, an old German bought land here, he had six sons, and he decided to have one more son, as he considered the number seven - lucky.

There was a custom in this waterless area that the owner of the wells gave people water for free.

The old German did not break this custom, and his household prospered.

The old German had high hopes for his youngest son. And little Fritz grew up strong, but cruel and greedy.

Fritz began to reproach his father why he was giving away precious moisture for free when he could charge money for it.

The father did not listen to his son.

Years went by. Fritz grew into a strong boy, everyone was afraid of him.

The trouble happened in the old German's family: one by one all six sons died and Fritz was the only one left.

Fritz thought that happiness was in money.

The old German died. Fritz buried his father and the first thing he did was to lock up all seven wells. He decided to take money for water from the people. The people revolted and he decided not to give water to the people, wishing them dead.

In the morning, Fritz ordered to open the wells and bring some water. There was no water in the wells.

When Fritz went away, the water appeared in the seven wells again - cold, sweet, and clean.

Activities

- **What other proverbs about greediness do you know?**
- **Would it be better to give water to people? Why?**
- **Find the station Sem Kolodezey on the map and think if there was a true problem with water in the past?**

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE KARA DAG MOUNTAIN

(АСАНОВА ЛЕНИЯРА РЕШАДОВНА, ГЕРШУН АНЖЕЛА ВИКТОРОВНА, ДЫМЧЕНКО АННА СЕРГЕЕВНА, КАНЕВСКАЯ АЛЬБИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, СМОЛЯНЕЦ ВИТАЛИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА,
МБОУ «ПЕРОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ», УЧИТЕЛЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

The history of the Crimean peninsula is rich in legends and tales, but they haven`t been studied completely. So, here is one of the legends about the Crimean mountain Kara Dag

History

Girl's song reached from the gorge. High note cut the air, fell down for the moment and then caught by many voices sounded through the Otuz Valley.

Girls finished gathering the grapes. They hurried home, just like twilight adjust them. They looked scared on the Kara Dag - Black mountain. It was standing above valley and hiding the part of the sky. The Giant lived inside the mountain. The Giant slept during the day, but his snore was like a thunder. It scared people living in the villages. When the sleeping Giant turned the mountain started trembling. And when he sighed a steam came out from the hole to the top.

The Giant woke up lately in the evening and got out from the den. He roared loudly across the Crimean Mountains, sparking his only eye. Everyone was hiding. Men sacrificed a bull or a sheep to calm the Giant down.

The wedding season came in autumn. The giant required more victims. He roared all over the night. He grabbed huge stones and threw them down into the valley, destroying vineyards and houses.

Scared to death people had been choosing one of the brides and leaved her on the highest rock of the Kara Dag. The Giant had been dominating through Otuz valley for many years and people suffered from him greatly.

But once upon a time the young brave man appeared like a flying wild eagle.

He gathered villagers and proposed to get armed to kill the Giant. Everyone laughed at him:

"I swear to kill the Giant," the young man stubbornly repeated and began to wait for a month of weddings.

The young man fulfilled his oath – he went to the Kara-Dag to the Giant, where he remembered his beloved girl and sang an old song.

"Ha, ha, ha!" there was such a loud laugh over the young man's head that the shepherds at Perekop probably could hear it. The young man lifted up his head and saw a giant's eye burning like a bright star on the top of Kara-Dag.

"Sing me your song again, my neighbour. I also want a bird of love to fly to me" said the Giant.

"So, do you want to see the bird of love?! You'll see it, but you'll have to wait until tomorrow. I will bring the one who sends love."

The next evening the young man again went to Kara-Dag together with his beautiful Elbis. Seeing a huge Giant on the top of the Black Mountain, Elbis stopped in horror. But she overcame her fear, looking at her beloved man and ascended to a high rock, where the girls were sacrificed to the giant, and said loudly:

"Hey Giant, I'm here. I brought you a bird of love! Look at me! Do you like me? If you do, then open your eyes wider and watch attentively. I will let the bird of love go."

Elbis` beauty was so dazzling and the giant opened his only eye widely. The girl took a bow and shot a stone poisonous arrow into the giant's luminous eye.

The giant cried out in an unbearable pain and rushed to the brave couple, he wanted to crush them, but didn't see anything. He tripped on a rock and fell into a deep burrow.

The giant was seriously injured and couldn't get out for revenge. . He became mad and was trying hard to break the Black Mountain. The huge stones broke off and fell into the sea. The Earth melted from the giant's angry breath.

The whole night the Kara Dag`s top was covered with fire, smoke and ashes. The Crimean peninsula was shaking and the sea ran furiously ashore.

Activities

1. What other ancient Crimean attractions do you know? Tell the class

2. Find out unknown legends about the history of your native land

At dawn, rain fell over the Otuz Valley and everything calmed down. People came out of their shelters, looked in the direction, where the giant's burrow was, and were surprised.

There wasn't the Black Mount any more, it collapsed and buried the giant under it. New cliffs and mountain range towered on that place, they reminded the wild animals. The sea wasn't stormy any more and played its magic melody.

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE SEAGULL-GIRL

(НОРОЯН ЮЛИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ТРУДОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

The Girl - Gull

There's an island on the Black Sea. At the top of the cliff, a light burns at night. During the day, sad seagulls curl over the cliff, shout over the sea.

What is this cliff?

For a long time a man has sailed to that wild island from nowhere.

He'd a kind heart. He lit a fire every night, so that it could be seen far away, and the ships could pass by sharp stones and shoals! If the ship crashed on the rocks, then the man bravely rushed to the aid of the drowning.

He'd a beautiful daughter. Once, after swimming, the Girl fell asleep in the sand. And she hears through a dream of whispers. A Bird, a Guinea pig and a Fish whispered nearby.

The Fish says:

"I'll get her bright gems and pearls from the bottom for saving me from death when waves threw me ashore. Good Girl took me and lowered me into the sea."

"And I'll teach her well to swim and dive," said the Guinea pig, "because she shares food with me.

"And I'll tell her the news . I heard that brave people on ships would come here. They aren't afraid of anyone, and even the ancient sea doesn't give gifts like other merchants. The sea got angry at them and decided to sink. I'll tell her this great secret for saving me when the villain slashed my wings with an arrow. "said the bird.

"Keep quiet!" the waves rumbled. "No one should know about it!"

Guinea pig and Fish dove to the bottom as the bird soared into the sky.

The Girl heard a secret "Tell me, bird, how to save sailors from trouble?"

Waves roared "Keep quiet!" Don't ask, stupid child, otherwise you'll regret!

The Girl thinks: "Anyway, I won't give you to eat those brave people. I won't say a word to my father. He's old, and he cannot fight. "

The day is over. As soon as my father went to his post to start a fire, the Girl sneaked secretly to her boat! Suddenly there was a storm. Huge waves rose. The wind tried to put out the fire. But my grandfather guessed, planted resins.

And the storm is intensifying. But the sailors are fighting the sea bravely! They swayed their waves and threw them right on the rocks. Galleys broke to pieces.

The brave Girl, directs her boat into the sea, grabs drowning people, quickly takes them ashore. A lot of them gathered, but more dies. And the Girl saves, she doesn't want to hear that the sea threatens her:

"Hey, step back, don't compete with me! My prey, I won't give! "

The girl doesn't want to listen. Waves rose, the old boat was picked upl, thrown with anger on the rocks and smashed.

The girl cries, sobs because of the boat.

"No, I'll try again!" In a flash, she tore off her clothes and threw herself into a sea.

But fate was resigned: the divin didn't die. With a gray seagull, she took off and flew over the sea, sobbing bitterly...

The man didn't know what the daughter had done. The sailors she saved told everything. The man just stood by the fire, and rushed out of grief into the fire...

Both the daughter and father died.

They didn't die! Every night the light on the cliff shimmers, and over the cliff gray gulls fly, cry and scream, only they'll hear a storm: they notify the sailors, but they tell us about an ancient legend, about the Girl-gull.

Activities

1. **What feelings did the legend evoke?**
2. **How does a legend differ from a fairy tale?**
3. **Finish the legend in your**

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. THE SEAGULL-GIRL

(КОРОВКО ИРИНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ТРУДОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Legends of Crimea

The Crimean peninsula is a place rich in history. It is full of facts and legends. They have been created over many centuries, so almost every famous place in the Crimea is associated with some legend. The legends and tales reflect Crimea's past. Crimean legends are wonderful in their simplicity and truthfulness. There is a lot of fantasy in them, sometimes they have sorceresses, supernatural powers ...

Seagull-girl

There is a lonely island on the Black Sea. On the top of the cliff, there is a light burns at night. And in the daytime sad seagulls swirl over the cliff, shouting over the raging sea.

Long time ago on that wild island there had come a man from somewhere. He had a very kind heart. He made a big fire every night, so that the ships could see it far away and pass over the sharp rocks and hidden shoals! And if the ship crashed on the rocks, then the man bravely rushed to the rescue of the drowning. People called the stranger a "sea stork".

He had a daughter. She was very beautiful. One day after bathing she fell asleep on warm sand. And she hears a Bird, a Guinea pig and a Fish are whispering nearby.

The Fish says: “I'll get her bright gems and pearls from the bottom for saving me from death. Angry waves threw me ashore. The good girl took me and lowered me into the sea.”

“And I will teach her to swim and dive well," said the Guinea pig, "for sharing her food with me. I would die without her...”

“And I," said the Bird, " I'll tell her news that no one knows here. I have heard that brave men are coming here in ships. They are not afraid of anyone, and they do not even give gifts to the ancient sea as other merchants do. And the sea got angry with them and decided to kill them. I will tell her this great secret for having saved me when the villain broke my wings with an arrow”.

“Silence!" the angry waves murmured. - “No-one must know about this!”

The frightened Guinea pig and the Fish dived to the bottom, and the Bird flew up into the sky.

The girl heard the secret, quickly got up and called out loudly: "Tell me, little Bird, how can I save the sailors from trouble?”

The waves roared: “Shut up! Don't ask, you silly child, or you'll regret it!”

And the girl thought: "I won't let you kill those brave people anyway". She said nothing to her father.

The day was over. As soon as her father went to his post to make a fire, the girl sneaked out to her boat!

Suddenly there was a great storm. The waves were huge. The wind tried to put out the fire. But the old man guessed, and threw in some tar. And the storm drove the ships, broke the masts, tore the sails. But the sailors fight the sea bravely! But the waves threw the ships straight onto the rocks. The ships were smashed to pieces.

The brave Maiden sails her boat out to sea to rescue the drowning.

And the sea threatens her: “Hey, back off, don't compete with me! Or you'll be sorry!”

The girl wouldn't listen. Terrible waves rose up, threw the old boat with fury onto the rocks and broke it. But the girl does not retreat. In a moment she took off her clothes and threw herself into the rough sea. The sea did not spare her and killed her.

But fate had mercy: the girl did not die. She jumped up like a grey seagull and flew over the sea, weeping bitterly...

The sailors, who were rescued by the girl, told the old man everything. He threw himself into the fire because of grief...

Since then every night a light flickers on the cliff and grey seagulls fly over the cliff, crying and shouting, as soon as they hear a predatory storm: they inform the sailors and tell us about the ancient legend, about the glorious seagull-girl.

Activities:

- ***What is this cliff?***
- ***Why is there fire?***
- ***And why do seagulls love this cliff?***

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. GIRAY'S DEATH

(ГАЗИЕВА МИЛИЯ РАИМОВНА, ЧИЧУЛИНА ЛЮДМИЛА ГЕОРГИЕВНА,
МБОУ «ШИРОКОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА», УЧИТЕЛЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Giray's death

We can study foreign culture not only from its art, music or clothes, but also from the legends.

Spotlight on Russia studied the Crimean legends.

In the time when there was the Crimean Khanate, people saw many khans. Now you will read a legend about one of them.

Gold and woman are two deaths that are waiting for a person when Shaytan intervenes. Shaytan knows how to please someone and laugh at him later.

It seemed that there was no smarter khan on earth than the Solgat's khan, it seemed that the powerful Arslan-Giray had everything to be satisfied.

But one night someone came to Giray and disturbed him with the idea of having not so much gold.

"Where can I get a lot of gold?" – Giray asked himself and did not sleep until the morning.

He ordered the beks to convene the wisemen from all over the khanate. The beks did not know the reason, and invited their friends even if they were not wisemen:

"I want the instrument to change the stone into gold!" – announced the khan.

The beks and the wisemen thought: "The khan went crazy, if it had been possible, people would have done it long ago."

However, they said: "The will of the padishakh is sacred. Give us time."

A week later they asked to give them more time.

And two weeks later, when they opened their mouths to ask for a new term, the khan sent them away. The khan was smart.

"I'll go myself to look for a sage among the people," – he decided. Beks replied:

"The khan should not go to the people. Bad things can happen. The khan can hear things that a noble ear should not hear."

"I'll go anyway."

Dressed as a dervish he went…He found a wizard Kyamil who helped him to find a lot of gold.

He never came back as he had found gold but had lost his soul.

Activities

1. What is the wisdom of the legend?
2. Write short description of Arslan-Giray.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. EASTER BELLS OF KARADAG

(ЧЕРТОВСКИХ ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, БЕКИРОВА ЗУМБУЛЬ ШКУРИЕВНА, ХРИСТОС ЕЛЕНА ФЕДОРОВНА, БОБРОВА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, АСАНОВА ФЕРИДЕ НУРИЕВНА, ДИДКОВСКАЯ ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ЧИСТЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ» ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОГО ТРУДА ТАРАСЮКА ИВАНА СТЕПАНОВИЧА» , УЧИТЕЛЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Easter bells of Karadag

Spotlight on Russia tells us about Crimean legends

Have you ever heard the ringing among the high spreading mountains? There are many legends of the Crimean Mountains. One of them is the mystical legend of the Mount Karadag.

Once there was a city near Karadag and large ships from distant lands sailed into the bay. Where the yellow wild rose crept, there used to be a monastery, so poor that there was nothing to buy bells with, and the poor people lived there. In Sudak lived the Saint Stefan. And the monks asked Saint Stephen to help them, but Stephen was poor and could not help. He was poor, but he was brave and was not afraid to tell the truth even to the nobles and the rich. The tzar and the nobles didn't like him for these reasons and he was summoned to the court in Istanbul. Exactly on Easter night he was taken away on a ship. While the ship was sailing past Karadag, Saint Stephen remembered the monks' request and he started blessing the monastery. It was the Easter time and the tzar Anastas had come to morning pray (vigil). People feared him, because he did not show mercy to anyone. *At that time there was a custom in the country: anyone who remained in prison before Easter was released.*

The tzar Anastas did not want to comply with the custom so he ordered to stock up the prisoners' iron boots tighter. One of the monks (the abbot) found out about that and ordered not to begin the divine service. Anastas asked the monks to explain the reason why the divine service had been postponed. The monks were afraid to say the truth, but they asked Anastas to let the prisoners go way. They said to the tzar that the abbot was very strict and always kept his word. Anastas fumed and grabbed his sword. "He doesn't go to church, so I will bring him here."There was a cemetery near the church. Even nowadays you can find graves there. As Astimos approached the graveyard, the tombstones moved. Suddenly, Anastas lowered his sword and he lost the use of both legs.The abbot approached Anastas and the tzar fell on his knees in front of him and promised to fulfill the custom. The abbot opened the church door and the monks began to sing.

-Christ is risen. St.Stephan heard their pray and answered

- Risen indeed!

But the monks didn't hear the reply, but they heard bells ringing from somewhere. A miracle happened and the abbot explained this miracle to the people. Since then, no matter how many years have passed, Stefan's peal can always be heard in Karadag on Easter night. It comes as if from afar, as if going far away.

DISCUSS

1) What national religious holidays do you have?

2) Do you always keep the traditions in your culture?

ACTIVITY

Do some research on the national holidays and traditions (legends) in your culture or region.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. PEREKOP DITCH

(ЧЕРТОВСКИХ ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, БЕКИРОВА ЗУМБУЛЬ ШКУРИЕВНА, ХРИСТОС ЕЛЕНА ФЕДОРОВНА, БОБРОВА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, АСАНОВА ФЕРИДЕ НУРИЕВНА, ДИДКОВСКАЯ ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ЧИСТЕНСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ» ИМЕНИ ГЕРОЯ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОГО ТРУДА ТАРАСЮКА ИВАНА СТЕПАНОВИЧА», УЧИТЕЛЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

PEREKOP DITCH

Have you ever heard legends of the Crimean Mountains. One of them is the mystical legend of the Perekop Ditch.

Spotlight on Russia studied the legend of Perekop Ditch.

More than two thousand years ago, the Scythians, a powerful and warlike tribe, dominated the Crimean peninsula. At that distant time, a dispute broke out between the Scythians and Egyptians about which of them is the most ancient people. Each nation claimed that the climate and lands in their country are better. For many years this dispute between the two ancient peoples continued. Finally, the Egyptians, unable to convince the enemy with a word, decided to prove their case with a sword and declared war on the Scythians. Vesosis, the Egyptian king did not expect the warlike Scythians to attack first and escaped .The Scythians, having captured abundant booty, pursued the enemy all the way to Egypt, and only the swamps did not let them into this southern rich country. But Scythians, inspired by victory did not return home. They went on a military campaign in Central Asia. They conquered one country after another, imposing a moderate tribute as a sign of their power, and soon all of Asia became a Scythian tributary ... It's been twenty years.

The Scythian wives, exhausted from the long wait and believing that their husbands had all died in battle and would never return, married their slaves. And when the wives heard that their husbands were alive and would soon return home, they were in indescribable horror. The slaves and their sons picked up pickaxes and set off to where a narrow strip of land connected the Crimean peninsula with the mainland. Having dug a deep ditch, they armed themselves and settled there, deciding to die to one and all, but not to let the avengers through.

The Scythians looked forward to meeting their mothers, wives, children, and their excited voices carried far across the prairie. A deep ditch, which did not exist before, blocked their way, and some unknown people threatened them with weapons! Furious Scythians fell upon the unknown, and a fierce battle began.

And the Scythians found out that they were fighting against their slaves and the sons of their wives, and then they realized that by force of arms they could not defeat the desperate, that they had to act differently. Scythian warriors changed tactics. They took whips and rods and began to beat theirs laves. The Egyptians got scared and fled in a panic. After that, the Scythians did not fill up the ditches. They deepened it and built a small fortification nearby..Since those times immemorial, the Perekop ditch has existed.

DISCUSS

1) Why was there a war between the Scythians and Egyptians?

2) Tell the class what happened when the joyful Scythians returned home

ACTIVITY

Do some research about the indigenous peoples of the Crimea.

СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ РАЙОН

CRIMEAN LEGENDS. SVYATOSLAVA'S SPRING

(ТРОПИНА ОЛЬГА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, АБДУРАФИЕВА ЭЛЬВИРА ЗИЯЕВНА, БАЛАШОВА АННА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, ЗАИТОВА ЛЕНАРА САБРИЕВНА, МОГИЛЬНАЯ ЛЮБОВЬ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, РЕШЕТОВ ЭМИЛЬ САЛИМОВИЧ, МБОУ «РОДНИКОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА-ГИМНАЗИЯ», УЧИТЕЛЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

We can study culture not only from its art, music, national clothes, etc., but also from the legends. They connect us with ancient times and people, giving us moral lessons.

Spotlight on Russia studied the Crimean legends.

SVYATOSLAVA'S SPRING

In the west of Feodosia there is an unusual mountain. For centuries no one has noticed that anything living grows on it. Old people call this mountain *Bald* and tell an amazing legend about it.

A long time ago, ancient *Feodosia-Kafa* was the center of the *slave trade*, the rich and noble *Khan* Akhmed-Nazy lived here. Akhmed-Nazy had many beautiful *captives*, but he loved Svyatoslava, a girl from Russia, most of all.

Once Svyatoslava was called to play the *harp* for the khan. Akhmed lies on silk pillows, admires the beauty of a girl. Relaxed, relaxed and fell asleep. The brave girl was waiting for this. The girl pulled the keys out of the box, opened the secret door of the *harem* and led the slaves straight into the steppe: "Run, darlings, and I will close the door to delay the chase." Like birds, the slaves disappeared into the darkness of the night.

The guards heard a noise, grabbed the girl to the khan. The eyes of the old *despot* turned green, cold, like those of a snake: "I'll shut you up in the *dungeon*!"

The only joy for the prisoner was to see through a tiny window a piece of the Crimean sky and hear in calm weather how a small *spring* gurgles, breaking through the ground near the crypt. Svyatoslava spoke to the spring as to a friend. She sang to him about her distant *homeland*, told about her beloved mother, about her brothers. And the spring listened.

Akhmed came to the dungeon... It was not the former beauty, slender, ruddy, but some kind of *ghost-like shadow*. "I have become terrible," thought Svyatoslava, when the khan left. And cried.

And then, clean, large drops of spring water fell to the ground next to the prisoner and rang: "Do not cry, girl, I will help you! Drink water from the spring, wash yourself with it – and *strength* and *beauty* will return to you ..."

Before the girl had time to drink a few sips, she had washed herself with magical water and felt strength and beauty in herself.

A day later, the Khan's servants came to the crypt, saw Svyatoslava and did not believe their eyes. What a *miracle*! What a beauty came out of the ground!

They told the khan about the magic spring. He ran to the spring, began to drink from it with terrible greed.

"Drink, drink, despot, I will do you a favor," the spring *murmured*.

Akhmed drank water, drank until he turned into a big mountain. *Bald Mountain* has stood like that since then, huge, ugly, and nothing grows on it. And there is no benefit from it, no joy for a person.

But the wonderful spring is well known. People from all over the world come to the ancient city to gain health and drink pure, mineral water.

ACTIVITIES

Is it important to learn about different places from legends? Why?

Comment the words in *italic*.

Draw the illustration to the legend.

DESSERTS OF THE CRIMEAN TATARS

(ГОНЧАРУК АННА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ЧЕРНОМОРСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМЕНИ НИКОЛАЯ КУДРИ» , УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE

The main tradition of the Crimean Tatars is the ritual of hospitality. Desserts are an essential part of the Crimean Tatar national cuisine. Cooking and culture of serving and eating desserts is an important component of the national culture of the Crimean Tatar.

About desserts of the Crimean Tatars

There is a strong opinion that oriental sweets are among the most delicious in the world.

> *"On winter evenings there are home conversations all over the Crimean country. For many days they eat and drink a variety of sweets, dishes and drinks, spending winter evenings in conversations"*
>
> *(E. Celebi).*

Traditional Crimean Tatar sweets are also famous for the same popularity. Their composition includes simple ingredients – sugar, honey, flour, dried fruits, nuts, and special ones – black pepper, cardamom, flowers, unripe walnuts, etc.

Indeed to this day, the traditional cuisine of the Crimean Tatars is famous for a variety of pastries, the recipes of which are carefully preserved and inherited.

> *"After dinner they brought fresh cherries, mulberries, jam in sugar from quince, dogwood and treated them with sherbet..."*
>
> *(Sumarokov P. I.).*

Shortbread cookies *kurabye* and honey *sheker-kyyyyk* triangles meet matchmakers, commemorate deceased relatives, and celebrate the holidays of Eid al-Adha and Eid al-Adha. Jam made from fruits and berries is present on the table all year round.

Many recipes have been forgotten today, but we would like to remind you of the extremely delicious fruit desserts – pastille and *bekmese*, which were especially loved by children and often helped housewives in the winter months. The *pastille* is served with coffee and tea. The intention to have a long conversation is indicated by a small portion. The more the guest is ordered, the less they want to talk to him. Therefore, if the coffee is poured to the brim, then the conversation should be short.

After the meal, the elder in the house reads a prayer. Only after it you can get up from the table.

ACTIVITY

Look at the names of desserts (in italics) and find similar Russian desserts.

Using the Internet find oriental dessert recipe and tell the class about it.

GAMES OF THE CRIMEAN NATIONS

(КРЫЩИНА ОКСАНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ЧЕРНОМОРСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМЕНИ НИКОЛАЯ КУДРИ» , УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

The Crimea is a unique place because people of all nationalities live in friendship and piece here

Culture

Spotlight on Russia **studied games of the Crimean nations**

There are a lot of nationalities in the Crimea: Russians, Crimean Tatars, Greeks, Germans, Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Armenians, Karaites and a lot of others.

Crimeans know and respect each other's culture and traditions. One of the traditions is playing different national games. For example, Russian traditional game **"Rucheyok".** It was usually played on Trinity, Ivana Kupala, Peter's Day. In this game two people hold hands in pairs, one person remains without a pair. He or she goes one by one taking people they like to make a pair.

Many nationalities like playing **"Round Dance" ("Horovod").**

People hold hands and make a circle. They go round the circle and sing.

On Maslenitsa Crimeans not only eat pancakes but also play an interesting **game "Hat":** two young men put on hats and try to kick them off. The man, whose hat appears on the ground, loses.

To play a Tatar Game **"Timerbay"** people stand in a circle and choose one person – "Timerbay". He is in the center of the circle and shows any motion, all the rest should repeat after him or her.

DISCUSS

- **Which of the national games do you like more?**
- **Do you play national games?**
- **What games of your region do you know?**

ACTIVITY

- **Write and tell us what other national games you can play. Send photos, too!**

THE CUP OF LOVE AND ITS LEGEND

(ГОБЕЛА ЮЛИЯ ИГОРЕВНА, МБОУ «ЧЕРНОМОРСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 1 ИМЕНИ НИКОЛАЯ КУДРИ» ,
УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

The most beautiful and the most visited place on the western coast of Crimea is the Cup of Love. This natural pool with crystal clear water is considered to be the most romantic place on Tarkhankut Peninsula.

Spotlight on Russia studied the legend that had given this place its romantic vibe.

The Cup of Love and Its Legend.

The Cup of Love in Crimea is an unusual natural formation. This heart-shaped stone pool is quite small – around 20 m in diameter. Its depth is 12-14 m. The scientists say that the Cup of Love appeared after strong tectonic fluctuations and volcanic eruptions. However, the legend tells us a completely different story.

According to it, once upon a time two powerful tribes were wandering across the Crimean plains and waging bloody wars against each other. It was gruesome time full of hatred and cruelty. One warm summer night a lion-hearted warrior from one tribe met a young girl of breathtaking beauty. She was a daughter of the head of the rival tribe. Young people fell in love with each other at first sight. They knew pretty well that their tribes would never let them be together so they decided to run away. Their escape was revealed and their tribesmen set off after the couple. Steppe Romeo and Juliet reached the edge of the cliff. Being unwilling to live without each other, young lovers jumped into the rough sea. Their pursuers stopped in horror and despair. Suddenly, raging storm blew up. Huge waves were heaving up to the dark clouds, fierce wind was blowing. A beautiful heart-shaped stone cup arose from the depths of the sea. Astounded tribesmen buried the hatchet and lived in piece since that night.

Nowadays, it is believed that couples who jump from the cliff and manage to dive into waters of the Cup of Love hand in hand will be happy together and their love will last forever. So a lot of sweethearts visit this place to test the strength of their love.

Spotlight on Russia **is looking for interesting stories. Write in and tell us about a place steeped in legends. Send us some pictures of this place, too.**

ACTIVITIES

- Imagine you are a tour guide, and you tell the group of English speaking tourists about the Cup of Love. Use the information in the text to tell the class.
- ICT Using the Internet find a legend connected with any place in your native region. Write a short article.

ЧЕРНОМОРСКИЙ РАЙОН

LETTER FROM ARTEK

(МОСКОВЧЕНКО ЕКАТЕРИНА ОЛЕГОВНА, МБОУ «ЧЕРНОМОРСКАЯ СШ № 3» , УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

From: nikiTafrog@mail.to

To: Olgaaa1gmail.ru

Topic: Camp

Dear Olga,

Hi! Hope, you`re well. Thanks for your email. It was a surprise.

You`ll never believe where I am! In Artek!!! Are you jealous? Of course you are! It`s a great place situated on the Black Sea coast. We swim every day. There is so much to do! Yesterday we went to the mountains and had a picnic. learned how to make a campfire.

Tomorrow we are going to have a football match with the boys from Kazan.

Sorry, have to go. Our coach is waiting for us. This is our team in the photo. Looking forward to your next email.

Best wishes,

Spotlight on Russia from Artek

There is no child in Russia who has not a dream of being in Artek, the most famous camp in our country.

GROUP PROJECT

Design an advertising of the camp of your dream.

DISCUSS

1. Do you think going to the camp is popular with teenagers in Russia? Why?
2. Have you ever been to the camp?
3. Would you like to go to Artek?

ACTIVITY

Write an email to Nikita to tell him the way you have a rest in summer (40-60 words)

TRADITIONAL CRIMEAN DESSERTS

(ДУДНИК НАТАЛЬЯ ПЕТРОВНА, МБОУ «ЧЕРНОМОРСКАЯ СШ № 3» , УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

CULTURE

Spotlight on Russia studied the traditional Crimean desserts

There are a lot of things the Crimea is famous for. Delicious sweets are one of them. Do you know about these? So, let`s read!

People of many nationalities live in the Crimea. Their customs and traditions make the peninsular a unique place with unforgettable cuisine

Kurabye is one of the most popular desserts of the Crimean Tatars. Biscuits, made of shortbread dough[1] (flour, butter, sugar and eggs) really make your mouth water. These biscuits are usually decorated with jam or dried fruits.

[1] flour with other ingredients ready for baking

The Russians like to drink tea with **hvorost** – the strips of unleavened dough fried in hot oil and sprinkled with powdered sugar. These strips can be of different shapes.

Vasilopito – St.Basil`s Cake – is the New Year traditional leavened[2] cake of the Greeks who live in the Crimea. It is usually baked with nuts and raisins. There is a tradition to put a coin into the cake. If a person happens to get a piece with one, they are going to have a lucky year to come.

[2] thick fluffy dough made with yeast

The Karaims make the most delicious jam not only in the Crimea but, may be, in Russia. It is **gul tatlasy** – jam of roses` petals. This fragrant[3] jam is a great treat and a good remedy[4] for colds.

[3] with delicate smell

[4] medicine

LANGUAGE PORTFOLIO

Match the words to make a phrase

1. shortbread	a) water
2. flower	b) dough
3. powered	c) petals
4. make one`s mouth	d) sugar

DISCUSS

1. Do you agree that national cuisine is the integral part of culture?
2. Is it important to study culture? Why?

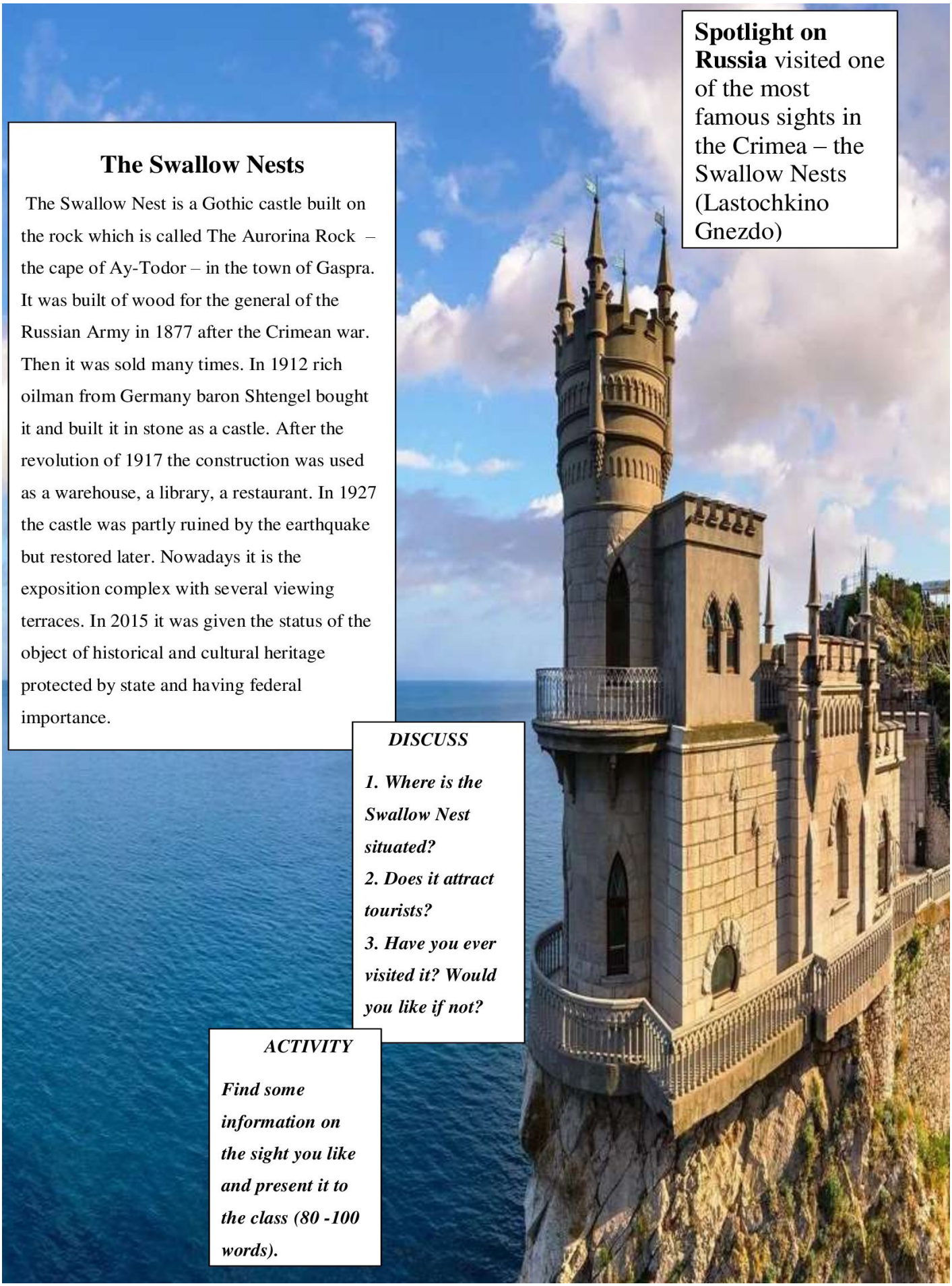
ACTIVITY

Make a project about your family traditional meal including name, ingredients, way of cooking, photo

ЧЕРНОМОРСКИЙ РАЙОН

THE SWALLOW NEST

(БАКАРЮК ВИКТОРИЯ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ЧЕРНОМОРСКАЯ СШ № 3» , УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)



Spotlight on Russia visited one of the most famous sights in the Crimea – the Swallow Nests (Lastochkino Gnezdo)

The Swallow Nests

The Swallow Nest is a Gothic castle built on the rock which is called The Aurorina Rock – the cape of Ay-Todor – in the town of Gaspra. It was built of wood for the general of the Russian Army in 1877 after the Crimean war. Then it was sold many times. In 1912 rich oilman from Germany baron Shtengel bought it and built it in stone as a castle. After the revolution of 1917 the construction was used as a warehouse, a library, a restaurant. In 1927 the castle was partly ruined by the earthquake but restored later. Nowadays it is the exposition complex with several viewing terraces. In 2015 it was given the status of the object of historical and cultural heritage protected by state and having federal importance.

DISCUSS

1. Where is the Swallow Nest situated?
2. Does it attract tourists?
3. Have you ever visited it? Would you like if not?

ACTIVITY

Find some information on the sight you like and present it to the class (80 -100 words).

TARKHANKUTSKIY NATIONAL PARK

(КУЧАРСКАЯ ДАРЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ОЛЕНЕВСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ МОЦАРЯ ДАНИИЛА АНДРЕЕВИЧА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 5-6 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

We can study foreign culture not only from its literature, art,music, but also from the cultural monument

Spotlight on Russia studied the cultural monument

The cultural monument gives a sense of pride in our ancestors, it inspire respect for the history of our country.

Tarkhankutsky Natural Park is a specially protected natural area of regional significance, where unique preserved ecosystems of nature are preserved on the western coast of Crimea. Here you can meet rare species of plants and animals, plunge into the purest azure Black Sea, framed by limestone rocks and see the endless steppe blooming with Red Book plants. The park has 5 ecotourism trails, two cycling trails and three hiking trails. On the territory of the park there are special places for recreation of wild tourism, for example, in the Bolshoy Kastel beam and the Atlesh tract. Atlesh is a popular place for diving, Karadzhinskaya Bay and Lake Liman - windsurfing and kitesurfing. There are several archaeological sites on the territory of the park: the Eneolithic site in Bolshoi Atlesh, many Scythian settlements and burial mounds, ancient Greek settlements: the Bolshoi Kastel estate) and in the Dzhangul

Activities

1. Where is located National Park?

2.What can you see in this park?

3. How many trails can you visit in the park?

THE ESTATE OF COUNT POPOV

(КУЧАРСКАЯ ДАРЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ОЛЕНЕВСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ МОЦАРЯ ДАНИИЛА АНДРЕЕВИЧА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 7-9 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

We can study foreign culture not only from its literature, art,music, but also from the cultural monument

Spotlight on Russia studied the cultural monument

The cultural monument gives a sense of pride in our ancestors, it inspire respect for the history of our country.

The estate of Count Popov did not immediately become a noticeable decoration of the Western Crimea. In 1821, having retired from public affairs, the former personal secretary of the all-powerful Potemkin and Privy Councilor, Count V. S. Popov, received as a reward more than 15 thousand hectares of Crimean land near the settlement of Karadzha on the Tarkhankut Peninsula, where he built an estate and resettled his serfs. The original appearance of the estate has not been preserved, it was rebuilt by the great-grandson of the count He sought not only to impress his neighbors with the magnificence of the mansion, but also to somehow revive the dull steppe plain. The steppe part of the Crimea is not very rich in architectural delights. Therefore, the estate looked like a palace against the background of other buildings of the district, it amazed everyone who came here with sophistication and splendor. The Popovs were good business executives. Pavel Vasilievich laid out a wonderful park, planted orchards and nurseries. Most of all, the Popovs' guests admired the flowers that lined all the paths. What kind of flowers did not grow there: peonies, jasmine, lilacs, dahlias. In the 20th century, the manor building was rebuilt several times, but this almost did not affect its appearance. Now hotel is located here, In one of the halls there is a historical gallery, where an exposition of documents and photographs of bygone years is exhibited. You can look at Popov's house and take a walk in the park for free.

Activities

1. Who had the estate in Crimea?

2. Where was the estate located?

3. What interesting things can you tell about Popov`s estate?

TARKHANKUTSKIY EYE

(КУЧАРСКАЯ ДАРЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ОЛЕНЕВСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА ИМЕНИ МОЦАРЯ ДАНИИЛА АНДРЕЕВИЧА», УЧИТЕЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, 10-11 КЛАССЫ)

Culture

We can study foreign culture not only from its literature, art,music, but also from the cultural monument

Spotlight on Russia studied the cultural monument

The cultural monument gives a sense of pride in our ancestors, it inspire respect for the history of our country.

In 1814 people decided to build a lighthouse on Tarkhankut and very soon it appeared here! The height of the so-called "Tarkhankutsky eye" was 38 meters. Interestingly, during the Great Patriotic War, the lighthouse could cease to exist. During this terrible time, when the Germans came to the Crimea, the lighthouse worked to the last. But when the Nazis got very close, it was decided to evacuate all the workers of the building and equipment. Rear Admiral L.I. Mitin was able to tell about everything that happened next. According to him, when all workers went on defense, the Nazis wanted to destroy the lighthouse. They planted explosives and even set fire to the fuse, but by a lucky chance, two residents of the village of Olenevka, Vasily Guzenko and Alexander Karnaukh, turned out to be nearby. They made their way to the territory, saw the ill-fated cord and cut it. So the lighthouse was saved. By the way, in the end we will tell you one more interesting fact: there is exactly the same lighthouse in the south of the Crimean peninsula, in Sevastopol. It is located on Cape Khersones. It is the "twin" of the Tarkhankut lighthouse.

Activities

1. Write to your pen friend about famous cultural monument in your countryю
2. Retell the text about lighthouse.
3. Prepare the project «Lighthouses in Russia».